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Notice to Holders of Unstamped Dollar Bonds and Notes of the Republic of Chile, Mortgage Bank of Chile, and Water Company of Valparaiso
As set forth in published notice dated January 12, 1939, in order to obtain the annual payments heretofore announced under the plan of debt readjustment of Law No. 5580 of January 31, 1935 of the Republic of Chile and decrees issued thereunder, holders of unassented bonds of the above issues must evidence their assent to the Plan by presenting their bonds with appurtenant coupons attached for stamping on or before January 12, 1940. The Plan provides that the holder of bonds of said issues assenting after January 12, 1940 shall only have the right to receive those annual interest payments which may be declared by the Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt with respect to the year in which assent is given and all subsequent payments, and shall be required to deliver, in order to receive payment, the coupons corresponding to the annual payments received, and also, and without additional compensation, the earlier coupons called for payment from the entering into effect of Law No. 5580. CONSEQUENTLY ONLY THOSE BONDHOLDERS WHO HAVE ASSENTED ON OR BEFORE JANARY 12, 1940 SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE THE INTEREST PAYMENTS UNDER THE PLAN AGGREGATING INTEREST PAYMENTS UNDER THE PLAN AGGREGATING
$\$ 39.581 / 2$ PER $\$ 1,000$ BOND DECLARED IN 1936, 1937, 1938 AND 1939.
Presentation of bonds with appurtenant coupons for stamping, should be made at the office of the correspondent in New York City of the undersigned, Schroder Trust Company, 46 William Street, New York, N. Y., together with appropriate letters of transmittal which will be furnished upon request at the office of said correspondent.

Caja Autónoma de Amortización de la Deuda Pública (Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt) Alfonso Fernández, Valentín Magallanes, Manager

President
November 13, 1939

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## Dividends

## Dayuk Cigars tic.

A quarterly dividend of $13 / 4 \%$ (\$1.75 per share) on the First Preferred Stock of this Preferred Stock of this
Corporation was declared Corporation was declared
payable January 15, 1940 payable January 15, 1940
to stockholders of record December 31, 1939.
A dividend of eighteen and three-fourths cents ( $183 / 4$ c) per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation was declared payable December 15, 1939 to stockholders of record November 30, 1939.
A special dividend of twentyfive cents (25c) per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation was declared payable December 15, 1939 to stockholders of record November 30, 1939.
Checks will be mailed.


Philadelphia, Pa .

## MAKERS OF PHILLIS

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## The United Gas and Electric Corporation

One Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey November 15, 1939 The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters percent ( $13 / 4 \%$ ) on the Preferred Stock of the stockholders of record December 1, 1939 .
J. A. McKENNA, Treasurer.


The current quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ a share on $\$ 55$ Dividend 25 cents o share on Common Stock have been declared, payable December 22, 1939, to re-
dens of record November 29, 1939 THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer

October 24, $1939 \quad$ Philadelphia, Pa.

## NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the Preferred A and Preferred B stocks, payable January 2, 1940, and $20 \&$ per share on the Common stock, payable of record November 28, 1939

November 16, 1939
A. A. STICKLER

THE BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY
26 Broadway,
New York, November 3, 1939 A dividend of One (\$1.00) Dollar per share has many, payable December 15, 1939 to stockholder of record at the close of business November 24 1939.
J. R. FAST, Secretary.

## Notices

PAULISTA RAILWAY COMPANY
(Companhia Paulista de Estradas de Ferro) First and Refunding Mortgage
$\mathbf{7 \%}$ Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
The Undersigned have received funds for the payment of the September 15, 1938 interest on the above Bonds.
The Undersigned will, on and after November 20,1939 , be prepared to make payment of the interest to the holders of the September 15,1938 coupons, upon pons at the office of the Undersigned. LADENBURG, THALMANN \& CO

Fiscal Agents,
25 Broad Street, New York

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## The Financial Situation

WHEN, early in June, 1934, President Roosevelt addressed a message to Congress placing what has since become known as "social security" upon his program for the ensuing winter, he opened a Pandora's box, and evidence that the escaping ills have by no means expended themselves is to be seen on all sides. One of the obvious disservices this program of the President's has rendered is that of creating an opportunity for various fanatics to come forward disturbingly with fantastic pension and other like schemes, and thus to obtain a good deal of publicity for themselves, and possibly some political success they would not otherwise have had; but if this abundant crop of Utopian dreams were the be-all and the end-all of the matter, there would be much less reason for concern than actually exists, since the recent election returns in California and Ohio, as well as some other indications, strongly suggest that the rank and file, even in radically inclined States, are not now, if they ever have been, very readily persuaded to follow such false prophets into the wilderness. The fact is, however, that the real evils and the most serious dangers lie elsewhere. Nor is the most discouraging aspect of the situation found in the inevitable disposition of the politicians to "liberalize" existing law, while avoiding unpleasant political consequences by modifying schedules of taxes imposed to finance the scheme in its original, less ambitious form, although this is a factor of no small importance.

Let it be recalled that when the President, with a certain political shrewdness, selected "security" as a slogan for his Administration, he took pains not to limit the application of the term to insurance, so-called, against "the hazards and vicissitudes of life" or against "misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours." In the 1934 message he said that "among our objectives I place the security of the men, women and children of the Nation first. This security for the individual and for the family concerns itself primarily with three factors. People want decent homes to live in; they want to locate them where they can engage in productive work; and they want some safeguard against misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours." and he added at a later point that "these three great objectives - the security of the home, the security of livelihood, and the security of social insurance-are,

it seems to me, a minimum of the promise that we can offer to the American people." Since that day in June, 1934, there have been many additions to this relatively simple list of things which the National Government felt obliged to do in the name of "security," and the additions have by no means been effected by the process of giving a new reason for continuing old policies.

## "Security" Minded

The Administration, indeed, ever since 1934 has been growing constantly more security-minded. National security against the forces of destruction that have been let loose in Europe, security for the investor, for the farmer, for the wage-earner, economic security for nearly every individual within our borders except those most active in providing the basis for any kind of economic security, and more of the same sort are fast becoming watch words in Washington, and the example thus set is being sedulously followedin many State capitals. Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, by many regarded as the leading candidate (other than the President himself) for the Democratic nomination next year, and by some as the choice, for the time being, at least, of the President (provided he himself does "not choose to run"), paid due fealty to economic security by government fiat in Florida on Nov. 12. Governor Olson of California on the same day hastened to explain that while he opposed the so-called "ham and eggs" plan in his State, he is an ardent advocate of a somewhat less ambitious plan designed to serve the same purpose. It became known two days later that Senator Wagner is formulating a program for further liberalization of the so-called social security program now in effect nationally. The Sixth National Conference on Labor Legislation, composed of representatives of the Governors of 39 States, in session in Washington on Nov. 14, adopted a report demanding State legislation to protect wage-earners not made secure by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, while on the 15th the President, upon the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in Washington, said that "during the years that have followed Thomas Jefferson, the United States has expanded his philosophy into a greater achievement of security of the Nation, se_
curity of the individual and national unity, than"in any other part of the world." These are incidents of but a few days.

With the rise in recent years of absolutism in several of the larger European countries, "democracy", always a word to conjure with, has also become more than ever the central theme of practically all politicians. Whether by what the psychologist calls rationalization or by some other process, New Deal managers and others of like leanings have as time passed succeeded in joining these two conceptions in holy wedlock in a way quite satisfactory to themselves and their followers. One of the most recent expressions of the view that "economic security", mass produced by government, is essential for the successful functioning of "democracy" and even for its continued existence is found in the Florida address of Mr. McNutt. As serting that the haunting fear of insecurity must be eliminated, he added that "this is a task which government must accomplish if we are not to become enveloped in the confusion and disorder which has seized so many parts of the world. . . . People of America are today looking to the Government to solve the problem of economic insecurity and ill health. It has not been an easy thing to do. Amer icans have disliked to admit that a good man could not by his own efforts protect himself and his family against want. But with the evolution of the machine age economy we are realizing that the individual cannot, unaided, provide such protection."
Admitting that government cannot make men equal, he insists that "it can, however, make even the distribution of political power and establish standards of security within the limits of the nation's resources and technological facilities. It is perfectly feasible to establish an economic floor below which no American citizen, however otherwise unfortunate, can fall. The ultimate success of democracy will depend upon the maintenance of such a foundation." He is apparently perfectly certain that he knows precisely how all this is to be accomplished for he adds at a later point that "we are, indeed, entering an age of plenty", remarking further that "the problem is purely a technical, one -the problem of maintaining the purchasing power of the masses of people to the point where the demands upon industry are continuous and heary." The task of making full use of our abundant resources and our technological facilities at all times may appear "purely a technical one" to Mr. McNutt, but it seems considerably more complex and difficult to thoughtful students of the subject. Indeed, one would suppose that any of the New Deal following would by this time have come to a realization that the task was one encompassed with considerable difficulty since they have been trying for six and a half years to accomplish it without the slightest appearance of success.

## Seductive Terms

"Democracy" and "security" are, to American ears at all events, seductive terms and the politicians in this country really ought to use them with greater circumspection, not to say a larger measure of intellectual honesty, but since they will not place any restraint upon themselves it is encumbent upon the citizen for his own protection to look carefully into these glowing sentences embodying such glittering
words to make certain what their meaning is, and for that matter to determine whether they have any intelligible meaning. It is, of course, perfectly plain to all who are not carried away with fine phrases that democracy when it degenerates into what Senator Glass once called "mobocracy" is not a wholesome or helpful form of social organization, and that, as realists have long ago often warned, an over developed feeling of security on the part of individuals, particularly when encouraged by the type of gratuitous aid furnished by politicians, inevitably deadens initiative and weakens the drive to produce those things on which economic security of a real sort must rest. There are few in this country familiar with the relief activities of the past few years who have not come into first hand contact with the effects upon the willingness of many individuals to work for their own living. The wise man who wants as large a measure of economic security as he can get, as all normal men do, will insist that he be permitted to seek it in his own way in the absence of restrictions imposed either upon him or upon those with whom or for whom he works toward that end.

But the average man reasoning about all this need not, if he does not wish to do so, confine himself to generalities, however pertinent they may be. He need only look about him to detect the utter hollowness of all this lip-service to "economic security" and to observe with what poor grace all this breastbeating in its name comes from those who have been at the helm of the ship of state in recent years. The wage earner who has lost employment because of the burdens placed upon employment by restrictions on wages and hours and by taxes levied in the name of economic security must be well aware, or certainly ought to be, that not economic security but the precise opposite has in his case at least been the result of placing "floors" under and "ceilings" above wages and hours of work and of attempting to legislate continued employment at rising real wages. There is nothing in this hard world more deserving of pity than the man whom no one is permitted to employ at wages that he is equipped to earn. For him there is no alternative and no prospect except that of the dole or relief at some "madework" job, which almost certainly pays him less than he could earn in industry and makes of him an added burden to the rest of the community.

The individual who is persuaded by the lure of low interest rates and easy payments to overload himself with debt for the purpose of acquiring or building a home, or for any of the other dozen purposes for which funds are being offered by a fatherly government, soon finds that this is not the road to either economic well being or economic security if at the same time business generally is placed in a strait-jacket by the same government and thus is unable to keep him regularly employed or to provide him with a regular market for his products. The taxpayer-and who is not a taxpayer directly or indirectly? -soon finds or soon will find that economic independence does not lie in temporary employment upon projects financed with inflationary funds which must later be maintained at his expense. The farmer must be aware that economic security for him can hardly be found in gifts of funds which must each year be wrung from a Congress which must in turn at one time or another
wring them from those who are making their own way in the world. Every one must know that there can be no economic security for any one in a country which has permitted its national debt to run to astronomical figures, and is causing it to continue to rise without cessation or even without a reduction in the rate of increase year by year apparently without end.

An "Offensive" Being Planned
Yet all these economic crimes are being committed by the very group of officials and politicians who constantly make the welkin ring with their protestations about the economic insecurity of the rank and file of the people! Not only have they been committed regularly during the past half-dozen years, not only are they being committed on every hand at this moment, but more of them are being brought forward daily as additions to or improvements of old techniques. Federal expenditures since June 30 substantially exceed $\$ 3,500,000,000$ as compared with $\$ 3,322,000,000$ last year when they were high enough in all conscience, and the deficit this year to date exceeds $\$ 1,500,000,000$ against $\$ 1,233,000,000$ last year. Yet in an address in St. Louis on Nov. 9 the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, long an ardent supporter of New Deal measures, said: "We are today hearing proposals that the Government should reduce some of the present expenditures, particularly for agricultural benefits and for work relief, in order that funds for an expanded armament program may be provided without an increased deficit or an increase in taxes. In my opinion, it would be unfair, and unsound economically, to pass increased armament costs on to those of the low income groups who would profit the least out of foreign or domestic expenditures for arment, who are the least able to bear the costs and whose increased purchasing power is essential to our economic welfare." Not one word has come from responsible Washington quarters to discredit the position the Chairman thus takes although the proposal for higher taxes to meet larger expenditures made by the Chairman at the same time has been repudiated at the Treasury.
Indeed it appears almost to be taken for granted in Washington, and for that matter throughout the country, that expenditures will rise to another new high next year and that the deficit will certainly not be smaller than this year regardless of the effect of better business upon tax receipts. And this despite the fact that, as a former Under-Secretary of the Treasury pointed out the other day in Chicago, the national debt is today many times higher than it was at the outbreak of the World War and that interest charges alone today exceed total expenditures 25 years ago. Secretary Wallace, insistent upon continued if not larger subsidies for the farmer and recognizing the difficulty of increasing taxes at this time, is said to be formulating a plan which would reinstate the outlawed processing taxes under the euphemistic title "parity certificates". The President is apparently as eager as ever to be excessively liberal with the taxpayer's funds in the dispensation of relief, as attest plans for assistance to supposed victims of drought and flood. Yesterday came word from Washington that New Deal groups are at work upon plans which would eventually' "nationalize" the aircraft industry. Almost
limitless other evidence could easily be adduced to show that among the New Deal leaders, so profoundly interested in economic security, there is not the slightest disposition to "wince or relent or refrain" regarding their lines of general policy which make such security as is allegedly provided by them a mockery.
It is indeed strange that the word "security" has not long ago lost all its popular appeal.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{N}}$NOTHER departure in the open market policy of the Federal Reserve banks is reflected this week in the official banking statistics, which otherwise disclose only anticipated changes. In the week to Nov. 15 the regional banks lowered their holdings of all classes of United States Treasury securities in an aggregate amount of $\$ 37,500,000$, making the new total $\$ 2,649,319,000$. This suggests a more vigorous reduction of the bulge in holdings occasioned by the extensive market support of last September, much having been done in that direction in recent weeks through permitting weekly maturities of discount bills to run off without replacement. It is now indicated that holdings of Treasury bonds receded $\$ 8,500,000$ in the period, to $\$ 1,305,442,000$; that holdings of Treasury notes fell $\$ 8,325,000$ to $\$ 1,239,172,000$, and that holdings of discount bills dropped $\$ 20,675,000$ to $\$ 104,705,000$. No bankers' bills have been placed in the portfolio since it was emptied of such paper some weeks ago. The new move by the Federal Reserve banks can only be commended, of course, for these is little logic or reason in the swollen open market portfolio at a time when excess reserves are above $\$ \widetilde{5}, 000,000,000$.

The actual total of excess member bank reserves now reported is $\$ 5,170,000,000$, a decrease for the week of $\$ 180,000,000$. This drop was occasioned mainly by a sharp increase of United States Treasury deposits with the regional institutions, which in turn was due to recent financing through Treasury agencies. The funds raised by the Treasury were actually for its own account, since the financing served to wipe out or lower debts of the agencies to the Treasury. Money in circulation declined $\$ 25$,000,000 , which tended to modify the fall of reserve balances and excess reserves. Monetary gold stocks of the country increased $\$ 103,000,000$ to $\$ 17,235$,000,000 , but the Treasury failed to reimburse itself for most of the metal. The excess reserve total now recorded is under the recent levels, but further modification assuredly is advisable. It is still difficult, however, to discern any unusual or excessive demand for credit. The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in New York City shows an increase of business loans by $\$ 8,000,000$ to $\$ 1$,$682,000,000$. Loans to brokers on security collateral fell $\$ 4,000,000$ to $\$ 463,000,000$.

Gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks increased $\$ 8,444,000$ in the weekly period to $\$ 14,866,654,000$, but other cash displayed a sharp advance and total reserves of the regional institutions moved up $\$ 39,386,000$ to $\$ 15,230,623,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation declined $\$ 11,840,000$ to $\$ 4,805,254,000$. Total deposits with the 12 banks advanced $\$ 47,860,000$ to $\$ 12,923$,284,000 , with the account variations consisting of a decline of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 161$,504,000 to $\$ 11,587,156,000$; an increase of the Treas.

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ury general account by $\$ 216,501,000$ to $\$ 564,123,000$; a drop of foreign bank balances by $\$ 1,954,000$ to $\$ 454,277,000$, and a decline of other deposits by $\$ 5,183,000$ to $\$ 317,728,000$. The reserve ratio remained unchanged at $85.9 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks advanced $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 6,485,000$. Industrial advances fell $\$ 62,000$ to $\$ 11,561,000$, while commitments to make such advances declined $\$ 47,000$ to $\$ 9,919,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

ITTLE business was done this week on the New York stock market, and trends were indecisive. The market appeared to settle ever deeper into apathy, possibly because the realization finally prevails everywhere that expectations of war orders and a war boom were overdone when the European conflict started. The simple fact, recognized promptly by competent observers, is that the bellig. erents intend to rely largely on their own war and other supplies, and to conduct the war with an economy that contrasts decidedly with the profligate spending and destruction of the World War. With the exception of airplanes, Allied buying in the United States has been conspicuous by its absence, so far. Not only is this being realized in the financial markets, but the question also arises whether the spurt of domestic activity during September can be maintained. Much of the domestic improvement which was touched off by the war doubtless is sound, but the business tendency of recent weeks rather suggests a downward readjustment of business. More attention, finally, is being paid the political aspect of affairs in the United States, now that the European.war idles along week after week. The prospects, unfortunately, still remain cloudy and far from encouraging for upholders of private enterprise and the profit system.

In the light of these general considerations there is little occasion for surprise in the small see-saw movements of stock prices on the New York market. With almost mathematical regularity, quotations moved upward one day and downward the next, the changes canceling out to such a degree that levels at the close yesterday were mostly within fractions of the figures prevalent a week earlier. Motor stocks came into demand toward the end of the week, on reports that inquiry is strong for the models which recently were offered. This served to offset the continuing strikes in important units of the motor industry. Steel stocks were modestly improved, owing to the high rate of operations. Airplane issues held, in general, at the advanced levels occasioned previously by the Allied purchases of planes. The large rail and utility groups displayed little important changes. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange was consistently under the $1,000,000$-share level in all sessions, and brokers resumed their complaints about the lack of business.

In the listed bond market a strong tone prevailed much of the week for United States Treasury securities, and the disclosure in the Federal Reserve statement of liquidation from the open market portfolio only modified the rise. Highly-rated corporate bonds also were in demand. In the speculative corporate department, railroad obligations were little changed, but local traction securities advanced easily and steadily. Of much interest was a spurt in Latin American default bonds, on speculative
buying occasioned by Washington reports concerning possible financial aid to the distressed countries from the vast gold and credit resources of the United States. Bonds of the financially sound European nẹutral countries likewise developed strength. The commodity markets were stable for the week, as grains and similar staples varied only in a small arc from day to day, while base metals were quite unchanged. Foreign exchange dealings reflected some further decided fluctuations in sterling, but it is only the modest unofficial business that is affected by the movements, as approved transactions remained at the fixed Bank of England rates.

On the New York Stock Exchange 46 stocks touched new high levels for the year and 10 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 58 stocks touched new high levels and 11 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 on Monday were 652,150 shares; on Tuesday, 775,340 shares; on Wednesday, 634,980 shares; on Thursday, 824,690 shares, and on Friday, 770,440 shares.
On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Monday were 123,245 shares; on Tuesday, 151,325 shares; on Wednesday, 150,120 shares ; on Thursday, 148,670 shares, and on Friday, 157,875 shares.

Trading on the country's major exchanges was suspended on Saturday of last week in observance of Armistice. Day. Reports of the previous week indicating the imminent invasion of neutral countries by Germany over the week-end in its war against England and France proved without foundation on Monday, thus upsetting the theory held by many that the commencement of active warfare was at hand. At the present moment all indications point to a war of attrition, and with dubiety rather general, traders on Monday took the position of interested observers. The market was a highly selective one, with the range extremely narrow. Aircraft shares, as was to be expected, were in favor, and after opening steady improved somewhat in the first hour. This was followed by general dulness up to the close, when a tendency toward firmness asserted itself. Equities on Tuesday battled their way to higher levels, meeting opposition in various forms in their climb up the scale. The market psychology of traders was largely dominated by unsatisfactory reports emanating from Europe of the foreign struggle, which brought irregularity to trading here. Aviation stocks pointed higher from the start, with the general list following its example. The second hour revealed an easier tendency and from then on prices see-sawed back and forth to close with some shading of prices from their best levels. In so far as brokers were concerned, the European situation on Wednesday continued to be an enigma, and stocks were selected with extreme care. Equities were irregularly higher on the opening, but what little demand there was soon vanished and an easier trend obtained at the close. The market on Thursday lifted itself up from the morass of reaction and proceeded, after an irregular opening, to advance in a consistent manner from fractions to gains of $21 / 2$ points. Encouraging to traders was the favor with which pivotal issues were received after weeks of comparative obscurity, being
previously overshadowed by aircraft and lowerpriced shares. Reassurances from Washington that liquidation of foreign interests now were no longer a depressing factor of trading provided a further stimulus to the market. Yesterday prices were mixed, pivotal shares giving some ground, while others progressed in a fractional way. At closing time irregular price changes were the rule. As compared with the closing on Friday of last week, final prices yesterday were in the main higher. General Electric closed yesterday at $393 / 4$ against 39 on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $303 / 4$ against $303 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Electric at 7 against $63 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at $403 / 8$ against $395 / 8$; International Harvester at 63 against 62; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $823 / 4$ against $823 / 8$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at 551/4 against $541 / 4$; Woolworth at $397 / 8$ against $397 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at 1693/4 against 1681/8.

Western Union closed yesterday at $285 / 8$ against $283 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1771 / 2$ against $1733 / 4$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 180 against 177; National Cash Register at $155 / 8$ against $155 / 8$; National Dairy Products at $161 / 8$ against 16; National Biscuit at 227/8 against 23; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $343 / 8$ against $331 / 4$; Continental Can at 43 against $421 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at $1661 / 2$ against $1631 / 2$; Standard Brands at $57 / 8$ against 57/8; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 114 against $1113 / 4$; Lorillard at $231 / 4$ against $231 / 4$; Canada Dry at $155 / 8$ against 15 ; Schenley Distillers at $135 / 8$ against $131 / 4$, and National Distillers at 24 against $233 / 4$.
In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $243 / 4$ against 25 on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $211 / 2$ against $197 / 8$, and United States Rubber at $391 / 8$ against 39 .

Railroad shares show some improvement for the week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $241 / 8$ against $243 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 29 against $281 / 2$; New York Central at 20 against 195/; Union Pacific at 102 against 101; Southern Pacific at $161 / 8$ against 16 ; Southern Railway at $195 / 8$ against $183 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at $101 / 4$ against $101 / 2$.
The steel stocks closed the week with slight gains. United States Steel closed yesterday at 703/8 against 70 on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $441 / 2$ against $435 / 8$; Bethlehem Steel at $845 / 8$ against $841 / 4$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $491 / 2$ against $481 / 8$.

In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $31 / 2$ against $35 / 8$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at 54 against 55; Chrysler at 89 against $871 / 4$; Packard at $33 / 4$ against $37 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at $11 / 8$ against $11 / 4$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $465 / 8$ against $471 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 131/4 against 13, and Atlantic Refining at $241 / 4$ against $231 / 2$.
Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $321 / 4$ against 32 on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at 52 against 515/8, and Phelps Dodge at 40 against $403 / 8$.
In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at $107 / 8$ against $113 / 8$ on Friday of last week, and Douglas Aircraft at 795/8 against 801/4.

Trade and industrial reports were inconclusive this week, partly because recent holidays have a
bearing on the matter. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron \& Steel Institute at $93.5 \%$ of capacity against $92.5 \%$ last week, $90.3 \%$ a month ago, and $62.6 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended Nov. 11 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at $2,513,688,000$ kwh. against $2,536,765,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the previous week and 2,209 , $444,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of last year. Carloadings of revenue freight for the week to Nov. 11 were 785,961 cars, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was a decline of 19,901 cars from the preceding week, but an increase of 149,515 cars over the similar week of 1938.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $871 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $881 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. December corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $501 / 4$ c. against $501 / 2$ c. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $361 / 2$ c. agaisnt $363 / 4$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 9.51 c . against 9.36 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 20.08c. against 20.60c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week. In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at $233 / 8$ pence per ounce against $231 / 2$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $343 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 3.901 / 4$ against $\$ 3.89$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.211 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against 2.21c. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

WAR reports this week were not of a nature to occasion great nervousness on the principal European stock markets, and in all cases quiet but firm conditions were reported. Different sections of the markets displayed strength at various times, with the result that the week as a whole saw allround advances. Anxiety as to the neutral status of Holland and Belgium, whether real or simulated, was modified sharply by the simple fact that the Low Countries were not invaded, and a greater degree of assurance was felt in the financial markets concerning the possible spread of the war. The lack of military activities on the Franco-German border, and the small aerial and sea engagements, left the flickering hope alive that some way may yet be found to end a conflict from which none of the participants possibly can gain anything. Costs of the war doubtless are far under original estimates, which were based on the senseless destructiveness of the World War. Large scale borrowing to defray the charges still is being delayed by Britain and France, while only a relatively modest loan was floated in Germany, some weeks ago. With the war largely a diplomatic and verbal affair, buying of securities was resumed last Monday on the London Stock Exchange, and a fairly good inquiry persisted all week. Gilt-edged issues moved up to best levels since late last August, and small gains were registered in industrial stocks. Prices on the Paris

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Bourse advanced during the first half of the week, and the gains were modified only a little in subsequent profit-taking. There was a little more activity than usual on the Berlin Boerse, which developed a confident tone.

## Peace Moves and War Aims

BEYOND a modest clarification of war aims, little progress toward a restoration of peace apparently was made as a result of the joint appeal by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and King Leopold of Belgium to the three great belligerent States of Europe. The offer made by the monarchs of the Low Countries, to use all means at their command to ascertain the elements of an agreement, received the most careful study of the chancelleries at London, Paris and Berlin. Soon after it was announced on Nov. 7, Pope Pius again condemned "the cult of force employed against law," and added his voice to the clamor for peace. While the Belgo-Netherlands appeal was under consideration, the German Government made it clear that Berlin would make no answer until after Britain and France had responded. After extensive consultations between London and Paris, separate answers were made by the Allies last Sunday, and they can hardly be regarded as encouraging by advocates of immediate peace. To some degree, however, the Allied war aims were clarified, as the French reply called for "reparation of the injustices which force has imposed on Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland." Following diplomatic conversations in Berlin, Wednesday, with the Netherlands and Belgian Ambassadors, the German Government announced officially that it regarded the peace appeal as "disposed of" by the "brusque rejections" of Britain and France.

The British reply to the Netherlands and Belgian monarchs was made, fittingly, by King George VI, who indicated that all portions of the Empire had been consulted as to the move. Appreciation was expressed for previous efforts of the small European neutrals to maintain peace, which nevertheless failed to halt what was called in the note the "unprovoked attack on Poland, which has been overrun with every circumstance of brutality." The British Government remains willing to examine a reasonable and assured basis for an equitable peace, according to the note, which endeavored to fix more clearly the German responsibility for the war. The larger purposes for which Britain is fighting are to redeem Europe "from perpetually recurring fear of German aggression so as to enable the people of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties, and to prevent for the future resort to force instead of pacific means in the settlement of international disputes," the reply said. Immediately after this note was published, Britain's bellicose First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, made a radio address in which he resorted to invective and taunts, thus making it clear that the London Cabinet is not disposed to view favorably any proposals from Berlin. In a brief French reply to the Netherlands and Belgian monarchs, President Albert Lebrun emphasized the pacific sentiments of his country, but insisted that the violence and force of recent years must end. A lasting peace requires reparation for the three countries which disappeared under Nazi political or
military offensives, he said, and it must be bolstered by "effective political and economic guarantees" for the future liberty of all nations, the French note stated. Berlin gave the final blow to the peace proposals of Holland and Belgium by declaring, Wednesday, that the Anglo-French rejections already had disposed of the matter.

Reports from the Low Countries made it clear that they will not be deterred from further efforts by the unsatisfactory responses to the appeal of Nov. 7. Unofficial intimations were to the effect that the sympathy of the Americas possibly will be solicited in fresh endeavors. The Belgians and Netherlanders, meanwhile, continued their methodical preparations for all eventualities. An incident occurred late last week on the border of Germany and Holland in which a Netherlander was killed, and it was feared for a time that this might be the signal for a German march through the small country. There were endless reports over the last week-end of mutual preparations by Holland and Belgium against a German invasion, and consultations as to defense measures apparently were continued this week. But the Holland Premier, Dirk Jan de Geer, declared in a radio address last Monday that his government remains fully convinced that the belligerents will respect their pledges to observe the neutral status of the Netherlands. He deprecated the "wild rumors about acute and threatening dangers", and indicated that only an increase of international tension was responsible for the defense measures taken by his country in conjunction with Belgium. Even if the peace proposal of Nov. 7 does not succeed, Premier de Geer said, his own and other neutral governments "might take the similar steps in the same direction in the future."

## European Hostilities

MORE and more talk of war in Europe was accompanied this week by less and less military activity in the great conflict which started in the early days of September, but every indication nevertheless points to a bitter and long-continued struggle. The diplomatic aspects of the conflict currently overshadows the actual battle lines on the Western Front, possibly because movements are hampered by the deep mud which recent rains have occasioned in the area along the Franco-German border. The official communiques on both sides were completely colorless throughout the week now ending. Paris merely noted day after day that a few scouting expeditions occurred, and that actual operations were on a "diminished scale." The German command said simply that there was nothing to report. Some aerial observation flights were made, but even the customary "dog.fights" appeared to be infrequent, and on some days lacking entirely. The British air force continued its observation trips over the Reich. The Germans countered with a few bombs which they dropped on the Shetland Islands, Monday. German airplanes flew over France and dropped propaganda leaflets which the French described as communistic.

On the sea the conflict was continued with greater energy and effectiveness, for the British blockade of Germany is all but air-tight, and the Reich countered by further submarine and raider activities. Some vessels were sunk every day by the German warships, while the British claimed ever
greater effectiveness of the convoy system against the danger. London also maintained that German submarines were being sent to the bottom at the rate of two or three a week. It was admitted officially in the British capital, Tuesday, that an unnamed British destroyer had foundered after hitting a mine, but there was hardly any loss of life in this sinking, which occurred at an unspecified date. Neutral vessels were sunk by the Germans quite as often as belligerent craft, according to London dispatches. Late this week it was indicated that a German pocket battleship is operating in the Indian Ocean, where a small British tanker of 796 tons was sunk Thursday. In previous weeks such pocket battleships, which are outclassed as to both speed and armaments by only five British and French ships, were reported both in the North and South Atlantic Oceans, but in a month of reported activities they are said to have accounted only for four merchant ships which, in the circumstances, raises doubts as to the reliability of the rumors. The possibility remains that the Germans disguised ordinary vessels to resemble the pocket battleships, the reputed timidity of the German commanders being difficult to account for otherwise.

Economic aspects of the war gained greater consideration, possibly because America now is open to the Allies as a source of munitions and implements of war, in addition to the basic supplies which have been available at all times. Paul Reynaud, the French Finance Minister, paid an extended visit to London early this week, and on his return to Paris on Thursday it was hinted that important financial and economic arrangements had been concluded with a view to consolidation of efforts. Elaborate explanations in French periodicals seem to boil down to assertions that British Empire resources will be utilized by France in the conduct of the war, to the fullest possible extent. It is hardly to be doubted that plans also were discussed for purchases of airplanes and other war supplies which are now available to any belligerent in the United States, on a cash-and-carry basis. The internal financial aspects of the war remained unaltered in all the belligerent countries. The British Government still delays in announcing a war loan, while France and Germany obviously are relying upon credits from their respective central banks.
The propaganda war was carried on in a grim manner, but its effectiveness steadily diminishes for the neutral countries against which it is aimed. Great Britain and France found the NetherlandsBelgian peace proposal of Nov. 7 an excellent occasion for setting forth their grievances against Germany, and Berlin responded by suggesting that no hope for peace exists, in view of the Anglo-French attitude. Winston Churchill, the irrepressible First Lord of the British Admiralty, asserted in a radio address last Sunday that in the event of an Allied defeat the United States "will be left single-handed to guard the rights of man." He assailed the German Chancellor with force and invective, and taunted the Germans to start the war going. The officially controlled German press endeavored to depict the Reich air raids on the Shetland Islands as destructive, and as only the start of the German offensive against England. With the unanimity that prevails in all dictatorial countries, the Ger-
man newspapers announced on Thursday that the aim of the Reich is to destroy British world power. Much was made on either side of "surprises" which are alleged to be in store for the enemy, but the frequency of such unrealized threats has robbed them of most of their significance. On the credit side of the ledger must be placed reports from both sides that a sort of United States of Europe, freed from economic barriers and political differences, is envisioned as a possible means of ending the current deadlocked conflict.

In the Eastern European area the immediate problem was still that of the Russian demands upon Finland, which are said to concern control of the northern shore of the Gulf of Finland and, therefore, free Russian access to the Baltic via that route. The Finns continued to resist the Russian claims and suggestions, and they drew upon their heads the wrath of the Russian communists, who stated in the Russian press that Finland aims to dominate Russian territory clear to the Urals. Such sublimely nonsensical statements probably aided the Finns, for they revealed the weakness of the Russian position with respect to their own country. Finnish negotiators were withdrawn from Moscow, Monday, and rumors of border incidents failed to send them back to the Russian capital. The fact is, of course, that Russia already has gained full access to the Baltic through subjugation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and only warlike intentions could make the Finnish coast a matter of importance to Moscow. The Russian press campaign possibly is a substitute for the military attack which the Helsingfors regime feared, for a time. The Balkans still remain an enigma, with all the countries concerned treading warily in the endeavor to avoid offense. Little pressure seems to be exerted either from Moscow or Berlin upon the Balkan States, which possibly is the reason for cautious Italian hints that Rome has not given up hopes of dominating the region.

## India

$A^{3}$1ONG the difficult problems faced by the British Government is that of India, where demands for immediate "freedom from bondage" are beginning to displace the requests for a Commonwealth status which were revived at the start of the European war. The London authorities made no move toward granting India the self-rule of a Dominion, and increasing political non-cooperation has been reported in recent weeks. Warnings in London that "the clock may be set back for years" by non-cooperative tactics failed to halt Mahatma Gandhi and his associates. Nor were suggestions that "emergency powers" might be exercised any more effective. Late last week Mr. Gandhi made a strong demand for freedom, regardless of the schisms that currently separate Hindu from Moslem and threaten to plunge the country back into religious warfare in the event of a removal of British controls. A solution for internal differences readily will be found if the desired freedom could be attained, he declared. The Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, answered this by pointing to the British obligations to Indian Princes, which he said could not possibly be scrapped. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Mr}$. Gandhi continued the controversy this week in terms that hinted at open defiance of England. He declared
that if there is to be a fight between Great Britain and his National Congress party, the world should know clearly what principles are involved. Reports of spreading unrest in India accompanied these developments.

## Far East

FAR EASTERN affairs remained cloudy and uncertain this week, with diplomatic changes of apparent importance in progress, along with the war that Japan is waging against China. It would seem that the several blunt statements made in Tokio by United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew concerning the unfortunate effects upon American sentiment of the Japanese activities made a deep impression upon the Japanese authorities. The Japanese Embassy in Washington issued a statement late last week listing some monetary and other settlements for damages to American interests in China. This attempt to placate the United States hardly indicates that the Japanese have a real comprehension of the problem, but the gesture nevertheless is significant. Little notice of the move was taken in Washington, and the question remains whether an American embargo on war supplies for Japan will be suggested on the termination in January of the commercial treaty which was denounced by the United States last July. With the European war showing no signs of an end, the United States is the only important source of war supplies for Japan, and there is ample evidence that Washington intends to utilize the opportunity thus presented.

Also of much significance is a decision by the British and French Governments to withdraw their troops from northern China, under the specious pretext that this is necessary for "reasons of military convenience arising from the conflict in Europe." The reason assigned can hardly be the real one, for Allied troops never were withdrawn from northern China during the World War, when there was a real shortage of men. The present situation in Europe discloses the stated reason as a simple invention. It is possible that the withdrawal, which is of high importance in the Far East, merely represents a convenient means for avoiding further awkward incidents, but there is also a faint possibility that some secret understanding between the Allies and Japan occasioned the move. Foreign circles in China expressed strong criticism of the step, and it quickly was pointed out that the United States was placed in a singular position thereby. But Washington merely indicated that the United States troops will not be withdrawn. It is also noteworthy, on the diplomatic side, that Russo-Japanese conversations regarding a readjustment of relations started in Tokio, Thursday. The military aspects of the Japanese war of aggression against China showed little change. Japanese land and naval forces made a landing, Wednesday, near Pakhoi, only 50 miles north of the border of IndoChina, and it was surmised that the intention is to cut the supply line for China from the French colony. It seems more likely, however, that the move is intended to impress the Chinese and placate home sentiment in Japan, where announcements of fresh "victories" probably are necessary. France is in no position to supply China with arms and munitions.

## Latin-America

INTER-AMERICAN economic problems and relations were studied this week at conferences of so-called experts both in Washington and Guatemala City, with results that merit the closest attention of the United States taxpayers who will have to foot the bill for any official aid that may be extended to the countries south of the Rio Grande. All the signs continue to point to official loans by the United States, under one guise or another. Nicaragua is the latest country to report success in extracting funds from our official Export-Import Bank of Washington, a loan of $\$ 2,000,000$ having been announced in Managua, Wednesday. President Anastasio Somoza declared in a signed statement to the press that the loan to Nicaragua is for highways and other public projects, and he added that he obtained the loan "in my conversations with President Roosevelt during my recent trip to the United States." Various other loans were reported in recent months as having been made to Latin American countries, and a congressional investigation of the transactions probably would not be amiss, especially in view of the rejection by Congress of the loan proposal made by the Administration toward the close of the last regular session. There are, of course, some admirable credits among the Latin American States, such as Argentina, but there is no indication that such countries are seeking loans from the Export-Import Bank. The countries which have defaulted on their external debts are chiefly those which have been reported as anxious to obtain the official loans to which they clearly are not entitled. Venezuela, having no external debt, is separate and apart from the rest.
It is in the light of such considerations that the Washington conference of the Inter-American Financial and Advisory Committee needs to be studied. This gathering met on Wednesday, and promptly elected as Chairman, Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, who made glib promises of financial aid to Latin Americans at the recent Panama City conference. Rising to the newest occasion, Mr. Welles spoke at length about trade opportunities and the need for improving the financial mechanism of the Americas. Such comments are proper enough, but Mr. Welles also gave rather broad assurances to his Latin American colleagues of "the whole-hearted cooperation of every branch of the Government of the United States" in solving "practical problems." The evidence indicates that the solutions contemplated include large official loans by the United States, and Mr. Welles may be treading on thin ice in making his confident statements. In Guatemala City a conference of Treasury Department representatives from all the American republics gathered on Tuesday.' Herbert E. Gaston, special assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., was the United States representative, and he adopted a cautious attitude. How far the United States is willing to go in stimulating inter-American economic development still is uncertain, Mr. Gaston said, but he expressed confidence in cooperation "in the direction the delegates seem to desire to move as the conference progresses." The old project of a general central bank of the Americas was discussed once again at Guatemala City, although it is clear that only the United States
could make a substantial contribution to the capital of any such institution.

## 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 Nov. 17 | Date Established | Pre- <br> otous <br> Rate | Country | Rate in Effect Nov. 17 | Date Established | Pre- <br> Dious <br> , Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 11936 |  | Holland.-- | 3 | Aug. 291939 |  |
| Batavia. | 4 | July 11935 |  | Hungary-.- |  | Aug. 291935 | 41/2 |
| Belglum. | 23/2 | July 61939 | 3 | India_.....- | 3 | Nov. 281935 | 31/2 |
| Bulgaria. |  | Aug. 151935 | 7 | Italy | 41/2 | May 181936 |  |
| Canad | 23 | Mar. 111935 | - | Japan | ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Apr. } \\ \text { Jan } \\ \hline 141936 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.65 |
| Chlle | 3 | Dec. 161936 | 4 | Jay |  | Jan, 141937 <br> July |  |
| Colombia | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Moroceo | ${ }_{61 / 2}^{6}$ | July 151939 May 281935 | 41/2 |
| Czechoslovakia. | 3 | Jan. 11936 | $31 / 2$ | Norway | $41 / 2$ | Sept. 211939 | $31 / 2$ |
| Danzlg | 4 | Jan. 21937 | 5 | Pola | 41/2 | Dec. 171937 |  |
| Denmar | 51/2 | Oct. 91939 | 41/2 | Portugal... |  | Aug. 111937 | 41/2 |
| Elre. | 3 | June 301932 | $31 / 2$ | Rumanis | $31 / 2$ | May 51938 | 41/2 |
| England | 2 | Oct. 261938 | 3 | South Arrica | 31/2 | May 151933 | 41/2 |
| Estonia | 41/2 | Oct. 11935 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | Spain |  | July 151935 |  |
| Finland. |  | Dec. <br> Jan. $11934{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 41/2 |  |  |  |  |
| France. Germany | 2 | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Jan. } & 2 & 1939 \\ \text { Sept. } & 2 & 1932 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{5}^{21 / 2}$ | ( ${ }_{\text {Switzerland }}^{\text {Yugoslavia }}$ | $11 / 2$ | Nov. 251936 Feb. 11935 | ${ }_{61 / 2}$ |
| Greece- | 6 | Jan. 41937 | 7 |  |  | Feb. 1 |  |

## Foreign Money Rates

$I^{N}$LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday are 13-16\%, as against $13-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $13-16 \%-11 / \%$ for three-months' bill, as against $13-16 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $3 / 4-1 \%$. At Paris the open market rate is nominal at $21 / 2 \%$ and in Switzerland at $1 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Nov. 15 showed a contraction of $£ 728,000$ in note circulation, which reduced the total outstanding to $£ 527,644,000$. As this was attended by an increase of $£ 66,396$ in bullion, a rise of $£ 795,000$ in reserves resulted. The proportion of reserves to liabilities rose slightly to $32.3 \%$ from $32 \%$ a week ago; last year the proportion was $30.7 \%$. Public deposits decreased in the latest week, $£ 3,423,000$, while other deposits gained $£ 4,327,272$. The latter consists of bankers' accounts which increased $£ 5,224,439$ and other accounts which decreased $£ 897,167$. Government. securities rose $£ 950,000$ while other securities declined $£ 821,453$. The loss in other securities was the result of decreases of $£ 190,133$ in discounts and advances, and of $£ 631,320$ in securities. The Bank's discount rate remains unchanged at $2 \%$. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noo. } 15, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 16, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1937}{\text { Noo. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 18, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} N o v .20, \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circulation | $\underset{527.644 .000}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 478,587,827 | 181,107,904 | 444,904,971 | $398,900,266$ |
| Public deposi | 17,844,000 | - $45.047,3,58$ | $181,177,90$ 33.171 .720 | 444,904,971 | ${ }_{21,629,642}^{398,900,266}$ |
| Other deposits. | 147,663,492 | 124,523,031 | 122,839,842 | 140.758,011 | 127,441,173 |
| Bankers' accounts. | 107,083,757 | 89,485,653 | 86.698.380 | 96,082,519 | 90,940.664 |
| Other accounts | 40,579,735 | 35,037,378 | 36,141,462 | 44,675,492 | 36,500,509 |
| Govt. securities | 103,196,164 | 95,236,164 | 76,613,16 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 78.973,337 | 83,619,999 |
| Other securities. | 26.552,958 | 32,991,602 | 30,320,253 | 29,080.534 | 24,072.428 |
| Disc't \& advances- | 5,261,370 | 12,404,788 | 9,019,84? | 7,395,037 | 9,712,648 |
| Securities | 21,291,588 | 20.586,814 | 21,301,40 ${ }^{1}$ | 21,685,497 | 14,359,780 |
| Reserve notes \& coin | 53,551,000 | 49,086,771 | 66,844,558 | 64,599.82 ${ }^{\text {k }}$ | 59,169,024 |
| Coin and bullion-.--- | 1.194 .591 | 327,674,598 | 327,952,462 | 249,504,796 | 198,069,290 |
| to liabilities.....- | 32.3\% | 30.7\% | 42.8\% | 41.70\% | 39.69\% |
| Bank vate. per fine oz----- | 168s, ${ }^{2 \%}$ | 84s. $111 / 2 \%$ d | 84s. $111 / 2 \%$ d | 84s. $111 / 2 \%$ |  |

## Bank of France Statement

$\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{H}}$HE weekly statement dated Nov. 9 again showed a rise in note circulation, the current increase being $129,000,000$ francs, which raised the total outstanding to a new record high of $146,721,000,000$ francs. Notes in circulation a year ago totaled $108,771,311,820$ francs. An expansion in temporary advances to State of $1,400,000,000$ francs raised the total to $29,172,000,000$ francs. French
commercial bills discounted recorded a loss of $351,-$ 000,000 francs and advances against securities of $11,000,000$ francs. No change was shown in the Bank's total gold holdings of $97,266,047,750$ francs. The proportion of gold to sight liabilities is now $59.75 \%$; a year ago it was $41.11 \%$. The ratio, $65.36 \%$ shown in the statement dated Aug. 17, was the highest of the year to date; the lowest was $58.46 \%$, on Sept. 7. Bills bought abroad and creditor current accounts showed increases of $2,000,000$ francs and $4,000,000$ francs respectively. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:


FRESH developments were lacking this week in the New York money market, dealings again being at a slow pace and rates remaining unchanged in all departments. The Treasury sold last Monday its usual issue of $\$ 100,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, awards being at an average of $0.02 \%$ discount, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Bankers' bill and commercial paper trading was dull. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held at $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans remained at $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call 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. 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 volume of business continues fair but the supply of paper is still below the daily requirements. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 \% @ 1 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

$\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{H}}$HE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been quiet this week. Prime bills are hard to get and transactions have been light. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days.

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

Tdis have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks; recent advances on Government obligations are shown
in the footnote to the table. The foliowing is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various closses of paper at the different Reserve banks:
discount rates of federal reserve banks

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on Nov, 17 | Date Established | $\begin{gathered} \text { Previous } \\ \text { Rate. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 1 | Sept. 1, 1939 | $13 / 2$ |
| New York |  | Aug. 27, 1937 | $11 / 2$ |
| Philadelphia | $11 / 3$ | Sept. ${ }^{4} 1937$ | 2 |
| Cleveland. | $11 / 2$ | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Rlchmond | 112 | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta | ${ }_{* 11 / 2}$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| St. Louls. | *1/2 | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas Clity | *11/2 | Sept. 3. 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas. | *11/2 | Aug. 31, 1937 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| San Francisco. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

STERLING exchange, while still under pressure as during the past few weeks, nevertheless shows a notable recovery from the low point of $\$ 3.77$ for cable transfers touched on Nov. 9. Trading continues on a limited scale and the improved tone is ascribed to the lessening of fears of German invasion of Belgium and The Netherlands. The range this week in the New York free market has been between $\$ 3.881 / 8$ and $\$ 3.953 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.763 / 4$ and $\$ 3.987 / 8$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 3.883 / 8$ and $\$ 3.961 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.77$ and $\$ 3.99$ a week ago.
The official exchange rates fixed by the Bank of England have shown no change in the past several weeks: New York cables, 4.02-4.04; Paris checks, 176-177; Amsterdam, 7.52-7.58; Canada, 4.43-4.47. Berlin is not quoted.
Italian lire are unofficially quoted at $\mathbf{7 8 . 5 0}$.
Official rates in the forward exchange market for one month delivery are fixed in London as follows: New York $3 / 4$ cent to par, as compared with the spot rate; Paris parity with the spot rate for both sellers and buyers; Amsterdam $11 / 2$ Dutch cents premium to parity; Brussels par to 4 centimes discount; Zurich 3 centimes premium to par.
Despite this week's rally in the pound, pressure of offerings continues from all over the world. Sterling seems to be tending strongly toward the lower levels which prevailed especially in April, 1933, when the United States announced its intention of abandoning its time honored gold standard. The selling of sterling is due to the prevalence of war fears, which foree in particular the Continental nations to convert sterling balances into dollars. Outside Europe, however, the same tendency is evident. Japanese interests have been heavy buyers of dollars in recent weeks. Even the foreign exchange controls in such recognizably British centers as Bombay, Adelaide and Singapore are advising that wherever possible exchange transfers should be effected in dollars rather than sterling.
The British exchange equalization fund is certainly hoarding its gold and making no attempt to support the pound. The strict control which might be indicated by the official exchange rates posted by the Bank of England seems ineffective to maintain rates in any free market.
The weak undertone of sterling does not originate in expansion of British purchases in the United States. It is believed in London that these purchases will not reach the huge proportions generally expected after the outbreak of the war. Great Britain has ample resources here to pay for a large volume of
purchases before being compelled to liquidate to any great extent American securities held by British nationals. ${ }^{\text {None }}$ the less, purchases here for British account must ultimately have a tendency to depress the pound even though the war fears now engulfing Europe were to end at once.
Recent London dispatches, while acknowledging the disruption of British foreign trade since September, insist that the outlook has improved during October and November. Optimistic reviewers are, however, only grasping at straws to brighten the picture wherever and as far as possible. The present curtailment of British foreign trade, especially as respects exports, is only a deeper bend in the downward curve which began in 1914.
Some authorities in London are urging that steps be taken to eliminate the dual rate for sterling. It is pointed out that there was only one rate in the last war and those who now advocate a single rate are asserting that sooner or later the London official rate may have to be adjusted to the prevailing free market rate in New York. If this is done, there must follow another readjustment of rates in all currencies.

It may be that foreign exchange operations will eventually return to a normal basis, but that cannot be during a war period or until sterling and all other currencies are realigned on a free gold standard. The immediate prospect is not encouraging for sterling, nor is there any sign of more than temporary improvement in the London money market.
This was brought out clearly a few weeks ago by Sir George Paish, British economist, writing in the November issue of International Conciliation, the publication issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His article was written before the invasion of Poland, but his most pertinent remark concerning the future of exchange and international trade was made as a postscript to his earlier manuscript:
"By attacking Poland Germany has sought to add to her natural resources and to regain her prosperity. No more fatal step could have been taken in the interests of Germany or in the interests of the world.
"Instead of restoring Germany, the war will reduce the German people and with them the greater part of Europe to very great privation and distress. Moreover it will disorganize the world's greatest machine of trade to a still greater measure. Without war the period available for readjustment was a very short one. War has made this period shorter still."
A new indication of the declining influence of the London market is seen in the authorization of the establishment of a branch of the Societe Generale of Paris, which will begin operations in New York immediately. M. Julien Chadenet, Vice-President of the Societe Generale, said a few days ago upon his arrival here: "The importance of New York as a financial and monetary center has for some time past induced the Societe Generale, like several other European banks, to consider the establishment of a direct contact with the United States through an agency office in New York."
In Manchester and in Liverpool conditions reminiscent of the boom which followed the last war from 1919 to 1920 are apparent in the British cotton industry, and traders on the Manchester Royal Exchange are becoming anxious as they recall the
slump which followed similar developments 20 years ago. Cotton and woolen textile industries are operating at a high level. Much of their production is going into exports but on the whole the boom is due to the necessity for supplying the requirements of the British armed forces.
Despite the effect of wartime restrictions the London security markets seem to have regained some degree of confidence, as reflected in the indices in recent weeks. Industrial averages for the London Stock Exchange as prepared by the London "Financial Times," which stood at 88.3 on Sept. 15, were at 94.1 on Nov. 15. The high during the period was 94.5 on Nov. 7 and between Oct. 16 and Nov. 15 the range was from 90.3 to 94.1 .
The London "Financial News" index of 30 industrial shares based on July 1, 1935, as 100 , was 73.9 on Nov. 11, compared with 74.5 a week earlier, with 68.6 a month before, and with 85 a year ago. The low record was 66.4 six weeks before Nov. 11. At the outbreak of the war the index stood at 77.5 . The high record was 124.9 on Nov. 11, 1936.
Reuters index of London stock prices, which was 84.2 on Oct. 11 reached 89.4 on Nov. 15.

The London gold price continues at 168 s . an ounce, the Bank of England's buying price. The London money market continues easy. Call money against bills is $3 / 4 \%$ to $1 \%$. Two-months bills are $13-16 \%$, three-months bills $17-32 \%$, four-months bills $19-32 \%$, and six months bills $19-16 \%$.

Canadian exchange shows no new features from those of recent weeks. The Canadian unit is largely governed by the official rates posted in London, and is therefore at a discount in terms of the United States dollar. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $131 / 4 \%$ and a discount of $115 / 8 \%$.

The amounts of gold imports and exports which follow are taken from the weekly statement of the United States Department of Commerce and cover the week ended Nov. 8.
GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, NOV. 2-NOV. 8, INCLUSIVE

 the New York free market was not quoted on Saturday last, which was Armistice Day. On Monday in quiet trading sterling was under pressure, but up from previous close. The range waq $\$ 3.881 / 8 @$, $\$ 3.95$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.883 / 8 @ \$ 3.951 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling was firmer in light trading. The range was $\$ 3.923 / 8 @ \$ 3.953 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.923 / 4 @ \$ 3.961 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Wednesday the pound continued under pressure in a thin market. The range was $\$ 3.911 / 2 @$, $\$ 3.94$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.921 / 4 @ \$ 3.943 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Thursday the general trend of the market continued unchanged. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.917 / 8 @ \$ 3.94$; cable transfers $\$ 3.927 / 8 @ \$ 3.941 / 4$.

On Friday the market was still limited but slightly more active. The range was $\$ 3.881 / 8 @ \$ 3.953 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.883 / 8 @ \$ 3.961 / 8$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 3.891 / 4$ for demand and $\$ 3.901 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 3.89,60$-day bills at $\$ 3.87$, 90 -day bills at $\$ 3.861 / 4$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 3.87$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 3.881 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 3.89$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs present no new featurs of importance. The unit is steady in terms of the pound, in conformity with the fixed rates established by the Bank of England. In terms of the dollar the franc follows the fluctuations of the pound as reflected in the New York free market.

According to Paris dispatches the Paris Bourse reflects confidence in Allied triumph. In recent days trading has been active in a sometimes sharply rising market, though the volume of transaction is far below peacetime normal.

The French authorities insist that inflation can and will be avoided. Nevertheless the Bank of France statement for the week ended Nov. 2 showed a large increase in note circulation of $2,213,000,000$ francs, which raised the total outstanding to a new record high of $146,592,000,000$ francs. In the current statement circulation has increased by another $129,000,000$ francs. The previous high was $146,-$ $149,298,350$ francs recorded in the statement of Sept. 7. Note circulation a year ago totaled 108,771,311,820 francs.
On Wednesday Paris officials announced that the Nov. 15 time limit for declaration of foreign assets had been extended by six weeks to Jan. 15. The extension of the time limit is due to the fact that a return movement of capital into France is now in process and authorities do not wish to interrupt the flow. Since Sept. 10 the repatriation is reported to have been large enough not only to enable France to pay for her first war purchases abroad, which Finance Minister Reynaud described as gigantic, but even to increase her stock of foreign currency.

Belgian currency continues under pressure, due entirely to the derangement of Belgian economy resulting from the war.

Italian lire have been steady for many weeks owing to the strict control in Rome. The yield from taxation seems to be steadily increasing in Italy and the new tax levies appear to have been accepted by the people without protest. The recently imposed $5 \%$ tax on net capital and $2 \%$ turnover tax, it is estimated, will yield the State $7,000,000,000$ lire, which it is thought will be sufficient to bridge the budget deficit which already was announced as $4,000,000,000$ lire, and to pay the increased expenditures for military preparation.

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 176-177, against 176-177 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $2.203 / 4$, and cable transfers at $2.211 / 4$, against $2.203 / 4$ and 2.21. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.43 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.43 for cable transfers, against 16.11 and 16.11. Italian lire closed at 5.05 for bankers' sight bills and at 5.05 for cable transfers, against 5.05 and 5.05 . Berlin marks are not quoted in New York, nor is exchange on Czechoslovakia or on Poland. Exchange on Bucharest closed at $0.731 / 2$
(nominal), against $0.731 / 2$ (nominal). Exchange on Finland closed at 2.00 (nominal), against 2.00 (nominal). Greek exchange closed at $0.731 / 2$ (nominal), against $0.721 / 2$ (nominal).

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war of 1914-1918 appear to be influenced by the official rates established for sterling in London, with the result that quotations for these units in the New York free market move with the fluctuations of sterling. In addition the neutral currencies are adversely affected by the disturbance in their economy arising from the war blockade and sinkings of their vessels. The Netherlands currency in particular is under pressure. In recent weeks there have been heavy withdrawals of funds from Holland for conversion into dollars. Norway is again sending gold to the United States.

The Spanish peseta is again assuming some activity in the New York market. On Nov. 14 the Spanish Government again corrected the peseta rate to conform to the decline in the British pound and the French franc in relation to the United States dollar. Madrid dispatches state that henceforth dollars resulting from Spanish exports will be worth 10.05 pesetas and dollars which are voluntarily imported will be worth 12.56 pesetas, compared with the former rates of 9.90 and 12.57 , in effect for the last two months. Pounds in the first category were dropped from 40.15 pesetas to 38.70 and in the second from 50.20 to 48.40 . Francs of the first category are now worth 0.22 pesetas, compared with 0.25 , while those voluntarily imported are worth 0.275 pesetas, compared with 0.2815 formerly.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 53.09 , against $53.081 / 2$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $53.091 / 2$, against $53.081 / 2$; and commercial sight bills at 52.75 , against 52.97 . Swiss francs closed at 22.45 for checks and at 22.45 for cable transfers, against 22.43 and 22.43 . Copenhagen checks finished at 19.33 and cable transfers at 19.33, against 19.32 and 19.32. Checks on Sweden closed at 23.83 and cable transfers at 23.83, against 23.83 and 23.83 ; while checks on Norway closed at 22.73 and cable transfers at 22.73 , against 22.73 and 22.73. Spanish pesetas are again occasionally quoted in the New York market. The rate is nominal around 10.05 for both bankers' sight and cable transfers.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new trends. A few days ago the Argentine exchange control office announced further modifications of the exchange regulations applicable to merchandise from the United States. Prior exchange permits will now be granted to a very large list of commodities exported by the United States.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 29.78 for bankers' sight bills and at 29.78 for cable transfers, against 29.78 and 29.78. The unofficial or free market was 23.36, against $23.05 @ 23.10$. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.10 , against 5.10. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19. Peru is nominally quoted at 16.00 , against 19.00 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries follows closely the reactions of sterling in the New York free market. Many of these units, particularly
the Indian rupee and exchange on Singapore and Hongkong, are kept in close relationship to the official quotations decreed by London. The Japanese yen is inclined to move consistently in relation to the dollar.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.45, against 23.45 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 24.55 , against $243 / 8$; Shanghai at 8.70 , against 8.35; Manila at 49.90, against 49.90; Singapore at $473 / 4$, against $473 / 4$; Bombay at 30.30 , against 30.32 ; and Calcutta at 30.30 , against 30.32 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at the British statutory rate, $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. 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:


## Presidents and the Presidency

During the present ostensible adjournment of politics, it may be appropriate to survey the place of the Presidency in the polity and history of the United States.
The great convention of 1787 , which formulated the Constitution, seems to have considered the need for an individual executive as established beyond reasonable controversy, but found considerable difficulty in defining the boundaries of executive authority, as in the case of the veto power, and still more in determining the method of election. The latter problem was several times debated but left unsettled, was referred to committees without definite result, and at the last moment was provided for in the first section of Article II; it is the only portion of the original mechanism of government that proved to be so impracticable as to demand and receive radical reconstruction by amendment. The Twelfth Amendment, ratified by 12 of the 17 states then in the Union, was proclaimed on Sept. 25, 1804, and, although it retained much of the form first provided, it so changed the substance and spirit that every element of discretion in the Electors was eventually completely eliminated.

Although Franklin D. Roosevelt is almost invariably referred to as the 32 nd President under the Constitution, he is actually the 31st individual to be raised to that office; and even this enumeration includes four elected as Vice-Presidents and never elected as Presidents, whom the stickler for narrow interpretations might, on the basis of the Constitution, declare never to have been Presidents at all. For the fundamental law says that, upon the death or disability of a President, the "powers and duties of the said office," not the office itself, shall "devolve on the Vice-President." Whether or not the exception is technically well taken, John Tyler (1841-1845), on his accession after the death of William Henry Harrison, insisted upon the title as well as the functions and emoluments; his pretentions inevitably were admitted within the circle of his authority and the question, if not settled, was submerged for all time. Fourteen elected Presidents have held the office for only four years, or for less than four years because they died in office. All the Vice-Presidents who succeeded to the Presidency desired thereafter elective terms, but only Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge received that honor. Similarly, every one-term President, except James Knox Polk (1840-1849) and Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1877-1881), aspired to be his own successor. All of them, except Franklin Pierce (1853-1857) and James Buchanan (180ั7-1861), succeeded in becoming partisan candidates and were substantially supported at the polls. The first in this category to be relegated to a single term was John Adams (1797. 1801) who, in the election in which the tie between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (each of whom received 73 electoral votes) forced the election into the House of Representatives, had been himself awarded 65 votes in the Electoral College. His son, John Quincy Adams (1835-1839), almost universally conceded to have possessed the broadest intelligence and learning of any President, received his election from the House of Representatives, which under the Twelfth Amendment was restricted to a choice among the three leading candidates as measured by votes in the Electoral College, where he had received 84, to 99 for Andrew Jackson, 41 for William H. Crawford and 37 for Henry Clay. Voting by States, the House of Representatives contained 24 votes, of which Adams received 13, Jackson seven and Crawford four. Four years later Adams was defeated for re-election by the popularity of Jackson, although the former received nearly 44 per cent of the popular vote and 83 votes in the Electoral College. Actually, he was defeated by the loss of Pennsylvania, caused by the adroit manipulations of his opponents, and of 20 of the 36 votes of New York which designated its Electors by districts and where his State-wide vote was very little less than that of Jackson. The wide possible discrepancy between the popular vote and the electoral vote is illustrated by the 1840 defeat of Martin Van Buren (18371841), who received $1,129,102$ votes at the polls, against 1,275,016 for William Henry Harrison, but in the Electoral College was given only 60 votes out of a total of 294 . Four years earlier he had defeated the same opponent, rather slenderly in the popular vote, but by 170 votes in the Electoral College, out of an aggregate of 269. Benjamin Harrison (1889-1893), the next one-term President to meet defeat in seeking re-election, prevailed over Grover

Cleveland in 1888, although he received fewer votes at the polls, obtaining 233 Electoral votes from 20 States against 168 from 18 States received by Cleveland. In 1893 the result was very different, Cleveland receiving more popular votes than Harrison but considerably less than half the total of those cast. Only 44 States voted but the electoral votes of 5 States were divided. The sabotage of William H. Taft's candidacy for re-election by Theodore Roosevelt, in 1912, and the election of Woodrow Wilson, although he was largely in the minority at the polls, as well as the effect of the 1929 panic and depression in overwhelming the second candidacy of Herbert Hoover, are too recent to warrant more than reference.
So far, no President has ever sufficiently desired a third term to risk the injury to his historic reputation certain to follow a defeated effort. Before the Civil War five Presidents survived their second terms and their self-denial seemed to have established the rule against a third election. George Washington, undoubtedly, and Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, in all probability, among these twice-elected Presidents, were popular enough and trusted enough to have gained third terms. Washington declared broadly and firmly against the evil of longer incumbency of so powerful an office, and Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson took the same position upon equally strong arguments which they were careful to place unequivocally upon record. It remained for General Grant, a great soldier but a weak administrator, to evince an apparent desire to receive a third term in the Presidential office; yet there is fairly conclusive evidence that his third candidacy was not of his own volition but rather the resort of selfseeking and discredited politicians who sought their own perpetuation in office by, in a recent phrase, "riding upon his coat-tails." Nevertheless, Congress went promptly on record, by an overwhelming majority, against the idea of a third term, condemning it as dangerous to American institutions and freedom, and Grant's aspirations were so plainly opposed by public opinion that they were withdrawn. Woodrow Wilson, broken and feeble, his mental strength undoubtedly impaired, is said to have hoped for a third nomination in 1920, but, if so, the desire must have been the vagary of an impaired mind rather than a genuine defect of patriotism, of which none could ever justly accuse him.
President Wilson, as can never be forgotten, sought re-election in 1916, on the ground that "he kept us out of war," and Charles Evans Hughes, his principal opponent, was supported on the ground that he would keep us out of war for four years more, but by somewhat different methods than those which it was always assumed that the Presidentcandidate would continue after re-election. To the extent of a nearly unanimous public sentiment against involvement in a European war, the approaching contest of 1940 will certainly very closely parallel that of 1916. It was arguable, and argued, in 1916, that the exigencies of determined American neutrality, in the face of a gigantic struggle across the Atlantic, made it strongly undesirable for this country to "change horses in the middle of the stream" by selecting a new Chief Magistrate. Signs multiply that if a third term candidacy emerges as a reality of the early months of the year 1940, it
will rest upon identical contentions, namely, that Franklin D. Roosevelt has kept us out of the current European contest; inferentially, that he will continue successfully to keep us out; and that the disorder is too imminently threatening to permit a change in the highest office while it is in progress. Especially in the selection of delegates to the Democratic nominating Convention, where the desire for a ticket strengthening local candidacies for subordinate offices will, as usual, constitute the paramount consideration, these arguments will be prominent. Much exaggeration along these lines is certain. but the intelligent need not be misled. For one thing, the force of such arguments must always depend upon the character of the individual in whose behalf they are advanced. Mr. Wilson, not at all superficially impetuous, abandoned the struggle for persistent neutrality soon after his re-election and led the country into armed participation in the World War, which most of his countrymen now deplore and believe to have proved seriously detrimental, not only to domestic but to European interest. Mr. Roosevelt is by nature impetuous; and is internationally-minded $\cdot$ by instinct, upbringing and life-long environment; under the circumstances it might be extremely fortunate to change the titular leadership before an occasion can arise when these qualities of temperament might act with disastrous force. Moreover, even in 1916, when no third-term issue was involved with threatened danger to institutions dear to the whole people, an analysis of the vote by States, demonstrates that the argument against a change in the Presidency quite generally lacked conclusive force among the voters. Although Mr. Wilson was re-elected, he prevailed only as the result of local controversies in California and Ohio that operated strongly against the Republican candidate.

## The Federal Wage-Hour Law

As should have been expected, the first year of the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal wage-hour law) produced relatively few of the more serious repercussions anticipated by its critics when the statute was under debate. In the months ahead, however, it can safely be predicted that the restrictions imposed by the statute will become increasingly onerous and will receive correspondingly great public attention.

The consequences of the enactment of the law were apparent in the first few months after it took effect. Numerous small concerns closed their shops as soon as the new minimums became law and, if the facts were known, doubtless many others would be found to have followed suit. Moreover, the disorganization of executives' working schedules in most all companies, as officials tried to determine just what the law meant and to hold down the cost of observing it to a reasonable level, as well as the angry bickering over its enforcement in Congress and elsewhere, should have made it clear that the statute would create far-reaching economic dislocations.

Nevertheless, for several reasons the burdens involved in the full application of the measure could not be generally perceived during its first year. For one thing, the so-called "escalator clause," which provides that the eventual wage minimum of 40 c .
an hour and the 40 -hour week shall go into effect very gradually, quite naturally made the transition easier for most businesses than if the full brunt of the standards had been met at once.

The 44-hour week limitation, for example, imposed no insuperable difficulty on the great majority of industries, because few concerns had sufficient orders last October to justify even 40 -hour operations, and much the same situation prevailed throughout the law's first 12 months.

Even among the small concerns most severely affected by the standards, the blow was less serious than had been imagined, because the law was not strictly enforced. At various times during his year in office, Elmer F. Andrews, ex-Administrator of the statute, declared he would need at least 1,000 investigators, plus numerous additional attorneys, to assure reasonable compliance. At the end of the first year the Wage-Hour Division reported that some 12,000 reported violations still awaited investigation.

The Administrator and his general counsel found it necessary several times during the 12 months to warn industry in general against adoption of various means of evading the statutory restrictions or of reducing the burdens such standards imposed. These warnings, taken in conjunction with the admitted inability to enforce the restrictions, suggest all too clearly that numerous small concerns were finding ways to escape the onus of the statute.

But during the law's second year many of the factors which have tended to ease the situation somewhat will operate in a reverse direction. Thus, the 42 -hour week will pose a much more serious problem than did the 44 -hour restriction, affecting numerous large concerns along with smaller enterprises. And with changed economic conditions, the shorter work week will appreciably increase the difficulties of management.

Already the machine tool, aircraft, and other metal-working industries are complaining of shortages of skilled labor. Reports of operations being extended to well above the 40 -hour week level are noted almost every day. Hence, if industrial output continues near the present high levels for several months, business and the public at large must be prepared for the consequences of the sharp boost in labor costs entailed by the time-and-a-half pay requirement of the law for all work over 42 hours per week.

During the 1936-37 "boom" many concerns in the metal-working and other trades were forced to operate 44 and 48 hours a week. The larger concerns in these trades, either because of union agreements or competitive conditions, paid time and a half for work over the 40 -hour week. The sizable amount of overtime dispensed by these concerns, along with other factors incident to a skilled labor shortage, caused labor costs per unit output for industry generally at that time to register one of the sharpest increases on record.

In the months ahead the industries which paid overtime in 1937 will naturally be forced to do so again (assuming activity holds around or above the present levels). But what is more important, thousands of smaller concerns which did not pay time and a half in 1937 will find themselves distributing large amounts of extra compensation of this sort as a result of the wage-hour law. It seems certain,
therefore, that with any protracted shortage of skilled help the country faces a much higher level of labor costs than in 1937, even if a new wageraising movement does not get under way. And the higher costs will be borne by concerns which, unlike 1937, are least able to afford it.

Not only will the wage-hour statute impose costly penalties upon the only method of meeting a skilled labor shortage-overtime work-but it will also hinder the development of a new supply of craftsmen to prevent a recurrence of the short age. Many personnel men are more concerned, in fact, with the limitations upon apprentice programs in the form of the law's restrictions upon learners than they are with its hour and wage standards. Moreover, the restrictions upon learners interfere more with the training programs of the small plants than with those of our major concerns.

Finally, industry and the public must expect the wage-hour statute to be enforced more rigidly in the months ahead. Indeed, the desire for stricter enforcement is accepted as the chief reason motivat. ing the dropping of Mr . Andrews and the appoint ment of Lieutenant-Colonel Phillip Fleming as Ad ministrator of the Act.

But even though the impact of the law will be considerably greater, its true effects in its second year will also not be fully apparent. The larger enterprises will be harder hit than in the first year, and they can measure with a fair degree of accuracy the resulting costs in overtime compensation, dislocation of working schedules, \&c. But most of the smaller concerns do not conduct accounting systems that would permit of such determinations. In addition, the fundamental cost entailed in the sacrifice of flexibility forced by the law cannot be appraised except in retrospect.

The measure will undoubtedly cause numerous small enterprises to disappear (actually, the 1937 Census of Manufactures showed that there were about 1,200 fewer manufacturing establishments than in 1935, despite the higher level of production in 1937), and the Nation must obsorb substantial increases in labor costs in the very industries most important to our national defense. Should these same industries also receive the huge orders from the belligerent countries that some observers anticipate, we can predict a genuine crisis that may make the shorter work week as unpopular as the 40-hour law in France.

## Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Month of September

In common with all other major aspects of American business, the railroad transportation industry experienced a sharp turn for the better last September as the immediate consequence of the outbreak of the European war. The improvement was of major proportions and makes possible a truly encouraging report of the gross and net earnings of. the carriers for the month in question. Whether the gains will prove lasting remains to be seen, for the uncergains will prove lasting remains to be seen, for the uncer-
tainties that hedge the war and its ultimate effects upon tainties that hedge the war and its ultimate effects upon
the United States naturally apply in full force also to the the United States naturally apply in full force also to the
railroads. At this time it is perhaps wiser merely to point out that industrial improvement on a modest scale was in progress in this country for some time before the Germans marched into Poland and Great Britain and France sprang to the aid of their Polish ally, thus generalizing the conflict. The upswing in American business was hastened, perhaps to an inordinate degree, by the conflict and the expectation of bustling business and price advances. As against the previous practice of hand-to-mouth buying and exceedingly modest inventories, merchants in September hastily placed orders for future needs and thus contributed to a broad general advance in industrial activity. This was reflected, as a matter of course, in enlarged freight offerings to the carriers. The sequence of events leads to the conclusion that part, at least, of the decided business advance that began in the early days of September is well justified. A large portion of that gain, on the other hand, must be attributed to psychological factors, and it is not met clear whether the tendency is fully warranted.
yet clear whether the tendency is fully warranted,
The expectation that the United States will be the main supplier of basic materials for the Allies has not yet been borne out, but this question possibly depends upon the duration of what is admitted even by the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, to be the "strangest of wars." Even the continuance of the conflict frequently has been a subject for conjecture, while the armies of the great nations rested on their arms along the Franco-German border and the real action was confined to aerial skirmishes and the Anglo-Reich blockade and counter-blockade developments. Repeal of the United States arms embargo may prove important, and unquestionably has stimulated Allied buying in this country of airplanes and parts. It is reported that Allied purchasing agencies are to be set up in New York or Washington. Always, however, the problem crops up of the nature and duration of the curious war now in progress. It can hardly be disputed that the destructiveness of the first World War so far finds no counterpart in the present conflict, and if a stalemate is to continue on the Western Front there will be little early need of heavy buying here by the Allies. In that case the spurt in American business which began in Sentember may have a partly insubstantial foundation. But if the war were to develop into major offensive and defensive movements, American supplies might well prove vital. It is apparent, moreover, that Allied resources of gold, foreign exchange and American securities are ample to pay for all requirements for a long time to come, so that the cash-and-carry provisions of the amended neutrality legislation will have little bearing on such aspects of the problem.

Because it long has been operating on the slimmest margin of profitable business, the railroad transportation industry is deeply concerned with such general matters. The business improvement that developed on the outbreak of the European war prompted a good deal of long-delayed work on the maintenance of way. Heavy orders were placed by many railroads for rails, and preparations were started for the purchase of equipment. Payment for the supplies naturally finds no reflection in the railroad operating statistics for September, but should be taken into consideration in evaluating the prospects of the carriers. The special conditions that affect some railroads also remain items of the utmost importance. In this connection it is necessary to note that the Central RR. of New Jersey on Oct. 30 filed a petition in a Federal court for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws. The inordinately heavy taxes levied in New Jersey upon railroad properties occasioned this move, for some of the levies of 1932 and 1933 remained unpaid pending adjudication. Recent decisions in New Jersey courts were adverse to the railroads that withheld portions of the heavy tax levies, and the move for reorganization of the Central RR. of New Jersey possibly is part of the legal battle for a more reasonable tax status of the carrier.
apart from such considerations, it remains to be noted that September financial statistics of the railroads were aided, on a comparative basis, by relatively good weather conditions. In September, 1938, the northeastern area of the United States was visited by the terrible hurricane which swept up from the Caribbean and laid waste important parts of New England, halting rail transportation for days and hampering all other activities. No difficulties of this sort were encountered anywhere in the United States in Sentember, 1939, and the carriers as a whole were thus able to make the best use of their increased revenues Gross earnings for last September are $\$ 380,437,001$ against $\$ 322,055,751$ in September of last year, an increase of $\$ 58$, 381,250 , or $18.12 \%$ o Operating charges were increased only on a modest scale, and the carriers were able, during the month under review, to carry most of the added revenues to net earnings, which were $\$ 129,871,715$ against $\$ 90,543,128$ in the previous September, a gain of $\$ 39,328,587$, or $43.43 \%$. We present these results in statistical form:

| Month of September | 1939 | 1938 | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mileage of 133 roads | 233,3 | 234 | $\begin{array}{r} -858 \mid-0.36 \% \\ +\$ 58,381,250+18.12 \% \\ +19,052.663+8.22 \% \end{array}$ |  |
| Gross earnings.--- | 8380,437,001 |  |  |  |
| Ratio of expenses to earnings.-- | $\begin{array}{r} 250,565,286 \\ (65,86) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 231,51,623 \\ \quad(71.88) \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Net ear | \$129,871,715 | \$90,543,128 | +839,328,587 | +43.43 |

We turn now to the business indices which underlie the improvement of carrier operations for last September. In order to indicate in a simplified form the measure of trade activity in relation to its bearing on railroad revenues during the month under review, we have brought together in the table below the figures indicative of activity in the more important industries, together with those pertaining to grain, cotton, livestock receipts, and revenue freight car loadings for the month of September, 1939, as compared with the same month of $1938,1937,1932$, and 1929. It will

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be readily seen, on examination, that without a single exception the output of the industries mentioned in the table is on a greatly increased scale. A very substantial increase, too (as a result of the larger production of the various industries), is shown in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight. Receipts of cotton at the Southern outports, also, ran very much larger than a year ago; receipts of livestock at the leading cattle markets (taking them collectively) were also larger, while receipts at the Western primary markets of the various farm products (taking them as a whole) were on a greatly increased scale:

| September | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Automobiles (units): Productlon (passenger cars, trucks, \&e.) | 188,751 | 3,53 | 171,213 | 84,150 | 415,912 |
| Building ( 5000 ): Constr. contr. awarded b | 8323,227 | \$300,900 | \$207,072 | \$127,527 | \$445,402 |
| Coal (net tons) Bituminous_c |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pa. an | 4,776,000 | 3,388,000 | 3,682,000 | 4,108,000 | 6,54 |
| eight traffic: |  |  |  |  | 75,7 |
| Car loadings, all (car | 23,844,358 | 23,243,51 | x4,013,282 | z2,866,67 |  |
| ern ports (baies), | 1,211,091 | , 388 | 1,603,194 | 1,065,62 | 327 |
| Livestock recelpts: | 6,924 | 7,597 | 8,161 | 12,339 |  |
| Kansas Clity (cars) |  |  |  |  | 113 |
| Omaha (cars) Western flour and grain | 255 |  |  |  |  |
| Flour (000 barrels) |  | 3 |  |  |  |
| Wheat (000 bushels) | 247 |  |  |  |  |
| Corn | ${ }_{12}^{225}$ | ${ }_{212}^{220}$ | - | ${ }_{211}$ | ${ }_{\text {z19,793 }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rye (000 bushels). | z3,734 | z4,7 | ${ }^{25}$ | z5,90 | z4,383 |
| Ste |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pig iron production_k Pig iron proruchion-k.- | 4,231,310 | 2,647,129 | 4,289,507 | 991,858 | 4,527 |
| Lumber (000 feet): |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_m | - ${ }_{1,03}^{195}$ | x898,14, | ¢ 892,831 | x608 | , 42 |
| smpment | 1,289,257 | 1784,440 | 8820,775 | ¢69 | 11,394,84 |

Note-Figures in above table issued by:
a United States Bureau of the Census. b F. W. Dodge Corp. (fligures for 37 States east of Rocky Mountains). © National Bituminous Coal Commission.
d United States Bureau of Mines.
iss
 in each city. h New York Produce Exchange. $k$ "Iron Age," American Iron
ind Steel Institute. $\mathbf{m}$ National Lumber Manutacturers Assoclation (number of and Steel Institute. $m$ National Lumber Manufacturers Assoclation (number
reporting mills varies in the different years). $\mathbf{x}$ Four weeks. 2 Five weeks.

All that has been said above applies exclusively to the railroads of the country as a whole. Turning now to the separate roads and systems, we find the exhibits in consonance with the results shown in the general totals. The showing is a most favorable one, with 69 roads reporting increases in gross earnings in excess of $\$ 100,000$ and 62 reporting gains in net earnings above that amount. Out standing among the roads and systems distinguished for large increases we find the Pennsylvania RR. (which heads the list in the case of the gross) reporting $\$ 8,284,757$ in gross earnings and $\$ 3,264,198$ in net; the New York Central with a gain in gross of $\$ 5,936,903$ and in net of $\$ 1,241,200$ (topping the list in that respect); (these figures cover the (topping the list in that respect); (these figures cover the operations of the New York Central and its leased lines;
when, however, the Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie is included, the result is an increase of $\$ 6,507,681$ in gross and a gain of $\$ 4,372,655$ in net), and the New York New Haven \& Hartford reporting $\$ 2,066,855$ in gross and $\$ 3,185,087$ in net. Not a single road, it will be noted, reports a decrease above $\$ 100,000$ in either the case of the gross or of the net earnings. In the following table we show all changes for the separate roads and systems for amounts in excess of $\$ 100,000$, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH Pennsylvania
New York Cen


425,471 Total (69 roads) .....- $\$ 56,686,316$ a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the
Ceased lines Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis, Michigan Central, Clincinnati Northern and Evansville Indianapolis \& $\&$ Terre Haute. In-
Cluding Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie. the result is an increase of $\$ 6,507,681$.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER


In view of the foregoing, it is no surprise to find that when the roads are arranged in group, or geographical divisions, according to their location, that all the three great districts, the Eastern, the Southern, and the West-ern-as well as all the various regions comprising these districts-reveal, without a single exception, increases in both gross earnings and net earnings alike. In the case of the net earnings, too, the percentage of increases shown of the net earnings, too, the percen high, that of the Great
by several of the regions is very high by several of the regions is very high, that of the Great
Lakes region being no less than $68.74 \%$; of the Northwestern region, $40.83 \%$, and of the Central Eastern region $39.29 \%$. Our summary by groups is as below. As previ ously explained, we group the roads to conform with the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS-MONTH OF SEPTEMBER
Gross Earnings

| strict and Reoion | 939 | 938 | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ 10,884,190 \\ 55,55,143 \\ 61,711,856 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{r} +3,644,158 \\ +13,184,390 \\ +1,264,338 \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| New england region (10 roads) |  |  |  |  |
| Central Eastern region (18 road | 77,976,194 |  |  |  |
| Total (5) | 161,244,075 | 128,151,189 | +33,092,886 | +25. |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40,027,504 \\ & 20,417,510 \end{aligned}$ | +4,364,819 | +10.90+24.37 |
|  | 25,393,397 |  |  |  |
| Total (32 roads) | 69,785,72 | 60,445,01 | +9,340,706 | +15.45 |
| Western District- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +6,926,988 \\ & +7,2 \times 26 \\ & +1,794,564 \\ & +104 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+15.96 \\ +11.16 \\ +7.07 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Central Western region (15 roads | 71,936,267 | 64,709,701 |  |  |
| Southwestern region (20 roads) | 27,16 | 25,372,9 |  |  |
| Total (50 roads) --------.--... | 149,407,20 | 133,459,54 | +15,947,658 | +11.94 |
|  |  |  | +58,381,250 |  |



## Eroups and regions: EASTERN DISTRICT

New Enoland Reoton-Comprises the New England States.
Great Lakes Reoton- Comprises the eection on the Canadian boundary between New England and the westerly ghore or Lake M1chigan to Chicago, and north of
a line from Chicago via Plttsuugh to New York.
 east of a line from Chicago througn Peoris to st. Louts and the Mississppl River to the mouth of the Ohlo River, and north of the Ohto River to Parkersburg. W. Va.,
and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomaco and a line thence
River to its mouth.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT
Southern Regton-Comprises the section east of the Mississippl River and south
of the Ohto River to a point near Kenova. W. Va.. and a line thence following the of the Ohlo Rlver to a point pear Kenova. W. Va... and a aline thence tollowing the eastern bound rection-Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginda, east of Kentucky and the Oblo River north to Parkersburg, W. Va.,
and sauth of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and and suath of a line from Parkersburg to the

WESTERN DISTRICT
Northwestern Reston-Comprises the section adjolning Canada lying west of the Great Lakes Region, north of a inn efrom Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portland
and by the Columbia RIver to the Pacific.

Central Western Region-Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region
west of a line from Chicaso to Peoria and thence to St. Louls, and north of a line West of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louls, and north of a line
from St. Louls to Kansas Clty and thence to EI Paso and by the Mexican boundary to the Paciftc.

The grain traffic over Western roads, taking them collectively, in September, 1939, was very much larger than in the month a year ago, and also in September, 1937. All the different items, with the single exception of rye, contributed to the present year's increase, especially corn. Altogether, the receipts at the Western primary markets of the five cereals, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, in the five weeks ended Sept. 30, 1939, totaled 107,023,000 bushels as against only $99,435,000$ bushels in the same five weeks of $1938 ; 88,624,000$ bushels in 1937 , and $86,484,000$ bushels in 1932, but comparing with $117,271,000$ bushels in the corresponding period of 1923 . In the following table we give the details of the Western grain movement in our usual form:

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECELPTS
Five Weeks Ended Sept. 30

| (000 Omitted) | Year | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flour } \\ & \text { (Bols.) } \end{aligned}$ | Wheat (Bush.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Corn } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oats } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | Barley <br> (Bush.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago...-...----------- | 1939 | 1,347 | 2,432 | 12,579 | 2,095 | 1,069 | 1,641 |
|  | 1938 | 1,187 | 1,963 | 10,979 | 2,340 | 601 | 1,504 |
| Minneapolis | 1939 |  | 18,702 | 1,096 | 5,285 | 1,824 | 10,837 |
|  | 1938 |  | 15,318 | 1,057 | 2,534 | 1,453 | 5,468 |
| D | 1939 |  | 16,948 | 134 | 1,868 | 540 | 937 |
|  | 1938 |  | 17,200 | 390 | 4,145 | 2,365 | 2,588 |
| Milw | 1938 | 107 | 440 | 1,730 | 275 74 | 13 | 3,438 4.476 |
| Tole | 1939 |  | 943 | 319 | 915 | 25 | +19 |
|  | 1938 |  | 1,045 | 291 | 997 | 31 |  |
| Indianapolis and Omaha-- | 1939 |  | 1,822 | 3,762 | 893 | 71 | 31 |
|  | 1938 |  | 2,645 | 2,401 | 1,485 | 84 |  |
| St. Louls | 1939 | $\begin{aligned} & 711 \\ & 657 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,562 \\ & 1,428 \end{aligned}$ | $1,988$ | 548 360 | 24 <br> 73 | 2113 |
|  | 1939 | 223 | 187 | 2,502 | 564 | 87 | 314 |
|  | 1938 | 198 | 110 | 2,080 | 220 | 99 | 332 |
| K | 1939 | 85 | 2,353 | 1,578 | 443 | 50 |  |
| -am | 1938 | 94 | 5,017 | 394 | 288 |  |  |
| St. Josep | 1939 |  | 25. | 99 82 | 296 |  |  |
|  | 1939 |  |  | 82 | 212 |  |  |
| Wichita | 1938 |  | 1,298 | 15 | 7 |  |  |
| ux City | 1939 |  | 61 | 331 | 131 | 20 | 170 |
|  | 1938 |  | 135 | 360 | 65 | 34 | 102 |
|  | 1939 | 2,472 | 47.270 | 25,102 | 13,320 | 3.734 | 17,597 |
|  | 1938 | 2,243 | 46,937 | 20,439 | 12,720 | 4,753 | 14,586 |


| (000 Omitted) | Year | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flour } \\ & \text { (Bbls.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wheat } \\ & \text { (Bush.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Corn } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oats } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barley } \\ & \text { (Bush.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chic | 1939 | 8,603 | 24,236 | 53,614 | 18,792 | 1,779 | 8,291 |
|  | 1938 | 8,128 | 26,176 | ${ }_{8,618}^{93,973}$ | 19,494 <br> 20 <br> 1882 | 2.002 9.370 | 7,028 |
| Minneapolis | 1938 | 1,161 | 47,448 | 20,211 | 13,779 | 7,394 | ${ }_{26,121}$ |
| Duluth | 1939 |  | 42,125 | 9,422 | 7,623 | 3,038 | 5,988 |
|  | 1938 |  | 37,262 | 23,171 | 14,215 | 5,969 | 11,413 |
| Ilwauk | 1939 | 701 | 3,912 | 4,487 | 519 | 197 | 15,601 |
|  | 1938 | 695 | 5,548 | 8,846 | 833 | 455 | 18,959 |
| Toledo | 1939 | 13 | 10,290 | 3,256 | 6,756 | 159 | 102 |
|  | 1938 |  | 9,277 | 3,930 | 5,768 | 108 | 109 |
| Indlanapolis \& | 1939 | 3 | 25,331 | 21,364 | 8,184 | 445 | 82 |
|  | 1938 |  | 24,820 | 22,605 | 10,590 | 371 | 13 |
| St. Loul | 1939 | 4,928 | 24,199 | 7,926 | ${ }^{2,578}$ | 175 | 1,435 |
|  | 1939 | 4.448 1 | 20,146 | 23,807 | $\begin{array}{r}3,871 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{650}^{228}$ | 1,284 |
| Peorla | 1938 | 1,630 | 2,634 | 19,586 | ${ }_{3,006}^{2,730}$ | 656 | 2,053 2,335 |
| Kansas City | 1939 | 751 | 72.870 | 7,181 | 1,952 | 50 |  |
|  | 1939 | 522 | 84,108 <br> 6,171 | 7,488 1,209 | 2,329 1,604 | 2 |  |
| osep | 1938 |  | 5,589 | 1,997 | 1,604 | 2 |  |
| Wichita | 1939 |  | 26,293 | 16 | 27 |  |  |
| Sloux Clt | 1938 19 |  | 17,389 1,309 | r ${ }^{52}$ | 771 | 143 |  |
|  | 1938 |  | 1,500 | 2,334 | 384 | 263 | 818 |
| otal all | 1939 | 17,850 | 314,958 | 134,758 | 72,518 | 16,008 | 72,555 |
|  | 1938 | 15,426 | 281,897 | 227,994 | 75,905 | 17,446 | 68,080 |

As to the cotton traffic over Southern roads, this was on a greatly increased scale than in September, 1938, both as regards the overland movement of the staple and the receipts of cotton at the Southern outports. Gross shipments overland totaled 67,646 bales in September, 1939, as compared with only 47,266 bales in September last year; 32,570 bales in $1937 ; 20,166$ bales in 1932 , and 51,520 bales in the same period of 1929 . Details of the port movement of the staple for the past three years are set out in the subjoined table:
RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN SEPTEMBER 1939 1938 AND 1937, AND SINCE JAN. 1, 1939, 1938 AND 1937

| Ports | Month of September |  |  | Since Jan. 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Galveston | 312,885 | 284,919 | 467,860 | 599,336 | 745,683 | 769,793 |
| Houston, \&c | 471,096 | 327,390 | 456,464 | 802,989 | 806,935 | 769,918 |
| New Orleans | 281,078 | 189,326 | 329,585 | 632,267 | 830,647 | 1,023,101 |
| Moblle | 12,307 | 14,948 | 50,595 | 59,881 | 88,171 | 222,809 |
| Pensacola | 12,139 | 1,764 | 19,695 | 14,188 | 4,121 | 25,236 |
| Savannah | 12,398 | 10,392 | 56,940 | 27,866 | 36,952 | 129,956 |
| Charleston_ | 18,365 | 7,111 | 76,375 | 19,134 | 40,607 | 120,977 |
| Wilmington | 1,036 | 1,305 | 1,647 | 7,508 | 21,356 | 13,213 |
| Norfolk | 3,203 | 1,836 | 7.440 | 12,746 | 23,151 | 31,610 |
| Corpus Christi | 36,076 | 75,768 | 104,011 | 262,612 | 324,062 | 432,980 |
| Brownsville- | 4,827 |  |  | 38,291 |  |  |
| Lake Charles | 31,586 | 26,085 | 27,237 | 38,623 | 31,544 | 52,312 |
| Beaumont | 13,161 | 7,949 | 4,177 1,168 | $\begin{array}{r}13,161 \\ 1,558 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10,261 722 | 15,338 3 |
| Jacksonvill | ${ }^{934}$ | 595 | 1,168 | 1,558 | 722 | 3,934 |
| Total | 1,211,091 | 949,38 | ,603,194 | 2,530,160 | 2,964,2 | 3,611,177 |

[^1]

## The Course of the Bond Market

There has been little activity in either direction by most bond groups this week. High grades have been moderately firmer, as have been United States Governments. Lowergrade corporates have been softer in spots but averaged about the same throughout the week.
High-grade railroad bonds displayed little change as a group. In instances, however, gains have been evident. Virginia Railway $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1966$, at $107 \%$ were up $11 / 8$; Cincinnati Union Terminal $23 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, 1969, remained unchanged at $1073 / 4$. Medium-grade and speculative rail bonds displayed fractional losses. Northern Pacific 4 s , 1997, dropped $3 / 8$ to $687 / 8$; Bangor \& Aroostook 4s, 1951, dropped $41 / 2$ to a new low of $761 / 2$.

Some progress has been made in utility bond prices this week, the most noticeable advances having occurred among investment issues. Continued strength over a period of weeks has brought such issues as Consumers Power $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1965; Illinois Bell Telephone $31 / 2$ s, 1970; Pacific Gas \& Electric 4s, 1964, and Pennsylvania Power \& Light $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}_{\text {, }}$ 1969, close to former peak levels. Activity in New York traction issues increased and prices advanced. Canadian utilities also showed further recovery, with Bell Telephone of Canada $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1957$, and Power Corp. of Canada $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1959$, quite strong.
Prices have been generally higher this week among industrial bonds. Gains among steel company obligations have

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been confined mostly to fractions, although rises of as much as one point were registered by several issues. Oils have been mixed, with changes mostly fractional. Moderate strength has been seen in rubber company obligations, and among paper companies, strength has been displayed by the internationals. The General Steel Castings $51 / 2 \mathrm{~S}, 1949$ gained $23 / 4$ points at 75 ; the Studebaker $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1945$, were up $13 / 4$ points at 97 , and the International Mercantile Marine $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1941$, gained $23 / 4$ at 60 . The R. Hoe $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}-61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1944$, nor mally inactive, livened up for a gain of $13 / 4$ points on the week at 75.

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Averaje Yields) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \text { Dally } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S } S \\ & \text { Goot } \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A l l \\ \text { Alomes } \\ \text { tic } \\ \text { Corp.* } \end{array}\right\|-$ | 120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups* |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Baa | RR. |  | Ind. |
| . 17 | 113. | 10 | 119.92 | 116.64 | 104.11 | 86.64 | ${ }_{92}^{92.75}$ | 111.23 | $114.72$ |
| 16. | 113.37 | 105.60 | 119.92 | 116.64 | 104.11 | 86.36 | ${ }_{92}^{92.59}$ | ${ }_{111.23}^{111.23}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114.72 \\ & 114.51 \end{aligned}$ |
| 15. | 113.35 | 105.41 | 119.92 | 116.21 | 103.93 | ${ }_{86}^{86.21}$ | 92.43 92.43 | $\begin{aligned} & 111.23 \\ & 110.83 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{114.51}^{114.51}$ |
| 14. | ${ }_{112}^{113.93}$ | 105.22 105.22 | 119.69 | ${ }_{116.21}^{116.21}$ | 103.74 103 | 86.21 86.21 | $\begin{aligned} & 92.43 \\ & 92.43 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 110.83 \\ & 110.83 \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{114.51}^{114.51}$ |
| 113 | 112.94 | 105.22 | $\begin{aligned} & 119.69 \\ & \mathrm{ge} \text { Clos } \end{aligned}$ | 116.21 | 103.74 | 86.21 | 92.43 | 110.83 | 114.51 |
| 10. | 112.94 | 105.22 | 119.47 | 116.00 | 103.74 | 86. | 92.43 | 110.63 | 114.30 |
|  | 113.08 | 105.22 | 119.92 | 116.00 | ${ }^{103.56}$ | 86.50 86.78 | $92.4{ }^{2}$ 9259 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 110.83 \\ & 110.63\end{aligned}$ |  |
| 8 | 112.9 , | 105.22 | 119.47 | 115.57 | 103.56 | 86.78 | 9259 | 110.63 | 114.30 |
|  | ${ }_{112.69}$ | Exchan | $\xrightarrow{\text { ge Clos }} 119.03$ | ${ }^{\text {ed }} 115.35$ | 103.20 | 86.92 | 92.43 |  |  |
|  | 112.62 | 105.04 | 119.03 | 115.14 | 103.02 | 87.07 | 9259 | 110.43 |  |
|  | 112.62 | 104.85 | 118.60 | 115.35 | 102.84 | 86.92 | 92.43 | 110.24 | 88 |
| 2 | 12.84 | 104.85 | 118.60 | 115.14 | 103:02 | 86.78 | 92.43 | 110.24 | ${ }_{113.07}^{113.27}$ |
|  | 113.06 | 104 | 118.38 | 114.91 | 102.66 | 86.78 | 92.43 | 110.04 | 13.07 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weekly- } \\ & \text { Oct. } 27 \end{aligned}$ | 112.52 | 104.30 | 117.9 |  |  |  | 92.59 | 109.24 | 66 |
| 20 | 112.84 | 103.74 | 117.29 | 113.48 | 101.76 | 86.50 | 91.97 | 108.66 |  |
| 13 | 110.77 | 102.48 | 115.78 | 111.43 | 100.53 | 85.79 | 91.20 | 107.30 | 110.04 |
| 6 | 109.90 | 101.58 | 114.51 | ${ }_{109}^{110.24}$ | ${ }_{9 y}^{99.66}$ | 85.52 | ${ }_{91}^{91.05}$ | 106.17 |  |
| t.29 | 110.8 y | 101.06 | 114.09 112.86 | ${ }_{108.66}^{109.44}$ | $9 y .31$ 98.28 | ${ }_{84.55}^{85.24}$ | 90.29 | 104.48 | 106 |
| 15 | 108.93 | (100.18 | 112.86 114.09 | ${ }^{108.64}$ | ${ }_{99.14} 98$ | 88.24 | 91.20 | 105.22 | 108.08 |
|  | 111.26 | 101.06 | ${ }^{114.93}$ | 109.44 | 99.83 | 84.28 | 90.59 | 106.17 | ${ }_{111}^{108.46}$ |
| 1 | 114.04 | 102.66 | 118.16 | 112.86 | ${ }_{101}^{101.41}$ | 83.33 84.69 | ${ }_{91.66}^{90.14}$ | 108.46 |  |
| . 25. | (114.85 | 104.48 | 120.37 <br> 121.49 | ${ }_{117}^{116.00}$ | 102.66 | 84.69 88.78 | ${ }_{93.21}^{91.66}$ | ${ }_{111.43}^{110.4}$ | ${ }_{115.35}^{113.89}$ |
|  | 116.79 | 106.54 | 121.49 | 118.16 | 103.74 | 87.21 | 93.69 | 111.43 | 116.00 |
|  | 117.12 | 106.73 | 121.72 | 118.16 | 103.93 | 87.49 |  | 111.64 | 115.78 |
| July 28. | 117.47 | 108.73 | 121.72 | ${ }_{118}^{118.38}$ | ${ }_{103.38}^{103.93}$ | 87.84 | ${ }_{93.69} 01$ | ${ }_{111.64}^{111.64}$ | ${ }_{116.00}^{116.00}$ |
| 14. | ${ }_{116.99}^{117.07}$ | (106.54 | ${ }_{122.17}^{121.94}$ | ${ }_{117.94}^{118.38}$ | 103.38 | 87.35 86.64 |  | ${ }_{111.64}^{111.64}$ | ${ }^{116.78}$ |
| 7. | 116.82 | 105.60 | 122.40 | 117.72 | 102.12 | 85.93 | 92.12 | 111.23 | 115.78 |
| 30. | 116.43 | 105.04 | 121.72 | 117.29 | 101.76 | 85.24 |  |  | 115.14 |
| 23. | 117.13 | 105.41 | 121.49 | 117.29 | ${ }_{102}^{102.48}$ | 85.93 85.79 | ${ }_{92.12}^{92.43}$ | 1110.83 | ${ }_{114.93}^{115.14}$ |
| 16. | ${ }_{117.34}^{116.80}$ | ${ }_{105.41}^{105.22}$ | ${ }_{121.27}^{121.27}$ | ${ }_{116.86}^{117.07}$ | ${ }_{102}^{102.68}$ | 85.79 86.21 | 92.12 | 110.63 110.83 | 114.72 |
| $2 .$. | 117.61 | ${ }_{105.22}^{105 .}$ | 121.04 | 116.64 | 102.84 | 85.52 | 91.97 | 111.23 | 114.30 |
| May 26. | 116.98 | 104.48 | 120.82 | 116.43 | 102.12 | 84.55 | 91.05 | 110 |  |
| 19 | 116.97 | 103.56 | 120.59 | 115.78 | ${ }_{10176}^{101.06}$ | ${ }_{83}^{83.43}$ | 89.84 90.59 | ${ }_{110.24}^{110.43}$ | 113.27 113.48 |
| r. ${ }^{58}$ | 115.78 | 102.84 | 119.47 | ${ }_{115.35}$ | 100.53 | 82.40 |  | 109.24 | 112.25 |
| 21 | 115.13 | 102.66 | 119.03 | 114.93 | 100.53 | 82.40 | 89.10 | 109.05 | 112.25 |
| 14. | 114.76 | 102.30 | 119.03 | 114.72 | 100.18 | 81.61 | 88.65 | 108.66 | ${ }_{112}^{11.84}$ |
| 6. | 114.85 | 102.84 | 119.25 | 114.72 | ${ }_{102.70}^{100.70}$ | 88.83 |  |  |  |
| Mar.31.- | 114.85 | 103.93 | 119.25 119.92 | ${ }_{115.14}^{115.14}$ | ${ }_{102.12}^{102.30}$ | 84.83 85.79 | ${ }_{92}^{91.51}$ | 109.24 109 | $\xrightarrow[112.86]{112.27}$ |
| $24$ | 114.70 | ${ }_{104.67}^{104.48}$ | ${ }_{119.92}^{119.92}$ | 1114.93 | ${ }_{102.30}^{102.12}$ | 85.79 86.07 | 92.28 | 109.64 109.64 | ${ }_{113.27}$ |
| 10. | 114.79 | 105.22 | 120.37 | 114.93 | 102.84 | 87.21 | 93.53 | 110.04 | 113.68 |
| 3. | 113.59 | $1{ }^{1} 4.48$ | 120.14 | 114.72 | 102.30 | 85.52 | 91.97 | 109.64 |  |
| eb. 24 | ${ }_{113}^{113.38}$ | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 119.69 \\ & 119.69 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{101.06}$ | 84.14 83.87 | 90.14 89.99 | 109.05 | ${ }_{113}^{113.27}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \ldots \\ & 10 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.30 \\ & 113.21 \end{aligned}$ | 103 | 119.69 119.69 | 114.30 114.09 | 101.06 | 83.60 | 89.69 | ${ }_{108.85}^{109 .}$ | ${ }_{112} 12.45$ |
| 3. | 113.16 | 102.84 | 119.47 | 113.68 | 100.88 | 83.19 | 89.10 | 108.66 | 113.48 |
| Jan, 27.. | 112.59 | 101.94 | 119.03 | 113.07 | ${ }^{99} .83$ | 82.00 | 878.93 | 107.88 | ${ }_{113.86}^{113.48}$ |
| 20. | 118.18 | 103.20 | 119.69 | ${ }_{113}^{113.48}$ | $1{ }^{101.06}$ | 88.87 | 89.55 89.10 | 108.68 107.88 | 113.48 113.27 |
| 13. | $\begin{aligned} & 112.93 \\ & 112.95 \end{aligned}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 102.66 \\ & 10248\end{aligned}$ | 119.47 119.25 | ${ }_{112.25}$ | ${ }_{100.53}^{100.53}$ | ${ }_{83.06}$ | 88.80 | 107.69 | 112.86 |
| High 1938 | 117.72 | 106.92 | 122.40 | 118.60 | 104.11 | 87.78 | 94.33 | 111.84 | 116.21 |
| Low 1939 | 108.77 | 100.0 | 112.45 | 108.27 | 98.28 | 81.09 | 87.93 | 104.30 | 106.54 |
| High 1938 | 112.81 | 101.76 | 118.60 | 111.43 | $\begin{array}{r} 100.18 \\ 89.10 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{62.76}^{82.27}$ | 88.36 71.15 | ${ }_{96.11}^{107.11}$ | 112.05 104.30 |
| 38 | 10 | 80 | 112.45 | $102.66$ | 89.10 | 62.76 | 71.15 | 96.11 | 104.30 |
| v.17'38 | 112.13 | 10 | 117.72 | 110.04 | 99.83 | 87.21 | 87.21 | 106.54 | 111.64 |
| 2 Yrs.Ago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 99.31 | 106.92 |

In the foreign list there have been signs of individual strength; Belgian bonds, with gains of several points, have been particularly outstanding. Danish and Norwegian issues found support at better prices, and Finland 6s gained $71 / 2$ points. Other European bonds also displayed a firmer tendency. Among South American issues, Brazilians received renewed attention at advancing prices, while Japanese bonds showed some irregularity. Australian obligations continued firm.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:


These prices are computed rom average ylelds on the basis of one "typlcal" bond ( $4 \%$ coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show elther the average veld or the average movement of actual ping the truere of the bond market.
leld averages, the latter betng the truer picture or inting these indexes was published in the issue of Aug. 19, 1939, page 1086

## The Business Men's Bookshelf

## The New Wall Street

By Rudolph L. Weissman, Author of "The New Federal Reserve System" and Formerly Financial Editor of the "American MerFinar", Harper \& Brothers, New York cury." Harper
and London. 1939 . $\$ 3.00$. 308 Pages.
Here is a book written by one who believes that "the old Wall Street is dead," that "the new is now emerging," and that "no institution has undergone more drastic change," and "for those in Wall street who may wish to find in proper perspective a convenient recital of things imiliar, and for the larger number who are interested in the financial world, but who are bewildered by the glimpses that they catch of the differences between the Wall Street that they knew, or have heard about, and present realities."
The author is an enthusiastic supporter of the changes that he believes have been wrought and an ardent admirer of those who have been instrumental in bringing these alterations into being. "If this book," he says, "measured up to the standard of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (since made Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court), William McC. Martin, President of the

New York Stock Exchange, and others like Justice Felix Frankfurter and A. A. Berle Jr., who are either responsible in great measure for the creation of the new Wall Street or whose energies have been devoted to the promotion of the well-being of both the new Wall Street and the Nation, thers my indebtedness to them at greater length."

He at the outset also "pleads guilty" to a point of view"that the investor, as never before, is now receiving a square deal so far as it is possible for this to be accomplished by the authorities and the Stock Exchange." He is certain that Wall Street "is on the way to becoming a potent instrumentality in the promotion of economic democracy," and says that "to describe this achievement is the main purpose of this book in the course of which several suggestions are made to help reach the goal."
The author is evidently not of the opinion that Wall Street has as yet been as completely made over as it should be, or as will be, but he is equally plainly of the opinion that the process has gone far enough to be used as the basis of a campaign which would restore the confidence of the public in our capital markets. In speaking of the vast amount of data now required of all listed corporations and all other corporations offering new issues, which he
terms a "priceless asset," he remarks that "the information has been used, but no campaign has been embarked upon to make the public understand the tremendous difference between the old and the new Wall Street. If half the effort has been expended in his direction that was originally directed toward defeating the pending legislation and decrying its provisions, the public would by this time have an adequate understanding of the progress achieved in this phase of the warfare in behalf of the investing public. It is a program on which Wall Street can unite, forgetting the differences over the division of the responsibility of the change, and the diverse groups in the financial dis-trict-underwriters, dealers and brokers should be one in this respect. The blunder in not utilizing this resource would drive the advertising managers of a large industry or its public relations counsel to commit hara-kiri; it is as if the meat packing industry, following the legislation for inspection and Government certification, had devoted the following years to criticism of the law and mournful backward glances at the 'good old days' before Upton Sinclair's 'Jungle' and the crusade of President Theodore Roosevelt, instead of emphasizing the new protection to the consuming public. There is still time for an intelligent, comprehensive, dignified but forceful program to acquaint the 'consumers' of securities with the meaning of the new efforts in their behalf. It is a challenge to the vision of Wall Street, its ability to adapt itself to changing conditions, and its good business sense."

The reader, however, must not suppose that the book is devoted wholly, or even in the main, to a defense of the new Wall Street or to the New Deal in Wall Street, although the author's friendliness to all that has been taking place and his strong confidence in the reforms that have been instituted permeate all its pages. The fact is that most of the volume is devoted to recitals of facts, description of machinery and exposition of provisions of law, rules and regulations, in the course of which he runs the gamut from financial journalism to customers' men and salesmen's commissions, from some of the "scandals" of the Street to the Chandler Act, from the "Wall Street Mind" to the opinions of the late Justice Cardozo. The factual materials are, of course, familiar to the serious student of finance, but they are recited in the perspective of the author and the work is evidently intended more for those who are not serious students of finance than for those who
are. The author obviously has a large mass of facts at his finger-tips, and the book should constitute a fitting companion piece of a number of other semi-popular works. on other phases of American finance.

## A Colloquy on Branch Banking-Contemporary Questions and Answers

By F. Cyril James, PhD., Professor of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. Issued by the American Economists Council for the Study of Branch Banking, Post Office Box No. 467, Grand Central Annex, New York City.
This is the third of a series of brochures on branch banking issued by this organization, the first being a Bibliography on Branch Banking compiled by Professor John M. Chapman of Columbia University, and the second, a Historical Survey of Columbia University, and Une second, a Historical Survey of Branch Banking in the United States, by Professor Ray
B. Westerfield of Yale University. The Council announces B. Westerfield of Yale University, The Counc
that it has a number of others in preparation.

The present volume of 28 pages takes the form of an imaginary discussion of the subject of branch banking in which a number of significant questions are asked and answered. The questions are of the kind that are constantly cropping up on this much debeviled subject of branch banking, and the answers are plainly given with authority and balance. The net effect is to furnish a little booklet which should be enlightening to the reader who has not given the subject serious lightening to the reader who has not given the subject serious fraternity itself have not.

The American Economists Council for the Study of Branch Banking is an organization devoted to furthering a better understanding of branch banking and its importance to the economic welfare, a worthy task which gains in importance from the fact that in a democracy such as ours legislation governing branch banking, as well as many other matters, is in large part the product of the attitudes assumed by a vast large part the product of the attitudes assumed by a vast
number of men and women who lack a thorough grasp of number of men and

This brochure and those which preceded it are available upon request.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME
Friday Night, Nov. 17, 1939.
Business activity receded slightly the past week, this being due largely to the two national holidays. Trade reports continue generally favorable. Another new high for steel operations and continued favorable reports from the automobile industry, despite the Chrysler strike, had a wholesome effect on business sentiment. The strong upward movement in the securities market yesterday also had a cheering effect. The "Street" was encouraged by the statement of John W. Hanes, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, that the Department holds an optimistic view of the business outlook for the next six months, and that prospects are "bright" for an increased yield from the present tax structure. He rejects flatly the suggestions adranced by Governor Eccles of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System that steps be taken now to enact new taxes to cover costs of the rearmament program.
According to the "Journal of Commerce," the business index now stands at 107.6 compared with 107.8 for the preceding week and the recent high of 109.3. Another new high for steel operations and a gain for bituminous coal production on a daily average basis partly offset declines for merchandise loadings and electric output. According to this source, automotive activity was just about holding its own.
The labor situation will bear watching. Although reports are more optimistic concerning a settlement of the Chrysler troubles, there are to date no real definite indications of a favorable adjustment soon of this costly strike. In several steel-making centers organized labor is becoming more active, with the steel union hinting at a strike in its campaign to win a written contract from the second largest steel producer, and increasing its attempts to collect dues elsewhere.
Inventories of most steel consumers still are far below normal, as much of the record production of the mills is quickly passing into finished products, "Iron Age" states in its current summary on the basis of pressure from consumers for immediate delivery. The industry has been unable to detect signs of a backing up of the flow of steel from the mills to the ultimate consumers, the trade publication asserts, pointing out that such an important outlet as the automotive industry is increasing estimates of first-
quarter requirements and that many types of consmmers are pressing for earlier deliveries. Most of the steel companies in the last 10 days have made no progress in reducing backlogs, it is stated. Declaring that if mill operations are maintained at $90 \%$ for the rest of the year, "a conservative estimate," the publication estimates that 1939 ingot production will be about $45,842,000$ tons, or an average of $64 \%$ for the year. This represents a gain on a tomage basis of approximately $65 \%$ from 1938 and will come within $9 \%$ of approximately $65 \%$ rom 1938 and will come within $9 \%$
of the 1937 total of $50,318,000$. "How long the steel indusof the 1937 total of $50,318,000$. "How long the steel indus-
try can continue near capacity depends partly on prices, but what quotations will be for the first quarter remains uncertain," the "Iron Age" states.
Production of electric power in the United States for the week ended Nov. 11 amounted to $2,513,688,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., the Edison Electric Institute reveals. This represents an increase of $13.8 \%$ over the corresponding week of last year, when $2,209,324,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. were produced. Output for the week ended Nov. 4 was $2,536,765,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $14.9 \%$ over the $2,207,444,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. reported for a year ago. $14.9 \%$ over the $2,207,444,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. reported for a year aqo.
While loadings of revenue freight declined last week 19,901 cars, or $2.5 \%$, to 785,961 cars from the immediately preceding week; the gain over the corresponding week a year ago was 149,515 cars, according to the official figures issued by the Association of American Railroads today. The moderate character of the decline was something of a surprise to local railroad men, because this year last week included the Armistice Day holiday, which usually has a marked effect on the figures.
Engineering construction awards for the week, $\$ 96$,416,000 , are the second highest of the year and $64 \%$ higher than in the corresponding week last rear, "Engineering News-Record" announced yesterday. The current week's awards bring 1939 construction to $\$ 2,710,373,000$, a $13 \%$ increase over the total for the initial 46 -week preiod in 1938. Both private and public awards for the week reached their third highest volumes of the year. Private awards are $182 \%$ above the corresponding week last year. This is the tenth consecutive week that they have topped their respective 1938 values. Public construction is $39 \%$ higher respective 1938 values. Public construction is $39 \%$ higher
than in the week last year, due to the high volume of public buildings.
Check clearances were restricted this week by the observance of Armistice Day. The total for the current period increased slightly over that for the previous week, which included the Electric Day holiday, and showed a further small gain over the corresponding 1938 week, when Armistice Day was also a factor in the total. Bank clearings for

22 leading cities of the United States for the five-day period ended Nov. 15, according to Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., amounted to $\$ \overline{5}, 175,392,000$ against $\$ 5,047,483,000$ for the same five days of last year, giving an increase of $2.5 \%$. The aggregate for the latest week rose $\$ 98,486,000$ over the amount for the week preceding.
Automobile output rose $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ to 86,700 units, but decreased $1.1 \%$ from the like week a year ago, Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., reported today, Except for the Chrysler Corp. strike and consequent suspension of production, automobile output at this time would be running at new high levels and well above the record levels for this date established in 1937, it was said. Ward's pointed out that last year at this time all Chrysler plants were in full that last year at this time all Chrysler plants schedules for the automobile manufacswing. Production schedules for the automobile manufac-
turers indicate that output through the rest of this month turers indicate that output through the
will be steady at around present levels.
Retail trade declined slightly last week after an upturn which extended since the outbreak of the war to the present period, Dun \& Bradstreet's "Review" disclosed today. Retail business, however, continued to show gains over the 1938 period, advancing $8 \%$ to $16 \%$. Buying in the South, Middle and Southwest was particularly good, trade in the first-named section having been spurred by the rise in tourist traffic. Demand in the Southwest, which has been suffering from drought, was larger, but, as a rule, purchasing in agricultural areas appeared more cautious than in September, when farm prices were moving up rapidly Wholesale trade continued at the slower pace of the last month, sharply below the early October level, but still somewhat above last year. The turnover was approxi mately $5 \%$ to $10 \%$ above last year. Store buyers were re ported to be budgeting for an average increase in Christmas. ported to be budgeting
Weather for the week was characterized by seasonal tem peratures in the Southeast, fairly cold weather in the North east, and by abnormal warmth from the middle and upper Mississippi Valleys westward and northwestward. Rain fall of the week relieved droughty conditions, temporarily at least, and afforded topsoil moisture sufficient to benefit fall-seeded grains and revive pastures somewhat over con siderable areas in the Central Valley States. Showers were especially helpful in Michigan, the Western Ohio and uppe Mississippi Valleys, Missouri, eastern Kansas, eastern Okla Mississippi Valeys, Missouri, eastern Kansas, eastern okiahoma and Arkansas, and in central. and west Gulf sections, The heaviest rains occurred in northeastern Texas, north-
ern Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and the eastern third of Kansas. In most of eastern Kansas the weekly total averaged an inch or more. A rather spectacular develop ment of the week was the earthquake that was felt in south ern New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and parts of Maryland last Tuesday evening. It was said to have been of considerable intensity and lasted for about 10 been of considerable intensity and lasted for about 10 In the New York City area beautiful weather prevailed most of the week.
The weather was fair and moderately cool today, with a drop in temperature looked for tonight. Temperatures ranged from 50 degrees to 57 degrees. Moderate tempera tures are forecast for Saturday and Sunday, the latter day being accompanied by rain.
Overnight at Boston it was 44 to 61 degrees; Baltimore, 50 to 70 ; Pittsburgh, 42 to 62 ; Portland, Me., 34 to 51 Chicago, 44 to 64 ; Cincinnati, 32 to 68 ; Cleveland, 38 to 66 Detroit, 39 to 65; Milwaukee, 41 to 66; Charleston, 50 to 69 Savannah, 51 to 73 ; Dallas, 54 to 61 ; Springfield, I11., 38 to 63 ; Oklahoma City, 50 to 55 ; Salt'Lake City, 25 to 56 and Seattle, 40 to 63 .

## Colonel Ayres Detects Uncertainty as to Future Course of Business

Financial barometers are recording their skepticism about the future prospects of this business revival, according to Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., in the bank's "Business Bulletin" of Nov. 15. Trust Co., in the bank's "Business Bulletin" of Nov. 15.
Stock prices, he said, advanced vigorously for nearly two Stock prices, he said, advanced vigorously for nearly two
weeks after the outbreak of war, but in all the weeks since then they have been unable to surpass the levels they reached in those first few days. High-grade bond prices have regained about half of the losses they experienced in the early days of the war, and recently the markets have been bidding up the prices of the short-term and nearly riskless issues. Investors are again seeking safety and avoiding risks. Colonel Ayres continued:
avoiding risks. Colonel Ayres continued:
a seat on the New York Stock Exchange recently changed owners for A seat on the New York Stock Exchange recently changed owners for
$\$ 60,000$, which is not far above the low price of $\$ 51,000$ which was recorded just before this war, and which was the lowest reached since the World War. Evidently brokers do not anticipate much profitable market activity. Commercial loans in banks had been increasing since last February, but now the advance appears to have stopped. These financia indicators are too significa.
in telling the same story.
Industrial production has increased in volume by nearly $20 \%$ in the past two months, and that is almost the largest two months' increase ever recorded. There is no room for doubt about the genuineness of this indusrecorded. There is nere is real doubt about the possibility of keeping it going. Apparently there are only three sources from which it could going. Apparently there arer to sustain its upward progress for any considerable number of months. One of them is genuinely big war orders; another is increased large-scale pump-priming; and the third is an important increase in the volume of new capital issues.

Despite the large orders for airplanes, it now seems unlikely that the warring nations will make purchases here in volumes comparable to those of 1915 and 1916. Pump-priming expenditures have diminished in recent months, and they will probably decrease further, despite our enlarged miiitary and naval programs. There remains the possibility of increased corporate financing through the sale of new securities, and that continues to be dependent on such improved relations between Government and business as will enhance the prospects for profits.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Total 785,961 Cars in Week Ended Nov. 11, 1939

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 11 totaled 785,961 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Nov. 16. This was an increase of 149,515 cars or $23.5 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1938 and an increase of 100,035 cars or $14.6 \%$ above the same week in 1937. Loading of revenue freight for the week of Nov. 11 was a decrease of 19,901 cars or $2.5 \%$ below the preceding week. The Association further reported:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 315,242 cars, a decrease of 8,141 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 58,844 cars above the corresponding week in 1938
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 156,735 cars, a decrease of 2,422 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,533 cars above the corresponding week in 1938

Coal loading amounted to 155,671 cars, a decrease of 3,805 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 27,887 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 37,697 cars, an increase of 167 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,694 cars above the corresponding week in 1938. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Nov. 11, totaled 21,895 cars, an increase of 331 cars above the preceding w
Live stock loading amounted to 17,650 cars, a decrease of 2,189 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 411 cars below the corresponding week in 1938. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Nov. 11 totaled 14,157 cars, a decrease of 2,170 cars below the pre ceding week, and a decrease of 455 cars below the corresponding week in 1938
Forest products loading totaled 35,823 cars a decrease of 1,557 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 8,980 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
Ore loading amounted to 55,876 cars, a decrease of 1,100 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 39.096 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Coke loading amounted to 11,267 cars, a decrease of 854 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,892 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1938. All districts, except the Southwestern, reported increases compare with the corresponding week in 1937


The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Nov. 11, 1939 loaded a total of 366,442 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 376,487 cars in the preceding week and 302,196 cars in the seven days ended Nov. 12, 1938. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 11 \\ 1939 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Non. } 4 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} N O 0.12 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Nov. } 11 \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 4 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vov. } 12 \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry- | 22,161 | 23,075 | 22,206 | 6,166 | 6.289 | 5,555 |
| Baltimore \& Ohio RR. | 36,627 | 36,992 | 28.347 | 18,544 | 18.751 | 14,647 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. | 27,849 | 28,814 | 22,215 | ${ }_{9}^{13.261}$ | 13,324 9317 | $\begin{array}{r}10,275 \\ 8178 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy Rr, | 18,123 | 21,716 | 18.942 | 8,798 | 8,829 | 7,125 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry | 15,719 | 16,369 | 13,637 | 11,751 | 11,714 | 9,644 |
| Guit Coast Lines. | 3,207 | 3.182 | 3,102 | 1.443 | 1,428 | 1,318 |
| International Great Northern RR | 1,757 | 1.703 | ${ }^{1,858}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,121}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,2684}$ | 1,834 28 8 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR | 4,323 15.570 | $\begin{array}{r}16,393 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ 13,772 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{9}^{2,300}$ | 9,62? | 8,361 |
| Missourl Pacific RR | 42,323 | 45,472 | 34,684 | 43,250 | 44,003 | 36,408 |
| New York Chicago \& St. Louls Ry | 6,188 | 6.469 | 4,663 | 10,851 | 11.409 | 9.095 |
| Norfolk \& Western Ry | 26,304 | ${ }_{7}^{27,250}$ | 22.184 | 5,111 | 6,244 47 | 4.083 |
| Pennsyl vania RR. | 73,384 | 73,877 | ${ }_{5}^{52,923}$ | 5,865 | 6,302 | - 4,911 |
| Pere Marquette Ry | 6,765 7 | 7,445 | 5,398 | ${ }_{7.831}^{5.865}$ | 7.939 | 5,280 |
| Southern Pacific Lines | 31,408 | 32,505 | 28,767 | 9,057 | ${ }^{9,326}$ | 7,700 |
| Wabash Ry. | 5,943 | 5,911 | 4,996 | 8.815 | 8,959 | 7,727 |
|  | 366, | 6.4 | 2,196 | 223.63 | 4,9 | 179,387 |
| TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Weeks Ended - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nov. 11, 1939 |  | Nor. 4, 1939 |  | Not. 12. 1938 |  |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry - | $\begin{aligned} & 25,749 \\ & 33,893 \\ & 14,301 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,997 \\ & 35.567 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,135 \\ & 29,584 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Illinois Central System. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Louls-San Francisco Ry .-. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 73.933 |  | 75.403 |  | 64.911 |  |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Nov. 4 1939. During this period 104 roads showed increased when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED NOV. 4

| Rallooads | Trotal Revenue |  |  | Total Loads Recetved from Connections |  | Ralloods | Total Revenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Rectivedfrom Connections from Connection |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 | 1237 | 939 | 1938 |
| E |  |  |  |  |  | Southera District-(Concl.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anngor \& Aroosto | ${ }_{1,146}$ | 1,142 | $\begin{array}{r}618 \\ 1.303 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 1,343 197 | ${ }_{1}^{1,161}$ | Mobile d Ohlo-r-1-- | 1,779 <br> 3,081 <br> 1 | -1,050 | ${ }_{2}^{2,732}$ | 2,362 <br> 2,686 <br> 1 | ${ }_{2}^{2,285}$ |
| Boston \& Maine ${ }_{\text {Chlag }}$ | 8,429 1,806 | 7.417 | 7,715 1,815 | 10.981 | ${ }^{9}, 7831$ | Norrolk southe | 1,428 | 1,031 | 1,462 | 1,340 | ${ }^{1} 1.089$ |
| Chicago Indiana. | 1,806 ${ }^{26}$ | 1,814 | 1,815 ${ }_{40}$ | 2,296 | 1,931 17 | Piedmont Northeri |  |  | 1889 355 3 | ${ }_{\substack{1,330 \\ 4.157}}$ | - ${ }_{\text {1.173 }}$ |
| Central Vermont | 1,370 | 1,300 | 1,358 | 2.518 | 1,897 | Seaboard Air Line | 8,965 | 8,888 |  | 5,137 |  |
| Delaware \& Huds |  |  | 5,713 |  | 7,173 | Southern Syste |  | 20,619 | 21,904 | 16,047 | 14,962 |
| Delaware Lackawana | ${ }^{9,575}$ | 9,569 | 9,417 | 7,544 | 6.435 | Tennessee Central | 407 | 444 | ${ }^{436}$ |  | 712 |
| Detroit \& Mackinac- | - 5759 | ${ }_{2}^{675}$ | , 5301 |  | 124 | Winston-Salem Southb | 186 | 167 | 204 | 882 | 4 |
| Detroit \& Toledo Sho | ${ }_{334}$ |  |  | 3,159 | 3,147 | Tota | 110.775 | 98,833 | 109,209 | 72,396 | 64,860 |
| Erie | 14,524 | 12,732 | 12,739 | 13,449 | 12,404 |  | 710, | 98,833 | 109,20 |  |  |
| Grand Trunk | 4, 1871 | ${ }^{5,168}$ | ${ }^{5,026}$ | 7,633 2,046 | +6,079 ${ }^{6,021}$ | Chicago \& North Westrict- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& New | 1,618 | 1,925 | 1,825 | 1,587 | 1,129 | Chlcago Great West | 2,638 | 2,604 | ${ }^{1,682}$ | 3,197 | 10.458 2.903 |
| high Yalley |  | 8,672 | 8.799 | 7.686 | 6,427 | Chicago Mllw. St. P. \& Pacitic. | 21.254 | 19.789 | 20,245 | 8,829 | 8.111 |
| Maine Ce | 2,805 <br> 5,764 | 4,129 | + 2,667 | ${ }_{2}^{2,272}$ | 2, 2.153 | Chlcazo St. P Minn. \& Omaha. | 4.049 13807 | - ${ }_{5}^{3,641}$ | 4.198 <br> 3 <br> 8.860 | 3,839 241 | +3,344 |
| Montour | 2,219 | 2,350 | 2,110 |  | ${ }_{38}$ | Duluth South Shore \& At | 1,162 | 5,452 | ${ }_{1} 1162$ | 486 | 329 |
| New York | - 45.472 | 37,314 | ${ }_{4}^{41,675}$ | 44,003 | ${ }^{40.148}$ | Elgin Joiliet \& Ea | 8.574 | 6,212 | 6,124 | 8.191 | 4,923 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartiord | $\begin{array}{r}10,428 \\ 1.117 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +19,532 | - ${ }^{9} 1.652$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,361 \\ 1,886 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,478 1,589 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines | 19,896 | 13,863 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 14,239 } \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 183 2,873 | , 1688 |
| N. Y. Chicago d | 6,469 | 5,224 | 5,216 | 11.409 | ${ }^{9}$ 9,721 | Green Bay $\&$ We |  |  | ${ }^{4,276}$ | 693 | 599 |
| Plttshurgh \& Lake | 7,877 | 5,593 | 5,258 | 7.507 | 6,096 | Lake Superior \& Ishpemin | 3,509 | 1,646 | 1,595 | 82 | 72 |
| Pere Marquette. | 6,8 | 5,797 | 6,857 | 6,302 | 5,480 | Minneapolis \& St. Louls | 1,781 | 1,944 | 2.083 | 2,121 | 830 |
| Pittsburgh \& Sha | ${ }_{382}^{736}$ | 303 | 425 | 44 | 26 | Minn. st. Paul \& S. S. | 7.489 | 6,251 | 6,049 | 2,489 | 2,071 |
| ${ }^{\text {Pittsburg }}$ | 1, 382 | ${ }_{877}^{407}$ | 1,065 | $1{ }_{1}^{198}$ | 200 | Northern Pacific | 12,607 |  | 11,504 | 4,048 | 3,480 |
| Rutland | ${ }^{1}, 674$ | ${ }_{573}$ | ${ }^{1} 625$ | 1,013 | - ${ }^{1,323}$ | Spokane Portland \& Seatile | 1,825 | 1,642 | 1,546 | 1.456 | 1,274 |
| Whash | 5,911 <br> 4,939 <br> 1 | 5,501 3,300 | 3,913 | 8,959 4,070 | - | Total | 205 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 161,449 | 144,060 | 151,353 | 174,271 | 152,218 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| lepha |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Artan. }}$ | 23,075 3,218 | 21,404 | $\xrightarrow{25,938} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{3} 199$ | ¢, ${ }_{2,484}$ | ¢ 2,192 2,194 |
| on Canton \& Y0 |  |  |  |  | 742 | Bingham \& Gari | 431 | 401 |  |  |  |
|  | 36,992 | 27,4c6 ${ }_{3}^{2626}$ | 30,134 | 18,751 | 15,617 | Chicano Burlington \& $\mathrm{S}^{\text {a }}$ | 18,155 | 17.296 | 19,016 | ${ }^{9,317}$ | 245 |
| Butralo Creek $\& G \mathrm{Gu}$ | ${ }_{310}$ | -211 | ${ }_{415}$ | 216 | 7 | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacitic | ${ }_{12}^{2,253}$ | +1,482 | 14,759 | 9.786 | 4,501 |
| Cambria indiana | 1,580 | 1,224 | 1,346 |  | 16 | Chicago \& Eastern III | ${ }_{2}{ }_{22}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{2,646}$ | 3,222 | ${ }_{2}^{2,744}$ |  |
| Central Rr. of New | 8,560 | 5,874. | 6,269 | 12,798 | 10,640 | Colorado \& 8outh | 1.504 | ${ }_{1} \cdot 713$ | 1.559 |  |  |
| Cumberland 4 P | 310 | ${ }_{240}^{101}$ | $\begin{array}{r}466 \\ 251 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 4 | Denver \& Rio Grande | ${ }^{5,175}$ | 4,670 | 5,293 | 3,227 <br> 15 | 2,775 |
| Ligonter Va | 129 | 76 | 128 |  |  | Fort Worth \& Den | 1.253 | 1,350 | 1.641 | 1,148 | 31 |
| Long Island |  | 839 |  | 2.618 | ${ }^{2,348}$ | Illinois Terminal | 1.950 | 1,780 | ${ }_{2,042}$ | 1,611 | 1,117 |
| Penn-Reading |  | ${ }_{5}^{1,110}$ | 1,097 | 1.550 | 1,242 | Mlssourl | 1.076 | 536 |  |  |  |
| Pennsy |  | ${ }^{56622}$ | 60.261 | 47,28 | 37,532 | Nevada Northe | 291 | ,044 | , 717 | 30 |  |
| Reading | 118 | 1,851 | $\begin{array}{r}14,279 \\ \hline 9,903\end{array}$ | 19,821 | 15,430 | ${ }^{\text {North Western Pacif }}$ | ${ }^{64}$ | ${ }_{23}^{27}$ |  | 9 | 6 |
| West Vlrginia | 38 |  | ${ }_{60}$ |  | 2,514 | Peorthern Packitic (Pa |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Maryla | 20 | 3,018 | 3,397 | 7,815 | 5.157 | Toledo Peoria \& Wester | 494 | ${ }_{349}$ | ${ }_{564}$ | 1,299 | 1,081 |
| Total. | 165,664 | 119,806 | 131,992 | 120,423 | 93,164 | Union | 993 | ,610 | ,977 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Western Paciific | 2.007 | 1,783 | 2,025 | 2,480 | 2,264 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio |  |  |  |  |  | Total. | 126,706 | 115,519 | 129,10 | ,710 | 3,028 |
| Nortolk \& Western Virginlan | $\begin{gathered} 27,250 \\ 5,376 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,530 \\ & 242,530 \\ & 4,424 \end{aligned}$ | 22,355 <br> 4,269 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,186 \\ & 1,1999 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 61,440 | 49,808 | 50,123 | 19,637 | 15,349 | Fort Smith \& W |  | ${ }^{06}$ | 191 | 0 | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gulf Coast Lines |  | 3,326 | 3,277 | 1.428 | 1294 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northe |  |  |  |  |  | Kansas Oklilihoma \& Gul | $\begin{array}{r}1,703 \\ \hline 296 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 1,937 | 2, 248 | 2.288 | ${ }_{1}^{2,114}$ |
| At1. \& W.P. -W. Re | ${ }_{637}^{838}$ | 888 | 786 | 1,692 | 1,355 | Kansas City South | ${ }^{2,286}$ | 1,873 | 2,340 | 2 2,087 | 1,665 |
| Atlantic Coast I Ine... | 9,637 | \% 8883 | - ${ }^{638} 80.053$ | $\begin{array}{r}885 \\ 5.158 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1857 \\ 4.442 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | Louslana \& Arkans | 2,132 | 1,845 | 1,709 | 2,014 | 1,347 |
| ral | 4,153 | 3,992 | 3,938 | 3,008 | + | Litchtileld \& Madison | 400 | 304 | 509 | 013 |  |
| ston | 417 | 415 | 455 | 1,151 | 1,012 | Mldand Valley | 612 |  | 748 |  |  |
| chtiel | 1,501 | 1,188 | 1,386 | 2,144 | 1,699 | Mlssourl \& Arka | 255 | 159 | 㣙 | 284 | 82 |
| Columbus \& Greee |  | 377 | 623 | 348 | 360 | Mlssourl-Kansas-Te | 4,277 | 4,264 | 5.279 | 2,944 | 2,794 |
|  | 187 | 177 | ${ }_{770}^{176}$ | $\begin{array}{r}406 \\ \hline 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 435 766 | MLssourl Pacific- | 16,443 | 14,293 | 17,889 | ${ }^{9,629}$ | 826 |
| Gainsville | 39 | ${ }_{31}$ | 46 | 109 | 76 | St. Louls-San Franci | 8,232 | 7.256 | 9,053 | 4.824 | 4.201 |
| Geo | 1,003 | 813 | 105 | 1,703 | 1,522 | st. Louis southwes | 3.135 | 2,534 | 3,505 | 2,492 |  |
| Georgla \& Flo |  |  |  |  |  | Texas \& New Orl | 7,455 | 7,458 | 8,216 | 3.153 |  |
| Ilinois C | 24,462 | ${ }^{22,105}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,576}$ | 11,723 | 10,434 | Tlehtita Falis \& |  | [182 | $\begin{array}{r}6,357 \\ \hline 227\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,774 \\ \hline 61 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| uisvill | 24,364 | 20,248 | ${ }_{21,910}$ | 5,915 | 5.238 | ord M | 27 | 17 | 22 | ${ }_{35}^{85}$ | 41 |
| Mlsslsalppl Central .......... | 190 | 158 | 191 | ${ }_{334}^{625}$ | ${ }_{314}^{461}$ | Total.......... | 59,638 | 5291 | 69181 | 30.193 |  |

## Moody's Commodity Index Declines

Moody's Daily Commodity Index closed at 160.6 this Friday, as compared with 162.7 a week ago. The most important individual changes were the declines in hog, ubber and steel scrap prices.
The movement of the index is as follows:

|  | Nov. 10-----------162.7 | Two weeks ago, Noy. 3 - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mon., |  | Moarth ago, |
| Tues., |  | 1938 High-Jan. 1 |
| Thurs., |  | 1939 High-Sept. |
|  | Nov. 17-.---------160.6 | Low-Aug. 15-... |

## "Annalist" Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined Slightly in Week Ended Nov. 10

Commodity prices held in a narrow range during the week ended Nov. 10 and the "Annalist" index closed at 81.8 on Nov. 10, a decline of 0.1 point compared with the previous week. Current prices, however, are almost 2 points above a year ago. The "Annalist" further reported:
After early strength, wheat declined fractionally. Other grains followed price since before the war. Despite a bearish crop reporting at the poorest to the best levels of the year on heavy trade buying. Silk and wool were lower. Hides held firm and rubber scored a small advance. Trading was dull in almost all markets.
"ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

|  | Noo. 10, 1939 | Noo. 4, 1939 | Noo. 12.1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Food }}$ products | ${ }_{7719}^{77}$ | 77.6 | 78.7 |
| Food products--- | 71.9 77.0 | 71.9 77.3 | 72.7 59 |
| Fuels, | 87.7 | 87.9 | ${ }_{84.0}$ |
| Bullding materials | 98.9 72.2 | 99.0 72.3 | ${ }^{97} 9$ |
| Chemicals -- | 85.9 | ${ }^{725.8}$ | 69.3 88.8 |
| All commodities-- | 77.6 81.8 | 77.4 81.9 | 71.3 |

Bureau of Labor Statistics' Composite Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Unchanged from Nov. 4 to Nov. 11
During the week ended Nov. 11 the level of wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged from the preceding week, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Lubin reported Nov, 16. "The Bureau's index," Mr. Lubin said, "was $79.3 \%$ of the 1926 average. Four of the 10 major commodity group indexes were unchanged and six showed fractional advances. The increases range from $0.1 \%$ to $0.4 \%$. Commissioner Lubin continued.
Industrial commodities, that is "all commodities other than farm products and foods," which had continued upward since August, leveled off at $84.4 \%$ of the 1926 average. Following a steady rise since uAgust, the "all commodities othern than farm products" group remained unchanged for the second week. The indexes for textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials were also steady. Farm
products and miscellaneous commodities rose $0.4 \%$. Chemicals and drugs increased $0.3 \%$. Foods, hides and leather products, and housefurnishing goods advanced by $0.1 \%$.
Wholesale prices of raw materials, influenced by higher prices for farm products, raw jute, and cocoa beans averaged $0.3 \%$ higher. The group of semi-manufactured commodities increased $0.2 \%$ and finished products containued upward with a rise of $0.1 \%$.
Average market prices for farm products rose $0.4 \%$ because of higher prices for grains, sheep, eggs, oranges, flazseed, sweet potatoes, and white potatoes in the Chicago and Portland, Ore. markets. Lower prices were reported for steers, hogs, cotton, and wool. Sharply lower prices for meats were more than offset by advancing prices for butter, wheat flour, fruits for the foods group sugar, and edible tallow resulting in an increase of $0.1 \%$ for the foods group.
leather products grices for leather and men's shoes caused the hides and leather products group to increase $0.1 \%$. Average hide and skin prices were considerably lower. The index for chemicals and drugs rose $0.3 \%$
principally because of reported higher prices for super phosphates and certain drugs and pharmaceuticals including castor oil and quinine. Cattle feed prices rose sharply during the week. Fractional advances were reported for boxboard and floor covering.

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Price changes in the fuel and lighting materials and metals and metal products groups were minor. In the building materials and textile products groups, price declines counterbalanced price inceases. Millwork, gravel, sand, and gum lumber were higher and yellow pine and maple ambers, $10 \%$ silk and, and and wolen and worsted prices declined sharply with minor fluctuations for cotton and other textiles.

The following tables show (1) index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past 2 weeks, for Oct. 14, 1939, Aug. 26, 1939, and Nov. 121938 and the percentage changes from Nov. 4, Oct. 14, and Aug. 26, 1939 to Nov.11, 1939; (2) important changes in subgroup indexs from Nov. 4 to Nov. 11, 1939.

| Commodily Groups | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noo. } \\ 11 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Noo. } \\ 4 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Oct. } \\ 149 \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u{ }_{4} . \\ 26 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} N o v . \\ 12 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Percentages Changes from |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} N o v . \\ t o \\ \text { tov. } 11 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { oct. } 14 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Nov. } 11 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 26 \\ & \text { lo. } \\ & \text { Nov. } 11 \end{aligned}$ |
| All commoditie | 79.3 | 79 | 78.9 | 74 | 77.4 | 0 | 0. | +6. |
| Farm products |  | 67.5 | 66.7 | 61.1 | 73 |  | 6 |  |
| Foods-------- | 104.5 | 72.4 | 72.7 | ${ }_{92}^{66.6}$ | ${ }_{95.1}$ |  | ${ }_{-0.5}^{0.5}$ | +8.5 +12.9 |
| Textile products | 75.6 | 75.6 | 74.2 | 67.4 | 65.7 |  | +1.9 | +12.2 |
| Fuel and lighting materia | 74.7 | 74.7 | 74.4 | 73.2 | 74.8 | 0 | +0.4 | +2.0 |
| Metals and metal products.- | 96.2 | 96.2 | 95.3 | 93.5 | 95.3 |  | +0.9 | $+2.9$ |
| Bullding materials | 93.1 | 93.1 | 92.5 | 89.7 | 89.0 |  | +0.6 | +3.8 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 77.9 | 77.7 | 77.6 | 74.2 | 76.2 | $+0.3$ | $+0.4$ | +5.0 +3.1 |
| Housefurnishing good | 89.7 | 89.6 | 89.2 | ${ }^{87} 1.1$ | 87.15 | +0.1 +0.4 | +0.6 +1.6 | +3.1 +7.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 78.2 | 77.9 | 77.0 | 73.1 66.2 | 72.5 | +0.4 +0.3 | +1.6 +1.3 | +7.0 +9.5 |
| Raw materials.-.-.-l-l- | 82.1 | 81.9 | ${ }_{83.6}$ | 74.4 | 76.2 | +0.3 +0.2 | ${ }_{-1.8}$ | +10.3 +10. |
| Finished products. |  | 82.6 | 82.2 | 79.3 | 80 |  |  |  |
| All commoditles other than farm products |  |  |  |  |  |  | $+0.4$ | 5.3 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | +5.0 |
| PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF IMPORTANT SUBGROUPS FROM NOV. 4 TO NOV. 11, 1939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle feed. |  | 7.8 |  | niture |  |  |  |  |
| Fertilizer materia |  | 4.4 |  | nishin | gs |  |  |  |
| Fruits and vegetab |  | 2.0 |  | her buil | ding pr | mater |  |  |
| Other |  | . 5 |  | r | ing | produc |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other farm |  | 1.0 | Hides and skins. Decreases |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ieather |  | 0.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy produ |  | 0.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes |  | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cereal prod |  | 0.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anthracite. |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {D }}$ Drugs and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton goods. Paper and pul |  | . 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Wholesale Commodity Prices Further Declined During
Week Ended Nov. 11, According to National Fertilizer Association
The third consecutive decline in the wholesale commodity price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association took place last week. This index in the week ended Nov. 11 was 77.5 , compared wtih 77.6 in the preceding week, 77.2 a month ago, and 73.1 a year ago, based on the 1926-28 average as 100. The Association's announcement, under date of Nov. 13, continued:
The average for all commodities except farm products and foods declined last week after registering 12 consecutive weekly advances. The food price index fell off moderately and is now at the lowest level reached prices was responsince began in early September. A price average. Lower quctations for steel scrap and tin caused a recession in the metal index. The building material index was also slightly lower. Increases occurred in the indexes representing farm products and textiles.
Thirty-nine price series included in the index declined during the week and 20 advanced; in the preceding week there were 24 declines and 22 advances; in the second preceding week there were 33 declines and 20 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group |  | Preced'o Week Nov. 1939, | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Monit } \\ \text { Alo } \\ \text { Oct. } 14, \\ 1939 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74.3 \\ & 52.5 \\ & 61.6 \end{aligned}$ | 74.752.4 | 74.353.7 | 72.755.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 62.6 | 64.0 | 71.2 |
| 23.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 61.6 \\ & 64.2 \end{aligned}$ | 48.9 | 63.3 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 49.8 | 48.3 |
|  |  |  | 61.1 | 59.3 | 49.4 |
|  | Livestock | $\begin{aligned} & 61.3 \\ & 65.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 64.7 | 73.4 |
| 17.310.8 | Fuels .... | 81.888.6 | 81.9 | 81.2 | 75.8 |
|  | Miscellaneous commoditles. |  | 88.677.2 | 88.1 | 78.6 |
| 10.8 8.2 | Textiles... | 88.6 77.3 |  | 76.094.0 |  |
| 7.1 | Metals.. | ${ }_{87}^{93.6}$ | 93.9 |  | 91.0 |
| 6.11.3 | Building materials. | 87.293.5 | 87.493.5 | 88.0 | 81.8 |
|  | Chemicals and drugs |  |  |  | 93.270.6 |
| 1.3.3.3 | Fertilizer materia | 73.0 | 93.5 73.0 | 93.4 73.4 |  |
|  | Fertilizers | 77.395.0 | 77.395.0 | 77.295.0 | 77.797.2 |
| . 3 | Farm machinery |  |  |  |  |
| 100.0 | All groups combined....-.- | 77.5 | 77.6 | 77.2 | 73.1 |

Retail Prices Advance for Fourth Consecutive Month According to Fairchild Publications Retail Price Index
Retail prices for October advanced for the fourth consecutive month and reached the highest figure since March 1, 1938, according to the Fairchild Publications' March 1,1938 , according to the index. The index shows a gain of $1.1 \%$ as compared with the previous month, and an increase of $2.5 \%$ above the corresponding period a year ago. Prices have also gained $2.6 \%$ since the January low of this year. However, quotations still show a decline of $5.9 \%$ under the

1937 high. Under date of Nov. 14, Fairchild Publications, New York, further said:
Each one of the subdivisions shows a gain for the month, with women's apparel and home furnishings reaching the greatest advances. Home furnishings also show the greatest gain above the corresponding period of 1938. As compared with the 1937 high, home furnishings and piece goods show the greatest declines.
Most of the commodities included in the index show gains during the month. Not one item shows a decline. Among the greatest increases shown were those involving woolen pieee goods, sheets, blankets, women's hosiery, furs, women's underwear and shoes, furniture and floor coverings. As compared with a year ago, floor coverings, furniture, furs and blankets show the greatest gains.
Despite the four consecutive gains, the advance in retail prices, thus far, has been comparatively small. Further gains are clearly indicated, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist, under whose supervision the index is compled. He points out that cire retail phis she has to
whole
THE FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX
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|  | $M_{1933}$ | $\begin{gathered} N o v, 1, \\ 1938 \end{gathered},$ | $\underset{1939}{A},$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 1, \\ { }_{1939}, \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1939}{\text { Oct. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} N o v .1, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Composite index | 69.4 | 89.0 | 89.3 | 89.5 | 90.2 | 91.2 |
| Plece goods | 65.1 | 84.5 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 84.7 |
| Men's apparel | 70.7 | 88.7 | -88.4 | 88.4 | 88.6 | 88.7 |
| Women's appar | 71.8 | 89.4 | 88.9 | 89.0 | 89.5 | ${ }_{90.4}^{90.4}$ |
| Infant's wear | 76.4 | 96.4 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 96.1 | ${ }_{96} 96$ |
| Home furnishings. | 70.2 | 90.9 | 90.6 | 90.7 | 91.7 | 92.7 |
| Plece goods: | 57.4 | 64.0 | 64.2 | 64.8 | 65.1 | 65.5 |
| Woolens | 69.2 | 85.0 | - 84.5 | 84.0 | 84.1 | 85.1 |
| Cotton wash goods | 68.6 | 104.5 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.6 |
| Domestics: | 65.0 | 93.8 | 91.4 | 91.1 | 91.6 | 92.5 |
| Blankets \& comfortables | 72.9 | 104.0 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 104.5 | 106.2 |
| Women's apparel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hosiery ....-. - | 59.2 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 75.0 |
| Aprons \& house dresses- | 75.5 | 104.1 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 105.4 |
| Corsets and brassleres.- | 83.6 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 92.9 |
| Furs. | 66.8 | 93.5 | 90.4 | 91.0 | 93.4 | 95.4 |
| Underwe | 69.2 | 85.4 | 84.0 | 84.0 | 84.2 | 85.4 |
| Shoes...... | 76.5 | 86.7 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 88.2 |
| Men's apparel: | 64.9 |  | 87.6 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 87.6 |
| Underwear | 69.6 | 91.1 | 91.3 | 91.3 | 91.4 | 92.0 |
| Shirts and Neckwear | 74.3 | 86.0 | 86.2 | 86.2 | 86.4 | 86.4 |
| Hats and caps | 69.7 | 82.3 | 82.5 | 82.5 | 82.5 | 82.5 |
| Clothing, Incl. overalls_- | 70.1 | 90.0 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 90.0 | ${ }^{90.0}$ |
| Shoes. | 76.3 | 95.0 | 93.1 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 93.6 |
| Infants wear: | 74.0 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.1 |
| Underwea | 74.3 | 94.2 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.3 | 95.0 |
| Shoes | 80.9 | 94.5 | 92.8 | 92.8 | 92.8 | 92.8 |
| Furniture | 69.4 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 95.5 | 96.5 | 98.5 |
| Floor coverings | 79.9 | 110.0 | 113.9 | 114.5 | 118.4 | 120.2 |
| Musical instrume | 50.6 | 57.4 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 55.1 | 55.4 |
| Luggage. | 60.1 | 74.8 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 74.5 | 75.1 |
| Elec. household appliances | 72.5 | 82.4 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 82.0 |
| China..---....-.-. | 81.5 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 93.9 |

Department Store Sales Increased Less Than Seasonally from September to October, Reports Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
Department store sales in October showed slightly less than the usual seasonal increase from the advanced September levels, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on Nov. 8, and the Board's adjusted index declined from 91 to 90 . The index is shown below for the last three months and for October, 1938:
index of department store sales
1923-25 Averace $=100$

|  | oct., 1939 | Sept., 1939 | Aug., 1939 | Oct., 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation. Without seasonal adjuetment | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ |

Sales in October were $6 \%$ larger than in October, 1938, and the total for the first 10 months of the year was $5 \%$ above last year, the Board said, in presenting the following compilation:


## October Chain Store Sales Gains Below Normal

Seasonal improvement in chain store sales in October was less than normal, according to the current review by "Chain Store Age."
Total dollar volume, however, held at the high level set in September, and as compared with October, 1938, results indicated a composite sales gain of $2.6 \%$.

The index of total sales for the 20 chains used by the "Chain Store Age" in its monthly analysis declined to 110.8 in October from 114.5 in September. The October, 1938, index was 108.0.

The index figures for each group compare with September, and with October, 1938, as follows:

|  | Gтocery | Variety | Drus | Shoe | Apparel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October, 193 | 100 | 115.5 | 138 | 124 | 125 |
| September, 1939 | ${ }_{99}^{103}$ | ${ }_{113,2}^{119}$ | ${ }_{138}^{145}$ | 134 120 | 127 |

Electric Output for Week Ended Nov. 11, 1939, 13.8\% Above a Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute in its current weekly report estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Nov. 11, 1939, was $2,513,688,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $13.8 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1938, when production totaled $2,209,324,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The output for the week ended Nov, 4, 1939, was estimated to be $2,536,765,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $14.9 \%$ over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Georytaphic Reotons | Week Ended Nov. 11, 1939 | Week Ended Nov. 4, 1939 | Week Ended Oct. 28, 1939 | Week Endea Oct. 21, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 14.3 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 12.3 |
| Middle Atlantic...... | 11.9 | 13.9 | 11.8 | 11.3 |
| Central Industrial...- | 15.9 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 15.8 |
| West Central. | 7.2 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 7.5 |
| Southern States | 13.8 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 10.3 |
| Rocky Mountain | 8.7 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.5 |
| Pacific Coast. | 10.6 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 9.6 |
| Total United States | 13.8 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 12.6 |

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

| Week Ended | 1939 | 1938 | Percent Change 1939 from 1938 | 1937 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sept. | 2,357,203 | 2,148,954 | $+9.7$ | 2,320,982 | 1,464,700 | 1,761,594 |
| Sept. | 2,289,960 | 2,048,360 | +11.8 | 2,154,276 | 1,423,977 | 1,674,588 |
| Sept. 16 | 2,444,371 | 2,214,775 | +10.4 +13 | $2,280,792$ $2,265,748$ | 1,476,442 | 1,806,259 |
| Sept. | 2,469,689 | 2,139,142 | +15.5 | 2,275,724 | 1,499,459 | 1,777,854 |
| Oct. | 2,465,230 | 2,154,449 | +14.4 | 2,280,065 | 1,506,219 | 1,819,276 |
| Oct. 14 | 2,494,630 | 2,182,751 | +14.3 | 2,276,123 | 1,507,503 | 1,806,403 |
| Oct. 21 | 2,493,993 | 2,214,097 | +12.6 | 2,281,636 | 1,528,145 | 1,798,633 |
| Oct. 28 | 2,538,779 | 2,226,038 | +14.0 | 2,254,947 | 1,533,028 | 1,824,160 |
| Nov. 4 | 2,533,765 | 2,207,444 | +14.9 | ${ }^{2,202,451}$ | 1,525,410 | ${ }_{1}^{1,815,749}$ |
| Nov. 11 Nov. 18 | 5,513,688 | $2,209,324$ $\mathbf{2}, 270,296$ | +13.8 | $2,176,557$ <br> $\mathbf{2 , 2 2 4 , 2 1 3}$ | 1,520,730 | 1,798,164 |
| Nov. 25 |  | 2,183,807 |  | 2,065,378 | 1,475,268 | 1,818,169 |
| Dec. 2...... |  | 2.285,523 |  | 2,152,643 | 1,510,337 | 1,718,002 |

DATA FOR RECENT MONTHS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

| Month of | 1939 | 1938 | Percent <br> Change <br> 1939 <br> from <br> 1938 | 1937 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10,246,886 | 9,300,383 | +10.2 | 9,785,174 | 7,041,926 | 7,585,334 |
| Februar | 9,313,092 | $8,405,129$ | +10.8 | $8,922,551$ | 6,502,755 | 6,850,855 |
| March | 10,188,587 9 9 | ${ }_{8,617,372}^{9,137,970}$ | +11.5 | ${ }^{9,930,252} 9$ | $6,787,923$ $6,320,551$ | ${ }_{7,285,359}^{7,380,263}$ |
| April | 9,979,099 | $8,617,372$ 8800,414 | +11.1 | ${ }_{6}^{9,689}{ }^{9,161}$ | $6,320,531$ <br> 6,248 | 7,486,635 |
| June | 10,155,314 | 8,934,086 | +13.7 | 9,791,569 | 6,178,781 | 7,220,279 |
| July | 10.261,275 | 9,282,484 | +10.8 | 10,074,083 | 6,175,627 | 7,484,727 |
| August | 10,813,632 | 9,894,489 | +93 | 10,366,839 | 6,339,283 | 7,773,878 |
| Septemb | 10,775,105 | 9,593,670 $9,975,343$ | +12.3 | ${ }_{10,111,605}^{9,962}$ | $6,277,419$ $6.596,023$ | 7,523,395 |
| October |  | 10, 0005,534 |  | -9,534,868 | 6,488,507 | 7,681,822 |
| Decembe |  | 10,524,626 |  | 9,719,582 | 6,625,298 | 7,871,121 |
| Total |  | 112451500 |  | 117487445 | 7,574,474 | ,277,135 |

Rise in Private Construction Largely Offset by Decline in Public Operations, Dodge Reports
Not since April, 1937, has the dollar volume of private residential building been equal to the total recorded for October, according to F. W. Dodge Corp. in its current report on construction contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States. Total residential construction, including both private and public, amounted to $\$ 118,303,000$ in October and exceeded the corresponding month of last year by $\$ 5,630,000$. The most impressive gain was made in onefamily residences, which rose in total contract value from $\$ 70,021,000$ in October, 1938 , to $\$ 81,975,000$ last month. As a consequence of this dollar increase, the total number of dwelling units provided showed a $13 \%$ increase in October over the same month last year, while the 10 months' cumulative total of dwelling units constructed represented a $57 \%$ lative total of dwelling units constructed repr
gain over the corresponding period of 1938 :
The curtailment in public building and engineering contracts, which has been in evidence during the past few months, was responsible for an appreciable decline in nonresidential building in October as compared with October. 1938. However, private non-residential building continued to have a firm tone and rose to $\$ 51,776,000$ last month. Commercial and manufacturing building, the two classes which generally contribute most to private non-residential construction, compared favorably with October, 1938.
Whereas total private construction increased $10 \%$ last month over October, 1938, total public construction declined $55 \%$. The net result of this divergency in trend between private and public construction was a $27 \%$ decrease in total construction in October as compared with the corresponding month last year.

## Thirteen Percent Increase Noted in Bank Debits

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Nov. 8 , aggregated $\$ 7,517$,-

000,000 , or $21 \%$ below the total reported for the preceding week and $13 \%$ above the total for the corresponding week of last year.
Aggregate debits for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919, amounted to $\$ 6,845,000,000$, compared with $\$ 8,760,000,000$ the preceding week and $\$ 6,087,000,000$ the week ended Nov. 9 of last year.
These figures are as reported on Nov. 13, 1939, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

| Federal Reserve District | No. of Centers Incl. | Week Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nov. 8, 1939 | Nov. 1, 1939 | No0. 9, 1938 |
| 1-Boston | 17 | \$551,374,000 | \$529,147,000 | \$471,519,000 |
| 2-New York | 15 | 2,997,668,000 | 4,450,761,000 | 2,791,643,000 |
| 3-Philadelphia | 18 | 349,016,000 | 457,558,000 | 326,372,000 |
| 4-Cleveland - | 25 | $510,621,000$ | 602,432,000 | 420,671,000 |
| 5-Richmond | 24 | 301,036,000 | 329,528,000 | 261,653,000 |
| 6-Atlanta | 25 | 245,046,000 | 240,698,000 | 215,643,000 |
| 7-Chicago. | 41 | 1,076,652,000 | 1,272,360,000 | 955,762,000 |
| 8-st. Louis | 16 | 237,512,000 | 269,434,000 | 197,899,000 |
| 9-Minneapoils | 17 | 170,777,000 | 184,221,C00 | 134,194,000 |
| 10-Kansas C | 28 | 260,410,000 | 261,189,000 | 218,312,000 |
| 11-Dallas | 18 | 206,066,000 | 207,918,000 | 162,677,000 |
| 12 | 29 | 610,923,000 | 673,200,000 | 524,016,000 |
| Total. | 273 | 87,517,101,000 | \$9,478,446,000 | \$6,680,361,000 |

September Statistics of the Electric Light and Power Industry
The following statistics for the month of September, covering $100 \%$ of the electric light and power industry, were released on Nov. 13 by the Edison Electric Institute.
SOURCE AND DISPOSAL OF ENERGY DURING MONTH OF SEPT.

|  | 1939 | 1938 | Per Ct. Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Source of Energy |  |  |  |
| cilowatthours generated (net): |  |  | +258 |
| By water power-..-----. | 2,761,606.000 | 3,187,695,000 | ${ }_{-13.4}$ |
| tala generat | 10,494,569,000 | 9,334.033,000 | +12.4 |
| Net purchase |  |  |  |
| From "other sources". Net international imp. | $\begin{aligned} & 336.802,000 \\ & 110,993,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 330,544,000 \\ & 102,092,000 \end{aligned}$ | +1.9 +8.7 |
| Total purchased po | 447.795,000 | 432,636,000 | +3.5 |
| Total inpu | 10,942,364,000 | 9,766,669.000 | +12.0 |
| Disposal of Eneroy- <br> Total bales to ultimate custo | 9,274,814,000 | 8.190,226,000 | +13.2 |
| Company use, \&c. |  |  |  |
| Used in electric rallway departme | $28,838,000$ 133.441000 | $\begin{array}{r}27,741,000 \\ 143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\pm \pm .0$ |
| Furnished tree or exchanged in kind | $138,410,000$ 4980,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 43,704,000 \\ 1,554,000 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total company use, \&c. | 167,259,000 | 172,999,000 | -3.3 |
| Total energy accounted for | 9,441,073,000 | 8,363,225,000 | +12.9 |
| Total output (to check above "input") | 10,942,364,000 | 9,766,669,000 | +120 |
| Classification of |  |  |  |
| Rural (distinet rural rates only) | 1,754,744,000 | $\xrightarrow{1,616,735}$ |  |
| ommereial and industrial: |  |  |  |
| Small light and power (retall)- | 1,761.291,000 | ${ }_{4}^{1,5833.694 .000}$ | +11.2 |
| Public street and highway Hightin | 148.895.000 | 140,533,000 | +6.0 |
| Other public authoritles | ${ }^{223,933,000}$ | ${ }^{208.683,00}$ | +7.3 |
| Street and Interurban railm | -296,335,000 | 293.699,000 |  |
| Electritied steam rallroads | 149,428.000 | 113,783,000 |  |
| terdepartmental | 31,969,000 | 32,464,000 |  |
| Sales to ultimate customers | 9,273,814,00 | 8,190,226,00 | +13 |
| Estimated Revenue- <br> evenue from ultimate custo |  |  |  |
| her electric revenue........ | 2,102,000 | 70 |  |
| Total revenue....-.....-. | 8198.946.900 | 185,947,600 | +7.0 |
| * Allocated to ot |  |  |  |


|  | 12. Months Ended Sept. 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | \% Change |
| Kilowatthours per customer...........- | ${ }_{836.41}^{886}$ | ${ }_{835.91}$ | +4.5 <br> +1.4 |
| Average annual blil | \$36.41 4.11 e | ${ }^{835.91}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{-1.7}^{1.4}$ |

## Producers' Stocks of Goods Drop Sharply in September -Conference Board Index Shows Rise in Raw

 Material InventoriesManufacturers' stocks of both finished and semi-finished goods declined sharply in September as production of fabricated materials lagged behind shipments, according to data compiled directly from industrial concerns by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board. Continuing, the Board said:
The volume of finished goods in the hands of producers fell $3.2 \%$ on the Conference Board index during September, but remained $8.1 \%$ above the average 1936 level. Since January, 1938, however, the amount of theese goods held in stock has declined by about $10 \%$.
The greatest decline during September occurred in semi-finished stocks, which now stand slightly below the 1936 average. These inventories, which characteristically move rapidly out of producers' hands when busibess activity rises, declined $7.3 \%$ in September.
Raw material stocks rose $1.7 \%$ as a result of increased supplies of cotton at mills. If cotton inventories had been excluded, the index would have continued the downward trend which has been in evidence for the past 18 months.
The following table gives the Conference Board's indexes for the volume of industrial stocks of the three classes of commodities at the end of

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September, together with the comparable monthly figures since January, 1933:
the Conference board indexes of manufacturing INVENTORIES, 1933-1939
Adjusted for Seasonal Varistion: $1936=100$
Rave Materials, Includitng Cotton at Mills

|  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 938 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | ${ }^{110} 2$ | 114.0 | 110.4 | 101.4 | 99.9 <br> 99 <br> 18 | ${ }_{113}^{110.9}$ | ${ }_{100}^{100.6}$ |
| Februar | ${ }_{112.5}^{111.2}$ | 114.6 115.3 | 109.9 110.5 | 101.1 100.0 | 99.7 100.2 | ${ }_{114.4}^{13.2}$ | 8, ${ }^{0.6}$ |
| April | 114.5 | 116.6 | 110.4 | ${ }^{99.3}$ | 99.3 | 116.7 | . 6 |
| May- | ${ }_{113}^{116.5}$ | ${ }^{1118.8}$ | 109.2 108.3 10 | 99.8 99.9 | 104.7 | ${ }_{1137}^{1159}$ | 96.4 94.6 |
| July- | 114.4 | 119.5 | 108.0 | ${ }_{98.8} 9$ | 104.7 | 111.6 | 94.0 |
| August. | 116.1 | 119.0 | 107.3 | ${ }_{98.1}^{98.1}$ | 105.8 | 109.6 |  |
| Septembe | 117.6 115.0 | 118.2 114.6 | 106.8 105.2 | 98.2 <br> 99.5 <br> 9.5 | 107.0 107.6 | 108.7 105.9 105 |  |
| November | ${ }_{114.6}^{115.0}$ | 113.4 | 105.2 104.2 | 100.5 | 1108.3 | ${ }_{103.5}$ |  |
| December-1 | 114.0 | 111.3 | 102.6 | 100.8 | 109.7 | 101.4 |  |
| m-FIntshed Gooas* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | - 1938 | 1939 |
| January | ${ }^{128.7}$ | 122.8 | 10 |  |  |  | 111.4 |
| February | 130.9 <br> 131.5 | 121.7 120.8 | 108.6 107.5 | 102.5 $\begin{aligned} & 105.0\end{aligned}$ 105 | 86.7 87.3 | 119.0 120.8 | ${ }_{113.3}^{112.3}$ |
| Aprll. | 130.3 | 120.0 | ${ }^{107.5}$ | 103.1 | 88.3 | 121.9 | 113.7 |
| May | 126.0 | 118.0 | 107.8 | 103.1 | 87.7 | 122.6 | 113.7 |
| June. | 122.0 | 115.9 | ${ }^{108.3}$ | 103.3 | 88.4 | ${ }_{1}^{121.5}$ | ${ }_{110}^{112.4}$ |
| Juily | ${ }^{118.5}$ | ${ }^{116.0}$ | 103.6 108.0 108 | 98.7 100.4 10.4 | ${ }_{93.5}^{91.4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{118.1} 1$ | ${ }_{106.8}^{110.8}$ |
| Septembe | ${ }_{120.6}$ | ${ }_{116.5}$ | ${ }_{107.1}$ | ${ }_{98.3}$ | ${ }_{95.6}^{9.6}$ | 111.1 | 299.0 |
| October | 12.9 | ${ }^{114.6}$ | ${ }^{104.2}$ | 96.8 | 101.4 | 109.2 |  |
| November | ${ }_{126.4}^{122.3}$ | ${ }_{112.1}^{113.4}$ | ${ }_{101.6}^{102.3}$ | ${ }_{89.4}^{92.9}$ | 107.7 113.7 | 110.0 1108 |  |
| Finished Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
| January ${ }_{\text {February }}$ |  | 91.6 91.8 | 94.7 95.0 | 97.0 98.3 | 107.3 107.6 | 119.9 118.0 | 110.0 109.5 |
| ${ }_{\text {February }}$ | 84.3 <br> 83.3 | ${ }_{921}^{91.8}$ | ${ }_{95.4}^{95.0}$ | 98.3 97.8 | 107.6 107.9 | ${ }_{118.5}^{118.0}$ | 109.5 |
| April. | 81.8 | ${ }^{93.0}$ | 95.3 | 98.6 | 107.4 | 114.9 | 110.9 |
| May- | 82.2 <br> 82 <br> 82 | ${ }_{932} 92.3$ | ${ }^{96.8}$ | ${ }_{98.1}^{98.1}$ | 108.8 109.5 | ${ }^{115.4}$ | 109.6 109.5 |
| July, | ${ }_{85.5}^{82.8}$ | ${ }_{95.4}^{93.4}$ | ${ }_{96.6}$ | ${ }_{98.8}$ | 109.0 | 112.6 | 110.8 |
| August | 89.8 83.2 | 95.6 98.0 | ${ }_{96.6}^{95.4}$ | 98.4 100.8 10.8 | 111.3 | 111.8 112.2 | a1108.1 |
| tober | 93.2 <br> 96.0 <br>  | 96.0 <br> 95.4 <br> 9.4 | 96.6 <br> 95.6 <br> 9 | ${ }_{103.7}^{100.8}$ | 1118.0 | 112.4 |  |
| November-- | ${ }_{93.8}^{96.7}$ | ${ }_{9}^{93.8}$ | 94.7 95.1 | 104.4 108.1 | 118.5 118.8 | 111.4 110.1 |  |

*Stocks of copper estimated for 1933. a Preliminary
Retail Trade in Three Quarters of 1939 Was $7 \%$ Above
1938 Period-Secretary of Commerce Hopkins Reports Volume at $\$ 26,900,000,000$
Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins announced Nov. 1 that consumer purchasing during the first nine months of this year was about $\$ 1,700,000,000$ greater than in 1938. The volume of retail trade for the first three quarters amounted to $\$ 26,900,000,000$, according to estimates of the Marketing Research Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, about $7 \%$ larger than the $\$ 25,200$, 000,000 for the same period of 1938. Secretary Hopkins pointed out that since the 1939 business was transacted at a lower average price level, the gain in physical volume was even larger. The Commerce Department's announcement further stated:
The relative gain in 1939 retail sales as compared with a year ago was about the same during the third quarter as during the second, both being up about $8 \%$. July and August, in fact, showed a minor slackening in the rate of gain over 1938. This was offset in the third quarter totals, however, by a rise in September to $91 / 2 \%$ above September, 1938. Since general business conditions also improved from August to September in 1938, the increased gain registered in September this year is conclusive evidence of a marked expansion in consumer purchasing.
Stocking up of commodities by consumers during the early days of the present war in Europe, Secretary Hopkins said, apparently was confined largely to the food field, and even there was not pronounced. Dollar sales through both independent and chain grocery stores showed sharp gains in September. Total retail food sales for the month were up more than,$\%$ from June, July and August. This advance is notable because consumption of food does not vary widely from month to month. When it is considered, however, the level of the summer months, it appears that only a part of the spurt in artsen which had been only slightly
Total food sales, which had been onl the half year mark, were up more than $5 \%$ for the third quarter, and $21 / 2 \%$ as a compounting to $\$ 6,700,000,000$.
Sales made during the first nine months by the general merchandise grcup, represented by department stores, apparel shops, variety stores and mail order houses, had a total volume of approximately $\$ 5,600,000,000$ or slightly more than $5 \%$ in excess of the corresponding period of 1938. Department store sales reached $\$ 2,500,000,000$ at the three quarter point which represented an increase of about $4 \%$, while mail order houses, which have shown sharper gains over last year than other divisions of the general merchandise
$\$ 364,000,000$.
Sales of consumers' durable goods were estimated at $\$ 6,400,000,000$ for the nine months, or about one-sixth larger than for the comparable period of 1938. The relative gain was thus somewhat lower during the third quarter than the $20 \%$ increase over 1938, which was registered during the second quarter. This narrowing of the margin of gain for consumers' duable goods was largely due to declines in automotive products (associated with advanced introduction dates for new models), and in lumber and building materials. Hardware, and furniture and house furnishings, on the other hand, continued during the third quarter to show the upward trend in comparison with 1938 that characterized the first and second quarters.
Sales of other retail stores not falling within the foregoing classification showed an average increase of about $31 / 2 \%$ for the nine months.

Volume of Wholesale Trade in First Nine Months Reported at $\$ 15,000,000,000$-Rise of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ Over 1938
The total dollar volume of service wholesale trade in the United States during the first nine months of this year aggregated approximately $\$ 15,000,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ over the corresponding period of 1938, Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins announced on Nov. 3. In discussing these estimates, prepared in the Marketing Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
Commerce, Secretary Hopkins called attention to the accelerated rate of improvement in wholesale business as attested by the fact that half of the billion dollar gain at the three-quarter point was accounted for during July, August and September as compared with $\$ 300,000,000$ in the second quarter and $\$ 200,000,000$ in the first. Under date of Nov. 3 the Department's release went on to say:
An important factor in the third quarter gain was a much greater than seasonal increase in September, when wholesalers sales were $16 \frac{1}{2} \%$ above the September, 1938, volume, in contrast with an average gain of $\%$ Yor
the three preceding months. This September spurt undoubtedly was associated with the outbreak of the European war at the beginning of the month and resulted from anticipated increases in demand and prices.
Accumulation of inventories was relatively small in the wholesale channel where stocks at cost value at the end of September were less than $3 \%$ above the year ago level, a figure which followed the gradual upward movement of the summer months and which probably was fully accounted for by the September price rise. It cannot be concluded from this that there was no speculative purchasing on the part of wholesalers during September, because the amount of their advance purchase commitments with manufacturers is not known. It is also true that retailers stepped up their purchases very rapidly during September, which served to draw down wholesalers stocks.
Only a part of this increase in purchases by retailers moved directly into consumption. Retailers' sales in September were up $9 \frac{11 / 2}{2} \%$ from last September, a figure not far above the $7 \frac{1}{2} \%$ gain recorded in the thre preceding months. When compared with the much sharper gain over the summer months shown by retailers' purchases (as measured by wholesalers sales) this seems to be a definite indication that stocks piled up at the retail level. This conclusion still holds even after making allowances for changes in retail and wholesale prices.
Outstanding gains were recorded for the third quarter as well as for the nine months' period by consumers' durable goods trades, paced by wholesale distributors of furniture and house furnishings, whose year-todate sales were up almost $24 \%$. Closely following were optical goods and jewelry wholesalers with gains of $23 \%$ and $22 \%$, respectively. Wholesalers of lumber and building materials and of electrical goods also wer among the trades registering most marked improvement over 1938.
Sales of grocery and food wholesalers for the first nine months wer up $2 \%$, despite an appreciably lower ayerage price level this year. Secre tary Hopkins pointed out that this indicated a somewhat greater gain in physical volume than that shown by the dollar figures. Wholesale food prices during every month of this year, except September, were wel below those for the corresponding mor not only above last September, but were substantially above August of this yent Mise in price as $23 \%$ a 1038 , georded in sected in the striking dollar sales increase of $23 \%$ over 1938, recorded in Septembe
by wholesale grocers. by wholesale grocers.
sales or meat, har wide margins of improvement in September as compared with the previ ous year.

## Summary of Business Conditions in Federal Reserve Districts

The trend of business in the various Federal Reserve districts is indicated in the following extracts taken from the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Districts of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, At lanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco

First (Boston) District
"The level of general business activity in New England during September increased over the level which prevailed in August, after allowances had been made for usual seain August, after allowances had been made for changes, but shoe production, which usually increases between August and September, actually declined considerably and building contracts awarded in this district wer lower in September than in August," says the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in its "Monthly Review" of Nov. 1 In part, the "Review" also said:
Sales of department stores and apparel shops in New England during Scptember were $14.7 \%$ higher than in September last year, but hurricane and flood conditions affected retail trade in September last year. Total freight car loadings in New England during the four-week period ending Oct. 7 were about $32 \%$ higher than in the corresponding four-week period last year.
The value of total construction contracts awarded in New England during September was $\$ 22,172,000$, as compared with $\$ 23,769,000$ in August and ${ }_{\$ 20,919,000}$ in September, 1938.
The amount of raw cotton consumed by mills in New England during September was 72,147 bales, which was a decrease of $7.4 \%$ from August but exceeded consumption in September last year by about $18 \%$.

Daily average wool consumption by mills in this district during Sep tember was approximately $7 \%$ higher than in August and was considerably higher than in September last year.
Production of boots and shoes in New England during September is estimated to have been $12,574,000$ pairs, an amount $20.1 \%$ lower than in August and $12.6 \%$ below the total for September last year.
The total number of wage earners employed in 1,804 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts during September was $1.8 \%$ larger than the number employed in these same establishments in August, and the amount of aggregate weekly payrolls was $2.9 \%$ higher, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. These gains were approximately the same as the average changes between August and September which have occurred during the 14 -year period, 1925.38 , inclusive

## Second (New York) District

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in presenting its monthly indexes in its "Monthly Review" of Nov. 1 states that "the pronounced rise in business activity which followed the outbreak of war in Europe continued in October, although apparently at a somewhat less rapid pace." The "Review" goes on to say:

Although the steel mill operating ratio leveled out as the month progressed, as some plants reached capacity operations and delays were encountered in bringing older and higher cost units into operation, output was estimated to have exceeded $90 \%$ of theoretical capacity at the end of October. Moreover, the actual output of steel ingots appears to have reached a point roughly comparable with the peak months of 1929 and 1937. In the cotton textile industry, while new business booked in October was said to have been below current production, the mills were reported to have increased operations as a result of the exceptionally large orders
trafic traffic also advanced further. Less than the expected seasonal increase curtailed operations at the plants of a major producer,
September data on business activity indicate a rather general acceleration of the increase in activity that had been in progress during the summer Whereas in many years there bas not been a great deal of change in steel production between August and September, this year daily average output rose $16 \%$ between these two months, as the average rate of steel mill activity increased from $62 \%$ to $72 \%$ of estimated capacity. The increase in activity was also substantial in the cotton textile industry, where the daily rate of mill consumption of cotton increased $12 \%$. Orders received by the mills in the early part of the month were sufficient to reduce their stocks substantially and to create large backlogs of orders for future delivery. Autonobile assemblies rose sharply as a number of manufacturers approached volume production of 1940 models, and figures for bituminous coal production indicated an increase of more than seasonal proportions. General indicators of business activity, such as electric power production and railway freight traffic, also showed considerable gains.
(Adjusted for seasonal variations, tor estimated long-term trend, and where necessary for price changes)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | July, 1939 | ${ }_{1939}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrial Production- |  |  |  |  |
| Steel | 60 | 76 | 82 | 94 |
| Passenger car | 39 | 57 | $56 r$ | 97 |
| Motor trucks | 48 | 88 | 65 | 70 |
| Bituminous coal | 76 | 82 | 85 | 90 p |
| Crude petroleum | 84 | 88 | 64 | $79 p$ |
| Electric power | $90 \%$ | 95 | - $96 p$ | $97 p$ |
| Cement--- | 55 | 62 | + 60 |  |
| Cotton consumptio | 90 | 105 | 106 | 110 |
| Wool consumption | 95 | 116 | 119 | $126 p$ |
| Shoes... | 105 | 110 | $109 p$ | 99p |
| Meat packing $r$ | 92 | 93 | 95 | 97 |
| Tobacco products | 90 | 86 | 93 | 89 |
| Emplovment - |  |  |  |  |
| Employment, manufacturing. United States.r -- | 91 | 96 | 97 | $100 p$ |
| Employee-hours, manufacturing, United States_ $\tau$ | 77 | 82 | 85 | $87 p$ |
| Construction- |  |  |  |  |
| Residential building contracts.. | 42 | 43 | 53 |  |
| Non-residential building \& engineering contracts- | 65 | 50 | 55 | 59 |
| Primary Distribution- |  |  |  |  |
| Car loadings, merchandise and miscellaneous. | 75 | 77 | 78 | 85 |
| Car loadings, othe | 70 | 81 | 81 | 93 |
| Exports. | 78 | 87 | 92 | $94 p$ |
| Imports.. | 73 | 75 | 71 | $81 p$ |
| Distribution to Consumer- |  |  |  |  |
| Department store sales, United States | 83 | 84 | 87 | $88 p$ |
| Department stores sales, Second Distric | 80 | 79 | 79 | $83 p$ |
| Cbain grocery sales $\boldsymbol{r}$ - | 94 | 100 | 107 | $104 p$ |
| Other chain store sales. | 92 | 100 | 94 | $101 p$ |
| Mail-order house sales | $92 r$ | 97 | 101 |  |
| New passenger car registrations | 55 | 75 | $73 p$ | $81 p$ |
| Velocity of Deposits*- <br> Velocity of demand deposits, outside New York City (1919-25 average = 100 ) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Velocity of demand deposits, New York City | 61 | 58 | 58 | 60 |
| (1919-25 average $=100$ ) | 38 | 31 | 30 | 34 |
| Prices and Wajes*- |  |  |  |  |
| General price level (1913 average $=100$ ) | 154 | $153 p$ | $152 p$ | 155p |
| Cost of living (1913 average $=100$ ) | 148 | $146 r$ | 146 | $148 p$ |
| Wage rates (1926 average=100) | 109 | $111 p$ | $111 p$ |  |

$*$ Not adjusted for trend. $p$ Preliminary. $r$ Revised.

## Third (Philadelphia) District

The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, in its "Business Review" dated Nov. 1, reported that "industrial production in the Third [Philadelphia] Federal Reserve District has increased sharply since the middle of September, under the stimulus of the large volume of orders placed shortly after the outbreak of war." The Bank also had the following to say, in part:
In the manufacturing industry the greatest gains have been at iron and steel and textile mills, where demand has been exceptionally active. The output of fuels has increased sharply with expanding plant activity and heavier seasonal demand. Awards of building contracts declined in September, but construction activity continued to advance. Industrial and
trade expansion is resulting in some lines, but the general outlook for the building industry is somewhat clouded by rising costs.
Employment and payrolls are increasing substantially. In early September little change was reported by the manufacturing industry, but since then additional workers have been hired and the volume of wage disbursements has been increased considerably more than was to be seasonally mining industry and by, retail distributors.
Sales to consumers increased more than usual in September, and since
then have been sustained at high levels. Purchases at wholesale also then have been sustained at high levels. Purchases at wholesale also increased sharply, owing in part to speculative buying, and currently the volume of business is being sustained by re-orders and the demand for generally much quieter than in the period immediately following the outbreak of war. Inventories at both wholesale and retail establishments still appear low in relation to sales.

In its Oct. 31 "Monthly Business Review" the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland reports that "operating rates in most Fourth District industries expanded rapidly in September and the first three weeks of October." The Bank further states:

Inventory buying based partly on expectations by business men that prices might increase and deliveries might be delayed as a result of the war stimulus to domestic industry was superimposed on a gradual rise war stimulus in progrees. This situation, combined with seasonal expansion in the important automobile industry, raised employment and production in most Fourth District factories to the highest level since the fall of 1937.
Orders for steel have been so great that operations in the industry were raised from $64 \%$ of theoretical capacity in the last week of August to $91 \%$ in the third week of October. This rise is particularly favorable to conditions in this district, for steel is the most important local industry and approximately half of the national output is produced in this area. Nearly all available equipment has been placed in service and repairs are being rushed on additional open-hearth and blast furnaces. Although present operating rates have been exceeded in the past, total capacity is now larger than formerly, and current output is at the highest level in history.
Expansion in the steel industry has been reflected in many associated fields. Lake shipping has become more active as attempts are being made to build up ore stocks at furnaces or lower lake ports before the close of the shipping season. On Oct. 15 nearly $95 \%$ of the lake fleet was in commission, with all but one of the active boats in the coal and ore trade. Coal production rose during September and early October as shipments to upper lake ports expanded, industrial consumption increased, and domestic users made seasonal purchases. Local railroads reported the largest num ber of carloadings in more than 10 years.

The rush to prepare for expected demands on domestic industry resulted in an unprecedented volume of machine tool buying during September and early October. Backlogs in the industry are so large that deliveries must be deferred for a considerable period.
Automobile production rose seasonally from the low point in August, but in mid-October the advance was halted by labor disputes involving assembly lines of one major producer. Parts makers reported that releases to other manufacturers have exceeded expectations. New passenger car registrations in early October were apparently keeping pace with increased
production. Tire shipments, particularly to the replacement market, were production. Tire shipments, particularly to the
unusually high in September and early October.

## Fifth (Richmond) District

The Oct. 31 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reports that "industrial activity in the Fifth Reserve District expanded more than normally in September, coal mining leading the increase chiefly as a result of greater demand from domestic users but also because of a substantial increase in exports as a result of the European war." The following is also from the "Review": Coton textile mills increased their operations on a daily basis, and rayon yarn mills shipped more yarn than they could produce, cutting from August figures, but continued ahead of 1938.
Consumer buying was well above seasonal expectations in September. Department store salse exceeded August sales by $39 \%$, and were $7 \%$ above September, 1938, sales, while representative furniture stores sold $9 \%$ more than in August and $19 \%$ more than in September last year. Wholesale trade in most lines also went substantially ahead of sales in either August, 1939, or September, 1938. Sales of new automobiles declined from the August level while prospective buyers awaited new models, but were $60 \%$ ahead of sales in September last year.
Construction tends to decline in the fall, and work provided for in September permits dropped $9 \%$ below the August figure, but contract awards were practically equal to those in the preceding month. This rela. industrial arge volume of building, together with substantial gains in sor labor and claims for unemployment compensation at State agencies are said to have declined sharply.

## Sixth (Atlanta) District

The following regarding business conditions in the Sixth [Atlanta] Federal Reserve District is taken from the Oct. 31 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta:
Industrial activity in the Sixth District showed substantial gains in September and wholesale distribution increased more than usual for the month, but department store sales recorded a smaller-than-seasonal advance. Construction contracts awarded in September increased $41.6 \%$, and residential awards rose $55.8 \%$. Textile operations advanced further after increasing $15.9 \%$ in August. Pig iron production increased $13.1 \%$, steel
mill aecuvity rose to $90 \%$ of estimated capacity, and coal output also mill acuvit
increased.
The September increases over August in construction activity, textile operations and pig iron output in this district were larger than for the country as a whole, but the changes in department store sales, coal production and in bank debits to individual accounts were less favorable. In comparison with September last year, the district changes in department store sales, residential awards, cotton consumption and coal output lead
those for the country but total construction contracts, pig iron output those for the country but total construct
and bank debits compare less favorably.

## Seventh (Chicago) District

In the Oct. 26 "Business Conditions" issue of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago it is stated that "reflecting a marked upsurge in general business activity after the outbreak of war, output of major Seventh District industries rose sharply through the month of September and continued high in October." The Bank adds that "the steel operating rate has approached capacity levels and volume of automobile production has shown a rapid seasonal expansion. Concurrent with the general increase in industrial activity, practically all phases of distribution advanced more than seasonally in September. Prices for industrial products continued quite firm; those for most farm commodities turned downward somewhat after their initial upsiwing in early September, but continued above the low

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levels of last summer." In its survey of business conditions in its district the Bank further said, in part:
Since the outbreak of war in Europe there has been a marked advance in steel production. District mills had stepped up their operating rate to $891 / 2 \%$ of capacity by the fourth week of October, which represents the highest actual volume output in history. Demand for steel was quite
general, but particularly heavy from the automotive and railroad indusgeneral, but particularly heavy from the automotive and railroad indus-
tries. Incoming business was much lower in October, as most steel users tries. Incoming business was much lower in October, as most steel users
had placed their near-term requirements; almost all of the orders placed had placed their near-term requirements; almost all of the orders placed
in steel and allied lines have come from domestic sources. Steel castings in steel and allied lines have come from domestic sources. Steel castings orders were up sharply in September, reflecting chiefly increased carbuilding activity, as were those for malleable castings, and new business in the stove and furnace industry recorded a seasonally rising trend. By late October automobile output was approaching peak production, though hampered somewhat by strike conditions. New business at district paper
mills expanded notably in September, and orders at furniture factories mills expanded notably in September,
showed a more than seasonal increase.
showed a more than seasonal increase.
With the general September rise in industrial activity, many district firms added to their payrolls. A close to $10 \%$ increase in volume of both employment and wage payments carried the general level of employment up to the closing months of 1937. There was a substantial increase in building contracts awarded during September, due mainly to heavy awards for public utility construction. Both coal mining and
in this area likewise showed gains during the month.
in this area likewise showed gains during the month. District department store trade recorded a better than seasonal expansion
of $31 \%$ during September. Sales for the month totaled $7 \%$ greater than
in the 1938 period, with Detroit continuing to make the best relative in the 1938 period, with Detroit continuing to make the best relative showing among the major cities of the district; and in the first half of October sales of larger district stores were up $13 \%$ over the comparable year-ago volume. The retail shoe as well as furniture trade also showed a notable seasonal increase in September. Practically all groups among the reporting wholesale houses shared in sales gains, total wholesale distrin
tion for September increasing $16 \%$ over August and $21 \%$ over last year.

## Eighth (St. Louis) District

In its Oct. 31 "Business Conditions" the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis states that "the upward trends in Eighth District trade and industry, which began last spring, continued at a greatly accelerated rate through September and the first half of October." It is added that "while the war in Europe had the effect of stimulating buying of merchandise of all descriptions and was responsible for speculative purchasing of both raw materials and finished goods, the expanded volume of demand in many lines emanated largely expanded volume of demand in many lomestic sources." The survey also stated:
Production of manufactured goods, both durable and non-durable, which rose sharply under impetus of the war in September, continued to increase during the first half of October. The expansion was in response to heavily increased unfilled orders, and was accompanied by a corresponding advance in employment and payrolls, which in a number of industries were the highest in more than two years. Outstanding was the increase in activities in the iron and steel industry and in manufactures based largely on steel, such as machinery, railway equipment, machine tools, engines, \&c Steel ingot production at mid-October had advanced to $77 \%$ of rated capacity, which compares with $66.5 \%$ and $45.5 \%$, respectively, a month and a year earlier.
At mines in this area production of bituminous coal in September increased in considerably more than the seasonal amount, and was $10.7 \%$ greater than in September, 1938. Reflecting principally heavy production
in the new Illinois oil fields, output of petroleum in September and early in the new Illinois oil fields, output of petroleum in September and early
October continued the steady increases of earlier months this year. Activities at lead and zinc mines expanded noticeably in response to higher ties at lead and zinc mines expanded noticeably in response to higher prices and broader demand, September output being about $12 \%$ larger than in August, and the best since the fall or 1937. Production at exile mills increased, while output of flour at district mills was the highest for any month since Ausust, 1936 . Lumber production underwent sharp
expansion, and ordera booked in September were the highest for the expansion, and ordera booked in September were the highest for the
month since 1929. Consumption of electric power by industrial users in month since 1929. Consumption of electric power by industrial users in
the principal cities in September was greater by $7.6 \%$ than for the same the principal cit.
Despite the handicap of unseasonably high temperatures throughout the month, retail trade in both the large urban centers and country during September carried further the gains recorded earlier in the year. Sales of department stores in the principal cities in September were $29.4 \%$ greater than in August and $5.2 \%$ larger than in September, 1938; cumulative total for the first three quarters this year was larger by $6.1 \%$ than for the comparable period a year ago.

## Ninth (Minneapolis) District

Business volume in the Ninth [Minneapolis] Federal Reserve District increased sharply in September, it is learned from the "Monthly Review". of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, issued Oct. 28. The following is also taken from the monthly summary:

Total construction (including public works and utilities) in September increased from the small August volume but was $18 \%$ smaller than September, 1938. With the exception of 1938, however, it was the largest volume for that month since 1930 .
Department store sales in September were $12 \%$ larger than in the same month last year for the district as a whole. Sales at country stores :showed a gain of $15 \%$ and at city stores were $9 \%$ larger. Sales in every section or each State and part State were larger than one year earlier. Sales during the first three quarters of the year in each section were also as large or larger than in the same period in 1938, the total district slowing a gain of $5 \%$.
The volume of production in our district in September as indicated by several unadjusted indicators increased more than seasonally and was well above the level of September, 1938. Flour production increased sharply
and was substantially higher than a year ago both at Minneapolis and and was substantially higher than a year ago both at Minneapolis and
at other Northwestern mills. The cut of lumber increased, whereas a at other Northwestern mills. The cut of lumber increased, whereas a but were about one-fourth larger than in September last year. Linseed product shipments increased sharply and were nearly double September, 1938. Electric power utilization in our four States increased in Ausust and was the highest for that month on record. The Minnesota employment index rose 2 points in August to 108.7. The August index figure, as a result of advances in each month since last January, was 14 points
higher than at the beginning of 1939 and the highest since October, 1937 . higher than at the beginning of 1933 and the highest since October, 1937. Iron mining activity as measured by car loadings and shipments from
rupper lake ports increased during September, even though a decrease is
usual at this season, to substantially more than twice the September, 1938, volume. Leaders in the industry report that the industry will operate at capacity for the balance of the season. Iron ore consumption increased rise in steel mill activity from $63 \%$ of capacity on Sept. 1 to $84 \%$ at the end of September.

Tenth (Kansas City) District
The following regarding business and agricultural conditions in the Tenth [Kansas City] Federal Reserve District is taken.from the Oct. 31 "Monthy Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City:
Dollar volume of sales at reporting department stores in the district slowed less than the usual seasonal rise during September, owing largely to unseasonably warm temperatures. September sales, however, were $3 \%$ above a year ago as compared with an increase of less than $2 \%$ for the first nine months of the year, and sales in the last week of September and the first half of October were more than $10 \%$ above last year. Retail prices currently tend upward and are slightly above a year ago.
Total retail sales in the District in September were $6 \%$ and in the first nine months of the year $4 \%$ larger than in the corresponding periods last year.
The value of September wholesale sales in the district was $15 \%$ larger than that for either the preceding month or the corresponding month a year ago, it being the first substantial increase for any month this year over 1938. Virtually all wholesale lines shared in this increase.

Virtually all of the hard winter wheat belt is within the boundaries of this district, and seeding conditions have been the most unfavorable in years. Serious lack of moisture everywhere has either delayed planting or prevented the germination of seed where sown. The present outlook for next season's crop is very poor and there will be little fall pasturage Following the upsurge early in September, farm prices have generally declined. Wheat and cattle prices are down only moderately, but those of corn and hogs have lost a substantial part of the rise. With the excep-
tion of wheat, marketings are heavier. tion of wheat, marketings are heavier.

## Eleventh (Dallas) District

According to the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, industrial activity and buying at wholesale establishments in the Eleventh District increased substantially during September, but consumer buying expanded by less than the average seasonal amount. In its Nov. 1 "Monthly Business Review" the Bank also had the following to say:
The value of construction contracts awarded rose to the highest level for any month in several years, being more than double that in September, of the 15 -day shutdown of most oil wells in the following the termination output during September exceeded that in the district, and daily average Orders received by lumber, flour and that of a year ago by about $6 \%$. establishments increased sharply during textile mills and meat-packing incoming orders was at a diminishing rate topard the but the volume of Production schedules at some mills were tincresed the close of the month. the heavy demand. Distribution of merchandise through wholesale chan nels expanded by more than the average amount from August to ber, and sales were $\mathbf{1 6 \%}$ greater than in September last year. Business at retail establishments increased less than seasonally during September but with cooler weather prevailing during the first two weeks of October, a noticeable expansion in consumer buying occurred. Agricultural prospects were affected adversely by the hot, dry weather prevailing during September.

Twelfth (San Francisco) District
Expansion in economic activity in the Twelfth District [San Francisco], which was encouraged in September by the outbreak of war, was extended further during October, it was noted by the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank in its "Business Conditions" of Oct. 28. The war provided only a temporary stimulus in some lines, and in others it was actually depressing. The net effect upon district industry, however, was toward a rise in production, employment and payrolls, which had already been increasing in the summer months. The Bank goes on to say, in part:
The gain in production in September and October was not occasioned primarily by an immediate increase in actual consumption or in exports.
It found its basis partly in the fact that for some considerable period It found its basis partly in the fact that for some considerable period
consumption had been exceeding production, with consequent reductions in inventories of goods to subnormal levels, and partly in heavy buying for future use. While inventory replenishment appears to have been the principal factor in the marked rise in output in September and October, there has been some increase in actual use of the additional output. To some extent the increased production has supplied domestic users whose former foreign sources of supply were cut off by the war.
With reference to specific industries, there were particularly sharp advances in orders of the lumber, steel, paper and pulp, cannēd foods, and sugar industries during September, and in the cases of steel and sume of these and other industries, widespread buying was reflected almost immediately in an advance in production. The steel and paper and pulp industries and many metal fabricating establishments are currently operating practically at capacity for the first time in years. The aircraft industry continues at record levels, with a volume of orders assuring sustained operations at present or higher rate for some time to come. Mine and smelter activity has increased substantially since Sept. 1, operations at many copper, lead and zinc plants have been returned to a five-day week basis. The furniture, rubber tire, apparel and automobile assembly industries apparently have experienced about the usual seasonal changes or possibly some net rise in output levels since the beginning of Septem-
ber. The Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry has recently been revived ber. The Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry has recently been revived through receipt of large orders from the United States Maritime Com-
mission, and extensive plant renovation is now under way preparatory to a mission, and extensive plant renovation is no
further increase in actual ship construction.
Employment and payrolls at Pacific Coast factories increased somewhat from mid-August to mid-September, continuing the upward tendency that has prevailed since last spring.

## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended Nov. 4, 1939

The lumber movement during the week ended Nov. 4, 1939, in relation to the seasonal weekly averages of prior years, was as follows:

according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative softwood and hardwood mills. These reports further disclosed:

Compared with the average of the preceding 10 weeks, reported lumber production of the week ended Nov. 4, 1939, showed decrease of $1 \%$; new business and shipments decline of $32 \%$ and $4 \%$, respectively. Compared with the preceding week, production, as reported by $3 \%$ fewer mills, was $3 \%$ less, shipments were $2 \%$ less; new orders, $3 \%$ less. New business was $20 \%$ below production. Shipments were $6 \%$ above output. Reported production for the 44 weeks of the year to date was $16 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1938 ; shipments were $17 \%$ above the shipments, and new orders were $19 \%$ above the orders of the 1938 period. For the 44 week of 1939 new business was $9 \%$ above, and shipments $7 \%$ above output.
During the week ended Nov. 4, 1939, 500 mills produced $240,154,000$ feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped $254,315,000$ feet booked orders of $192,334,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 517 ; production, $246,676,000$ feet; shipments, $259,627,000$ feet; orders, $199,261,000$ feet.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Nov. 4, 1939, by 423 softwood mills totaled $181,757,000$ feet, or $22 \%$ below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $242,115,000$ fect, or $4 \%$ above production. Production was $231,705,000$ feet.

Reports from 94 hardwood mills give new business as $10,577,000$ fect, or $25 \%$ above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $12,200,000$ feet, or $44 \%$ above production. Production was $8,449,000$ feet. Production during week ended Nov. 4, 1939, of 415 identical softwood mills was $229,273,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $198,821,000$ feet; ship. ments were, respectively, $239,475,000$ feet and $187,687,000$ feet; and orders received, $179,741,000$ feet and $200,758,000$ feet. In the case of hardwoods, 89 identical mills reported production this year and a year ago
$7,926,000$ feet and $6,128,000$ feet ; shipments, $11,724,000$ feet and $7,439,000$ feet, and orders, $10,161,000$ feet and $7,484,000$ feet.

Volume of Short-Term Credit Used by Farmers in 1939-40 Expected to Be 5 or $10 \%$ Higher Than 1938-39-Credit Outlook for 1940
The Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced on Nov. 6 that the volume of short-term credit used by farmers during 1939-40 for production and living costs, for livestock and machinery, and for farm improvements is expected to be 5 or $10 \%$ greater than that used in 1938-39. Commodity Credit Corporation loans on the 1939-40 corn and cotton crops, is offered, will increase the aggregate volume of short-term credits used by farmers by even greater percentages. A summary of the report went on to state in part: demands for credit by farmers of good credit standing. Commercial banks, production credit associations, and other agencies can casily expand their production credit associations, and other agencies can easily expand their however, are slightly smaller than last year. Applications for rural elec trification loans are exceeding available funds, but credit for other operative purposes appears to be ample.

The volume of farm-mortgage financing is expected to be somewhat higher in 1940 than in 1939. The volume of refinancing is not expected to decrease appreciably, and additional new financing is expected in connection with land transfers, farm-equipment purchases, and farm improvements. No great change is expected in the volume of outstanding farmmortgage debt. Additions to mortgage debt through new financing are likely to be offset by principal repayments, foreclosures of mortgaged farms, and scale-downs resulting from debt adjustments.
Ample mortgage credit will continue to be available in 1940 on favorable terms. Funds available for such loans from both Federal and private agencies are abundant, and increased amounts will be available in 1939-40 in designated counties for tenant-purchase loans to be made by the Farm Security Administration under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Debt-adjustment activities will continue in 1939-40.
Outstanding personal and collateral loans to farmers held by commercial banks and loans of similar character held by units of the Farm Credit Administration increased during the year ended June 30, 1939 from \$1,166, 492,000 to $\$ 1,430,440,000$, or about $23 \%$. This was approximately the same rate of increase as occurred during the preceding year. As during 1937-38, most of the increases during 1938-39 occurred in the loans of commercial banks, which increased $\$ 267,761,000$, or $29 \%$. Loans of production credit associations increased $\$ 3,650,000$, or $2 \%$. There were decreases in the loans of regional agricultural credit corporations, which are in liquidation, and of private credit corporations that rediscount with the Federal intermediate credit banks.
The large increase of short-term commercial bank loans to farmers during 1938-39 was due mainly to increased holdings of loans on stored farm products guaranteed by the CCC. Between June 30, 1938 and June 30, 1939 the commodity loans held by commercial banks and other lenders (mainly, however, by commercial banks) under purchase agreements with the OCC increased $\$ 248,780,000$, while the total of commodity loans and other personal and collateral loans of commercial banks to farmers increased cial banks. The principal increase in commodity loans held by commercial banks and other lenders were in corn loans and cotton loans.

## Farm Prices in Mid-October Lower Than Month Ago, Says Agricultural Marketing Service-Index is

 Two Points Above Year AgoThe average of prices received by farmers in mid-October was slightly lower than a month earlier, the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported Oct. 31. But at $97 \%$ of pre-war, the all-commodity index was 2 points higher than the October 1988 average. The announcement went on to say:
Prices of grains and meat animals failed to hold the levels reached in their spectacular rise in early September, and by Oct. 15 had lost about one-third of their gains. Chickens and eggs, and dairy products, however, made substantial seasonal advances, holding the all-commodity index within 1 point of the Seplember figure.

By Oct. 15, grain prices had declined 6 points and meat animals 5 point from mid-September levels. The grain price index, however, was still 17 points higher than a year ago. Cotton and cottonseed prices declined dur ing the month, but averaged slightly higher than a year earlier. Local market prices of dairy products advanced 5 points during the month, and also averaged 5 points higher than on Oct. 15, 1938. Chicken and egg prices were 6 points higher than a month ago, but were 16 points lower than a year ago.
The mid-October index of prices paid by farmers was unchanged from the Sept. 15 level of $122 \%$ of pre-war. Lower prices for food and feed items were offset by increases for other commodities. Since the prices received index declined only 1 point during the month ended Oct. 15, the ratio of prices received to prices paid remained at the $80 \%$ level of Sept 15. In mid-October of last year, this ratio was $79 \%$, and the index of prices paid $121 \%$.

Between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, the index of prices paid by farmers for feeds declined 4 points to $96 \%$ of pre-war. Feed prices, however, remained 11 points above the October, 1938 level.

Grain prices lost about one-third of the gains registered during the month ended Sept. 15, and meat animals declined about the same amount. But flaxseed prices averaged the same as a year earlier, even though the
$1939-40$ domestic supply is almost twice as large as for each of the past 1939-40 do
two years.
Butterfat prices advanced sharply as poor pastures in the Central States Butterfat prices advanced sharply as poor pastures in the Central States
brought about a reduction in milk production. The price of chickens brought about a reduction in milk production. The price of chickens
dropped at local farm markets, but egg prices advanced 2.3 cents per dropped at local farm markets, but egg prices advanced 2.3 cents per tant commercial vegetables sold at higher prices, but apple prices declined seasonally.

## United States and Canadian Newsprint Production Expanded Further in October

Canadian production and shipments of newsprint continued to expand in October and, showing gains, respec tively, of $10.2 \%$ and $13.4 \%$ over a year ago, reached the highest monthly totals since December of 1937 , it was reported in the Montreal "Gazette" of Nov. 13, which further explained:
During the month the Canadian industry operated at $77.5 \%$ of capacity against $72.7 \%$ in September and $72.0 \%$ a year ago. Canadian shipments at 289,260 tons exceeded production of 280,985 tons by some 8,275 tons. A year ago production totaled 254,872 tons, shipments 255,100 tons.

Production by United States mills rose by $7.9 \%$ to 78,591 tons, but this total fell short of shipments by some 773 tons. In Newfoundland shipments overseas there was a sharp reduction, 8,786 tons comparing with 21,008 tons a year ago, and despite an expansion in Newfoundland's shipments to the United States market from 6,217 tons to 10,104 tons, the month's total production exceeded total shipments by some 10,518 tons, this more than offsetting the shipments excesses of Canadian-United States mills and increasing North American mill stocks by some 1,470 tons

For the 10 months ended October, Canadian production totaled $2,339,88$ tons, an increase of $7.8 \%$ over a year ago. Shipments for the 10 months totaled $2,308,713$ tons, up $13.9 \%$, but fell below production by some 31,000 tons. United States output for the 10 months at 782,720 tons showed an expansion of some $17.5 \%$ but fell slightly below shipments Newfoundland production was higher by $18.5 \%$ for the 10 months and exceeded shipments by 28,700 tons.

Petroleum and Its Products-President Backs Cole Bill-Trade Convention Hears Attack on Federal Legislation-Crude Output Sharply HigherCrude Inventories Climb-Oil Case Dismissal Studied by Supreme Court-Mexican Situation Unsettled
Representative Cole, head of the House sub-committee which this week concluded hearings on new Federal legislation, announced in Washington on Monday that President Roosevelt had authorized him to make known that the President still believes that waste exists in the petroleum industry and that some action, presumably Federal legislation, is necessary to control the industry's operations.

The present probe of the industry under the chairmanship of Representative Cole grew out of a letter sent him by President Roosevelt in mid-summer urging Federal action to prevent waste in the petroleum industry. Since that time, however, rumors have spread that the President has changed his mind. These rumors, Representative Cole said Monday are false and the President still is committed to his previously announced stand.
A week's hearings by the committee were concluded on Nov. 10, and the committee recessed indefinitely. It was announced that all factors in the industry who were not heard at the first series of hearings will be afforded an opportunity to present their views. Also, Representative Cole stated, oil-producing States will be afforded as much time as they desire at the hearings to present any testimony that they might wish.
Last witness before the committee recessed was Secretary of the Interior Ickes who heartily supported the Cole bill, but disclaimed any intent on the part of the Governm-nt to exert any price-fixing control over the industry. Mr. Ickes added that "any price-fixing measure should be introduced as such, and not pass under the guidance of conservation." In testifying before the subcommittee, Mr. Ickes said that while the purpose of the bill is not to replace present Statecontrol laws, in case of any conflict between State and Federal laws "it is the intent" that the Federal authority prevail.

In commencing upon the present setup of State control through their own respective control agencies, the Secretary of the Interior said "I favor strongly the continuance of oil and gas conservation laws in the States which have enacted them and their adoption by States which do not have them," adding "it would be a serious mistake even to suggest that

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they be set aside, with the complete loss of all which has been accomplished during the past few years."
In closing, Mr. Ickes said that "I would greatly prefer to come before your committee and say that the State authorities and the oil producers were doing a complete job of preventing waste, and that there was no need for any further concern as to the protection and adequacy of our oil supply, in terms of emergency needs or of normal civilian requirements. I regret that I cannot give you that assurance and that I must stress the need for legislation which will assure adequate protection against avoidable waste of the oil resources of our nation.'

Center of attention at the 20th Annual Convention of the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago this week was the dispute as to whether the oil-producing States or the Federal Government should regulate the production of petroleum in the United States. Both sides were represented, with Representative Cole speaking on behalf of his proposed bill for Federal control of oil production and Governor Leon C. Phillips, of Oklahoma, who attacked Federal control as a "danger" to democracy
"There are those who believe that State regulation, after a reasonable period of trial, has failed in the matter of prevention of avoidable waste to the degree the nation should expect, and is not likely to prove effective in the future,' Mr. Cole declared. "But whether State regulation has failed to such an extent that the enactment of this legislation (creating a Federal oil commissionfr) is necessary is a question on which I express no opinion. Perhaps our committee will be able to form an opinion." He added that the Committee has recognized in full the rights of the oil-producing States to control oil production.
"We have felt that the problem is not too big for the States if they sincerely want to solve it," he declared. "At the same time, the problem is not one which will tolerate trifling by the States." Citing California and Illinois as two in stances of States where attempts to exer ${ }^{1}$ State control of production have created difficulties and pointed out that the recent discovery of oil in Nebraska is liable to cause further trouble" because the State has not passed regulator y measures and is not likely to do so once the race of competitive drilling gets under way."
In replying to Representative Cole's remarks, Governor Phillips, stressing that the petroleum industry is one which has "never sought a government subsidy," declared that oil is perhaps the healthiest industry in the nation. "Today, the United States is the greatest oil-producing nation on earth," he pointed out. "Oil is plentiful. And, by the courage of the smill operator and the wildcatter, other vast stores of hidden wealth will be discovered when the need arises.

The discovered oil reserves of the Urited States constantly have increased. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government has continually increased your taxes, you oil men, by improved methods, are furnishing the finished product to the public at constantly decreasing prices. You may well be proud of this achievement."
In warning against Federal encroachment, Governor Phillips said:
"Although Mr. Cole is the reputed author of the bill, I cannot refrain from calling to your attention the similarity between this bill and the Act creating the National Labor Relations Board. It provides that the rules of evidence of our courts shall not be controlled in hearings before that our courts shall not be controlled in hearings before that hear evidence under its own rules and decree the punishment. It permits the venue of the action to be taken away from the State of the party involved and removed to Wash ington." In summing up, Governor Phillips declared: "This march toward Government control of industry labor and our free institutions must be stopped. What we need is more business in government and less government in business."
Joseph E. Pogue of the Chase National Bank of New York told the assembled oil men that the petroleum industry should "cultivate a more pervasive sense of social values and adjust the frontiors of competition to the requirements of economics and the dictates of social welfare." By pursuing such a course, he contended, the industry would avoid "improvised or disruptive action," inspired by critics.
"The petroleum industry," he continued, "is in a transitional stage, the significance of which is not fully recognized by its members, and scarcely perceived by its critics and observers. The period marked by engineering and physical problems is giving way to an era in which the economic and social phases are assuming dominance." He pointed out that the complaints directed against the petroleum industry were not concerned with conditions touching the welfare of the general public, "but relate to circumstances within the industry that exert differential pressure upon competing groups."
The Institute adopted resolutions opposing the Cole bill and also made known its opposition to imports of Mexican and Venezuelan crude oil.

Resumption of five-day production in Texas shot the Nation's daily average output of crude oil up nearly 300,000 barrels during the week ended Nov. 11. The American Petroleum Institute report placed the gain at 295,850 barrels, and daily average production at $3,797,200$ barrels. This total is approximately 170,000 barrels in excess of the
average daily market demand for the Nation for November of $3,620,000$ barrels as recommended by the United States Bureau of Mines
Texas showed a gain of 258,050 barrels in the daily average output which rose to $1,547,400$ barrels. A gain of 22,000 barrels for Oklahoma lifted the daily total there to 431,800 barrels, while California's increase of 19,100 barrels broadened the daily average there to 626,700 barrels. Illinois was up 2,650 barrels to a daily average of 329,000 barrels. A loss of 8,350 barrels in the Kansas fields pared output there to 164,900 barrels, daily, while Louisiana's decline of 1,600 barrels cut production to 267,500 in the Bayou State.

An expansion of 541,000 barrels in holdings of domestic and foreign crude oil in the United States during the week ended Nov. 4 was disclosed in the Nov. 15 report of the Bureau of Mines, which placed total holdings at 230,994,000 barrels. Domestic stocks rose 594,000 barrels, which was partially offset by a decline of 53,000 barrels in inventories of foreign crude oil. Stocks of California heavy crude were off more than a quarter million barrels, at 13,887,000 barrels.

The United States Supreme Court on Nov. 10 took under consideration the question of whether Federal District Judge Patrick T. Stone acted correctly in dismissing indictments against eleven defendants in the Madison, Wis., oil antitrust case after that had been convicted by a jury. Judge Stone dismissed the indictments nearly a half-year after the jury had returned its verdict, acting on motions made by the defendants for a favorable verdict before the case went to the jury.
In challenging the right of Judge Stone to take such action, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of anti-trust law enforcement, contended before the court that the procedure "puts a premium on inattention" by the judge and "makes the jury verdict purely advisory." Weymouth Kirkland, Chicago attorney, replied for Judge Stone that postponing a decision on such a motion is a "very laudable practice on complicated questions." Mr. Kirkland contended that "instead of causing the judge to lose his sense of responsibility, it has the opposite effect."

The Mexican situation again came to the fore with the outlook none too optimistic for the oil companies. However, a speech made by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles before the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, stating that American money will not be invested in countries where "confidence is shaken," was interpreted as a warning to Mexico that the United States Government is assuming a more serious attitude toward and interest in the situation arising out of the early 1938 expropriation of some half-billion dollars of American and British oil properties by the Cardenas Administration.

In Mexico, an opinion upholding the right of the Government to expropriate the vast, foreign-owned oil industry, was submitted to the Mexican Supreme Court. It was uncertain how soon the court will vote on the opinion. Under Mexican law, one judge prepares an opinion which then is submitted for discussion and a formal vote by the entire court.

There were no crude oil price changes.
Prices of Typical Grude per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)


DEMAND EXPANDS-MOTOR REFED PROCES SHOW SLIGHT GAIN-REFINERY OPERATIONS BROADEN-OKLAHOMA GASOLINE CUT-STAND-
ARD OF INDIANA LIFTS GASOLINE PRICES
The long-awaited swell in the export market for gasoline made its first appearance during the week ended Nov. 11 made being reflected in a contra-seasonal slackening of the rising
trend in motor fuel inventories, despite a sharp increase in trend in motor fuel

Stocks of finished and unfinished motor fuel gained only 9,000 barrels during the week, the American Petroleum Institute report disclosed, totaling $73,271,000$ barrels. This total is more than $10,000,000$ barrels above "normal" for this time of year, but the trade has been expecting heavy export orders for gasoline from the nations embroiled in the European war

Since stocks of gasoline were up only 9,000 barrels, and this in the face of a gain of 196,000 barrels in gasoline production, oil circles estimated that more than a million barrels of gasoline were moved in the export market, with the bulk of it going to England and France. Refinery operations were up 1.6 points to $83.7 \%$ of capacity, with average runs of crude oil to stills gaining 71,000 barrels to hit $3,536,000$ barrels daily.

Broadened demand for residual fuel oil during the period from rising consumption in the industrial field accounted to a decline of approximately $1,500,000$ barrels in holdings of this type of fuel oil. Gas oil and distillate inventories were slashed 127,000 barrels, reflecting the seasonal expansion in demand from home heating quarters.

Service station and tank wagon prices of gasoline were cut one cent a gallon on all three grades of gasoline in Tulsa on Nov. 14, effective immediately. The tank wagon cut came first, dealers immediately passing it along to "pump" customers.

Standard Oil of ${ }^{\circ}$ Indiana on Nov. 13 announced that it would advance subnormal tank wagon prices on all three grades of gasoline, on kerosene and on tractor fuel by $1 / 2$ cent a gallon throughout Kansas, with the exception of the metropolitan Kansas City area, effective Nov. 15. The company also announced that throughout Missouri, with the exception of Kansas City, it would advance subnormal tank wagon prices of gasoline as much as was necessary to bring them to a minimum of $71 / 2$ cents a gallon on third grade, and 8 cents on regular, exclusive of taxes
Representative price changes, showing the trend of the Nation's major refined product markets, follow:
Nation's major refined product ind and tank wagon prices of all three Nov. 13 -Standard of Indiana advact grades or gasoline, of kerosene, and of tractor fuel Nov. 15.
Nov. 14-Tank wagon and service station prices of gasoline were cut one cent a gallon on all three grades in Tulsa, effective immediately.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery




Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery $\underset{\text { (Bayonne) }}{\text { New }}$ 1-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
 Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne)fisd

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| California 24 plus D |  |
| $\$ 1.00-1.25$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { New Orleans C } \\ \text { Phlla., Bunker }\end{array}$ | _-. 81.00 | Bunker C........... | 1.65 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Diesel...-........ |  |

N. Y. (Bayonne)Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal $\left..04\right|_{28-30 \mathrm{D}} ^{\text {Chicago }}$ $\qquad$ . $\left.8.053\right|^{\text {Tulsa }}$

$z$ New York $\ldots \ldots . .$| Gasoline, Service Station, Tax |
| :--- |
| Included | $. .8 .027 / 8-.03$

$z$ Brooklyn $-\cdots-\cdots . . .$. $\qquad$ $\left.\$ .166\right|_{\text {Chicago }} ^{\text {Buffalo }}$ .8 .174

## Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended

 Nov. 11 Rises 295,850 BarrelsThe American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Nov. 11, 1939, was $3,797,200$ barrels. This was a rise of 295,850 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was above the $3,620,000$ 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 November. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Nov. 11, 1939, is estimated at $3,642,150$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Nov. 12, 1938, totaled 3,243,250 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended Nov. 11 totaled 559,000 barrels, a daily average of 79,857 barrels, compared with a daily average of 99,143 barrels for the week ended Nov. 4 and 138,571 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Nov. 11.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Nov. 11 totaled 66,000 Larrels, a daily average of 9,429 barrels compared with 19,571 barrels daily for the lour weeks ended Nov. 11.
Reports received from refining companies owning $86.2 \%$ of the $4,394,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $3,536,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week $73,271,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been $12,076,000$ barrels buring the week.
daily averace crude oll production

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { State } \\ \text { Alowo- } \\ \text { Alowes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Nov. 11, } \\ \text { 1939. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Preoious } \\ \text { Week } \end{array}\right\|$ | Four Weeks Ended Noo. 11, 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Noo. 12, } \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Okla | $\begin{aligned} & 429,000 \\ & 169,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 429,000 \\ & 170,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \mathbf{b} 41,800 \\ b 164,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} +22.200 \\ -8,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 421,300 \\ 175,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 450,700 \\ & 148,100 \end{aligned}$ |
| Panhandi |  |  | 82. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | +13 |  |  |
| West |  |  | 34,4 | +7.10 |  | 0 |
| West Cexas |  |  | 263 95 |  | 237,3 | 201,450 88,650 |
| ${ }_{\text {East }}$ East Texas. |  |  | 495,200 | +99.100 | 444,800 | 370,400 |
| Southwest Tex |  |  | 236,400 245,100 |  |  |  |
| Coastal Texas |  |  | 245,100 | +34.300 | 225, | 206,900 |
| Total Texas | 1,444,000 | c1396,225 | 1,547 | 258, | 1,400,5 | 1,255, |
| North Loulsian Coastal Louisia |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 65,800 \\ 201,700 \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +800 \\ -2,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,650 \\ 200,250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71,600 \\ 189,150 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total L | 259,000 | 258,994 | 267,500 | $-1,600$ |  | 260,750 |
| kansa | 57,000 | 68,865 | 68,950 | +150 |  | 49,350 |
| Hilinols | 30 |  | 329,0 | ${ }_{+2,50}^{+180}$ | 330.85 |  |
| Eastern ( | 106,000 |  | 103,400 | +1,150 | 102. |  |
| Michigan |  |  | 64.150 | 1 | 63.2 |  |
| Wyomin |  |  |  | +4,350 |  |  |
| Colorado |  |  | 17.100 |  | 17,150 |  |
| New Mexico | 111,000 | 111,000 | 109,400 | ${ }_{-6,450}^{+65}$ | 114,200 | ${ }_{106,650}^{4}$ |
|  | 3,024,0 |  | 3,170,500 | e276,75 | .023,950 |  |
| rn | 596,000 | d599,00 | 626,700 | +19,1 | 200 | 674,300 |
| tal United Stat | 620.000 |  | 3.797.20n | 95,85 | 3.642.50 | 3.243.250 |
| These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of November. As requirements may be supplied elther from stocks, or from new production, contemplatimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

c This is the net basic allowable for the month of November obtained from the
best avaliable sources and takes into constderation ordered shutdowns for 11 days
during the month namely Nov. $1,4,5,11,12,15,18,19,25,26$, and 30 . during the month, namely Nov. $1,4,5,11,12,15,18,19,25,26$, and 30
e Plus. Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estinate or any oir whloh
might have been surreptitlously produced. might have been surre plousl
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, WEEK (FIgures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallorts Each)

| Distict | Daily Refining Capacily |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Gasoline Production at Refinerics Inc. Natural Blended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Potential Rate | Percent Reporting | Datly Averaje | Percent Operated |  |
| East Coast. | 615 | 100.0 | 581 | 94.5 | 1,701 |
| Appalachian. | 149 | 85.9 | 119 | 93.6 | 415 |
| Indiana, Illinols, Kentucky- | 615 | 90.2 | 541 | 97.5 | 2,206 |
| Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri | 419 | 81.6 | 255 | 74.6 | ${ }_{533}$ |
| Inland Texas...-.-.......-- | 316 | 50.3 | 123 | 77.4 | ${ }^{533}$ |
| Texas Gulf | 1,055 | 90.0 | 811 | 85.4 | 2,678 |
| Loulstana Gulf | 179 | 97.8 | 152 | 86.9 | 288 |
| North Louisiana \& Arkansas | 100 | 55.0 | 46 | 83.6 | 138 |
| Rocky Mountain... | 118 | 54.2 | 42 | ${ }^{65.6}{ }^{\text {- }}$ | 226 |
| Callfornia.......- | 828 | 90.0 | 501 | 67.2 | 1,383 |
| Reported.....-.........- |  | 86.2 | 3.171 | 83.7 | 10.506 |
| Estimated unreported.....- |  |  | 365 |  | 1,570 |
| *Estimated total U. S.: |  |  |  |  | 12,076 |
| Nov. 4, 1939.- | 4,394 |  | 3,465 |  | 11,880 |
| * U.S.B. of M. Nov. 111938 |  |  | $\times 3.244$ |  | y11 200 |

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. I November, 1938, daily average. y This is a week's production based on the U. S. Bureau of Mines November,
average. $\mathbf{z} 12 \%$ reporting capacity did not report gasoline production.
average. z $12 \%$ reporting capacity did not report gasoline production.
STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND
FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED NOV. 11,1939
(Fins



## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of the Interior reported that weekly production of bituminous coal continues above the 10 -million-ton mark. The total output in the week ended Nov. 4 is estimated at $10,260,000$ net tons. This is in comparison with $10,425,000$ tons in the preceding week, and $8,115,000$ tons in the corresponding week of 1938.
The Bureau of Mines in its weekly coal report stated that observance of two holidays in the anthracite region-Mitchell Day, celebrated on Monday, Oct. 30, and the opening of the hunting season, on Wednesday, Nov. 1,was responsible in hunting season, on wednesday, Nov. 1, was responsibe in large part for a sharp reduction in total production for the week ended Nov. 4. The estimated total of 743,000 tons
was, in fact, the lowest weekly record since that of July 15. Compared with the week of Oct. 28 the decrease amounted to 391,000 tons; compared with the corresponding week of 1938 (Nov. 5) there was a drop of 144,000 tons.
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL WITH
COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUGTION OFFR
(In Thousands of Net Tons)
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Coal equivalent of weekly output_ } & 5,609 & 5,604 & 5,812 & 238,044 & 233,781\end{array} \frac{195,018}{}$ a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the
production of lignite. $\mathbf{b}$ Total barrels produced during the week converted to equivalent coal assuming $6,000,000 \mathrm{~B}$. t. u. per barrel of ofl and $13,1100 \mathrm{~B}$. t . u. per pound of coal. © Subject to current revision, of Sum of of 44 full weeks ended
Nov. 4,1939 , and corresponding 44 weeks of 1938 and 1929 . ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYIVANIA

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 4, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct. } 28, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 5, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | 1938 | 1938 c | 1929 c |
| Penn. Anthracite Total, incl. colliery fuel_a_.....- | 743,000 | 1,134,000 | 887,000 | 43,630,000 | 38,496,000 | 61,156.000 |
| Daily average-- | 148,600 | 189,000 | 147,800 | 169.400 | 149,500 | 56,237,500 |
| Comm'l prod't'n_b Beehive Coke- | 706,000 | 1,077,000 | 843,000 | 41,449,000 | 36,571,000 | 56,753,000 |
| United States total Daily average. . | $\begin{gathered} 7,000 \\ 11,667 \end{gathered}$ | 69,800 11.633 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,000 \\ 2.500 \end{array}$ | 781,200 2,970 | $\begin{array}{r} 725,100 \\ 2,757 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,714,200 \\ 21,727 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized
operations. b Excludes colliery fuel. c Adjusted to make comparable the number op working days in the three years.
estimated weekly production of coal, by states (In Thousands of Net Tons)

- The current weekly estlmates are based on ralilroad ararloadngs and river shlpments and are subbect to rension on receipt of monthly tomange res

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { oct. } \\ \text { Avge. } \\ 1923 \text { e } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabam | 300 | 305 | 253 | 264 | 371 | 398 |
| kansa | 79 | 90 | 81 | 101 |  |  |
| Colorad | ${ }_{1}{ }_{1}$ | 162 | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | 48 |  |  |
| Georgla | 940 | 1,048 | 79 | 26 | ${ }^{\mathbf{s}}$ | ${ }_{1,558}$ |
| Indiana | 347 | , 383 | 304 | 377 | 354 | 520 |
| Iowa |  | 93 | 81 | 78 |  | 116 |
| Kansas an | ${ }_{973}^{146}$ | 152 | 136 | 150 | ${ }_{996}$ |  |
| Kentucky | 15 | 950 | 812 | 902 | 911 |  |
| Wester | ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland | 13 | $38$ | 12 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| Montana | 77 | 84 | 89 | 77 | 75 | 88 |
| New Mexico | 29 <br> 85 | ${ }_{89}^{27}$ | 32 <br> 82 <br> 82 | ${ }_{64}^{30}$ | ${ }_{84}^{62}$ |  |
|  | 555 | 550 |  |  |  | 817 |
| Pennsylvania bitumin |  | 2,530 | 1,961 | 2,037 | 021 | , 1149 |
| Tennes | 114 |  | 109 |  |  |  |
| Texas | 84 | 98 | 86 | 88 | 109 | 121 |
| VIrginis | 376 | 369 | 14 | 19 | 269 |  |
| Washing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virgin | ${ }^{2,336}$ | ${ }^{2,212}$ | 1,788 | 1,867 | 2,260 | 805 |
| Wyorting | 139 | 131 | 133 | 138 |  | 184 |
| Other western States |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{86}$ |  |
| otal bltumino | $\xrightarrow{10,425}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 10,450 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,650 \\ & 880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,347 \\ & 1,047 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,625 \\ 1,822 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,31,310 \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| nnsy |  |  |  |  |  |  | a Includes operations on the N. \& W.i C. \& O.; Virginlan; K. \& M.; B. C. \& G.;

and on the B. $\&$. O in Kanawha, Mason, and Ciay counties.
b Rest oo state, in

 anthracite trom published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate
for entire month. sAlaska, Georgia, North Caroina, and South Dakota included for entire month. ${ }^{8}$ Alaska, Georgis. North Carolinn
with "other western States."
Wess than 1,000 tons

## October Shipments of Anthracite Totaled 4,333,105

## Net Tons

Shipments of anthracite for the month of October, 1939, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to $4,333,105$ net tons. This is an increase, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of September, of 46,200 net tons, or $1.08 \%$, and when compared with October, 1938 , shows an increase of 814,427 net tons, or $23.15 \%$.
Shipments by originating carriers (net tons) are as follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { September, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading Co- | 891,018 | 863,082 | 655,478 | 592,838 |
| Lehigh Valley RR. | 762,096 | 807,533 | 820,216 | 690,502 |
| Central RR. of New Jersey | 439,543 | 404,518 | 222,408 | 175,901 |
| Delaw re Lackawanna \& Western RR. | 624,061 | 662,504 | 453,814 | 390,895 |
| Delaware \& Hudson RR. Corp. | 450,898 | 434,086 | 387,078 | 253,980 |
| Pennsylvania RR.- | 418,046 | 417,081 | 385,031 | 289,883 |
| Erie RR | 398,523 | 403,583 | 256.404 | 229.222 |
| New York Ontario \& Western Ry | 85,432 | 64,085 | 167,731 | 121,035 |
| Lehigh \& New England RR | 263,488 | 230,433 | 170,518 | 143.716 |
| Total.-- | 4.333.105 | 4,286,905 | 3,518,678 | 2.887.972 |

## Preliminary Estimates of Production of Coal for Month

 of October, 1939According to preliminary estimates made by the Bureau of Mines and the Bituminous Coal Division of the U. S. Department of the Interior, butiminous coal output during the month of October, 1939, amounted to $45,255,000$ net tons, compared with $34,989,000$ net tons in the corresponding month last year and $38,150,000$ tons in September, 1939. Anthracite production during October, 1939, totaled 4,955,000 net tons, as against $4,180,000$ tons a year ago and $45,776,000$ tons in September, 1939 . The consolidated state$4,776,000$ tons in September, 1939. The consolidated st
ment of the two aforementioned organizations follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Month } \\ \text { (Net Tons) } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Working } \\ \text { Days } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Averape } \\ \text { per Working } \\ \text { (Net Tons) } \end{gathered}$ | Calendar <br> Year to End of October (Net Tons) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct., 1939 (Preliminary)- Bltuminous coal-a- | 45,255,000 |  | 1,741,000 |  |
| Anthracite-b | 4,955,000 | 25 | 198,200 | ,045,000. |
| Beehive coke. Sept 1939 | 253,800 | 26 | 9,762 | 2,800 |
| Bituminous coal_ | 38,150,000 | 25 | 1,526,000 |  |
| Anthracite-b | 4,777,000 | ${ }_{28}^{25}$ | 191,000 2 2 |  |
| Beehive roke ---i | 75,200 | 26 | 2,892 |  |
| Bituminous coal a a--... | 34,989,000 |  |  |  |
| Anthracte_-b- | 180,000 | 25 | 167,200 | 37,763,000 |
| Beehive coke......-.-.- | 60,700 | 26 | 2,335 | 695,100 |

a Includes for purpcses of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite and of anthraclte and seml anthracite outside of Pennsylvenia.
b Total production, including colliery, fuel; washery and dredge coal, and coal b Total production, including colliery, fuel;
shipped by truck from authorized operations.
Note-All current estimates will later be adjusted to agree with the results of the
Philippine Gold Production to Set New High This Year Gold production in the Philippines this year will approximate $\$ 36,600,000$ in valuation, or more than $300 \%$ greater than that of 1934, when the Commonwealth first attracted world attention as an important gold-producing region, according to Andres Soriano, President of the Chamber of Mines of the Philippine Islands, who has been visiting in this country. An announcement in the matter further stated:

This forecast of a new all-time high is based on an output of approximately $\$ 27,500,000$, or about $\$ 3,050,000$ a month, for the first nine months of this year. Figures for the nine months of 1939 exceed those for the entire year of 1937, and are about $26 \%$ greater than for 1936, when the Philippines surpassed Alaska and took rank second only to California among the gold-producing regions under the American flag, Mr. Soriano points out.
Total disbursements so far this year by 12 dividend-paying gold mining companies in the Philippines have exceeded $\$ 8,250,000$ compared with approximately $\$ 7,400,000$ by 11 companies during the same period last year, Mr. Soriano stated. Three additional companies which paid dividends in 1938 have not yet announced disbursements this year. In 1938 dividend payments totaled about $\$ 11,500,000$; in 1937, $\$ 9,767,000$; in 1936, $\$ 8,500,000$, and in $1935, \$ 6,000,000$.

World Tin Stocks Increased 7,560 Tons in October
World stocks of tin increased 7,560 tons during Oct., according to a cablegram received Nov. 17 by the American Iron and Steel Institute from the statistical office of the International Tin Research and Development Council, The Hague, Holland. The statistical position of the tin stocks Hague, Holland. The statistical position of the tin stocks shown in the following table:

## 




Total
Slocks
Lono Tons
43,80
39,068
39,497
34,608
39.008
46,561
50,758
a Including carry-over Stralts and Europe (British Tin Smelting Co. excluded). belting $\mathrm{C}_{0}$.)

## Deliveries of Non-Ferrous Metals at High Level-

 Buying in Fair Volume"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Nov. 16, reported that producers of major non-ferrous metals were absorbed during the last week in the continued large movement of copper, lead, and zinc to fabricating plants. Deliveries are the largest in volume since early 1937. Though now business has been coming through at a more leisurely pace, the sales total for the week was above the average. On prompt and near-by material the undertone remains firm. On forward metal sentiment was a little mixed, as much depends on developments abroad. The publication further stated:

## Copper

Copper buying during the last week was in good volume, totaling 14,022 tons, against 16,826 tons in the previous seven-day period. Producers believe business of fabricators continues at high levels.' Estimates in the trade of shipments to consumers during October range from 85,000 to present mine output is thought to be between 75000 and 80,000 tone per presh The tipht believe settlement of the strike at Perth Amboy will tend to

The bult of the export business was done $121 / 2$, Valley
The bulk of the export business was done on the basis of 13c., f. a. s. On some transactions producers obtained a premium, due to special shipping A shipme
A shipment of blister and matte from Union Miniere has been consigned to a domestic copper refinery on the eastern seaboard. Shipments of coke from belgiu.
Eleven domestic copper producers jointly filed a brief on Nov. 13 opposing any reduction in the import tax on copper (now 4c. per pound) under the proposed Chilean trade agreement. The reasons for opposing a lower tax are the same as those which impelled Congress to impose the tax in 1932 and to extend its effective period from time to time thereafter, the brion holds. A concession to Chile, it was pointed out, means a similar concession to other copper-producing nations. Parties to the brier were: Calumel Hecla; Consolidated Coppermines; Copper Range; Isle Royale; Magma, tuck Denn; and Tennessee Copper. The Arizona Copper Tariff Board and tuck Denn; and Tennessee Copper. The Arizon
the two Senators from Arizona also filed briefs.

Lead
Buying of lead during the last week was in sufficient volume to maintain prices on a firm basis. Settlement of the strike at Perth Amboy, antain prices on a firm
nounced on Nov. 13, will relieve the situation so far as shipments from that quarter are concerned, but this development is not expected to have a bearing on the price structure. Sales booked during the week involved 6,296 tons, which contrasts with 5,560 tons in the previous week. Quotations held at 5.50 c ., New York, which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 5.35c., St. Louis.
Producers report that the movement of lead to consuming plants remains high. Latest estimates on shipments to domestic consumers for October place the movement for that month at between 64,000 and 66,000 tons. This compares with 59,554 tons shipped during September.

## Zinc

The rate of activity in the common grades of zinc during the last week was about the same as in the preceding seven-day period, sales totaling 4,134 tons. Shipments of the common grades again were high, involving
 slightly, to 75,219 tons. The quotation continued at $63 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., St. Louis. porement of High Grade. However, the position of High Grade in the directions remains tight.
Foreign ore has been coming into this country in a larger way. The trade estimates that the equivalent of 20,000 tons of $z$ inc has been imported during the last two months. Some of the foreign metal will be exported.

## Tin

Demand for tin during the last week was fair, and prices covering spot. and near-by metal steadied. For a time the gyrations in sterling exchange unsettled the market, but before the week ended this very uncertainty about the British pound led to rumors that the British authorities may authorize an advance in the official price of tin to offset the cheaper pound.

Production of tin is large, but sellers in the Far East have not been offering the metal so freely. Straits tin on spot settled at 51c., with November arrival at 50c., December at $483 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., January at $481 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., February at $471 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and March at 47 c .
Tin-plate operations in this country for the current week continued at $95 \%$ of capacity.
10th, 48.00 c . 11 th, was scarce and nominally as follows: Nov. 9th, 48.00 c . DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. \& M. J." QUOTATIONS)

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Straits Tin | Lead |  | zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom.,Refy. | Exp., Refy. | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Nov. ${ }^{9}$ | 12.275 | 12.950 | 50.000 | 5.50 | 5.35 | ${ }_{6}^{6.50}$ |
| Nov. 10 | 12.275 | ${ }_{12}^{12.950}$ | S0.000 | Hollday | 5.35 Holiday | 6.50 |
| Nov. 11. | ${ }_{12.275}^{\text {Holiday }}$ | 12.950 12.950 | ${ }_{51.000}^{\text {Hoiday }}$ | ${ }_{\text {H.50 }}$ | 5:35 | 6.50 |
| Nov. 14 | 12.275 | 12.950 | 51.000 | 5.50 | 5.35 | 6.50 |
| Nov. 15 | 12.275 | 12.950 | 51.000 | 5.50 | 5.35 | 6.50 |
| Average - | 12.275 | 12.950 | 50.600 | 5.50 | 5.35 | 6.50 |

Average prices for calendar week ended Nov. 11 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b
refinery, $12.275 \mathrm{c} . ;$ expcrt copper, 12.950 c. , Straits tin, 50.813 c .; New York lead 5.500 c .; St. Louls lead, 5.3500. . St. Louls zinc, 6.500c.; and silver, 34.750 c . markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to 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.
Copp
Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future
deliveries: thn quotations are for prompt delivery only deliveries: tin quotations are for prompt delivery only. In the trade. domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the
figures shown above are net prices at retineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered figures shown above are net prices at refinerles on the Atlantic seaboard. Del
prices in New England average $0.225 c$. per pound above the refinery basis. Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Attantic seaboard, On orelgn business, owing to the European War, most sellers are restricting offerings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present,
Due to the European war the usual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices given, remained the same, i. e., spot $£ 230$, and three months $£ 230$.

Steel Operations Up Half Point to $93.5 \%$-Pressure for Deliveries Comes from Many Steel Consumers The "Iron Age" in its issue of Nov. 16, reported that pressure from steel consumers for delivery provides strong evidence this week that much of the production of the steel industry, now operating half a point higher than last week at $93.5 \%$, is quickly passing into finished products and that inventories of most consumers still are at far below normal. The "Iron Age" further reports:
So far the steel industry is unable to detect signs of a backing up of the flow of steel from the mills to the ultimate consumers. Instead, such a steel outlet as the automotive industry is increasing estimates of its first quarter steel requirements and many types of consumers are pressing for earlier deliveries. Most steel companies in the last 10 days have made no progress in reducing their backlogs.

If steel plant operations are maintained at $90 \%$, a conservative estimate through November and December, total ingot production for 1939 will be about $45,842,000$ tons, or an average of $64 \%$ for the year. This represents a gain, on a tonnage basis, of approximately $65 \%$ above 1938 and will come within $9 \%$ of the $50,318,000$ tons produced in 1937.
Ingot production this week gained $21 / 2$ points to $94 \%$ at Chicago, 3 points to $89 \%$ at Cleveland, $41 / 2$ points to 84 at St. Louis, 2 points to $83 \%$ a Philadelphia and 3 points to $89.5 \%$ in the southern Ohio River district. These advances offset a one-point loss to $93 \%$ at Pittsburgh. Unchanged rates were reported at Youngstown, 94\%; Wheeling-Weirton, 93\%; Detroit, $100 \%$; Birmingham, $88 \%$; and the Eastern area, $92 \%$. Shipments of finished products by United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries for October rose 233,515 tons above September to $1,218,545$ tons, while shipments for the first 10 months of 1939 totaled $8,076,972$ tons compared with $5,251,51$ tons in the corresponding period of 1938

How long the steel industry can continue near capacity depends partly on prices, but what quotations will be for the first quarter remains uncertain. At the Temporary National Economic Conference steel hearing in
Washington, Benjamin F. Fairless, President, United States Steel Corp., Washington, Benjamin F. Fairless, President, United states Steel Corp., prices. However, Charles R. Hook, President of American Rolling Mill prices. However, Charles R. Hook, President of American Rolling Mill material costs. If steel prices for the first quarter are unchanged, some of the steel tonnage bought for delivery in the fourth quarter in anticipation of higher prices may be deferred until after Jan. 1. It seems unlikely such a delay would have any marked effect on December operations which seem - likely to continue well above $90 \%$.

One steel raw material which declined in price this week was scrap, the "Iron Age" scrap composite dropping 80c. from last week to $\$ 19,83$. On Oct. 3, last, the scrap composite was $\$ 22.50$. Except at Cleveland, however, mill buying of scrap is light and No. 1 heavy melting steel is off $\$ 1$ a ton at Chicago and Philadelphia. Elsewhere scrap prices are drifting downward or are stationary despite maintenance of high melting rates.
In several steel-making centers organized labor is becoming more active, with the steel union hinting at a strike in its campaign to win a written contract from the second largest steel producer, and increasing its attempts o collect dues elsewhere. In New England, in the West and in the MidWest, shortages of skilled workers are growing, due partly to the war demand for machinery. Cincinnati reports a pick-up in machine tool sales due to foreign buying, particularly by France, of equipment to manufacture arcraft engines and parts, including machine guns for aircraft use. Japan ing machinery while Brazil is buying machinery for making shells. Dome ic machine tool buying continues heavy with borins for some irms in the East at six times the normal rate.
A 60,000-ton rail order by New York Central featured railroad steel buying the past week, bringing the cumulative total of rail purchases for the year to date close to $1,300,000$ tons. Structural steel awards declined to 14,850 tons from 20,550 tons last week, the largest contract being 5,000 tons for a Cleveland utility project. Reinforcing awards climbed to 9,300 tons from 5,115 tons last week.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel
Nov. 14, 1939, $2.236 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{a}$ Lb. ${ }_{2}$. 236 c . $\begin{gathered}\text { Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, } \\ \text { wire }\end{gathered}$ One week ago. One month ago



Pig Iron
Nov. 14. 1939, $\$ 22.61$ a Gross Ton (Based on average for basic iron at $V$ One week ago ........................822.61 22.61 furnace and foundry iron at Chicago,


 \begin{tabular}{l}
Sept. 19 <br>
June 21 <br>
Mar. 9 <br>
Nov. 24 <br>
Nov. 5 <br>
May. <br>
\hline Dec. <br>
Jan. <br>
\hline

 

\multicolumn{2}{c}{ Low } <br>
$\$ 20.61$ \& Sept. 1 <br>
19.61 \& July <br>
20.25 \& Fib. 1 <br>
18.73 \& Aug. 11 <br>
17.83 \& May <br>
16.90 \& Jan. <br>
13. <br>
13.56 \& Jan. <br>
13.56 \& Dec.
\end{tabular}

Nov. 14, 1939. $\$ 19.83$ a Gross
Steel Scrap
(Based on No.
dations at
Chicago One month ago.-
One year ago 21.00
-14.88


The American Iron and Steel Institute on Nov. 13 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that operating rate of steel companies having $97 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $93.5 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Nov. 13, compared with $92.5 \%$ one week ago, $90.3 \%$ one month ago, and $62.6 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 1 point, or $1.1 \%$ yrom the estimate for the week ended Nov. 6,1939 . Weekly from the estimate for the week ended Nov. 6, 1939. Weekly
indicated rates of steel operations since Nov. 7, 1938, follow:



'Steel' of Cleveland in its summary of the iron and steel markets on Nov. 13, stated:

Steel buyers show no letdown in immediate needs but are less active in making forward commitments. A steadier situation also prevails in mill operations, steel ingot production last week being unchanged at $93 \%$.
Rapidity with which mills stepped up shipments the past 60 days has
done much to allay fears of serious delays in deliveries nest done much to allay fears of serious delays in deliveries next quarter. With early requirements satisfied, some buyers are awaiting price announcement for next period before contracting extensively.
ticularly in falt-rolled steel, and indications for early-1940 delivery, par production with the turn of the year. However, in the event prices are production with the turn of the year. However, in the event prices are shipment before Jan. 1 against old orders will be removed.
Previous expectations of higher prices next year have been modified considerably the past few weeks. Various circumstances contribute to this changed thinking, including the European situation, lower scrap prices and the Temporary National Economic Committee hearing. At the same time, price advances on tin plate and galvanized products would not be sur prising, in view of the higher cost of zinc and tin.
While the price factor is attracting less attention of buyers and orders are ighter, mills continue pressed for sustained or expedited shipments against previous bookings. In some instances this necessitates revised schedules to accommodate consumers who had under-estimated their requirements.
Railroads are less active in equipment and track material buying. Heavy purchases since Sept. 1 have removed the bulk of pending business of this type from the market, although car builders and railroad shops are busy in filling old orders and are faced with several months of active schedules. Part of recent large rail bookings will not be rolled until next quarter, due to more urgent need elsewhere at this time for raw steel supplies.
Restricted operations of the automotive industry have been without noticeable effect on finished steel production. Consumption will move sharply higher when current labor difficulties are removed. With Chrysler plants still closed last week, assemblies of 86,200 units barely exceeded the tetive rearil sales outor, Active fall ecord fall rate attained in 1936 were it not for the labor situation.
Shipbuilding continues to account for large lots of heavy steel products. Nov. 1 totaled 245 with boats are few, bo 184 . 660 . This compares Nov. 1 totaled 245 with a gross tonnage of 1
with 126 vessels of 459,775 gross tons a year ago.
Farm equipment builders are more active steel users and are expected to reach a peak in production early in December. Small tractors comprise an important part of current output.
Export markets for steel and pig iron are fairly active. Orders being placed are smaller than the tonnage expected to be taken next quarter, sinceinab.
Inquiries for structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars are declining. the drop being partly seasonal but also reflecting heavy contracting the past 60 days. Deliveries on concrete bars extended into next quarter in the case of some producers, but structurals generally can be shipped within four to six weeks.
Tin plate production is steady at $95 \%$, and accumulation of first quarter backlogs indicates sustained operations the remainder of this year. Scrap prices have eased further in a relatively quiet market. The price composite declined 50 cents last week to $\$ 20.33$. This brings quotations back to the late-September level and compares with the recent peak of
$\$ 22.16$.

Pig iron production holds near a record rate, with several more furnaces scheduled to go in blast this month. Foundry requirements of pig iron and coke are sustained.

Five districts curtailed steelmaking last week, as open-hearths were withdrawn for repairs. Offsetting these losses were gains of 1 point to $94 \%$ at Pittsburgh, 4 points to 84 in eastern Pennsylvania and 1 point to 93 at Youngstown. Reductions were 10 pcints to 90 in New England, 3 pcints to 90 at Buffalo, $21 / 2$ points to $871 / 2$ at Cleveland, 3 points to 87 at Cincinnati and 3 points to 77 at St. Louis. Unchanged were Chicago at 91, Wheeling at 93 , Birmingham at 94 and Detroit at $100 \%$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Nov. 13 is placed at $931 / 2 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 15. This compares with $93 \%$ in the
previous' week and $91 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" previous week and
U. S. Steel is estimated at $92 \%$, against $91 \%$ in the week before and $891 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $94 \%$,
unchanged from the preceding week and compared with $91 \frac{1}{2} \%$ two weeks ago
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended Nov. 15 member bank reserve balances decreased $\$ 162,000,000$. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $\$ 216,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 78,000,000$ in Treasury cash, and a decrease of $\$ 6,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit, offset in part by decreases of $\$ 25,000,000$ in money in circulation and $\$ 7,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and increases of $\$ 103,000,000$ in gold stock and $\$ 4,000,000$ in Treasury currency. Excess reserves of member banks on Nov. 15 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 5,170,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 180,000,000$ for the week.

The principal change in holdings of bills and securities was a decrease of $\$ 38,000,000$ in United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed; holdings of bills decreased $\$ 21,000,000$, of bonds $\$ 9,000,000$, and of notes $\$ 8,000,000$.

The statement in full for the week ended Nov. 15 will be found on pages 3216 and 3217 .

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

|  | Nov. 15, 1939 | Increase ( + <br> Nov. 8, 193 | Decrease ( - ) Nov. 16. 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bills dis | 6,000,000 |  | 00 |
|  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and $2,649,000,000-38,000,000 \quad+85,000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Other reserve bank eredits .-. | 48,000,000 | $+3 \overline{2,000,000}$ | +45,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserve balances..... $11,587,000,000-162,000,000-2,860,000,000$Money in circulatlon |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,013,000,00 | -7,000,000 | +229,000,000 |

Returns of Member Banks in New York City and Chicago-Brokers' Loans
Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which will not be available until the coming Monday:
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS
in Central reserve cities

|  | $\frac{(\mathrm{In} \mathrm{Mill}}{\mathrm{N}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Noo. 15 | Non |  | Noo. 15 | Nov. 8 | Noo. 16 |
|  | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ | 19 | ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1939}$ | $\stackrel{1938}{88}$ |
| Loans and investments-total... | 8,558 | 8,771 | 7,736 | 2,087 | 2.080 | 1,913 |
| oans-total -.......---- | 2,943 | 2,939 | 2,955 | 576 | 570 | 521 |
| Commercial, industrial and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ogricultural loans | 1,682 | 1,674 | 1,420 | 399 | 395 | 343 20 |
| Open market paper --..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans for purchasing or | ${ }^{463}$ | 467 | 576 | 26 | 25 | 29 |
| carrying |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to banks | 115 | 114 | 118 | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| Other loans | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury bills | 376 |  | 414 | 52 | 51 | 2 |
| Treasury note | 541 | 515 |  |  |  |  |
| United States bonds. | 846 | 844 \} | 2,919 | 249 | 250 | 938 |
| Obligatlons guaranteed by | 2,130 | 2,149 |  | 666 | 667) |  |
| United States Governmen |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other securities | ,213 | ${ }_{1}^{1,132}$ | 798 | 0 | 158 |  |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. ban | 1,449 | 1,4 | 1,081 |  |  |  |
| Cash in vault.- | ${ }^{5} .449$ | 5,486 |  | 1,103 | 1, | ${ }_{35}$ |
| Balances with domestic bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets-net.. | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 368 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ 377 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ 455 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | 242 48 | ${ }_{51}^{211}$ |
| Laabuttes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted..-- | 8,256 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time deposits---7. | $\begin{gathered} 670 \\ 48 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 601 \\ & 114 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 500 \\ 63 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{62}^{466}$ |
| United States Govt. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic banks. |  | 3.416 |  |  |  |  |
| Forelgn banks | 645 | 648 |  | 10 | 12 | 7 |
| Borro | $\underline{2 \overline{7}}$ | ${ }^{2} \overline{6} \overline{6}$ | 341 | i6 | -16 | 16 |
| Capitalaccount | 1,479 | 1,480 | 1.486 | 269 | 269 | 256 |

Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week
As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures of the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.
In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Nov. 8 :
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ending Nov. 8: Increases of $\$ 20,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, $\$ 35,000,000$ in holdings of Treasury bills and $\$ 53,000,000$ in holdwith Federal Recurities, decreases of $\$ 33,00,001 \mathrm{in}$ reserve balances banks ; and an increase of $\$ 101000,000$ in demand dances with domestic anks, and an increase of $\$ 104,000,00$ in deman. deposis
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 15,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 20,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of United States Treasury bills increased $\$ 53,000,000$ in New Holdings of United States Treasury bills increased $\$ 53,000,000$ in New York city and $\$ 35,000,000$ at all reporting member banks and declined $\$ 21,000,000$ in $\$ 9,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 10,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "other securities" increased $\$ 47,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 3,00,000$ at anted $\$ 53$ banks.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 53,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 31,000,000$ in the Philadelphia district, and $\$ 104,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Deposits credited to domestic banks decreased $\$ 24,000,000$ in New York City and increased $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Dallas district and $\$ 5,000,000$ each in the St. Louis and Minneapolis districts, all reporting member banks showing a net decrease of $\$ 2,000,000$. Deposits credited to foreign banks declined $\$ 6,000,000$.
Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to $\$ 1,000,000$ on Nov. 8.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Nov, 8, 1939, follows:

| Increase $(+)$ or Decrease (- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nov. 1, 1939 | Noo. 9, 1938 |
| +107,000,000 | $+1,471,000,000$ |
|  | +194,000,000 |
| +20,000,000 | $+4^{\text {², }}, 000,000$ |
| 1,000,000 | -26,000,000 |
| $-9,000,000$ | -123,000,000 |
| -12,000,000 | -70,000,000 |
|  |  |
| $+1,000,000$ | $-80,000,000$ |
| +1,000,000 | +41,000,000 |
| +35,000,000 |  |
| +10,000,000 | +579,000,000 |
| 9,000,000 ] |  |
| 18,000,000 | +571,000,000 |
| +53,000,000 | +127,000,000 |
| -33,000,000 | +2,868,000,000 |
| +42,000,000 | +41,000,000 |
| -22,000,000 | +658,000,000 |
|  |  |
| +104,000,000 | +2,949,000,000 |
| +1,000,000 | +113,000,000 |
| -2,000,000 |  |
| 2,000,000 | +1,770,000,000 |
| -6,000,000 | +266,000,000 |
| +1,000,000 | $-2,000,000$ |

## Belligerents Decline Offer of Heads of Belgium and the Netherlands to Mediate Dispute

Notes were dispatched Nov. 12 to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Leopold of Belgium by President Lebrun of France and by King George VI, on behalf of Great Britain, which, in effect declined the offer made by the two neutrals to mediate the issues of the European War. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany on Nov. 15 received the Belgian Ambassador and Netherland Minister to inform them, in the name of the Chancellor, "that after the brusque rejection of the peace move of the Belgian King and the Dutch Queen by the English and French Govern-
ments the German Government also considers the matter closed.
The British note reiterated the aims of the war from their standpoint as:
"That Europe may be redeemed from perpetually recurring fear of German aggression so as to enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their ndependence and their liberties and to prevent for the future resort to
The note concluded:
The elements which, in the opinion of my governments, must form part of any settlement emerge clearly and distinctly from these declarations of policy. Should. Your Majesty be able to communicate to me any proposals the purpose I have described above I can say that my governments would give them their most earnest consideration.

The French note said:
Peace founded on justice, indeed, is the only one that can be lasting. A lasting peace cannot be established except by reparation of the inustices which force has imposed on Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. Neither can it be established unless effective political and economicguarantees assure in the future respect for the liberty of all nations.
Any solution that consecrated the triumph of injustice would give Europe only a precarious truce, very different from the legitimate and stable peace Your Majesties foresee. It is for Germany and not for France to declare now for or against this peace, which all nations menaced by her in their ecurity and their independence desire
Reference to the mediation proposal was made in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3049

## British and French Withdraw Majority of Troops from North China-Action Regarded as Gesture to Compromise Dispute with Japan-United States Forces Will Be Maintained

The British War Office announced on Nov. 12 that a "majority of the British forces stationed in North China" will be removed. It was announced the day following in Tokio that France would follow a similar policy. Charles Arsene Henry, French Ambassador to Tokio, said that French garrisons in North China would be "reduced," although it was not immediately revealed what would be the exact amount of the French troop transfer. Commenting on the British and French announcements, a State Department official in Washington said that the United States did not contemplate following the example of the other two governments. United Press advices of Nov. 12 from London said:
The official statement said the move was made for "reasons of military convenience and was in accordance with the protocol of 1901, an annex to the so-called Boxer Treaty under which China granted the Powers the right to station troops in North China to keep open lines of communication and guard foreign property.
Henceforth, the statement said, Great Britain will maintain in North China only such military effectives as are "necessary to protect property and keep order."
The government's decision has been communicated to the other Powers which maintain forces in North China, including Japan and the United States.
Announcement of the military withdrawal was generally interpreted in foreign diplomatic circles as indicating that Great Britain's position in he Far East has shown improvement in recent weeks.
The Russo-German accord, these diplomats said, had contributed to a lessening in the tension which had existed in British-Japanese relations.
Diplomats believed withdrawal may precede "very important developnents of an exclusive political nature between Great Britain and Japan." They understood that some of the British soldiers from North. China will be brought home and others removed to Hongkong or Singapore, and professed to believe that "the withdrawn British troops may be replaced y United States effectives."
Negotiations have been going on in London and Washington, these inormants said, purpose of which would be to have the United States act as a general protector for British interests in China as long as Great Britain is preoccupied with the war in Europe.
Sources close to the British Foreign Office said that for the time being he British troop withdrawals are effective only for North China.
"It cannot be entirely excluded, however, that eventually these withrawals may include British troops in Shanghai," these sources said.
If the Shanghai garrison were withdrawn, it was believed the United States Marines would be asked to take over the defense area of the Inter-
national Settlement now held by British regiments.

In connection with the French announcement, a United Press Paris dispatch of Nov. 13 said:
In French "semi-official comment" made available to American correspondents here confidence was expressed that the United States would rotect British and $\mathbf{F}$
The United States could aid Great Britain and France in China by many measures "short of war," the statement said, adding: "America's neutrality, as it is understood and applied by Washington, does not prevent the United States from bringing the support of her economic and industrial power to Great Britain and France. Washington's policy, while independent of London and Paris, usually happens to complement that of the Allies and to supplement their actions."
Thus, in the Far East, the statement continued, the United States would maintain its military garrisons in China "and stand guard for Western civilization."
"The Japanese-American commercial treaty," the statement said, "will not be renewed unless the United States obtains satisfaction concerning Japanese policy in China-that is to say, complete guaranties for safeguarding the interests of the United States and the other Western owers."
The statement cited the assertion of Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, that if Germany should defeat Great Britain and France the United States would be left alone "to defend the rights of man," and said that the Washington Administration approved this senti-
ment.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that some French soldiers were leing left in Peiping to guard the French Embassy buildings there. The full strength of the French garrison in Tientsin would be maintained.
We also quote from Associated Press Washington advices of Nov. 13 :
Officials pointed out that Great Britain already had diminished her military establishments in China since the present war broke out without military establishments in China since the pre
influencing the position of the United States.
Several days after the war began Great Britain and France withdrew the troops they had landed at the International Settlement at Kulangsu, Amoy, and soon thereafter recalled several British gunboats from the Yangtze patrol.
The United States, on the other hand, has actually increased its strength in the Far East recently by replacing old submarines in the Asiatic fleet with new ones.
The United States began withdrawing troops from North China long before Great Britain's decision. In March, 1938, this Government withdrew from Tientsin the Fifteenth Infantry, comprising 808 officers and men, which had been stationed there for a quarter of a century. At that time 250 marines were sent to Tientsin from Peiping, and they are there now.
The United States has around 1,500 men in China-at Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin.

## French and British Enter into Economic Accords

Agreements affecting financial, monetary and commercial cooperation between France and Great Britain were entered into during a visit of French Finance Minister Paul Reynaud to London, Nov. 13 and 14, it was announced Nov. 15. The agreements are supplemented by arrangements for combined efforts in the conduct of the blockade
Wireless dispatches of Nov. 16 to the New York "Times," from Paris said with respect to the agreements:
"At the very beginning the two nations now have achieved a solidarity only reached after years in the last war," says a comment published today n the French press.
All economic and financial phases of Allied collaboration were dis_ cussed and some specific agreements were signed. In addition, arrangement was made for consultation when any future economic question arises. It is understood here today that the French Government, too, opened negotiations for an understanding on Franco-British trade, which now is on the point of being settled. M. Renaud in his talks with British officials was able to settle several points in this connection in keeping with suggestions from the French and British Chambers of Commerce.
As to details of the London accords, nothing has been announced. But ewspapers here and in London recentiy contained much discussion of a ranco-brisish encles. The tho Briain contibuliog commercial and banking strength and France her great goldur pone of the aise
Unotion of there sumption of since sept 3 munication Explaining how the. 3
Explaining how the financial, monetary and economic agreements with Britain might work out the Petit Parisien says:
"It is well known that billions of French francs formerly held abroad have been repatriated. It is officially known that our equalization fund purchases foreign currencies at practically set prices. These bills of exfrancs, Swiss francs and American dollars.
"In principle all these currencies are transferable in gold and equalization of gold stocks could thus be augmented by an equivalent sum. But for practical purposes the war is interfering with this mechanism. The exchange fund, therefore, has large credits abroad."
The article then points out that Britain, making use of her vast colonial resources, has been able to replenish her stocks of copper and nickel at low rates in sterling and that France, using her reserves of British pounds, could undoubtedly obtain similar advantages.
"The great quantity of pounds held in our equalization fund should not be allowed to remain inactive," says the newspaper. "We must renounce the idea to buy French and buy British, and by thorough economic and inancial cooperation make it possible to win both the war and the peace." Commerce Minister Fernand Gentin, addressing the Senate Commerce Commission tonight, said that control over imports and exports has been made necessary by the closed economy system, but that the Government is planning to make this system flexible in order to coordinate the Allied war effort.
United Press advices of Nov. 17 from London said:
Britain and France have agreed to common action in aviation, munitions, aw materials, food, shipping and economic warfare, Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Dat ter a commander, Marshal Gamelin.
In the future, the statement said, the two countries will draw up their import programs jointly to avoid competition in purchases abroad.
The Supreme Council reviewed the military situation and reached complete agreement on the best method of combined employment of French nd British forces for the effective conduct of operations, it was announced Others attending the council were Foreign Secretary Halifax. British Air Minister Wood, French Air Chief Vuillemin, Admiral Darlan, French naval commander-in-chief, and Lord Chatfield, defense coordinator.

Ireland Protests to United States Against Inclusion in "Combat Zone"-Free State Minister to Washington Stresses Fact His Nation Is Neutral-Other Neutrals Express Regret Over Their Position
Robert Brennan, Irish Minister to the United States, on Nov. 13 visited the State Department and complained that Ireland had been injured by the action of the United States Government in placing Ireland in a "combat zone" from which American ships are barred. The prohibition against American ships visiting Irish ports was a part of President Roosevelt's proclamations under the revised Neutrality Act, the texts of which were given in the Nov. 11 issue of the "Chronicle," pages 3053-3054. Although Ireland is neutral,

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it was included in the "combat zone" from which United States vessels are excluded. Associated Press Washington advices of Nov. 13 described the Irish protest as folows:
The Irish Minister, Robert Brennan, made four main points in a halt hour talk with Adolf A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State: 1. Ireland is a neutral country and there is no question but that she will remain neutral.
2. Irish ports have suffered since American shipping was banned from
them, and Ireland is in want of products fro them, and Ireland is in want of products from America, particularly corn and meal for cattle, fertilizers and wheat.
3. From the outbreak of the war until President Roosevelt's proclama tion of the combat area, American ships had proceeded to Ireland and to the best knowledge of tie Irish Government, had suffered no incidents. Ia the belief of the Irish Government they could have continued to do so 4. The Irish Government does not believe that American ships would be in any more danger sailing to Ireland than they would be sailing to th Mediterranean or to the northern coast of Norway, which are excluded from the combat area.
Mr. Berle gave him general assurances that the State Department would look into the matter and that the combat zone might be enlarged or reduced accordingly as events developed. The President has the right under the Neutrality Act to redefine the combat area at any time.
None of the other neutral countries included in the combat zone has yet made any representations to the Department. Among them are Bel-
gium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden.
Advices of Nov. 13 from the Washington bureau of the New York "Journal of Commerce," relating to the Irish request, said, in part:
Indications at the State Department were that the Irish request would be rejected. Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle explained that Ameicean whith service with Irish ports since they would be compelled to run through areas normally considered the area of operations of belligerent submarines
and warships. and warships.
Associated Press Washington dispatches of Nov. 14, relating to President Roosevelt's press conference of that day, said:
In connection with the shipping question, a reporter asked whether, like Ireland, other countries from whose ports American ships have been barred, have sent protests to this Government.
The President replied that unofficial expressions of regret have been received from individuals in all the neutral nations affected, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and the countries of the Baltic. He had the profoundest sympathy for them, he continued, but could not let that affect the determination of a question of fact as to what the dange as were

## British Government to Purchase Cocoa Crop of West Africa

The following is taken from a London dispatch to the "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 14:
As a war time measure the British Government has undertaken to purchase the whole of the 1939-40 British West Africa cocoa crop. Prices will be fixed for the whole season on the basis of 98 . per head load (about 100 pounds) for Gold Coast fermented and $\mathrm{f16} 10 \mathrm{~s}$. per ton for Nigerian fair average quality cocoa.
The crop will be handled by European, African and other shippers already established in the trade who will act as agents for the Government. A moratorium on cocoa sales and purchases has been declared in the
Gold Coast and Nigeria effective Monday Gold Coast and Nigeria effective Monday. It is hoped that Government purchases will begin within a week.
The British Government also has offered to purchase the maximum quantities of cocoa produced in Trinidad, Windward Islands and Ceylon, quantities to be based on normal shipments to Great Britain in past seasons.
Denmark Announces Rationing Program for Sugar
Although local sugar stocks are supposed to be plentiful, the Danish Government has announced a rationing program for the commodity, according to a report by Julian B. Foster, American Commercial Attache at Copenhagen, made public by the Department of Commerce Oct, 27. Under the rationing program every person is allotted 2.5 kilograms ( 5.5 pounds) per month plus one extra kilogram in October for purposes of preserving and canning. The program is fixed at present to be effective until the end of 1939. The Department's announcement further stated:
It is estimated that the rationing program will reduce Denmark's consumption of sugar $17 \%$ and thus make available fair quantities for export purposes, notably to other Scandinavian countries, Finland and Norway. Denmark undertook this rationing program because the country is a signatory to the Inter-Scandinavian pacts whereby these countries have promised to help each other in connection with the difficulties they may
be faced with as the result of the European war. Denmark will receive in return for her surplus exports such products from the other Scandinavian countries of which they have a surplus and Denmark has a shortage.

## Mexican Oil Seizures before Mexican Supreme Court- <br> Justice Submits Opinion to Court Holding Government's Action Valid

The Mexican government's expropriation of foreign owned oil industry advanced toward a state of legality Nov. 15 when Mexican Supreme Court Justice Rodolfo Asiain subwhen Mexican Supreme Court Justice Rodolfo Asiain sub-
mitted to the other Justices of the court, an opinion upholding mitted to the other Justices of the court, an opinion upholding of five members to vote on the opinion. It was expected that the final decision of the court would be rendered before the end of next week.
United Press advices of Nov. 15, from Mexico City said: The Mexican Supreme Court today began consideration of the suit of foreign oil companies challenging the constitutionality of the 1936 expropriation law and President Lazaro Cardenas' seizure of their properties propriation law and President Lazaro Cardenas seizure of their put after a short session the tribunal recessed until tomorrow. The recess came while the clerk was reading a long draft of a verdict No. 2 section, known as the administrative branch.

The draft verdict, which will be discussed publicly by the court and voted upon before the final decision is reached, forecast defeat of the companies Justice Asiain's reuling sustained the Government in all important angles of the suit. The expropriation law, enacted Nov. 23, 1936, was 18, constitutional, and President Cardenas' application of it on March 18, 1938, when he decreed the seizure of the properties of 17 American and other foreign oil companies, was ruled to be legal.
18, 1938, also was upheld by Justice Asian.
, 1938, also was upheld by Justice Asian. Justice Asiain found proposed a return to the companies of f
which Justice Asiain found were "legally seized" by the Government.
The draft ruling found that regardless of whether the companies held so-called "confirmatory concessions" - those obtained before 1917 when a given only the right to extract force-or ordinary concessions, they were property only when it was abow from the sume the could not be excluded from excercising its "directum dominium" over th subsoil because Article 27 of the 1917 Constitution specifically provide that the subsoil belongs to the nation:
The companies have the right to demand and the Government is obliged to recognize indemnification for the expropriated properties to the exten of capital invested, directly or indirectly, in the extraction of oil, its re fining, pipe lines, storage houses and tanks and distribution as well as immovable goods utilized in the operations, the ruling. said. This would entitle the companies to indemnification based on investment less depeciation of their physical properties, but to no compensation for their reserves and concessions-the really valuable parts of the oil business.
Justice Asian upheld the expropriation decree on the grounds that it was necessary to prevent paralyzation of the industry because of labor disputes between the companies and the workers.
The draft verdict found that the Government's seizure of bank accounts, books, files and cash belonging to the companies prior to March 18, 1938 violated "individual constitutional guarantees," and recommended their return to the companies.
The text of a statement issued by Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, urging early settlement of the dispute was given in our issue of Aug. 19, page 1111.
The reading of Justice Asiains's opinion was continued, but not concluded, on Nov. 16 and concerning the section but not concluded, on Nov. 16 and concerning the section
read that day, wireless advices of the same date to the New read that day, wirele
York "Times" said:

In the part of the draft decision heard today Judge Asiain quoted many cases solved by American and British jurisprudence that, he said, give support to the Mexican Government's thesis that where the public interest is involved compensation for expropriation may be almost indefinitely de ferred. The Mexican Government, however, still takes the position it in tends to pay the companies within ten years, but the compensation it intends to make is based on its own estimate of the value of the properties.

Concerning another oil case, before the Federal District Court, the same dispatches said:

The Second District Court of the Federal District met this morning to hear an action brought by the Compania Petrolera Titanica, whose stock is owned entirely by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, against ex propriation of its properties. This company was deprived of its properties though it was not included among the companies listed in the expropriation decree. The court adjourned the hearing to March 15, 1940, on petition of the Ministry of National Economy.

## Cuba Determines Use to Be Made of Dollars in

## Stablization Fund

Cuba will use United States dollars accumulated in its stabilization fund, first, for the payment of foreign indebtedness; second, to pay the salaries of diplomatic and consular staffs; third, for payments on current government purchases in the United States; fourth, a sufficient amount to newspapers to cover one-third the cost of paper imports; the balance will be alloted to importers of necessaries in exchange for Cuban pesos on a par basis.

The plan, previously considered, to auction off the dollars, has been abandoned, it was revealed Nov. 14.

## Argentina Eases Exchange Rules on United States Merchandise <br> The Argentine Exchange Control Office has announced

 further modifications of the exchange regulations applying to merchandise from the United States, according to a cable from the American Consulate General at Buenos Aires, made public Nov. 13 by the Department of Commerce. These modifications, which are now effective, were authorized as follows:1. Prior exchange permits will now be granted in unlimited amount covering the importation of fresh apples, up to Jan. 31, 1940.
2. Prior permits will be granted in unlimited amount covering the importation, up to March 31, 1940, of canned sea food, sardines, miscellaneous electrical material, bronzed or coppered steel wire, tools (including compressed air and electrical), fine and ordinary flat glass, unsilvered mirrors, miscellaneous hardware, metal foil, manufactured copper and bronze, , unspecified miscellaneous metals in various forms, miscellaneous jewelers' goods, various lumber products, miscellaneous agricultural materials, miscellaneous dressmakers' accessories, optical and photographic goods, transparent cellulose paper, razor blades, smokers' goods, sifting silk, firearms, explosives, musical instruments and accessories, ivory, amber, ambergris, tortoise shell, meerschaum, synthetic manufactured ma-
terials (such as bakelite, celluloid, terials (such as bakelite, celluloid, \&c.), miscellaneous materials for
industrial use (such as mica, graphite, bristles, willow, kaolin wax cotton industrial use (such as mica, graphite, bristles, willow, kaolin, wax, cotton
spun yard, \&c.), exposed films and certain other spun yard, \&c.), exposed films and certain other miscellaneous articles.
3. Prior permits will be granted covering importations during the months ending March 31, 1940, up to the following percentages of imports months ending march in the nine manthe March 31, 1939: Oilcoth, linloeum, in the nine months ended March 31, 1939: Oilcloth, linloeum, \&c., $80 \%$
artificial silk yarn, 200 ; typewriters, cash registers and calculating artines, 350 .
chine
4. Permits will be granted covering the importation of certain cotton and woolen mixed textiles during the nine months ending March 31, 1940, up to $80 \%$ of imports in 1938.
5. Permits covering the importation of pumps will be granted on a conditional basis, that is, with prior study in each case.

Previous modifications were reported in our issue of Sept. 16, page 1687.

## Brazil Expects to Benefit in Rubber Export Market from War-August Exports Higher

Brazilian rubber exporters look for an improvement in their position as a result of the present international situation, according to a report from Vice-Counsel Lester Socktion, according to a report from Vice-Counsel Lester Sock
well, Para, made public by the Department of Commerce.
This optimistic outlook is based on the assumption that Great Britain will not be able to export so much rubber as formerly direct to the United States. The Commerce Department's announcement continued:
The Federal Government is taking more interest in the local rubbe $i_{\text {ndustry }}$ and is cooperating with local producers in improving the quality and increasing the production of rubber. Several technical studies have already been made, and rubber producers and exporters are said to be enthuslastic over the Federal program.
August exports of rubber from Para totaled 1,215 metric tons compared with 1,034 tons in July and 1,066 tons in August, 1938. Of total August shipments, the United States accounted for 428 metric tons or $35 \%$ com pared with 348 metric tons or $\mathbf{3 4 \%}$ in July and 213 tons or $20 \%$ in August, 1938.

Rubber stocks on hand in Para and Manaos at the end of August of this year amounted to 1,773 long tons against 1,847 long tons at the end of July and 1,113 long tons at the end of August, 1938.

## Australian Exchange Regulations

R. F. Loree, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. and Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Commitree, in Now York, in his latter capacity, issued on Nov. 13, copy of a notice issued by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, regarding foreign exchange regulations in the Commonwealth, which went into effect as of Sept. 25 last.
The notice follows:

1. For the purpose of the Regulations all Trading Banks have been appointed agents of the Commonwealth Bank.

* 2. The exportation of any goods is prohibited unless:
(a) A licence issued by the Customs Department to export the goods is in force and the conditions of the licence are complied with; or
(b) The goods are excepted from the application of the Regulations. 3. A normal condition of a licence is that the relative shipping documents and bills of exchange shall be delivered to the Commonwealth Bank or an agent of the Bank. The general aim of the Regulations is to ensure that the overseas proceeds of goods exported are received into the Australian banking system.
Two types of licences will be issued, namely, ordinary licences and special licences.
An ordinary licence shall be a licence to export the particular goods specified in the licence in the quantities, in the ship and from the port so specified.
A special licence shall be a licence to export goods of a class or kind specified in the licence from the port and during the period so specified. 4. The following procedure is to be observed by all agents of the Commonwealth Bank:
(a) Where a bill of exchange is drawn, a Bank may negotiate or collect it as may be arranged. Bills negotia ted are at the risk of the Bank concerned. (b) If a bill should be drawn for only portion of the value of the goods, an authority to collect the balance of proceeds must be obtained. (c) Where no bill of exchange accompanies the shipping documents, the owner's instructions as to the person to whom they are to be delivered must be obtained.
(d) Where a payment is to be collected on delivery of the shipping documents, the instructions must contain a statement of the amount to be collected, which should be the full value of the goods, unless already partly paid for, in which case the amount must be the full balance receivable.
(e) Where the goods are to be delivered for sale, the full net proceeds account.
(f) Where the goods have already been paid for, or partly paid for, the exporter must satisfy his Bank that the full amount involved has been paid to or to the credit of an Australian Bank in London or elsewhere overseas.
(g) Where no payment is to be received and the value of the goods has not already been paid to or to the credit of an Australian Bank in London or elsewhere overseas, the exporter must make satisfactory provision for the sale to his Bank of an amount of overseas funds equivalent to the value of the goods. This requirement may be waived in the discretion of the Bank concerned where the amount involved is small (say $£ 100$ ). If any larger amount is involved, the case may be submitted to the Com(h) Bank officers should information, for decision.
(h) Bank officers should be watchful to detect any malpractice such as
under-valuing of exports. Any suth under-valuing of exports. Any suspicions should be reported to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia in any Capital City
(i) All transactions must be effected at the current rates of exchange. (j) Exporters should be encouraged to continue to transact their busi ness with their own Bankers

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchange During Week Ended Oct. 28
The Securities and Exchange Commission made public yesterday (Nov. 17) figures showing the volume of tolal round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended Oct. 28, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in the New York Stock Exchange figures.
The Stock Exchange members traded for their own account in amount of $3,169,022$ shares, an amount which was $20.58 \%$ of total transactions of $7,700,020$ shares during the week ended Oct. 28. During the preceding week ended Oct. 21 trading by the Stock Exchange members amounted to $2,917,465$ shares, or $21.54 \%$ of total transactions of $6,775,360$ hares.
On the New York Curb Exchange total round-lot transaction for account of all members during the week ended

Oct. 28 were 434,640 shares; as total transactions on the Curb Exchange during the week amounted to 1,194,050 shares, the member trading for their own account was shares, the member trading for their own account was
$18.20 \%$ of total transactions, which compares with a per$18.20 \%$ of total transactions, which compares with a per-
centage of 19.47 in the preceding week ended Oct. 21 , when member trading amounted to 387,830 shares and total transactions to 995,810 shares.

The figures for the week ended Oct. 31 appeared in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3049. In making available the data for the week ended Oct. 28, the Commission 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:

Total number of reports received.


| New York Stock Exchange | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New Yort } \\ & \text { Cxchande } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1,071 | 891 |
| 203 | 101 |
| 313 | 67 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 458 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \\ & 532 \end{aligned}$ | 3. Reoor---wing other transactions initiated on then

3. Reports showing other transactions intiated off the
 458 111
532
Note-On the New York Curb Exchange the round-lot transactions of specialists In stocks in which they are registered are not strictly comparable with data similarly designated for the New York Stock Exchange, since spectallsts on the New York
Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot Curb Exchange perform the functions
dealer as well as those of the specialist.

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXOF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Oct. 28, 1939
A. Total round-lot sales:

Total
$\mathrm{Cent}_{\mathrm{Pa}}^{\mathrm{Per}}$
Short sales -
Other sales-
228,880
$7,471,140$
Total sales. $\underline{\overline{7,700,020}}$
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members, except for the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists:
Transactions of speclalists in stocks in which they ar registered-Total purchases............... Short sales
Other salesTotal sales. Total purchases and sales
2 Other transactions initiated on the floor-Total purchases Short sales.-
Other sales_b 795,540
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}115,360 \\ \mathbf{7 1 8 , 3 4 0} \\ \hline\end{array}$ 833,700 $\begin{array}{r}1,029,240 \\ \hline 529,890 \\ \hline 46,320\end{array}$ Other sales.-

Total sales.
Total purchases and sales.
3. Other transactions initlated off the floor-Total purchases $\xrightarrow{\underline{1,097,640}}$ Short sales.

Total sales
Total purchases and sales
4. Total-Total purchases.

Short sales

## 1,500,932

Total sales. $\begin{array}{r}187,930 \\ 1,480,160 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$
Total purchases and sales..............................
TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGEAND 8
BETS* (SHARES)
Wer (SHARES) Week Ended Oct. 28, 1939
A. Total round-lot sales..................................
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members:

1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are Transactions of specialists, in stocks in which they are
registered-Bought
Sold

Total $\qquad$
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor-Bought.-.

Total.-....................................................
3. Other transactions intiated off the floor-Bought.

Total-Bought
Sold...... $\qquad$
434,640 18,
C. Odd-loc transactions for account of specialists-Bought...

Total.
95,004
64,371
159,375
$\qquad$
$\overline{\text { nd their }}$
*The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and the partners, including special partners
a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages the total members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of
members' transactions includes both purchases and sales while the Exchange volume members transactio

- b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission's
rules are included with "other sales."


## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended Nov. 11

On Nov. 16 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a summary for the week ended Nov. 11 of com-
plete figures showing the volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. Figures for the previous week ended Nov. 4 were reported in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3049 . The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.
STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 11, 1939

|  | for Week |
| :---: | :---: |
| Odd-lot sales by dealers (customers' purchases) Number of orders | 27,255 |
| Number of shares. | 753,502 |
| Dollar value. | 24,740,620 |
| Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales): Number of orders: |  |
|  |  |
| Customers' short sales. |  |
| Customers' other sales_a | ${ }_{26,260}^{26,264}$ |
| Customers' total sales | 26,664 |
| Number of shares: |  |
| Customers', short sales_ | 10,808 |
| Customers' other sales_a | 698,656 |
| Customers' total sales. | 709,464 |
| Dollar value. | 21,015,529 |

Round-lot sales by dealers
Number of shares:
Number of shares
Short tales_-
Other sales_b
Total sales.-
Round-lot purchases by dealers
Number of shares
a Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales.
b Sales to oriset customers' odd-lot orders. and "sales to liquidate a long position which is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales."

Changes in Amounts of Their Own Stock Recaquired by Companies Listed on New York Stock Exchange The New York Stock Exchange issued on Nov. 14 it monthly compilation of companies listed on the Exchange reporting changes in the reacquired holdings of their own stock. A previous list appeared in our issue of Oct. 21, page 2440. The following is the list made available by the Exchange on Nov. 14:

| Company and Class of Stock | Shares <br> Previously Reported | Shares per Latest - Report |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Air Reduction Co., In | 15,863 | 15,864 |
| American Chicle Co., common. | 400 | 1,100 |
|  | 340.610 | 4,000 357,269 |
|  | 340,610 | 357,269 35 |
| Belding Heminway Co., commo | 34,232 | 35,032 |
| Bristol-Myers Co., common. | 18,449 | 18,399 |
| J. I. Case Co., common | 2,756 9 | 2,550 8,450 |
| The Celotex Corp., common | 9,400 19 | 8,450 1,990 |
| Collins \& Alkman Corp., $5 \%$ preferre | 1,910 67,634 | 1,990 67759 |
| The Curtls Publishing Co., common | r $\begin{array}{r}67,634 \\ \hline 853\end{array}$ | 177,759 17 |
| \$7 preferred- | 172,853 400 | 177,286 500 |
| The Detroit Edison Co., common | 2,603 | 2,156 |
| Federated Department Stores, Inc., 41\%\% preferred. | 6,400 | 6,700 |
| The Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co., common | 308,123 | 316,008 |
| The Florsheim Shoe Co., common A | 249 | 149 |
| General Realty \& Utilities Corp., \$6 preferred.----- | 17.519 | 20,519 |
| W. T. Grant Co., $5 \%$ preferred. | 1,281 | 1,282 |
| Hat Cord. of America, $61 / 2 \%$ prefe | ${ }_{6}^{656}$ | 13.891 |
| Hecker Products Corp., common. | 6,300 | 13,300 |
| Household Finance Corp., comm | 846 | 477 |
| Insuranshares Certificates, Inc., capita | 900 | 7,500 |
| Interchemical Cord., common | 402 |  |
| International Silver Co., 7\% preferred | $\stackrel{4}{4,270}$ | 4,485 |
| Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc.. $5 \%$ preference-- | 3,765 15.511 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,965 } \\ \mathbf{1 1 , 0 1 1}\end{array}$ |
| Lehigh Portland Cement Co., common. |  |  |
| John Morrell \& Co., capital Outboard, Marine \& Manufacturing Co., common | 14,302 2,604 | 2,605 |
| Plymouth Oil Co., common. | 30,724 | 30,824 |
| Real silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 7\% | 4,595 | 4,095 |
| Republie Steel Corp., common.: | 20,761 | 164,661 |
| Revere Copper \& Brass, Inc., con | 16,773 | 16,385 |
| Class A. |  | 6,996 |
| Sateway Stores, Inc., $5 \%$ cum. preferred | 732 | 1,002 |
| W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., common | 2,630. | 2,495 |
| Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), capital |  |  |
| Swift \& Co., capital | 79,541 | 79,465 |
| Warner Bros. Plctures; Inc., \$3.85 preferred. | 610 | 830 |
| The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., capital- | 4,760 | 4,850 |
| Wilson \& Co., Inc., common. | 7,800 1,540 | 7,809 1.542 |
| \$6 preferred. | 1,540 | 1,542 |

Holders of Chilean Issues Advised to Present Bonds for Payments Under Debt Readjustment Plan
The Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt of the Republic of Chile on Nov. 13 advised holders of unstamped dollar bonds and notes of the republic, the Mortgage Bank of Chile, and the Water Co. of Valparaiso that unless they present their bonds for stamping under the plan of debt readjustment on or before Jan. 12, 1940, they will lose the right to receive the interest payments under the plan aggregating $\$ 39.581 / 2$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond declared in 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939. It was further reported:

The plan provides that helders assenting after that date shall only have the right to receive those annual interest payments declared by the the right to receive those annual interest payments declared by the Institute with respect to the year in which assent is given and subsequent
years. Such later assenters will be required to deliver, in order to receive years. Such later assenters will be required to deliver, in order to receive payment, the coupons corresponding to the annual payments re
also, and without additional compensation the carlier coupons.
also, and without additional compensation
The Institute reports that as of Oct. $31,1939, \$ 108,402,000$, or $64.2 \%$ of the total of $\$ 168,597,000$ bonds of these issues outstanding had been assented to the plan. Only two months remain in which holders of the remaining $\$ 60,195,000$ bonds will have the opportunity to obtain the payments now available to them, aggregating almost $\$ 2,400,000$.

To avail themselves of the payments, holders of unstamped bonds should present their bonds for stamping at the office of Schroder Trust Co., correspondent of the Institute, 46 William Street, New York, N. Y.

## $\$ 977,100$ of Kingdom of Belgium External 30-Year $\mathbf{6 \%}$ Gold Bonds Drawn for Redemption

J. P. Morgan \& Co. and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as sinking fund administrators, are notifying holders of Kingdom of Belgium external loan 30-year sinking fund 6\% gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1955, that $\$ 977,100$ principal amount of these bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption as of Jan. 1, 1940, at their principal amount, out of sinking fund moneys. Of the bonds drawn, $\$ 638,500$ principal amount, according to advices from the Belgian Government, are held by it. The balance of the drawn bonds, amounting to held by it. The balance of the drawn bonds, amounting 'to
$\$ 338,600$, will be redeemed and paid at the principal sum thereof upon presentation and surrender on or after Jan. 2, 1940, at the offices of the sinking fund administrators. Interest will cease on all drawn bonds on Jan. 1, 1940.
The sinking fund administrators call attention to the fact that on Nov. $9,1939, \$ 33,000$ principal amount of the bonds previously called were still unredeemed.

## New York Stock Exchange Amends Rules on Salaries of Registered Employees-Also Changes Rule on Financial Statements of Member Firms

The Committee on Member Firms of the New York Stock Exchange informed the members on Nov. 9 that it has amended its "rules regarding registered employees," effective Nov. 15. Briefly stated, the changes which have been effected in such rules as contained in the Exchange circular are:
Elimination of the requirement that members and member firms notify the committee of each change in the salary of a registered employee, and substitution of a requirement that employees keep a record of salaries and other compensation paid to such employees for a period of at least three years.
Amendment of the rule that the salary of a registered employee may not be changed during the first six months' period of employment, which makes it possible to effect a salary change at any time except in the case of an employee who was within the preceding three months in the employ of another member or member firm. In such an instance the salary may
not be changed during the first six months' period of employment without not be changed during the first six m
the prior approval of the committee.
the prior approval of the committee.
Elimination of the provision restricting the frequency of salary changes of registered employees.
of registered employees. Elimination of the rule requiring approval of the committee in respect Elimination of the rule requiring approval of the
of the inauguration of a so-called stagger system.
of the inauguration of a so-called stagger system. Elimination of the requirement for prior approval of the committee in a broad formula describing the limitations of such bonuses.

On Nov. 13 it was also announced that the Committee on Member Firms had amended its ruling with respect to member firms making financial statements available to customers. The ruling, which became effective the same day, follows:
Each member firm shall make available to any customer of such firm at his request a statement of its financial condition as of a date within four months prior to such request. The financial statement shall be one which in the opinion of the firm fairly presents the financial condition of such firm.
Each monthly statement sent to a customer shall bear a legend reading as follows:
"A financial statement of this firm is available for your personal inspection at its offices, or a copy of it will be mailed upon your written request."
Within 35 days of the date after which each annual audited financial statement is required to be filed with the committee each customer shall be sent either:
(1) A financial statement of the firm based upon such audit, which statement in the opinion of the firm fairly presents the financial condition of the firm, or
(2) A notice, with a return postcard, reading as follows:
"A financial statement of this firm, based on an audit by an independent pubiic accountant, is available for your personal inspection at its offices, or a copy of it will be mailed upon your written request. For your convenience in making such a request a return postcard is enclosed." The term. "customier" as used in this ruling means any person who of the distribution of such annual notice has an open account with the of the distrib
This ruling does not preclude a member firm from voluntarily distributing financial statements to its customers at any time provided the statement, in the opinion of the firm, fairly presents the financial condition ment, in the
of the firm.
Each member firm shall file with the Treasurer's Department a copy of any such financial statement promptly after it is made available to customers.

## Short Interest on New York Curb Exchange Decreased During October

The total short position of stocks dealt in on the New York Curb Exchange for October, reported as of Oct. 31, fell to 16,092 shares, from 20,166 shares on Sept. 29 , it was announced Nov. 10.
Only eight issues had short interests of 500 shares or more. These were American Cyanamid Co. B, which went from 90 to 1,024 in the month; Aviation \& Transportation Corp., from none to 1,362 ; Beech Aircraft Corp., from 608 to 591; Canadian Marconi Co., from 2,800 to 2,500,
Lockheed Aircraft Corp., from 400 to 500 : Republic Aviation Corp., from 3,971 to 1,859: Union Premier Food Stores, from 300 to 600, and United States Foil Co., from none to 625 .

SEC Issues New Rule on Dividends Under Public Utility Act-Prohibits Payments Out of Capital or Unearned Surplus Without Commission's Approval
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 8 the adoption of Rule U-12C-3 under the Holding Company Act, prohibiting the payment of pincipal or interest on any form of indebtedness, which is in effect the payment of a dividend declared out of capital or unearned surplus, without regard to when the dividend was declared, unless approved by the Commission. The Commission's announcement continued:
The rule will effect any company which in the past has declared a dividend out of capital or unearned surplus and has then issued a note or other vilidence of indebteaness in iieu of cash payment of the dividend. Under principal can be made on such indebtedness.
A company proposing to make such a payment must file an application which will be approved unless adverse findings are made with respect to certain conditions set forth in the rule.

SEC Adopts Uniform Bookkeeping Standards for Stock
Exchange Members and Over-the-Counter Brokers Exchange Members and Over-the-Counter Brokers and Dealers
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 13 the adoption of uniform bookkeeping standing for Stock Exchange members and over-the-counter brokers and dealers, to take effect Jan. 2, 1940. The Commission's announcement concerning this said:
Generally speaking, the uniform requirements represent a codification and standardization of the bookkeeping practices currently followed by many Exchange firms and over-the-counter brokers and dealers. The new rules do not regulate accounting practices; rather, they specify minimum requirements with respect to the business records which must be made by hrokers and dealers subject to the rule, as well as the periods during which such records and other documents relating to the business must be preserved.
The uniform requirements are embodied in Rule X-17A-3 and Rule X-17A-4, adopted pursuant to Sections 17 (a) and 23 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Section 17 (a) provides, among other things, that ail members of national securities exchanges and all brokers or dealers who transact a business in securities through the medium of an exchange member or who are registered with the Commission as brokers or dealers i.1 the over-the-counter market shall make and preserve such books and
records as the Commission by its rules and regulations may prescribe. records as the Commission by its rules and regulations may prescribe.
The new rules do not apply to those members of exchanges who do no The new rules do not appl
business with the public.
The rules are the product of long study by the Commission and its staff of the technical and accounting problems involved in the standardiza. tion of bookkeeping practices in the securities business. Drafts of the rules were submitted to national securities' exchanges, associations of brokers and dealers and representative accounting groups. As adopted, the rules embody many of the comments and suggestions recefted by the
Commission in the course of their preparation. Commission in the course of their preparation.

## Amendments to Four Rules Dealing with Exemptions

Under Holding Company Act Adopted by SEC
On Nov. 9 the Securities and Exchange Commission announced the adoption of amendments to four rules dealing with exemptions under the Holding Companyl Act. The Commission also adopted a new form to be used in connection with one of the amended rules. Regarding these changes the SEO said:

In an amendment to Rule U-3A3-1, the Commiesion altered the procedure for terminating the exemption granted to banks. Under the old rule the Commission reserves the right to terminate, suspend or modify by order, after notice and opportunity for hearing, the exemption propublic interest or to the the rule the rule gives the Commission the right to terminate the exemption, by 30 days' notice by registered mail, in cases where it appears, from the semi-annual statements required to be filed by any bank claiming exemption, that there is a substantial question of law or fact as to whether the bank is entitled to exemption. Such termination is without prejudice to the rights of the bank to apply for an order granting an exemption $\begin{array}{ll}\text { exemption provided by Section } 3 & \text { (c) of the Act, if the application is }\end{array}$ exemption provided by Section 3 (c) of the Act, if the application is
filed in good faith. filed in good faith.
by any company claiming exemption under the ring the filing of reports by any company claiming exemption under the rule and by making pro-
vision for the termination of exemption as to vision for the termination of exemption as to any company. The rule tion, duty or liability imposed by the Act upon it as a from any obligaif certain specified conditions were met. Under the a holding company, ever, no holding company is exempt after Under the amended rule, howstatement on Form U-3A-2 exempt after March 1, 1940, unless it files a U-3A-2 is a new form designed to renews such statement annually. Form a holding company is entitled to the exemtion which is claime whe The amended rule also provides for the termination is claims. 30 days' notice by registered mail, if it appears to the Commission fy the statements filed that there is a substantial question of law from as to whether a particular company is entitled to ox law or fact termination, however, is without prejudice to the right of the compach to apply for an order granting the exemption under Section 3 (a) of the Act, and without prejudice to the temporary exemption provided by Section 3 (c) of the Act, if the application is filed in good faith.
Rule U-3A-1 has been amended in certain minor respects. It previously required applications for exemption as a holding company filed under its provisions to contain consolidated profit and loss statements of the applicant and its subsidiaries. That has been changed to require consolidating profit and loss statements. In addition, the rule, as amended, calls for the submission of consolidating balance sheets of the applicant and its subsidiaries.
Rule U-8D-12 has been amended to provide that no company shall be taining certain specified information is filed with the Commission. The
rule grants an exemption from all provisions of the Act for all companies within a holding company system whose aggregate annual gross revenues from public utility operations do not exceed $\$ 350,000$ and the book value of whose utility assets does not exceed $\$ 1,000,000$. The rule previously provided that the exemption should be applicable only if the top holding company in the system should file a statement claiming such exemption. entitled to exemption by indicating the gross revenues or book values.

Stock and Commodity Quotations Broadcast to Orient
The General Electric Co. has announced that daily broadcasts of New York Stock Exchange quotations and those of leading commodity exchanges are being made to the Far East through its international broadcasting station, KGEI, located on Treasure Island, in San Francisco Bay. It is pointed out that other international broadcasting stations are located in the eastern United States, from which section magnetic polar disturbances prohibit their reception in Asia. The broadcasts are transmitted in English four times daily. Coffee quotations are broadcast daily in Spanish for the benefit of Latin America.

Increase of $\$ \mathbf{5 , 2 3 4}, 221$ in Outstanding Bankers Acceptances During October-Total Oct. 31 Reported at $\$ 221,115,945-\$ 48,446,013$ Below Year Ago The volume of outstanding bankers dollar acceptances on Oct. 31, 1939 amounted to $\$ 221,115,945$, an increase of $\$ 5,234,221$ as compared with the Sept. 30 figure of $\$ 215,881,-$ 724, it was announced yesterday (Nov. 17) by the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. As compared with last year, when the acceptances outstanding amounted to $\$ 269,561,958$, the Oct. 31 figure represents a decrease of $\$ 48,446,013$.
The increase in the volume of acceptances outstanding on Oct. 31 over Sept. 30 was due to gains in credits drawn for imports, exports, domestic shipments and domestic warehouse credits, while in the year-to-year comparison all branches of credit declined except domestic shipments and dollar exchange.
The following is the report for Oct. 31 as issued by the New York Federal Reserve Bank:
BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING-UNITED STATES

| Federal Reserve District | Oct. 31, 1939 | Sept. 30, 1939 | Oct. 31, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston | \$20,189,036 | \$23,347,618 | \$29,274,625 |
| 2 New York | 159,987,694 | 155,635,066 | 194,650,455 |
| 3 Philadelphis | $8,984,157$ | $8,615,675$ | 10,939,422 |
| 4 Cleveland. | 3,343,095 | 2,710,322 | 2,964,571 |
| 5 Richmond | -602,307 | 320,390 | 588,391 |
| 6 Atlanta | 1,648,201 | 1,363,705 | 1,667,025 |
| Chicago | 5,472,232 | 4,561,553 | 6,701,668 |
| 8 st. Louls | 757,362 | 551,674 | 793,512 |
| 10 Minneapolis | 1,397,824 | 1,411,118 | 1,806,704 |
| 10 Kansas Clty | 355,550 | 354,369 | 1,800,143 |
| 12 San Francisc | 18,378,487 | 17,010,234 | 18,375,442 |
| Grand total. |  |  |  |

Increase for month, $\mathbf{\$ 5}, 234,221$
aCCording to nature of credit

| Oct. 31, 1939 | Sept. 30, 1939 | Oct. 31, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$84,839,997 | \$78,004,469 | S94,128,626 |
| + ${ }^{40,219,161}$ | $40,013,247$ $10,149,194$ | ¢6,936,788 |
| 35,400,118 | ${ }_{3}^{3}, 3,325,042$ | 49,538,052 |
| 17,733,817 | 17,977,440 | 3,086,545 |
| 31,950,229 | 36,412,332 | 56.3 |

Domestic shipments
Domestic warehouse credits.............
Dollar exchange _..-.
Based on goods stored in or shipped
between forelgn countries
BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS

## Own bills Bills of oth

Bills of other $\mathbf{\$ 1 1 1 , 4 8 3 , 3 9 1}$
$\mathbf{6 7}, 135,184$
 CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

| Days- | Dealers' Buying Rates | Dealers' Selling Rates | Days- | Dealers' Buying Rates | Dealers' Selling Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | $1 / 2$3$1 / 2$$1 / 2$ | 7-16 | 120 | $9-16$$5 / 6$$5 / 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9_{1 / 2}^{1 / 2} \\ & 9-16 \\ & 9-16 \end{aligned}$ |
| 60 |  | 7-16 | 150 |  |  |
| 90 |  | 7-16 |  |  |  |

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since June 30, 1937:

| 1937- |  |  |  | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 30 | 364,203,843 | Mar. 31. | 292,742,835 | Jan. 3 |  |
| July 31 | ${ }^{351,556.950}$ | Apr. 30 | 278,707,940 |  |  |
| Aug. 31 | 343,881,754 | May 31 | ${ }_{264,222590}^{268,598}$ | Mar |  |
| Oct. 30 | 346,246,657 | July 30 | 264,748,032 | ${ }_{\text {Mas }}{ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | 246,574,727 |
| Nov. 30 | 348,026,993 | Aug. 31 | 258,319,612 | June 30 | ${ }^{244,530.440}$ |
|  | 343,065,947 | Sept. 30 | 261,430,941 | July 31 | 236,010,050 |
| $1938-$ |  | Oct. 31 | 269,561,958 | ${ }_{\text {Aug. }}$ A 31 | ${ }_{215}^{235,034,177}$ |
| Jan. ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | ${ }_{307,115,312}^{32504,395}$ | Nov. | ${ }_{269,605,451}^{273,32,135}$ | Sept. | ${ }_{221,1151.945}^{215.8824}$ |
| Feb. 28 | 307,115,3 |  |  |  |  |

## National City Bank of New York Finds Lessening of

 Fear of Price Advances and Moderation of Forward Buying Main Developments in October BusinessThe abatement of the fear of sharp price advances and a general moderation of the forward buying of commodities and the market excitement which prevailed in September was the chief development in domestic business in October, according to the November "Monthly Bank Letter" of the National City Bank of New York. Commenting further on the situation the bank added:

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Business was almost swept off its feet during the period after the declaration of war, due to the assumption that the great rise in prices and export orders in 1916 and 1917 would be repeated and come much earlier. The more prudent elements were reluctant to accept this assumption, in view of the pronounced differences between the situations then and now. However, it was hard at first to oppose the trend, for the flood of orders reached all the industries, and all had to cover requirements, in most cases far larger than they had counted on. Overnight a business upswing almost unprecedented in speed was under way, and with little time to protec
others would follow.
Gradually, however, the market confusion has subsided. Of course the buying move slackened of its own accord, once requirements were covered and buyers had lengthened their commitments as far as they intended. However, second thoughts as to the business outlook also have played a part in slowing down the rush. With more time to reflect, business men have been more impressed by the uncertainties. They do not know how long the war will last, whether it will spread, how great the consumption and destruction of materials will be, or what share of the orders from belligerents and neutrals the United States will get. They have given more heed to the authoritative opinions that supplies of staple commodities are abundant, or can be increased readily even under war conditions. The peak of prices in these commodities, both in the averages and in most individual cases, was reached within two or three weeks after the move started, and during October the trend has been sideways or reactionary.
Referring to the developments in foreign trade, the bank said that "thus far the character of the war had supplied little reason for expecting increases in the demand for goods and commodities in any way comparable with those of 1914-18." The bank went on to say:
The Allies are placing some others in this country, notably those of the French for motor trucks and machinery, and are studying the markets. of course they will buy all the airplanes and equipment they can get after the arms embargo is repealed, which the Senate vote has made virtually certain. The lack of precipitate buying is welcome, for if it had come along with the domestic orders in September it would have added gravely to the demands on our factory capacity, caused delivery congestion, and hence multiplied the effects on prices. As it is, whatever buying is done in the first year will enter our markets after the peak of domestic demand is satisfied, and will provide support when it is most useful.
No dependable conclusions can yet be drawn as to the prospects for our export trade to neutral countries, but it is plain that the chief uncertainty is the ability of these countries to pay for what they would like to have. nquiries and orders have increased from Latin America, Russia, Japan, which has pegged the yen to the dollar instead of to the pound sterling as formerly, and from some of the smaller European countries. The metal products, machinery and food trades have had much of the early increase in business, for naturally the belligerents have withdrawn their offerings in these lines more than others. Of course part of the increase in demand is from our regular customers for their usual purchases; it is the same kind of buying, stimulated by price rises, that has occurred in domestic markets, and will taper off in the same way.

Banking Group Buys $\$ 49,675,000$ of Temporary Loan Notes Offered by 11 Local Housing Authorities for Investment Portfolios
The Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York City, heading a nation-wide group of banks, on Nov. 14 purchased $\$ 49$,675,000 temporary loan notes of various Local Housing Authorities. Among the New York institutions associated with the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. are the Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Bankers Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., and Manufacturers Trust Co. More than 40 other banks throughout the United States are also included. The Local Housing Authorities whose notes were offered at public sale are those of the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, New Orleans, Louisville, Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, New Orleans, Louisville, Washington, Atlanta, Peoria, Ill.; Charleston, W. Va.; Charleston, S. C.; and
Macon, Ga. An announcement by the Chemical Bank added:
The banks bid a premium for notes bearing interest at the rate of $.60 \%$ and it was announced that the purchase made by the institutions was solely for their own investment portfolios and that no reoffering will be made.
This financing represents the first major step taken by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in his plan for public financing by Local Housing Authorities, with the assistance of the United States Housing Authority. It also represents one more accomplishment of the Administrator in his constant and successful efforts to reduce construction costs.
Commenting on the latest development in the nation-wide slum clearance movement, Mr. Straus said:
According to reports coming to me it would appear there was a scramble by private capital to snap up the first issue of temporary short term notes. This confirms the belief I have long maintained-that a national housing program should find a ready ally in the vast untapped reservoirs of idle private money. Enthusiasm shown by the public for this somewhat small eginning leads one to conclude that the day is not far distant when private capital and enterprise will take up the job of financing on a permanent oan basis the ane Governme
Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3052.

Value of Commercial Paper Outstanding as Reported by New York Federal Reserve Bank-Total of $\$ 205,300,000$ Oct. 31 Compares with $\$ 209,300,000$ Sept. 30
The following announcement showing the total value of commercial paper outstanding on Oct. 31 was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Nov. 13: Reports received by this bank from commercial paper dealers show a
total of $\$ 205,300,000$ of open market paper outstanding on Oct. 31, 1939

This figure compares with $\$ 209,300,000$ on Sept. 30 and with $\$ 213,100,000$ on Oct. 31, 1938.
Below we give a compilation of the monthly figures for more than two years:

| 1939- |  | 1938- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. 31....-- 205,300,000 | Jan. 31..... 195,200,000 | Apr. 30-.--- $271.400,000$ |
| Sept.30-...- 209,300,000 | 1938- \$ | Mar. 31----2 296,600,000 |
| Aug. 31...-- 201,100,000 | Dec. 31-.--- 186,900,000 | Feb, 28.---- 292,600,000 |
| July 31....- 194,200,000 | Nov. 30_...- 206,300,000 | Jan. 31-.---- 299,300,000 |
| June 30_...- 180,700,000 | Oct. 31-...- 213,100,000 | 1937 |
| May 31.....-*188,000,000 | Sept. 30...... 212,300,000 | Dec. 31-.-.-- 279,200,000 |
| Apr. 30_..-. 191,900,000 | Aug. 31-.-. 209,400,000 | Nov. 30_. .-. 311,000,000 |
| Mar. 31..... 191,200,000 | July 31_.... 210,700,000 | Oct. 31_-.-- 323,400,000 |
| Feb. 28_...- 195,300,000 | June $30 \ldots \ldots$ May $31 \ldots \ldots$. $251,200,000$ | Sept.30_.--- 331,400,000 |
| *Revised. |  |  |

## Societe Generale Authorized to Open Agency in

The Societe Generale Pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, of Paris, France, has been authorized by the New York State Banking Department to open an agency in New York City at 15 Broad Street. The Societe Generale was founded in Paris in 1864 and is primarily a bank of deposit with numerous branches, more than a thousand being distributed al over the French territory as well as in northern Africa and in some important foreign centers. The Societe Generale, it is said, ranks as the second largest bank in France by reason of its capital, reserves and deposits (which aggregate over $12,000,000,000$ French francs), and branch offices in France and abroad.

Julien Chadenet, Vice-President of the Societe Generale and head of its foreign business, arrived Nov. 9 on the Rex to supervise the establishment of the agency. He made the following statement:
The importance of New York as a financial and monetary center has for some time past induced the Societe Generale, like several other European banks, to consider the establishment of a direct contact with the United States through an agency office in New York,
The present state of war in Europe has not altered the desirability of this move, which should contribute to overcoming some of the obstacles from which international banking today is suffering by maintaining a closer direct contact with the important American banks and institutions.
Reference to the French bank's application to open a New York agency appeared in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3064.

## Union (Detroit) Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds Offered

Offering by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., of an issue of $\$ 2,000,000$ Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit, Mich., $21 / 2 \%$ Farm Loan refunding bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1939 and maturing Dec. 1, 1944, at 100 and accrued interest was announced Nov. 13. The bonds are redeemable in whole or in part upon not less than 15 days, published notice at 100 and accrued interest on Dec. 1, 1941 or any interest date thereafter at the option of the bank. Proceeds of the issue will be used to retire certain bonds now outstanding bearing interest at higher rates.

Christmas Club Savings in 1939 Estimated at \$350,000,000 -Total Distribution $7 \%$ in Excess of 1938 -Average Accumulation for Over 7,000,000 Members Is $\$ 48.80$
A total of $\$ 350,000,000$ will be distributed to more than 7,000,000 Christmas Club members by approximately 4,700 banking and financial institutions and other organizations during National Prosperity Week, starting Dec. 4, according to an estimate given out Nov. 13 by Herbert F. Rawll, founder and President of Christmas Club, A Corporation, sponsors of National Prosperity Week. The total distribution for 1939 is about $7 \%$ in excess of 1938. It was said that the total amount saved, the number of participating institutions, the average per-member accumulation, and total number of members enrolled represents a new high since the bank holiday year of 1933. The average distribution per member amounts to $\$ 48.80$ as against $\$ 47.00$ for 1938. The estimates are based on a substantial number of reports received from institutions operating the Christmas Club plan in different sections of the country.
Using reports in 1938 from individual Christmas Club members and applying these reports to the entire distribution for 1939 , the estimated fund of $\$ 350,000,000$ will be used by the recipients approximately as follows:
Christmas purchases
Permanent savi
Year-end bills.
Taxes.-.-.
Taxes - .-................
Mortgage interest

The statement made public Nov. 13 further said:
In the distribution of Christmas Club funds this year New York State eads the other States with about $\$ 100,000,000$; the estimates for Pennsylvania are $\$ 36,000,000$; for Massachusetts, $\$ 32,000,000$; for New Jersey, $\$ 25,000,000$. New York metropolitan district will receive about $\$ 60$, 000,000 . The Bank of America N. T. \& S. A. in California will distribute $\$ 14,000,000$ to 240,000 members. The Bank of the Manhattan Co. has $\$ 4,250,000$ for 90,000 members enrolled at 49 offices in Greater New York. The Seamen's Bank for Savings in New York City has an approximate total of $\$ 2,000,000$; the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, $\$ 1,130,000$; the Fidelity Union Trust Co. and the Howard Savings Institution, both of Newark, N. J., and the Trust Co. of New Jersey in Jersey City each have a sum exceeding $\$ 1,000,000$.

Mr. Rawll also stated that the Christmas Club organization was offering, during the early months of 1940, $\$ 2,500$ in cash prizes for a series of short manuscripts that would specifically feature the responsibility of the individual to his government, local, State and Federal, in urging greater opportunities and increased rewards for thrift and in urging an application of thrift in national and State affairs. The prize-winning known as "Wealth Comes from Understanding" in the hope of revitalizing old-fashioned principles of thrift on a national scale.
The following 63 banking institutions, which include most of the financial depositories having the largest accumulations for Christmas Club members and accountable for more than $\$ 60,000,000$ of the total estimated distribution of $\$ 350,000,000$, report the following approximate amounts to be released during National Prosperity Week:

 Union Bank \& Trust Co, Los Angeles, Calif
 Colorado National Bank, Denver, Colo--
Society for Savings, Hartford, Conn
Society for Savings, Hartford, Conn-_- Conn
Oonnecticrt Savings Bank, New Haven, Conn

 The Washington Loan \& Trust Co., Wash
Fletchational Trust Co., Indianapolis. Ind.... Fletcher Trust Co., Indianapolis, In
Boston Five Cents Savings, Boston, Mass Home savings Bank, Boston, Mass-
Heffolk savings Bank, Boston, Mass
New Bedford Instit: tion for Savings, New Bedford, Mass Worcester Covnty Trust Co., Worester, Mass...........-
First Nat. Bank \& Trust Co. and affiliates, Minneapolis, Minn. First Nat. Bank \& Trust Co. and affiliates, Minneapolis, Minn,
Northwestern National Bank \& Trust Co. and affiliates
 First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo
Commercial Trrst Co., Jersey City, Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, N. J................... Trust Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J..............
Fidelity Union Trut Co., Newark, N. J.
Howard Savings Institution, Newark, N. J. Powsaic National Bank \& Trust, Co., Passaic, N".".". National Savings Bank Dollar Savings Bank,

 Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. N. Y.................


 Long Island City Savings Bank, Long Island City, ${ }^{2}$. ${ }^{2} \bar{Y}_{-1}$
 Schenectady Savings Bank, schenectady, N. Y Ohio National Bank, Columbus, Ohio-
Toledo Trust Co., Toledo, Ohio-- Philadelphia,- Pa-
Dity National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa--Germantown Trust Co.. Philadelphia, Pa Philadelphia, Pa_ Integrity Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa,
 Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa_-...
Industrial Trust Co., Providence, R. I.



Christmas Club Deposits in Mutual Savings Banks Reached New Record in 1939, National Association Reports-Total of $\$ 61,384,814$ Belonged to 1,438,732 Depositors
The figures on Christmas Club deposits in mutual savings banks during 1939 in the 17 States where these institutions operate were announced on Nov. 7 by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. Following their upward climb for some time past, these deposits have reached a new high point, amounting to $\$ 61,384,914$, belonging to 1,438,732 Christmas savers. The Association added:
New York easily leads in point of deposits and depositors, the aggregate amount being $\$ 27,190,016$, holiday funds of 636,094 depositors. This is an average account of $\$ 42.75$, compared to $\$ 42.67$ for the total.
Taken in order, savings banks in the five boroughs of New York will make distributions as follows : Brooklyn, $\$ 10,016,014$, depositors 249,249 ; Manhattan, $\$ 6,770,524$, depositors 137,870 ; Queens, $\$ 1,907,300$, depositors 48,575 ; the Bronx, $\$ 973,500$, depositors 25,558 ; Richmond, $\$ 862,000$, depositors 17,634. Brooklyn Christmas Club deposits in its savings banks s one of the largest of holiday funds held by the banks in any city.
Up-State the leading cities were: Albany, $\$ 1,594,000$, depositors 28,462 ; Rochester, $\$ 862,000$, depositors 23,928 ; Yonkers, $\$ 575,000$, depositors
 ,617; Schenectady, $\$ 118,000$, depositors 12,556 ; Poughkeepsie, $\$ 167,000$ epositors 4,479.
In the order of States Massachusetts ranks second, having deposits of $\$ 14,500,000$ and accounts numbering 354,000 ; Connecticut stands third, deposits being $\$ 6,321,459$, depositors numbering 145,681. New Jersey is rth, with tigures of $\$ 3,662,250$ and 70,319 depositors.
"Increased saving for Christmas this year undoubtedly reflects improved business and employment," said John W. Sandstedt, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. "Also this gain proves the growth of saving for special purposes."

## Questionnaire Shows New York State Banks Favor Continued Closing on Saturday During July and August-Majority Also Favor Closing on Saturday During Year

The New York State Bankers Association made public on Nov. 15 a summary of the replies to a questionnaire circulated by the Association among the 303 banks which closed
on Saturdays during last July and August. A total of 251 institutions replied.

A summary of replies to the questionnaire follows:

1. Did you find that your depositors objected when your institution was closed on Saturdays during 2.

## 3.

August in 1940 ? Wugust in 1940?-............................... Bill making Saturday closing during July and 4. Would you favor an amendment to the Quinn Bill making Saturday throughout the year a full Dld you encounter any onerating problems re214
147 147 $18 \quad 231$

## Dividend Payments to Creditors of 14 Insolven

National Banks Authorized During October
Comptroller of the Currency Delano announced on Nov. 3 that during the month ended Oct. 31, 1939, authorizations were issued to receivers for payments of dividends in 14 insolvent National banks. Dividends so authorized will effect total distributions of $\$ 1,462,600$ to $\mathbf{6 3 , 7 1 4}$ claimants who have proved claims aggregating $\$ 25,652,900$, or an average percentage payment of $5.7 \%$. The Comptroller's anage percentage pay
The smallest and largest individual dividend percentages authorized were $4 \%$ and $17 \%$, respectively, while the smallest and largest individual distributions were $\$ 23,100$ and $\$ 370,600$, respectively. of the 14 dividends authorized seven were for reguar ailidend payments, dividend payments, and one was for an interest dividend payment. Divi-
dent payments so authorized during the month ended Oct. 31, 1939, were dent payme

## as follows

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL
BANKS AUTHORIZED DURING THE MONTH ENDED OCT. 31, 1939

| Name and Location of Bank | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Aured } \\ \text { thorized } \end{gathered}$ | Dsitribution <br> of Funds b <br> Dividends <br> Authorized |  | Amount Claims Proved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If. Na | 10-14-39 | 3370,600 | 100. | ,413, |
| ${ }^{\text {Hyde Park-Kenw }}$ | 10-6-39 | 12.300 | ${ }^{63.5}$ | 2,241 |
| First Nat. Bk. of Du Quoin, Il |  |  |  |  |
| First Nat. Bk, of Grayvile, Ma- | 10-3-39 | 32,400 | . 06 | 268,600 |
| New Castle, Ind | 10.20-3 | 6,900 | 98. | 836,500 |
| Frrst National Bank of Marshall Co. |  |  |  |  |
| Citizens Nat. Bk, of South Bend, Ind | 10-4-39 | $\begin{aligned} & 29,400 \\ & 76,1 \end{aligned}$ | 100.25 109. |  |
| Presque Isle National Bank, Presque Isle, Me. |  |  |  | 2,315,200 |
| First Nat. Bank of Hancock | 10-2-39 | ,80 | 63.7 |  |
| Mount Holly National Bank, Mount Hount Holly N. | 10-12-39 |  |  |  |
| Frrst Nat. Bank of Toledo, Ohio | 10-19-39 | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | 79. | 3,218,200 |
| st Nat. Bank of Canton, |  |  |  |  |
| lon Nat. Bk. of Fairmont, w. Va- | 10-17-39 | 111.70 | 85. | ${ }_{2,255,600}^{2,180}$ |

Tenders of $\$ 335,057,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,196,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 0} \%$
A total of $\$ 335,057,000$ was tendered to the offering last week of $\$ 100,000,000$ or thereabouts of 91 -day Treasury bills dated Nov. 15 and maturing Feb. 14, 1940, the Treasury Department announced on Nov. 13. Of this amount, $\$ 100,196,000$ was accepted at an average rate of $0.020 \%$.

The tenders to the offering were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p . m . (EST) Nov. 13. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3052. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from the Treasury's announcement of Nov. 13:

Total applied for, $\$ 335,057,000 . \quad$ Total accepted, $\$ 100,196,000$
Range of accepted bids:
High, $\quad 100.000$.
Low, $\quad 99.994$; equivalent rate approximately $0.024 \%$.
Average price, 99.995 ; equivalent rate approximately $0.020 \%$.
( $92 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

## New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of $91-$ Day

Treasury Bills-To be Dated Nov. 22, 1939
Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hanes announced on Nov. 17 that tenders are invited to a new offering of 91-day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m. (EST), Nov. 20, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated Nov. 22 and will mature The Treasury bills will be dated Nov. 22 and will mature
on Feb. 21, 1940, and on the maturity date the face amount on Feb. 21, 1940, and on the maturity date the face amount
of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a similar issue of Treasury bills on Nov. 22 in amount of $\$ 100,858,000$. In his announcement of the offering, Acting Secretary Hanes also said:
They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100 , with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the
tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Nov. 20, 1939, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the ight to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those payment tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Nov. 22, 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, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice rescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

## $\$ 1,201,000$ of Government Securities Sold by Treasury

 Department During OctoberMarket transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in October, 1939, resulted in net sales of $\$ 1,201,000$, Acting Secretary Hanes announced on Nov. 15. This figure compares with net purchases during September of $\$ 71,904,950$.
The following tabulation shows the Treasury's transactions in Government securities, by months, since September, 1937:


President Roosevelt, in Armistice Day Address, Asks "New and Better Peace"-Places Wreath on Tomb of Unknown Soldier-Ceremonies Throughout Nation Stress Desire of United States to Keep Out of European War-London and Paris Observe Day
President Roosevelt led the United States in celebration of Armistice Day on Nov. 11, declaring that the world needs a "new and better peace" which would cause men to "lay down weapons of hatred" and abandon the "purposeless ambitions which have created fear." Mr. Roosevelt spoke from the White House by telephone to the cadets of Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., on the one hundredth anniversary of the school. "It is fitting," he said, "to remember on this Armistice Day that the only object of arms is to bring about a condition in which quiet peace under liberty can prevail." Earlier in the day he had visited Arlington National Cemetery, where he participated in the wreath-laying ceremonies at the tomb of the pated in the wreath-laying ceremonies at the tomb of the
Unknown Soldier. Elsewhere throughout the country Armistice Day services were features by addresses exhorting the United States to keep out of the European war. The text of the President's address follows:
General Kilbourne (Major-General Charles E. Kilbourne), friends of Virginia Military Institute: It gives me peculiar pleasure to participate in this observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of in this observance of the one hundedun Military Institute. I very deeply regret that I cannot carry out my hope and expectation of being with you in person, but I know you will time and also my desire to attend the already historic simple ceremony at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington.
We as a Nation, like V. M. I., are determined to pursue our way within the seriptural command not to "remove the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set," and like our ancestors we work for peace, we pray for peace, and we arm for peace.
The whole history of V. M. I. is a triumphant chronicle of the part which the citizen soldier can play in a democracy. V. M. I. bears eloquent witness to the necessity for institutions of learning which, while adhering to the primary purpose of preparing men for work in the arts and sciences, have also a by-product in their military training system. We need today as we have always needed and always shall need, citizens trained in the art of military defense. By no other means can we hope to maintain and perpetuate the democratic form of constitutional, representative government.
On this account I greet V. M. I. as it celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of its beginning; and what associations come to mind as we commemorate this anniversary. We remember among countless others that the immortal name of "Stonewall" Jackson is part of the imperishable heritage of V. M. I. And we honor not less, the town of Lexington as the resting place of that superb soldier and his dauntless chief, that knightly figure without reproach and without fear, another of the great commanders of history, Robert E. Lee.
There is nothing inconsistent in saying a word about peace at this anniversary of a great school of arms. In our history the two have always had a connection. We have never had the illusion that peace and freedom could be based on weakness.
Jackson and Lee, famous for their military courage, never lost sight of the fact that the only legitimate aim of armed force was to restore civil peace, in which armed force would no longer be needed.

The only object of arms is to bring about a condition in which quiet peace under liberty can endure. It is fitting to remember this today. In this season we have been used to celebrating the anniversary of the
armistice of the World War. Now we need a new and better peace: a peace which shall cause men at length to lay down weapons of hatred which have been used to divide them, and to forego purposeless ambitions which have created fear-ambitions which in the long run serve no useful end. We seek a language in which neighbor can talk to neighbor; in which men can talk to men; and by which the common and homely and human instincts which are found everywhere may reach expression through the elimination of fear.
I have sought-I still seek-in all simplicity to try to find the road toward this peace. It must be the goal not only of men trained to arms, but of all of us everywhere, whose dearest desire is a quiet peace under liberty.
To all of you-faculty, students and graduates of the Virginia Military Institute-I send my warm greetings on your centennial. Live up to your great heritage, your noble record, and your simple faith throughout the second century that lies before you.
Armistice Day ceremonies abroad were described, in part, as follows in the New York "Times" of Nov. 12:
On this, the twenty-first anniversary of the end of the World War, commemorative exercises in Paris and London-exercises usually conducted in the solemn pomp of gold braid and banners-were curtailed yesterday.
At $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. a small delegation from the Chamber of Deputies laid Ureaths by the eternal flame that marks the resting place of France's Unknown Soldier under the Are de Triomphe. A rew In tondon wreaths were laid on the Cenotaph in
In George VI, but there was no ceremony. Police kept the crowd moving.
Queen Elizabeth, broadcasting to the women of the British addressed an appeal to them to join the struggle in which the men of addressed an appeal to them to join the struggle are engaged. She urged them to "face the petty irritations of wartime life with the same fortitude that you use to face dangers."
of wartime life with the same fortitude that you use to face dangers."
In Germany, where Armistice Day is regarded only as a day of shame,
the leaders of the rejuvenated Reich chose the hour of $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. for the the leaders of the rejuvenated Reich chose the hour of a. a. .or the
funeral in Munich of seven persons killed in a bomb explosion touched off in the hope of ending the career of Adolf Hitler.

## President Roosevelt Asks Nationwide Support for Annual Red Cross Appeal-In Broadcast from White House He Says Need Is Greater Than Ever Before

Opening the annual Red Cross drive on Nov. 11, President Roosevelt, in an address from the White House broadcast throughout the Nation, asked the people of the United States for their whole-hearted support of the Red Cross to make it "one of our strongest shields against the forces of destruction-whether activated by nature or man." Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, introduced the President, who praised the record of the organization, and said that, in view of the added tasks it had assumed as a result of the present international situation, it deserved and needed support more than ever before. The President's remarks supplemented a statement he issued the day before urging support for the Red Cross. The complete text of the President's address is given below:
I have gladly accepted the invitation to say a few words on this program launching the annual roll-call of the American Red Cross. I join in this appeal because the President of the United States also is President of the American Red Cross. Moreover, I believe with heart and soul that all of us Americans should do everything we
such vital importance to our people. international services of the Red Cross is always essential to the success of these ministrations of mercy.
We should bear in mind that during the roll-call the Red Cross does not ask us to make a mere donation. It invites us to join-to take our place in the legion of men and women of goodwill who make the Red Cross one of our strongest shielde against the forces of destructionwhether activated by nature or man.
We must realize that, regardess of race, creed or color, the Red Cross deeply matters, to us as individuals, in a world darkened by conflict and misery.
The Red Cross stands upon a remarkable record of service to humanity. Founded in 1881 and chartered by Congress in 1905 as our national voluntary reliet agency, the American Red Cross has played a conspicuous part in relieving the distress which has followed every national disaster.
The growth of its services to the Nation has been in direct proportion to the growing confidence of the American people in its ability to respond swiftly and competently to emergency situations.
The Red Cross this year is being called upon to meet an unusual number of appeals for aid from every quarter. Because our Red Cross is a member of the large family of Red Cross societies which in time of war join with the neutral International Red Cross in Geneva in the alleviation oi suffering caused by war, the conflict in Europe has brought added responsibilities to our national organization.
We of this fortunate country are already doing much, in the name of humanity, on behalf of the unfortunate victims of this unhappy conflict. I am sure you would not want it otherwise, and when the time comes for the Red Cross to ask you to help to continue this work I am confident of your sympathetic response.
Equally important, however, is the year-in and year-out battle of our Red Cross to preserve life and health here at home. The psychology of hate and destruction so rampant today makes it too easy to forgget that while war is not a human necessity neither are the preventable deaths which harm a nation at peace.
It is essential, therefore, that the Red Cross continue its efforts to reduce the number of avoidable accidents and illnesses which yearly take the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans,
To make this possible we must keep our Red Cross prepared through memberships and contributions to meet any and all emergencies, whether at home or abroad.
The annual roll-call of the American Red Cross begins today, Armistice Day, but there can be no armistice in our war against need and human suffering.

We have been told many times that it is our Red Cross, that it is our voluntary agency for the relief and prevention of suffering of our neighbors at home and abroad-and, perhaps, of ourselves. I would like to underscore the truth of that statement.
It is our Red Cross, yours and mine. It needs our warm-hearted, generous, typically American support. Both as Chief Executive and as a fellow citizen I urge you to join during the roll-call-to join now, and to do your bit.

## President Roosevelt Approves Plans for Birthday Balls

to Raise Funds to Fight Infantile Paralysis
President Roosevelt, in a letter to Keith Morgan, Chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday, on Nov. 15, approved plans for the annual campaign to collect funds to combat infantile paralysis. In a reply made public with the President's letter, Mr. Morgan announced that 45 State chairmen already had accepted appointments for the campaign. Mr. Morgan also announced that distribution of the funds raised will follow the plan of that distribution of the funds raised wine with an equal division of the total between the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and local organizations expending the money under the direction of permanent chapters of the organization. The plans of the campaign call for a series of celebrations on Jan. 30, 1940, a number of benefit sports events and the collection of 10 -cent contributions in a "March of Dimes."

The letter of President Roosevelt to Mr. Morgan follows: Dear Keith.-I was delighted to hear Prom Basil O'Connor, President of
the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc, of the great progress which this Foundation has already made along all fronts in the fight against which this Founda
I was also glad to have an outline of the plans for conducting the celebration of my coming birthday, on Jan. 30, 1940, and thoroughly approve of these plans.

It seems to me that this will do a great deal of good.
I am also delighted to learn that you will again accept my appointment of you as national Chairman of the committee to celebrate my birthday and because of the great task which confronts me these days, I would like you to invite for me those members who are to serve on your executive committee.
I shall be pleased to learn of their acceptances.
Wishing you and the entire committee, throughout the country, every success, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
President Roosevelt to Lay Cornerstone of Library to House Archives at Hyde Park, N. Y.
President Roosevelt left Washington Nov. 16 for a week end at his home at Hyde Park, N. Y. He advanced the usual Friday Cabinet meeting to Thursday afternoon. The President's purpose in going to his Hudson Valley estate was pimarily to lay the cornerstone on Sunday (Nov. 19) for a library in which his personal and private papers will be preserved. He expects to be back in Washpapers will be preserved. He expects to be back in Wash-
ington Nov. 20 and leave the following day for a week at Warm Nov. 20 and
An item, indicating that the President had signed a deed transferring to the Federal Government the land on which the library will be erected, appeared in our issue of July 29 , page 657 .

President Roosevelt Praises Thomas Jefferson's Principles of Government in Address at Laying of Jefferson Memorial Cornerstone
The philosophy of government laid down by Thomas Jefferson was lauded by President Roosevelt Nov. 15 in an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, in which he took occasion to deprecate government by dictatorship. "He believed as we do," the President said, "that the average opinion of mankind is in the long run superior to the dictates of the selfchosen." Mr. Roosevelt, before launching into his address, remarked "this is the second occasion that I have had the privilege of visiting this site and I hope that by January of 1941 I shall be able to come to the dedication of the memorial itself."
The full text of the President's speech follows:
In the earliest days of the Republic under the Constitution the representatives of the several States were in substantial agreement that a national capital should be founded in a Federal district set apart from the jurisdiction of any individual State. This purpose was in a true sense a symbol of a realization of national unity; and the final location of the national capital proclaimed a proper compromise between the interests of the No
South, the seaboard and the interior, as they existed at the time.
In all of the 150 years of our existence as a constitutional Nation many memorials of its civil and military chiefs have been set up here. But it has been reserved to two of these leaders to receive special tribute in the Nation's capital by the erection of national shrines perpetuating their memories over and above the appreciation and regard tendered to other great citizens
of the Republic. of the Republic.
Today we lay the cornerstone of a third great shrine, adding the name of
Thomas Jefferson to the names of George Washing Thomas Jefferson to the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. a capital which represents todal character of the District of Columbia itself, a capital which represents today the vitality not of 13 Atlantic seaboard States but of 48 States which encompass the width of our continent.
among hundreds of monuments to famous Americans the thefore fitting that are dedicated to men of manysided qualities. George ded to men of manysided qualities.
young Nation and in every part of the civilized world in every part of the great military leader, not only a great moderator in bringing together discordant elements in the formation of a constitutional Nation not only a great executive of that Nation in its troublous early years, but also a man of vision and accomplishment in civil fields-talented engineer and surveyor,
planner of highways, and canals, patron of husbandry, friend of scientists and fellow of political thinkers.
Abraham Lincoln, too, was a many-sided man. Pioneer of the wilder ness, counsel for the underprivileged, soldier in an Indian war, master of the English tongue, rallying point for a torn Nation, emancipator, not of slaves alone,
of goodwill
To those we add today another American of many parts-not Thomas Jefferson the founder of a party, but the Jefferson whose influence is felt today in many of the current activities of mankind.
When in the year 1939 American speaks of its Bills of Rights we think of the author of the statute for religious liberty in Virginia.
When today Americans celebrate the Fourth of July, 1776, our minds revert to Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. When each spring we take part in the commencement exercises of school and universities we go back to the days of Jefferson, founder of the Univer sity of Virginia.
When we think of Benjamin Franklin as the experimenter in physics w remember that Thomas Jefferson was an inventor of numerous small devices to make human life simpler and happier and that he, too, experimente $I$ in the biology of agriculture and livestock.
In the current era of the erection of noble buildings we recognize the enormous influence of Thomas Jefferson in the American application of classic art to homes and public buildings-an influence which makes itself felt today in the

## cornerstone. But it was

But it was in the field of political philosophy that Thomas Jefferson's significance is transcendent.
He lived as we live, in the midst of a struggle between rule by the selfchosen individual or the self-appointed few, and rule by the franchise and approval of the many. He believed as we do that the average opinion o During all the years that have to the dictates of the self-chosen. States has expanded his philosophy into a Thomas Jefferson the United of the Nation, security of the individual and national unity, than in any other part of the world.
It may be that the conflict between the two ferms of philosophy will continue for centuries to come, but we in the United States are more than ever satisfied with the republican form of government based on regularly recur ring opportunities to our citizens to choose their leaders for themselves.
Therefore, in memory of the many-sided Thomas Jefferson and in honor of the ever-present vitality of his type of Americanism we lay the cornerstone of this shrine.

## President Roosevelt Asks Congress for $\$ 271,000,000$ to Meet Increases Under Neutrality Program

President Roosevelt announced at a press conference Nov. 14 that his supplemental budget estimates for maintaining the neutrality patrol and strengthening the Nation's defenses in connection with European war activity totaled $\$ 271,000,000$, it was reported in United Press Washington advices of Nov. 14, which also had the following to say:
He said that the figures have been sent up to Chairman Edward T. Taylor (Dem., Colo.) of the House Appropriations Committee, which is scheduled to open hearings soon. The estimates include $\$ 119,000,000$ for Coast Guard and $\$ 1,500,000$ for the F. B. I.
Previous reference to this matter was made in our issue of Nov. 4, page 2902.

## United States Supreme Court Refuses City of Atlanta Permission to Contest Legality of Bituminous Coal Act of 1937-Tribunal Also Sustains Kentucky Law Restricting Transportation of Liquor to a

 Common Carrier-Previous Week's DecisionsThe United States Supreme Court on Nov. 13 issued a formal order declaring that the city of Atlanta, Ga., had no legal standing to test the constitutionality of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937. The law had been attacked by Atlanta on the ground that establishment of minimum prices would cause serious damage to the city.
The court, also on Nov. 13, upheld transportation provisions of Kentucky's Alcohol Beverage Control law. A unanimous opinion, written by Justice McReynolds, said that a State has broad power over traffic in liquor, even more important than Federal interstate commerce regula tions. Reporting this decision, a Washington dispatch of Nov. 13 to the New York "Times" said:
"Without a doubt," said the opinion, "a State may absolutely prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants, their transportation, sale or possession irrespective of when or where produced or obtained, or the use to which they are to be put.
"Further, she may adopt measures reasonably appropriate to effectuate these inhibitions and exercise full police authority in respect to them."
The ruling upheld the finding of a three-judge Federal court which rejected a challenge to the Kentucky law by Ziffrin, Inc.,. Indianapolis trucking firm, from conveying whisky under contract for Louisville distillers. The company transported the liquor to Chicago. Ziffrin objected to the part of the law providing that all liquior transported inside Kentucky must be by a "common carrier" as distinguished from a "contract carrier," and contended that this was an unconstitutional interference with interstate commerce.
A "transporter's" license was refused to the concern because it had been unable to obtain a license as a "common carrier."
Justice McReynolds's decision, after outlining the pertinent provisions
of the challenged statute, said, in part: of the challenged statute, said, in part:
"Having power absolutely to prohibit manufacture, sale, transportation or possession of intoxicants, was it permissible for Kentucky to permit these things only under definitely prescribed conditions. Former opinions
here make an affirmative answer imperative. The greater power includes here make an affirmative answer imperative. The greater power includes the less. Seaboard Airline Railway vs. North Carolina, supra. The State may protect her people against evil incidents to intoxicants, Mugler vs.
Kansas, 123 U. S. 623 ; Kidd vs. Pearson, 128 U. S. 1, and may exercise Kanse discretion as to means employed.
"Kentucky has seen fit to permit manufacture of whisky only upon ported in definitely specified ways. These class of customers and trans
and are clearly appropriate for effectuating the policy of limiting traffic in order to minimize well-known evile and secure payment of revenue. The statute declares whisky removed from. permitted channels contraband subject to immediate seizure. This is within the police power of the State, and property so circumstanced cannot be regarded as a proper article of commerce. Sligh vs. Kirkwood, 237 U. S. 52, 59 ; Clason vs. Indiana, 306 U. S. 439.
"In effect we are asked by injunction to allow a distiller to do what the statute prohibits-deliver to an unauthorized carrier; also, to enable carrier to do what it is prohibited from doing-receive and transport within the State.
"Kidd vs. Pearson, supra: An act of the Iowa Legislature in general terms forbade manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor but permitted these for mechanical or other purposes. An injunction was approved which restrained Kidd from operating his distillery although he claimed the output would be exported for sale beyond the State. This court said: 'Whether a State, in the exercise of its undisputed power of local administration, can enact a statute prohibiting within its limits the manu facture of intoxicating liquors, except for certain purposes, is not any longer an open question before this court. . . . The police power of a State is as broad and plenary as its taxing power; and property within the State is subject to the operations of the former so long as it is within the regulating restrictions of the latter.'

We cannot accept appellant's contention that because whisky is in tended for transportation beyond the State lines the distiller may disregard the inhibitions of the statute by delivery to one not authorized to receive that the carrier may set at naught inhibitions and transport contraband with impunity.
"The point suggested in respect of due process is not in accord with what has been decided in the cases above referred to."
In connection with the decision regarding the Bituminous Coal Act, Associated Press Washington advices of Nov. 13 said:
Atlanta had contended that the price-fixing provisions of the legislation, which are to be placed in effect soon, would require it to pay a higher price for coal and that this would be an unconstitutional interference with the performance of "essential governmental functions."
When the case came before the court on Nov. 7 Chief Justice Hughes stopped argument after he and his associates had expressed doubt that the tribunal would have jurisdiction until the city was actually damared by the legislation.
The law, intended to stabilize the bituminous coal industry, was passed as a substitute for the 1935 Guffey Act declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
A previous reference to this case appeared in our issue of Feb. 25 last, page 1102.
With respect to other actions of the court, Nov. 13, the same advices said:

In addition the tribunal-
Agreed to review a Circuit Court decision directing the Falk Corp. of Milwaukee to withdraw recognition from an independent union, but lear ing the way open for the employees to choose that organization in a subsequent election as their collective bargaining agency. The Labor Board contended the Circuit Court had exceeded its authority.
Postponed an announcement as to whether it would review a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at New York granting a reargument o litigation because of participation by Judge Manton. This was regarded as a test case of the question.
Three victories were won by the Federal Government in the United States Supreme Court on Nov. 6, when the tri bunal sustained technical sections of the income and social security taxes and upheld the contention that mortgages of the Home Owners Loan Corporation are not subject to State documentary and recording taxes levied to raise revenue.
Decisions of the Supreme Court were summarized in the following dispatch of Nov. 6 from Washington to the New York "Times":
In one case the Court held, through Justice Black, that the Glenn L Martin Company could not include the cost of Social Security taxes in a contract with the Government for airplanes.
In the other tribunal, through Chief Justice Hughes, refused to let Maryland charge a tax for recording mortgages of the HOLC.
These were the principal decisions among more than a dozen announced, in addition to action on many petitions for review. Of the cases left undecided, several invo
The Martin case, which will have a bearing on future government contracts, arose through a 1934 agreement with the War Department. This provided that should Congress change or impose any taxes applicable to the production, manufacture or sale of supplies, the contractor could put the difference in the contract. While the planes were being manufactured Congress passed the Social Security Act and Maryland its Unemployment insurance Law. Under these the Martin company paid $\$ 794$ to the Government and $\$ 6,943$ to Maryland, or a total of $\$ 7,737$ for 1936 and 1937.
When the airplane concern sought a refund the Government won in the district court on the ground that the Social Security tax did not apply directly to the production, manufacture and sale, and that the Maryland ax was not imposed by Congress. The Fourth Circuit Court reversed that udgment.
"The contract was concerned with Federal taxes 'on' the goods to be provided under it, whatever the occasion for the taxes," said Justice Black or the court. "And a tax 'on' the relationship of employer-employeas a tax 'on' the goods or articles sold. Since type treated by the contract relationship of enplor or on the of tax 'on' articles represented by sates in fact is distinct from-the type pondent is not entitled to the addition
The HOLC decision was interpreted in some quarten which it seeks."
The century-old doctrine that a state some quarters as an affirmation of the government without its consent, and led to comparisons with the O'Keefe decision of last March, when the Court wiped our the with the intergovernmental immunity. In that decision by Justice Frante theory of Court, by 6 to 2, permitted New York State to tax the salary of a HOLC attorney.
In the present case the Supreme Court upheld the Maryland Court of Appeals, which refused to sustain the State tax upon the mortgages, a levy of 10 cents for each $\$ 100$ of the debt. Chief Justice Hughes explained that loans and income of the HOLC were exempt under Congressional law from
gages.隹 operations thus validly authorized," he but h
Quoting John Marshall saying in McCulloch v. Maryland that "a power to create implies a power to preserve," Mr. Hughes added:
This power to preserve necessarily comes within the range of the express and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the Con-
stitution sary and proper for carrying into execution all pow,
stitution in the Government of the United States."
In a per curiam decision the justices ordered the Court of Claims to support the Government in a case involving the right of a government officer for the Internal Revenue Building there contract by John McShain, Inc. foundation specifications. Building there was a dispute over the type of loundation specifications. The government officer ordered gravel which the McShain firm said cost it $\$ 1,877$ more than it had estimated.
Court of Appeals, the Crosley Corpora decision by the District of Columbia Cincinnati, lost its fight to make the Federal Communications Commit in restore a superpower of 500,000 watts. WLW had operated with "specia] experimental authority" for superpower for almost five years, but the Com mission March to 50,000 watts.

## Export-Import Bank Lends $\$ 2,000,000$ to Nicaragua for Public Works Program

President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua announced on Nov. 15 that a contract had been signed for a $\$ 2,000,000$ loan from the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the public works program. The signing of a commercial a ment between the United States and Nicarapua under whee the present loan was made, was reported in our issue of May 27, page 3142. Signing of the contract was described in the following cablegram from Managua, Nov. 15, to the New York "Times":
He described the $5 \%$ loan as "an eloquent manifestation of the spirit of practical cooperation that President Roosevelt has shown to the people of Latin America" and a great improvement on former contracts.
The only guarantee that we gave and for which they asked to assure fulfillment of the contractural obligations is the credit of the state," he said. "So, in the matter of loans, we enter a new life, which I firmly hope will endeavor to honor.
tion and transportation greatly improved as a tion and transportation greatly improved as a result of the loan.
Further details were reported in an Associated Press Managua dispatch as follows:
Announcement was made simultaneously with the visit here of Edwin James, Assistant Chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads. President Somoza appointed Thomas Jones of Ogden, Utah, to be chief
engineer in charge of the public works progra main mighway.

## Pan American Treasury Conference Considers Plans or Banking and Exchange Arrangements-Inter-

 American Bank ProposedThe Pan American Conference of Treasury Department Representatives at its first session, Nov. 14, in Guatemal City, received a four-point proposal from Guatemala's Finance Minister, Jose Gonzales Campo, which was supported by representatives of 10 of the key countries, including the United States, at the conference. Paraguay and Bolivia were the only American republics which did not name delegates.
A plan for an inter-American Central bank was proposed jointly, at the following day's session, by Nicaragua and Mexico, and was immediately placed before the Commission on Banking. Resolutions asking the Pan-American Union to appoint a commission of five to develop a system of uniform customs regulations, procedure and nomenclature to simplify shipping and passenger service in the Western Hemisphere were approved by the exchange committee, Nov. 16.
The conference originally was scheduled to open Nov. 13, but was postponed a day.

United States Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said, Nov. 14, that the meeting of inter-American treasury representatives might refer certain matters for study to the Permanent Inter-American Economic and Financial Ad visory Committee, to which we refer elsewhere in today's issue.
Finance Minister Campo's program was described as follows, in Associated Press advices of Nov. 14 from Guate mala City:

1. The development of new and easier means of communication among American Republics
2. A flexible, united banking organization for intensification of credit.
3. Creation of a continental spirit to combat the shock of the European war "which is disorganizing a part of our economy and which is closing some of our markets.
4. Relaxation of exchange restrictions.

Favorable responses came immediately from delegates of the United States, Argentina, Erazil, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, Ecuador and Panama, a majority of the 18 Republics represented.
United Press advices from Guatemala City, Nov. 15 described the central bank plan as follows:

The Nicaraguan-Mexican plan provided for a bank that would:

1. Act as an inter-American clearing house, with headquarters in New York, to reduce to a minimum the international movement of metallic currency
2. Act as financial agent of associated central banks (of the several American republics) in the international money market.
external, of the currencies of their respective republics, internal as well as
3. Study the commercial and exchange problems of joint interest to 4. Study the commercial

## Would Accept Silver

5. Agree that in the payment of international balances for the account of any (American) country, and in accordance with an understanding with amount and prices judged convenient.
6. Act as agent for the investment of capital for the economic development of the several American republics.
An inter-American centra bank American conference held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, 1933, and recommendations for its creation were made at subsequent conferences.
The opening day's session was reported, in part, in Associated Press advices of Nov. 14, from Guatemala City, as follows:
Some delegates expressed the opinion that, with European markets dis rupted because of the war, the conference here has been projected to the fore as a vital agency for safeguarding inter-American economy.
Herbert E. Gaston, Special Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr, and the United States delegate, declared:
"It seems that a clear opportunity is afforded for renewed efforts to stimulate inter-American economic development. How far the United States is prepared to go still is unsettled, but she certainly is willing to cooperate in the direction the delegates seem to desire to move as the conerence progresses.
The United States and Argentina joined hands in a successful fight against Chilean-sponsored attempt to limit the scope and powers of the conerence.
The United States and Argentina, frequently rival nations, joined in crushing the Chilean motion supported by Venezuela and Colombia. The The 15 to 3.
The United States delegation worked throughout the day shaping proJose Arosemena
gain the world sees the American countries reunited in the fraternal embrace of solidarity."
"This time," he said, "it is to consider economic matters which, because of the world situation, gives us deep preoccupation inasmuch as the economic welfare of our Continent governs the happiness of our peoples." He continued:
'We come here disposed to expound our problems and to hear of the problems of our neighbors, and willing to fulfill a mission that destiny appears to have assigned to our Continent, to make America great and Pree, where those who desire to live in peace may do so provided they agree to respect our democratic beliefs."
Announcement of the conference was carried in our issue of Sept. 16, page 1704.

## State Department Says No Use of Force Is Called for in "Safety Belt" Provision of Declaration of Panama in Safety betive Statement Issued

The State Department on Nov. 3 issued its first state ment interpreting the Declaration of Panama which was passed at the Inter-American Neutrality Conference at Panama City on Oct. 2, and which proposed a "safety belt" of from 300 to 700 miles at sea around the coast of North and South America. The statement said that the declaration does not imply the exercise of force on the part of any American republic. President Roosevelt at his press conference on Nov. 3 also commented on the declaration in response to questions saying that it was in effect but refused to say what action would follow violations of the zone. The statement of the State Department as contained in Washington advices of Nov. 3 to the New York "Times" follows, in part:
The Declaration of Panama is based upon two simple principles. First, the assertion of the 21 American nations that, so long as they maintain their neutrality, a war in Europe in which they are not interested should not jeopardize their right to self-protection nor interfere with or destroy normal relations between the American republics; and, second, that consequently the belligerent activities undertaken by the European Powers quently the belligerent activities undertaken by the European Powers adjacent to the American continent which embrace normal inter-American maritime communications, and within which belligerent activities would endanger the security of the American republics. General respect for these principles will maintain the lives, and vital interests of the nationals of the American republics will be to a great extent insured, and that the preservation of peace in the Western Hemisphere will be materially safeguarded.
As stipulated in the Second Article of the Declaration of Panama, the governments of the American republics will endeavor, through joint representations, to secure the acquiescence of the belligerents in these principles. It is obvious that many highly complicated and technical questions will present themselves which will have to be fully considered and determined through discussions with the belligerents. It is equally apparent that these discussions may necessarily continue over a considerable period of time. Beyond this agreement for joint representations, the declaration provides that the American governments will, whenever they consider it necessary, consult together to determine upon measures which they may individually or collectively undertake in order "to secure the observance of the pro-
visions of the declaration." visions of the declaration.
It will be further noted that the provisions contained in the Fourth Article of the declaration, which provides that the American republics, in the circumstances set forth, may patrol "either individually or collectively, as may be agreed upon by common consent," the waters adjacent
to their coasts within the areas defined in the delaration, to their coasts within the areas defined in the declaration, provide for nothing more than the kind of patrol which the Government of the United The purpose of the patrol proposed is to enable the governments of the American nations to obtain the fullest information possible with regard to American nations to obtain the fullest information possible with regard to
what is going on within the restricted area. It must be apparent that what is going on within the restricted area. It must be apparent that
in times such as these it is of the utmost importance in the interest of the preservation of the neutrality of this hemisphere that each American preservation of the neutrality of this hemisphere that each American nation have the fullest possible
within the waters near its coasts.
The text of the Declaration of Panama was given in these columns of Oct. 7, page 2173.

## Under Secretary of State Welles Denies United States

Will Employ Force in Patrolling Neutral Zone
Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, in a radio address Nov. 13, undertook to refute certain statements impugning the nature of the so-called "safety belt" around the American continents. He said force would not be employed in patrolling the zone. Associated Press advices from Washington Nov. 13 , reporting Mr. Welles' remarks, said:

I have heard it alleged," he said, "that the Declaration of Panama is bellicose in character and destined to involve our own Government in dangerous controversies.

I have further heard it alleged that the United States Navy will have to engage in the task of patrolling all the waters comprised within the security zone.
"Finally, I have heard it said that the declaration of Panama is merely a collection of words which really mean nothing, and that it will soon be permitted to lapse. All of these assertions are equally unfounded.'
The Undersecretary said the sole obligation of the American republics as to endeavor to obtain assurances that their rights as defined at Panama would be respected by the belligerents.
"Many complex problems arise which must necessarily be discussed at length with the belligerents in order to achieve the equitable solution of such questions. Should the belligerents refuse to observe the provisions of or onfult torether to determine the steps they may then individually or consult together
collectively take.
"There is no implication in this agreement of a determination on the part of any American republic to undertake to exercise force in order to procure observance of its terms."
Welles said the purpose of the neutrality patrol was "to make it possible for each American Government to ascertain to the best of its ability the nature of the activities which are being undertaken in proximity to its shores." This, he said, was to enable "every American government to insure the security of its people.
Not only the United States, but also "many other American republics" already have undertaken the patrol, he said.

Japanese Embassy in Washington Announces Settlement of American Claims in China-Report Says Shanghai University Has Been Repaired and Families Have Resumed Residence
The Japanese Embassy in Washington on Nov. 10 issued a statement asserting that settlements had been made of claims for injuries to American interests in China as a result of the Japanese invasion of that country. The statement featured the case of Shanghai University, largely supported by American funds, which had been captured by the Japanese Army. It was said that Japanese authorities in China have now completed repairs to the electric installaChina have now completed repairs to the electric installa-
tions of the university and, by mid-october, had aliowed tions of the university and, by mid-October, had aliowed
three families to resume residence within the compound. The text of the Embassy statement is given below:

1. Shanghai University-Subsequent to the battle in the strategic area around the university, the area fell into the hands of the Japanese armed fcrees. Thereatter it has become inaccessible to any but the members of the Japanese forces in charge, and the university had to be closed. The university representatives, acknowledging that under the then existing circumstances it was too much to ask all the facilities for the reopening of the university for educational purposes, demanded that residence within the compounds should be made available for professors and missionaries, and free access be restored to them and their Chinese servants. It was also stated that the university would reserve the right to demand compensation for the damage/and loss caused by the forced disuse of the establishment.
The Japanese authorities in China decided to grant the request on the part of the university representatives, but to defer the question of compensation to a later date, and negotiations along that line took place between Consuls General of the United States and Japan in Shanghai.
Saving completed needed repairs and installation of electric lights and telephone wires and arrangements for the protection of residents in the compounds, the Japanese Consul General informed his American colleague to that effect. The American Consul General transmitted the information to the university representatives and expressed his appreciation of the Japanese efforts for the restoration of the university. Thus by the middle of October three families were expected to resume residence within the compounds.
2. Lutheran Mission at Tsimohsien-Against the damages caused to the residences attached to the Lutheran mission at Tsimohsien, Shantung Province, on June 25, 1938, by aerial bombing, the Japanese authorities in China presented to the mission as a consolation a sum of 1,000 yen and 300 yen to the mission and to the personnel of the mission for their ndividual property damages.
3. Poplar Grove Farms at Tachang, Kiangsu-The American-owned dairy farm in question, situated in a district access to and passage through which is forbidden as an emergency measure to nationals of third Powers, was reopened at the end of September as a special measure for the Americans.
4. United Brethren Church at Siulam, Chungshan-hsien, Canton Prov-ince-Against the damages caused to the church by a shell during the Japanese naval bombardment on June 12, 1939, a certain amount of money was presented to the church on July 17. The incident was regarded as settled.
5. An American Junk in Shameen, Canton-An American-owned junk was capsized by a Japanese naval vessel on July 16, 1939, in the unopened harbor off Shameen, Canton. On Aug. 2, 60 Hongkong dollars was paid and with that the matter was reported settled.
6. Other minor cases-St. Luke's Seminary, situated near Tsinan, Shantung, was enabled to reopen in October, 1938.
Damages caused to American mission properties by local hostilities in Tai-ming, Tehsien, Taian, \&c., were all speedily investigated and reported settled. Provisions were supplied to some of the missions to relieve the shortage of supply.
Cases of physical injury sustained by an American missionary at Loting, Canton, and the damage to a junk owned by the Minhsin School for the Blind in Canton were reported settled by the payment of certain sums of money in March and August, respectively.

## Secretary of State Hull Defends Proposed Trade

 Agreement with Argentina-Says Trade Pacts Have Aided FarmersSecretary of State Hull on Nov. 7 defended negotiations for the proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina. In a letter replying to Senator Capper of Kansas, Mr. Hull said that the interests of United States farmers would be protected. In reporting this, Washington advices of Nov. 7 to the New York "Times" said:

While he promised that full consideration would be given to Mr . Capper's views, he alleged exaggeration, distortion and premature misgivings by critics of the tariff program.
"As to the wisdom of negotiating an agreement with a country like Argentina," he said, "it should be noted first of all that during the past 15 years our sales to Argentina amounted to $\$ 1,543,000,000$, which was
$\$ 427,000,000$ in excess of our purchases from Argentina. The agreement $\$ 427,000,000$ in excess of our purchases from Argentina. The agreement now under negotiation is necessary in order to safeguard and expand this important foreign market for American products and a necessary means of expanding our domestic market as well."
Secretary Hull contended that the tariff program had already benefited the farmer. Between 1935 and 1938, he said, American exports of farm products to trade-agreement countries increased by nearly $50 \%$, whereas to other countries they actually declined slightly.
"Far from injuring farmers," Secretary Hull asserted, "the trade agreements have made a two-fold contribution to their economic welfare. Increased foreign markets for agricultural products have eased the burden of our surpluses and have placed greater purchasing power in the hands of the producers. Increased foreign markets for industrial as well as agricultural products-and in the trade agreements negotiated to date valuable concessions were secured from foreign countries for one-quarter of our non-agricultural exports-have expanded domestic demand for all types of farm products."
He expressed confidence that when the negotiations with Argentina had been completed and all the relevant facts appraised, "the only reasonable verdict will be that the interests of the farmers will have been promoted, rather than hurt."

Opening of hearings on the proposed Argentine agreement was reported in our issue of Oct. 28 , page 2620.

## Probability of Transfer of United States Ships to Panama Diminished-Belgium Seeks to Obtain Vessels

President Roosevelt indicated his intention to refuse the application of the United States Lines to transfer several of its ships to Panama registry, when at a press conference Nov. 14, he said that approval of the proposal would constitute a partial violation of the spirit of the neutrality law. He also said there was doubt as to whether the United States ought to place another American Republic in a position on neutrality different from its own.
The Belgian Ambassador to the United States, Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, called at the State Department Nov. 15, to inquire whether the Government would be equally opposed to the transfer of American ships to Belgian registry. Belgium is said to be suffering, economically, by reason of the exclusion of American ships from her ports, under President Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation (see issue of "Chronicle" of Nov. 11, page 3053).
see issue of "Chronicle" of Nov. 11, page 3053 ).
Associated Press advices of Nov. 14, from Washington, bearing on the President's remarks, said, in part:
Some vessels, tankers, were transferred to Panama, but that was done before the neutrality law was passed, he said, and that was water o'ver the dam.
However, a final decision has still to be reached, he continued. But from his remarks and the fact that the Maritime Commission refused today to let the bankrupt Pacific Steamship Corp. transfer four ships to Panama, he added significantly, it should be possible to see which way the wind was blowing.
Application to transfer the ships to Panama was reported in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3055.
Washington advices of Nov. 15 to the New York "Times," relating to the Belgian inquiry, said, in part:
What the Belgian Ambassador sought to ascertain today was whether the President's indicated displeasure over the proposed transfer of United States flag vessels would apply equally to European neutrals.
The Ambassador stated that he was under no specific instructions from his Government, but wished the information because Belgium had been seriously affected by the withdrawal of American ships from her trade, especially through abandonment of a heavy schedule to Antwerp.
Just what Mr. Welles told him in detail was not revealed, but the Acting Secretary of State said later at his press conference that he had referred the Ambassador to the Maritime Commission for an answer.
The Ambassador did not avail himself immediately of this privilege, but at the Commission it was said that, whie no appeal had been received from Belgium, under the law consideration would be given to a proposal of such a characteble response were slight in view of the policy now being laid down in the Government of observing the spirit as well as the letter of the neutrality the Governmo
Mr. Werles said that the Ambassador's inquiry was not in the nature of a protest, a representation, or even an informal expression of personal concern, and so was not of the character of the expression of concern voiced on Monday by Robert Brennan, the Irish Minister, over the cancellation of American sailings to Irish ports.

## Plan to Aid Seamen Unemployed as Result of Neu-

 trality ActThe Works Progress-Administration and the Maritime Commission on Nov. 15, offered assistance to seamen made idle by the neutrality law. The proposals of the Commission met, however, with opposition of organized labor. Washington Associated Press dispatches of Nov. 15 reported the plans and their reception, as follows:

The WPA raised relief quotas in five coastal cities so that 5,000 sailor may be added to the rolls. They will be assigned to waterfront improvement and similar projects.
IIt was reported that 3,200 of the seamen would be employed on projects in New York, 400 in Boston, 400 in Philadelphia, 500 in Baltimore and 700 in New Orleans.]
The Maritime Commission offered facilities for training 8,360 officers and crews of ships tied up by restrictions in the neutrality law. While in training, the seamen will receive $\$ 36$ a month and officers $\$ 125$, plus food cothing, quarters, medical care and transportation.
The Commission's proposal was criticized last night by the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, an organization of several unions, mostly objected on the ground that "no seaman will receive reliep unless ere enrolls in the maritime training service."
From San Francisco the Federation se
all West Coast Senators and Representatives, saying: integration of the trade union movement amongst maritime labor a policy is an exact contradiction of the New Deal policy toward organized bor.

## Emergency Crop and Feed Loans for 1940 Made Avail

able to Farmers in Stricken Areas, Governor Hill of FCA Announces
Governor F. F. Hill of the Farm Credit Administration announced Nov. 8 that emergency crop and feed loans for 1940 have been made immediately available in those sections of the country where farming conditions are seriousiy affected by drought or flood occurring this year. Under this plan emergency crop and feed loans in the affected areas are being made approximately two months in adyance of the usual launching of the emergency crop and feed loan program, which customarily begins shortly after the first of the year. The FCA announcement added:
Governor Hill pointed out that, as in the past, these loans will be made only to farmers whose cash requirements are small and who cannot obtain a loan from any other source, including production credit associations, banks, or other private concerns or individuals.
The money loaned will be limited, Governor Hill explained, to the farmer's necessary cash needs in preparing his land for cultivating his 1940 crops or in producing or purchasing feed for his livestock.
Borrowers who obtain loans for the production of cash crops are required to give as security a first lien on the crops financed or, in the case of loans for the production or purchase of feed for livestock, a first lien on the livestock to be fed.
Applications for loans will be received by field representatives of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section, assisted by local loan committees, in the various counties included in the loan program.

FCA Reports Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Co-
operatives Handled $\$ 2,000,000,000$ Worth of Business in 1938-1939 Season
With a substantial increase in volume of products handled, farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives handled over $\$ 2,000,000,000$ worth of business during the 1938-1939 marketing season, it wos reporled Nov. 9 by Tom G. Stitts, Chief of the Cooperativs Research and Service Division of th. Farm Credit Administration. "Although the dollar total was somewhat under that of a year ago, the diffarence is more than accounted for by a decline in farm products price levels of approximately $21 \%$ and $\iota$ drop in farm supply prices of $8 \%, " \mathrm{Mr}$. Stitts said.
Of the 10,700 active co-ops, 8,100 were engaged primarily in marketing, and 2,600 in the purch asiog of farm supplies, according to the Faim Credit Administration records. The marketing groups handled $\$ 1,765,000,000$ and the purchasing groups $\$ 335,000,000$ of the $\$ 2,100,000,000$ iotal. The previous year's total was $\$ 2,400,000,000$.

## Eastern Railroads Ask Extension of Present Fares

The Eastern railroads will petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to continue the low return passenger rates put in effect on June 30 last for nine months following their present expiration date on Jan. 24, 1940, F. E. Williamson, Chairman of the Eastern Railroad Presidents E. Williamson, Chairman of the Eas
Conference, announced on Nov. 16:
"It was not a unanimous vote," said Mr. Williamson. "It is known that traffic officials of the New York Central and the Baltimore \& Ohio favored a return to the 2 -cent coach rate for one-way or two-way travel, at which the rate stood until July 1, 1938, when it was raised to 2.5 cents a mile.
"The action taken results from a consensus," continued Mr. Williamson. "Certain roads did not support the action. The present rates were put in effect on June 30, last, but their effect was subject to distortion caused by World's Fair travel. It therefore is difficult to estimate accurately their effect on normal traffic."
Present tariffs provide a return rate for coach travel of $21 / 4$ cents up to
100 miles, the rate decreasing on a sliding 100 miles, the rate decreasing on a sliding scale until a minimum of 1.7 cents for 901 miles or
Pullman travel.
They apply throughout the East except in ${ }^{\text {Noew England, where the New }}$ They apply throughout the East except in New England, where the New
York, New Haven \& Hartford Railroad charges $21 / 4$ cents for return coach York, New Haven \& Hartford Railroad charges $21 / 4$ cents for return coach
trips regardless of distance traveled. The New Haven is to continue this trips regardless of distan

Tom M. Girdler Finds Recovery in Progress Prior to War-Discusses Republic Steel Corp.-NLRB Case in Address in Cleveland
The ending of the European war should not destroy the forces of recovery at work before the war started, Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of Republic Steel Corp., told members and guests of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce at a "steelmakers' dimner" held Nov. 14 in the Hotel Cleveland. The pre-war recovery, under way since last spring, he said,
"was based upon the accumulative requirements for many products and the growing confidence of private capital that the extreme left-wing schemes and designs of the New Deal were falling into popular disfavor." He drew attention to the danger, however, that the war may divert attention from the solution of the numerous domestic problems which remain to be solved.
Mr. Girdler also touched briefly upon the recent United States Circuit Court of Appeals decision in Republic's Labor Board case (referred to in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3058 ), pointing out that the amount of back pay which might have to be paid by the company, even if upon final appeal the Supreme Court upheld the Labor Board, would amount to only a fraction of the $\$ 7,500,000$ mentioned in this connection in recent newspaper comments.
Stressing that the war in Europe has not permanently solved any of our problems, he described the chief ones as:
Government spending of an excessive amount of income; large unemployment and the problem of relief; an excessive tax burden on enterprise; a one-sided Labor Relations Act; and "a state of mind which encourages the view that the country can have more by producing less." He pointed out that some progress had been made, however, in the last session of Congress toward solving some of these problems, mentioning tax law revisions and legislation "designed to stop the playing of politics with our system of relief." He emphasized as of particular importance the congressional committee for the investigation of the National Labor Relations Board, stating that the Wagner Act had done more to disturb industrial relations in the United States than any other legislation in the history of the country.
"In addition to the stirring up of labor strife," Mr. Girdler said, "the Labor Board hearings, and the litigation which often follows them, have served to develop in the public mind a great many misconceptions which are far removed from the actual facts,
"For instance, it was generally reported last week that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia, to which Republic had appealed its Labor Board case rising out of the 1937 strike, had sustained an order of the Labor Board directing the company to reemploy 5,000 men and to give them $\$ 7,500,000$ in back pay.
"The fact is that nowhere in the Labor Board's order were these figures used, nor were they used in the decision of the Court of Appeals. As a matter of fact, no specific figures were mentioned by either the Laber Board or the court.
"The Labor Board on Oct. 18, 1938, ordered the company upon application to reinstate strikers not on the payroll at that date even though it were necessary to discharge men employed since the strike and to pay back wages from the date of application to the date of reinstatement to any employee entitled to be reinstated but who was not returned to his job. Those for whom positions were not available were to be placed on a preferred list for future reemployment.
"Immediately following the strike in 1937 the company stated that it would reemploy strikers not guilty of violence as rapidly as steel operations permitted. This policy has been carried on ever since.
"Although 5,000 applications were received by the company from strikers following the Labor Board decision, many of them were from employees who had been already returned to work and many more employees who filed applications were returned to work immediately following the Board's order. Under the then current state of operations no jobs were available for some of the men who had filed applications. As business conditions improved, however, the men were put back to work in proper order. Relatively few men who filed applications and who that the $\$ 7,500,000$ back ware now out of work. It is apparent, therefore, that the $\$ 7,00,000$ bame fage papers, and which came fro
existed only in their minds.
"An appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals is being made to the Supreme Court of the United States. Should the decision of that to the Supreme Court of the United States. Should the decision of that
court be adverse to the company the amount of the back pay which the company would have to pay would be only a fraction of the amount carried in newspaper headlines."

## William F. Humphrey Warns Industry and Public Against War Stampede

The keynote of American industry in the present international situation should be one of careful calmness and a national slogan, for industry and public alike, should be "Do Not Stampede," according to William F. Humphrey, President of Tide Water Associated Oil Co.. Mr. Humphrey made this observation on Nov. 15 at the company's headquarters in New York, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute at Chicago this week.
"Everything possible should be done to avoid some of the pitfalls into which American industry fell when most of the world burst into war flames in 1914. History is but repeating itself, and our experience of that war should, if we let it, keep us from skyrocketing prices, building up huge inventories and creating other conditions which produced such disastrous after effects when hostilities ceased and our orgy of spending of war profits came to an end," said
Mr. Humphrey.

Roswell Magill Compares Federal Debt Now and in 1914-Former Under Secretary of Treasury Says Country Is in Far Worse Financial ConditionProposes Broader Income Tax Base
Roswell Magill, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury and Professor of Law at Columbia University, in an address at Chicago on Nov. 13 said that if the United States entered the European war this country would be in a precariously weak financial position compared with its condition at the beginning of the World War. Speaking before the Interstate Conference on Automotive Taxation, held in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Petroleum Institute, Dr. Magill said in 1914 the United States debt was low and the country's tax resources were almost un-
tapped, while today our debt is high, the Federal budget is unbalanced, and our taxes imposed on a basis which yielded more in 1938 than our greatest collections during the first World War. A Chicago dispatch of Nov. 13 to the New York "Herald Tribune" reported Dr. Magill's remarks as follows:
Dr. Magill warned that the entry of the United States into the present European war would find this country in a precariously weakened financial position compared with the Nation's position at the outset of the World War, and that the 1938 interest payments of $\$ 926,000,000$ in this debt exceeded total expenditures for 1915 and prior years.
Tax payments, according to Dr. Magill, are already higher today, with America still neutral, than at the peak of the World War, despite the fact that the national budget remains unbalanced. Federal expenditures, he said, are 13 times what they were 25 years ago, while State and local expenditures are four times as great. He said that national expenditures could be reduced to between $\$ 7,000,000,000$ and $\$ 7,500,000,000$, but declared that ${ }^{\circ}$ even this reduction would require a determined fight on the part of the taxpayers and would take two or three years.
It will necessitate, he said, "not only a burning interest by Congress and the Administration in fiscal sanity, but an ability on the part of our leaders-that has not been evident in political life for some time-to persuade people to accept sacrifices.'
Dr. Magill said also that the general sales tax is here to say, but he criticized the use of the gasoline tax to serve as a source of revenue for general State and local purposes. The gasoline tax, he contended, unlike
the income tax, is not a "particularly god mes the income tax, is not a "particularly good measure of ability to pay."

## President Hanes of American Bankers Association Terms Banker Opposition to Cure-Alls Constructive -Attacks Plan of Setting Up Government Banks for Making Loans to Small Business

Bankers do not-oppose economic cure-alls merely for the sake of opposing, delegates to the Bank Management Conference of the New England Council, at the Hotel Statler, Boston, were told on Nov. 10 by Robert M. Hanes, President of the American Bankers Association and President of the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. Mr. Hanes stated:
Heretofore the voices of bankers have been largely lost in the confusion and clamor of the times. They have not opposed schemes merely for the sake of opposing. Bankers have a responsibility to protect the funds committed to their care and to protect the general financial well-being of the people. When they oppose unsound measures they ar well-being a constructive service. The contribution the bankers of California made to public thinking about the "Ham and Eggz" plan and the contribution the bankers of Ohio made to public thinking about the Bigelow pension plan are examples of this constructive activity.
Speaking on "Today's Challenge in Banking," Mr. Hanes asserted that "in the war situation we find a tremendous challenge to bankers. To their custody the American people have entrusted the safekeeping of $\$ 65,000,000,000$ of deposits. The safe and profitable employment of these funds, even in normal times, would be a difficult task. But war now adds to the hazards and uncertainties of the undertaking," he said. Mr. Hanes continued:
Bankers have an inescapable responsibility to discourage all tendencies toward inflation and to use every effort to direct the use of credit into proper channels so that we may avoid the unfortunate reactions that followed in the wake of the first World War.
loans direct to small business and thereby socialize thent banks to make loans direct to small business and thereby socialize the American banking system constitutes a very real challenge to all bankers. Bankers do not
object to any legislation that enables object to any legislation that enables chartered banks to operate more
usefully if the rules of safety are not usefully if the rules of safety are not violated. In fact, they expect a larger measure of regulation than almost any other form of business
because of the vital public interest involved. But Government of banks is one thing and Government ownership and ornment regulation another. If free enterprise is to be maintained we must maintain quite and independent credit system. The mananting of credit must be motivae and independent credit system. The granting of credit must be motivated To set up Government banks under the pretext of making loan to exped. business would be simply the final step to socialize our toans to small Let us not be deceived by this clamor about the needs of the small Let us not be deceived by this clamor about the needs of the small
tusiness man. Behind this smoke screen there is the part of some to put the Government directly in a concerted effort on business and thus gain the foothold to displace chartered banking banking

## Marriner S. Eccles Sees Inflationary Danger in Foreign Sales for Gold

Speaking at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank on Nov. 9, Marrine S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, said that the further absorption of gold and silver by our banking system, on account of merchandise sales to belligerents, would enlarge the inflationary dangers, already existent in the tremendous volume of excess reserves, rather than having a beneficial influence on the domestic economy.
He cited figures of French and British cash resources arailable here, which he described as "at best estimates," placing combined dollar balances of the two at $\$ 1,250$,000,000 , readily salable securities at $\$ 1,500,000,000$, and less readily salable assets at $\$ 1,500,000,000$; their gold holdings he said, represented close to $\$ 6,000,000,000$ plus annual gold production of approximately $\$ 750,000,000$. He cited the difficulty of anticipating the length of the war or the extent of use of these resources in the American market, and added:
We should not delude ourselves, however, into supposing that whatever the volume of such expenditures may be in our markets, it would be just so much velvet for us. The fact is that our favorable trade balance during large quantities of foreign gold and silver at high prices in exchange for
our goods and services. We have been unwilling to exchange goods for goods. Fortunately, we have not extended foreign credits, as we did throughout the 'twenties, which, while they sustained our foreign trade, were largely uncollectible. Looking to the future, my personal viewspeaking unofficially-is that our country would be far better off if, so far as possible, foreign purchases were to be paid for out of the sale of their goocis in this country and out of the proceeds of the liquidation in this country of American securities held by foreigners rather than through further acquisitions of foreign gold and silver for which we have no present or prospective use, because they would only increase the present unprecedented volume of unused excess reserves and deposits of the banking system. Even the present volume of excess reserves, if used as a basis for credit expansion, would create a dangerous inflationary situation entirely beyond the present powers of the Federal Reserve to control. We do not need a further increase of our supply of bank deposits or currency. What we d
existing money supply.
At the present time investment funds are accumulating in the hands of At the present time investment funds are accumulating in the hands of profitable and corporate savers much faster than outlets develop for the profitable employment of the is an intensified competition for the existing supply of investments-a that, notwithstanding the great increase in the public debt during the past decade, the demand greatly exceeds the supply.
Foreign war will not correct this situation, but is likely to make it Fores. The remedy must be found at home. It would is most make it if the anticipation of profits from a so-called war boom were to obscure this and other unbalanced relationships in the domestic picture.
All indications point to the continued piling up of excess reserves, and the longer war is continued and foreign governments obtain dollar exchange through the process of sending us gold, the greater the excess will become. If the effects of this were merely to add to bank deposits, which for a considerable period now have been greater than ever before in our history, it would be serious enough, but gold and silver acquisitions also add to excess reserves which bank deposits.
and
A previous reference to Mr. Eccles's speech appeared in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3060 .

## Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hanes Asserts Tax Proposals of Reserve Board Chairman Eccles Are Not Supported by Other Government Bodies

Marriner S. Eccles' views on taxes, expressed in an address in St. Louis on Nov. 9 do not coincide with those of the Administration, Congress, or the Treasury according to Acting Secretary of the Treasury John W. Hanes. Mr. Hanes made this assertion at a press conference Nov. 16 which was reported, in part, in Associated Press Washington advices of Nov. 16, as follows:
It was the first break between the agencies since the Treasury was reported to have protested Federal Reserve bond market operations in Septemovercoming depression. Secretary Morgenthau has silently opposed spending except for relief.
Mr. Eccles told a group of St. Louis bankers Friday night that taxes on small incomes should be increased by cutting exemptions and raising rates in the $\$ 5,000$-to- $\$ 50,000$ brackets, taxes on corporations increased by boosting the flat rate on normal profits and restoring a modified undistributed profits levy, consumer taxes reduced by repealing Federal excise and State sales taxes, and social security taxes adjusted to the level of benefit payments. He offered the plan as a substitute for proposals from some Congressmen for cutting relief.
Mr. Hanes, as acting Secretary, replied today:
"I don't think he (Eiccles) spe ke for the Administration. I doubt seriously if he spoke for Congress. I am certain he didn't speak for the Treasury."
Ths Administration, Mr. Hanes continued, had no fixed tax plan yet. It was waiting to sift thousands of suggestions asked this summer from business men, and also was waiting to get a better idea of how recent business improvement might increase the Federal revenue without changing tax rates. The business outlook, he asserted, was "optimistic." He said he looked moderate seasonal decline after the peak of Christmas there might be a moderate seasonal decline after the peak of Christmas shopping. Better percentages of profits or income. Perhaps the additional revenues, he hinted, would be enough to obviate any need for higher taxes.
The tax recommendations of Mr. Eccles were reported in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3060.

## R. M. Hanes Calls Dual Banking System Part of System of Checks and Balances-President of American Bankers Association Stresses Importance of Plan

 Before Massachusetts Savings Banks Officers ClubThe importance of the dual system of State and chartered banks as part of the American system of checks and balances was stressed at the dinner of the Massachusetts Savings Banks Officers Club at the Chamber of Commerce, Boston, on Nov. 9 by Robert M. Hanes, President of the American Bankers Association, who addressed the members of the club on "The Strength of State Banking Systems." Mr. Hanes, who is also President of the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., cited the mutual savings banks as "grand examples of States" rights as applied to banking, retaining to their communities, as they do, local control over local thrift funds free from interference from centralized control." Mr. Hanes added :
Yours is the only large group of banks that has remained responsible only to the States which have chartered them. Indeed, you have given all of us an excellent example of the sufficiency of self-regulation within framework of existing local statutes
Asserting that "the genius of American banking has been the dual system of banks, consisting of locally owned community banks chartered by Federal and State governments, Mr. Hanes said "these two systems have operated in the traditional American way as checks and balances on each other." He further declared:

From the outset, enterprise, or free enterprise as we like to call it, depend upon and still depends upon a free or independent banking system operated by experienced, qualified men who know the credit needs of their communities and how best to meet them. The banking system lies at the heart of the question of free enterprise versus planned economy, local rights versus centralized control. Without free enterprise there are no local rights. And you can't have free enterprise without an independent credit system.

I venture to assert that independent banking or credit would not long survive the extermination of the dual credit system. Eliminate the Statechartered banks and the political powers of the Central Government and monsho powers of distant rinancia institutions would soon be un institution awn the authority of the States over their own credit institution, and are within their o the domination of the central authority.

A great many criticisms have been leveled at the dual system of bank ing. Foreigners accustomed to a high degree of political control and monopolistic credit control scoff at it. Some of our own Government credit control
But such an obstacle it is designed to be. However, while the dual system of banking operates as a system of checks and balances it has also achieved a remarkable degree of practical coordination. It is to the great credit of the State banking supervisors that they have entered into arrangepelicy and practice and the chartering of new institutions. This has mary it possible, in a broad sense, for both State and National banks to operate under similar conditions and to prevent the over-chartering of banks without at the same time prejudicing the autonomy of the States.
Thus we have the ideal setup for this country's vast economy and diversified interests-a dual system of banks serving its diversified needs under cooperative supervision while maintaining the American tradition of a proper balance of power.

## United States Tax Burden One of the Highest, Says

 Survey by the Conference Board-Advantages Over Other Great Powers in Taxation Now LostOnly a decade ago the United States was the most lightly taxed of the great nations, but the virtual doubling of its tax burden since 1928 has pushed this country near the top in this respect, according to a survey of comparative tax burdens and public debts made public Nov. 10 by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board, Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board,
New York. An announcement bearing on the survey says that in 1928 only $12.3 \%$ of the United States national in come was collected as taxes, while the ratios in other countries were $14 \%$ for Canada, $22.8 \%$ for Great Britain, $\mathbf{1 9 . 1} \%$ for Germany, $27.3 \%$ for France, and about $18 \%$ for Italy.. By 1938, however, the United States had lost this advantage, for the ratio of tax collections to national in come had risen to $22.4 \%$. The ratios of the other nations in that year were as folows: Canada, $20.7 \%$; Great Britain, $21.7 \%$; Germany, $26.2 \%$; France, $23.3 \%$; and Italy, about $21.5 \%$
The survey summarizes these changes by saying:
War, depression, armaments and increased social services during the past 25 years have raised the costs of government in nearly all the principal countries to the highest levels in their history. Their tax burdens, as measured by per capita collections, are from two to eight times as large as they were before the World War. Their per capita public debts have risen to about the same ratios. The proportions of their national incomes collected as taxes are from one and one-half to three times the pre-war levels. As these burdens have increased, their reserve of tax-paying power have declined.
The higher ratios of tax collections to national income reflect the increased role of government in the several national economies. They also suggest that the reserve of tax-paying power possessed by the principal nations is

The study also points out that in respect to per capita public debt the United States has also lost its favorable position among the nations. In 1913 the per capita obligations of all governments in this country amounted to $\$ 59.28$, the lowest figure by a considerable margin among those of the countries studied. By 1938 the per capita had increased to $\$ 432,65$, a gain of $630 \%$, and had passed those of Germany, France and Italy. The United States per capita public debt remained, however, far below those of Canada and Great Britain.
The per capita debt burdens of the six countries in 1938 , as compared with those of 1913 or $1913-14$, in roughly comparable dollar values, are shown in the following table:

| Counity | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1913 or } \\ & 1913-14 \end{aligned}$ | 1938 | Country | $\begin{aligned} & 1913 \text { or } \\ & 1913-14 \end{aligned}$ | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United St | \$59.28 | \$432.65 | German | \$74.74 | \$192.00 |
| Canada. | 142.02 | 602.70 | France. | 191.76 | 414.17 |
| United Kingdom_ | 136.41 | 1,014.59 | Italv.-. | 93.61 | 178.50 |

Mary Dillon Says Country Is in Tax Depression-Urges Revision of Tax System
Endorsing the principle that government should live within its income, Mary E. Dillon, President of. Brooklyn Borough Gas Co., speaking over the radio Nov. 15, in the "What Helps Business Helps You Campaign," declared: "Our country today is in a tax depression." Miss Dillon said
Every governmental entity we have taxes us-Federal, State and munici-pal-and is taxing us more heavily than ever before in history. Our Government must do what any business or any family should do when heavily in debt. With an alarming national debt, we must expect to go
without things we cannot pay for except by taxing all the people beyond without thing
their means.
I am not so thoughtless as to think that the revision of taxes is a cure all, but to ignore one evil which can be removed, simply because it is all, but to ignore one evil which can be removed, simply because it is
not the only evil present, is no more intelligent than to destroy our not the only evil present, is no more intelligent than
economic structure because it, too, has had some defects.

Charles R. Hook Explains Aversion of Business to War-
Believes Business Recovery Would Continue Without War Orders
The economic collapse and attendant human suffering which followed the World War has taught American business men "to set the weight of their influence against another war," Charles R. Hook, Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, and President of the American Rolling Mill Co., said in an Armistice Day address at Middletown, Ohio, Nov. 11.
Associated Press dispatches of Nov. 11, from Middletown, said in part:
Mr . Hook listed four products of war:
Casualties, the dead and the maimed.
Immediate industrial loss in erecting factories and equipment for which there is no use after hostilities end.
Long-term economic upset.
Invasion of private rights, necessary in wartime, but difficult to end afterward.
"Business men are not machines," he said. "They have human emotions and reactions just as any one else. They hate and despise war just as much as a vowed pacifists do. Like other humans they are fathers, brothers or
uncles of men who will have to fight eventually if war comes." uncles of men who will have to fight eventually if war comes."
Toring the World War, and declared that from 1919 to 1921 the country's during the World War, and declared that from 1919 to 1921 the country's
chemical output dropped from more than $\$ 6,000,000,000$ a year to less than $\$ 4,600,000,000$, putting more than 3,500 chemical manufacturers out of business.
"Closer to home," he said, "22 years ago we had to build for war purposes a powdered fuel plant. Before it was finished the armistice was signed and it was never operated. The building's out there now, unused, and the shrapnel plant is completely gone. This capital investment was completely wiped out."
Mr. Hook pointed to the depression as part of the third point.
of the fourth point, he said:
"Representative democracy is threatened by war and I feel that there is serious danger of losing it if we were forced into a conflict. Lose representative democracy and you lose private enterprise. I say, stay out of war and support private enterprise, which has given America the highest standard of living in the world."
Mr. Hook said that he believed the present business improvement would continue whether the country obtained war orders or not.
"There is much misunderstanding with respect to the volume of business since England and France declared war," he said.
"Industrial production had been climbing steadily since May 1, at which time private and corporate investors' confidence began to build up, and war or no war we would have had an excellent volume of business the balance of this year. Congressional action in several important particulars during the spring gave grounds for this optimism as to future business prospects. very small part of the total industrial production during this period.
"And as for the war itself. we want to stay out of it, we can stay out of it,
and we will stay out of it."

Industrialization of Canada to Be Greatly Increased if European War Continues, According to Study by the Conference Board-Effects of War on Canadian-American Business Analyzed
Canada's already rapid industrialization will be greatly speeded up if the war continues, with far-reaching effects on the Dominion's economic structure and on CanadianAmerican business relations, according to a study of the "Economic Position and Development of Canada" recently published by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board. Continuing, the Board's summary of the study said, in part:

Any important change in Canada's economy is of immediate interest to American business because Canada is the second largest buyer of United States products. Last year she obtained $63 \%$ of her imports from us, and during the World War took over $82 \%$. On the other hand, the United States is Canada's chief export market, having taken about $40 \%$ of all Canadian exports in recent years.
In 1937 the volume of manufacturing production had risen $62 \%$ above the 1917 average. The rapid expansion of Canadian manufacturing which began during the World War and the spectacular growth of mining in recent years mark an important change in the structure of the Dominion's economy, according to the Conference Board survey. Together, these developments have greatly decreased Canada's dependence upon agriculture and have brought about a substantial increase in her financial resources, although she still suffers from the large national debt incurred during the World War and the depression years.
Inecme from mining and mineral processing industries reached a new high level in 1937 and was $\$ 250,000,000$ greater than in 1921, the first year for which this information is available. This is practically equal to the drop in agricultural income of $\$ 245,000,000$. Income from agriculture has accounted for only a little over $15 \%$ of total national income in recent years as compared with over $20 \%$ in the early twenties. Mean-
while, income from mining has risen from $3 \%$ of the total in 1921 to while, income from mining has risen from $3 \%$ of the total in 1921 to more than $8 \%$ in 1937.
Capital from the United States has played an important part in the
development of Canadian industry, totaling $\$ 3,932,400,000$ at the end of development of Canadian industry, totaling $\$ 3,932,400,000$ at the end of
1937 or $58 \%$ of all non-Cunadian investments. Canadian investors have 1937, or $58 \%$ of all non-Canadian investments. Canadian investors have reciprocated by placing most of their foreign investments in the United
States. In 1937 their stake in the United States was $\$ 1,098,000,000$ as States. In 1937 their stake in the United States was $\$ 1,098,000,000$ as
against only $\$ 41,000,000$ invested in the United Kingdom.
The probable effects of war on the Canadian economy, in view of the trends in recent years and of the developments of the first six weeks of the conflict, are outlined in the Conference Board report as follows:
That the war, if it is prolonged, will stimulate Canadian business is taken for granted. But it is the probable long-term effects on the eco-
nomic structure which are of greater importance One nomic structure which are of greater importance. One thing appears rea-
sonably clear and this is that industrialization will be accelerated. In the sonably clear and this is that industrialization will be accelerated. In the
first place, the Dominion's geographical position is a valuable asset and first place, the Dominion's geographical position is a valuable asset and
plants could be built which would be virtually immune from attack by
enemy bombers. Second, Canada is well supplied with many raw materials enemy bombers. Second, Canada is well supplied with many raw materials
and can get many others required by rail from the United States. Third, and can get many others required by rail from the United States. Third,
the growth in industry since the last war has increased her supply of the growth in industry since the last war has
skilled labor and her supply of capable managers.
skilled labor and her supply of capable managers.
Indications are, therefore, that any protracted war, which undoubtedly would result in the destruction of many plants in Great Britain, would would result in the destruction of many plants in Great Britain, would
greatly stimulate the expansion of manufacturing in Canada. If that greatly stimulate the expansion of manufacturing in Canada. If that.
occurs, when peace returns Canada will be in a position to supply more occurs, when peace returns Canada will be in a position to supply more
of her domestic requirements of finished goods than in the past and may of her domestic requirements of innished goods than in the past and may
well be a much keener competitor for export markets. The United States may thus find its Canadian market for some finished products considerably reduced; demand for certain industrial raw materials, on the other hand, would probably increase. At the same time, Canadian finished products may compete more actively with those of the United States in other markets.

## Satisfactory Holiday Trade Forecast by H. H. Heimann

Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, finds the outlook for business in 1940 obscured by the uncertainties connected with the European war, but believes American business can look ahead to a satisfactory holiday trade. The immediate future for world affairs does not warrant optimism, he declared in his monthly business review issued Nov. 14. Assuming continuation of the war, American business should be better in 1940 than in 1939, but, he observed, "if we must look forward to a long war, then indeed the world's outlook is pessimistic." He noted that opinions conflict as to the probable length of the war, but a factor operating for peace, he said, is the awareness of the leaders of the different participating nations that the war will put to a severe test their forms of government. Continuing, he said:
Assuming an early peace, however, we must be conscious of the fact that in the transition from a war-time to a peace-time era tremendous problems arise. Europe, for instance, has relieved its unemployment by war and war preparations. European unemployment would almost certainly follow any disarmament program.
The European situation has also helped muster out some of the unemployed in this country. Peace abroad, therefore, would once again accentuate our domestic problems which are fundamentally as unsolved today as they were before the European conflict arose.

This transitional period must be experienced at some time. For Europe it will be extremely crucial. For the entire world it will mean adaptation to new post-war conditions which in kind and degree can hardly be more fovorable than those that followed the previous war. The unsolved heritage of that conflict will, if anything, heighten the residue of maladjustments arising from the current entanglements. Business planning must take these possibilities into account even in an analysis of strictly domestic
operations in 1940 and the years to follow.

Regarding the immediate outlook for business he said: The past 60 days have witnessed some measure of uneconomic buying. The inventory situation is not so tompensatory recession can be expected. us believe; neither is it quite so comfortable as could be desired have us believe; neither is it quite so comfortable as could be desired. The
speculative and emergency inventory buying has forced certain production speculative and emergency inventory buying has forced certain production
schedules beyond consumptive needs. However, outside of a number of individual businesses, such an unhealthy situation is not widespread in most fields.
Therefore, it is expected that while there may be a slight pause in activity or recession in certain prices, the general trend will be upward. losses on inventory at this period could well have its benefits. Certainly it could help discourage any wild buying if war and domestic demands should cause a more than normal expansion basis of business.

United States Chamber of Commerce Presents 40-Point Program of Tax Reform-Stresses Need for Controlling Expenditures-Professor F. P. Fairchild Asks Broad Tax Revision-Coal Industry Favors Changes in Payroll Taxes-Proposals in Response to Treasury's Request for Suggestions
The Federal Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Nov. 11 made public a 40 point program of suggested tax revision, formulated at the request of the Treasury Department. This program, it was said, represented the composite views of all branches of business. Spokesmen for the Chamber, in conference with Treasury officials, said that a rounded fiscal program should include some means of controlling expenditures to keep them within the yield of a permanent taxation system, pointing out that no program could be devised to raise revenue to the present level of expenditures. Deferring of congressional consideration of taxation revision was mentioned in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3055. In summarizing the plan put forward by the Chamber of Commerce the Washington "Post" of Nov. 12 said:
Stressing removal of tax deterrents to private enterprise and employment, the Chamber's recommendations for "a reasonably permanent, long. range tax system" were filed with the Treasury by its Federal Finance Committee.
The two-score tax changes, put forward by Ellsworth C. Alvord, former Treasury tax adviser who heads the Chamber committee, proposed reduction of individual surtax rates to a $40 \%$ maximum, reduction of the corporate income tax rate by progressive stages to $15 \%$, and simplification of the capital gains and loss provision.
The plan was being studied by the Treasury, along with recommendations of a wide cross-section of public groups, as Under-Secretary of the Treasury John W. Hanes continued his canvass of suggested tax changes in collaboration with the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue. A preliminary outline of proposals received from all groups was presented by Mr. Hanes to the House Ways and Means subcommittee last
Tuesday, but the subcommittee recessed without action.

House leaders made clear a decision on whether to launch a 1940 tax bill must await submission of budget estimates. No bill may be offered if a continuing business upswing gives promise of increased Treasury revenues.

The Chamber of Commerce recommendations urged enactment of tax legislation in any event, contending that "the current recovery pace would be accelerated by further rational changes in the Federal tax structure." upturn in business and employment which began soon after adoption of that Act."

At the same time the Chamber committee contended that a rounded fiscal program should inevitably include some means of controlling expen-, ditures "to keep them within the yield of a permanent tax system." Chamber spokesmen told the Treasury that "no enciuring revenue program that we or the Treasury could propose would raise the $\$ 9,500,000,000$ required for the current fiscal year."

Scaling down of individual surtaxes to a $40 \%$ maximum, Mr. Alvord argued, would bring the yield from individual surtaxes to a "point of maximum revenue and encouragement to investment." He placed simplimaximum revenue und encourarement to investment." He placed simplilist, urging that the holding period be shortened and the rate on capital list, urging that the holding period be shortened and he ration by $95 \%$ stock ownership be restored the right to file consolidated returns,
Other tax changes recommended by the Chamber committee included: Provision for more liberal treatment of earned income.
Extension of the present two-year carryover of net operating losses to a longer period.
Hepeal of the capital stock and excess profits taxes as soon ăs revenue conditions permit, with an annual declaration of stock values permitted meanwhile.

Elimination of "double taxation" of dividends, by exempting dividends received by individuals from the normal tax, and exempting intercorporate dividends from the corporate income tax.

Reduction of the present "excessively high" estate taxes; increase in the exemption allowed for estate tax purposes, and arrangements whereby States may receive a larger proportion of death dues,
Redratting of provisions relating to depreciation, to allow the taxpayer full credit for depreciation.
Provisions whereby a person during his lifetime could definitely set aside an adequate portion of estate earmarked for estate tax purposes, such portions to be free from the estate tax.

A method "whereby the intent of Congress to make gifts for charitable purposes free from estate taxes would be more effectively carried into operation."

The Chamber committee called increased business activity "the only dependable, permanent source of increased revenue," and said "our tax policies, together with all other governmental policies, should be directed toward this objective."
The guiding tax principles, it said, should be encouragement of maximum business activity and enlarged revenues, removal of tax deterrents, stability and certainty in the revenue system, and ease and simplicity of administration.
The Chamber statement said existence of a foreign war "is not sufficient reason for proceeuing to destroy our long-range peace-time economy. We have not yet achieved normal domestic prosperity. There are still millions of unemployed. We are still inuring huge deficits for relief. Farm income is still less than $80 \%$ of its $1910-14$ parity. Business has yet to recoup losses spread over 10 years of depression."
In addition, the Chamber asked that the Ways and Means Committee recommend "that early consideration be given to possible reduction in the level of expenditures, in the interest of fiscal stability," stressing that tax laws of themselves will not materially increase revenues except by contributing to a higher national income
At a hearing before Under-Secretary of the Treasury Hanes on Nov. 6, on the study of the tax problem, Fred P. Fairchild, Professor of Economics at Yale University, submitted on behalf of the Connecticut Bankers Association nearly a dozen recommendations for revision of the Federal tax structure, according to Washington advices, Nov. 6, to the New York "Times." Professor Fairchild's recommendations included the following:
No increases in Federal taxes or rates so long as the budget is out of balance, because such increases would be unproductive, further retard business activity and wholly fail to bring a balanced budget.
Simplification of the tax structure to lift the burden on business of preparing returns, considering tax policies, conferring with tax officials and spending time in courts.
Gradual abandonment of inclusion of capital gains and losses in taxable income either of corporations or individuals.
Restoration of the right of affiliated corporations to make consolidated eturns.
Still more liberal carryover of business losses than given in the Revenue et of 1939.
Repeal of the capital stock and excess profits taxes, not immediately, but at such later date as the revenue can be spared without making up the loss by raising some other rate, such as that on corpor
A more liberal earned income credit for individuals.
Abandonment of the taxation of a corporation on any part of the income received in the form of dividends from other taxable corporations.
Adoption of a more stable tax system under which the varying need of the Government for revenue would be met by lowering or raising rates instead of by revamping the system.
Abandonment, as a general rule, of the policy of using taxation for the accomplishment of social purposes or to carry out various programs or the control of production or marketing.
Adoption of a fair, impartial and friendly attitude by public officers
who administer the tax laws.
Recommendations for tax revision also were submitted to the Treasury Department, Nov. 13, on behalf of the bituminous coal industry, by John D. Battle, Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association. His proposals included lower payroll taxes under the social security program, operation of the old age retirement fund on a pay-as-you-go basis; repeal of future increases in the rate; reductions in State payroll taxes for unemployment compensation; retention of the provision for optional percentage depletion allowances, and repeal of the tonnage tax imposed by the Guffey Coal Act.

## State Trade Walls Found to Hamper Normal Recovery, According to Study Issued by Public Affairs

 CommitteeLaws restricting trade between the States have much the same effect as tariffs in curtailing living standards and retarding recovery, according to a study published Nov. 11 by the Public Affairs Committee, New York City. The pamphlet was written by F. Eugene Melder, Assistant Professor of Economics at Clark University, an authority on interstate trade barriers. Regarding the study, an announcement said:
Although the Constitution prohibits States from levying tariffs against each other's goods, individual states have imposed many restrictions on trade which are as effective as duties on imports from foreign countries.

Among the barriers listed are laws forcing State governments to buy home products and employ home labor; quarantine laws which have no relation products; conflicting State laws on trucks which discourage interstate trucking; special taxes on chain stores and other outside agencies; "excise taxes" on out-of-State margarine; and numerous special restrictions on out-of-State liquor.
Consumers are seen as the chief victims of such legislation since in every case prices are boosted or maintained at uneconomically high levels. These trade barriers also "hurt many more home producers than they help," it is pointed out, "because of the reprisals and retaliations which so often follow in the wake of such practices.

The author concludes by stating:
Unquestionably the primary responsibility for removing trade barriers rests with the States. If they can overcome local vested interests sufficiently, they can pursue two lines of action. . The first of these is the many subjects. There is no valid reason why uniform legislation should not be extended into the trade barrier field. The second possibility is the use of "compacts" to regule activities which concern two or more States, or to settle problems which involve the States of a region. Such agreements must cover constitutional purposes, and are subject to the approval of Congress. . . . If the States muff their chance by refusing to act, ultimately the Federal Government will be forced to act in the interest of national welfare and at the cost of States' "rights." A Government or agency of government which is blind to public need will be replaced by some authority capable of doing its job when the matter becomes vital to the public welfare. Probably the States will learn this lesson before it is too late. If not, we can expect a further and drastic change in our Federal system with increased centralization of power in Washington.
"State Trade Walls" is the 37th of a series of factual, popular, 10 -cent pamphlets published by the Public Affiars Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. This is the November issue in the monthly series.

## Economically Unified Europe After War Urged by Thomas Lamont at Political Science MeetingArthur Ballantine Sees Danger in Federal Fiscal Policies

"The Effect of the War on America's Idle Men and Idle Money" was the subject of discussion at the 59th annual one-day meeting of the Academy of Political Science, held Nov. 15 at the Astor Hotel in New York City. At the dinner which concluded the meeting, Thomas W. Lamont, partner in J. P. Morgan \& Co. and trustee of the Academy, who presided at the dinner meeting, declared the United States should keep out of the war but should "make a great and valuable contribution to the peace." He said that the often discussed notion of an economic United States of Europe deserved support, and that cooperation between such a free trade area and this country should prove of great value. "The best bulwark against war" for the United States, he asserted, would be an "adequate and vigorous" national defense and the "restoration and strengthening" of its own economy.
Arthur A. Ballantine, Under-Secretary of the Treasury during President Hoover's administration, sharply criticized the deficit spending and debt policies of the New Deal. "A vast public debt," he said, "would be a millstone about the neck of the Government in another great emergency, such as a foreign war. Such an emergency we confidently believe we shall not have to meet, but our present financial unpreparedness, because of the debt and our already high level of expenditure and taxation, is all too obvious."
George O. May, senior partner of the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse \& Co., told the meeting that purchases by the belligerents in this country, consisting mainly, he thought, of airplanes and motors, would not result in a thought, of airplanes and motors, would not result in a boom but would have a stimulating chara.
that resulting from Government spending.
Other speakers at the meeting included Lionel D. Edie, economist, and Professor Robert Warren of Princeton University, who found the present war being conducted on a less inflationary basis than the last one.
The New York "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 16, reporting on Mr. Lamont's address, said:
"What is the attitude of American business men toward war and peace?" asked Mr. Lamont at the outset of his remarks, which followed speeches by Miss Dorothy Thompson, special writer of the New York "Herald Tribune," and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, newspaper columnist. "Although I have no mandate to speak for them," he went on, "I venture it is this:
"First, to avoid armed conflict. Second, to encourage, rather than to obstruct, the efforts of the democracies to purchase here supplies vitally needed for their defense. Third, to make our country's economic and financial strength impregnable, so that finally America may be in a position to render sound and wise co-operation toward an enduring peace."
Mr. Lamont remarked that a few years ago there was a "loud outcry, largely political," that American business men favored war because it meant profits. "There was never a charge more unfounded," he said.
"There is nothing that business men the world over fear and detest quite so much as war."
"The individuals and groups," he said, "that have in recent years promoted this false legend, now clearly on the wane, seem to believe that business men think as a class and put their material interests above all else. They do not. They are human beings first of all, members of the general community.
"Today 95 per cent of our people, including business men, want to see the type of life and liberty that Britain and France are fighting for preserved from destruction. And at the same time 95 per cent of our people want to avoid the war itself. Adequate and vigorous defense for our these are the measures that will prove the best bulwark against war; the most helpful starting point for contributions to the peace. For business men know that without economic peace in the world there can never come a stable political peace."

Mr. Lamont then gave a "business man's rough sketch of the economic sequences in Continental Europe for twenty years past" to demonstrate this last thesis, that economic peace is the only road to political peace.

As one of the consequences of this country's rejection of the League of Nations and dropping the Tripartite Treaty against future German aggression, he said, there was a 13 -year economic war over German reparations, which had its inal phase in the inancial breakdown of central Europe in and burm which followed in the wake of political nationalism
"What for the future?" he then asked. "First, as to the war itself, the Allies must win. It is inconceivable that any man or nation should be able to compel the British and the French people to live in subjection to them and to adopt their mode of life. Mr. Lamont said he did not believe that England was decadent. English and French slowness in preparedness, and "pernaps almot maive force and sympathy in neutral nations
"What American business men and statesmen must realize," he said, reverting to his central theme, "what the whole American community must understand, is that there can be no world economic stability without continuing American co-operation to help bring it about and sustain it. because of Americas vast importance as a times parder to make the and politicaly, and for that America's role is clearly not to enter the war but to make a great and valuable contribution to not to enter
the peace?
He then went on to discuss the proposed economic United States of Europe and its vast "stabilizing effects," particularly in co-operation with the second great "free trade area," the United States.

The task of American economic co-operation to the end of an enduring peace cannot be confined to our government authorities alone," Mr. Lamont intelligent support of the leaders of business and labor. They must put aside their ancient prejudices, must consent to reduce tariffs and must make their thoughtful and determined contribution.'
"May it not be possible at the peace," Mr. Lamont asked finally, "that with the European peoples having the catastrophic failures of the last 20 years before their very eyes and willing as never before to place upon their sovereignties restrictions designed for a common good, the ulimat forward even of this war will, despite the appar
in the evolution of Western civilization?"

The New York "Times" of Nov. 16, reporting on the proceedings at the morning and afternoon sessions of the Academy, said in part:

Mr. Ballantine argued that continued deficit financing by the Government "still carries danger to employment through threat of ultimate financial disorganization." Recalling that deficit spending in the last nine years had increased the Federal debt to $\$ 41,000,000,000$, more than two and one-half times that of 1930, he said the important point was not the deb $\ddagger$ itself but the trend, with no prospect that revenues would catch up with expenditures except through a very arge expansion of the national income. Federal revenues had been pushed up to $\$ 5,500,000,000$ without closing the gap, he went on, and although the recent rise in business activity should mean an improved Treasury showing, "the net effect on the budget remains problematical."
"A vast public debt," he continued, "would be a millstone about the neck of the Government in another great emergency, such as a foreign war. Such an emergency we confidently believe we shall not have to meet, but our present financial unpreparedness, because of the debt and our already high level of expenditure and taxation, is all too obvious.
"Moreover, a swollen and steadily growing government debt carries in ttself the threat of creating a serious emergency. Government eredit is unimpaired under the conditions of today. Yet, if the idea should ever take root that the debt is too great or unmanageable, we would have to face the possibility of a flight from the currency such as worked disaster in Germany and prepared the way for the Hitler regime. Suggestions that the government might prevent any such panic by taking over the banks, prohibiting exports of capital and the like, are no answer. Such drastic expedients would only accentuate the trouble.
The second point which I wish to suggest here is that, apart from its threat of potential financial disaster, continued deficit financing makes gainst the building up of a maximum of private employment. Use of the drug of expenditure tends to prevent or postpone the use of the steps needed to restore economic health.
"Unless the Government is to take over and operate industry-which is another proposition altogether-it is clear that the largest hope for employment rests with private enterprise, where the bulk of employment still
is today. Indeed, the support of the Government itself in is today. Indeed, the support of the Government itself, in all its humanitarian activities, rests upon production of industry. What the Government Mr Ballantine pay its own bils is ingificant.
Mr. Ballantine said he was not asking for a return to laissez faire, but merely that the Government should confine itself mainly to governing, with pclicies "directed to the upbuilding of industry capable of standing on its "wn feet and supporting our people and the Government."
No one," he added, "can really demonstrate that in the United States the system of private enterprise has lost its vitality or is incapable of large
expansion. Given opportunity, its resourcefulness and forward urge are expansion. Given opportunity, its resourcefulness and forward urge are
still our best hope. Substitution of government activity and legislative and administrative decisions is far more likely to mean stagnation and lessen production.

Mr. May said that experience here and in England had proved that our maximum surtax rates had passed the point of highest productivity in times of peace. Therefore, he held, efforts should be made to increase the national income by a revival of private industry, as Government spending had failed to achieve this result to the extent required.

Welcoming the tax relief provisions in the 1939 Revenue Act, Mr. May said they might bring about a substantial increase in national income and the yield from taxation, through a growth in business confidence, coupled with war sales, if the Government and business both continue to show restraint.
In this war, Mr. Edie said, the belligerents would tend to rely less on borrowing and more on taxation, with a less rapid increase in money in circulation. The effect of war orders on American economy, he added, would be less inflationary because of the cash-and-carry law.

If the United States is drawn into the war, he predicted, strict price regulation by the Government would be enforced immediately. He said this would be so all-embracing as virtually to equal the price controls of the totalitarian states.

Prof. Warren said that the economic effects of inflation in the last World War were so unhappy that the methods employed so far in this war are diametrically different. "While theoretically preferable to infla tion in many respects," he added, "their capacity to sustain an extended effort remains to be tested.
"Since most of the contemporary measures of war finance affect the price system, it is in that area that the economic effects of contemporary war finance are to be sought. It seems likely that in the aggregate they will give additional impulse to the already strong tendency toward autarchy. Since the wage system is intimately associated with the price system, it may be expected that the tendency of labor among the bellizerents to become 'unfree, already marked since the beginning of the war, will be extended under a protraction of the war effort.

## Assemblyman Quinn Tells Nassau County Group He Hopes to Place Summer Saturday Bank Holidays

 in Category with Other HolidaysAssemblyman Peter A. Quinn of the Bronx, author of the act which permitted banks in this State to close on Saturdays during July and August, addressed the Fall Meeting of the Nassau County Clearing House Association at the Garden City Hotel Nov. 17.
In explaining the present law and discussing the possibilities of its extension to include all the Saturdays of the year, Mr. Quinn said:

Reassured by the gains that have been made in this field of legislation and heartened by the ever growing sentiment which has developed in its: favor I propose at the next session of the legislature to restore the present law to the original form in which I introduced it so as to put the summer Saturdays in precisely the same category as any other of our holidays This will eliminate every objection which has been raised thus far against the operations of the present law. The question of how much further this legislation shall go is one which I believe should be left entirely in the hands of the banking profession and the public whose convenience it serves. I am reliably informed that present incomplete reports on the banking sentiment in this State should be ample warrant when the legislature next convenes Should introduction of a bill making Saturdays all year round holidays. should such a bill be introduced that its enactment into law would depend Wholly on the ability and willingness of the banks themselves to demonMr . Quinn singled out the New York responsive opinion in its favor. Mr. Quinn singled out the New York State Banking Association as "an agency deserving of special mention in the long list of those which helped make summer Saturdays serene for the banking profession.
Mr. Quinn predicted that the five-day week for all business was a rapidly approaching reaity and why shouldn't we as practical minded persons not only accept the five-day week, but welcome it?" he said.

## National Security Traders Association Announces Formation of Municipal and Public Relations Committees

The National Security Traders Association has completed formation of two committees for the 1940 term, the Municipal Committee and the Public Relations Committee, according to an announcement by Edward D. Jones of Edward D. Jones \& Co., St. Louis, President of the Association. These committees, Mr. Jones said, will act for the betterment and welfare of the 2,300 members of the Association, largest organization of securities traders in the country whose members are associated with both exchange and over-the-counter firms who trade in upwards of 100,000 unlisted securities. The who trade in upwards of
announcement continued:
The Municipal Committee will act to further encourage better trading practices, establish codes of trading ethics, and promote good will among municipal traders. The duty of the Public Relations Committee is to promote greater public understanding of the scope, need for, and effieiency of the over-the counter market, and also to emphasize the work of the Association in encouraging voluntary regulation of unlisted markets by its:
Roger Phelps, of Campbell Phelps \& Co., New York, will act as Chairman of the 1940 Municipal Committee. Other members of the committee include Wm. Perry Brown of Newman, Harris \& Co., New Orleans, Frank Cal Co . Lanahan \& Co., B
Co., Los Angeles.
The 1940 Public Relations Committee will be headed by Leo J. Doyle of Doyle, O'Connor \& Co., Chairman, and will include B. Winthrop Pizzine of B. W. Pizzine \& Co., New York, R. W. Smith of Charles W. Scranton \& Co., New Haven, Conn., Stephen C. Turner of Turner, Poindexter \& Co. Los Angeles and Sidney D. Spritz of Rallinger \& Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## A. F. L. Back-to-Work Movement Fails

A back-to-work movement, intended to furnish grounds: for appealing a decision of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission that strikers were not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits, failed on Nov. 15.

The Commission had ruled 45,000 workers ineligible for benefits on grounds they left work voluntarily. Fewer than 700 workers entered the factories, failing to gain sufficient strength to resume production in the Chrysler plants. Homer Martin's United Automobile Workers, A. F. of L., sponsored the movement back.
A previous reference to the Chrysler strike appeared in our issue of Nov. 4, page 2911.

Volume 149 ONE HUNDRED-The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle-YEARS OLD

## Airplane Manufacturers in United States Have Capacity to Build 15,000 Machines a Year-Substan-

 tial Expansion This Year ReportedThe airplane manufacturing industry in the United States has so increased plant facilities in recent months that it now has a production capacity of 1,250 planes a month, according to John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, who made public a survey of plant expansion Nov. 12. He added that projects now under way for vastly increased fact ory space will result in a still greater increase in production capacity.
Mr. Jouett went on to say:
Our survey included 43 airplane and 13 engine manufacturing plants. Of the 43 airplane plants, 23 are now working on orders for military equipment. The current capacity of 1,250 planes a month, equal to a rate of 15,000 machines a year, is based on several factors.
The airplane factory space increased from $6,000,000$ square feet to 7,025,000 square feet during the first 6 months this year, an expansion of $17 \%$ in manufacturing space. At the same time the aircraft engine factory space increased 334,000 square feet, a $20 \%$ expansion. All that space is now in use.
Six months ago the aircraft industry was operating at about $65 \%$ of capacity on a one shift basis. While some of the plants are now operating at full capacity, others have not even approached their limit with single working shifts. When orders are received in sufficient volume to warrant t, the plants will go into 3 working shifts a day.
To obtain maximum output, standardization or "freezing" on a single model will be necessary. Because of orders received, the busiest of the airplane plants are now approaching single model production, while other plants, not-working at top speed, are still producing as many as 7 or 8 iffrerent models. When standardizing on a single model, maximum ne model and run through the orders on straight line production methods. This approach to mass production of course is dependent on no engineering changes being made in the model after it reaches the production line.
Another factor which has increased plant capacity is the recent growth of the sub-contracting system. Sub-contracting in the past was a very small part of aircraft production, because the manufacturer could not guarantee the sub-contractor continuous business, and the sub-contractor could not tool up sufficnently to assure a return on his investment. The result was that until recently the plants had very few sources of supply for fabricated materials in sufficient volume for quantity production. With increased orders and the larger unit volume on each order all plants in the ndustry which are not working on their own business, and filling original orders of their own, are available for sub-contracting. In other words, this opens the entire manufacturing industry to full time production.
Our survey showed that the industry is capable of rapid expansion of production on all types of military aircraft, including the special types used by the Navy air forces. It is also worthy of note that our manufacturers have in no way relaxed their efforts to make improvements in their products. The industry, which in 5 years spent $\$ 44,000,000$ on its research and development programs, is still investing 10 cents out of every sales dollar toward the improvement of both commercial and military aircraft.

## Strike at Borg-Warner Unit Settled

Settlement of the strike in the Long Manufacturing Division of the Borg-Warner Corp., which had been in progress since late September, was announced on Nov. 10 by David T. Readley, Federal labor conciliator. According to the "Detroit Free Press" of Nov. 11:
Mr. Roadley said some superintendents and foremen returned to work on Nov. 10, but that production would not get under way until Nov. 13 .
Chief provisions of the new contract concerned exclusive bargaining rizhts but no closed shop, a vacation bonus amounting to $21 / 2 \%$ of a worker's annual salary, a five-cent-an-hour bonus for night work, clarified seniority and grievance procedure clauses, and a war-service clause providing for no loss of seniority by men who are called for military duty.
A previous reference to the Borg-Warner Long Mfg. Division strike appeared in our issue of Nov. 4, page 2911.

## New York Taxi Strike Settled

The strike of the drivers of the Cornell Cab Co., called on Nov. 8, was settled on Nov. 14 as announced by Jules Freund, Executive Secretary of the New York State Mediation Board, following successful intervention by the Board in the dispute. The Cornell Cab Co. operates 200 cabs and employs approximately 500 drivers.
The strike was called by the Independent Taxi Workers' Union when the company on Nov. 1 reduced commissions paid to the drivers from 45 to $421 / 2 \%$. The men were ordered back to work by the union on Nov. 15.
Three other systems, the Dynamic, Sunshine and Better Cab companies, agreed to abide by the arbitration award. These companies operate about 300 cabs and employ about 700 men.
A previous reference to the New York Taxi Cab strike appeared in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3060.

## American Smelting \& Refining Co. Strike Settled

The strike, called by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, an affiliate of the C. I. O., at the Perth Amboy, N. J., plant of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., which started on Oct. 10, ended on Nov. 13. The employees returned at the $\$ 5$ per day basic rate for common labor, but were not granted recognition of the union which was one of the main points of contention.
The strike at the Newark plant of the Federated Metals division of the American Smelting \& Refining Co. was also settled on Nov. 13, and operations were resumed. The production of refined lead and copper will continue at the rate which it left off when the strike started.
A previous reference to the American Smelting \& Refining strike appeared in our issue of Nov. 4, page 2911.

Nashua Manufacturing Co. Strike Settled
Settlement of the two-year-old strike at the Nashua Manufacturing Co.'s Indian Head Mills, at Cordova, Ala., which resulted in the immediate reopening of the mills after a twoyear tie-up and return of 500 employees to their old jobs, was announced on Nov. 6. by W. H. Ivey, State Labor Commissioner.
The strike was officially ended at Cordova on Nov. 6, when members of the Textile Workers' Local unanimously ratified a contract signed in New York Oct. 31 by officials of the Nashua Mfg. Co. of Boston and union representatives. The mills at Cordova resumed operations on Nov. 7.

## United Parcel Service, Inc., Strike Ended

The New York State Mediation Board assisted in ending, n Nov. 13, the walkout of 1,800 employees of the United Parcel Service, Inc., thus permitting resumption of normal deliveries from 350 department stores in the Metropolitan area of New York City.

The strike was called on Nov. 10, by Local 804 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, A. F. of L., as a protest against the alleged summary dismissal of a belt conveyor worker in the company's Long Island City station. It was said that the employee had been disciplined for "fooling around" while at work.
On Nov. 13, James Largay, a member of the staff of the State Mediation Board was appointed to arbitrate the dispute involving the dismissed employee. The labor contract in effect between the employer and the union provides for the arbitration of all controversies.

Newark Refuse Workers Strike Settled
The strike of the employees of the Department of Street Cleaning in Newark, N. J., was settled on Nov. 11. Workers who had been hired as replacements were paid-off and dismissed as the strikers returned to work

The strike was called by James Murphy, President of the Construction and Transportation Workers, Local 958, a C. I. O. affiliate on Nov. 9. The union employees in the department were seeking a shorter work week and higher wages.
An agreement was reached on Nov. 10 at a three-hour conference between the Newark Labor Relations Board members and a committee of six from the employees C. I. O. union. It was agreed upon that all strikers appearing for work at It was agreed upon that all strikers appearing jor work at
their stations on Nov. 11, could have their jobs without their station
retaliation.
A previous reference to the Newark refuse strike appeared in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3061.

## Philadelphia Truck Drivers Strike

A strike called by the Teamsters Union, Local 470, went into effect on Nov. 15, causing a tie-up of deliveries in 68 union coal and fuel oil yards in Philadelphia. The strike was called after the unions negotiating committee had failed was called after the unions negotiating employers on the terms of a new contract. to agree with employers on the terms of a new contract.
Violence on the part of the drivers was reported in many Violence on the part of the drivers was reported in many
parts of the city, but responsibility for the violence was disclaimed by officials of the Teamsters Union.

Two hundred and sixty non-union yards in the city attempted to continue business during the morning, but the operations of the volunteer groups of strike sympathizers slowed the delivery movement from these yards. The 68 union yards against which the strike was called did not try to make deliveries.

## Governor Baldwin of Connecticut Tells New York State

 Chamber of Commerce Dinner That Government Should Be a Friendly Force-President Lawrence of Chamber Encouraged by Defeat of Pension PlansGovernor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, in an address Nov. 16 at the 171st annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, voiced confidence in the free institutions of the Nation and declared his belief "that a people's government should be a friendly cooperative force.
Dr. Will Durant, speaking on "The Crisis in American Civilization," proposed the formation of a national council composed of appointees of the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Women's Clubs and other representative national organizations, to study and propose to Congress a long-range program for conservation of to Congress a long-range program ror conser
President Richard W. Lawrence, of the State Chamber President Richard w. Lawrence, of the State Chamber
of Commerce, in his welcoming address said he interpreted of Commerce, in his welcoming address said he interpreted
the recent votes against pension plans in California and Ohio as signifying "that the voters in increasing numbers are awakening from the dream-I should say nightmarethat the Government can create money for the indigent in unlimited amounts without destroying the economic structure. This is demonstrated by the fact that while last year a similar 'ham and eggs' scheme was defeated in California a similar ham and eggs scheme was defeated in calitornia approximately a million votes."

Continuing, Mr. Lawrence said:
We should not feel too self satisfied or cheer too loudly over the defeat of these two Utopian measures in California and Ohio, however, for we have by no means heard the last of such. "short cuts" to a toilless existence, Already Governor Oison, threatened with recall by the "ham and eggers" will call a special session of the California legislature to consider a " $860-\mathrm{at-}$ 60 " pension plan. The movement to make a workless Eden of California is deeply rooted, despite the fact that it already pays the highest old-age pension of any state-an average of about $\$ 32$ and a maximum of $\$ 35$ a month which will be increased to $\$ 40$ the first of next year.
Undoubtedly the result of the vote on these "something for nothing" ension schemes in California and Ohio will stiffen the backbone of Congress sufficiently to enable it to turn a deaf ear to the Townsend or similar plans during the coming session of Congress. So, "for this relief, much thanks.'
Free enterprise does not thrive when it is over-regulated, over-taxed and over-governed. There are now too many government restrictions which hamper the natural progress and orderly expansion of legitimate business. Industry and those who have hitherto supplied venture capital for investment in new enterprises which increase employment are taxed to a point which destroys all incenive. We have seen the Government ever widening its invasion of the field of private enterprise. In brief, the Government apparently has lost sight of the fact that it is dependent upon the well being nd continued progress of industry. Only fro
Industry or business calter.
Industry or business-call it what you will-must be encouraged and protected from destructive taxation, from unfair restrictions and from ompetizion or Government in order that more workers. may be employed, he buying powe of eund nation increased and the finances orn
Governor Baldwin said in part:
We have faced crises. We have faced crises before. And we will face crises again. They are the anvil upon which the destinies of nations are hammered out-upon which the strength of nations is forged.
Americans have found the courage and the energy necessary, in the past, to overwhelm their difficulties. Americans of this generation, and of generations to come, can do the same.
I have an enormous faith-a devout confidence-in the people of our land-in the people of my home State of Connecticut, and in the people of all these United States that go to make up our Republic.
And I have equal confidence in the free institutions upon which this Republic was founded.
I know that these free institutions have, in the past, met the needs of changing times-not completely, perhaps, but better than they have been met in any other way anywhere else in the world. I have faith that today they offer the best-the surer-way to achieve what all people desirefreedom and equal opportunity in the pursuit of happiness.
There is an old saying. The poor workman blames his tools."
criticism Mubjects We have been unwilling to admit that it was our own peods of our time we hanesses that were to blam We will concede that in the
We will concede that, in the best of times, there has been wide room for even greater benefits. But that, it seems to me, is only an argument for a We believe that a people's
coordinating force if it is truly to sernment should be a friendly, cooperative The war a "war boom" an to serve the needs of the people.
these things do not alter the fundamental probloyment due to "war jobs" We must look through and beyond the glittering promises of war wa and war profits.

The American people are tired of Government by promises.
Some day, the war will end. And unless we take care now, it will be followed, as inevitably as night follows day, by a depression more shocking than we experienced before.
We must not be beguiled from the real task-the task of building a sound national economy.

National Resources Plenning Board Prepares Estimates of How Americans Spend Income-Report Finds
Food, Shelter and Clothing Absorbing Over $75 \%$ of Expenditures
Thr National Resources Planning Board on Nov. 6 sent to President Roosevelt a report estimating the manner in which the American people spent their incomes in 1935-36. The Board reported that the total volume of income flowing into the hands of American consumers in that period was approximately $\$ 59,300,000,000$, and that this purchasing power was expended by $29,400,300$ families of two or more persons and $10,058,000 \mathrm{men}$ and women living as lodgers or as servants in private homes, rooming houses and hotels or maintaining homes of their own as one-person families.

In summarizing the report, the Board said in part:
Out of $\$ 59,300,000,000$ total income, $\$ 50,200,000,000$, or about $85 \%$ was sifts to relatives and friends and for contributions to the church and to philanthropic agencies; and about $\$ 900,000,000$, or $11 / 2 \%$ was paid out as income taxes, poll taxes, and certain minor personal property taxes. The remaining $\$ 6,000,000,000-10 \%$ of total income-was saved.
The $\$ 50,000,000,000$ used for current living expenses covered a wide and varied range of commodities and services, but food, shelter and clothing absorbed more than three-fourths of the total outlay for consumption and almost two-thirds of the total income.
Food claimed by far the largest share of the outlay. It accounted for approximately $\$ 17,000,000,000$, or $29 \%$ of the total income. Almost $\$ 15,000,000,000$ of this amount represented money expenses for food purchased in stores and restaurants, while about $\$ 2,000,000,000$ covers the imputed value of home-produced food.
Housing came second in order of outlay, taking $\$ 9,500,000,000$, or $16 \%$ of income. Here also only part of the total amount-about $\$ 7,100,000,000$ the imputed value of the use of owned remaining $\$ 2,400,000,000$ including of housing ralue of the use of owned homes and rented farm homes, and of housing received rent-free.
Household operation formed the third largest group of items, with a total expenditure of $\$ 5,300,000,000-9 \%$ of total income. When the $\$ 1,400,000$,000 expenditure for furnishings is added to the outlays for housing and Nation's consumption pattern came to a little share of shelter in the almost as much as the amount devoted to food.

Clothing ranked fourth in the list of goods and services, almo
Automobiles expenditures, reached fifth place, with a total of $\$ 3,800$, 000,000 for operating costs and for cars purchased during the year for personal use. This figure is in contrast with the total outlay of \$884,000,000 made by consumers for all other means of transportation combined-streetcar, subway, taxi, bus, railroad, steamship, airplane, motorcycle, rented automobile-and horse-and-buggy. Almost $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of total consumer income was given to "the family car," and only $11 / 2 \%$ to all other modes of transportation.
The total amount spent for medical care came to $\$ 2,200.000,000$, slightly less than $4 \%$ of total family and individual income. This outlay, however, covered only a little over three-fourths of the total medical bill of the Nation; the remainder, estimated at approximately $\$ 650,000,000$, was met
by public and private agencies supplying free medical services to part of the by public an
Expenditures for recreation were next in order of magnitude, totaling a Expenditures for recreation were next in order of magnitude, totaling a little over $\$ 1,600,000,000$. Personal care and tobacco each claimed approxi-
mately $\$ 1,000,000,000$, and reading somewhat more than $\$ 500,000,000$. mately $\$ 1,000,000,000$, and reading somewhat more than $\$ 500,000,000$. ducation showed the smallest outlay on the list, just over $\$ 500,000,000$ or education showed the smallest outlay on the list, just over $\$ 500,000,000$, or
less than $1 \%$ of consumer income. But here, as with medical care, the exps than $1 \%$ of consumer income. But here, as with medical care, the part of the total outlay of the Nation. Almost five-sixths of the cost of education during $1935-36$ was met through public and private schools. The one-sixth paid for from personal incomes, covered school books and supplies for all of the population and private tuition for the more well to do groups.

The report was prepared by Dr. Hidlegarde Kneeland and a technical s aff under the direction of the Institute of the National Resources Committee and was based primarily on data from a Nation-wide study of consumer purchases conducted by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The data presented in the report are based, it is stated, on information on family income obtained from about 300,000 families, with detailed statements as to expenditures from 60,000 families.

## Home Mortgage Loans by New York Home Loan Bank Amounted to $\$ 125,479,000$ in Third Quarter-Advances Made in October

The increasing importance of savings, building and loan associations as a factor in the field of home mortgage lending is noted by the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York in an analysis of mortgage statistics in the Second (New York) Federal Home Loan Bank District for the third quarter of 1939. Such loans in the Second District, embracing the States of New York and New Jersey, for the three months ended Sept. 30, amounted to $\$ 125,479,000$, a gain of $1.2 \%$ over the second quarter, and of $12.2 \%$ over the first quarter of the year. The Bank's announcement, issued Nov. 4, further said:
In a study of the sources of home mortgage credits for the three quarterly periods for which data are now available, the bank notes that mortgages placed by individual investors have maintained a constant ratio of about $34 \%$, that savings and loan associations accounted for $26 \%$ of the volume in the third quarter, as compared with $22 \%$ in the first quarter, that the por $27 \%$ to $22 \%$, that savingercial banks and trust companies declined frow accounting for $12 \%$ of the total volume, as compared with $9 \%$ at the beginning of the year, and that insur ance company activity has remained constant at about $6 \%$

The following table compares, on a quarterly basis, the sources of funds for non-farm mortgages of $\$ 20,000$ or less in the Second Federal Home Loan Bank District by type of lender:

|  | First Quarter | Second Quatter | Thitd Quater |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Individuals | \$39,207,000 | \$43,152,000 | \$42,132,000 |
| Savings and loan associations. | 24,179,000 | 29,640,000 | 32,691,000 |
| Commercial banks | 30,871,000 | 27,974,000 | 27,186,000 |
| Savings banks. | 9,579,000 | 14,642,000 | 15,459,000 |
| Insurance companie | 8,010,000 | 8,576,000 | 8,011,000 |
|  | \$111,846.000 | \$123,984,000 | \$125,479,000 |

Credits extended by the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York to its member thrift and home-financing institutions in the Second Federal Home Loan Bank District during October amounted, it is stated, to $\$ 2,377,513$, the largest volume of advances made in a single month since the organization of the bank in October, 1932, it is said. Repayments for the month were $\$ 770,565$. October volume compares for the month were $\$ 770,565$. October volume compares
with advances of $\$ 2,266,000$ in September, and with adwith advances of $\$ 2,266,000$ in September, and with ad-
vances of $\$ 455,500$ in October, 1938. The net balance of outstanding advances to member institutions at the end of October was $\$ 19,163,263$.

## Non-Farm Home Mortgages Aggregated \$17,721,000,000 at End of 1939

Outstanding mortgages on non-farm homes climbed $\$ 220$,000,000 last year over the 1937 figure to reach $\$ 17,721$, 000,000 by the end of 1938 , the November issue of the Federal Home Loan Bank "Review" reported Nov. 11. This, said to be the first definite figure of the amount invested in one- to four-family homes in American cities at the close of last year, due to the tremendous task of examining and coordinating various data from all sections of the country. The report as presented by the "Review" was compiled by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's Division of Research and Statistics. In commenting on the figures, which still are incomplete in some aspects, the "Review", which
Recent trends in the percentages of total home mortgage debt held by different types of lenders have been: For commercial banks, upward since 1935 ; savings and loan associations, upward since 1936; individuals

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and others, upward since 1936 ; insurance companies, downward since 1931 ; mutual savings banks, downward since 1933; Home Owners' Loan Corpoation, downward since 1935.
Savings and loan associations are found to be gaining a larger share of outstanding home mortgage investments; they held $20.5 \%$ of the home mortgage debt at the end of 1938, but have made $31 \%$ of the total volume of mortgages recorded so far this year. Insurance companies have made $9 \%$ of total volume of mortgage recordings in 1939, and held $7.5 \%$ the tal, have made $3.5 \%$ of the home mortgages recorded so far this year.

Navy Says Destroyer Defects Can be Corrected-Acting Secretary Edison Replies to Inquiry of ${ }_{\mathbf{A}}$ Senator Vandenberg
Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, in a letter of Nov. 10 to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (Rep.) of Michigan, replied to the latters request for a statement respecting criticism which had been made of destroyers recently built for the United States Navy. Mr. Edison conceded that defects existed in the destroyers, but said that adequate measures were being taken to correct the unsatisfactory features.
Aroused by the revelation that imperfections existed in the Aroused by the revelation that imperfections existed in the newly constructed destroyers, Senator Wheeler (Dem.) of
Montana decl ired Nov. 15 that the facts ought to be laid before Congress before it votes on new defense appropriations. He suggested a congressional investigation of the matter.

Presidenl Roosevelt, however, at his press conference Nov. 17, at Hyde Park was inclined to minimize the affair, saying that the condition had been corrected and indicating that no need existed for a congressional inquiry.

At a press conference Nov. $15, \mathrm{Mr}$. Edison announced that the Navy was delaying construction of two new cruisers in order to study the performance of similar vessels in the European war, with the purpose of incorporating any improved features in the design of the new cruisers.

With respect to Mr. Edison's letter to Senator Vandenberg dispatches of Nov. 10 to the New York "Herald Tribune' said in part:
In a letter to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, Secretary Edison promised to issue soon an authoritative statement replying to presistent reports of deficiencies in certain types of the Navy's ships. Referring specifically to the destroyers, he said:
"In recent classes of destroyers it has been found that, due to increases in weight which have come about largely through an effort to improve the ruggedness, and in particular through the addition of some top-side military units, the stability proved to service operations, particularly
mmunitions have been depleted.
"The overweight has also resulted in a lower freeboard (height of the eather deck above the water Ifne) when fully loaded, Corrective measures have already been devised for these ships and are now being taken, which are fully adequate to correct the unsatisfactory features. So it can be stated without reservation that these destroyers will be superior to the earlier types, and they will give years of valuable peace-time service and greater reliability and effectiveness in time of war.
Mr. Edison wrote after the Michigan Senator had sent him an editorial from "The Grand Rapids Herald," together with other published reports, to the effect that the recently built destroyers were so top-heavy that the Navy dare not use the fuel oil in their holds lest they "turn turtle"; that the new 10,000-ton cruisers "shimmied" so violertly that they had cracked heir sternposts and have had to be rebuilt; that the fault had not been orrected and that other cruisers are similarly faulty and dangerous.
"I respectfully suggest," wrote Senator Vandenberg, "that an authentic and authoritative statement from the Navy Department, telling the truth,
whatever it may be, is not only desirable but indispensable."
In his reply, Secretary Edison also reviewed the incident of the sternost trouble in the first of the 10,000 -ton cruiser class which occurred several years ago and agreed that the "time has come for the Navy Desuch a statement prepared.'
Meanwhile, Secretary Edison authorized Senator Vandenberg to make of today's letter in allaying the "public concern" in regard to the Navy's use of
ships.

It is true," said Secretary Edison, "that in the tremendous building program which the Navy has been engaged in the last 10 years, a program which followed, you will recall, a naval holiday after the last war and the 1921 treaty, certain difficulties have developed.

Mr. Edison's remarks concerning the possible change in construction of the new cruisers, were reported, in "part, in Washington advices of Nov. 15 to the New York "Times", as follows:
Mr. Edison's revelation regarding a probable change in cruiser building plans came in answer to a question as to whether the American Navy contemplates construction of craft like the German miniature battleships. Two Nazi "pocket" battleships, the Deutschland and Admiral Scheer, are said to be operating in the North and South Atlantic, providing a serious problem for the British and French fleets because their speed far exceeds that of regular battleships, while their eleven-inch guns and heavier armor make them dangerous enemies for cruisers to attack.
Mr. Edison minimized the importance of the activities of Germany's small "dreadnaughts" up to this time and was critical of their design, which he said had been determined under restrictions placed upon German naval construction after the war, but he mentioned the high speed and 'bigger gun power" of the Nazi craft, in indicating that the designs of the
Columbia and Cleveland might be chenged. Columbia and Cleveland might be changed.
Hesaid that the American Navy feels it can develop "something better."
Death of Associate Justice Butler of United States Supreme Court-Named by Former President Harding
Associate Justice Pierce Butler, of the United States Supreme Court, died Nov. 16 at the age of 73, at Garfield Hospital in Washington. Although he had been confined
to the hospital almost continuously since undergoing an operation last summer, the end had not been expected. Justice Butler's passing excited speculation in Washington as to who would be appointed his successor, but no intimation was forthcoming from President Roosevelt. The President told reporters Nov. 17 that he would wait until Congress convenes in January, before filling the vacancy. Justice Butler's successor will be the fifth appointee to the high court to be named by President Roosevelt. The New York "Times" of Nov. 17 said of Justice Butler:
Long before President Harding appointed Pierce Butler to the bench of the Supreme Court, where he soon became one of the stanchest defenders of conservative legislation, he had attracted national attention as one of Canada he had represented railroads in important cases before the courts, and he was a ppointed to the highest bench only over the objections of the liberal bloc of the senate, which felt that one so closely allied with huge iberal bloc of the senate, which felt that one so closely allied with huge
corporations could not divest himself of the "economic predilections" thus obtained.
These objections were renewed by supporters of the New Deal when time after time his name appeared with the majority in decisions, some of which he wrote, nullifying the "reform" laws passed by the Roosevelt
administration. In matters directly affecting railroad legislation to listen to arguments or take part in decisions affecting the business in which he had made his reputation.
By sheer pluck and courage-some of his more bitter opponents called it aggressiveness or worso-Mr. Butler rose from obscurity to become one or the most successful members of the legal profession
His career, from early childhood, was severely handicapped. His parents were extremely poor. They had settled in Minnesota after leaving County Wicklow, Ireland, with just enough money to take them where they were bound. What little education the boy received he had to get in a oneroom schoolhouse, and the rest of the time he helped his parents on the homestead politely called a farm.
Pierce Butler was born in Dakota County, Minn., on Mar. 17, 1866. He was one of the eight children of Patrick Butler and Mrs. Mary Gaffney Butler, and was small and feeble during his early childhood. The bracing climate of the Northwest, however, and plenty of outdoor life had the
right effect, and after leaving his early pedagogical career he attended right effect, and after leaving his early pedagogical career he attended Carleton College at Northfield, Minn., graduating in 1887.
the young student covered by riding one of his father's two hores, which the young student coverea by riaing one of his rather's two horses. There after hawng worked can In 1888 he was admitted to the Minnesota bar, and in 1801 he received his first officiel appointment, that of Assitant Countr A torney for Ramey County. Two years later he was named County Attorney, and in 1897 he went to St . Paul, where he began general law practice.
From 1899 until 1905 Mr. Butler was general attorney for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis \& Omaha Railroad. After resuming general practice with the legal firm of Butler. Mitchell \& Doherty at St. Paul, he in 1913 was appointed a member of the committee of counsel. President's Conference Committee for Federal Valuation of Railroads for a period of five years.
Mr. Butler was one of counsel for the shareholders in the arbitration at T917-1918. he arer he waspointed one of counsel for the Dominion of Canada in the arbitration at Montreal under the Grand Trunk Railway System Acquisition Act. Former President William Howard Taft was one of the arbitrators there, and a close friendship and great mutual respect resulted. Another Canadian appointment was as counsel, in 1922, in the Toronto Railway arbitration.
Mr . Butler was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court on Nov. 23, 1922. After much dispute, he was confirmed, and was qualified on Jan. 2, 1923.
In 1906 Mr. Butler ran for State Senator in Minnesota, but was defeated by a slim margin. As counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad he took a leading part in the dispute over the Minnesota railroad rates in 1905. In 1910 he was counsel for the United States Government in the celebrated bleached under the Pure Food Law for alleged misbranding and adulteration of
flour. Mr. Butler won the verdict in the lower courts before a jury, but it was reversed in the Circuit Court of Appeals.
He was also counsel for the Government when a number of Chicago meat packers including Swift and Armour, were alleged to have violated meat packers, including swif
the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.
After taking his place on the bench of the Supreme Court, Justice Butler's advice on matters concerning transportation were of the utmost value. In cases in which he had been even slightly interested in the past, however, he refrained from giving any opinion.
One of his better-known written decisions was in the Teapot Dome case, when Harry F. Sinclair's lease was denounced as a fraud and former secretary of the Interior Fall was called faithless.
Justice Butler did not take any part in the decision in the case of the St. Louis \& O'Fallon Railway Company and the Manufacturers' Railway Company against the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was a victory for the railways.
With the coming of the New Deal, Justice Butler voted against the constitutionality of every piece of emergency or reform legislation to come before the court, from the original gold-devaluation case to the refunding of Agricultural Adjustment Administration taxes, with the exception of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Chaco arms embargo, prison labor and silver-profits cases-these last being four of the five won by the Administration up to the middle of March, 1937.

## Death of Walker Buckner, Life Insurance Executive-

 Had Been with New York Life 54 YearsWalker Buckner, Executive Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co., died Nov. 12, following a short illness. His death occurred at Doctors' Hospital in New York City. He was with the New York Life for 54 years. A brother, T. A. Buckner, is Chairman of the company another brother, who also survives, S. O. Buckner, retired from the company after 43 years of service
The New York "Times" of Nov. 13 contained the following biographical sketch:
Mr. Buckner was born in Independence, Mo., March 16, 1871, a son of Walker and Margaret Ann Tully Buckner. He attended the Milwaukee public schools until he was 14 years old, when he got a job as off ice boy with
the Milwaukee branch of the New York Life Insurance Co. After serving his apprenticeship as office boy and clerk he was transferred in 1890 to the St. Paul branch, where, although only 18 years old, he was the cashier.

Two years later he was appointed agency director at the same company's Dakota. He was . Paul, which covered the States of Minnesota and North director of the Missouri clearing house. He had supervision over several Mid-western States and was made an inspector of agencies in 1903.
The next year Mr. Buckner was promoted to superintendent of agencies in the European department. His headquarters were in Paris, where he was active in organizing agencies until the outbreak of the world War In 1909 he was elected Second Vice-President and placed in charge of all the company's European business.
Mr. Buckner negotiated in 1913 the transfer of the company's Italian business to the Italian Government Insurance Institute after the enactment of an Italian monopoly law the previous year. The King of Italy made him a Commander of the Crown of Italy for his work.
In 1925, after he had successfully conducted the New York Life Insurance Co.'s retirement from the European field, he was made Vice-President. On Dec. 9, 1936, he was elected Executive Vice-President. As head of the company's agency department, Mr. Buckner 250 rency men end 8000 direction of 143 branch onices employing about 250 agency men and 8,000 agents throughout the United States and Canada.

## Death of Murry Guggenheim, Financier and Philanthropist

Murry Guggenheim, senior member of the New York firm of Guggenheim Brothers, a mining and financial concern, died at his New York home Nov. 15 at the age of 81. His illness confined him to his bed for only a few days; up until the end of last week he had been going regularly to his office. From the New York "Times" of Nov. 16, we take the following account of Mr. Guggenheim's life:
Mr. Guggenheim was the third of eight sons of Meyer Guggenheim, a Swiss immigrant, who, with the aid of his sons built up a vast family fortune and power through holdings in copper, silver, lead and gold mines and smelting plants
With his wife, Mr. Guggenheim founded in 1929 the Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Foundation, which built and maintains a dental clinic at 422-28 East 72d St., where more than 30,300 school children of poor parents have Franko Goldman band concerts in Central Park, and at New York University, with his wife, his brother, Daniel Guggenheim, and the latter's wife, Mrs. Florence Guggenheim. Since Daniel Guggenheim's death in 1930 the concerts have been financed by his wife through the Daniel and Florence Guggenehim Foundation. Mr. Guggeneheim also contributed generously to hospitals and educational institutions.
QMurry Guggenheim was born in Philadelphia on Aug. 12, 1988. His father had settled there in 1848, at the age of 20. Educated in the Philadelphia public schools, Murry joined the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons in 1881, after spending some time in Switzerland, finishing his education and gaining experience in the lace and embroidery business.
The family firm was engaged in the importation of lace and embroideries, but in the 80 's the father became interested in a Colorado mine and soon the firm's entire ac(ivities were devoted to the mining and smelting of metals. The firm moved its headquarters o New York in 1889, and in the same year Murry was sent to Pueblo to take charge of a new smelter. With his brother Daniel he went to Mexico and obtained valuable concessions.
In 1901 he was one of five Guggenheim brothers to become directors of was then called was then called, passed into the control of the Guggenheim family. He until he and Daniel President and S. B Gugrenheim, Chairman of the until he and Danitee, retired as officers. Mr. Guggenheim served on the director
time of his death was a director of the time of his death was a director of the Kennecott Copper Corp., Utah Pacific Mining Co, Pacific Tin Corp., Minerec Corp., Keno Hill, Ltd., and New River Collieries Co.

Death of Cyrenus Cole, Former Congressman from Iowa Whrenus Cole, retired member of the House of Repre sentatives from the 5th Iowa District, a Republican, died Nov. 14 at the age of 76 . Mr. Cole served in Congress from 1921 to Mar. 4, 1933. Prior to his entry into politics, he was a newspaper man.
The New York "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 15, gave the following on Mr. Cole's life:
Mr. Cole was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and traveled to South America in 1929 to inspect roadways which he advocated extending extending between North and South America.
Born in Pella, Iowa, Mr. Cole was educated at Central College there. He was with "The Des Moines Register" from 1888 to 1898 when he acquired an interest in "The Cedar Rapids Republican." Later he founded The Cedar Rapids Evening Times.

## Death of Representative J. Will Taylor of Tennessee-

 Had Served in Congress 20 YearsJ. Will Taylor, Republican member of the House of Representatives from the Second Tennessee District since 1919, died suddenly of heart disease on Nov. 14 at his home in La Follette, Tenn. He was 59 years old and had been a member of the Republican National Committee since 1923. From a summary of his career appearing in the New York "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 15 we take the following:
Since 1919 he had been Representative of the Second Congressional District of Tennessee, a secure "Republican pocket," and for most of that period was acknowledged Republican leader of the State. He was Chairmen of the Republican State Executive Committee of Tennessee in 1917 and 1918, and became a Republican National Committeeman in 1922. Born in a two-room cabin in the mountains of Tennessee near Lead
Bend Mine, Union County, Mr. Taylor became Bend Mine, Union County, Mr. Taylor became one of the leading congressional supporters of legislation designed to benefit ex-service men, and also helped to write the first restricted immigration law. He opposed most New Deal policies but had supported the Tennessee Valley Authority public power program
Through his position on the Republican National Committee Mr. Taylor was patronage referee for Tennessee during Republican Administrations.

In 1926 a rival group of Republicans tried to unseat him from the committee, with the charge that he had collected "tribute" to finance what they called his "machine." The efforts failed.
Mr. Taylor studied at Holbrook Normal College, Fountain City; the American Temperance University, Harriman; Cumberland University, Harriman, and Lebanon Law School, Lebanon. All four schools are in Tennessee. He served as postmaster of La Follette from 1904 to 1909; Mayor of the town from 1910 to 1912, and Insurance Commissionpr of Tennessee from 1913 to 1914.

## Plans Completed for Offering Retirement Benefits to

 Employees of Members of New York State League of Savings and Loan AssociationsArrangements have been completed whereby 220 member associations of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations will offer guaranteed retirement benefits to approximately 900 men and women in their employ. The first definite move to offer the advantages of this The first definite move to offer the advantages of this
program to specific group of institutions was made Nov. 9 program to a specific group of institutions was made Nov. 9 at a meeting of the Metropolitan League of Savings and
Loan Associations, at the Hotel McAlpin, where the general plan was explained in detail by H. P. Mills of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which has been designated by the League to underwrite the contract under the general arrangement. Regarding the plan, an announcement stated:

Mr. Mills outlined the terms of the plan, which in accordance with the law requires that at least 20 associations must apply for the coverage in order to make it effective. Basically the provisions are similar to the insured retirement plans in operation in many well-known financial institutions. It was explained how the retirement income, based on future service, would be created by a purchase each year of an annuity for each enrolled made up of the sum of all these annuities. Towards the cost ${ }^{[ }$of these future service credits, both the associations and the employees contribute. future service credits, both the associations and the employees contribute. For employees of certain older ages, an association may provide at its
own expense an additional retirement income. The benefits under the Association Plan are in addition to the Fêderal Old Age Insurance benefits.

## Public Opinion Survey of Trust Business to Be Con-

 ducted by A. B. A. Trust DivisionA nation-wide poll of public opinion regarding trust institutions and their services will be launched shortly under the sponsorship of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association, it was announced Nov. 16 by Roland E. Clark, President of the Division and Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, Portland, Me. The Division's Committee on Trust Information, which has been considering the project for several months, has approved plans for the survey and has selected Elmo Roper, public opinion research expert for Fortune Magazine, to conduct it. The poll is to be national in scope and will include cities of The poll is to be national in scope and will include cities of
yarying sizes. It is to be conducted exclusively by personal interviews in the middle and upper income levels, and among the groups most active in forming public opinion. The cost of the project has been met by subscriptions of A. B. A. Trust Division members in all parts of the country. The announcement further stated:
"The purpose of this project," Mr. Clark asserted, "is to find out accurately by frank answers what the public thinks, what it knows, and what it does not know about trust services. We believe that the information to be obtained will prove most helpful in public and customer relations work
and will constitute a genuine contribution to the future welfare of all trust institutions," he stated.
Demonstrating the interest shown by trust officers throughout the country in the forthcoming poll, Mr. Clark stated that more than 800
suggestions concerning the type of questions to be asked in the surver were received from trust men. These suggestions, he explained, are being analyzed, classified, and organized into related groups, from which the actual questions in the poll are to be selected.

## Federal Reserve Bank of New York Observes 25th Anniversary-Chicago Bank Also Reaches Quarter

 CenturyThe Federal Reserve Bank of New York observed its 25th anniversary on Nov. 16 with a luncheon for the bank's officers and employees at which George L. Harrison, President of the Bank; Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors, and Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Fiduciary Trust Co., who was the first Chairman of the Bank's directorate, were the principal speakers. A brief outline of the Bank's history follows:

When the Bank opened for business Nov. 16, 1914, it leased offices a 62 Cedar st. and had a staff of only 7 officers and 85 employees, most o whom were borrowed on a temporary basis from the subtreasury and several New York City banks. During the first day of operation, \$99,611,670 of reserves were received from 211 banks. Discount rate established at
$51 / 2 \%$ for paper not exceeding 30-day maturity and $6 \%$ for paper of longer $51 / 2 \%$ for pa
maturities.
Subsequently the permanent staff of the Bank was gradually organized and larger office space was acquired. A particularly large increase in the Force resulted in 1917 and 1918 after the entry of the United States into the World War, and at the end of 1918, the staff consisted of 23 ofricers and The Buffalo branch opened May 15,1919 .
The Buffalo branch opened May 15, 1919. In December, 1920, certain Federal Reserve Bank of New York, thereby completing in this district the transition from the Subtreasury system, established in 1846, to the more comprehensive method provided in the Federal Reserve System. In 1924 the Bank moved into the building which it now occupies, covering the square block bounded by Nassau and William Sts. and Liberty St. and Maiden Lane. It now has a staff of 40 officers and 2,273 employees. On Oct. 16, 1928, Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, since its opening in 1914, died. He was succeeded as

Governor on Nov. 22, 1928, by George L. Harrison, who is now President of the Bank.
The first weekly statement of the Bank, as of the close of business on Nov. 20, 1914, showed total resources of $\$ 111,338,174$, consisting of $\$ 108,-$ 314,674 in cash and $\$ 3,023,500$ in discounts. On the other side of the balance sheet were capital of $\$ 3,321,950$, Federal Reserve Notes of $\$ 224,875$ and net deposits of $\$ 107,529.994$. In comparison, the statement of the Bank, as of Nov. 8, 1939, showed total resources of $\$ 8,084,028,000$ and deposits totaling $\$ 6,640,903,000$.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago also observes its 25th anniversary on Nov. 16. George J. Schaller, President, was the principal speaker at a banquet in the Bank's dining halls. The following is taken from the Bank's announcement:
When the Chicago Reserve Bank opened for business on Nov. 16, 1914, its staff comprised 41 officers and employees. Today the personnel numbers 1,550, including 200 at the branch in Detroit, which oppened for business on Mar. 18, 1918. An examination of comparative statements shows that at the end of 1915, resources of the bank totaled $\$ 63,553,000$ as against $\$ 2,966,638,000$ on Oct. 31, 1939.

## Sumner Welles Chosen Chairman of Inter-American Advisory Committee-Pledge United States Aid in Solving Problems

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which will consider problems arising from the effects of the European war in the Western Hemisphere, named Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of named Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of
State, Chairman, at its first organization meeting Nov. 14. The Committee, which was organized in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Inter-American Conference on Neutrality, held in Panama City, Sept. 23 to Oct. 3, held its first formal meeting Nov. 15 in Washington. Mr. Welles, accepting the Chairmanship, told the Committee that sufficient reservoirs of capital existed in this hemisphere to develop natural resources capable of profitable exploitation to "tide over immediate emergencies" arising from the war in Europe.

The first actual business session of the Committee was held behind closed doors Nov. 16.

Reporting on the formal meeting of Nov. 15, United Press advices of that date, from Washington said:
Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles pledged today "wholehearted cooperation" of the United States to delegates from the 20 other American republics in solving economic problems caused by the European war.
Delivering the welcoming address to the inter-American Economic and Financial Conference in the Pan-American Union Building, Mr. Welles said it would be a "milestone on the road to a peaceful, happy and prosperous new world," if they could solve their mutual problems.
Mr. Welles said the circumstances under which the delegates meet were "most auspicious" because the world was aware that the nations of the Western Hemisphere are determined to safeguard their security and peace from rivalries which might make economic cooperation impossible.
He said the committee's problems included finding means of increasing inter-American trade, improving the monetary and financial mechanisms to facilitate trade, encouraging employment of capital and permanently improving the means of communications between their nations.
His message carried but one note that might be interpreted as cautioning. He noted that trade would need new credits and that these must be based on a sound economy. He said that, while a large amount of capital was available to develop new activities and new industries, it could not be used without first estab
ment will remain safe.
He said that a citizen of one American Nation undertaking to do business or invest money in another American republic recognizes that he is subject or invest money in another American republic recognizes that he is subject
to the laws of that country, but he also has the right to expect justice under those laws in accordance with "generally accepted principles of international law."

Some persons believed Mr. Welles referred to the failure to solve the Mexican oil expropriation controversy, and the lack of an agreement on settlement of defaulted Latin American bonds held in the United States. Both of these are regarded in Administration circles as definite obstacles in its trade revival program.

Associated Press advices of Nov. 15, from Washington listed the matters to be considered by the Committee as follows:

Immediate studies of any problem of a monetary, foreign exchange or balance of international payments nature presented by any of the American republics.
Means of assuring stability in monetary and commercial relationships among the republics
Measures for offsetting dislocations in the trade of the American Republics affected by the war.
To organize an inter-American commercial institute to keep importers and exporters in touch with one a nother
To establish new industries and negotiate commercial treaties for the
interchange of raw materials. interchange of raw materials.

An item relating to the Panama Conference appeared in our issue of Oct. 4, page 2309.

## Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts Proclaims

 Nov. 30 as Thanksgiving DayGovernor Saltonstall of Massachusetts on Nov. 7 pro claimed Nov. 30, the traditional last Thursday of the month as Thanksgiving Day in his State. In our issue of Nov. 4, pages 2900-2901, the proclamations of President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman of New York designating Nov. 23 as Thanksgiving Day were referred to. Regarding Governor Saltonstall's proclamation, the following is taken from the Boston "Herald" of Nov. 8:
"Not for revelry and sport, and not for the inauguration of Christmas shopping, is that day set apart," the Governor wrote in his proclamation. This was interpreted as a reference to the President's assertion last August that he would proclaim Nov. 23 as Thanksgiving to provide more time for Christmas shopping.

Governor Saltonstall said the day "may furnish opportunity for wholesome recreation and sport, it may be followed by stimulated buying; but the purpose of this proclamation is, without sham or pretense, to call upon our people to give thanks to 'the Power that hath made and preserved us a Nation'."
The Massachusetts executive spoke of peace in his proclamation, as did the President in his earlier announcement. Governor Saltonstall declared "we should aim at the social habits of sincerity instead of pretense, goodwill instead of hate, tolerance instead of bigotry, peace instead of war."

## Industrial Leaders to Analyze Factors of American <br> Progress at Annual Congress of American Industry

Three thousand industrial leaders representative of the more than 40,000 manufacturers affiliated in the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Industrial Council will participate in the 44th annual Congress of American Industry at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, Dec. 6, 7, 8, according to an official announcement issued Nov. 11 .
"A Republic Forever" chosen as its theme, the Congress will be devoted to an unprecedented analysis of the factors, including free enterprise and other liberties, which have contributed to the political, social and economic progress of this country. Preceding the Congress, the executive officers of the 250 national, State and local industrial associations, comprising the National Industrial Council, sponsored by comprising the National Industrial Council, sponsored by
the N. A. M., will hold a two-day meeting beginning on Dec. 4.
Announcing the Congress, Howard Coonley, President of the N. A. M., said:
This year we plan a comprehensive analysis of our American systemwhat it is, how it developed, what are the threats to it, what is its future. Leading authorities in the various fields embraced by the theme of the Congress-"A Republic Forever"-will discuss specific phases of our political and economic system.
Conflicts abroad serve to emphasize to Americans the priceless value of our way of life. It requires constant scrutiny and analysis. It calls for constant vigilance to protect it. And to protect it against today's onslaughts of alien philosophies calls for a thorough understanding of our basic political and economic concepts.
The Congress, I am convinced, will contribute to America's thinking a sense of perspective that has been lacking in considerable extent in recent years. This meeting will enable industry to make a real contribution to national understanding of this country and, at the same time, to make constructive recommendations as to how the American system shall be preserved and bettered for future generations. It will focus public attention on the issues and needs of the hour.

Regional Conferences of American Bankers Association met to Be Devoted to Broader, More Efficient Services to Business and Industry
The three regional conferences of the American Bankers Association scheduled to be held this winter for bankers of the South, East and West will be devoted to further development of broad, efficient banking services to business and industry, it was announced Nov. 13 by Robert M. Hanes, President of the Association. Continuing the Association's program of education for bankers through banking forums, the theme of the first meeting, to be held in Richmond, Va., Dec. 7-8, will be "Banking's Part in Business Development," Mr. Hanes said. More than a thousand bankers from 13 Eastern and Southern. States and the District of Columbia are expected to attend. The Association's announcement added:
The principal speakers at each of the three winter conferences will be bank officers who have specific knowledge of various banking problems and practices, based on the experience they have gained in their own ocalork in bank operation. oppord the be given those who attend the sessions.
The three conferences this winter will mark the fourth successive year of the A. B. A. regional conference program. Following the first con-
ference this winter in Richmond, the second and third have been scheduled for New York City, March $\boldsymbol{B}_{7} 7$ and 8 , and Denver, Colo March 21 and 22 Similar meetings were held last year in Columbus, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minn., and New York City.

## Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn Resigns as Head of Inland Waterways Corporation-Chester Thompson Appointed Successor

Major General Thomas Q. Ashburn, President of the Inland Waterways Corporation since its formation in 1924, resigned on Nov. 15 at the request of the Department of Commerce. The Department appointed Chester Thompson, former Representative from Illinois, to succeed General Ashburn. In explaining this action, Washington Associated Press advices of Nov. 15 said:
J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, explained on behalf of Secretary Hopkins that "the general built up a fine transportation behalf of Secretary Hophins that "the general built up a fine transportation
system, but the Secretary and I have thought for a long time it needed a system, but the Secr
little rejuvenation."
Gen. Ashburn told reporters, however, that he was asked to resign because "there was a constant serious disagreement of policy ever since the because "there was a constant serious disagreement of policy ever since the
transfer of the corporation to the Department of Commerce as to whether transfer of the corporation to the Department or Commerce as to whether
the Inland Waterways Corporation should continue to operate as a privatelythe Inland Waterways Corporation should continue to operate as a privatelyDepartment of Commerce." $\qquad$

## Chemical Industry $\underset{\text { E. Wilson }}{\text { Medal }}$ Presented to Dr. Robert E. Wilson

The Chemical Industry Medal for 1939 was presented on Nov. 11 to Dr. Robert E. Wilson, President of Pan

American Petroleum \& Transport Co., at a joint meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, the New York Section of the American Chemical Society and the New York Section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held at The Chemists' Club, New Chemical Engineers, held at The Chemists Club, New York City. Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe presided. Dr. Thomas Midgley, Jr. spoke on the personal side of the medallist's
life and Dr. Bruce K. Brown spoke on his technical achievelife and Dr. Bruce K. Brown spoke on his tec
ments. James G. Vail presented the medal.

## N. H. Dorrance and R. T. Stevens Elected Directors of

 New York Federal Reserve BankThe member banks in Group 3 of the New York Federal Reserve District, comprised of banks with capital and surplus of less than $\$ 301,000$, have elected Neil H. Dorrance, President of the First National Bank and Trust Co. of Camden, Camden, N. Y., as a Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and reelected Robert T. Stevens, President, J. P. Stevens \& Co., Inc., New York, T. Stevens, President, J. P. Stevens a Class B Director for a term of three years, beN. Y., as a Class B Director for a term of three years, be-
ginning Jan. 1, 1940 . Reference to the nominations apginning Jan. 1, 1940 Reference to the
peared in our issue of Nov, 4, page 2913.

Changes in Staff of New York Reserve Bank-R. G. Rouse Made Vice-President, S. A. Miller Appointed Assistant Vice-President, and M. A. Harris Named

## a Manager

Announcement was made Nov. 15 that the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has made the following changes in the official staff of the Bank, effective Nov. 16: Robert G. Rouse, formerly Assistant Vice-President, has been appointed a Vice-President; Silas A. Miller, formerly a Manager, has been appointed an Assistant Vice-President, and Marcus A. Harris has been appointed as Manager, and assigned as Manager of the Securities Department. The following summary of their careers is taken from the Bank's announcement:
Mr. Rouse joined the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as an Assistant Vice-President on July 1, 1939, when he succeeded Walter B. Matteson, retired. Prior to becoming associated with the Federal Reserve Bank retired. Prior to becoming associated with the Federal Reserve hank
Mr. Rouse had the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York for 20 years, and during the past five years he had been one of the officers
in charge of its United States Government Bond Department. At the in charge of its United States Government Bond Department. At the
Federal Reserve Bank Mr. Rouse has been assigned to the open market function of the Bank, which is chiefly concerned with operations in the Government security market, and in his new position he will have general supervision of these operations.
Mr. Miller has been an employee of the Federal Reserve Bank since 1918 and, since January, 1936, he has been the Manager of its Securities Department. He succeeds Mr. Rouse as Assistant Vice-President in the open market function of the bank.
Mr. Harris has been an employee of the Securities Department of the Federal Reserve Bank since 1932. From June, 1936, to January, 1939, he was loaned to the Treasury Department on special assignment in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Harris succeeds Mr. Miller as Manager of the Securities Department, which handles purchases and sales of Government securities and new Treasury issues for the Federal Reserve Bank.

## Two Directors of Chicago Federal Reserve Bank

Walter J. Cummings, Chairman of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, and Max Wellington Babb President of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, were re-elected on Nov. 16 as Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for three-year terms beginning on Jan. 1, 1940.
W. W. Aldrich and W. S. Gifford Accept Posts in the Greater New York Fund
Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone \& Telegraph Co., and Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, have accepted important posts in the Greater New York Fund, it was announced Nov. 14 by James G. Blaine, President of the Fund, following a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Fund's headquarters, 52 Wall Street. Mr. Gifford was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee to take the place of Francis D. Bartow, resigned. The latter, however, retains his place on the board of directors. Mr. Aldrich was elected Chairman of the newly formed Business Council, a permanent body created to work with the board of directors in the huge task of organizing the campaigns and enlisting the support of business leaders throughout the year. Mr. Blaine, in making public the creation of this new body, said:
A working Business Council composed of representative citizens gives a permanency to the Greater New York Fund, insures the efficient conduct campaigns by carrying to each succeeding one the experience and lesson of its predecessors.

The members of the newly formed Council are:
Francis D. Bartow, Fred Berry, James G. Blaine, John S. Burke, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, Frederick H. Ecker, Leon Fraser, Walter S. Gifford, Walter P. Holcombe, Henry Ittleson, Arthur A. Johnson, Thomas W. Lamont, George MacDonald, Frederick A. MacNutt, Albert G. Milbank, Thomas I. Parkinson, William C. Potter, Joseph M. Proskauer, John M. Schiff, Alfred H. Schoellkopf, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Percy S. Straus Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Thomas D. Thacher and Paul Felix Warburg.
The Council membership will be enlarged before the start of the Fund's 1940 campaign on April 15. The Executive

Committee also voted to close the books to agency admissions for the year, there being at present approximately 400 voluntary social welfare and health agencies participating in the Fund.

President Roosevelt Renames Dr. Gruening as Governor of Alaska
President Roosevelt on Nov. 16 again named Dr. Ernest Gruening as Governor of Alaska. The President had originally appointed Dr. Gruening on Sept. 2 (noted in our issue of Sept. 9, page 1567) but this appointment was not sent to the Senate for confirmation and hence lapsed when the the Senate for confirmation and hence lapsed when the
special session adjourned on Nov. 3. The appointment of special session adjourned on Nov. 3. The appointment of
Dr. Gruening had been protested by Anthony J. Dimond, Dr. Gruening had been protested by Anthony J. Dimond,
the Alaskan delegate in Congress, who contended a resident of the territory should receive the post.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
The New York Curb Exchange announced Nov. 14 that arrangements were made for the sale of a regular membership at $\$ 10,000$, up $\$ 500$ over the previous transaction.
The Quarter Century Club of the New York Stock Exchange, the membership of which consists of 85 active employees and 42 retired employees, held its initial meeting on Nov. 16 for the purpose of electing officers. Francis A. Strenkert Assistant Superintendent of the Tube DepartStrent, Ales Prosident Charles A Laux a superinten dent on the trading floor, was elected Vice-President, and dent on the trading floor, was elected Vice-President, and
Harry J. Shanley and John Stack, both supervisors, were elected Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. Of the 85 active employees who are members of the Club, 10 have been employed by the Exchange for more than 40 years, and 43 for more than 30 years.

Thomas F. Dalton has been appointed Assistant Trust Officer of the Lafayette National Bank of Brooklyn, George P. Kennedy, President, announced Nov. 15. Mr. Dalton has been an executive in the trust department of the bank for the past four years.
Andrew S. Roscoe has been elected a director of the Woodside National Bank, Woodside, Queens, New York City. Mr. Roscoe, who has been Executive Vice-President since December, 1938, formerly managed the Astoria branch of the National City Bank. He was elected to the Board following the death of the President of the bank, William Heimann, in September. Mr. Heimann's death was reported in our issue of Sept. 16, page 1705.
William C. Potter, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, announced Nov. 15 that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, Fannin W. Charske was elected a director of the company. Mr. Charske is Chairman of the Executive Committee and a director of the Union Pacific RR. Co. During his business career he has served in various other executive capacities for the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads. Among the companies with which Mr. Charske is associated are the following:
American District Telegraph Co., New Jersey, director; American Surety Co. of New York, trustee; Los Angeles \& Salt Lake RR. Co., Chairman of the Executive Committee and director; Oregon Short Line RR. Co., Chair man of the Executive Committee and director; Oregon-Washington RR. \& Navigation Co., Chairman of the Executive Committee and director ; St. Joseph \& Grand Island Ry. Co., director, and Western Union Telegraph $\mathrm{C}_{0}$., director.

Walton P. Kingsley, a Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co. and son of the late Darwin P. Kingsley, former President of the New York Life Insurance Co., was elected a trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank, New York City, at a meeting of the trustees held Nov. 15.

Maurice L. Farrell, senior partner of F. S. Smithers \& Co and a member and former Governor of the New York Stock Exchange, died of pneumonia on Nov. 13 at the Doctor Hospital, New York City. He was 62 years old. Mr. Far rell was born in Cortland, N. Y., March 22, 1877, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1901. He started his business career in New York City as a reporter for the New York News Bureau and later joined "The Wall Street Journal," serving as managing editor from 1912 to May 1, 1913, when he resigned this post to join F. S. Smithers \& 1913, when he resigned this post to join F. S. Smithers \&
C 0 . as a general partner. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1930 and was a Governor from 1934 to 1938; during this latter period he also served as Chairman of the Public Relations Committee. Mr. Farrell played an important part in the reorganization of the Stock Exchange, serving as a member of the special committee of nine (Conway Committee) appointed in December, 1937, by Charles R. Gay, then President of the Stock Exchange, to recommend principles for reorganization. He was a to recommend principles for reorganization. He wa
director of the Seaboard Fire \& Marine Insurance Co.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York announced on Nov. 13 that the tile of Arthur T. Peterson has been changed from Acting Assistant Manager, Antwerp office, to Assistant Manager, London office.

Herbert B. March, a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of R. L. Day \& Co., died on Nov. 9 at his home in West Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. He was 68 years old. Born in Newton, Mass., Mr. March had been associated with R. L. Day \& Co. for about 45 years. He began his career with the home office of the firm in Boston and was transferred to the New York branch 35 years ago.

Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City, announced Nov. 13 that John M. Franklin, President of the United States Lines, has been elected a director of the bank.

Directors of the Prudential Insurance Company of America (head office Newark, N. J.) announced on Nov. 13 the election of Walter Kidde, President of Walter Kidde \& Co., engineers, and of Walter Kidde Constructors, to the Board. The directors further announced the promotion of Louis R. Menagh, Jr., from Assistant Comptroller to Comptroller, and of Harry J. Volk from Supervisor to Assistant Secretary.

Peter E. Bennett, President of The Mortgage Corporation of New York, has been elected a Trustee of Brevoort Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., it was announced Nov. 16 by Richard A. Brennan, President, following a meeting of the Board of Trustees.

According to a joint announcement made Nov. 10 by William F. Bleakley, President of the Yonkers National Bank \& Trust Co. of Yonkers, N. Y., and Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the Yonkers bank will be reorganized and recapitalized by means of a loan of approximately $\$ 2,500,000$ by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the purchase of $\$ 700.000$ of preferred stock by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. All deposits of the present institution, the announcement said, would be assumed as of Dec. 2 by a new bank to be known as Yonkers National Bank \& Trust Co. (the new name differing from the present one only through dropping of "the"). The transaction, it was said, would be effected without any loss to any of the 21,000 depositions of the institution, and without any interruption of banking services. In its account of the matter, the New York "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 11, further said:
The new bank will begin business with deposits of about $\$ 10,000,000$ and capital funds of $\$ 850,000$. The institution will be capitalized as follows: $\$ 400,000$ of preferred stock subscribed by the RFC, $\$ 150,000$ of common stock subscribed by local interests and $\$ 300,000$ of surplus (repto the 3,046 owners of preferred stock and 171 owners of common stock of the present bank, informing them of the calling of a special meeting of stockholders on Dec. 11 to vote on the plan.
Founded in 1910, the Yonkers National Bank \& Trust Co. has two branches. In its statement as of last June 30 it reported total resources of $\$ 10,585,000$, common share capital of $\$ 400,000$, preferred capital of $\$ 400,000$ and undivided profits of $\$ 53,000$.
In the letter to stockholders, Mr. Bleakley said that directors had endeavored for more than five years "to formulate a plan of reorganization made necessary by reason of the depreciation in the value of its real estate and mortgage loans, most of which were made prior to the reopening of the bank in 1933. The stagnation of the real estate market, coupled with the steady increase in deposits, which the bank has enjoyed, makes it necessary to obtain additional capital."
"The bank to be created through reorganization of the Yonkers National Bank \& Trust Co.," said Mr. Crowley, "will be free from questionable assets, will be entirely divorced from any connection with the old bank, and will not be liable for any obligations of the old bank, except for deposits taken over from it under the plan. An institution established on this basis should certainly merit the confidence of its present and future depositors."
Mr. Crowley said that the Federal supervisory agencies and the managers of the bank had long realized that even after its reorganization in 1933 the bank held "undesirable conçentrations of real estate and mortgages acquired by earlier management at inflated prices prior to that time." The assets acquired by the FDIC in connection with its $\$ 2,500,000$ loan would be "liquidated by the corporation in an orderly fashion and in the best interests of the community,"
Mr. Crowley said that the present officers and directors were expected to serve in their same capacities in the new bank. The entire issue of $\$ 150,000$ of common stock of the new bank has been underwritten by the directors, but present holders of preferred and common stock, who will not acquire any interest whatsoever in the new bank by virtue of their present stock ownership, will have the right to acquire at $\$ 10$ a share one share of common stock for each share of preferred or common stock now held.
Charles F: Strenz is Vice-President of the bank and John Howard, Jr., is Cashier.

Linwood E. Ashton, formerly Vice-President and Cashier of the Portland National Bank, Portland, Me., became President of the institution on Nov. 3. Mr. Ashton succeeds in the Presidency Samuel L. Allen who resigned Sept. 1 last.

The Union Title Guaranty Co. of Pittsburgh, will open for business in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Dec. 1, marking consummation of the merger of the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Co. and the Title Guaranty Co., of that city, which have been conducting negotiations several months. "Money \& Commerce" of Nov. 11, from which this is learned, named the officers of the consolidated institution as follows:
John H. Kunkle, Executive Vice-President and Treasurer of the Title Guaranty Co., will be President; S. H. McKee, Chairman of the Board of Directors ; R. K. MacConnell, Vice-President in Charge of Titles and Senior Title Officer; Hugh M. Patton and Mark R. Craig, Vice-Presidents and Title Officers; H. L. Grote, J. S. Kerr, and Harry E. Blank, Assistant Title

Officers ; T. W. Davies, Treasurer; Mr. Grote, Secretary ; M. C. Ellis, Assistant Treasurer ; C. E. Paulin, Assistant Secretary, and P. J. Morrison, W. M. Kemmler and J. J. Funk, Settlement Officers.

Edward Clark 3d, a partner in the investment banking firm of E. W. Clark \& Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., died in the Chestnut Hill Hospital, that city, on Nov. 16 after a short illness. The deceased banker, who was 54 years old, was born in Philadelphia. He attended Chestnut Hill Academy and Milton Academy, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1907. Mr. Clark had been a partner in the firm of E. W. Clark \& Co., founded by his great grandfather in 1837, since 1920. Among other interests during his career he had held directorships in the Commonwealth Power Corp., Northern Ohio Power and Light Company, Grand Rapids Railway Co., Michigan Railroad Co., Holland and Chicago Railway Co. and the Tabor Manufacturing Co. He had also been Treasurer of the Portland Electric Power Co.

The appointment of Andrew W. Oppmann as Cashier of the National Bank of West Virginia, Wheeling, W. Va., was announced recently by John C. McConnell, President of the institution, it is learned from "Money \& Commerce" of Nov. 11.

Directors of the Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., at a meeting held Nov. 10, called for retirement on Dec. 1 its entire preferred stock issue, of which $\$ 25,000,000$ is outstanding. All except a few shares of the preferred stock is owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corp., which on Dec. 20, 1933, purchased the original $\$ 50,000,000$ issue with the exception of $\$ 333.33$, which was taken by a lone stockholder of the bank. Par value of the shares is $\$ 331-3$. Half of the original preferred stock issue had previously been redeemed as follows: $\$ 5,000,-$ 000 Aug. 1, 1936; $\$ 10,000,000$ Feb: 1, 1937 and $\$ 10,000,000$ Feb. 1, 1938. We quote further, in part, from the Chicago "Journal of Commerce," from which the foregoing is taken: It was announced that no dividend in common stock is to be issued in connection with the pending retirement of preferred stock. On the occasions of the three previous retirmeents, new common stock, of the same holders par amounts a
holders as dividends.
In those cases the
In those cases the preferred stock was in effect redeemed out of earnings. and the earnings so applied were capitalized by the issuance of the new
common shares. However, in the pending retirement the $\$ 25,000,000$, it was explained by an official of the bank, will not be charged against earnings, but paid from the bank's general cash resources. It was stated that the operation thus involves no change at present in the bank's surplus and un-divided-profits accounts.

Earnings during the year have been satisfactory, the bank's announcement stated, and common stock at $\$ 50,000,000$, with other capital accounts and reserves are ample for all requirements.
Action on the bank's common cash dividend is expected at the December or January meeting of directors. It will be payable Feb. 1.

Huntly R. Drummond, formerly Vice-President of the Royal Trust Co. of Monireal, Que., was elected President of the company on Nov. 14 at a regular monthly meeting of the Board, to succeed the late Sir Charles Gordon. Last August Mr. Drummond also succeeded Sir Charles Gordon as Pr 3 si dent of the Bank of Montreal (noted in our Aug. 19 issue, page 1123). Robert P. Jelletc, General Manager of the Royal Trust Co., at the same meeting was elected a Director, VicePresident, and a Member of the Executive Committee, while retaining the General Managership.

From the Montreal "Gazette" of Nov. 10, we learn that D. A. Y. Merrick, heretofore Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Toronto, Ont., has been appointed Supervisor of Branches at the head office in that city, while Allan L. Woodrow has been made Manager at Toronto to succeed Mr. Merrick.

Louis de Gaspe Beaubien, former President of the Montreal Stock Exchange, died at his home in Montreal on Nov. 13 after a brief illness. Mr. Beaubien, who was 72 years old, was senior partner in the Montreal brokerage house of L. G. Beaubien \& Co., and President of L. G. Beaubien \& Co., Ltd., in which he conducted a bond-trading business. Born in Outremont, Que., he was graduated from the Jesuit College, Plateau Academy, Montreal College and Varennes College, and began his business career in 1887 with ennes College, and began his business career in Five years later, however, he left that firm to form the Canadian Produce Co., which he soon amalgamated with the Beaubien Produce Milling Co. He sold this business in 1901 to enter into partnership with C. H. Branchaud in the brokerage house of L. G. Beaubien \& Co. Still later he organized his bond-trading firm, which had head offices in Montreal and branches in Quebec, Three Rivers, Toronto, Paris and Brussels. His appointment as President and Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange came in 1932 and he was also re-elected the following year.

## THE CURB MARKET

Irregular price movements dominated the trading during the for? part of the week, but the market gradually strengthened and a fairly broad list of industrials and public utility ened and a fairly broad list of industrials and public utines registered modest gains. Aircraft shares
have been somewhat mixed and prices have moved backward and forward within a narrow channel. Steel stocks have shown some substantial gains and there has been a modest demand for high grade oil issues. Mining and metal shares have been quiet.
Stocks milled around within a narrow range as the market resumed its sessions on Monday following the two-day holiday. Trading was dull, and while the declines were slightly in excess of the advances, there were a number of selected issues that held their early gains until the market closed. These were largely among the preferred stocks of the public utilities, although there were occasional strong spots apparent among the industrial specialties. Aircraft issues wer irregular during the greater part of the day with most of the changes in minor fractions. Axton Fisher A was noteworthy for its ad vance of 5 points to 45 , and National Power \& Light pref. (6) gained $21 / 4$ points to $881 / 2$.
Industrial stocks led the modest upward turn on Tuesday but the changes were generally small and without special significance. Steel shares were fairly active as Jones \& Laughlin Steel moved briskly forward and registered a 2-point gain at 38. Standard Steel Spring moved forward $11 / 4$ points to $431 / 4$; Midvale Co. was $13 / 4$ points higher at 110; and Rustless Iron \& Steel gained a point at 141 Public utilities preferred issues were fractionally higher, with North American Light \& Power pref. leading the group with a 2 -point gain to a new 1939 high at $671 / 2$. Axton Fisher A moved fractionally higher, and American Manufacturing reached a new top at 26 , with a gain of 3 points. In the aircraft sections prices were moderately lower, with several active issues absent from the tape.
Price movements continued to point upward on Wednesday, and while the pains were less extensive than on the preceding day, there was a fairly long list of trading favorites on the side of the advance as the session ended. In the aircraft section prices were irregular, with Bell dipping a point to 23, while Lockheed, Fairchild and Brewster were unchanged. In the industrial specialties group, Todd Shipyards slipped back 2 points to 65 , and Niles-Bement-Pond declined $33 / 8$ points to $641 / 4$. The public utility preferred stocks were higher, Commonwealth Public Service working up to a new peak at 33, and Northern Indiana Public Service $\$ 6$ pref. climbed up $21 / 4$ points to $971 / 4$.
Public utilities led the upswing on Thursday, Indianapolis Power \& Light, $\$ 6.50$ pref. moving up a point to its top for 1939 at 110; while Puget Sound Power $\$ 5$ pref. reached its best price of the year ai 76 . Aircrafe shares were fractionally higher and the aluminum stocks registered substantial gains. Oil issues were strong and active, Standard Oil of Ohio and Standard Oil of Kentucky working up to their best prices of the year. Creole Petroleum was in demand and moved up 2 points to 25 and Humble Oil advanced a point to $66 \frac{1}{2}$. Industrial specialties were active at-higher prices and mining and metal stocks moved within a narrow range. Prominent on the side of the advance were Aluminium Ltd. pref., $33 / 4$ points to 103 $3 / 4$; Midvale Co., 2 points to 112; Sherwin Williams, $21 / 2$ points to $971 / 2$; Singer Manufacturing Co., 11/2 points to $1571 / 2$, and Colt's Patent Fire Arms $11 / 4$ points to $881 / 4$
Mixed price changes were apparent during most of the
deaings on Friday. The market opened fairly firm bue dealings on Friday. The market opened fairly firm but trading turned dull as the day progressed and a number of the early gains were cancelled at the close. Some of the popular speculative issues held their early advances but a goodly number of the market leaders were down as the session ended. Public utilities attracted considerable speculative attention but the gains were largely fractional. Aircraft shares were moderately higher and some small advances were recorded among the industrial specialties. Oil shares were fractionally higher but mining and metal stocks moved within a narrow range. As compared with Friday of last week the movement of prices was to higher levels, American Gas \& Electric closing last night at $381 / 4$ against $371 / 2$ on Friday a week ago; Creole Petroleum at $241 / 2$ against 24; Fisk Rubber Corp. at $101 / 2$ against 933 ; Ford of Canada A Humble Oil (new) at 67 against 651 . at $403 / 4$ against $401 / 8$; 311/4 against 301 $1 /$. New Jagainst $651 / 8$; Lockheed Aircraft at Williams at $301 / 2$; New Jersey Zinc at 68 against 67; Sherwin Williams at 97 against 93; Singer Manufacturing Co. at 160 against 155 and United Gas pref. at $937 / 8$ against 90 .
daily transactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week EndedNov. 17.1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Shares) } \end{gathered}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Foreson Government | Poreton Corporate | Total |
| Saturday <br> Monday | 123,245 | \$1,206,000 1 |  | $\$ 18,000$38,000 | \$1,243,000 |
| Tuesday- | 151.325 |  | $\$ 19,000$ 48.000 |  |  |
| Thursday | 150, 148 | $1,515,000$ $1,470,000$ | 9.000 | 19,000 | (1,531.000 |
|  | 157,875 | 1,796,000 | 34,000 33,000 | 47,000 43,000 | $1,551,000$ $1,872,000$ |
| Total_- | 731,235 | \$7,509,000 | \$143,000 | \$165,000 | 87,817,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales af } \\ \text { New York Curb } \\ \text { Exchangos } \end{gathered}$ | eek Ended Nov. 17 |  | Jan 1 to Nov. 17 |  |  |
|  | 939 | 1938 | 939 |  | 1938 |
| Stocks - No of sharesDomestidFondsForelign goverment... | ,235 | $\begin{array}{rr} 50 & 1,432,675 \\ 00 \\ 00 & \$ 9,706,00 \\ 00 & 199.000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $5 \quad 39,929,275$ |  | 41,777,916 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 7.509,000 \\ 143,000 \\ 165,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 00 & 8391,449,000 \\ 00 & 3.930,000 \\ 0,156,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8307,520,000 \\ 6.313,000 \\ 5,873,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total... | \$7.817.000 | 810,007,000 | \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 535.000 | 3319,706. |

## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Oct. 25, 1939:

GOLD
To The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on Oct. 18 th amounted to frevious Wednesday. previous has been no.
which remained at 1688 per fine ounce throughout the week. price for gold, silver
Muotationents in prices have again been irregular and whilst the cash quotation is $1 / \mathrm{d}$. lower than a week ago, that for forward will 3 -16d. higher.
At the beginning of the week. demand for silver for ing caused the difference between the two quotations to widen and on oct. 20 canh was fixed at a premium over forward of 13 -16d. which was the larges by todan. 16. 1923; the difference, however, narrowed rather quickly and There has been some speculative enquiry and purchases have also been made by bears and the Indian Bazaars: offerings included resales and sales Quotations during the week:


The official dollar rates fixed by the Bank of England during the week
were as follows: Buying, $\$ 4.04$; selling, $\$ 4.02$.

## ENGLISHEFINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

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

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat. } \\ \text { Nov. } 11 \end{gathered}$ | Mon., <br> Nov. 13 | Tues.. Nov. 14 | Wed. Nov. 15 | Thuts., Nov. 16 | Fri. <br> Nov. 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, p.oz.d. | $231 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | $231 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ d. | $235_{16}$ d. | 23 s d. | $235{ }_{16}$ d. | 233/8d. |
| Gold, p. fine oz. | 168 s. | 1688. | 1688 | 168 s. | 1685 | 168 |
| Consols, $21 / 2 \%$. British $31 / 2 \%$ | Closed | £671/8 | £67\% ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | ¢68. | £681/4 | £68 |
| W. L | Closed | £911/2 | ¢911/2 | ¢921/2 | ¢921/2 | ¢923/4 |
| 1960-90. | Closed | £1053/8 | £1053/8 | ¢1051/2 | ¢105 $5 / 8$ | 1053/4 |

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days have been:
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Bar N.Y.(for'n) } \\ \text { U. S. Treasury }\end{array} & 343 / 4 & 34 \% & 343 / 4 & 343 / 3 & 343 / 4 & 343 / 4\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { (newly mined) } & 71.10 & 71.10 & 71.10 & 71.10 & 71.10 & 71.10\end{array}$

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
Nov. 9 -The Farmers National Bank of Claysville, Pa. Common
Amount
stock, $\$ 25,000 ;$ preferred stock, $\$ 25,000$; total-. - Liquidating
Effective as of the close of business Nov. $4,1939$. .
committee: J. R. Irwin Knox and Ralph E. Woodburn care $\$ 50,000$ of the liquidating bank. No absorbing or succeeding bank.

CORRECTION
Effective date of liquidation of "The American National Bank of CamAug. 18, 1939, should be Feb. 6, 1939 instead of Jan. 26, 1939. (See tht "Chronicle" of Sept. 2, 1939, page 1425.)

## 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, Nov. 18) clearings from all cities of the United States for which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $8.2 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 7,056,309,489$, against $\$ 6,520,620,923$ for the same week in 1938. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $1.6 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Cleartngs-Returns hy Telegraph Week Ending Nov. 18 | 1939 | 1938 | Per Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$3,049,032,607 | \$2,999,882,052 | 1.6 |
| ${ }_{\text {Chicago }}$ | 338,710.041 | 285.275.081 | +18.7 |
| Boston. | $442,000,000$ $242,032,723$ | $384.000,000$ 208,8024 20,427 | ${ }_{+}^{+15.1}$ |
| Kansas C | 104,307,357 | 85,387,527 | +15.8 +22.2 |
| St. Louls | 102,400,0 | 87,900,000 | +16.5 |
| ${ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {San }}$ Pittsbungh | 161,866.000 | 142,525,000 |  |
| Detroit | 143,896.33 | 15. |  |
| Cleveland | +130,180.322 | 10, |  |
| Baltimor | 74,731.042 | 95,577,025 | +12.7 +1.0 + |
| Eleven cities, five Other cities, five days | \$4,907,948.753 | \$4.565,.987.131 | 7.5 |
|  |  |  |  |
| All cities, one day | 1,176,051,581 | $\$ 5.466,030.526$ $1,054.590,397$ | $+7.6$ |
| Total all cities for week. | \$7.056.309.48 | 520.6 |  |

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 provious-the week ended Nov. 11. For that week there was a decrease of $0.5 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 3,957$, 502,946 , against $\$ 3,976,567,466$ in the same week in 1938 .

Outside of this city there was an increase of $9.6 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $9.3 \%$. We group the cities according to the Federal Re-
serve districts in which they are located, and from this it serve districts in which they are located, and from this it
appears that in the New York Reserve District (including appears this city) the totals show a loss of $8.8 \%$, but in the Boston Ressrve District the totals show a gain of $1.5 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $7.8 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District records an improvement of $13.9 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $5.4 \%$, and the Atlanta Resorve District of $9.8 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals register an expansion of $9.2 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District of $13.0 \%$, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $23.8 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the increase is $25.5 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District $16.1 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District $3.2 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:


| Clearings at - | Week Ended Nov. 11 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | Dec. | 1937 | 1936 |
|  |  | $\text { istrict-Chic }_{\$}^{200}$ | ago- | \$ | s |
| ( Seventh Feder | al Reserve $\mathbf{D}$ |  | ${ }_{-5}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {10, }}^{\text {390,4657 }}$ |
|  | $68,493,759$ 2 2417896 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6 7 , 8 2 5 , 6 3 8} \\ \mathbf{2}, 036,639 \end{array}$ | +1.0+19.4 |  |  |
| Grand Rapi | ${ }_{*}^{2}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 95,712,330 \\ 2,961,233 \end{array}$ | $106,414,875$ <br> 3,229 <br> 126 |
|  | +1,150,500 <br> 1.519890 | 15,243,000 | +19.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,088,390 \\ 17,875,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,229,420 \\ & \mathbf{1 , 2 3 9}, \mathbf{0 1 5} \\ & \mathbf{1 , 0 4 3}, \mathbf{3 3 9} \end{aligned}$ |
| Indianapoli | $18,259,000$ <br> $1,583,655$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} +91.5 \\ +19.8 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,043,339 \\ 21,250,00 \end{array}$ |
| South Bend |  | ${ }_{3}^{1,30951,1388}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +19.8 \\ +21.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,875,000 \\ 1,888,585 \\ 1,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,900,105 \\ 1,186,252 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Wls.-Milwa |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,81,08 \\ 15.063,781 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +20.8 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,880,470 } \\ 20.070,509\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,186,252 \\ 90 \\ 9 \end{array}$ |
| Ced. R | $\begin{array}{r} 15,369,423 \\ 1,308,518 \\ 8,048,944 \end{array}$ | 1,007 | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|} \hline 11 & +2.0 \\ 63 & +29.8 \\ 10 & +5.3 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,039,594}}^{1,087,621}$ |  |
| Des Moine | $8,048,244$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,505,346 } \\ \hline 336 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3,079,521} 3$ |  | 6 ${ }^{+}+2.95$ | 3,059,415 | - $\begin{array}{r}8,708,388 \\ 3,563,785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Chicago | 241,456,048 | 218,882,720 | +10.3 | 284,999,162 | 320,774,209 |
| Decatur |  | 2,987, ${ }^{7851}$ | + +1.4 | 边 $\begin{array}{r}1,024,859 \\ 4,025,047 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Peoria | \|, |  |  |  |  |
| Rockiord | 1,232,1 | $\begin{array}{r} 975,862 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +7.7 \\ +26.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,365,814 \\ & 1,289,202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,428,970 \\ & 1,458,396 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 374,755,7 | 343,328,599 | +9.2 | 451,467,1 | 5,345,722 |
| Eishth Federa | 1 Reserve Dis | ict-st. Lo | uis- | 74,200,000 |  |
| St. Louls |  |  |  |  | $83,900.000$32754,250 |
| Ky.-Loulsville | 24,432,951 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,218,955 \\ & 19,788,305 \end{aligned}$ | +5.0+23.5 | 22,192,787 |  |
| Tenn.-Memphis |  |  |  |  | 27,573,745 |
| II.- Jacksonville | ${ }_{495,000}$ | 466, | ¢ +6.2 +180 | $\stackrel{\mathrm{x}}{581,000}$ | $\mathbf{x} 9,000$ |
| Total (4 | 7,770,114 | 113,073,260 | +13.0 | 127,674,8 | 144,876,995 |
| Ninth Federal | R |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {apolis- }}+3$ - |  | 206,441 |
|  | 61,079,937 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,184,826 \\ 48,385,404 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Mit. Pain |  |  | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64,957,757 \\ & \mathbf{2 5}, 324,299 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Fa |  | 19,333,333 | +17.0 | 2,183,216 |  |
| S. D.-Aberd |  | $\begin{array}{r} 495,596 \\ \quad 697,273 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 6 \\ 3 & +19.8 \\ 6 & +11.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{2,524.278} \times$ |
| Mont--Billing |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 085,323 \\ 815,716 \\ 3,010,266 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 840,438 \\ 2,906,063 \end{array}$ |
| Total (7 cities) - | $95,992,014$ | 7,532,859 | +23.8 | 101,359,601 | 15,802,636 |
| Tenth Fed | erve District-Kans as City |  |  |  |  |
| eb.-Fre |  | trict-Kans |  | 109,965 | 85,957121,126 |
| Hastings |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{118,7899}$ |  |
| Lincoln. |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,823,329 \\ 25,07761}}^{\substack{1,761}}$ | +19.7 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,497,157 \\ & 1040479 \end{aligned}$ |
| Omana | $\begin{array}{r} 26,812,493 \\ 2,268,440 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{+7.0}^{+78}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,319,391 \\ 29,679,734 \end{array}$ |  |
| Wichita |  | ${ }_{62,936,288}^{2,384,060}$ | +4.0+32.9 | ${ }_{3}^{1} 2828,624$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,040,479 \\ & 1,690,829 \\ & 2,824,262 \end{aligned}$ |
| O.-Kan. | 83,670,490 |  |  | 78,691,48 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,824,262 \\ & 0,103,686 \end{aligned}$ |
| tt. Joseph | $\begin{array}{r} 3,356,874 \\ 516,661 \\ 626,738 \end{array}$ | $2,285,514$568,296522,437 | $\begin{array}{r} +46.9 \\ -9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,360,877 \\ & 618,527 \\ & 6,50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109,100 \\ & 770,476 \\ & 567,340 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pueblo.- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (10 cittes) | 122,134,113 | 97, 295,947 | +25.5 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 082,204 \\ \hline 119,429,943 \end{array}\right\|$ | 32,811,012 |
| Eleventh | ral Reserve | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { District-Da } \\ 1,462,833 & \text { llas- } \\ -10.3 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 1,247,858 | 62,180 |
| exas-A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Dalas }}$ | $44,511,506$ $8,311,261$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,402,833 \\ 38,777,503 \\ 6,851,211 \end{array}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & -10.8 \\ & +14.8 \\ & +2.8\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Gaiveston | $\begin{array}{r}2,602,000 \\ \hline 778,973\end{array}$ | $1,676,000$ <br> 704,164 | +55.3+10.6 |  | ,432,000 |
| Wichita |  |  |  | 881,209 <br> $.327,555$ |  |
| --shre | 3,048,600 | 2,701,181 | +12.9 |  | 3,166,282 |
| Total (6 | 60,564,076 |  | + |  | ,754,122 |
| Twelft | Reservo |  | , |  |  |
| ash --s | , | 26,280,788 | +2.4 | 33,58 | 3,348,185 |
| Yakima | ${ }^{9988}$ | ,65 | +9 | 17,134 | $\stackrel{1,129,839}{ }$ |
| Otah-S. L . | 12,510,625 | ${ }_{12,326}^{2,}$ | + | 14,216, | 14,543,500 |
| Calit.-L'g Be | 2,658, | 2,873, | $-7.5$ | 3,516 | 3,802,041 |
| Pasadena | 2,448,677 | 2,808,266 | -12.8 | ,550 | 5 |
|  | , 379 | 崖,351 |  | , 127,000 | , |
|  | 1,973 | 2,343 1,379 | $-_{-21.4}^{1518}$ |  | $2,980,973$ 1.51893 |
| nta B | ${ }_{2,333,2}^{1,083}$ | 2,188, | -21.4 +6.6 | 2,504, | 2,292,618 |
| Total (10 cttle) | 187,080,615 | 181,193,95 | +3.2 | 214,257,92 | 229,213,351 |
| rand total (113 cities) | 3,9 | 3,976,567,466 | -0.5 | ,172,363,971 | 6,455,940,700 |
| Outside NewYork |  | 1,861,274,791 | +9.6 | 2,244,832,725 | 2,501,835,314 |
|  |  | Week |  |  |  |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto- | $\begin{aligned} & 101,455,471 \\ & 100,035,752 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110,227,930 \\ & 107,566,056 \end{aligned}$ | -8.00 | -90,816,275 | $\begin{aligned} & 107,884,093 \\ & 106,792,795 \end{aligned}$ |
| Winnipeg | 54,852,511 | 47,255,850 | +16.1 | ${ }^{35,348,979}$ | 42,885,712 |
| Vancouver | 17,472,275 | 16,044,160 | +8. | ${ }^{13,487,093}$ | ${ }^{15,662,828}$ |
| Ottawa | 33,180,392 | 27,157,895 | +22.2 | 20,956,351 | 21,803,265 |
| uebec | 6,216,126 | 5,610,279 | +10.8 | 4,800, | 4,082,771 |
| Halliax | 3,342, | 2,380,174 | +40 | 2,384 | 1,963 |
| Hamilto | 5.770 | 4,534,843 | ${ }_{+8.4}^{+27.3}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4,6152,735}$ |  |
| Calgary | - | 7,690,012 | $\stackrel{8}{+21.8}$ | - | ( ${ }^{5} 1,464,614$ |
| ictorl | 1,854,663 | 1,798,620 | +3.1 | 1,397,895 | 1,440,821 |
| London | 2,661,908 | 2,339,918 | +13.8 | 2,184,926 | 2,122,251 |
| Edmont | 4,883,027 | $4,358,130$ | +12.0 | 3,875,801 | 3,489,404 |
| Regina | 6,599,0 | 5,039,10 | +31.0 | 2,8\%4,760 | 3,397,846 |
| Brandon | 489 | ${ }^{344}$ | + |  |  |
| thbrid | 887, |  | $-11$. |  |  |
| askatoon | 1,957, | 1,440,23 | $+35$. | 1,402 | , 346 |
| Moose Jaw | 765,3 | 692,3 | +10. |  |  |
| Branttord | 942, | 822,8 | +14. | 893 |  |
| Fort Willia | 812.7 | 848,73 |  | 733 |  |
| ew West | 641,9 | 595, | +7.8 | 648 |  |
| edicine | 333,6 | 306, |  |  |  |
| terb | 588 | 663 | $-11.8$ |  |  |
| erbr | 977,5 |  | +16.0 | 673 |  |
| Itche | 1,237,8 | 1,121, | +10.4 |  |  |
| Windsor | 2,666,0 | 2,588,69 | +3.0 | , 5 ,26,004 | ,216,043 |
| Prince Alb | 432,181 | 361,14 | +19.7 | ${ }^{343,013}$ |  |
| Moncton | 634 | 775 | +14.9 | 713 |  |
| Chatham | 689,73 | 546. | +26.3 | 547 |  |
| Sarnia | 485 |  | . |  |  |
| Sudbu | 997,658 | 1,045,995 | -4.6 | 896,66 | 911,177 |
| otal (32 cities) | 63,686,588 | 358,726,835 | + | 290,942,344 | 334,561,52 |

[^2]
## 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 NOV. 11, 1939, TO NOV. 17, 1939, INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cahle Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. 11 | Nov. 13 | Not. 14 | Nov, 15 | Nov. 16 | Nov. 17 |
| Europe- | 8 <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  | $\begin{array}{r} 163022 \\ \mathbf{a} \end{array}$ | ${ }_{-162937}$ | . 163750 |  |  |
| Belglum, belga |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\mathbf{a}}^{.163668}$ | .${ }_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{1 6 3 9 5 0}$ |
| Czechosiov'la, koru |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{a} \\ & \mathbf{a} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Denmark, krone |  | . 3.9398583 | - 1982912 | - 1929298 | .193885 | . 19892942 |
| Engl'd, pound st |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finland, markka |  | .018966 | . 019033 | . 0188825 | . 01920666 | . 019033 |
| France, franc--- |  | . 022341 | . $0222288{ }^{\text {40 }}$ | . 02231554 | ${ }^{.022266}$ 401550* | .022044** |
| Germany, reichsma |  | . $0078225^{*}$ | . $007264 *$ | . $007250 *$ | . $007228 *$ | . $007242 *$ |
| Hungary, pen |  |  | .176016* | .176016* | . $176016^{*}$ | .176016* |
| Italy, lira- |  | ${ }^{.176016 *}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .050450 \\ .530718 \end{array}$ | . 0530450 | . 050441 | . 0.050455 |
| Netherlands, gul |  | $\begin{array}{r} .050440 \\ .530806 \end{array}$ |  |  | . 530805 |  |
| Norway, krone. |  | ${ }^{.} .227042$ | $.227025$ | . 227012 |  | . 5237014 |
| Poland, zloty- |  | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {a }}$ a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\text { a }}$ | . ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{a} \\ .036233 \end{gathered}$ | . 035900 |
| Rumanla, leu. |  | .007090* | $\begin{gathered} .007110^{*} \\ .099520 \end{gathered}$ | .007090** | .007090* | .007090** |
| Spain, Deseta |  |  |  |  | .099500* |  |
| sweden, krona |  | $.101750 \times$ | $\begin{aligned} & .099520^{*} \\ & .237955 \end{aligned}$ | $.099500^{*} .237944$ |  | ${ }^{.0937937}$ |
| Switzerland, fra |  | ${ }_{.222631 *}$ | $.2245445^{*}$ | $.224494$ | $.224611$ | . 2244388 |
| Yugoslavia, dine Asia- |  |  |  |  |  | .022685* |
| Ina- | HOL1- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \\ 0084083 * \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { a } \\ \text { a } \\ .084766 * \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) dol'l |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hankow (yuan) dol |  |  |  | .085000* |  |  |
| Shanghal (yuan) dol Tlentsia (yuan) dol |  |  | .084766* | .085000* | .086566* |  |
| Hongkong, d |  | 245083 | ${ }^{245750}$ | 245550 | . 246041 | 2438 |
| British Indla, rupee.- |  | .301714* | .301607* | .301464* | .301621* | .301500* |
| Japan, yen |  | . 234412 | . 234412 | . 234412 | . 234412 | . 234412 |
| Straits Settlem'ts, Australasia- |  | 64 |  |  | . 46 |  |
| Australla, pound |  | 3.139583 | 3.131666 | 3.138750 | 3.131250 | 3.100833 |
| New Zealand, pound. |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 3.152187^{*} \\ & 3.973750 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $3.145000^{*}$ | $3.150937 *$ <br> 3.975000 | 3.975000 | 边 |
| Union South Africa, $\varepsilon$ |  |  | 3.975000 |  |  | 3.975000 |
| Canada, dollar |  | $\begin{gathered} .882968 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ .805433 * \\ .880833 \end{gathered}$ | .875468$\mathbf{b}$$.2049666^{*}$.872968 | $\begin{gathered} .877142 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ .205100^{*} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .876328 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .873046 \\ \mathbf{b} \\ .205100^{*} \\ .871093 \end{gathered}$ |
| Cuba, Deso |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico, peso |  |  |  |  | .205100* |  |
| Newfoundl'd, dollarSouth America- |  |  |  | . 874 | . 873 |  |
| Argentina, peso |  | .297733* | .297733* | .297733* | .297733* | .297733* |
| Brazll, milirels otf |  | ${ }^{.060580 * *}$ | .060580* | .060580* | ${ }^{.060580 *}$ | .060580* |
| * |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ille, peso-offic |  | ${ }^{.051740 *}$ | .051740* | .051740* | .051700* | .051700** |
| " export. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombla, peso-.--- |  | $\underset{\mathbf{b}}{.571533 *} \mid$ | $\begin{gathered} .571533^{*} \\ \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{b} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .572475^{*} \\ \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{b} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .572475^{*} \\ \mathbf{b} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Non-controlled |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporation 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 ocation in which the details were given in the "Chronicle": Company and lssue-
 Caterpillar Tractor Co. 5\% preferred stock-7.-.Colon Development Co.. Ltd., $6 \%$ pref. stock.Connecticut Ry. \& Lighting Co. 1st \& ref. 4
*Container Corp. of America 1st mtge. 6s.
Oreameries of America, Inc. 10-year debs Container Corp, of America 1 st mtge. 6 s .
Creamerles of America, Inc. 10 -year debs.
Fairbanks, Morse \& Co. $4 \%$. debentur Fairbanks, Morse \& Co. $4 \%$ 'debentures.
 (Edward) Hines Lumber Co. 1 st mtge. bonds
*(G.R.) Kinny Co., Inc., $7 / 2 \%$ notes.-.
Kresge Foundation Co. $4 \%$ coll. trust notes Kresge Foundation Co. 4\% coll. trust notes
 National Acme Co. 1st mtge, 41/5s--.......


Paris-Orleans RR. $6 \%$ bonds.-.
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp. 1st mtge. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.-...
Pennsylvania Water \& Power Co. 1st mtge. $41 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$


West Penn Power Co -
$7 \%$ pref. stock-..................................
6\% pref. stock
West Virginia Pulp \& Paper Co- $41 / 2 \%$ bonds.


Jan. 1'40

Whitaker Paper Co. 1 st mitge. 7 s ..........
Woodward Iron Co.. $5 \%$ income bonds...

* Announcements this weeic. $x$ Volume 148.


## CURRENT NOTICES

-Burton, Cluett \& Dana announce that Harry P. Anderson Jr. is now associated with them in their Philadelphia office

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks
6 Chicago Juction Rys. \& Union Stock Yards preterred, par $\$ 100$ -
5 Qulncy Market Cold Storage \& Warehouse Co preferred, par $\$ 100$
200 $\qquad$ er Share 200 Lake County Fruit Corp. common, par $\$ 1 \cdot 70$ 2d preferred, par $\$ 100$ 21/2 Sierra Pacific Power Co. common, par $\$ 15$.
100 Seaboard Utilitles Shares Corp., par $\$ 1$
100 Seaboard Ut Citties shares

By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
Shates Stocks
10 Somerville National Bank, Somerville, Ma
18 Massachusetts Real Estate Co., par \$50.
18 Massachusetts Real Estate Co., par $\$ 50$.-.................
500 Lawyers Mortgage Investment Corp. of Boston, par $\$ 100$
500 Lawyers Mortgage Investment CorD. of Bosto
58 Springfield Gas Light Co., par $\$ 25 . \ldots$.
15 Consolidated Coal Co. of St. Louis, par $\$ 100$
15 Consolidated Coal Co. of St. Louis, par $\$ 100$
150 Isaban Coal Co., par $\$ 1 .$.

$\qquad$

By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
Shates Stocks
35 Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada capital
100 The North . $\qquad$ 100 The North Jersey Land Co., par $\$ 50$. $\qquad$ \$ per Shar 100 The North Jersey Land Co., par $\$ 50$ $\qquad$ --...- $\$ 56$ lot
 ${ }_{85.000}^{\text {Ronds- }}$ Certificate of participating ownership Boca Raton Club $\qquad$ $\$ 5.000$ Certificate
$\$ 500$ Green Valley Country Club proprietary certifica

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANK NOTES
The following shows the amount of National bank notes afloat (all of which are secured by legal tender deposits) at the beginning of October and November, and the amount of the decrease in notes afloat during the month of November for the years 1939 and 1938:

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { National Bank Notes-A } \\ \text { Amount afloat Oct. 2-Al Legal Tender Notes- }\end{array}$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

 Amount of bank notes afloat Nov. 1............... $\overline{\$ 180,712,297} \overline{\$ 207,800,920}$ Note- $\$ 2,218,619.50$ Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding Nov. 1, 1939 secured by lawful money, against \$2,235,026.50 on Nov. 1, 1938.

## DIVIDENDS

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

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extra <br> Preferred (quar.) <br> Agricultural insurance (Watertown, N. $\overline{\mathrm{Y}}$.) <br> Allied Mills, Inc. <br> All Metal Products (resumed) <br> Alpha Portland Cement <br> American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co <br> Extran- conv. preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
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| ${ }^{2522^{3}}$ |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred (q) |  | D |  |
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| American Ciga |  |  |  |
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| American |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {American }}$ Ameablic Service, preferred |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| American Telephone \& Telegraph (quar.).-.--- \$2 |  |  |  |
| Andian National Corp., Ltd. (semi-ann |  |  |  |
| Anglo-Canadian Telephone class A (quar.) ---.-- 150 |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | Dec. 15 |  |
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| Automotive Gear Work, Inc., preferred.)--.--- |  |  |  |  |
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| Brewer (\%.) \& Co. (monthly)---.-.-.-.-.-.--- |  |  |  |
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| Canada Cement $61 / 2 \%$ preferred-..........-- |  |  |  |
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| Chestnut Hiil Re. Co (quar.) |  |  |  |  |
| Cinc. New Orl. \& Tex. Pac. Ry. pref. (quar.)--- \$11/4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Clipper Belt Lacer |  |  |  |  |

## PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES•INC

An Organization for the<br>Appraisal and Liquidation at Public Sale of Art Literary and Personal Property<br>Headed by

HIRAM H. PARKE • President OTTO BERNET and ARTHUR SWANN Vice-Presidents

Specialists for more than thirty years in the management of public sales, under whose personal direction jointly or severally were held such notable public sales as the:

## c. K. G. billings <br> JUDGE ELbERT H. GARY james stillman thomas fortune ryan ogden mills edith rockefeller mccormick

 mrs. whitelaw reidJOHN A. SPOOR

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## ADVICE AND CONSULTATION . . .

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| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} P e \\ S h a \end{gathered}$ | When Holders Payable of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ext | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \mathrm{c} \\ 40 \mathrm{c} \\ 5 \mathrm{c} \\ 5 \mathrm{c} \\ 62 / 2 \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 121 / \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 114 \\ 40 \mathrm{c} \\ 75 \mathrm{c} \\ 75 \mathrm{c} \\ 81 \\ 81 \\ 251 \end{array}$ | Nov. 24 |
| Hollinger Cōnsol. Ḡo |  |  |
| efinin |  | Dec. |
|  |  | Dec. 1 |
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| dia |  | Jan: ${ }^{2}$ |
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| $6 \%$ participating |  |  |
| Lincoln prior preferred (quar) |  |  |
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| Louisville Gas \& |  |  |
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| Magma Copper Co. (year-end div.) --...... |  |  |
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| Monolith Portland Cement, preferred-.......-- +50 c D ${ }^{\text {dec. }} 15$ Dec.--1 |  |  |
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| National Transi |  |  |
| Nebraska Power Co., 7\% pref. (quar.) --....... $\$ 14 / 4$ Dec. 1 No |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Nelson' Baker |  |  |
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| Preferred (quar.) |  | Dec. ${ }^{1}$ Nov. 15 |
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| Newport Electric Co- ${ }^{\text {Nater }}$ |  | Dec. 15 Dec. 1 |
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| western |  |  |
| el-Agene Corp. (quar.)----------------1 ${ }^{1} 1$ |  |  |
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| Onomea Suxar Co (monthly) --..-.........- 10 c ( Nov. 30 Nov. 20 |  |  |
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| Name of Companu | Peere | ${ }_{\text {When }}^{\text {Payable }}$ Holders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northeastern Water \& Ele | c |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northern Empire Mine } \\ & \text { Northern Pipe Line Co } \end{aligned}$ | +15c |  |
| thwest maneorporation |  | Nov. 25 [ Nov |
| 隹 | ${ }_{51}$ |  |
| \% | ${ }^{\text {+1813 }}$ |  |
|  |  | n: $2{ }^{2}$ Dec |
| Nova scotia Light \& Power $6 \%$ | \$11 | Nov. 14 |
| Ogilio eliour M |  |  |
| Ohio ${ }^{\text {Prew }}$ | $1 /$ | Nor. 20 |
|  |  |  |
| preferred ${ }^{\text {prenter }}$ (mont |  | Dec. 1 Nov |
| Okonte $\mathbf{C o . , ~} 6 \%$ pref. (quar.) | ${ }^{81} 13$ | Dec. 1 Nor |
| r. 1 Inc.i. $6 \%$ preferred ( | ${ }_{50 \mathrm{C}}$ |  |
| io \& Quebec R |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 5 | $1{ }^{\text {No}}$ |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Park }}$ Plilsb | ${ }^{1} 1$ | Dec. 1 Novy |
| Parker Rust-Proof ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | Sec. 1 Nov: |
| Herered | 312\% | Deec. 1 IJov. |
| Pender (David Gracery. | 872c | Dec. 1 inov |
| Pennsylvania Eiectic Si |  | ${ }^{\text {Daec. }} 15$ |
|  | 813 | Oec. 18 Nov, |
|  |  |  |
| Pauder $\mathrm{CO} .66 \%$ pref | \$12 |  |
| Philippine Long Distance Telepho |  |  |
| Philadeliphia suburban Wate | 113 |  |
| ilps Dodge Corp. (year-en |  |  |
| Phopsix Heroiery ${ }^{\text {Pro. }}$ | 87 |  |
|  |  | cr. 1 |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{81}{ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | S112 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| mourh oil |  |  |
| Pollock Paper B Box |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 5rentic preforre | S10 | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{750}$ | ${ }^{\text {Dec }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{31} 815$ | Dec. 20 Dec. |
| lic service of Colorado, |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {on }}$ preferred (mont |  |  |
| ITC service or New Jersey $\$ 5$ prel |  |  |
| $8 \%$ proferred (guar: |  |  |
|  |  | Dec. 11 Nov |
|  |  | Noc. 29 Nov. ${ }^{15}$ |
| lier Brewing, part |  |  |
| Ralston Steel Coar 85 Stiolerre |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | c |  |
| ance Electric \& Engineering |  |  |
| (eathen | 近 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Rice Ranch oiil ${ }^{-1}$. (resumed | - | Dill |
| ${ }_{6}{ }^{6} 35 \%$ preferrea (quari.) | 810\% | Dec. 30 |
| Rochester Gas $\&$ Electric $6 \%$ pref. O \& $D$ (qui.): | S120 |  |
|  | 11 | Dec. 11 No |
| Roolius Hosiery Mills, Inc. (1) |  |  |
| Royalty nicome sh |  |  |
|  |  | Doc. ${ }^{\text {Nobect }}$ |
| Stock |  |  |
| 5 for each sh. of com, stock hild. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | \$1\% | ${ }^{\text {Janc. }}$ |
| St. Louis Bridge Co. $6 \%$ 1st preP. | \$13/3 |  |
|  | cioc | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ J27. ${ }^{\text {Nobec. }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{812}^{812}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Deec |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan. }}^{\text {Jan. }}$ |
| ars, Roebuck \& | ${ }^{750}$ | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ |
|  | 20 c | 1 No |
|  |  |  |
| of. (c) | S13 | -1-4, Dec. 15 |
| Merwi-Wililiams piè.(Guar.) | ${ }_{\text {S12 }}$ | coid |
|  |  |  |
| Simonds Saw Soundvew Pulp | $7{ }^{70 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {s1/20 }}$ | Nov |
|  | - 10 c |  |
| \%thern Calierorna Edidison |  |  |
| thwestern Portland Cement. 8 Or p. (quan.). |  | Dec. $15 \mathrm{Nov}$.20 Dec. $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{Nov} . \\ & \text { Dec. } 15 \\ & \text { Dec. } 14\end{aligned}$ |



Volume 149 ONE HUNDRED—The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle-YEARS OLD

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Nov. 15, 1939, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year

|  | No | 1939 | Nov. 16, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | S | \$ |
| Gold certiffeates on hand and due rrom United States Treasury $\mathbf{x}$ | 6,971,039,000 | 6,998,030,000 | 4,871,505,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R | 1,155,000 | 1,197,000 | 1,710,000 |
| Other casht | 87,524,000 | 81,613,000 | 108,790,000 |
|  | 7,059,718,000 | 7,080,840,000 | 4,982,005,000 |
| Blils discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations. direct and guaranteed Other bllls discounted $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 309,000 \\ 1,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 249,000 \\ 1,608,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,282,000 \\ 243,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total bills discount |  | 1,85 |  |
| Bllls bought in open ma |  |  | 216,000 |
| Industrial advances | 1,974,000 | 1,984,000 | 3,631,000 |
| U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed: |  |  |  |
|  | 410,798,000 | 414,607,000 | 250,391,000 |
|  | 389,944,000 | 393,642,000 | 370,360,000 |
| BIII | 32,949,000 | 39,563,000 | 194,671,000 |
| Total U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed. | 833,691,000 | 847,812,000 | 815,422,000 |
| Total blils and | 837,474,000 | 851,653,000 | 20,794,000 |
| Due from forelgn bank |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve notes of | 4,253,000 | 3,306,000 | 8,623,000 |
| Uncollected item | 244,816,000 | 116,931,000 | 207,263,000 |
| Bank premises | 8,888,000 | 8,888,000 | 9,808,000 |
| Other assets | 22,569,000 | 22,393,000 | 15,533,000 |
| Total assets | 8,177,735,000 | 8,084,028,000 | 6,044,090.000 |
| Liaoulties- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual clrculation | 1,203,510,000 | 1,205,831,00 | 987,086,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank rese | 6,096,910,000 | 6,139,740,000 | 4,418,208,000 |
| U.s. Treasurer-Ge | 152,504,000 | 115,452,000 | 72,429,000 |
| Forelgn bank | 158,688,000 | 160,645,000 | 72,875,000 |
| Other depos | 228,860,000 | 225,066,000 | 171,738,000 |
| Total dep | 6,636.962,000 | 6,640,903,000 | 4,735,250,000 |
| Deferred avallability | 215,141,000 | 115,583,000 | 199,495,000 |
| Other liabilities, incl. accrued dividends. | 1,855,000 | 1,582,000 | 1,420,000 |
| tal | 8,057,468,000 | 7,963,899,000 | 5,923,251,000 |
| Capital Accounts- |  |  |  |
| Capital pald in | 50,915,000 | 50,914.000 | 50,904,000 |
| Surplus (Seetion 7) | 52,463,000 | 52.463,000 | 51,943,000 |
| Surplus (Section 13-b) | 7,457,00C | 7,457,000 | 7,744,000 |
| Other capital accou | 9,432,000 | 9,295,000 | 10,248,000 |
| Total Habilitles and capita | 8,177,735,000 | 8,084,028,000 | 6,044,090,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and |  |  |  |
| Contingent liablity on bllls purchased for forelgn correspondents |  |  |  |
| Commitments to make industrial ad- |  |  |  |
| vances_......-...... ... | 1,907,000 | 1,934,000 | 3,496.000 |
| Reserve bank notes. <br> $x$ These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve danks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates belng worth less to the extent of the difference. the difference itself having been appropriated as proftit by the Treasury under the orovisions 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 on Friday afternoon is given in full below: statement of members of the new york clearing house association at close of business thursday, nov. 16. 1939

| Clearing House Members | - Capltal | * Surplyp and Undivided Profits | Nei Demand Deposits. Average | Time Deposits, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of New York | 6,000,000 | 13,807,900 | 204,859,000 | 16,764,000 |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- | 20,000,000 | 26,340, 200 | 565,028,000 | 50,378,000 |
| Natlonal City Bank. | 77,500,000 | 61,343,500 | a2,023,056,000 | 164,509,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust Co. | 20,000,000 | 56,267,700 | 655,061,000 | 5,265,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co. | 90,000,000 | 183,072,800 | b1,934,183,000 | 69,798,000 |
| Manutacturers Trust Co | 42,139,000 | 39,241,400 | 610,011,000 | 108,447,000 |
| Cent Hanover Bk\&Tr Co | 21,000,000 | 72,071,900 | c981,847,000 | 55,994,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co- | 15,000,000 | 20,516,700 | 283,989,000 | 27,780,000 |
| First National Bank | 10,000,000 | 109,153,700 | 611,135,000 | 2,298,000 |
| Irving Trust $\mathrm{Co}_{-}$ | $50,000,000$ | 53,103,000 | 620,802,000 | $5.498,000$ |
| Continental $\mathrm{Bk} \& \mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}^{-}$ | 4,000,000 | 4,380,800 | 54,216,000 | 1,505,000 |
| Chase National Ban | 100,270,000 | 134,328,200 | d2,714,138,000 | 37,937,000 |
| Fifth Avenue Bank | 500,000 | 3,867,600 | 50,851,000 | 4,160,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co. | 25,000,000 | 80,314,100 | e1,032,050,000 | 41,616,000 |
| Title Guar \& Trust Co.- | 6,000,000 | 2,492,200 | 14,269,000 | 2,301,000 |
| Marine Midland $\operatorname{Tr}$ | 5,000,000 | 9,303,600 | 124,064,000 | 2,963,000 |
| New York Trust | 12,500,000 | 27,939,400 | 379,128,000 | 29,575,007 |
| Comm'l Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 7,000,000 | 8,463,900 | 96,194,000 | 2,16,000 |
| Pu | 7,000,000 | 9,768,900 | 90,124,000 | 51,687,000 |
| Tot | 518,909,000 | 915,777,500 | 13,045,005,000 | 680,601,000 |

* As per official reports: National, Sept. 30, 1939; State, Sept. 30, 1939; trust companies, Sept. 30, 1939.
Includes deposits in forelgn branches as follows: a (Oct. 25) $\$ 258,300,000$ $b$ (Nov. 14) $\$ 80,167,000 ; c$ (Nov. 16) $\$ 2,314,000 ; a$ (Oct. 31) $\$ 65,861,000 ; e$ (Nov. 15) \$22,903,000.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat. } \end{gathered}$ | Mon., | Tues., Nov. 14 | Wed., Noo. 15 | Thuts., <br> Nov. 16 | Noo. 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs.-.-- |  | ${ }^{41 / 9}$ | 41/101/2 | 41/103/2 | 41/101/2 | 41/- |
| ${ }^{\text {Brititsh A Amer Tobacco_ }}$ |  | 93/9 |  |  |  |  |
| Central MIn \& Invest:- |  | E117 | ¢11\% | ¢11\% | 81194 | ¢115\% |
| Cons Goldrields of S A. |  | 41/3 |  | 45/- | 45/- |  |
| Courtaulds S \& Co |  |  | 30/41/2 | 30/3 | 30/3 |  |
| De Beers |  |  |  | ${ }_{67}{ }^{663}$ | ${ }_{6} 6$ |  |
| Electric \& Musioal | Closed | $7 / 41 / 2$ | /4/2 | 7/41/2 | 7/3 | $7 / 3$ |
| Ford Ltd ---.-.- |  | ${ }_{21 / 3}^{14 / 3}$ | ${ }_{21}^{14 / 1 / 2}$ | ${ }_{21}^{14 / 3}$ | 14/3 |  |
| Imp Tob of $G$ B |  | 118/9 | 118/9 | 118/9 | 118/9 | 118 |
| London Mid R |  | ¢101/3 | ¢101/6 | \&10 | \&101/6 |  |
| etal Box-- |  |  |  |  | 76/3 |  |
| nd Mines |  | ${ }_{\text {ckin }}^{\text {E63/4 }}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{\text {¢13 }}^{\text {¢6/ }}$ | ¢1314 |  |
| Rolls Royce |  | 97/6 | 97/6. | 98/9 | 98/9 | 98/1 |
| Royal Duteh Co |  | ¢34 | £3414 | ¢34 | ¢34 |  |
| ell Transp |  | 84 | 413 | 83/9 | $83 / 9$ |  |
| Swedlish Match |  | 15/7/2 | 15/6 | 15 | 15/9 | 15 |
| United Molasses. |  | ${ }^{24 / 6}$ | 24/6 | 24/6 | 24/9 |  |
| West witwatersrand |  | 17/3 | 17/41/2 | 17/3 | 17/4/3 |  |
| Areas... |  | ${ }^{137}{ }^{7} 16$ | £3916 | £39\% | £31/2 | £31/2 |

## 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.

Commencing with the statement of May 19. 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were described in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20, 1937, as follows:

The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commeral paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formerly.
Subsequent to the above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commercial, industrial and agricultural loans" and "other loans", ach be segregated as "on securities and "otherwise secured and unsecured."

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON NOV. 8, 1939 (In MILIons of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve Districto | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleeveand | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicaso | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and inve | ${ }_{22,835}$ | 1,192 | 9,625 | 1,157 | , 888 | 91 |  | , 142 |  |  |  |  | ,212 |
| Loans-total | 8,521 | 605 | 3,295 | 425 | 677 | 261 | 310 | ${ }^{896}$ | ${ }^{336}$ | 194 | 287 | 274 | 961 |
| Commercial, indus | 4,330 | 289 | 1,787 | 198 | 253 | 117 | ${ }^{7}$ |  | 203 | - 105 | ${ }^{16}$ | 183 | 318 |
| Loans to brokers and dealersin securs- | 164 594 | ${ }_{24}^{63}$ | - ${ }_{471}$ | ${ }_{21}^{25}$ | 20 |  |  | 28 | + ${ }_{4}^{8}$ |  | 16 |  | ${ }_{12}^{20}$ |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  | 10 | 14 |  |
| Real estate loan |  | 81 | ${ }_{221}^{22}$ | 55 | 173 | 39 | 32 | 109 | 52 | - 9 | 26 | ${ }_{22}$ | 48 |
| Loans to banks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans- | 1,560 | 126 | ${ }_{5}^{462}$ | 94 | 196 | 73 | 90 | 115 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | -68 | 55 | 51 | 7 |
| Treasury notes | 2.169 | 55 | 903 | ${ }_{3} 8$ | 212 | 184 | 37 | 433 | 54 | $\square_{2}$ | 84 | 53 |  |
| Unlted States bonds | 5,849 | 337 | 2,331 | 324 | 592 | 126 | 97 |  | 38 | 114 | 01 |  | 881 |
| Higations guar. | 2.250 | $4_{4}$ | 1,220 | 95 | 118 | 49 | 67 | 292 | ${ }^{67}$ |  | 52 | 50 |  |
| Other securities | 3,344 | 131 | 1,361 | 275 | 279 |  |  |  | 99 | 43 | 132 | 58 | 316 |
| Reserve with Federal reserve | 9,852 | 484 <br> 144 <br> 1 | 5,622 | 448 20 | 520 46 | ${ }_{23}^{196}$ | ${ }_{14}^{25}$ | 1,417 <br> 7 |  | 101 | ${ }_{16} 16$ | 140 12 | 382 24 |
| Balances with domestio ban | 3,089 | 168 | 201 | 220 | 352 | 216 | 206 | 538 | 189 | 20 | 331 | 270 | 278 |
| Other assets-net |  | 82 | 492 | 100 | 103 |  | 46 | 82 | 23 |  | 22 | 33 | 232 |
| Llab |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mand depost |  | 1,201 | 8,905 | 956 | 312 | 489 | 391 | .598 | 485 | 09 | 527 | 462 |  |
| TIme deposits. | 530 |  | 1,042 | 282 | 730 | 201 | 190 | 943 | 191 | 19 | 145 | 136 | 1,035 |
| Unitea states Inter-bank deposests: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 110 | 19 |  |  |  |  |
| Domestio banks | 7,952 | 329 | 3,507 | 411 | 433 | ${ }^{14}$ | 280 | ,161 | 356 | 155 | 424 | 73 | ${ }^{0} 9$ |
| Orewing banks |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |
| r llabilites. |  | 19 |  |  | 17 | ${ }_{34}^{34}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| apital accounts .......-. .--.... | 3,733 | $246^{\prime}$ | 1,603 | 222 | $3741$ | 97 | 94 | 409 | 95 | 59 | 102 | 87 | 345 |

## 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，Nov．16， showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday．The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year．The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks．The Federal Reserve note statement（third table following）gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks．The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon th returns for the latest week appear in our department of＂Current Events and Discussions．＂

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITLIS OF The federal reserve banks at the close of business nov．15， 1939

| Three C4phers（000）Omitted | Noo． 1939 1939 |  |  | Oct． 1939 | Oct． 1838 |  |  | Sept．${ }_{1939}{ }^{27}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 16, \\ & 1938 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\|\stackrel{8}{86,854}\|$ | $\underset{\substack{14,858,210 \\ 9,139}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{8}{14,839,206}$ | $14,804,210$ | $14,769,206$ | $\underset{14,725,715}{8,887}$ | $14,696,217$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 14,656,717 \\ 7,344 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \$ 14,718 \\ 8,288 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ \mathbf{1 1 , 4 0 3 , 7 0 1} \\ 9,677 \end{gathered}$ |
| Other casi ＊ | 353，716 | 323，888 | 339，888 | 344，281 | 332，383 | 315，194 | 325，153 | 339，046 | 334，281 | 369，332 |
| Total reserv | 15，230，623 | 15，191，237 | 15，187，920 | 15，157，417 | 15，111，366 | 15，049，896 | 15，030，375 | 15，003，107 | 14，964，287 | 11，782，710 |
| Bills discounted： <br> socured by U．S．Government obHgations， <br> direct and fully guaranteed． <br> Other bills discuunted | 1,089 5,396 | 91 |  | 4，793 4.758 | 1,082 4,541 | $\underset{5}{1,1831}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,277 \\ & 5,472 \end{aligned}$ | 4．784 |  | 3，643 $\mathbf{2 , 9 0 4}$ |
| Total bllis | 85 | 6.475 | 6，248 | 5，751 | 5，623 | 6，514 | 6，749 | 6，356 | 5，588 | 6，547 |
| Bulls |  |  |  |  | 415 |  | 548 | 548 | 545 | 545 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Sta tef Government securities，direct and guaranteed： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { B }}}^{\text {Bonds }}$ | c｜， $\begin{aligned} & 1,305,42 \\ & 1,239172\end{aligned}$ | 1，${ }_{1}^{1,2147,497}$ | 1，245，497 | 1，245，497 | ${ }_{1}^{1,245,497}$ | 1， $1,215,942$ | 1，245，497 | 1，245，497 | 1，308，616 | 787,327 $1,164,565$ |
| Bulls | 104，705 | ${ }^{125,3}$ | 1，159，3 | 1，174，320 | 1，186，820 | 1，203，457 | 223，457 | 242，370 | 272，370 | 612，123 |
| Total U．S．Govt．securities，alrect and guaranteed．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，649，319 | 2，686，819 | 2，720，819 | 2，735，759 | 2，748，259 | 2，764，896 | 2，784，896 | 2，803，809 | 2，826，483 | 2，564，015 |
| Other securites |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills and securit | 2，667，365 | 2，704，917 | 2，738，747 | 2，753，273 | 2，766，084 | 2，783，711 | 2，804，03 | 2，822，3 | 2，844，2 | 2，586，524 |
| old held |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due from forligg banks． | 23，216 | 20．844 | 22，133 | 23，385 | 23，185 | 20，836 | 20，583 | 20，799 | 21，513 | ${ }_{28,212}$ |
| Uncollected items． | 964.817 | 578，1 | 716.496 | 662.257 | 802.578 | 667，636 | 666，514 | 646，638 | 720.138 | 803，547 |
| Bank premises | ${ }_{70,581}^{42,035}$ | ${ }_{70,073}^{42,037}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,0.03 \\ 69,49 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{69,436}^{42,108}$ | ${ }_{68,663}^{42,08}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42,082 \\ 71 ; 118 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{68,951}^{42,08}$ | ${ }_{67,889}^{42,140}$ | －${ }_{66,771}$ | 㐌，011 |
| Total asets | 18，998，684 | 18，607，318 | 18，776，872 | 18，707，923 | 18，814，269 | 18，635，504 | 18，632，715 | 18，603，10 | 18，659，504 | 5，295，383 |
| Learal Reserve notes in actual circ | 4，805 | 17，0 | 4，781 | 4，743， | 4，756 | 4，757，812 | 4，732，133 | 4，683，726 | 4，677， | 4，345，816 |
| ta－Membe | 11，587 | 11，748．660 | 11，813，664 | 11，950，446 | 11，906，847 | 11，739，156 | ． 6761.664 | 11，651，338 | 1，549．309 | 623 |
| United States |  | 347，62 | 349，030 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{618,613}$ | 543，536 |
| Foreign banks－ | 㐌 317,728 | －${ }_{322,911}^{456.231}$ | 370，881 | ${ }^{412,874}$ | ${ }_{283,540}^{414,705}$ | 444．207 | 466,137 <br> 309,403 | 467,580 303,913 | 285，554 | － 2222,597 |
| Total deposits | ，923，284 | 12，875，424 | 12 | 12，96 | 12，954．229 | ，884，298 | 12，916，331 | 12，944，721 | 12，949，263 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 562,106 \\ 4,453 \end{array}$ | 690,547 4,278 | $\begin{array}{r} 84,988 \\ 4,147 \end{array}$ |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} 641,680 \\ 4,371 \\ 4,680 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 633,483 \\ 3,815 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,2,759 \\ 4,970 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 682,167 \\ 3,894 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800,702 \\ \mathbf{4 , 6 8 4} \end{array}$ |
| butte | 18，650，305 | 18，259，077 | 18，429，234 | 18，360，173 | 18，466，871 | 18，288，101 | 18．285，762 | 18，256，176 | 18，312，932 | 14，946，846 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ital pald |  | 135，597 | ${ }_{1}^{135.580}$ | ${ }_{149}^{135.557}$ | 135，569 | ${ }_{149}^{135.561}$ | 135，460 | ${ }_{149}^{135,515}$ | ${ }_{149}^{135,506}$ | 134,003 14773 |
| Burplus （section 7 |  |  | ${ }^{2} 27.154$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| y Other capltai accounts． | 36，361 | 36，228 | 35，642 | 35，777 | 35，413 | 35，426 | 35， | 35，00 | 34，650 | 112 |
| otal liablities and capital accoun | 18，998，684 | 18，607，318 | 18，776，872 | 18，707，923 | 814，269 | 18，635，504 | 2，715 | ，603，106 | 18，659，504 | 15，295，383 |
| Reserve note liabulitles combined | 85.98 | 85.9 | 85．6\％ | ．6\％ | $85.3 \%$ | 85．3\％ | 5．2\％ | 5．1\％ | 4．9\％ | 3．3\％ |
| atingent llability on bllls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commitments to make indusistial adv | 9，919 | 9，966 | 10，023 | ${ }_{10.156}$ |  | 10，328 | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 10,278 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 10,517 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 101 \\ 0.806 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Maturty DAstribution of Bulls and Short－Term Securtues－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1-155}$ days bills dissounted |  | 1.594 | 1，404 | 1，385 | 1，255 | 2，316 | 451 | 2，164 | ${ }_{1}^{283}$ | 4，755 |
| ${ }_{81-60}$ days bilis discounted | 3，240 | 3，361 | 3，578 | 3，609 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －90 days bills disoounte | 189 |  | 130 |  | ${ }_{3} 307$ |  |  | ． 37 |  |  |
| Over 90 days buls discounte | 986 | 812 | 621 | 425 | 225 | 159 | 析 | 通 | 163 | 650 |
| Total bllls discounted | 6，485 | 6，475 | 6，248 | 5，751 | 5，623 | 6，514 | 6，749 | 6，356 | 5，58 | 47 |
| 退 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 硡 |  |  |
| 10－30 days bills bought in open mar |  |  |  |  | 9 | ${ }_{93}$ |  | 149 | ${ }_{23}$ |  |
| －${ }_{\text {－90 }}{ }^{-60}$ days days bulis bought in in open markit in open market |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{223}^{93}$ | ${ }_{74}^{99}$ | 153 | 135 | 267 | 128 |
| Over 90 days buls bought in open mark |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total buls boug |  |  |  |  | 415 | 498 | 548 | 548 | 545 | 545 |
| 16－30 days industrrial advanoes |  | ． 577 |  | ${ }^{1,442}$ | 1442 310 | $\begin{array}{r}1395 \\ 120 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | 36 |  |  |
| ${ }^{-60}$ days industrial advances | 1，011 | 1，245 | 891 | 408 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 48 | 483 | 990 |
| －90 days industrial |  |  |  | 1，115 |  |  | 1，19 |  | 51 | 660 |
| ver 90 days industrils ad | 8，250 | 8，292 | 8，406 | 8，455 | ${ }_{8,503}^{1,18}$ | ，69 | 8，716 | ，98 | 8，96 | 12，114 |
| Total Industr | 11，561 | 11，62 | 11，680 | 11，76 | 11，78 | 11，8 | 11，8 | 11，6 | 11，6 | 17 |
| ס．s．Govt．sec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{16-30}$ days | $\begin{gathered} 69,280 \\ 35.425 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48,6755 \\ 76,705 \end{gathered}$ | 54,675 69,280 | 48,940 48,675 | 27，4 | 29，9 | ${ }_{27}^{36}$ | ${ }_{29,1}^{38,9}$ | 48，9 | 98，243 |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days |  |  | 35.4 | 182，453 | 210，453 | 125， | 123，955 | 97，615 | ${ }_{82,715}$ | 98 |
| Over 90 days | 2，544，614 | 2，561，439 | 2，561，439 | 2，455，691 | 2，455，691 | $\begin{array}{r} 105,748 \\ 2,455,691 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141,173 \\ & 2,455,691 \end{aligned}$ | 182,453 $2,455,691$ | 210,453 $2,448,365$ | 183,592 $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 2 , 7 5 2}$ |
| Total U．S．Government secur and guaranteed．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，649，319 | 2，688，819 | 2，720，819 | 2，735，75 | 2，748，259 | 2，764，89 | 2，784，896 | 2，803，80 | ，826．4 | 2，564，015 |
| Total other securities－．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Notes－ Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F．R．Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank | $\begin{array}{r} 5,096,606 \\ 291,352 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,102,403 \\ 285,309 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,069,242 \\ & 287,857 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 , 0 6 0 , 8 0 2} \\ & \mathbf{3 1 7 , 0 8 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 5,060,226 \\ 303,769 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.033,080 \\ 275,268 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,002,399 \\ 270,266 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline, 991,190 \\ \hline 307,464 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,994,686 \\ & 317,078 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,631,714 \\ 285,898 \end{array}$ |
| In actual circulation． | 4，805，254 | 4，817，094 | 4，781，385 | 4，743，717 | 4．756．457 | 4，757，81 | 732，1 | 683，7 | 4，677，6 | ．345，81 |
| Collateral Held by Agent as Securtty for Notes Issued to Bank－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goid ectis on hand and due from U．S．Treas．－ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.202,000 \\ 2,337 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,177,000 \\ 2,345 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,166,000 \\ 2,132 \end{array}$ | $5,164,000$ 1,626 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,162,000 \\ 1,557 \end{array}$ | $5,138,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,108,000 \\ \mathbf{2 , 4 0 6} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,101,000 \\ \mathbf{5}, 022 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,104,000 \\ 1,172 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,686,000 \\ 5,669 \end{array}$ |
| Unted States Government eecuritiles－．－． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5，204，337 | 5，179．346 | 5，168，132 | 5，165，626 | 5．183，557 | 5．140．440 | 5，110，406： | 5，103，022 | 5，105，172 | 4．691，669 |

## ＂Other cash＂does not Include Federal Reserve notes．

 provirinne of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 ．
 statement tor Nov．16． 1938 has been revised on the new basts and is shown 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 nov. 15, 1939

| Three Ciphers (000) Omisted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phtla. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Atlanta | Chicajo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSET'S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| from United States Treasury | 14,866,654 | 841,580 | 6,971,039 | 795,848 | 928,083 | 390,834 | 278,465 | 2,539,001 | 425,209 | 246,505 | 340,518 | 238,132 | 871,440 |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes.. | 10,253 | 1,061 | 1,155 | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,237 | 294 | 2, 838 | . 816 | 241 | 517 | ,389 | 1,397 |
| Other eash * | 353,716 | 30,789 | 87,524 | 29,974 | 23,787 | 25,262 | 20,808 | 43,341 | 15,500 | 9,293 | 19,086 | 17,332 | 31,020 |
| Total reserv | 15,230,623 | 873,430 | 7,059,718 | 827,130 | 952,870 | 417,333 | 299,567 | 2,583,180 | 441,525 | 256,039 | 360,121 | 255,853 | 903,857 |
| secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed | 9 | 75 |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 5 | 9 |  | 4 | 30 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills discou | 6,485 | 75 | 1,809 | 381 | 646 | 398 | 232 | 531 | 231 | 249 | 1,537 | 102 | 294 |
| Industrial advances | 11,561 | 1,422 | 1,974 | 3,153 | 332 | 1,007 | 663 | 444 | 7 | 810 | 185 | 10 | 1,05 |
| U. S. Govt. securitles, direct \& guar.: Bonds. | 1,305,442 | 94,538 | 410,798 | 112,074 | 135,974 |  | 52,196 | 14.845 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes | 1,239,172 | 89,738 | 389,944 | 106,387 | 129,071 | 63,172 | 49,545 | 135,593 | 41,667 |  |  |  |  |
| Bill | 104,705 | 7,583 | 32,949 | 8,989 | 10,906 | 5,338 | 4, 4 | 131,593 11,457 | 41,667 3,521 | 3,206 2,806 | 54,919 4,640 | $\begin{array}{r} 44,412 \\ 3,752 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101,513 \\ 8,578 \end{array}$ |
| Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed | 2,649,319 | 191,859 | 833,691 | 227.450 | 275,951 | 135,061 | 105,927 | 289,895 | 89,085 | 71,003 | 117,413 | 94,950 |  |
| Total bllls and secu Due from forelgn ban | 2,667,365 | 193,356 | 837,474 | 230,984 | 276,929 ${ }_{4}$ | 136,466 | 106,822 | 290,870 | 89,323 | 72,062 | 119,135 | 95,562 | 218,382 |
| Fed. Res. notes of othe | 23,216 | 592 | 4,253 | 1,218 | 1,506 | 3,268 | 1,502 | 2,481 |  | See a 1,097 |  |  | 3,548 |
| Oncollected 1tem | 964,817 | 98,421 | 244,816 | 70,797 | 117,076 | 79,988 | 34,519 | 138,467 | 41,227 | 24,178 | 40,140 | 36,332 | 38,856 |
| Bank premises | 42,035 | 2,898 | 8,888 | 4,594 | 5,894 | 2,557 | 2,041 | 3,871 | 2,250 | 1,500 | 3,119 | 1,266 | 3,157 |
| Other assets | 70,581 | 4,605 | 22,568 | 6,080 | 7,766 | 4,151 | 2,976 | 7,056 | 2,205 | 1,918 | 2,913 | 2,469 | 5,874 |
| Total assets | 18,998,684 | 1,173,305 | 8,177,735 | 1,140,808 | 1,362,045 | 643,765 | 447,429 | 3,025,931 | 578,3 | 356,79 | 526,816 | 391,981 | 1,173,679 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits: ${ }^{\text {F }}$ in actual circula |  | 0 | 1, | 337,3 | 448, | 225,5 | 159,864 | 1,052,207 | 189,382 | 138,700 | 180,396 | 83,55 | 387,301 |
| Member bank reserve account. | 11,587,156 | 570,731 | 6,096,910 | 595,266 | 652,091 | 279,791 | 198,038 | 1,639,906 | 295,69 | 151,193 | 263,334 | 217,851 | 626,355 |
| U.S. Treasurer-General account | 564,123 | 41,933 | 152,504 | 44,300 | 63,624 | 20,487 | 20,195 | 90,641 | 21,337 | 20,824 | 19,246 | 26,634 | 42,398 |
| Foreign bank | 454,277 | 33,078 | 158,688 | 44,581 | 42,743 | 19.763 | 16,086 | 55,612 | 13,329 | 10,571 | 13,329 | 13,329 | 33,168 |
| Other deposits | 317,728 | 7,874 | 228,860 | 15,908 | 8,961 | 3,994 | 6,668 | 4,792 | 6,582 | 5,021 | 845 | 4,599 | 23,624 |
| Total deposi | 12,923,284 | 653,616 | 6,636,962 | 700,055 | 767,419 | 324,035 | 240,987 | 1,790,951 | 336,938 | 187,609 | 96,75 | 262,41 | 725,545 |
| Deferred avallability items | 916,914 | 95,835 | 215,141 | 70,377 | 113,264 | 79,102 | ,035 | 7,358 | 29 | ,216 | 34 | ,788 |  |
| Other liabilities, incl. accrued di | 4,853 | 401 | 1,855 | 468 | 446 | 131 | 199 | 445 | 181 | 139 | 19 | 125 | 26 |
| Total liabilitie | 18,650,305 | 1,149,262 | 8,057,468 | 1,108,266 | 1,329,144 | 628,816 | 434,685 | 2,980,961 | 567,79 | 347,66 | 516,69 | 380,881 | 1,148,665 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS | 135,602 | 9,383 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Sectlon 7) | 149,152 | 10,083 | 52,463 | 13,696 | 13,799 | 5,108 | 4,561 | 13,804 | 4,018 | 2,922 | 4,303 | 4,052 | 10,621 |
| Surplus (Section 13-b) | 27,264 | 2,874 | 7,457 | 4,416 | 1,007 | 3,293 | 713 | 13,868 <br> 1,429 | , 545 | 1,001 | 1,142 | 1,266 | 9,965 2,121 |
| Other capital accounts | 36,361 | 1,703 | 9,432 | 2,315 | 3,772 | 1,565 | 1,840 | 7,071 | 1,349 | 2,05 | 1,063 | 1,890 | 2,307 |
| Total liablilites and capital accounts $C^{0}$ mmitments to make indus. advs_..- | $\begin{array}{r} 18,998,684 \\ 9,919 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,173,305 \\ 481 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 8,177,735 \\ 1,907 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 1,140,808 \\ 922 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,362,045 \\ 1,362 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 643,765 \\ 850 \end{array}$ | $4$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,025,931 \\ 22 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 578,396 \\ 410 \end{array}$ | $\overline{356,794}$ | $\overline{526,816}$ | 391,981 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,173,679 \\ 3,257 \end{array}$ |

federal reserve note statement

| Three Cuphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Ctty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: | 5,096,606 | 424.913 |  |  |  | \% | , | $\mathrm{s}^{5}$ | , |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | 5,096,606 | 424,913 <br> 25,503 | 1,288,849 | 359,541 22,175 | 468,229 20,214 | $\begin{array}{r} 237,692 \\ 12,144 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 172,182 \\ 12,318 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,079,342 \\ 27,135 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200,603 \\ 11,221 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 143,162 \\ 4,462 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 188,466 \\ 8,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90,900 \\ 7,345 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 4 2 , 7 2 7} \\ 55,426 \end{array}$ |
| In actusi circulation........... | 4,805,254 | 399,410 | 1,203,510 | 337,366 | 448,015 | 225,548 | 159,864 | 1,052,207 | 189,382 | 138,700 | 180,3 | 83,555 | 387,301 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 83,655 |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury | 5,202,000 | 440,000 | 1,315,000 | 370,000 | 471,000 | 245,000 | 174 | 1,090 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eligible paper. | 2,337 |  | 360 | 60 |  | 256 |  |  | 135 | 148 | $1,303$ |  | 64,000 |
| Total collateral | 5,204,337 | 440,075 | 1,315,360 | 370,060 | 471,000 | 245,256 | 174,000 | 1,090,000 | 203,135 | 145,648 | 191,303 | 94,500 | $464,00_{0}$ |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Nov. 17
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Brd | Asked |  | Btd | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nov. 22 1939 | 0.05\% |  | Jan. 10 1940......-- | 0.05\% |  |
| Nov. 291939 | 0.05\% | - | Jan. 17 1940_....... | 0.05\% |  |
| Dec. 131939 | 0.05\% | - | Jan. $241940 \ldots$ | 0.05\% |  |
| Dec. 201939 | 0.05\% |  | Feb. 71940 -....... | 0.05\% |  |
| Dec, 271939 | 0.05\% | ---.-. | Feb. 14 1940...-.---- | 0.05\% |  |
| Jan. 31940. | 0.05\% |  |  |  |  |

Figures after decimol point represent one or more $32 d s$ of a point.

| Maturky | ${ }_{\text {Int. }}^{\text {Rate }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Bta }}$ | Asked | Maturly | Int. Rate | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ d $d$ | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dea. 151939 | 13\%\% | ${ }_{1015}^{100.2}$ | 1017 | Dec. 15 1941-- | $114 \%$ | 102.10 | 10.12 |
| June 151940 | ${ }^{131 \% \%}$ | ${ }^{101.13}$ | 101.15 | Sept. 151942 -. |  |  | 104.29 |
| Deo. 151940 |  | ${ }^{101} 102$ | ${ }_{102.27}^{101.27}$ | Dee. 151942 | 13\% | 104.10 | 104.12 |
| June 151941 -. | 1\%\% | 102.1 | 102.3 | Dec. 151943 | 13\%\% | 101.26 | 101 |
|  |  |  |  | Mar. 15, 1944 | $1 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | June 15194 |  | 99.29 | 99.31 |

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE
Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\text { Noo. Noo. Noo. Noo. Noo. Noo. } \\
11 \\
13 & 13 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Allgemeine Elestriziltaets-Gesellschatt (6\%) Commerr-und Privat-Bank A. G. ( $6 \%$ )-...Deutsche Bank (6\%),
Deutsche Relchsban (German Rys. Di.
Di\%) Deutsohe Retchsban (Ger-man Rys. Dt.




THE PARIS BOURSE

| Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fri.. } \\ \text { Nov. } 10 \\ \text { Francs } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat. . } \\ \text { Noov. } 11 \\ \text { Francs } \end{gathered}$ | Mon., Francs |  |  |  |
| Banque de Fran | 6,725 |  | 8,635 | 6,780 | 035 | 45 |
| Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas |  |  | 759 | 787 | ${ }_{80}^{80}$ | 99 |
| ${ }^{\text {Banque de de }}$ P Union Parlsienne | 840 |  | 340 |  | 63 |  |
| Cle Distr. d 'Electit | ${ }_{16,825}$ |  |  | 17,495 | ${ }^{950}$ | 00 |
| Cle Generale d'Electricite- | 1.420 |  | 1,407 | 1,452 | 1,470 | 1,450 |
| Cle Generale Transatlantic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 退roen | 470 |  | 475 | 485 | 95 |  |
| Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte |  |  | 712 | 710 | 74 |  |
| Coty ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 199 |  | 200 | 時 | 188 | 4 |
| edilt Commercia | 435 |  | 445 | 45 | 450 | 39 |
| edit Lyonn | 1,365 | Closed | 1.370 | 1,410 | 1.424 | 1,405 |
| Energle Electrique |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Energle Electrique du Littor | ${ }_{651}^{541}$ |  | 549 | 568 |  | 55 |
|  | 1,244 |  | 1,251 | 1.270 | 1.285 |  |
| on |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nord Ry | 898 |  | 837 | 835 | $8 \overline{8} \overline{8}$ | 3 |
| deans Ry | 825 |  |  |  |  |  |
| the | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pechine | 1,936 |  | 36 | 1.951 |  |  |
| antes. | 10 |  | 71.05 | 71. | 71.40 | 71.80 |
|  | 79 |  | -80.00 | 8 | 81.30 | 80 |
| Saint Gobain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hnel | 1,575 |  | 1,600 | 1,620 |  | 1.638 |
| soclete Generale |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |
| ete | ,090 |  | ,095 |  | ,125 | 120 |
| Societe Marsellalise | ${ }_{87}$ |  | 0 | 71 | 59 | 55 |
| abize Artinclar sil | 67 |  | 64 | 71 | 69 | 69 |
|  | 376 39 |  | 381 38 | $\begin{array}{r} 405 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | 413 | 13 |

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

## Transactions at the New York Stock Exchang

Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 3233.
Stock and Bond Averages-See page 3233.

# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange daily, weekly and yearly 

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One
NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.

Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.
Datly Record of U. S. Bond Prtces Non. 11 Noo. 13 Nov. 14 Nov. 15 Nor. 16 Nov. 17

Treasury
$41 / 4,1047-52 \ldots . . . . .$. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Righ } \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$

4s, 1944-5 Total sales in 81,000

3/4/8, 1946-56. $\ldots, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{High} \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$



33/8, 1943-47.............. Total sates $n \$ 1,000$ units

3yss, 1941 Total sales in $\$ 1,000$

31/4, 1943-45 Total sales $\boldsymbol{i n} \$ 1,000$ 31/4s, 1944-46..

Total sales in \$1,000
31/6s, 1946-49
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$
31/8, 1949-52..
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
3s, 1946-48.
Total sales in \$1,000
38, 1951-55 Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
27/8s, 1955-60.. $\qquad$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts
2K/s, 1945-47. $\qquad$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000 u$
2 $6 / \mathrm{s}$ 1948-51. $\qquad$ Total sales in $\qquad$


| Datly Record of U. S. Bond Prices | Nov. 11 | Noo. 13 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 15 | Nov. 16 | Nov. 17 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Treasury
$2 \% / \mathrm{s}, 1956-59$

Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ 2\%/8, 1958-63

Total sales in \$1,000 un 2\%/s, 1960-65
Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ u 23/2s, 1945
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u 21/2s, 1948.
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u 21/28, 1949-53
Total sales in $\$ 1,000 u$
21/3s, 1950-52. $\qquad$
2s. 1947 $\qquad$
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$
Federal Farm Mortgage
$34 \mathrm{~s}, 1944-64-\ldots . . . . . .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$
3s, 1944-49
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$
3s, 1942-47 $\qquad$
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ u
2\%/8, 1942-47 $\qquad$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
$\underset{38 \text {, serles }}{\text { Home }}$
38, series A, 1944-52 ...
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts...
21/8, 1942-44 $\qquad$
11/28, 1945-47 $\qquad$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{Hgh} \mathrm{H}^{2}- \\ \text { Cow- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right\}$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 104.2
104.2
104.2
104.1
104.1
1 1
$\cdots-.$.
$\cdots-$
104.15

104.15 | 104.15 |
| :---: |
| 104.15 |
| 1 |

 $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ --.- \\ \hline\end{array}$

* Odd lot sales $\dagger$ Deferred delivery sale Cash sale

Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
5 Treas. $31 / 4$ s, 1943-45 $\qquad$ 109.10 to 109.10
-109.20 to 109.20
107.26 to 10.28 1 Treas. 3 s , $1951-55$ 107.26 to 107.26

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

## New York Stock Record

| LOW And high sale prices-PER Share, not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { Range Such Jan. } 1 \\ \text { On Baste of } 100 \text {-Share Lots } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Range for Preotous Year 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ( Saturday | ${ }^{\text {No }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | On Bank of | - | 促 | Highest |
| \$ per share |  |  | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ per |  |  |  |  | 3 por share 8 per share |  | ${ }_{\text {per ser }}$ | \$ per share61 Nov |
|  |  |  | 65 |  |  |  | H\% conv pref. --.... | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 53 & \mathrm{Apr} & 11 \\ 120 & \mathrm{Apr} & 10 \\ 3312 & \mathrm{Apr} & 8 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
|  | - ${ }_{*}^{42} \times 148$ | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{45}^{49 I_{2} \text { Sept }{ }^{\text {Oet } 19} 9}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 52} \quad 53$ | 51 | $52{ }^{2}$ | $521_{2}$ | ${ }^{12}$ |  | Acme Steel Co........- ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  | ${ }_{5612}$ Oct 26 |  |  |
|  | 2 |  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 2034}$ | ${ }_{21}^{218}$ | 18 | 000 | Adams-M11les |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1818}$ | ${ }^{* 1838}$ |  | 187 | 2,800 |  |  | ${ }^{68}{ }^{68}$ Sept 27 | 40 May |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Atr Way el Apdiliance--No par |  |  | ${ }^{5}{ }_{58} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{\text {che }} 15$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $83_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$788 | $133_{8} \mathrm{Feb}$$1 \mathrm{~F}_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$$7_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{1514}^{1514}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1514 & 11_{4}^{4} \\ 1514\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{1314}$ | 1314 $113{ }^{134}$ | ${ }^{1314} 4$ | 1318 | ${ }_{13}^{13}{ }^{3}$ | 1,100 |  |  | ${ }_{18} 8^{2} 44^{2}$ Sept 26 | ${ }_{5}^{614}$ June |  |
|  | (1318 ${ }_{*}^{*} \begin{aligned} & 1318 \\ & { }_{1512} \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | lel | ${ }_{* 16}^{1312}$ | ${ }_{171}^{14}$ | - |  |  |  | ${ }^{18} 812$ Sept 27 | ${ }_{7}^{512}{ }_{7}^{512}$ June |  |
| Armistice | ${ }^{291}$ |  | ${ }_{23}^{16}{ }_{23}{ }_{23}^{784}$ | ${ }_{23}^{171_{2}}$ | 1612 2212 218 |  | no | $8{ }^{8}$ June | ${ }^{2814}{ }^{2814} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }}{ }^{4}$ | $145_{8} \mathrm{Sept}$ <br> $41_{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  | 17412 | ${ }^{10} 1010$ | 10 | 177178 |  | Allen Industries | ${ }^{688} 48 \mathrm{Apr} 11$ |  |  | ${ }^{298_{4}} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
|  |  | (17412 $1741_{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{177}^{177} 1781{ }^{178}$ | 1,700 | Alled Chemical \& Dye-No Alled Kld Co. | $\begin{array}{ll} 1511_{2} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 10 \\ 10 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20012 Sept 11 | ${ }_{7}^{124}{ }_{7}^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }^{198}$ |
|  | 1414 | ${ }_{\text {1312 }}^{131}$ | ${ }^{*} 131214$ | ${ }_{138}{ }^{1488}$ |  | 1,100 |  |  |  | ${ }_{88}^{88} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  | (1) ${ }^{98_{4}}$ | 661 | ${ }_{*}^{10618} 118$ | 10 | ${ }_{601}{ }^{1}$ | 19,000 | Allied Store |  | ${ }^{1518}{ }^{15} \operatorname{Septe}^{8}$ | ${ }_{312}^{412} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{6}$ | d |  | ${ }_{4012}^{67}$ | ${ }^{68}{ }^{681}{ }^{188} 41$ |  | Alla-Chalmers |  |  | 38 ${ }^{3814} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{*} 15{ }^{514}$ | ${ }_{\text {153 }}^{158}$ | ${ }_{+1518}^{45_{8}}$ |  |  | Alpho Portland | 1234 Apr ${ }^{12}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1614}$ | $16{ }^{14} 16$ | ${ }^{161}{ }^{2}$ | $17{ }^{20} 17$ | $173_{4}$ 18 <br> ${ }^{28_{4}}$  <br> 18  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}12 & \text { Aug } \\ 50 \\ 50 & \\ \text { Apr } & 11\end{array}$ | 21 Sept ${ }^{21}$ | 1050Mar |  |
|  | ${ }^{625}$ |  |  | 58 | ${ }_{21}^{597}{ }_{21}^{59}$ | 2,700 17400 | ${ }_{\text {Amerada }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{391}{ }^{3}{ }^{40}$ | ${ }^{17}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{26}{ }^{26}$ June 29 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} -10 & M a r \\ 461_{4} & \mathrm{ADr} \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{1177_{8}{ }_{8}}$ | ${ }_{* 47{ }^{*}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {d }} \text { ( }}$ | ${ }^{1178}$ | 1178  <br> 478  <br> 48 12 <br> 88  | $\begin{array}{ll}113_{4} & 12 \\ 4778 \\ 48\end{array}$ | 1,600 90 | A | ${ }_{984}{ }_{4}$ Sept 1 |  |  |  |
| d and asked drices: no sales on thls day. $\ddagger$ In recelvershilp. 2 net. dellivery. n New stocks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Stock Exchange

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| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for the <br> Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { STOCKS } \\ \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ \text { EXCHANGE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranoe Sence Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { On Basss of } 100 \text {-Share Lots } \end{aligned}$ |  | Ranoefor Preotous Year 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday <br> Nov. 11 | Monday Nov. 13 | Tuesday Nov. 14 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Not. } 15 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Thutsday Nov. 16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Noo. } 17 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Lowest | Hiohest | Lowest | HSohest |
| \$ per share | 8 per share | 8 per share | 8 per share | \$ per share | \% per share | Shares |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1143_{4} 11$ | ${ }^{*}{ }_{14} 4^{12} 12$ | ${ }^{243_{4}}{ }^{244^{43_{4}}}$ | ${ }^{243_{4}} \begin{array}{ll}243_{4} \\ 117 & 1174\end{array}$ | $300$ | Bohn Aluminum \& Brass - ${ }^{\text {Bras }}$ | (16 Sept | 117 Aug | 82 Apr | ${ }^{3012} \mathrm{Oct}$ |
|  | 11 | 11434 11434 | ${ }^{*} 1148$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 780 \end{aligned}$ | Bon AmI class A.......No opar | ${ }^{\text {cosin }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}80 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 40\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 2112 2028 20 | (1212 | (1) | 212 | ${ }_{9}^{1,000}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bond Stor }}$ | ${ }^{1212}{ }^{1212} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{22}^{2318} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 18. June | ${ }^{14959}$ |
|  | - ${ }_{2612}^{2012}$ | ${ }_{27}^{207_{8}{ }^{20}}$ |  | ${ }^{207_{4}}$ |  | 5,500 | ${ }^{\text {Borden }}$ | ${ }^{183}$ | 32 Jan | 1612 Mar |  |
|  | *3 | ${ }^{14}{ }^{33_{4}^{4}}$ | ${ }^{* 3}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{* 3274}$ | ${ }_{33}{ }^{314}$ | 00 |  | ${ }_{192} 1_{2}{ }_{\text {AD }}$ | $34{ }^{3} 4$ | ${ }_{14}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Meg}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{36}{ }^{3} 1_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }^{614}$ | ${ }^{61} 1$ | ${ }^{638}$ |  | Br |  | ${ }^{734}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }^{28} 8_{8}$ Aug |
|  | ${ }_{233}^{1212}$ |  | ${ }^{1212}$ |  | ${ }^{123}$ | 2,400 | ${ }_{\text {Brages }}$ | 1614 AD | ${ }^{311_{8}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Jan}}$ | $12{ }^{38}$ |  |
|  | 3912 | ${ }_{* 3888}{ }^{2} 81$ | ${ }_{438}{ }^{38} 8_{8} 41$ | ${ }_{* 3912} 41$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {BrIEgs }}$ | ${ }_{4118}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{53} 41 \mathrm{Aug}$ | 18 Mar | ${ }^{304}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Aug}$ |
|  | ${ }^{51}{ }_{414}^{51}$ |  | ${ }^{50} 5$ |  | **514 | 1,200 |  | ${ }_{118} 1_{8}^{\text {Apr }}$ | 2 Jan |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{11} 14112$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 111_{8}} 10111_{2}^{2}$ | $111_{8}$ $111_{4}$ | ${ }^{1112}{ }^{112}$ | ${ }^{12}{ }^{12} 12{ }^{12}$ | i, | ar | A | ${ }_{11}^{1358}$ | ${ }_{358}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 12 Nov |
|  | 1 | ${ }^{11}{ }^{3} 8$ | $111_{4} 12$ | ${ }_{1214}$ | ${ }_{124}{ }^{12}$ | 13,400 |  | $7^{78}{ }^{\text {a }}$ AD | 1418 Aug |  | 1404\% ${ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 3914}$ | ${ }_{39}^{391}$ | ${ }_{40}^{414}$ |  |  | ${ }^{860}$ preterred serles A-No | ${ }_{39}^{27}$ A |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2512}{ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{255^{3}}$ | ${ }_{2518}^{39} 82{ }^{39}$ | 2478 | ${ }_{2512}^{42}{ }^{26}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{3,300}^{1,600}$ | Brookly Union Cas.-No par | ${ }_{1338} \mathrm{Apr} 10$ | $3{ }^{4} 1_{8}$ Aug | 10 | $2{ }^{23} 3_{8} \mathrm{Oct}$ |
|  | ${ }^{* 36}$ | $36 \quad 36$ | ${ }^{3} 3637{ }_{1}$ | ${ }^{3} 351237{ }^{2}$ | *3434 | 100 | - | ${ }^{3118}$ Jan | 41 Sept | ${ }^{2754}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | 41 Jan |
|  |  | $21_{2}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}233^{238} & 25 \\ 11 & 114\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2412 & 247_{8} \\ 11 & 114 \\ 11 & 114\end{array}$ |  | Bruns-Bal | ${ }_{7}^{988} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{1318}{ }^{25}$ |  | ${ }^{14121_{8}} \mathbf{0 c t}$ |
|  | 101101 | 101.101 | 1011011 |  | 101 |  |  | ${ }^{944}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ ADPr 118 | ${ }_{10812} 10{ }^{\text {Aug }} 333$ |  | ${ }^{00012}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
|  | ${ }^{6414}{ }^{6414}{ }^{612}$ |  | ${ }^{618}{ }^{618} 8{ }^{638}$ | ${ }_{* 4514}^{614}{ }_{46}^{614}$ |  | 800 | Budd (E G) Mig....-No par | ${ }_{2912}^{4}{ }^{4}$ Apr ${ }^{\text {Apr }} 18$ | ${ }_{5512}^{8}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{62}{ }^{34} 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  | 5 | 45 |  | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }^{78} 8{ }_{8} 8^{18}$ |  | Budd wheel_--.-.-.--No par |  |  |  |  |
|  | 301 | 313, | ${ }_{24}^{31}$ | ${ }^{3078}$ | ${ }_{23}^{323}$ |  | Bulova W | ${ }^{2112}$ | ar |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1775_{8}} 17{ }_{178}$ | 1714 | ${ }_{171}$ | ${ }_{1712}$ | ${ }_{178} 1{ }^{2}$ | 1,700 | Burlington Milis Cor | $111_{2}$ App 10 | 1984 Aug | ${ }_{684}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | $163_{g}$ Aug |
|  | ${ }_{6}^{123}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{125_{8} 8_{8} \\ 55_{8}}}$ | ${ }_{\text {123 }}^{123}$ |  |  | Burroughs Add Ma | ${ }^{11}{ }_{1}$ June ${ }^{\text {apr }} 10$ | 1884 Jan |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1612} 16{ }^{1} 1_{2}$ |  | ${ }^{*} 4^{3} 4{ }_{4} 16$ | 1412 | $\begin{array}{lll}141_{2} & 141_{2}\end{array}$ |  |  | 61 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{778} 7$ | 8.8 | 8.8 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}818 & 83 \\ 88\end{array}$ | 2,30 | Butier Bros -..--------10 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | ${ }^{9} 988 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | ${ }_{24}^{10}$ July |
|  | ${ }_{412}^{11_{2}}$ | (120 |  |  | ${ }_{4412}^{21_{12}}$ | ${ }_{1,300}^{500}$ | Bu\% conv preterr |  |  |  | ${ }_{5} 5$ Oct |
|  | *1418 $14{ }^{14}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1414 & 147^{12} \\ 77 & \\ 778\end{array}$ |  | 2,200 |  | ${ }_{2512}{ }^{7}$ ADpr 111 | ${ }^{163_{8}} \mathrm{~N}$ | ${ }_{20}^{60} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{1528} 8{ }^{2} 8 \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
|  | ${ }^{163_{4}} 10{ }^{163_{4}}$ | ${ }^{166_{4}{ }^{3}} 18{ }^{1678}$ | - 16181612 | ${ }^{*} 16 \quad 16{ }^{3}$ |  | 000 |  | ${ }_{111}{ }^{2} 14$ | ${ }^{17} 7_{8}$ jan 5 | 13 Mar |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{231}$ | ${ }^{2312}{ }^{235}$ |  |  | 1,000 | Californa Paokln | ${ }_{4812}^{13}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {A }}$ | ${ }_{53}^{30}$ | ${ }^{15518} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}$ | (1) | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | $2{ }^{2}$ | 4,600 | Callahan 2 Znic Le |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}77_{88}^{7818} & 818\end{array}$ | $7^{33_{4}} \quad 78$ |  | $7^{73_{4}} \quad 7{ }^{778}$ | 2,200 | Calumet \& Hecle | ${ }^{478} 8$ | $10{ }^{5}$ S 5 Se | ${ }_{54}^{514} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $1{ }^{103_{4}} \mathbf{0 c t}$ |
|  | *1414 $14{ }^{*}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 15 \\ { }_{15}^{38} & 155\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 1514 \\ 151 \\ 151 \\ 1512\end{array}$ | ${ }_{151,}^{15} 15$ | ${ }^{*} 15.15{ }^{1514}$ | ${ }^{1,400}$ |  | ${ }_{12}{ }^{918} 8 \mathrm{Aprr}$ | ${ }^{178_{4} \mathrm{Jan}}$ | $\underbrace{85_{8} \mathrm{May}}_{1218} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{2012}{ }^{212}$ Aug |
|  | *39 ${ }^{150}$ | 4080 | ${ }_{* 39}{ }_{43}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{*}^{1593}{ }^{151} 42{ }^{155}$ | $15{ }^{50}$ 16 <br> 3912  |  | Canada Dry Ginger Alo.-.iob | ${ }_{3912}^{12} \mathrm{Oct}$ | 478 |  |  |
|  | 55 | ${ }^{478}{ }^{478} 5$ | ${ }_{*}^{514}$ | ${ }_{*} 5$ | ${ }^{518} 8{ }^{518}$ | 10,900 | Canadian Pach | ${ }_{2912}^{32_{2} \text { Sept }}$ | ${ }_{4112}^{814}$ | ${ }_{21}^{5} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{8188_{8} \mathrm{Jan}}$ |
|  | ${ }_{661}^{374}$ |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{61}{ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{3612}^{38}$ | 300 | Cannon Mms |  |  | ${ }^{21}{ }_{412} \mathrm{May}$ |  |
|  | $43{ }^{6} 43$ | ${ }_{* 40}{ }^{612} \quad 43$ | $4_{43}{ }^{61} 43$ | ${ }_{* 40}{ }^{612} \quad 4{ }^{67}$ |  | 90 | ${ }_{53}{ }^{\text {preferred }}$ | ${ }^{45}$ July | ${ }^{43}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 84} 8088{ }^{8612}$ | ${ }^{* 8412} 88{ }^{\text {* }}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 8412} 88812$ |  |  |  | Caroilna Cunch | ${ }_{137}{ }^{\text {che }}$ Apr | ${ }_{33}^{8512}$ J |  | ${ }_{2212}^{89}$ Jan |
|  |  | ${ }^{* 2518}$ |  | ${ }^{* 2518} 8$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{2518}{ }_{318}{ }^{2818}$ |  | Car | ${ }^{1378}$ | ${ }_{4}$ |  |  |
|  | - 761878 | ${ }^{75}$ |  |  |  | 3.400 | Case (J) ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{631}{ }^{2}{ }^{\text {ang }}$ Aug 24 | ${ }_{1242} 94$ | ${ }^{6212}$ Mar |  |
|  | ${ }^{*} 11112$ | ${ }_{17521}^{115}$ | ${ }_{115}^{15} 115$ | 11511 | $115{ }^{1 / 4} 1$ |  | Preferred - ${ }_{\text {coser }}$ | ${ }^{110}{ }_{381}{ }^{\text {Appr }}$ A11 |  |  | ${ }^{120} 58$ Aug |
|  | * $1003_{4}^{3} 101$ |  | 10 | ${ }_{*}^{1003}$ |  | 0 | Caterpillar Tractor-.--No par | ( | ${ }^{60712}{ }^{612} \mathrm{Se}$ |  | ${ }_{10658}{ }^{58}$ Duy |
| Stock <br> Exchange <br> Closed- <br> Armistice <br> Day |  |  |  |  |  | 6, ${ }^{1,000}$ |  |  | 2914 Oct | ${ }_{82}^{9} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  | crer |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}106 & 10812 \\ 103_{8} & 1034 \\ 104\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}107 \\ 100^{12} & 107 \\ 107\end{array}$ | ${ }^{10712}$ | 3.200 |  | ${ }^{84} 7_{8}$ Apug ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | $1097_{8} \mathrm{Aug}$ 1918 Jan | $\begin{array}{ll}82 & \text { July } \\ 125_{8} & \text { Dec }\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 59.59 | ${ }^{*} 598162$ | 58 | ${ }_{* 60}{ }^{67} \quad 62$ | ${ }_{60} 60$ | ${ }^{3} 100$ | 5\% proferred--.-......-100 | 58 | ${ }_{7212}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{46}$ Mar | ${ }_{721}{ }^{2}$ July |
|  |  | ${ }^{* 24}{ }^{*}{ }^{3} 3_{4}{ }^{25}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | Central Agurre Absoc-No Dar CentralFoundry Co | ${ }_{2}^{181888} \mathrm{Apr}$ | - ${ }^{3034}{ }^{3034}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1878} \mathrm{Mee}$ | ${ }^{28}{ }^{5}{ }_{5}^{5} \mathrm{Janan}$ |
|  | *109 $111^{3}$ | ${ }^{3} 111$ | 111 | ${ }^{3}{ }_{1012}{ }^{358}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9984}{ }^{29} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 11144 Nov |
|  | ${ }_{* 618}{ }^{61} 1_{2}$ |  |  |  |  | 200 | $\ddagger$ Central RR of Now Jeriey 100 | ${ }^{3} 3_{4}$ June 30 | ${ }_{124}{ }^{\text {S }}$ |  | 14 July |
|  | 88 | *818 $88_{8}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{8} 8$ |  | \% | 1,100 | Central Vloleta Sugar $\mathrm{Co}_{0} \ldots 19$ | ${ }_{312}{ }_{2}$ | $14{ }_{4}$ Sept 11 | 4 Ma | 814 Jan |
|  | ${ }_{* 50}^{* 514}{ }^{6}{ }^{614}$ | ${ }_{51}^{* 512}{ }^{61}$ |  |  | $*^{* 53}{ }^{5} \quad 1{ }^{558}$ |  | Centary ribbon millo.No par\| | ${ }^{312} \mathbf{2}$ Apr 11 | ${ }^{678} 80 \mathrm{Oct}$ | ${ }^{34} 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}* 92 & 102 \\ 384 \\ 38\end{array}$ | 91 92 <br> 38  <br> 885  | ${ }_{392}^{* 92}{ }_{38}^{102}$ |  | ${ }_{* 92}^{* 98} 102$ | 20 | Preferred..................... 100 Cerro de Pasco Conper | $8^{851}{ }^{2}$ June 3 | ${ }_{828}^{96}$ Sept | ${ }_{2614}^{88} 4 \mathrm{Mag}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}104 \\ { }_{5914}^{40} & \mathrm{Aprr} \\ \mathrm{Oct}\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 381_{2} & 388_{4}^{3_{4}} \\ 77_{4}^{4} & 77_{8}^{8} \end{array}$ |  | 2,300 | Cerro de Pasco Copper-No par | ${ }_{518}^{32}$ Jung 24 | ${ }_{13}{ }^{82}{ }^{\text {Janan }}$ |  | ${ }^{59124}$ |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{312}$ | 34.3 | 3318 ${ }^{3}{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{3314}^{314} 3$ | ${ }^{344} 4{ }^{74}$ | ${ }^{2} 930$ | 6\% prio | 22 Se | ${ }_{272} 472$ Jan | 1712 |  |
|  | ${ }^{1914} 10{ }^{191}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}* 19 & 193_{4} \\ 100 & 100\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 99}^{* 1918} 100$ | ${ }_{* 99}^{19} 1019$ | ${ }^{* 180}{ }^{184}{ }^{14} 10{ }^{191_{2}}$ | 110 |  | ${ }_{98}^{18}$ Sept ${ }^{18}{ }^{\text {apr } 20}$ | ${ }_{102}^{22}{ }^{22}$ Mais |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{253}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{*} 51{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{* 2512} 26$ | ${ }_{2512}{ }^{26}$ | ${ }^{126}$ |  | Common-.-N--No pur | 17 Aug | ${ }_{30} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 18 May | ${ }_{334}{ }^{31} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,700 |  | ${ }^{658} 8 \mathrm{AD}$ | ${ }_{291}^{212}{ }_{2} 1_{2} \mathrm{Sed}$ | ${ }^{60}{ }^{6}$ June | ${ }^{122_{4}{ }^{8} \mathrm{July}}$ |
|  | $40{ }_{401_{2}}$ | ${ }_{40}{ }^{4} 4^{41}$ | ${ }_{40} 0^{288} 814$ | ${ }_{41}{ }_{4}{ }^{8}{ }_{428}{ }^{288}$ | ${ }_{422_{2}}^{422^{4}}$ | 14,100 | Che | 27 | 4744 | 22 June |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 917_{8}}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 9178}$ |  |  |  |  | Preferred serieg A . -100 | ${ }^{8534}$ | ${ }^{9512}$ Ju | 70 Apr |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 258}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{* 258}$ |  |  |  | IChte ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{114}^{11_{4} \text { Sept }}$ | $4^{3}{ }^{8} \mathrm{SeD}$ |  |  |
|  | 1318 | ${ }_{*}^{*} 133_{8}{ }_{8} 1314$ | ${ }^{1318}$ | 13 |  | ${ }^{1,000}$ | Chicaso Mal | ${ }_{912}{ }^{4}$ ADP | 14. | ${ }^{878}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}3_{4} & 7 \\ 78\end{array}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | 2,200 |  |  |  | ${ }^{14} 4{ }_{58}{ }_{5}^{\text {Nov }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $3_{4}$ $3_{4}$ | $7_{88}^{7}$ | 1,700 |  | 12 June 26 | ${ }_{188}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Se}^{18}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 12{ }_{2}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{214}{ }^{214} \quad 2{ }^{214}$ | ${ }_{* 11^{218}}{ }^{218}$ | 400 | Preterred ---100 | , | ${ }^{3585} 5$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{16}{ }^{16} 3_{4}{ }^{166}$ |  |  | 4 | Chicago Pneuma | ${ }^{10}$ 3058 Apr 104 | ${ }_{3912}^{2014}{ }^{20}$ | ${ }_{22}^{678} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{193_{4}} \mathbf{3} 3_{4}$ Nov |
|  | $49_{58}$ |  | ${ }^{48}{ }_{58}$ | ${ }^{4} 48.48{ }_{58}{ }^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Pr }}^{\substack{\text { Pr p } \\ \text { chic } \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }^{44}$ A, Aug 21 | ${ }^{50}{ }_{78}{ }^{1}$ | 3758 June ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | ${ }^{47}{ }_{11}{ }^{\text {Novan }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,100 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | 7\% $7 \%$ preferred |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{* 3}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{* 9}^{* 3}$ | ${ }_{* 34}{ }^{* 3}$ | ${ }^{*} 3_{4}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 4} 4{ }^{7}$ |  | 6\%\% preferred--.........-100 | $1_{2}$ Aug | d | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{Dec}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{* 9} 111_{2} \quad 11$ | ${ }_{* 113_{8}}$ |  | ${ }^{* 918}$ | crer ${ }^{* 88_{4}}$ | 100 | Chicago Yellow Cab - No par | $10^{712}$ | ${ }^{958}$ | 8  <br> 12 Mar <br> 1  | ${ }^{1234}$ Jan |
|  | ${ }_{*}{ }^{6}$ | 614 | ${ }^{* 5} 544$ | ${ }^{614} 4$ | ${ }_{* 614}$ | 200 | chucr | 5 se | 1318 | ${ }^{314}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 1312 Nov |
|  | ${ }_{*}{ }_{86}{ }^{7}$ | *331 | ${ }^{* 33} 4848$ | ${ }^{* 33}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 3838484$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Chle }}$ | ${ }_{5358}^{25} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{943}$ | ${ }_{25}^{25}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | ${ }^{51}{ }^{512}$ Oct |
|  | ${ }^{117_{8}} 11^{7}$ | 1178 |  |  |  | 1,000 | Cirty Ice \& Fuel------Nōo par | ${ }_{9}^{53588} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{1478}^{947_{8} \mathrm{M}}$ | ${ }^{358_{8}} \mathbf{M a r}$ | ${ }_{1312}^{8812}$ Jov |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 9012}{ }^{*}{ }_{4612} 91$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{92612} 95{ }^{921}$ | ${ }_{\substack{9212}}^{983{ }^{\text {a }}}$ |  | 420 | 63, \%\% preterred--.-.-.-100 | 79 Jan | ${ }_{5712}^{97}$ Jum | ${ }_{59}^{59}$ Jan | ${ }^{80}{ }^{80} \mathrm{Dec}$ |
|  |  |  | $* 4612$ 4 4 4 |  | ${ }^{* 4612} 8{ }^{465}$ |  | City Inverting | ${ }^{4612}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{488}^{58} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{5}^{54}$Mar <br> 1 | ${ }^{60}{ }_{512}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{3118} 831{ }^{3} 7_{8}$ |  | ${ }_{32}{ }^{42}{ }^{42}{ }^{4} 7^{4}$ |  | 1,600 | Clark EEulpmen | $15^{24}{ }^{\text {A }}$ | ${ }^{441_{2}}$ | ${ }_{105}{ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{68}$ Feb | 69 |  | 75 Mar |
|  |  | ${ }_{36}{ }^{3614}$ | ${ }^{363_{4}} 36{ }^{3}$ |  |  | 800 | Clev Graph Bronze $\mathrm{Co}^{(\text {(The }}$ - 1 | ${ }_{2018}{ }^{2} \mathrm{ADP}$ | ${ }_{39}$ Oct | ${ }_{1514}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{*} 7{ }^{*}{ }^{158}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 7158$ | ${ }_{* 45}^{* 212}{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | ${ }_{* 45}^{*} 7{ }^{158} 88$ | ${ }_{* 45}^{* 71_{8}{ }^{*}} 78$ |  | Cler \& Pitts RR CO $7 \%$ gtd. 50 | 69 Sep | 78 Ma | ${ }^{674}$ July | ${ }_{76}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jab |
|  | $46^{7} 8$ |  |  |  |  |  | Climax M | ${ }_{345}{ }^{4} \mathrm{~J}$ Jun |  | ${ }^{44}$ Dec | ${ }^{45}{ }^{45}$ |
|  | 3414 3414 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}343_{4} & 35\end{array}$ | $343_{4}$ $343_{4}$ <br> 1  | $\begin{array}{ll}35 & 35^{7} 8\end{array}$ | 00 | Cluett Pe | ${ }^{11_{4}} 4$ | 36.4 | ${ }_{1012}^{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{25} 5^{244}$ July |
|  |  | 121 |  |  |  |  |  | 125 Sept 11 | ${ }_{132}^{135}$ Mar ${ }^{16}$ | $111 . \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{1293}^{129}$ Nov |
|  |  |  | $121 \quad 121$ | ${ }_{*}^{121} 121$ |  | ${ }^{1,00}$ | Coca-Cola Co (The)---No par | 1058 |  |  |  |
|  | $15^{3} 46$ |  | ${ }_{1638}{ }^{2} 16{ }^{2}$ | 104 | ${ }^{163_{4}}$ | 18,400 | Colgate-Palmolive- ${ }^{\text {coe }}$ |  | ${ }_{171}{ }^{2}$ July 22 | ${ }^{718} 12 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 17 Nov |
|  | ${ }^{*} 104{ }_{3} 1068$ |  | ${ }_{43314}^{1053}$ | 10512 1054 | 1051810514 | 1,900 | 6\% preferred...---- ${ }^{-100}$ | 10178 Feb | 110 Oct 191 | ${ }^{7} 814 \mathrm{May}$ | 10414 Deo |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}333_{8} & 333_{4} \\ 110\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}34 & 3418 \\ 110 & 110\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 110}^{333_{4}} 112$ | 1,700 140 | Collins \& Alkma | ${ }^{2014}{ }^{204} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{3311}{ }^{371}{ }^{\text {O Oct }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2111_{8}} \mathbf{2 1} 11_{8}$ | $111{ }^{1}$ | *21 | ${ }^{2178} 82$ | ${ }_{2178}{ }^{22}$ |  | Colo Fuel \& Iron Cord_- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | ${ }_{1118}{ }^{\text {A Apr }}$ | ${ }_{2478}{ }^{\text {Sept }} 22$ | ${ }_{918}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  | $5^{538} 8$ | ${ }^{5} 1_{8}$ | 512 | 512 | 250 | Colorado \& Southern....- 100 | ${ }^{23} 3_{4} \mathrm{Aug}$ | $812_{12}$ Se | ${ }^{314} 4 \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{88_{4}}$ Jan |
|  | ${ }_{* 43_{4}}^{61}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 5}^{* 612}$ |  | 30 |  | ${ }^{378} 8$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{2314}$ | ${ }^{2318}$ | ${ }_{231}^{231}$ | ${ }_{23} \quad 238{ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{5}{ }^{7} 8$ | 4,700 | Columb Br'd Sys inc il A-2-50 | ${ }_{14}^{312} \mathrm{Aug}$ |  | ${ }_{1318}^{41_{2} \mathrm{Aprar}}$ | ${ }_{223_{4}}^{10}$ Jung |
|  | ${ }^{* 23} 232312$ | ${ }^{2311_{8}} 23{ }^{2358}$ | 23.2314 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 233_{4}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23}^{237_{8}} 202{ }^{237_{8}}$ | 2,900 | Class B-..........-2.50 | 14 Apr | $243_{4} \mathrm{Aug}$ | 13. |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{900_{8} 8} 93$ | ${ }_{7}^{9312}$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{*}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{* 9258}{ }^{7} 94$ | 200 | Columblan Carbon ${ }^{\text {te }}$ No par | 73 Apr | ${ }^{96}$ Oct |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{*} 1818$ | 1818 ${ }^{7818}$ | ${ }_{1812}{ }_{18} 188^{7}$ |  |  | 900 | Columbla Pl | ${ }_{16}^{66_{8} \text { Sep }}$ | $15^{5}$ | $\mathrm{Mar}_{\mathrm{Dc}}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{63_{4}}$ | ${ }^{68}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{63}{ }^{63} 4$ | ${ }^{6} 7^{7} 7$ |  | 17,900 | Columbla Gas el Elec_-No par | ${ }_{514}{ }^{\text {Ap }}$ | 9 | ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | Oct |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 8018} 8$ | $\begin{array}{ll}82 & 82 \\ 70 & 7018\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}84 \\ 70 & 814 \\ \\ 71\end{array}$ | 1,200 |  | ${ }^{7412}$ Jan | ${ }_{83}^{91} \mathrm{Me}$ | 57 50 50 |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4618}$ | ${ }^{4658} 8$ | ${ }_{4}^{4618}$ | 70 | ${ }^{76} 46$ | 3,300 | Commerctal Credite---.--100 | ${ }_{38}{ }^{26}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{57}^{83}$ Feb | ${ }_{23}^{50} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{\text {5978 }}$ Nov |
|  | 1021 | 10178 | 101 |  | 1021 |  |  | 9812 | ${ }_{\substack{1095 \\ 60 \\ \text { Aug } \\ \text { Jan }}}$ | 84 812 Mar Mar | ${ }^{10812}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
|  | (tar |  |  |  |  | -3,50 | ${ }_{\text {comm }}$ | ${ }_{1033_{4} \mathrm{Seppt}}^{4 .}$ | ${ }_{100}^{60}{ }^{10} \mathrm{~J}^{\text {J }}$ |  |  |
|  | $11_{8}^{7} 12$ |  | 12. | ${ }_{8} 1{ }^{125}$ | $\underset{\substack{1212 \\ 138}}{\substack{12}}$ | 7 | Co | ${ }^{85}{ }^{5} \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |
|  | [10 ${ }^{699_{4}}$ | ${ }^{691}{ }^{18} 70$ | \% |  |  | 19,600 | (emmonwith \& 8ou_No par | 4544 |  | ${ }_{25}^{1}$ |  |
|  | 3078 <br>  <br>  | $31 \quad 311_{8}$ |  | ${ }_{31}{ }^{6} 4{ }^{3118}$ | ${ }_{31}^{6912}$ | ${ }_{41,800}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2218}^{25} \mathbf{M a r}$ | ${ }_{28}^{5584} \mathbf{M a y}$ |




\section*{| LOW AN |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Saturday } \\ \text { Nov. } 11\end{array}$ |}



## 皆

Exchange
Armistice Day





# Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange 

## FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred dellivery sales are disregarded in the
Noter weel's range, unleses hees are the only transactions of the week, and when silling outside of the regular
in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year in the week in which they occur. No account ts taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.
The tialic letters in the column headed "Interest Period""
ndilicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.

| N, Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 17 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday's } \\ \text { Bed \& } A \text { sked } \end{gathered}$ |  | Range Since Jan. 1 | N, Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 17 |  | Bid \& Asked |  | Range Since Jan. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. Government |  | Low High | No. | Low | orelgn Govt. \& Mun. (Con.) |  | , |  | H69h |
| Treasu | O 119 | 118.2119 |  | 113.18122 .13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury ${ }^{48}$--...--.-.---1944-1954 | J D | 114 | 6 | 110.21118 .19 | -Guar sink fund 68-....-... 1961 |  | 141/2 145/8 | 16 | 11.1016 |
| Treasury 33/8....-.-----1946-1956 | $M$ 8 113.16 | 113.5113 .18 | 35 | 108.18116 .5 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 11 & 11 / 1 / 2 \\ 141 / 8 & 15 \end{array}$ | 16 | $73 / 8143 / 4$ $163 / 4$ |
| Treasury 33/8.-....-----1940-1943 | ${ }^{J} \mathrm{D}$ D $-104{ }^{-1}$ | 102.22102 .22 | 16 | 101.24105 .8 | $\bullet$ Be aseented | $M^{M N}$--117 | $1178117 / 8$ |  |  |
| Treasury $3 \% 88$. | J D 109.18 | 109.10109 .21 | 43 | 108.16111 .10 | -Cbilean Cons Munic 78....-.-1960 |  | $13^{3 / 8} 814$ | 11 | 1414 |
| Treasury 348.-.-.-...----1941 |  | 105.8105 .9 |  | 103.2810712 | 978 assented.-.---....- 1260 | M | *93/8 15 |  | , |
| Treasury 33/8--.-------1943-1945 | 110 | 109.10109 .19 | 22 | 106.16111 .9 | -Chinese (Hukuang Ry) $56-\ldots-1951$ | J | *91/8 $\quad 35$ |  | 20 |
| Treasury 3 3 ¢ - --------1944-1946 | A 0110 | 109.20110 |  | 106.12111 .27 | $\bullet$ Cologne (City) Germany $61 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$-1950 |  | * |  | $81 / 2$ 201/4 |
| Treasury 33/8.-.-..-.---1940-1949 | $J$ D 110.1 | $n 109.23110 .1$ |  | 104,22 112.21 | Colombla (Republic of)- |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury 33/8-.---..---1949-1952 |  | *110.8 110.13 |  | 105.1211 |  | A 0 32 <br> $J$ $J$ $31 \%$ | 29 311/2 | 2 |  |
| Treasury 38.........---1946-1048 | $J$ <br> $M$ <br> D | 108.28109 .13 | 14 | 104.4 102.16112 .31 1128 |  | J J Jrar | *251/8 |  | 193/4 $263 / 4$ |
| Treasury 21/8 | $M$ S 105.16 | 104.19 105.16 | 184 | 100.1110 .9 | $\bullet$ - ${ }^{\text {linking }}$ fund 7s of $1926 . . .1946$ | N 27 | 253/8 |  | $22^{2} \quad 271 / 4$ |
|  | M | $\mid 107.23$ 107.29 |  | 103110.6 | - Sinking fund 78 of 1927....-1947 | A 27 | ${ }^{27}$ 27 27 |  | $22 . \quad 27$ |
| Treasury 2\%/8......-.-.-. 1048-1951 |  | $106.11 \quad 106.24$ | 131 | 101.10109 .31 | Copenhagen (CIty) 58....-.-1952 | $J$ $D$ |  |  | 475/8 96\%\% |
| Treasury 236.--------1961-1054 | $J$ D 105.17 | ${ }^{104.22} 105.10 .17$ |  | 100.2 99 109.21 | 25 year gold 43/88----.----1953 |  | $50 \frac{1}{8}$ 52 |  |  |
|  | M ${ }^{\text {M }}$ D | $\begin{array}{ll}104.2 & 104.7 \\ 103.24 & 104.15\end{array}$ | 123 | $\begin{array}{lll}99.2 & 109 \\ 99 & 108.23\end{array}$ | 5-Cordoba (City) 78 unstamped 1957 | F | -55-1018 |  | 473/2 65 |
| Treasury 2\% |  | 103.14104. | 82 | 99.9108 .16 | Cordoba (Prov) Argentina 7s__1942 |  | *731/8 75 |  | 651/2 80\% |
| Treasury $23 / 18 .-$-----------1945 | J | 107.12107 .13 | ${ }^{2}$ | 103.4. 109.10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury 2 2/8, | M $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}^{S}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 105.24 & 106.10 \\ 103.8 & 103.20 \end{array}\right\|$ | 9 | 101.10109 .8 99.4107 .21 | Cuba (Republic) 5 s of 1904 | M ${ }^{M} \mathrm{~N}$ | 1031/2 104 | 14 4 4 | $100^{1 / 2} 108$ |
| Treasury 21/8............1950-1952 |  | 103.16103 .1 |  | 99.6107 .22 | External 5s of 1914 ser A ---1949 |  | 104104 |  |  |
|  | J D 103.29 | 103.8103 .29 | 39 | 99.5106 .3 |  | F $\begin{aligned} & \text { J A } \\ & \text { d }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 001 / 2 \\ 53 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1021/3 |
| 31/8.........Mar 151 |  |  |  | 103.8110 .6 | Blnking fund $51 / 38 . \ldots \mathrm{Jan} 1518$ |  | $1021021 / 2$ |  | 100104 |
| 38.-..........-May 15 1944-1949 | $M$ N 107.12 | 107.2 107 | 64 | 103109.21 | $\bullet$ Public wks $53 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$.-.June 301945 |  | 7070 | 1 | $63.74 \%$ |
| 38....-...---JJan 15 1942-1947 | J J 105.19 | 105.12105. | 111 | 102.12108 .27 | Czechoslovak (Red of) 8s ..... 1951 |  | ${ }_{* 11}^{* 11}$ |  |  |
| 298-....--Mar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 1942 -1947 |  | *104.19104.27 |  | 101.28106 .15 | sinking fund 88 ser B |  | *11 |  |  |
| me Owners Losi Corp- ${ }^{\text {a }}$-1-1952 | M N 107.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $M \mathrm{~N} 107.5$ |  |  |  |  |  | $611 / 2$ | 29 |  |
| 11/2s series M.-.......-1945-1947 | 100.13 | 100.8 100.14 | 9 | 96.8102 .12 | External g 4388..--Apr 151962 | $A$ 0 $571 / 2$ | $54 \quad 57$ |  | $51.971 / 2$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dominican Red Cust Ad 5 $3 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$. 1942 | $\cdots \mathrm{B}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forolgn Govt a Munlelpal- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 65 & 73 \\ 68 & 73 \end{array}$ |
| mba) |  |  |  |  | Customs Admins $51 / 58$ 2d ser_1961 <br> $51 / 28$ 1st series. $\qquad$ 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{M} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 663 / 75 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grd sink fund 68........... 1947 | F $A$ |  | 3 |  | 54/828 2 d 8erles-............-1969 |  | 69 691/3 |  |  |
| -Gtd sink |  | $26 \quad 28$ | 17 |  |  |  | 1010 |  | 10201 |
| Akershus (King of Norway) 48-1988 | M s | 65.69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Antioquia (Dept) coll 78 A _-1945 | , | $151 / 461 /$ | 37 | 103/4161/2 | ${ }^{\bullet} \mathrm{El}$ Salvador 8 ectfs ot dep...-1948 |  | 15 | 9 | /213/2 |
| $\bullet$ External $\mathrm{t} 7 \mathrm{7s}$ | 161/8 | 147/8 161 | 36 | 93161 | Estonia (Repubilc of) 7s .-..--1967 |  | 50 |  |  |
| -External if 78 serlea C |  | $151 / 151 /$ | 2 | 10\% 15\% | FYnland (Repubilc) ext 68-----1945\| |  | 83 | 2 | 107 |
| - External if 78 seriee D...-1945 |  | 151 | 16 | $101 / 616$ | $\bullet$ Frankfort (City of) ef $81 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ |  | *8 193/2 |  |  |
| -External ef 78 let serle | A $O$ 15 | $141 / 2153 /$ | 36 | 93158 | French Repubilc 71/s stamped. 1941 | J D 1001/6 | 1001/8 1001/8 | 2 | $81101 /$ |
| -External sec e f | A $O$ 155/8 | $14 \% 15 \%$ | 17 | 93/6 15\% | - |  |  |  |  |
| -External see af 783 dd meries. 18 | 15 | 141/2 15 |  | 93153 | External 7 s stamped.-------1948 | J D | *1071/6 |  |  |
| Antwerd (City) external 68-..-1958 | 653/2 | 65 | 9 | 601/ 961/ | 78 unstamped ---------- 1949 |  |  |  | 02105 |
| ntine (National Government)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sf external 41/8 |  | $941 / 4 \quad 945$ | $\begin{array}{r} 131 \\ 32 \end{array}$ |  | $\bullet 51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1930 stam | 10 |  |  |  |
| 8 f extl conv loan 4 F Feb--.-1972 | 741 | $73 \%$ | 125 | 701/2801/6 | $51 / 58$ unstamped ....-...-1985 |  | 6 | 7 | 18 |
| Bf exti conv loan 48 Apr-...-1972 | 74 | 7331884 | 76 | 701/2 791/8 |  |  |  |  | 171/1 17 |
| ustralla 30-year ${ }^{58}$ - $-\ldots .-\ldots-1955$ | $781 / 2$ | $77 \quad 791 / 2$ | 35 | 53103 \% | -German Red extl 78 stamped_1949 | A | 91/8 | 5 |  |
| External 58 of 10 | 79 | $\begin{array}{ll}771 / 4 & 791 / 2\end{array}$ | 17 | $531031 / 2$ | ${ }^{* 78}$ unstamped........- 1949 - |  |  | 5 |  |
| Externa1 g 43/8 of $1928 \ldots \ldots 1956$ Austrian (Govt's) if $78 \ldots \ldots$ | M | $\begin{array}{cc} 73 & 76 \\ 73 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 521 / 29 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | German Prov \& Communal Bks <br> (Cons Agric Loan) 61/38 1958 |  |  |  |  |
|  | J |  |  |  |  |  | *231/8 |  | 231/8 $\quad 3713$ |
| -Bavaria (Free 8tate) 6/48.-.-1945 |  |  |  | 201/ | -78 part pald.......-.-1964 |  | *141/8 20 |  |  |
| Belgtum 25-yr ext1 6 /69...-.-. 1949 | 873 | 813/4 $881 / 4$ | 78 | 651/8 108 | $\bullet$ Sink fund secured 6s......... 1968 | A | *181/8 |  | $15.27 \%$ |
| External f f 68 | J J 85 | 80 | 45 |  | -68 part pald.-.-.-.-.----1968 | -...- | *15 |  | 131/2 25 |
| External 30-year | $J$ D 100 | a865/8 100 | 36 | $71 / 1 / 1161 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $65 \%$ 719 |  | A 0 <br> A 0 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}71 & 83 \\ 51 / 2 & 19\end{array}$ |
| -Brasil ( ( $\mathbf{8}$ of) external 88.... 19 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}177 / 8 & 253\end{array}$ | 258 | $11 \%$ 138\% |  |  | *6 15 |  |  |
| - External if | 17 | 143\% 177\% | 320 | $91 / 2{ }^{23}$ | Helsingfors (City) ext $61 / 5 \mathrm{~B}$ - 19 | 0 | $80 \quad 86$ | 17 | $721 / 2105$ |
| -Exter | 171/2 | 141/2 177/6 | 246 |  | Hunge |  |  |  |  |
| -78 (Central Ry) --...------1952 | D $151 / 2$ | 13 1612 | 140 | $9{ }^{9} \quad 211 / 4$ |  |  | $71 / 4$ |  |  |
|  |  | $80 \quad 801 / 8$ | 7 | $601 / 8{ }^{\text {981/6 }}$ | *78 secured 818 g - |  | 7/8 $\quad 73 / 8$ |  |  |
| sinking fund gold 58.......-1958 |  | *73 78 |  | 58.983 | $\bullet$ Hungarian Land M Inst 7138 -1961 |  |  |  |  |
| 20-year 8 |  | 81.83 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 16\% 30 |
| Buenos Aitres (Prov of) | J D 8 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\bullet 688} 8$ stamped |  |  |  |  | Irlsh |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5512 | 551/2 5634 | 30 | 441/6 58 | Italy (Kingdom ot) extl 78...-1951 | $J$ $D$ | $\begin{array}{lll}681 / 1 / 2 & 70\end{array}$ |  | 453/2 $761 / 2$ |
|  | 551/2 | 54, 51818 | 25 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|}64 / 2 & 643 \\ 55\end{array}$ | 11 | 30 3081 |
| External resdj 43/8-49/8.--1976 |  | -543/8 | , | $\begin{array}{llll}441 / 2 & 581 / 2\end{array}$ | Italian Public Utility extl 7s__ 195 Japanese Govt 30-yr 8 I 6 1/8 195 | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}55 & 5814\end{array}$ |  | 30 64\%/4 |
| 8\% external if \$ bonds.----1984 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}* 561 / 2 & 59 \\ 431 / 2 & 431 / 2\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}47 \\ 3216 & 60\end{array}$ | Extl sinkling fund $51 / 68$. |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 593/4 } & 718\end{array}$ | 124 |  |
| Bulgarla (kinglom on) - |  | 1/2 $431 / 2$ | 4 |  |  | M $61 \%$ | *191/8 22 |  | 16 |
| $\bullet$-Secured if $78 . .$. |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ Lelpzig (Germany) if $78 . \ldots .1947$ |  | *71/8 |  |  |
| - Stabilisation loan $71 / 38 . . .-1968$ |  | 13 131/8 | 2 | $12.321 / 2$ | -Lower Austria (Province) $73 / 881950$ J |  | * 7 |  | 25 |
| Canada (Dom of) 30-yr 48...- 1960 |  | 951/4 | 171 | 8214111 | - Modellin (Colo | $\nu 16$ | 15.16 | 5 |  |
| 砣 | 1031/2 | $102 \quad 1031 / 2$ | 165 | 951/2111/6 | Mendoza (P | 71 | $70 \times 71$ | 5 |  |
| 10-year 23/6-------Aug 151945 |  | 935\% 95 | 49 | $87.1041 / 6$ | - Mexican Irrigat'on gtd 4/38 _ 1943 |  | *3/4 |  |  |
|  | 883 | 857/8 89 | 60 | 7314 1061/6 | *43/8 stmp assented-.-.-1943 | - | *3/4 |  |  |
| 7-year 23 | 945/8 | 937/8 | 27 | $871 / 104$ | - Mexico (U8) extl 58 of $1899 \mathrm{E}_{1} 1945{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | *3/6 |  |  |
| 30 -year 38 30 -year 68 | ${ }^{J} \mathrm{~J}, ~ 853 / 2$ | $8331 / 2$ | 19 | $881 / 21027 / 6$ | - Asenting 58 of 1899.....--1945 | Q | *3/6\% ${ }_{*}^{11 / 4}$ |  |  |
| - Carisbad (Clit | M $N$ 861/2 | ${ }_{88}^{831 / 8}$ | 47 |  | - Assenting 58 lar |  | */4 114 |  |  |
|  |  | 12.12 | 5 | $7{ }^{7}{ }^{19}{ }^{193 / 8}$ | -4s of 1004 --- | J D | *1 --- |  |  |
| Farm Loan bt 68__July 151960 |  | *9 |  | $63 / 27$ | - Assenting 4s of 1904--...-.-1954 J | J $D$ 11/8 | 7/8 11/8 |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ 6s July coupon on ...... 1960 <br> - Farm Loand ' 68_ Oot 151960 |  | ${ }_{* 9}^{* 6}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}18 & 244 \\ 6 & 274\end{array}$ | - Assenting 4s of 1910 Ilarg | $11 / 4$ | 3/4 114 | 5 |  |
| *68 Oct coupon ond |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 9}$ |  |  | Assenting 4s of 1910 small--- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $21 / 2$ |  |  |
| -Chlle (Rep) - Extl i f 7e.-.--1942 |  | ${ }_{16}{ }^{16}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 183 \\ 12\end{array}$ |  |  | \% $21 / 2$ |  |  |
|  | M N 123 | $1214{ }^{123} 4$ | 35 | $81 / 616$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| -External esinkIng fund 68.... 1960 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}151 / 2 & 161 / 2 \\ 115 & 123 / 4\end{array}$ | 28 <br> 54 | ${ }_{8}^{12} 18183$ | Milan (Clty, Italy) extl $61 / 56$._ 1952 Minas Geraes (State) - | A O 54 | 511/2 |  | 313/3 $681 / 2$ |
| -Ext1 sinking fund $68 .-\mathrm{Feb} 1961$ | ${ }^{\text {A O }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1151 / 8 \\ 151 / 8 & 12 \\ \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -68 assented---------Feb 1961 |  | $113{ }^{15}$ | 20 | 831/2 16\% | - Sec extl it 6389.7. | $S$ 101/4 | 101/4 101 |  | 6\%1/8 151/2 |
| Ry ret extl ef $68 . \ldots . . . J$ Jan 1961 | 161/2 | $151 / 216$ | 10 | $12.18 \%$ |  |  | *36 |  | 3115 315 |
| -68 uassented. --........Jan 1961 | 123/4 | 111/3 1234 | 35 | $81 / 161$ | -68 яerles A --...-...--1959 | M | *36 |  |  |
| - Extl sinking fund 68_ Sept 1961 <br> -68 Assented......... Sept 1961 |  | 151/2-153/2 |  | 1214. $183 /$ | New So Wales (State) extl 58.11957 Ex ${ }^{\text {Ex }}$ | $F \mathrm{~A} 78$ | 78 |  | 5.101 k |
| External minking fund 68. | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {M }}$ | 12 |  | 83/8161 |  |  | 8 |  | ${ }^{56} 10101 / 2$ |
| $\bullet 6 \mathrm{a}$ assented ---------1962 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A $o{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | Norway 20-year external 88. |  | $977 / 68$ |  | 901065 |
| External sinkling fund 68.-1963 | 1 | 153/2 1614 | 7 | 1131818 | External gink fund 43/8----1956 | $9{ }^{98 / 8}$ | 978 |  | ${ }_{7214} 105$ |
| -68 assented ---7-------1963 |  | 12.129 | 16 | 81/8 161/4 | External $14168 . . . . . . . .--1965$ | 82 | $80.821 / 4$ |  | $715181031 /$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{15} 51515 / 4$ | ${ }^{2}$ | $11 / 416$ |  | 81 | 783 863 863 87 | 27 12 | $701014$ |
|  | ${ }^{J} \mathrm{D}$ D $11 \%$ | $15^{5 / 8}$ |  | ${ }_{111}{ }^{8} 1814$ |  |  | $863 / 87$ | 12 | $863 / 8104$ |
| Ank fund 63/8 of 1926...--1961 | D 15\% |  |  | $111416 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ks assented.- .--------1961 |  | 11 111/4 |  | 7\% 14\% |  |  |  |  |  |




Frertnotes see pase 3233.
BONDS
N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE
Week Ended Nov．17




 Industr＇al Rayon 41／83－
Inland Bteel 3\％／3 serles

| Interboro Rap Tran 1st 58＿．．． 1968 Certificates of deposit． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



 +1 At 5 s series B ．




 James Frankl \＆Clear 1st 4s＿－1959 J D


 Kansas City Term 18i 4s－Apri－1960 J －Karstadt（Rudolph）18t 68．．．1943 ${ }^{\text {M }}$

 Ketth（B F）Corp 1st $68 . .$.
Kentucky Central gold 48
 Stamped
Plain
41／f ung

 | Certificates of deposit．．．．．．－1949 |
| :---: |
| Kings Co Lighting 1st 58. |

 Kinney（G R） 6138 ext
KoDDers Co 4 s serles A． Kresge Foundation coll tr 4 f
$33 / 5 \mathrm{~g}$ collateral trust notes
toKrouger \＆Toll secured 5 B
$\ddagger+$ Kreuger \＆Toll secured 58
Uniform etts of deposit．．．．．．．．． 1959
 Ref
Coll
Coll

 | Coll |
| :---: |
| Lake E |
| 58 | lended at 3\％to＿－1947 ${ }_{J}^{J}$ Lautaro Nitrate Co Ltdin －18t mtge income reg－-1975



 $\rightarrow$ ．$\stackrel{58}{ }$ stamped $-18 t \&$ ref $\mathrm{A} f 5 \mathrm{~s}$ －Sec $6 \%$ notes extend to －6s stamped．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 194 \＄Leh Val N Y 18t gu 43／4＿ $\ddagger$ 43／8 assented．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

 $\underset{\text { Lg }}{\mathrm{La}}$
 Loww Inc 8 ft deb 33 3 3 s ．－．．．．
Lombard Elec 7 s series
 －Long
Long I
Guar
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 Louls \＆Jeff Bridge Co gu 48．
Loulsvile \＆Nashville RR－

 1st \＆ref 48 serles D 1st \＆ref $31 / 8$ series F
 Bouth Jty joint Monon $4 \mathrm{~s}_{---1952} 19 \mathrm{~J}$ Atl Knox d Cin Div 4s
 ..... A

$\frac{\left.3\right|^{2} \text { Bondas }}{\text { Sold }}$ ？ 9운N Range
Slince
Jan． 1



Y STOONDS $|\overline{\mathrm{D}}|^{\text {Frdday }}$
 BONDS
TOCK EXCHANG Rance or Ranje or
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| Sance |
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 5s． 1951,1 M
 res Corp st deb 5s 1951

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$771 / 2$
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Mobile \＆Ohio RR－ReSecu
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ふぶ ぶ N N N K
18t－．．．．．
18 Mu
$\mathrm{M}^{4}$
KKZ多
かom ：o

Nassau Elee gu g 4 s stpd． 
Nf＋Naugatuck RR 1sig 4s．

75 ${ }^{\circ}$ N O Tex \＆Mox $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{c}$ inc
$\bullet$ Certificates of deposit
1st 58 series
$\bullet$ Certificates of
-1 at $41 / 98$ series
－Certificates



| N. Y. BTOCKEXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 17 |
| :---: |






 Mich Cent coll gold $83 / 1$
N Y Chte \& St Louls-


 18t guar 5 s series B.
N Y Dock 1 st gold 4 s .











 $\qquad$
$\square$









$\$ 22 \mathrm{~d}$ gold $41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$.

 6s stamped-





## 

 debenture 48.
North Cent gen \& rer 58-~--1959 ${ }^{\text {F }}$ A Gen \& ret 4 $1 / 8$ s series A.-.- 1974 M - Apr 11935 \& Bub coupons_-1945 A OCt 1938 \& sub coupons.
Ctts of deposit stamped




 Northern States Power 33/3--1957 F

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -761 / 2 \\
& 391 / 2 \\
& 391 / 2 \\
& 501 / \\
& 421 / 2 \\
& 423 / 2 \\
& 98 \%
\end{aligned}
$$ f*Og \& L Cham 181 gug $4 \mathrm{~g} \ldots-1948$ J






 Guar stpd cons 5s..... Otia steel let mtge $A 43 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ -
$\underset{\text { Paciflic Coast Co 1st g 56__.... } 1946 \text { J J }}{ }$
 1st \& ref mtge 315 s ser $\mathrm{I}_{2}$.... 1966 J fo2d ext mold 58

 ${ }^{\text {Panhanount Broadway CorD-- }} 1952$. $M$
 Parmeles Trans deb 6s Paulista Ry 1st 8 f 7 m .......- 1942 M Penn Co gu 31/ss coll tr ser B.-1941 $F$

 28 year 4a
Moncio
ตax
O NuM
$\qquad$ $\frac{\text { Jan. } 1}{\text { Lown } H 60 \mathrm{~h}}$


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$\square$ $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Ranne } \\ \text { Snnce } \\ \text { Jan. } 1\end{gathered}\right.$
No


 NOTICE-Cash and deterred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when selling outside
of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the weekin in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the sear.
In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Monday last (Nov. 13, 1939)-Saturday, Nov. 11, being a holiday on the Exchange-and ending the present Friday (Nov. 17, 1939). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.


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New York Curb Exchange-Continued-Page 2


New York Curb Exchange-Continued-Page 3
Nov. 18, 1939



New York Curb Exchange-Continued-Page 5
Nov. 18, 1939



## Other Stock Exchanges

Baltimore Stock Exchange
Nov． 11 to Nov．17，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocke－Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Pridal } \\ \text { Lasi } \\ \text { Solce } \\ \text { Prce } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Whates } \\ \text { Shate } \end{array}\right.$ | Range Stuce Jan．1， 1939 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Htoh |  |  |
| Arundel Cor | 2214 | $1 /$ |  |  | 401 |  | pt |  |  |  |
| Bail Transit |  | 38 c 1.80 |  | 495 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consol Gar E E L | 793／4 |  | 80 |  | 71. | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 9 | 1163／2 | ${ }^{163}$ |  |  | Sept |  |  |  |
| Eastern Sugar Assoc com ${ }^{\text {col }}$ |  | 125 | 125 | 105 | ${ }^{4}$ | Apr |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Finance }}$ Fo of Am A com． 5 |  | 10 | ${ }_{103} 12$ | ${ }_{205}^{10}$ | ${ }_{81 / 2}$ | pr |  |  |  |
| Georgla Sou \＆Fla 1 st |  | 8 | 8 | 10 |  | June |  |  |  |
| Houston OII preferred．－－25 |  | 1934 | 45 c | 250 | 164 | Apr |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Merch }}$ M Miners ${ }^{\text {Tranios }}$ | 1654 | $16{ }^{40 \mathrm{c}}$ | 1654 | 88 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monon W Penn P 87\％ |  | 271／8 | 28. | 4 | 25 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  | \％／3 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{60}$ | 1 | Jan |  | 8 |  |
| Neow Amsterd＇m Casualty |  | 13145 | 1．45 | 100 | 1．00 | $\stackrel{\text { A }}{\text { APr }}$ |  |  |  |
| Northern Central Ry－ | 8 |  | 88 | 22 | 83 | sept |  | $1 / 4$ |  |
| Owngs Mills Distilery． | 15 c |  | ${ }_{72}{ }^{15 c}$ |  | 15 |  |  | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| （enna Water \＆Power com＊ |  | 71314 |  | ${ }_{25} 9$ | ${ }_{12}^{69}$ |  |  | 年 M |  |
| Preterred．－－－－．．．． 100 | 源 | 363 | 36\％ |  |  | Oet |  |  |  |
| U 8 Fldellity \＆Cuar $---{ }^{2}$ | 22／4 | 221／8 | 22／5 | 1，108 | $163 /$ | Apr |  | $3{ }^{2} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
| Balt Trandit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A 58 liat．．．．．．．．．．1975 | 351／3 | 351／2 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 859,000 \\ 11,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193 / 4 \\ & 223 / 6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{A p r}^{A p r}$ |  | $13 / 2 \mathrm{~N}$ |  |

Boston Stock exchange
Nov． 11 to Nov．17，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

|  | Week＇s Rang of Prices Low High | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { Jor } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | $1939$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks－Par Price |  |  | Low | High |
| Ican Pneume |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}33 \mathrm{c} \\ 115 & 36 \mathrm{c} \\ 1156\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{18}^{32 \mathrm{e}} \mathrm{ll}^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |
| 18\％nret－cum pret．．．．．－50 | 13／31313／6 |  | $12 \begin{array}{ll}12 \\ \text { Oct } \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | $15^{2}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Amer Tel } 4 \text { Tel－．．．．．．－100 }} 10$ | 188 169\％ | 2，098 | $147 / 1 / \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{92}^{281 / 8}$ |  | ${ }_{67}^{187 / 8}$ Aug | 323／8 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}92 & 12\end{array}$ | 448 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Boston \＆Albany－－－－－－100 }} 100$ | 848584 |  | $701 /{ }^{\text {May }}$ |  |
| Boation Edison Co．．．－－ 1000145 | $1451483 / 2$ | 1，905 | ${ }^{27}{ }^{\text {J }}$ J | 1593／4 |
| Boston Eleratod－－7－100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 699 | Dr |  |
| Common std．．．．．．－ 100 | $31 / 2$ | 100 | $13 / 8 \mathrm{July}$ | 4\％ |
|  | ${ }_{115 / 8}{ }^{2} 3^{21 / 4}$ | ${ }^{55}$ | 3／4 Jan | 153／ |
|  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{1 / 8} 183$ | 301 | ${ }^{11 / 2}$ Jan |  |
| Class A 18t |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ \％July | $31 / 4$ |
| C1 B 1 1t pret std | $\begin{array}{lll}31 / 6 & 314 \\ 36\end{array}$ | 57 |  |  |
| D 1st pree sta－．－－ 100 |  | 50 | （1\％3）May |  |
| Cl D 1 1st pr | 23 | 25 | $13 / 8$ May | 31／2 |
| Boston Personal | ${ }_{23}^{131 / 2} 18131 / 2$ | 10 | $107 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| Boston \＆Provider | ${ }_{7 \%}^{23}{ }^{24}$ |  |  |  |
| Copper Range | ${ }_{6}{ }^{717} 864$ | 265 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{4} / 3 / 1{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ Apr | 8\％ |
| Common |  |  |  |  |
|  | 354 363 | 132 | ${ }_{16}^{16} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 51／4 |
| $6 \%$ preferred＿－．．．．． 100 | $2{ }^{14}$ | 251 | 6\％／July | 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjustment．．．．．．．．．．． 100 | $3{ }^{3}$ |  | Apr | 14／8 Ma |
| Employers G | 20\％ 21313 | 830 | 18Y Apr |  |
|  | $63 / 831 / 2$ | ${ }_{76}^{22}$ | 5\％Apr |  |
| Hathaway Bakeries pret－＊＊ $321 / 4$ | 32143214 |  | 20.3 Jan | 3214 |
| Inle Royal Cop | $1{ }^{13 / 4} 114$ |  | Apr | 33／8 |
|  | 14． $\begin{gathered}14 / 3 \\ 7\end{gathered}$ | 100 | $\begin{array}{lll}134 & \text { Jan } \\ 4\end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }^{5 \%}$ cum pref | ${ }^{23}$ ， 23 | 35 | 10 | 25\％ |
|  | 25\％ 26 | 135 | 2 L Jan | 2236 |
| Narragansett Ractig ABsen |  |  |  | 22 |
|  |  | 700 |  |  |
| New Eng Gas |  | 00 | 15.4 |  |
|  | 117\％ 419 | ${ }_{418}$ | 1033 Mapr |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| North Butte－ | 80c | 1，140 | 30 C July | 1.00 |
| Common－－．．．．．．． 100 | ${ }^{40 \mathrm{c}} 50 \mathrm{c}$ | 170 |  |  |
| Cutis |  |  |  |  |
| Penngyly | 153／41634 | 189 |  |  |
| 俍 | 241／8 ${ }^{25 \%}$ |  | ${ }^{153 / 8.3 ~}{ }^{\text {atag }}$ |  |
| Reeeee Button Hole Ma | $17{ }^{17} 17$ | ${ }_{6} 1$ | $14^{/ 8} \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |
|  | 11／4 114 | ${ }_{1}^{264}$ | July | $11 / 5$ |
| ttone \＆Webster ．．．．．．．．－＊＊＊ $12 \%$ | 12\％ $12 \%$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{83} \mathrm{~S}$ Apr |  |
| Suburban E1 Sec C | ${ }_{70 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{7} 0$ |  |  |  |
| Torrington Co（The）$\ldots . .{ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ 30 $/ 4$ | 303／8 303／4 | 367 | 22\％ Feb |  |
|  | ${ }^{27} \quad 27$ | 00 | ${ }^{17}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | 29 |
| \％cum pret．${ }^{\text {corp．}} 25$ |  | 105 | ${ }_{89} 71 / 2.4$ |  |
| Jtah Metal de Tunnel Co．${ }^{\text {O }}$ | coc |  |  |  |
| dortsystom－－－－－－－－＊＊ 7 ＊ | 63.73 | 8，467 | $51 / \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
|  | $17 / 1{ }^{11 / 6}$ |  | a |  |
| 18 | $29^{\circ}$ |  | 23 Ma | 29 |
| Bonds－ |  |  |  |  |
| Serles B $58 . \ldots \ldots$ | 90\％90\％ | 81. | 80 Apr | 96 |

## ［Chicago Stock Exchange

Nov． 11 to Nov．17，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－Par | Prdday <br> Last <br> Sale <br> Price | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Pritces Hion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Sheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stnce Jan．1． 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Abbott Laboratorles－ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65\％ |  | 254 |  |  |
| Adams（J D）MIg com．．．－＊ |  |  |  | 313／6 Apr |  |
| Adams Oill \＆Gas Cocom－＊ | $4 \%$ | 41484 | 150 | ${ }_{4}^{814}$ | ${ }_{9}^{93 / 3.5}$ July |
| Advanced Alum Casting3－5 |  | ${ }^{27 / 8}$ | ${ }_{200}$ | $131 / 3$ | ${ }_{3}^{9 / 3}$ |
|  |  | 113／2 $111 / 2$ | 50 |  |  |
| Allls－Chalmers Mitg Co．．． | －－－－－－ | $\begin{array}{ll}101 / 2 & 111 / 8\end{array}$ | 100 67 | ${ }^{58}{ }^{5} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{Aprl}$ | 11\％Oct |

CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paal H．Davis \＆ 60.

Members Principal Exchanges
 10 S．La Salle St．，CHICAGO

| Stocks（Continued）Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Fridal } \\ & \text { Lasil } \\ & \text { Salc } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Week＇s Rangeof Prices | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Ranpe Since Jan．1， 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hioh |
| Am | 851／4 | 3／4 | 40 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 68 | $1471 / \mathrm{ADP}$ |  |
| Armour ${ }^{\text {A }}$ Co common |  |  | 3，500 | ${ }^{351 / 4}$ Aug | 8\％\％Sep |
| ${ }_{\text {Asbestos M1g }} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $1{ }^{1 / 4} 10$ | 2，500 | $71 /$ June | $13 / 3$ |
| At |  |  | 50 |  |  |
| Aub |  |  | 0 | $1 \%$ July | $4 \% \mathrm{Ma}$ |
| Automatic W |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Avation Corp（Del） | 寿 |  | 000 |  | $9 \%$ No |
| ${ }_{\text {Barlow }}$ Seellg Mig |  | 33／6 | 00 | ${ }_{713}^{13}$ Au | 414 Nov |
| Bastlan－Blessing Co |  |  | 250 | 10. | $193 / 3$ |
| Pellden MIg Co com |  | 1114x $x^{1214}$ | 350 | ${ }_{61 / 2}$ AD | 124 |
| Belmont Radio |  | 501／${ }^{53}$ |  | ${ }^{4} 10 \% \mathrm{Sep}$ |  |
| Berghorf B | 10 | 9\％14 10 | ci，${ }_{4}^{1,200}$ | ${ }_{7 \%}^{16 \%}{ }^{\text {A }}$ | 1033 |
| Binks Mrg C |  | 43\％ $48 \%$ | 100 | 2\％Apr |  |
| Borg Warner Corp－${ }^{\text {Bligs }}$ \＆L Laughin | 3314 | 33 341／4 | 600 | $13 \% \mathrm{ADr}$ | 36\％ |
| （Nown cence | 26 | $\begin{array}{ll}26 & 273 / 2\end{array}$ | $950$ | $1{ }^{\text {Appr}}$ |  |
|  |  | 1914 1934 |  | ${ }^{493 / 4} \mathrm{Aug}$ | 1／2 |
| Brach \＆Sons |  | 21.22 | 60 | $17^{4}$ Jan | ${ }_{22}{ }^{25}$ |
| Bruce Co（E L）co |  | 11 | 100 | ${ }_{2}$ Aug | 1714 |
| Butler Brothers | 8 | $77 \%$ | 2，875 | 5\％Sept | ${ }_{9}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }^{5 \%}$ 5\％conv preterree |  | ${ }^{214 \%}$ | $3{ }_{5} 3$ | ${ }_{181}^{181} \mathrm{Apr}$ | $3{ }^{\text {M }}$ |
| Central Cold 8 tora | 4 | 121412 | 100 | $11 / 3 / \mathrm{Nov}$ | ${ }_{15} 16 / 5 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | 77914 |  | $\begin{gathered} 510 \\ 300 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{4}^{64 \%} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr | 793／4 Nov |
| Central ${ }^{\text {S }} \mathbf{W}$－ Common |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{87}$ preterred | ${ }^{6}$ | $59 \quad 10$ | 190 | $45 \cdot \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{71}{ }^{1 / 6} \mathrm{Jav}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Prior lin }}$ | 107 | $107{ }^{103} 107$ | 50 | 100 Jan |  |
| Chicaso Corp | 1\％ | 19\％1\％／4 | 2，750 |  |  |
|  |  | 35\％ 36 | 150 | 32\％ sept | 3881 |
| Ch Flextble | 661／2 | 661 江 66 吻 | 50 |  |  |
| Chlo \＆Nor Weest con |  | 7／81／6 | 130 | us | \％Oct |
| Chicago Towel conv pret．＊ | i10 | $110^{1 / 410}$ |  | 1073 Juy | $112^{3 / 4}$ Juy |
| Common | 72 |  | 10 |  |  |
| Chrryer Cors |  | $867 / 190$ | 610 | ${ }^{537} \mathrm{l}$ Apr |  |
| Cities Service Co con | ${ }^{53}$ |  | 500 400 | ${ }^{4} / 8 \mathrm{Aug}$ | 91 |
| Coleman LD d sto | 32／2 | $323 / 2323 / 2$ | 60 | 18\％Jan | $33^{3 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Commonwedth Edison－ | 311／3 |  | 10，050 |  |  |
| Compressed In |  | 151／4 154／4 | 100 |  |  |
| Consolldated ${ }^{\text {Bli }}$ |  |  | 150 |  | 3 Mar |
| Container Cori | 16 仿 | 15\％ 163 | 300 |  | ${ }^{9} 7{ }^{1 / 3}$ |
| Co |  |  | 70 | 163／4 | 32 |
| Crane Co eom－－－ |  | ${ }_{6015}^{23}$ 23\％ | 378 |  |  |
| CunninghamDrug |  |  | 50 | ${ }_{121}{ }^{48} \mathrm{Amg}$ | ${ }^{193}$ Mar |
| Dayton Rubber Mfg |  | 1631634 | 50 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Deerer }}$（ Co Oom ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 223 | 100 |  |  |
| Dexter CO |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| Dixte－Vortex Coco |  | $13.131 /$ | 265 | $91 / 4$ | ${ }^{153}$ |
| Class A | 343／4 | 341／2 $343 / 2$ | 550 | $30{ }^{\text {Sep }}$ | ${ }_{35}{ }^{13 / 4} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Dodge Mtg |  | 12\％125\％ | 5 |  | 143／Sept |
| 㑑 |  | ${ }^{31 / 2}{ }^{3}{ }^{3} 8$ | 550 | ${ }^{251 / 4} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 44 Oct |
| FitzSimons\＆COnD |  | $13{ }^{13}$ | 100 | $10{ }^{103} 4$ | ${ }_{14 \text { 24．}}{ }^{\text {Oct }}$ |
| Fuller Mtg Co com＿ |  | 334 4 | 200 | 2 L Jan |  |
| Gardner Denver Co 0 | 161／4 | ${ }_{65}^{164} .161 / 4$ | 150 | 1154 | 17\％sept |
| General Amer Transp | 55 | 653／85 | 210 | ${ }^{59} 93 \mathrm{Jap}$ | ${ }_{643 /} 65$ Novt |
| General FMnance Cord coml |  | 23／4 $23 / 4$ | 200 |  | $3 \%$ Oct |
| General | ${ }_{5}^{45}$ | 44／8\％ 45 | 347 |  | 48\％July |
| Gen Outdoor Adv |  | 413／3\％ | 110 | ${ }_{3 \%}{ }^{3} \%$ Sed |  |
| Gillette satety Razor co |  | 63／2 $63 / 2$ | 20 |  | 3／4 Jan |
| Goldabatt Bros Inc com | 10\％ | 10\％ 11 | 350 |  |  |
| Goodyear T\＆Rub eom |  | ${ }^{243 / 4}$ |  | Apd | ${ }^{37315}$ Jan |
| Great Lakes D \＆ D | 263 | 25 汭 26314 | 1，250 | $183 / 4$ | ${ }^{137 \%}$ |
|  |  | crink | 670 | ${ }_{41}{ }^{14} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 17\％Oot |
| Harnisehteger Corp com |  | ${ }^{7}{ }^{1} 8$ | 50 |  | 73，Sept |
| Helleman Brewing |  |  | 1，150 |  |  |
| Hein－Werner Moto | ${ }_{38}{ }^{9}$ | 873／3 ${ }^{89}$ | 110 |  | 9\％May |
| Houdalle－Hershey |  | 131／4313／2 | 10 | ${ }_{8 \%}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr |  |
| Hupd Motors com | 11／8 | 13\％ 13 | 1，350 | \％Aug |  |
|  | $14{ }^{3} /$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{63 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ndep Pneum Too |  | ${ }_{25}{ }^{18}$ | 50 | ${ }_{16}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Aug | ${ }^{2035}$ Jan |
| ndiana stee |  | $21 / 2{ }^{23 / 2}$ | 100 |  |  |
| － |  | ${ }^{86}{ }^{621} 88$ | 52 | 88\％ | 983／Sept |
| 俍 |  | 621／83938 | ${ }^{213}$ |  | $713 \%$ sept |
| ron Fireman Mig |  | $19 \quad 19$ | 50 | 14. | $19{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |
| － | 16 |  |  |  |  |
| efferson Electrio |  | 191／4 |  |  |  |
| oalyn Mig |  | 49.49 | 50 | 36 |  |
| Katz Drus Co com－ |  | 5\％ 587 | 100 | $31 / 2 \mathrm{ADr}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {SlllogR 8witohboard com＿＊}}$ |  | $100^{83 /}$ | 350 | Feb | ${ }_{9}$ Sept |
| －entery 0 |  | 1 | 30 | 74 Mar | 101 |
| ${ }_{6 \%}$ | ${ }_{97}$ |  | ${ }_{50}$ |  |  |
| Serlyn Oll Co coma－ |  | 314．314 | 300 | 23，Aug |  |
| Inngbury Brew C |  | 130．5 | 150 | $1 / 3 \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{76} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| lbby MeNelli 4 L |  | 6\％ 7 7 | 1，065 |  | $10^{21 / 2}$ Jan |
| nneoln |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{23 / 2} 231 /$ | 100 |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }^{26} 13 / 146$ |  | $211 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ | ar |
|  | 析 | 13／ | 140 |  |  |
| oudon Packi |  |  |  |  |  |
| ynch Corp com ．－．．．．．． 5 | 30\％6 | 291／2 301／3 | 100 | 25 May | $331 / 4$ |



| d) | Week's Range of Prices LOw High | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  | Stocks (Conctuded | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lase } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sales } \\ & \text { SWor } \\ & \text { Wherk. } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Low | High |  |  |  |  | Low | Hloh |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}95 \mathrm{c} & 1 \\ 218\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3115}$ |  | 785 50 |  | 1/2 Nov |
| Meclanahan oll comio...- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}210 & 24 c\end{array}$ | 2,400 | 20c Mar | ${ }_{36 \mathrm{c}}^{70 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Aug}$ | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}}$ | a ${ }^{2521 / 6}$ |  |  | ${ }^{42}$ 55 July |  |
| Mich steel Tube Prod-2.50 | 88188 |  | ${ }^{5}$. June | $991 /$ sept | Commonwealth \& south-- |  | 118811/2 | 00 |  | Feb |
| Mich Sukar |  |  | 30c June | $2 \frac{1 / 4}{}$ sept | Continental Oll Co | 251/6 | 251/8 25/61 |  | 21/4. July | $26 \%$ Feb |
| Micromatic Hone coce |  | 4,430 | ${ }^{2}$ Jan | 6\%/3 Nov | Curtiss-Wrig | 111/4 | ${ }^{101 / 81813 / 4}$ | 88 | 45\% Aug | ${ }_{31}^{13 / 6}$ Nov |
| Mid-Weat Abrasive co | ${ }_{131 / 811 / 4}^{13}$ |  | ${ }_{10} 78 \mathrm{c}$ Jan | 134 June | tri | $a 31$ | ${ }^{33013}{ }^{331}$ | 78 | 24. | 313/ Nov |
| Motor Products co |  |  | ${ }^{10}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | ${ }^{18}$ 8\% J Jan | Electric Power | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ a3 914 |  |  |  | ${ }_{42}^{12 / 3}$ Man |
| Mich sillea. |  | 820 | 13/4. Jan | $2{ }^{2} 5$ | General Foods $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$ | a44\% |  | 72 | ${ }_{40}{ }^{3} \%$ Mar | ${ }_{45}^{42 / 3}$ Juare |
|  | ${ }_{45}{ }_{4}^{31 / 4}{ }^{45}$ | 754 |  | ${ }_{463}^{45 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Goodrich | 2213/4 |  | 185 | 16\% May | 24 24/3 Sept |
| Parker Rust-Proot |  | 150 | 121/2 Apr | ${ }_{21}^{40} 4$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ |  | 180 290 |  | ${ }^{51 / 4}$ JJan |
| rket Wol | 9 914 | 43 | $51 / 3 \mathrm{Aug}$ | $93 / 8$ Sept | Kenn | 4018 | 4018180 | 290 | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & \text { May }\end{array}$ | 45\%\% sept |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}13 / 8 & 1 / 2 \\ 6 \% \% \\ 63 \%\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{1} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Aug}_{\text {Apr }}$ | ${ }_{8}^{23 / 8}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | Montromery Ward \& Co-* | ${ }^{a}{ }^{\text {a }} 5$ |  | 100 |  | 457/ Mar |
| Prudential Investin | 13 13 | 150 | 1\%/8Apr | $2{ }_{21 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | New York Central RR-.-* | ${ }^{\text {a }} 19$ \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{242}^{209}$ |  |  |
| Reo M | 21/6 ${ }^{21 / 6}$ | 348 | $1{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr | $21 / 2 \mathrm{Nov}$ | Nor American Avistion | 267 | 26\%/827/4 | 259 | ${ }_{12}$ |  |
| (lickel (H) W) com | $\begin{array}{ll}31 / 2 \\ 2_{21 / 2} & 3 \\ 23\end{array}$ | 100 | ${ }^{23 / 4} 10$ Apr | 31/3. May | North American Co Packard Motor Car | ${ }_{\text {a }}{ }^{23}$ |  | 88 | ${ }_{3}^{193}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr ${ }_{\text {July }}$ | 263/3 Mar |
| Scotten-Dillon com | $25^{2 / 25}$ | 215 | 2213 | 25 /2 Jan | Paramount Ple | a8\%/3 |  | 35 |  |  |
|  | 151/8 ${ }^{1}$ | 170 |  |  | Radio Corp of |  | ${ }_{231 / 2}^{64}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 151/8 1515 | 170 | ${ }^{133} 8$ | ${ }^{161 / 4} \begin{gathered}\text { Jan } \\ \text { Apr }\end{gathered}$ | Republice steel |  |  |  | 13/ $16 \%$ July Mar | ${ }_{223}^{29}$ Soct |
| Timken-Det |  | 1,540 | 10\%/8 Apr | $223 / 8 \mathrm{Nov}$ | Sears Roebuck | ${ }_{\text {a }}{ }^{4}$ |  | 70 |  |  |
| 1 Brewin |  | 1551 | ${ }^{136}$ Sept | $31 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Soconj-Vacuam Oill $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {Solit }}$ | ${ }^{1} 13$ |  | 21 | 1076 Aug | 14\% Sept |
| M More Dist co |  | 260 | ${ }_{2}^{15 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{July}_{\text {Apr }}$ |  | Standard Prands Inc...- |  | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | ${ }_{98}^{25}$ | ${ }^{5 \%}$ O\% Oct |  |
| United stirt Dist com |  | ${ }_{125}^{260}$ | $23 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3 / 4}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | Studebaker Corp.---.- 1 | 9474 |  | 88 |  |  |
| U8 Graphite com (new). | 88.836 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{12145}$ | $a 20 \% 6215$ | 85 | ${ }_{3}^{172}$ | 243/4 sept |
| Wayne sicew | 1\% 10 | 100 | (13\% Sept |  |  | 86\%/8 |  | 71 | ${ }_{713 / 2}^{331 / 2}$ | ${ }_{90 \%}^{49}$ Sept Oct |
| Wolverine Brew com Wolverine Tube com | $7^{90}$ | 700 |  | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ | United Alreratt Corp | a471/ | $a 471 / 8.64$ |  |  | 483 Oct |
| verine T |  |  |  |  | United Corp (The) (De) |  |  |  |  | Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  | Warner Bros Pletures.... 5 | 41/8 | 41/88 | 192 |  | $821 / 2$ sept |

## Wm.Cavalier \& Co.

MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade
523 W. 6th St. Los Angeles Teletype L.A. 290
Los Angeles Stock Exchange
Nov. 11 to Nov. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| - |
| :---: |
| . Stocks- | Randini Petroleum Co_-.

Barker Bros $51 / 2 \%$ pref.. Bolsa-Chlea Oil A com-1
Broad way Dept Store Inc-Broadway Dent Store Inc-
Byron Jackson Co.-..-Central Investm't Corpion
Con Chapman's Ice Cream CoConsolldated Oil Corp-
Consolidated Steel Corp. Preferred
Douglas Arcraft Co
D Emseo Derrick \& Equip. Exeter Oll Co A com. General Motors com General Motors com_-.-1 Gladding McBean \& Co Goodyear Tire \& Rubber-* Hancock Oil Co A com...
Holly Development Co.. Hudson Motor Car C Linneoln Petroleum Con-ioc Lookheed Aircraft CorD.-1
Los Ang Industries Inc.-Los Ang Investment Co-io Menasco Mfg ${ }^{\text {Con }}$
Pacififo Finance Corp comio
Preferred A............
Pacific Gas \& Elec com.
$6 \%$ 1st pref.-...
$5 \% \% 1$ st pret.
Pacitio Lighting oon
Pacific P \& 1st pref...... Rlehfield Oll Corp comRoberts Publio Markets Ryan Aeronautical Co---1
Security Co unlts ten int Shell Union Oil Corp-... $6 \%$ preterred B......
$51,5 \%$ preferred
So C 31 Southern P $6 \%$ pret A-- 25 Standard Oll Co Co.-100
Suderio
Oll Taypor Mull Co (The) Corp... Unansamerica Corp. Universal Consolif Wellington OII Co of Del ._1

## Mining-

Black Mammoth Cons_10c
Cardinal Gold........... Tom Reed Gold Co...25e Zenda Gold Mining

 Armour \& Co (III)

For footnotes see pare 3243.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Nov. 11 to Nov. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
Nov. 11 to Nov. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


## St. Louis Stock Exchange

Nov. 11 to Nov. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | Friday Last SalePrice | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High |  | Sales <br> for <br> Week <br> Shates | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hid |  |
| American Inv com | 3612/2 | $361 / 2$ | 37 |  | 86 |  |  | $371 / 2$ |  |
| Brown shoe com |  |  | $361 / 2$ |  | $301 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Century Electric Co...- 10 |  |  |  | 150 | $23 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Coca-Cola Bottling com-- 1 | 31 |  | 31 | 65 |  | Sept |  | Mar |
| Columbia Brew com. |  |  | 151/4 | 70 |  | Apr |  | Oct |


| Alton, Ill. <br> Tulss, Okla <br> FRANCIS, $\underset{\text { EsTABLSBED }}{1877}$ \& CO. <br> INVESTMENT SECURITIES <br> FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS <br> ST. LOUIS <br> MEMBERS <br> New York Stock Exchange <br> Chloago Stock Exchange <br> N. Y. Curb Exchange (Associate) <br> Chloago Board of Trade <br> New York Cotton Exchange <br> N. Y. Coffee \& Sugar Exchange <br> St. Louls Stock Exchange <br> St. Louis Merchants Exchange <br> Telephone: CHeatnut 5370 Teletype: St, L 193 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |
| Stocks (Concluded) Par |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Ely\&Walk D Gds 2nd pf100 |  | $92 \quad 92$ | 10 | 90 Oct |  | n |
| 1st pref.--.-----.-100 |  | 120120 | 12 | 114 Oct |  |  |
| Griesedieck-West Br com_* |  | $48 \quad 48$ | 10 | 40 Sept | 59 | Jan |
| Huttig 8 \& D com. |  | $71 / 413$ | 59 | $51 / 2$ Sept | $931 / 2$ | Mar |
| Hydraulic Pr Brick pref 100 |  | $2.25 \quad 2.25$ |  | 1.30 May | 3.00 | Jan |
| International Shoe com. |  | 371/4 38 |  | 31 May | 41 | Sept |
| Key Co com |  | $71 / 2 \quad 71 / 2$ | - |  |  | Oct |
| Knapp Monarch com |  |  | 850 | 73/4 Oct | 101/3 | Mar |
| Laclede-Christy C Pr | 614 | 61/4 61/4 | 150 |  | 83/2 |  |
| Meyer Blanke com.- |  | 14.14 | 10 | 10 Oct |  | Nov |
| Midwest Pip \& Sply com |  | 11.11 | 5 |  | $111 / 2$ | Mar |
| Mo Port Cement com...25 | 11 | 107/8 111/8 | 759 | 9 Apr | $11 / 2$ | Mar |
| Natl Bearings Metals com |  | 33.34 | 100 | 22 Apr |  | Sept |
| Natt Candy com..... | 10\% | 111/8 $1011 / 2$ | 0 | 103 Jan | 111 | Oct |
| 18t pref............. 100 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}111 & 111 \\ 98 & 981 / 2\end{array}$ | 10 | 103 Jan |  | Nov |
| Rice-Stix Dry Goods com. |  | 5 | 10 | $31 / 2 \mathrm{June}$ | 63/4 | Sept |
| StLouis B Bldg Equip com* | 1/4 | $21 / 4$ | 50 | 2 Sept | $21 / 2$ | Sept |
| St Louis Pub Serv com.. |  | 50.5 c | 50 |  | 15 c | Jan |
| Scruggs-V-B Inc $\mathbf{C}$ |  | $61 / 2.61 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ \hline 35\end{array}$ | $5 . \mathrm{Sept}$ | 81/4 | July |
| 2nd pref............. 100 |  | 8080 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Scullin Steel com |  | 11.11 | 25 | Sept | 141/2 | Sept |
| Sterling Alum | 33/8 | 61/8 63/8 | 180 | $41 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | $63 / 4$ | Sept |
| Stix Baer \& Fuller com.-10 |  |  | 50 357 |  |  | Oct |
| Wagner Electric com...- 15 <br> Bonds- <br> City \& Suburb P S 5s.. 1934 <br> $58 \mathrm{c}-\mathrm{d}$ 's <br> $\dagger$ United Rallway 4s.-.-193 <br> t4s c-d's. |  | $281 / 229$ | 357 | 213/2 Apr | $321 / 2$ | Mar |
|  | 37\%/8 | 341/ 378 | \$24,000 |  | 37818 | Nov |
|  |  | $341 / 23412$ $341 / 2615$ | 59,000 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{361 / 2}^{3614}$ | ${ }_{341 / 2}^{34615}$ | 79,000 | $241 / 4$ |  |  |

San Francisco Stock Exchange
Nov. 11 to Nov. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists



## Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED


Railway Bonds


## Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds



## Montreal Stock Exchange

Nov. 11 to Nov. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


Montreal Stock Exchange


## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



Toronto Stock Exchange
Nov. 11 to Nov. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks-} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\text { Priday } \\
\text { Last } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Prrce }
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week's Range of Prices} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sules } \\
\& \text { for } \\
\& \text { Where }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranje Strce Jan. 1, 1939} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& High \\
\hline Abt \& 1.90 \& 1.801 .90 \& 1,380 \& 50 c \& \({ }^{3.35}\) Sept \\
\hline \({ }^{6 \%}\) \& \({ }^{13} 5\) \& 123/2 \(14 / 4\) \& \& 1/6 \& 211/4 Jan \\
\hline Aldermac \& 418 \& - \& \& \({ }_{24 \mathrm{c}}^{4} \mathrm{e}\) Sept \& \\
\hline Algoma steel \& 161/2 \& 161/2 17 \& 95 \& Apr \& \(204 \%\) Set \\
\hline Preterred \& \& \(94 \quad 95\) \& 15 \& \& \({ }^{95}\) Nov \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Anm }}^{\text {Anglo-Can }}\) \& \& 614er \({ }^{\text {P }}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline Arntiteld \& \(111 / 2 \mathrm{c}\) \& \& \& 53.6 Coct \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{6 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}^{18 \mathrm{c}}\) \& 1,500 \& 4592 Oct \& \({ }_{10}{ }^{2} \mathrm{c}\) c Feb \\
\hline toria-Quebe \& \& 21/e 215 \& 1,000 \& \& 6 \({ }^{6 / 5 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{F}\) Feb \\
\hline ngmar \& \({ }_{1215}^{2.32}\) \& \({ }^{2} 10 \mathrm{c}\) \& \& \({ }^{1.65}\) \& \({ }_{\text {23c }}^{2.78}\) \\
\hline Banktleld \& \({ }^{20 / 4}\) \& \& 12,033 \& 150 Sept \& \({ }_{\text {380 }}{ }^{23 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{J}^{\text {Jan }}\) Jan \\
\hline Bank of Montr \& \& \& \& \({ }_{215}^{176}\) Sept \& 220 Jan \\
\hline Bank of Toronto \& \& \& \& \& 255 June \\
\hline Bathurst Powe
B.......- \& 141/4 \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{cc}
14 \\
41 / 2 \& 143 / 3 \\
4 / 2
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \& 10 \&  \& \(\begin{array}{cc}153 / 2 \& \text { Oct } \\ 5 \\ \text { Oct }\end{array}\) \\
\hline ar \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline attie G \& 1.10 \& 1.10 \& 5,550 \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
92 c \& Sept \\
\\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& \({ }^{32} 28.28 \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline auharnot \& \& \& 488 \& \& \\
\hline Bell Telephoz \& 135 \& 63 \& 263 \& \& 178 June \\
\hline Blue Ribhon pref \& \& 351/2 \({ }^{136}\) \& \&  \& 30c
\(36 \% / 2\)
Jov \\
\hline \& \({ }^{83}\) \& \& 50 \& 51/2c \& \({ }_{22 \mathrm{C}}^{2 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Feb}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Bralorne }}{ }_{\text {Brantord }}\) Cor \& \& 11111 \& 90 \& 17\% \& 121/4 June \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Brazillan }}\) Trac \& \(83 / 2\) \& \& 2,553 \& \& 121/4 Mar \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Brewers \& }}\) D \& \& \& \& 3 Sept \& 5\%/8 Mar \\
\hline Briteg America \& 231/8 \& \({ }_{25 \%}^{223 / 4} 23\) \& 2,338 \& 183/ Sept \& \({ }_{23}^{23 / 2} \mathrm{Nov}\) \\
\hline British Dominion O \& \& \& \& 6e Sept \& \(21 / 20 \mathrm{Cau}\) \\
\hline Broulan-Porcupl \& 43 c \& 42 c \& \& 190 sept \& 750 Jan \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Preferred }}\) \& 20 c \& 20c

638 \& \& ${ }^{130}$ sept \& ${ }^{336}$ Jan <br>
\hline Buttalo-Anker \& \% \& $7.25 \quad 7.90$ \& \& $55 / 4 \mathrm{Sept}$ \& 151/4 Jan <br>
\hline Burfalo-C
Bullidig \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{10}{ }^{5}$ Mar <br>
\hline Burilingron Steel .-...-...- \& \& $143 / 1458$ \& \& \& 15\% Oct <br>

\hline Calgary \& \& \& | 2.10 |
| :--- |
| 3 |
| 3 |
| 18 | \& \& , 11 \& Jan <br>

\hline mant \& \& \& \& 200 A \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{58}^{53 / 2} 58{ }^{51 / 2}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{50}$ \& ${ }_{49}{ }^{31 / 2}$ M \& ${ }_{60}^{63 / 2} \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Canadian Mining and Industrial Securities
F. J. CRAWFORD \& CO.

Members $\begin{aligned} & \text { The Toronto Stock Exchang } \\ & \text { Winnipeg Grain Exchange }\end{aligned}$
11 Jordan Street
TORONTO

## Toronto Stock Exchange




Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Nov. 17


## Port of New York Authority Bonds

| Port of New York- | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ d $\left.\right\|^{\text {Ask }}$ |  | dd | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gen d ret 4s Mar 11975 | 1083/109 | 1940-1941---...-M88 | ${ }^{81.00}$ |  |
|  |  | 1942-1980.-.-.-.--M\& ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |  |
| Gen \& ret 3\%8....-1977 | 1041/2 $1051 / 2$ | Inland Terminal $41 / \mathrm{s}$ ser D 1940-1841 $\qquad$ | ${ }^{81.40}$ |  |

## United States Insular Bonds

| Phillipdine Government-- | $\left.{ }^{\text {Btd }}\right\|^{\text {Ask }}$ | U \& Panama 3s June 11961 | ${ }_{119}^{\text {Btd }}$ | ${ }_{122}^{\text {A } 8 \mathrm{c}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Govt of Puerto Rico- |  |  |
| 5 Sm Adr 1965 | $101{ }^{103} 10{ }^{103 / 2}$ | 41/2 July 1952 | 116312 | 4 |
|  | 114  <br> 106 $1163 / 2 / 5$ <br> 107  | 5 s July 1948 opt 1943 |  | $103 / 2$ |
| Hawall 4\%/8 Oot 1958 | 114\%/116 | O S converston 3s 1946.. Conversion 38 1947 | $\begin{aligned} & 1111 / 4 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | -.-. |

## Federal Land Bank Bonds




Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks



## Vermilye Brothers

## Specialists in Insurance Stocks

30 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY
HAnover-2-7881.
Teletype N. X. 1-894


\section*{Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures <br> | Arundel Bond Cord 2-5s '53 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { bsd } \\ & f 86 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arundel Deb Corp 3-6a '53 | 753 |  |
| Assoclated Mtge Cos IncDebenture 3 -68 | $561 / 2$ | 58 |
| Cont' Inv Ba Cord 2 | 86 |  |
| Cont' Inv DebCord3-68 'k3 | 66 |  |
| Empire Proderties Corp- <br> $2-38$ | 61 |  |
| Interstate Deb Cord 2-58'55 | 49 |  |
| Mortgage Bond Co of Md Inc 2-56....... 1953 | 98 |  |
| Nat Bondholders part etfs Central Funding |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {series B B A C }}^{\text {geries A }}$ | ${ }_{5} 21$ |  |
| Nat Cons Bd Cord $2-58$ | 86 |  |
| Nat Deben Cord 3-8s. 19 | 52 |  | <br> | ${ }^{\text {A } 8 k}$ | Nat Union Mtge CorD- Series A 3-68 Series B 2-68_......-1054 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 581/2 | Potomac Bond Cord (all |
|  | Potomac Cons Deb Corp |
|  | Potomac Deb Cord ${ }^{\text {3-6 }}$ |
| --- | Potomac Frankilin De |
| -- | Potomac Marylan |
|  |  |
|  | Deb Corp 3-68..... 1953 |
|  | Realty Bond \& Mortgage |
|  | deb 3-68.-......... 1953 |
|  | alfied Deben Coro ${ }^{\text {ss }} 1955$ | <br> | $B 6 d$ | $A 8$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 82 | $\ldots$ |
| 95 | - |
| 86 | - |
| 52 | 54 |
| $501 / 2$ | 52 |
| 55 | - |
| 88 | - |
| 52 | - |
| 60 | - |
| 48 | 50 |}

Chain Store Stocks

| Par | bid | Ask | Par | Bta | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Berland Shoe Stores | 2 | $\underset{21 / 2}{9}$ | Kobacker Storea- $7 \%$ preferred $\ldots . . . . . . ~$ 100 | 60 | 70 |
| Bohack (HC) common....* | $311 / 2$ | 431/2 |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred........ 100 | 30 |  | Miller (I) Sons oommon_- 5 | ${ }_{15}^{2}$ | $2{ }^{5}$ |
| DLamond Shoe pref.... 100 Fishman (M H) Co Inc..- | 109 $71 / 2$ | 9712 | Reeves (Dantel) pref... 100 | 99 |  |
| Kr | 113/4 | 121/2 | \$5 nreferrent. ... | 171/2 | 191/2 |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Nov. 17-Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph TJalker \& Sons

| 120 Broadway |
| :--- |
| NEW YORK |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks (Guarantor in Parentheses)

| Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Diosdend } \\ & \text { in Dollars } \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {BLC }}$ | ed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \& Vickbburg (Hilinols Central) ...-........ 100 | 6.00 | 3/2 | 75 |
| Albany \& Susquehanna (Delaware \& Hudson) .-.-- ${ }^{100}$ | 10.50 | ${ }^{130}$ | 135 |
| Allegheny \& Western (Butr Roch \& Pitts) ---------100 | ${ }^{6.00}$ |  |  |
|  | 2.00 | 34312 | ${ }_{86}^{32}$ |
| Boston \& Providence (New Haven) --..............-100 | 8.50 |  | /2 |
|  | 8.00 | 40122 |  |
| Ciler | 5.00 |  |  |
| Cleveland \& Plitaburgh (Pemnsylvanla) .-........-50 |  | 告 | 75 |
|  | 2.00 | - |  |
| elaware (Pennsylvan | 2.00 |  | 5 |
| rt Wayne e Jacke | 5.50 |  |  |
| Georgla Rr \& Banking | 00 | 144 | 1/2 |
|  | 4.00 |  | 47314 |
| Morris \& Essex (Del Lack \& Western) -...-..-.-..... 50 | ${ }_{3}$ | $321 / 3$ |  |
| New York Lackawanna \& Western (D L \& W)..... 100 | 5.00 | $541 / 6$ | $573 / 2$ |
| rthern Ce | 4.00 | $861 / 2$ |  |
| ego | 4.50 |  |  |
| referried Bessemer \& Lake Frio (U S Steel) | 1.50 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3.00}$ | 78 168 | ${ }_{172}$ |
| ggh Ygtn \& Ashtabula pref (Penn) .-.............. 100 | 7.00 |  |  |
| Rensselaer \& saratoga (Delaware \& Hudson)...... 100 | 6.64 | $731 / 2$ | $763 / 2$ |
| St Loulis Bridge ist dret (Terminal RR) ----------100 | 6.00 | 128 | 1331/2 |
|  |  |  |  |
| United New Jersey RR \& Canal (Pennsyl | ${ }^{8.00}$ | ${ }_{232}^{128}$ | ${ }^{3} 32$ |
| ca Chenango \& B | 8.00 | $531 / 2$ |  |
| leg (Delaware Lack | 5.00 |  | 60 |
| ${ }^{\text {Vioksburg Shrevedort \& Pacitic (illinots Centr }}$ | 5.00 |  |  |
|  |  | 643/ | /4 |
| West Jorsey \& Soashore (Ponn-Reading) | 3.00 |  | $533 / 4$ |

Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | Bua | Asi |  | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ d | Att |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {At }}$ | b4 | ${ }_{3}^{1.50}$ |  |  |  |
| Boston \& Maine 4\% | ${ }_{64.25}$ | 3.50 | New Yoris Contr |  | ${ }_{2.00}^{2.50}$ |
| 31/6 Dec 1 1938-1944 | ${ }_{\text {b4 }}^{64.25}$ | 3.50 <br> 3.00 | $\text { New } \mathrm{St}$ |  |  |
| Canad | ${ }^{64}$ | 3.50 | $\mathrm{Nem}_{\mathrm{Ha}}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Can }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cent RR Now Je | b4.00 | 3.00 | Northern P |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cas |  | 3.00 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ | b5.00 | 4.25 |  |  |  |
| Chicamo R in ex Pacitio-- |  | 4.25 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 62.40 \\ & h 2.50 \\ & h .250 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.00}$ |
|  | 99 | 93/ |  |  |  |
| Denver © R G Weet 43/8.- | 64.25 |  | Reading Co 43/ | 62.50 |  |
| ${ }_{6 B}^{0}$ | 64.25 | 3.50 | St Louls-San Franciseo- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3.00 3.00 |
| Gr | 62.00 | 1.00 | St |  |  |
|  |  | 1.25 | South | ${ }_{62}^{62}$ | ${ }_{2.00}^{2.00}$ |
| Illinots Central $41 / 68$ | 62.4 | 1.75 |  |  |  |
| Internat Great Nor 41/98.- | b3.50 | 3.0 | Texas |  |  |
| Lon |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {b1 }}^{62}$ | ${ }^{2} .00$ |
|  |  |  | ind |  |  |
| Matne C |  | 3.00 |  |  |  |
|  | $b 3.50$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.50 \\ & 2.50 \end{aligned}$ | Weetern Maryland 41/5s... |  | 5 |

Miscellaneous Bonds

|  | ${ }^{\text {Bhd }}$ | Ask |  | ${ }^{\text {Btd }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodity Crealt Cord \%\% .-.....Aug 1941 | 100.5100.28 | ${ }^{100.70} 10$ | New York City Park- |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 108 \\ \text { eese } \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Loan Banks | 1017/8 | 1018 | Reoonatrucilon Financo |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| al Natl |  |  | 3\% notes Julv 2011941 | ${ }_{1}^{100.20} 1$ |  |
| Cll ${ }^{\text {Nov } 163} \mathbf{3}$ | 101/4 | $1013 / 2$ | $\%$ | 100.28 |  |
| Jan 1944 - 1 - | 100\% | 2085 | , |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{48} 8$ erer |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Sugar Stocks

Railroad Bonds

|  | ${ }_{\text {B }}$ d | $A_{\text {sited }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | /381/2 | 1/2 |
|  |  |  |
|  | 54 | $55^{-}$ |
| Certificates | $531 / 2$ | $541 / 2$ |
|  |  | 751/2 |
|  |  | 3/2 |
|  | 411/2 | 3/9 |
| Chambago Indlans \& Southern 48. |  |  |
|  | $793 / 2$ | 82 |
|  |  |  |
| Cleveland Terminal \& Valley 48--.-.-.-.---.-.------1995 | ${ }^{54}$ | 56 |
| Connecting Rallway of Philadelphla 48--...-----------1951 | 105 |  |
|  | ${ }_{7436}^{36}$ | 751/3 |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{63}$ | -67 |
|  | 63 | 67 |
|  | ${ }_{1123 / 2}^{95}$ | ${ }^{114}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  | 99 | 1021/2 |
| New York Philladelphla \& No |  |  |
| New Orieans Great Northe | ${ }^{16}$ | 17 |
| York \& Hoboken | 35 |  |
| - | 85 |  |
| nnsylvanta | 59 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pbuliagel }}$ Phia \& Re | 2 |  |
| Plersburgh Besseme | 15. |  |
| Providence \& W | 86 |  |
| Terminal RR. | 98 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Toledo Peorla |  | 100 |
| edo Terminal |  |  |
| onto Hamilto | 104 | 981/2 |
|  |  | 80 |
| Vlcksburgh Bridge 1st |  |  |
| Washington County Ry. $3 \frac{13}{2} \mathrm{~s}$................................................. 1954. | $45$ | $461 / 2$ |

## Industrial Stocks and Bonds

| Alabama Mule Ino...e. Pat | Bd ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\overline{\text { Ask }}$ | Merck Co Inc common-1 | $\begin{gathered} B t d \\ 43 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{48 k} \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ame | 37 | $40 \%$ |  | 115 |  |
| Amer Semberg A com ...* | 1414 | $161 /$ | Muskegon Plston Ring 236 | $163 / 8$ | 177/8 |
| American Cynamid- | 111 | 123 | Natlons: Cask |  |  |
| Amer Distiling Co $5 \%$ pf 10 | 23/4 | 12588 | Nat Paper a Ty |  |  |
| American Enka Corp....- | 421 | 43\%4 | 5\%. preferred.....--100 | 20 | $231 / 2$ |
| Amorican Hardware --.. $2 t$ | 223/4 | 241/4 | New Britain Mac | :263/4 | $28^{3 / 4}$ |
| Amer Maize Products | 23 | 25 | Norwich Pharms | 167/8 | 183/8 |
| American Mit. $5 \%$ pref int | 70 | 75 | Ohio M | 103/4 | 1214 |
| Arlington Mills | 28 | 31 | Pan Amer Matc | 14 | 15\% |
|  | 401/2 | 421/2 | Pepsi-Cols C | 209 |  |
| Autocar Co com ......... 10 | 98 | 10\% | Petroleum Heat |  | 1/4 |
| Bankers Indus Servioe A.* |  | $3 / 4$ | Pugrim Explorat | 37/8 | 47/8 |
| Botany Worsted Mills- |  |  | Pollak Manufact | 121/8 | 13\% |
| Class A......-.-..--- 5 | 2\%8 | 356 | Remington Arms | 514 | $61 / 4$ |
| \$1.25 preterred--.--- 10 | 1/2 | $53 /$ | Safety Car Htg \& L | $51 / 4$ |  |
| Buckeye Steel Ca | 2234 | 2413 | Beovill Manuta | 331/4 | 343/4 |
|  | 29\%8 | 35988 | Stinger Manufacturing -- 100 | 158 |  |
| Chic Burl ${ }^{\text {chilt }}$ Quineg ---100 | 49 | 52 | Singer Mig Led |  |  |
| Chilton Co common ${ }^{\text {a }} 10$ | 31/2 | ${ }^{4} 11 / 2$ | Skenandoa Ray | 814 | $93 / 3$ |
| Columbia Bating | $881 / 2$ | 101/2 | Srandard Scre | $38^{3 / 4}$ | 4112 |
| ${ }^{\$ 1}$ cum preferred | 191/2 | $211 / 2$ | Stanley Works [00 ----25 |  |  |
| Consolldated Aircra |  |  | Stromberg-Cartson |  |  |
| \$3 conv pr | 631/2 | 6634 | splvanis Indus Co | $223 / 2$ |  |
|  | 251/4 | 2714 | Tampax Inc com | 67/8 | $71 / 3$ |
| Dennison Mtg ela |  | 11/2 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 18yior wn } \\ \text { 8teel com } \end{array}$ |  | 91/2 |
| 6\% preferred |  | 15 | Tennessee | 214 |  |
| Dentist's Supply 0 | 60 | 63 | Time Ine | 147 |  |
| Devoe \& Ray nolds | 22 | 26 | Trico Produc |  | 351/2 |
| Dictaphnne Coro-. | 38 | 411/2 | Triumph Explos | $31 / 2$ | 41/2 |
| Dixon (Jos) Crucible ... 100 | $\stackrel{27}{ }$ | 31 | United Artists Theat |  | $13 / 8$ |
| Dornestic Finance cuma dr-* | 2714 | 301/4 | Onlted Plice Dye Works ** |  | , |
| Draper Cord | $751 / 2$ | 79 | Preferred ----.-.---100 | $31 \%$ |  |
| Fatrchild Enk \& Alrnl... 1 | ${ }_{336}^{33 / 4}$ | $4{ }^{43} 8$ | Veeder-Root Inc | 5413 | 561/2 |
| Farnsworth Telev \& Rad. 1 | 33/8 |  | Welch Grape Ju | 16\% | $3 / 3$ |
| Federal Bake shopa Preferred | ${ }_{20}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $25^{81 / 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \% \text { pre } \\ & \text { west } \mathrm{Va} \end{aligned}$ | 10812 |  |
| Foundation Co | 1/4 |  | West Va Puld a Pad com-*\| | 951/4 | 1/4 |
| Amertcan sha | 25\% | 35\% | Weet Dairies In |  | 15\% |
| Garlock Padkin | 50 | 52 |  | 171/2 | 191/3 |
| Gen Fire Extingulsher .-.** | 14 | 16 | Wickwire Spencer | 71/2 | $83 / 8$ |
| Gen Machlnery Cord com* | 201/4 | $211 / 2$ | Wilcox \& Gibbs com ....5n |  | 1/2 |
| Glddings \& Lewls |  |  | Worcester Salt --...-. 100 | 418 |  |
| Machine Tool. | 285/8 | 29\%8 | York ice M8 |  | 7/8 |
| Good Humor Cor | 25/8 | 41/8 | 7\% preferred | 2814 | $301 / 2$ |
| Graton \& Knlght Preferred | 12 | $5{ }_{5}^{6}$ | Bonds- |  |  |
| Great Lakes $\mathrm{SB}^{\text {Co }}$ | 38 | 41 | Amer Writ Paper 68__1961 | f6214 |  |
| Great Northern Paper.. 25 | $x 431 / 2$ | 461/2 | Brown Co 51/ss ser A.-1946 | f381/2 | 41 |
| Harrisburg Ateel Corp---6 | 121/4 | 135\% |  | 8514 | 873/4 |
| Interstate Bake | 17/6 | 25/6 | Deep Rook Oil $78 \ldots$ | 155\%8 | 577/8 |
| 85 preferred | $32 \%$ | 35 | Haytian Cord 88-7.-1938 |  | 261/2 |
| Kildun Mining Cord- |  |  | McKesson \& Rob 5 $1 / 6 \mathrm{~B} 1950$ | f82\% 6 | 841/8 |
| King Seeley CorD com. ${ }^{\text {L }}$ L 1 | 85 | 97/8 | Minn \& Ont Pap 6s..-1945 | $f 35$ | $371 / 2$ |
| Lawrence Portl Cement 100 | 161/8 | 181/8 |  | ${ }_{25}{ }^{24}$ | 278 |
| Ley (Fred T) \& Co......** |  | 13/4 | Old Bell Coal Inc Rs . 1948 | $427 / 8$ | 8 |
| Long Bell | 12 | 13 | Pacific Western Oil $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}^{\prime}$ '49 | 961/2 | 98 |
| \$5 preferred. | 481818 | 497/8 | Scott Paper 31/s. ....-1952 | 116 | 19 |
| Mallory (P. R) | 103/8 | 113/4 | Scovill Mfg 53/68. | 1085/8 |  |
| marinin Rockwell Cor | 401/2 | 42 | Woodward Irom |  |  |
| McKesson \& Rob | 314 | $31 / 2$ | 18t 68_-.-.-------1962 | 105 |  |
| \$3 conv preferred.-.-.-** | 175/8 | 19 | 2d conv income $\mathrm{Bs}_{\text {--1962 }}$ | 113 | 118 |

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

| Par |  | Ask | Par |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 11 | 107 |  |  |  |
| Bell Telep | ${ }_{132}^{16}$ |  | Pace Ati | $151 / 2$30 |  |
| Bell T | 12252 | ${ }^{1231 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
| Cuban Teleph 6\% prt -.-- |  |  |  | ${ }_{29}^{30}$ |  |
|  | $x^{45}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ep |  |  |  | 153/2, $173 / 2$ |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Ocean Telegraph |  |  | O1\% off 100 |  |  |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Nov. 17-Continued

> we maintain active trading markets in unlisted Investment Trust Issues GOODBODY \& CO.
> Members $N$. Y. Stock Exchange and other Pranctpal Stoct and Commostly Exchanges
Masin Ottlice
Jersey City Oftles
> Main Offlce
115 Broadway
> New York City
Rel
> Private Wector 2-5485 Teletype JCY 1518
> Private Wire System Connecting Branch Offices in leading Cities

## Investing Companies

| Adminls'd Fund $2 n a$ Inc.* | $\begin{aligned} & B 3 a \\ & 12.60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.40 \\ 0.10 \end{gathered}$ | Keystone Custoditan Fundir |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aerongutical Securitles |  |  | Serles B-1------------- |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Amerex Holding Cord |  |  |  |  |
| 120es8 | 3.4 | 3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  | Series K |  |
| Assoo. Stanc Oll sha | $518$ | 5\% |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Bankers }}$ Nat Invest |  | 71/2 | Series ${ }^{\text {®-4 }}$ |  |
| Baslo l duestry $\operatorname{sina}$ | 4.04 |  | Manhattan B |  |
| ton Fund | 15 | 17.16 | Maryland Pun |  |
| British Ty ${ }^{\text {de }}$ Invees |  |  | Mas |  |
| Bullock Fund Lta | ${ }_{1418}$ |  |  |  |
| Canadian Inv Fund L | 3. |  | Nation Wlae |  |
| Century Shares Trus | 24. |  |  |  |
| Chemical Fund | 10 |  |  |  |
| Commonwealth in | 3.65 | 3 |  |  |
| ntipental |  | 1032 |  |  |
| 崖 |  |  |  |  |
| Series AA, | 2.45 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Ser }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.45}$ |  | A viation |  |
| Series ACCO mod | 2.93 |  | Bank stoc |  |
| ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~F}$ |  | 311/4 | Butuding 8 |  |
|  |  |  | Chemical |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Cumulative Trusi ${ }^{\text {® }}$ |  |  | Metal |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 18.11 | Rairo |  |
| Deposited Bank sha Depoosted Insur Sbs | 2.90 |  | steel | 7.74 |
| Deposited Insur Shg eer | 2.55 |  | No Amer Bond Trust |  |
| Diversilited Trustee Bhares | 3.95 |  | No |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Diviouc |  |  |  |  |
| ment F |  |  | Series |  |
| Equit Inv Corp (Mase) | ${ }_{28.11}^{18.16}$ | 19.51 | ${ }^{\text {Putnam }}$ |  |
| Equity Coro $3^{3}$ con |  |  | Quar teril IEec shares-_ 10 C |  |
| Frdellity Fund Ino- | 19.41 | 20.90 | 5 |  |
| t Mutual Trust | 7.16 | 7.93 | Representative Trustsbsio Repubil $\operatorname{Invest~Fund~} 25 \mathrm{c}$ |  |
| Bank btock serie |  |  |  |  |
| Insura | 3.26 |  | - Scu |  |
| gr |  | 7 |  |  |
| dation | 4.15 | 4.75 |  | 4.47 |
| mental Invest Inc- 2 |  | 5.98 | Sovereign Inveators |  |
| mental Tr Shares A. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4.78! |  | State St Invest |  |
| General Capltal Com |  | . 59 |  |  |
|  | 4.96 | . 40 | ${ }_{\text {A }}$ |  |
| Agricultural shar |  |  | ${ }_{\text {super }}$ |  |
| Automobie shar | 4.91 | 5.35 | Trus |  |
| Avistion shares | 8.51 | $9.25$ |  |  |
| Bullding shares | $6.11$ | $6.65$ |  |  |
| Chemical shar | 6.7 |  |  |  |
| Foor shares | 4.49 | 4.90 |  |  |
| Investing shar | ${ }^{3.38}$ | . | rast |  |
| Merchandilse gha | ${ }^{5.12}$ | 6.12 | Tranteed |  |
| Petroleum share |  |  |  |  |
| R equipme | 4.53 | 4.94 | Voting sbares |  |
|  | 5.92 |  | lington Fund | 14.71 |
|  |  | 5.35 |  |  |
|  |  | 18.26 |  |  |
| dependence Trust B | 2. |  | - Central |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| unr |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pomeroy Ine com...10e |  |

Public Utility Stocks


Pat寝|
${ }^{{ }^{2} P a r}$ -

Public Utility Stocks-ContinuedEdison $\$ 6$ DretOKla © \& \& E $7 \%$ pret-Paciflo Ltg 95 pref...... * 1051Republic Natural Gas.


Public Utility Bonds

  .....    
Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificatesss without warrants. 194

$$
\overline{6}
$$

$\stackrel{-7}{-64}$.

Coc Gas \& Elece Co-${ }_{8}$ ELiackectrte Valley GasCent Ill El \& Gas $3 \% / \mathrm{s}_{1}-1946$| Cent Ohlo Lt \& Pow 4 s |
| :--- |
| Central 1964 |Income $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ wilth stk ${ }^{\circ} 52$Clites Service deb 58 1963Dallas Pow \& Lt 3388.1967

Dallias Ry \& Term 88.1951

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 00080 \\
& \text { Nomo }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Eastern Ambassador



## 500 Firth A venue--





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\mathrm{z} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 42 \mathrm{~B} \\
& 4400 \\
& 1400 \\
& 18
\end{aligned}\right.
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Full } \\
& \text { ra } \\
& \text { ara } \\
& \text { Har }
\end{aligned}
$$Let



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Nov. 17-Concluded

## If You Don't Find the Securities Quoted Here

In which you have interest. you will probably find them in our monthly Bank and Quotation Record. In this publication quotations are carried for all active over-the-counter

Banks and Trust Companies
Domestic (New York and
Out-of-Town)
Canadian
Federal Land Bank Bonds Foreign Government Bonds Industrial Bonds
Industrial Stocks
Investing Company Securities Joint Stock Land Bank SecuriMill Stock
Mining Stocks
The Bank and Quotation Record is published monthly and ells for $\$ 12.50$ per year. Your subscriptiou should be sent to Dept. B, Wm. B. Dana Co., 25 Spruce St., New York City.

## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL \& CO., Inc.
62 William St., N. Y. Tel. HAnover 2-5422
Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds
Due to
ominal.


Municipal BondsDomestic
Public Utility Bonds
Public Utility Stocks
Railroad Bonds
Railroad Stocks
Real Estate Bonds
Real Estate Trust and Land
Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks
U. S. Government Securities
U. S. Territorial Bonds

Europaan situation some of the quotations stomn below are


Water Bonds

## Flat price $n$ Nominal quotation. wo $\begin{gathered}\text { When issued. } \\ \text { W } \rightarrow \text { With stock. } z\end{gathered}$ dividend. $y$ Ex-rights.

$\dagger$ Now listed on New York Stock Exchange
$\ddagger$ Now selling on New York Curb Exchange.
T Quotation on $\$ 89.50$ of princppal amount. $5 \%$ was paid on July 2 and $51 / 2 \%$ Sept. 25.

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Roy E. Bard, a partner of Sutro Bros. \& Co. was renominated for the Chairmanship of the Chicago Association of Stock Exchange Firms to serve a second term by the Nominating Committee of the Association. Othe Davis \& Co. $;$ Treasurer, Leonard M. Spitzglass of Stein Bren Members of the Board of Governors, to serve three years, Roy, E. Bard, George E. Barnes of Wayne Hummer \& Co., Lawrence Howe of Shearson, Hammill \& Co. and Rueben Thorson of Jackson \& Curtis. Members of the Nominating Committee, to serve one year, Merrill W. Tilden of Talcott Potter \& Co., James P. Doherty of S. B. Chapin \& Co.; Leeds Mitchell of Winthrop, Mitchell \& Co.; John C. Evans of Norris \& Kenly and Fuller M. Rothschild of Rothschild \& Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held on Friday, Dec. 1 .
-Francis M. Barker, of Frank B. Cahn \& Co., has been nominated fo President of The Bond Club of Baltimore, which will hold its annual election of officers on Nov. 22. Other nominations include J. Creighton Riepe, of William Eggleston, of Jenkins Whedbee \& Poe Tresurer; , Fwar Dunn, of Robert Garrett \& Sons, and Charles S. Garland, of Alex. Brown \& Sons, members of the Board of Governors.
The nominating committee is comprised of William J. Price 3rd, of Marburg, Price \& Co., Chairman; C. T. Williams, of C. T. Williams \& Co. Inc.; Sewell S. Watts, of Baker, Watts \& Co.; Robert S. Belknap, of Alex Brown \& Sons; and Joseph W. Sneer, of Mackubin, Legg \& Co
-The National Quotation Bureau, Inc. announced Nov. 13 that it had acquired the stock and bond offerings services of the Standard Statistic who had subscribed to the publicats own similar offerings services to those In an announcement to its subscribers, Standard company.
"severe shrinkage in the market for offerings services and the high. gave producing such services"' as the reasons for making the new arrangements.
-Owen D. Gilman and Frank P. Collyer, both formerly with Shields \& Co. here, have joined the Chicago office of Fuller, Rodney \& Redmond, where the former will be in charge of the firm's Chicago Mercantile Exchange
business, Byron G. Webster, resident partner, announced Both men were charter members of the Exchange. Mr. Collyer is now a member and will be floor manager and associate broker in his new connection. Mr. Gilman has been on La Salle Street for the past 18 years
-Announcement is made of the formation of the investment firm of Saunders, Olsen \& Lyons, 120 south La Salle St., Chicago, to serve as dealers in tax exempt securities for institutional buyers. The partners of the new firm are: John M. Saunders, formerly a partner in the firm of Bennett Bros. \& Johnson; Wilbert O. Olsen and George L. Lyons, both of whom were associated with the Chicago office olink, Gorman \& Co., Inc. -Francis I. DuPont \& Co. announce that Thomas W. Phelps, a partner of the firm, has begun publication of a periodic letter entitled "The Dow Theory in Practice," to be issued whenever changes in market movements
call for comment. Mr. Phelps, for many years a leading interpreter of the Dow Theory of stock market movements, was formerly editor of Barron's and before that was associated with the "Wall Street Journal."
-W. Stanley Callahan, for the past 14 years associated with John Nicker son \& Co., Inc. Where he was manager of the trading department, is now in the trading department of S. A. O'Brien \& Co., members of the New
York Curb Exchange, and will specialize in public utility preferred and York Curb Exch
common stocks.
-Hamilton D. Schwarz, formerly with Estabrook \& Co., is now associated with Lazard Freres \& Co. in their New York office.

## General Corporation and Investment News RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY—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. 4228 to 4235 , inclusive, and 4213 , a refiling) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately \$18,823,426.
Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc. (2-4229, Form A-2) of New York, capital stock. Proceeds of the issue will be used for expansion, $t$ wo airplanes indebtenches. and working capital. Sige usud Jor Janas is is President of the
company. No underwriter named. Filed Nov. 9.1939.
Missouri Theatre Corp. (2-4230. Form E-1) of St. Joseph, Mo. has
filed a registration statement
年 leasehold bonds which will be offered in exthange for $\$ 158$, ,50 principal
amount of $6 \%$ leasehold bonds of C H. S. Buiding Co amount of $6 \%$ leasehold bonds of $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{S}$. Building Co. on par for par basis.
L. Earl Stephenson is President of the corporation. There will be no underwriter. Filed Nov. 10, 1939.
State Street Investment Corp. (2-4231, Form A-1) of Boston, Mass.
has filed a registration statement covering 79.719 shares of no par value common stock which will be offered at market. The company registered stock purchase warrant for the no par common stock which will be offered to the stockholders. Proceeds will be used for investment. Paul C. Cabot
is President of the Company. There will be no underwriter. Filed Nov. 10
Joy Manufacturing Co. (2-4232, Form A-2) of Franklin, Pa. has filed a registration statement covering 110,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock.
 W. Yest Virrinina Pulp \& Paper Co. (2-4233, Form A-2), of New York. N. Y., has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 8,000.000$ of $3 \%$ first
mortgage bonds due Dec. 1 its. 1554 . Filed Nov. 15,1939 . (See subse-
quent page for further details.) quent page for further details.)
Time Finance Co. (2-4234, Form A-2), of Paducah, Ky, has filed a registration statement covering 17,208 shares of 60 cents cumulative pre
ferred stock, par $\$ 10$, and 25,812 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock, which will be offered in units of 2 preferred shares and 3 common shares at $\$ 26$ per
unit. Proceeds of the issue will be used for working cpaital. B. J. Leni unit. Proceeds of the issue will be used for working epaital. B. J. Leni-
han is President of the company. W. L. Lyons, \& Co. has been named
underwriter. Filed Nov 1 . underwriter. Filed Nov. 15, 1939. Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. (2-4235, Form A-2), of Inspira-
tion, Ariz., has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 5.910 .000$ of $4 \%$
 the bonds, and 295,500 shares of capitali stock, $\$ 20$ par, to be reser ved for
conversion of the bonds. Filed Nov. 15, 1939. (See subsequent page for further details.)
Marland Oil Co. of Oklahoma (2-4213, Form A-1), of Ponca City,
Okla., has refiled a registration statement covering
140,000 shares of
5 par common stock which will be offered at $\$ 5$ per share. Proceeds of the ssue will be used for drilling and working capital. E. W. Marland is Pres
dent of the company. No underwriter named. Refiled Nov. 10,1939 .
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Nov. 11, page 3107.

Abbott Laboratories-Stock Sold-
In connection with the recent offering of 68,537 shares of common stock (no par) to common stockholders at $\$ 50$ per share, it is announced that the
entire amount (with the exception of 763 . shares which was disposed of by entire amount (with the exceped for. The shares were offered for s.duscription to the holders of common shares
. 4 , in the ratio of one share for each 10 common shares of record Oct. 26, in the ratio of one share for each 10 common shares.
Subscription rights expired Nov. 9 . Underwriting-The names or thie underwriters and the percentage of
Und unsubscribed stock to be purchased follows: A. $G$.
$38 \% ;$ F. S. Moseley \& Co., $31 \%$; Shilds $\&$ Co., 31\%.
Purpose-Net proceeds will
porpose-Net proceeds, will oo into the company's. general treasury. It proposes to use such net proceeds as from time to time needed in connection Earings
 a Plus $331-3 \%$ stock dividend. b Common shares split. 3 -for -1 . e In- In $^{-}$
cludes dividends of $\$ 9,300$ on preferred shares. d Includes dividends of $\$ 89,991.86$ on preferred shares. of 40 cents repgular and 10 cents extra in each of the first three quarters. On outstanding common shares at the rate of one common share for each 20 Acadis Sugar Refining Co.
Acadia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (Halifax)-Sold-
Acadia Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (Ontario)-Buys Halifax Company
Because the Anglo-Dutch Refining Co. took advantage of a clause in its
offer to purchane Acalia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.. Halifiax which permitted
withdrawal if war broke out the assets of the company were offered to and withdrawal if war broke out, the assets of the company were offered to and
have been brought for $\$ 3,000,000$ cash by a newly formed Ontario company. the Acadia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. Who is also a director of Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., first expectation wanies. Mr. Gardiner, however, stated that the list of directors of the two companies is by no means the same and that the present intention of the new owners is to carry on the company under its present management A The new company's authorized capital stock consists of 800,000 class A (no par) shares and 200,000 common shares. Of these there have been

issued 300,000 A shares and 100,000 common shares. The only other issued 300,000 A shares Mr ard 100,000 commalter A. Hayden, K.C., Vice| President, and Thomas J. Dillon. |
| :--- |
| The old company had oustanding at the end of $1938 \$ 1,407,500$ of $41 / 2 \%$ | Trst mortgage bonds due $1955, \$ 1,500,0006 \%$ preference shares of $\varepsilon 1$ and The $\$ 3.000 .000$ cash given for this company differs from the $\$ 3.000,000$ offer by Anglo-Dutch Refining Co. in that the latter offered only hall-

cash with the balance in $6 \%$ redeemable debentures. The offer was to
shareholders and the mortgage bond liability was to be assumed.
Acme Steel Co.-Expansion Program-
Company is starting a plant expansion program which will involve the expenditure of $\$ 1,250,000$ to $\$ 1,500,000$. Buik of the outlay will be for
cold rolling and scale removing equipment. This expansion program was lanned prior to the outbreak of war and the subsequent sharp upturn in company's business.-V. 149, p. 3107.

Akron Brass Mfg. Co., Inc.-Earnings-

## $\mathbf{9}$ Monhs En Earnings per

36,115
$\$ 0.72$
ther chargctions for operating expenses, normal Federal income taxes
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.-Earnings-

 charges, but before income and is after operating expenses and development Allied Mills, Inc.-25-Cent Dividend-
stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec per share on the common 75 cents paid on June 12 last; 25 conts on Dec. 27 . $1938 ; 50$ ents paid
June 23,1938 , and $\$ 1.50$ paid on June 15,1937 .-V. 149, p. 2501 .
Alberene Stone Corp. of Va.-Earnings-
9 Mos. End.Sept 30 -


$$
\times \text { After all charges but before Federal taxes.-V. } 147, \text { p. } 3148 .
$$

(W. Wallace) Alexander, Inc.-SEC Suspends FilingsAlexanderf, Inc., covering particispations in the Alexander Fund, a Delaware corporation, have beeng surspended, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 3 . The statements became effective May 20 ,
193f: $\mathrm{Ct} .22,1936$ Nov. The registrant, W. Wallace Alexander. Inc, Manager of the Alexander, Fund, said in a registration statement that the fund has "no legal existence,
and "it is the name given to one of the issuer's management activities."
In In an explanatory statement the Commission said:
In point of fact, the Fund consists merely of cash and securities. The socurities are ordinarily carried in the name of the registrant or its nominees. such cash and securities,

Allegheny Corp.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30 - 1939 subsidiary Terminal Shares. Inc.]

## Period End. Sept. $30-$ $\mathbf{x}$ Inc from divs. \& int Interest <br> Interest paid <br> General expenses, ${ }^{\text {dec }}$


y Net loss_-......... $8644,557 ~ \$ 529,153 ~ \$ 1,762,888$ \$971,050 Pacific RR $R$ Reducting interest accrusts charged off on $\$ 11,152.000$ Missourl
P1/2 $\%$ convertible bonds and on notes and accounts owned by Terminal shares. Inc. y Exclusive of results from sale of securties, z Atter deducting distributions on Chesapeake Corp. stock, ap
plied against cost thereof. 30 , 1939, at cost of $\$ 165$ vestments. carried in the balance sheet as of Sept.


The Marine Midland Trust Co of New York
of 1950 , and this corporation have extended to Nov. 28 . 1939 the 5 s of within which a plan of readjustment for the 5 s of 1950 . 28 , 1939 the time time
under the terms of the arreement dated Sept under the terms of the agreement dated Sept. 28 , 1939 , under which Manu-
facturers Trust Co , is holding in trust 107.579 shares of Chesapeake \& Ohio Coctre common stock withdrawn from the collateral securing Alleghany
5 of i944. Marine Midland has allocated $\$ 100.000$ of the cash included in the of the second supplemental indenture securing thos 1950 under the terms of the appraisal provided in this supplemental indenture, the maximum allowable price which might be paid for such bonds would be $753 / 8$. Actual
purchases will no doubt be governed by market prices. This corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the
deposit of $\$ 100,000$ in cash as additional collateral under collateral trust indenture dated April 1. 1930 of the corporation.
Investigation by ICC Ends Without Comment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission ended without comment Nov. 2 its
investigation of Alleghany Corp., big railroad holding company investigation of Alleghany Corp.i big railroad holding company. A
brief formal notice said merely that the inquiry had been discontinued. The investigation was ordered in August, 1937 , after Robert $R$. Young,
Frank F. Kolbe and Alan P. Kirby obtained control of the corporation. top company of the railroad empire assembled by the late Van Sweringen. brothers.
cerning the hission on its own motion ordered an inquiry "into and conoperations and practices" of Alleghany carrier securities, financial and other hoiding company and Messrs Young, Kolbe" and Kirby, "particy another Co relate to Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry., New York Chicago \& St. Iouis Ry,
 inquiry made by the Senate Railroad Finance Committee into Alleghany Corp. and other companies in the Van Sweringen system.
The ICC held only one hearing. This was devoted entirely to the presentatio
Allied Kid Co.-Sales-
Company reports. Sales for October of \$893,149, an increase of over $24 \%$
compared with October of last year. For the first four months of the company's current fiscal year, which began July 1,1939 sales have company's current fiscal year, which began amounted to $83,647.014$, a gain of about $36 \%$ compared with the same
months of 1938 sale months of
Deliveriss
1238.
with $3,375,228$ October of this year totaled $3,863,717$ sduare feet compared with $3.375,228$ in October. 1938 , an increase of somewhat over $14 \%$.
For the four months ended Oct. 31, deliveries of 17,797860 square feet were up about $37 \%$ from the $12,955,935$ square feet in the same period last year
As indicated by these comparisons, according to the company prices have advanced since the close of August. They are now steady. at a figure
about $20 \%$ above the August levels. The heavy advance buying of September has subsided but dessite the larger inventories now held by shoe manufacturers, deliveries during October continued at a better-than-a verage
rate as compared with the same period of recent years.-V. 149, p. 2361 .
Allied Products Corp.-Earnings-New President, \&c.-

 x After
shares ( $\$ 10$ pereciation, Federal income taxes, \&c. y ${ }^{2}$. 75,050 common Current assets at Sept. 30, 1939, including $\$ 1,065,639$ cash, total $\$ 1,-1$. Ralph Hubbart, formerly Vice-President, has been elected President to succeed C. C. Richard, deceased. W. E. Ray , formerly sec.-Treas, has ant Secretary and Assistant Trecsurer, has been named Treasurer and
Assistant Secretary.-V. 149, p. 1315.

All Metals Products Co.-Dividends Resumed-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 5 to holders of record Nov 25. This compares with
dividends of 50 cents paid on Dec. 15,1937 , and on Nov. 25 . 1936 .-V. 143 . 1.3999 . ${ }^{\text {dit }}$
Aluminum Co. of America-Div. Arrearages Cleared Up on Company authorized payment of the rezular quarterly dividend of $11 / 2 \%$ on its outstanding $6 \%$ preferred stock par $\$ 100$, payable on Jan. 1, 1940 to
stockholders of record as or Dec. 15,1939 . The company has also authorized the payment of $\$ 2.25$ per share upon
the back dividends accumulated on its preferred stock. This payment will be made on Dec. 1,1939 to stockholders of the preferred stock of record Nov. 20.1939 . After this payment there will remain
accumulated on the preferred stock.--V. 149, p. 3107.
Amerada Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30- $1939-3$ Mos.- 1938 1939-9 Mos- 1938 Gross onerating income
$\times 0$ Operating expenses
Otherating income...

|  | $\$ 2,828,578$ $1,466,671$ | $\begin{array}{r} 939-9 M \\ \$ 7,115,808 \\ 3,777,110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,-1938 \\ \$ 8,78502 \\ 4,619,321 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 882.440$ 185.495 | \$1,361.907 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { \$3,338,698 } \\ \hline 900647}]{ }$ | \$4,166.481 |
| \$1,067,934 | \$1,679,617 | \$4,329,345 | \$5,143,763 |
| 959,298 | 1,205,792 | 3,545,713 | 3,786,877 |
| \$108,636 | 8473,825 | 8783,632 | \$1,356,886 |
| \$0.14 | . 60 | 81.00 | \$1.72 | Degrec., depletion and

Net income........... $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { outstanding stock---- } & \$ 0.14 & \$ 0.60 & \$ 1.00 & \$ 1.72\end{array}$ rentals, taxes, leases abandoned, \&c.--V. $149, \mathrm{p} .867$.

## American Bakeries Co.-Dividends-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.371 / 2$ per share on the class B was paid on Oct. 2. last; $371 / 2$ cents was paid on July 1 , last and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. tion to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the in addiparticipating stack, both payable Dec. 27 to holders or record Dec. 15 , Sike amounts were, paid on oct. 2, Jec. 1 and April 1 , last; Dec. 27 , Oct. 1,
July 1 and April 1, 1938.-V. 149,

## American Bantam Car Co.-Earnings- <br> Net sales_....................... Year Ended June 30, 1939

 $\$ 861,626$
904,094
145,10


 63,004
Deficit for the period.

## $\$ 250,311$

|  | Balance Sheet June 30, |  |  | 1939 | 1038 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | 1939 | 1938 | L̇abilities- |  |  |
| Cash... | \$2,063 | \$2,204 | Notes payable. | \$8, 500 | \$62,7 |
| Note recelvable---, | 315 | 300 | Accts. pay., trade. | 98,502 | 20,986 |
| x Accounts recelv-Prepay. on purch. contracts for productive mat'l... | 5,476 | 11,511 | Accr. wages, taxes, |  |  |
|  |  |  | ins., \&c.-.-.--- | 13,306 | 12,48 |
|  |  |  | Accrued in | 17,022 |  |
|  | 9,598 | 11,209 | Mortgage pay | 275,000 |  |
| Inventory | 332,160 | 225,773 | a Local prop. tax. |  |  |
| y Land, plant and |  |  | Cust. deposits \& |  |  |
| equipment--7- | 776,109 | 827,565 | credit bals ..... | 3.094 | ,072 |
| Tools, dies, jigs, patterns, \& . |  |  | Other notes pay | 778 |  |
| Other assets_ | 126,934 359 | 124,508 | b Local prop. tax, Res. for advertis'g |  | ,07 |
| Pats. \& tr. mks., |  |  | Res. for advertis'g |  |  |
| nom. value. |  |  | \&c |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 7,662 | 404,422 | Res. for inv. adj | 18,333 |  |
|  |  |  | Conv. pref. stock |  |  |
|  |  |  | (par 810) .-.-. | 840.110 |  |
|  |  |  | Common stock .-- | 2710,241 | z708,741 |
|  |  |  | Deficit | 722,151 | 73,365 |

Total-.-...--- \$1,260,679 \$1,607,493 Total a Of prior owners, due within one year (lien having been filed). b Of x After reserve for:doubtful accounts of $\$ 1,258$ in 1939 and $\$ 700$ in 1938. y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 79,410$ in 1939 and $\$ 26,563$ in 1938 .
$z$ Represented by 302,892 no par shares (302,442 in 1938).-V.149, p. 1904 .

## American Box Board Co.-Preferred Dividend-

of $134 \%$ was declared on the $7 \%$ cumul. preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable No. 21, to stockholders of record as at the close of business on Nov. 7 . in advance in order that this disbursement may be used as a credit in computing the undistributed profits of the company for the current fiscal year
$\underset{\text { Directors han Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co.-Extra Dividend }}{\text { Americale }}$ tion to the regular quarterly dividend of divend of 25 cents per share in addistock, both payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 8. . $=$ V. 149, p. 2501
American Chicle Co.-Year-End Dividend
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per of share on the come in stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. EX-
tra dividends of 81 wer tra dividends of 81 were paid on June 15 last and on Dec. 15, 19. 1988 . An
extra of 50 conts was paid on June 15,1938 a extra of Decents, was paid on June 15, 1938: a special dividend of $\$ 2$ was
pon Dec. 1 D. 1936. 1937 , one $\$ 149$ of on June 15, 1937, and one of $\$ 1.50$ was paid

American Enka Corp.-Div. Coupon Arrangementissuer of the Dutch certificates for American Enad arrangenents with the whereby dividend coupons from Dutch certificates can be presented to payment, Kuhn, Loob \& Co. will cancel shipping the coupons abroad for haigh war risk insurance which the coupon holders would othrewise incur.
Simile Similar arrangements have been mado by Kunn, Loeb\&\% Co. fort the exchange
of American Enka Corp. Dutch certificates for actual shares.-V. 149, of Americ


| ce Sheet Aug |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 39 | 938 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Liabilities- }}$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| Cash on hand and |  |  | Trade acts. pay- |  |  |
| HoLC bds. at cost | ${ }^{83102,375}$ | 8101,028 |  | \$97,573 | \$58,67 |
| Trade accts. rec.- | 72,130 | 38,368 | Div. pay. Sept. 1, |  |  |
| Inventories--u- | 74,111 | 74,491 | Accr. taxes and | 28,926 |  |
| investments | 2.308 | 5.731 | ${ }^{\text {sum }}$ | 625 |  |
|  | 10,712 | 10,712 | Fed | 9,3 |  |
| x Land, improve., |  |  | Capital stock ( 81 |  |  |
| equipment, \&c- | 457,565 | 483,894 | Capital surplus | 410,000 |  |
| Land not used in | ,000 | 14,000 | Earned surplus | 295,224 | 289,4 |
| Patents at nominal |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| red char | 43,921 |  |  |  |  |

Total_........ $\$ 1,088,683$ \$1,024,993 Total_.......... $\$ 1,088,683$ \$1,024,993 x After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 135,039, \$ 173,996$ in 1938 .-V
149. 96 .

American Encaustic Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 $x$ After interest, ordinary taxes and depreciation, but before Federal
income taxes.-V.' 149 , p. 1316 .
American Gas \& Power Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { 12 Mos.End.Sept. 30- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross revenues } & & 1937,604 & \$ 887,506 & \$ 673,535\end{array}$

Gross income-.-.-Conditional interest $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lll}381,357 \\ 300,123 & 388,261 & 393,806\end{array}$ 1936
$\$ 636,068$
61020 Net loss...........
alance Sheet Sept. 30, 1939

180

Total
Total
\$15,714,303
V. 149 p. 2678

American-La France-Foamite Corp.-New Pres., \&c.Corporation has elected Edward E. O'Neill as President and
Cooper as Vice-President and Comptroller.-V. 148.p. 1468 .
American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -

x After all charges.
Due to war conditions, the profits of foreign companies have been excluded from the foregoing statement of profit for the third quarters of 1939 and 1938 and from the statement for the nine months. The profits of oreign subsidiaries included in the published profits of the corporation for is not yet available, it is not anticipated that any adjustments at the end of
1939 for forelign exchange or other matters arising from the war will exceed 1939 for forelgn exchange or ot
this figure--V. 149, p. 1466 .
American Stores Co.-Sales-

American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
 Onerating revenues

 | Net oper. revenues.... |
| :---: |
| Operating taxes |
| $\$ 3,782,192$ |
| $1,373,065$ |

 $-\mathrm{V} .149, \mathrm{p} .2 \overline{2} \overline{6} \overline{1}$.
American Viscose Corp.-Chairman to Resign-
Samuel A. Salvage will resign as Chairman of this corporation, effective
on Dec. 31, it was announced on Nov. 8 . on Dec. 31 . it was announced on Nov. 8 . He will continue as a director.
He has been active in the business since its foundation in 1910.-V. 144,
p. 3827 .

Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Total income

26.593,106 iscount \& expenses on $1,666,069$
101,429

$\qquad$ Loss on bonds retired -
a Deprec., obsoles.. \&
U \& fore. 12 a. Deprec., obsoles. \&c
U. \&. foreigninc.taxes
Minority interest....... $\begin{array}{r}5,221,163 \\ 183,219 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 a Includes depletion of timber, coal, clay lands and phosphate deposits.
b Before depletion of metal mines.
c b Before depletion of metal mines. a No pr

## Andes Copper Mining Co.-Earnings-

9 Months Ended Sept. [Including Potrerillos Ry.]

| 9 Months Ended Sept. 30--Operating incomeat.Income from raiload and misceliane-ous income |  | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$2,614,41 | \$5,463,646 |
|  | 151,050 | 141,964 | 321 |
| Total income- | 33. | 750 |  |
| United States and ahilean income |  | 20.3 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for deprec. and obsolescence-- |  |  |  |
| Consol. net income, without deEarnings per share on $3,582, \overline{37} 9$ shs. capital stock- provision has been made for | 3,564 | \$1,441,067 | \$3.797.257 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |




American Water Works \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output Works and Electectric Co. for the week ending Nov. 11.1939 Amertican Water
 kilowatt hourrs for the corresponding week of 1938 .
energy for the last five Wetk Ended



Andian National Corp.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common
stock, both payale Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20 . Like amounts
were paid regular dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 1,1938 , nd extra dividends of \$1 per share were paid in each of the seven preceding dividend periods.-

Arkansas-Missouri Power Corp.-Earnings-




Armour \& Co. (IIl.)-Earn $\$ 6,500,000$ in Year-
-George A. Eastwood, President, said Nov. 16 that preliminary figures and estimates indicated a net profit of about $\$ 6,500,000$ for the fiscal year ended
on Oct. 28 Last year the concer had a loss of $\$ 1,505,089$. Mr. Eastwood's statement was the first official indication of 1939 operating results
of the big packing companies.-V. 149 , p. 1905 .

Asbestos Mfg. Co.-Listing-
The Board of Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange Nov, 15 approved the application or company for listing and retistration under the securities
Exchange Act of 1934 of 17.200 aditional shares of its common stock Exchange Act of 1934 of 17,2
( $\$ 1$ par).-V. 149. p. 2961.
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputFor the week ended Nov. 10, Associated Gas \& Electric System and output of $107.207,555$ units (kwh.). This is an increase of $15.652,191$ units
 units for the current week.-V. 149, p. 3103.
Associated Gas \& Electric Co. and Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings-
 Bal
Fixed Ince of income
$8 \%$ bonds, due 1940 . Convertible debentures, due $19 \overline{7} \overline{3}$-... Income debentures, due 1978........
Other interest
Amortization of debt disct. \& expense
Balance of income, corporation...
Expenses and taxes of company
 Fixed interest debent
Other interest -
Amortization of debt disct. \& expense

Balance of income_ $\qquad$
$10,349,567$


625,173
$1,340.686$
$4.305,479$
$\qquad$ $3,982,81$
184,26

3, 813,547 $\overline{3,681,598} \overline{3,798,550} \overline{3,438,200}$ 4.177.111 | $2,853,471$ | $2,980,157$ | $2,134,292$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 148,037 |  |  |  |
| 3,522 | 143,595 | 23,273 | 11,490 |

 a On $4 \%$ and $41 / \% \%$ scrip certificates and additional interest on sinking entire earnings of all subsidiaries regardless of yotiding basis it includes the entire earnings or all substinaries regardess or voting trust agreements or of both Associated Gas \& Electric Co. and Associated Gas \& Electric Corp., which include only income actually received in the form of interest or dividends.
(2) This statement does not include earnings from investments in securtites representing an interest in a about 90 or or the outstanding commmon
stock
30 30,1939 , the properties of earningso of the lattor company applicable to that percentage of common stock amounted to 8753,000 for the 12 months
ended sept. $30.1938, \$ 599.000$, and $\$ 672,000$ for the current 9 months. (3) The above statement includes operations of companies accauired
during the periods from the dates of acquisition only.-V. 149, p. 3108 .

# Barnard Aviation Equipment Co., Inc. 

## Offering price

 \$1.65 per shareCopy of Prospectus may be obtained from

## Steelman \& Birkins <br> 60 Broad St., N. Y. <br> Tel. HAnover 2-7500

Teletype N. Y. 1-211
Associates Investment Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 xAfter interest, amortization. Federal income taxes and other deductions.
Balance sheet as of Sept. 30, 1939, shows receivables outstanding in amount of $\$ 57,851,126$ as compares with $\$ 42,051,411$ on Sept. 30, 1938 Cash totaled $\$ 8.417,244$ against $\$ 7,402,854$ a year earlier, notes payable to banks totaled $\$ 35,043,500$ against $\$ 15,112,0 n 0$ and earned surplus was

Atlas Corp.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 4 to holders of record Nov. 17 . Dividend of like amount stock, payabile onec.
wan

Takes Up Options on Northrop Aircraft, Inc.-
The corporation has taken up 15.000 shares of its ontion to buy 25,000
of 250.000 outstanding, it was announced Nov. 10 . to purchase additional shares in the cation of stock with attached warrants standing, Northrup has completed its organization finaneing program Proceeds of the stock sale netted the company $\$ 1,250,000$.-V. 149, p. 2503 .

## Atlas Press Co.-Final Dividend-

Directors have declared a final dividend of 20 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Dec. 11 to holders of record Dec. 5 Regular common stock, payable Dec. 11 to holders of record Dec. 5 . Regular
quarterly dividends of 10 cents per share were previously distributed. In addition,

Automotive Gear Works, Inc.-Accumulated Dividendaccumulations on the cumulative convertible preferred stock, piyable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. Dividends of $41 / 4$ cents was paid on
Sept. 1, last.-V. 149, p. 1016 .
Axton Fisher Tobacco Co.-Gets Process Tax RefundA refund of $\$ 696,395$, described as the first substantial rebate of pro-
cessing taxes paid by processors of agricultural products before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was declared uncons ifutional has been awarded to this company, it was announced on Nov. 13 utional, has cessing Tax Board, set up in 1936 to adjudicate processors' ciaims, made the award, and the amount, according to Dean Alfange of New Yark,
attorney for the company, was determined to be the proportion of the total
 burden to the consumer. The decision was called important in that it establishes the criteria by whtimated that more than $\$ 100,000,000$ of claims for refund have been filed. -V. 149, p. 570 .
Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Interest-
Payment of fixed interest of $1 / 2 \%$ ( $\$ 5$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond) will be made on ing \& general mortgage bonds, series A, $5 \%$, due 1995, and payment on reesistered bonds and on bonds represented by certificates of deposit will be made on
Nov. 15, 1939. Payment of fixed interest of $3-5 \%$ ( $\$ 6$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond) will be made on
presentation for stamping of the coupon due Dec. 1,1939 , from refunding presentation for stamping of the coupon due Dec. 1 , 1939, ridom perundt on ders of record at the close of business on Noy. 15, 1939.-V. 149, p. 3108.

## Bangor Gas Light Co.-Earnings-



| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Net operating income- } \\ \text { Non-operating income }-1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 41,808 \\ 1,145\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 34,491 \\ 1,197\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Gross income
$\underset{\text { Int. ons lincome-term debtu-- }}{ }$ Interest on other debt--
Net income-.--.-- $\$ 11,324-\$ 3,549 \quad \$ 6,271-\$ 7,145$ Asset--Property plant and equipment $\$ 1,171,510$;'Investments $\$ 441$. supplies $\$ 30,967$; insurance deposits, $\$ 444$; deferred charges, $\$ 2,629$;
Lotaiabilities-Long-term debt, $\$ 300,000$; notes payable to affiliated co.. $\$ 135.730 ;$ consumers meter and extension deposits, 1 , 1,692 , noter payable. bank (currently); $\$ 34,000$ accounts payable, $\$ 35,47$; accrued taxes,
$\$ 9,358$; other cuirent liabilities, $\$ 527$; reserves. $\$ 24,539$; capital stock $\$ 9,358 ;$ other cuirent liabilities, $\$ 527$; reserves, $\$ 24,539$ capital stock
$\$ \$ 100$ par), $\$ 600,000$; earned surplus, $\$ 112,503$; total $\$ 1,253.825 .-\mathrm{V} .149$ (s. 1319.

Barnard Aviation Equipment Co. Inc. (Del.)-Balance Sheet, Oct. 31, 1939-
Assts-Cash, $\$ 9,62$; accounts receivable, $\$ 11,916$; inventories and work in process, ${ }^{\text {pres }}$, 122 ; investment Caravel Industries Corp. $\$ 1$; advances to
 miscell. tools \& \&ffects, furniture \& fixtures, $\$ 34,424$; dies, jigs, \&c., $\$ 66,000$; Liablizities-L Loans payable. Finance Co. \$31,752; accounts payable
$\$ 22,423$ notes payable, $\$ 670$ reserved for accrued expenses $\$ 1.500$; miscell loans payabee, $\$ 416 ;$ capital stock $(\$ 1$ par), $\$ 84,000$; surplus paid in, 817,447 ; surplus earned, $\$ 12,276$; total, $\$ 170,484$.
Note-Earned surplus represents
profits earned from May 1, 1939, to Oct. 31, 1939, before depreciation and taxes. Offering of Stock-Steelman \& Birkins recently offered at $\$ 1.65$ per share,
60,000 shares common stock ( 81 par). It is understood that as of Oct. 31 , a total of 24,000 shares had been sold.
Transfer Agent, Resistrar \&\& Transser Co., Jersey City, N. J. Registrar,
United States Corp. Co., Jersey City, N. J.,
Capital stock ( $\$ 1$ par).
 Business-Company designs. engineers and produces machined aircraft

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ertain armament and non-armament items for other arms of the military service; including the United States Navy and the Tank and Chemical
Warfare Corps. It also is one of the three outstanding manufacturers in the country of aircraft control pulleys which control the steering equipment
armament items, doors, levers, \&c. of airplanes. armament items, doors, levers, \&c. of airplanes. ${ }_{\text {History-Company was organized in Delaware, May 29, 1939, as the }}$ Hecessory- to Barnard Mfg. Corp. It acquired all of the assets of the pre-
decessor, including any and ali processes, machinery, dies, gauges and equipment of every kind and nature without imimitation, tosether with all leases, orders on hend, with all liabilities, which Barnard Aviation Equipment Co. Inc. assumed. The price and total consideration paid for the net assets
was the issuance to the predecessor, or its nominees, of 60,000 shares of was the issuance to the predecessor, or its nom
stock of Barnard Aviation Equipment Co. Inc.
The predecessor began business in 1936 with assets consisting of ma chinery, tools, dies and equipment and certain partially developed items all of which are estimated to have had, at that trime, a value of approximately
$\$ 5,000$. In 1937, it acquired from an affiliated company raw materiais machinery, dies, tools and equipment, all of which are estimated to have had a vaiue of approximately $\$ 10,000$. When the predecessor was organized about the middle of 1936 it leased and occupied a small development and experimental plant located in Long island city. in December, 1936 , it
found it necessary to go into actual quantity production on some of its
products and it then leased premises at 6 Dawson St. Newark, N. J. Since products and it then leased premises at 6 Dawson St., Newark, N. J. Since
then this plant has been considerably expanded as to space, equipment and Sales-The sales of the predecessor company were as follows: Year ended
Sept. $30,1938, \$ 264,520$; seven months ended April $30,1939, \$ 130880$ The predecessor company had on hand, as of May i, 1939, \$3 ,8ackion Lndrruriting A), in excess of $\$ 105,000$. ment, which provided that Steelman \& Birkins shall be its sole and exclusive selling agent and principal underwriter, for a period of 90 days, for the
purpose of offering to the public the 50,000 shares of the company's capital purpos.
The agreement provided that the underwriter should endeavor to sell
and pay for, or cause to be sold and paid for, not less than 10,000 shares and pay for, or cause to be sold and paid for, not less than 10,000 shares during the not not less than 15,000 additional shares within the period of the next succeeding 30 days not less than 25,000 additional shares within the period of the next succeeding 30 days.
Purpose-Company's program calls for:
quarters to an entire building that will give it additional space, \&cc; (2) developing additional products: (3) financing and carrying its own contracts with bank loans at regular interest rates instea Management-S. Bertrand Barnard (Pres.), S. D. Hoffman (Sece. Treas.), John J. Mascher (Asst. Chief Engineer \& V. P.), Robert A. Van Brunt
(Plant Superintendent in Charge of Production).-V. 149, p. 2503, 870 .

## Barnsdall Oil Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\mathbf{x} \text { Net profit.-.-.-.-- } & \$ 04,427 & \$ 912,900 & \$ 1,262,466 & \$ 2,602,329 \\ \mathbf{y} \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 0.09 & \$ 0.40 & \$ 0.56 & \$ 1.15\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After interest, Federal income taxes, depreciation, intangible develop ${ }^{-}$

Special Dividen
Directors have declared a special dividend of 75 cents per share on the
Directors have declared a special dividend of 75 cents per share on the ares with special dividend of 50 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1938 and one of $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 15, 1937 . Company paid a regular quarterly divid
to extra dividend of 25 cents per share on
11 preceding quarters.-V. 149 , p. 2503 .

\section*{Belding Heminway Co.-Earnings-} $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross operating profit_- } & \$ 1.253,362 & \$ 1,007,378 & \$ 1,299,499 & \$ 1,179,881 \\ \text { Expenses } & 849,342 & 741,711 & 852,064 & 770,469\end{array}$ | Operating profit_-..-- | $\$ 404,020$ | $\$ 265,667$ | $\$ 447,434$ | $\$ 409,412$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other income. |  | 20,383 |  |  | | Total income........- | $\$ 421,063$ | $\$ 286,050$ | $\$ 493,093$ | $\$ 467,790$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Depreciation | 55,806 | 44,019 | 42,084 | 40,187 |
| Other deductions.......- | 35,558 | 14,700 | 14,005 | $\mathbf{x 1 9 , 7 7 7}$ |

y Profit_-.......... $\$ 329,698 ~ \$ 227,331 ~ \$ 437,005 ~ \$ 407,826$
x Includes idle Dlant expenses. y Before Federal taxes.
Note-Dividends paid on common stock for nine months of 1939 amounted to $\$ 230,354 ; 1938, \$ 114,638$.

Comparative Balance Sheet

Total_-.........\$4,477,494 \$4.497,158 Total_-.....-.. \$4.477,494 \$4,497,158 a Includes time deposits of $\$ 150,000$. b After reserve for doubtful ac-
counts and notes Sept. 30,$1939 ; \$ 43,398$. Dec. 31,$1938 ; \$ 41,863$ Re
Rerve
 450,556, Dec. 31, 1938, $\$ 1,511,207$ d Renresented by 523,232 no par
hares. e Sept. $30,1939,34,232$ shares. Dec. 31, 1938, 18,932 shares.
-V. 149, p. 2679.

Belmont Radio Corp.-Earnings-
 x After all charges.-V. 147, p. 3905.
Bendix Aviation Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings
Period End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-9 Mos.-1938
$\begin{array}{lllll}\mathbf{x} \text { Net profit. .-. } & \text { Net. } & \$ 918,873 & \$ 89,794 & \$ 3,087,083 \text { loss } \$ 406.205 \\ \mathbf{y} \text { Earnings per share--- } & \$ 0.44 & \$ 0.04 & \$ 1.47 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$
$\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c., $\mathbf{y}$ On capital stock.
Net profit for 12 months ended Sept. 30,1939 , was $\$ 3,649,336$, equal to $\$ 1.74$ a share, against net loss of $\$ 62,240$ for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 ,

Berkshire Street Rv.-Earnings-
Period End.Sept. 30- 1939-3 Mos.- 1938



> Borden Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings6 Months Ended June $30-$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net profit after deprec, int., Fed. inc. taxes, \&c-- } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 4,396,704 & \text { shs. of capital stock-- }\end{array}$

Borne Scrym
Borne Scrymser Co.-To Pay $\$ 2.50$ Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 29 . This compares with
$\$ 1$ paid on June 15 last; 50 cents paid on April 15, 1938, and 75 cents paid

Birmingham Gas Co.-Earnings-
 Net operating income
Non-operating income $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 68.5,701 & \$ 674,089 \\ 15,133 & 13,082\end{array}$
 Interest on other debt, and replacem'ts Amort. of debt discount and expensea Int. on indebt. of Am. Gas \& Power Net income
Dividends $\$ 3.50$ preferred stock---$\begin{array}{llll} & 215,308 & \$ 186,985 & \$ 58,210 \\ \text { Pr acct. or prior year accruals. } & 58,703 & 22,489 & 20100\end{array}$ (he Forma income Statement for the Months Ended Sept. Gross operating revenue
Net operating income
Gross income
Provision for property retirements Interest deductions

${ }^{8611.004} 6$
W

Net income before provision for income taxes
Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1939 and equipment, $\$ 10,243,953$ : investments, Assets-Property, plant, and equipment, $\$ 10,243,953$ investments,
$\$ 6,920$; cash, $\$ 39,180 ;$ special deposit, $\$ 4,255$; notes receivable, $\$ 1,830 ;$ accounts receivable (net), $\$ 311,821$; merchandise, materials and supplies,
$\$ 112,505{ }^{\text {ind }}$ insurance deposits, $\$ 4,247$; deferred charges, $\$ 166,664$; total, Liabilities-Iong-term debt, $\$ 6,026,500 ;$ consumers' meter deposits, interest on long-term debt, $\$ 121,875$; accrued interest, on other debt, $\$ 15,-$ 88.404; other current and accrued liabilities, $\$ 9.744 \cdot$ deferred credits,
 $\$ 7,536 ;$ common stock (par $\$ 2$ ) $\$ 453,895$; capital surplus. $\$ 67,828 ;$ paid-in
surplus, $\$ 267,443$; earned surplus, $\$ 114,943$; total; $\$ 10,891,376$. V. 149 . p. 2680 .

Boston \& Maine RR.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 7 issued a certificate per-
mitting the company to abandon a portion of the Central Massachusetts branch extending from Oakdale westerly to Wheelwright, approximately 25 miles, and to abandon operation over the line of the Boston \& Albany Road, approximately six miles, all in Worcester County, Mass.-V. 149,
Boston Revere Beach \& Lynn RR.-Department of Public Utilities Asked to A pprove Complete Abandonment of Service-
Complete abandonment of service on the road by Dec. 2, or such later dany, L. C. Goodhue, its counsel, told the Massachusetts $P$. U. Commission Nov. 9. The Commission has before it a petition of the road which seeks approval of complete abandonment of service. Gauge: (1) Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry. bus operations; (2) the Boston Elevated purchase of the Chelsea Division of the Eastern Massachusetts
Street Ry., and (3) the construction of the Sumner Tunnel. The Commission was told that $80 \%$ of the first mortgage and $74 \%$ of the The Commission was tore in favor of the proposed plan of reorganization,
second mortgage bonds are
which, counsel said, was really a plan of liquidation. There are outstanding $\$ 1,000,000$ of each boodhue said that not enough money can be earned by the railroad to break even. disregarding depreciation and interest charges. In 1919 the road carried $20,000,000$ passengers, whe year only betw and $6,000,000$ will proper depreciation charges, the Commission was told, one or two bad snow storms or a $w$
of operations.-V. 149, p. 2963 .

Boston Terminal Co.-Bond Group Formed-
Organization of a committee representing a group of Massachusetts sav-
ings banks to protect their holdings of bonds of the company against which ings banks to protect their holdings of bonds of the company, against which an involuntary Nov. 13 .
The organization of the committee follows a recent meeting of repre-
sentatives of many Massachusetts savings banks, at which the following sentatives of many
committee was elected to represent the savings banks: Charles A. Collins President of Lynn Institute fror Savings; Judge Harry C. Fabyan, President
of Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank; J. Amory Jefferies, President of Massachusetts Savings Bank, Boston; Elmer A. MacGowan, Vice-President and Treasurer, New Bedford Institution for Savings; and James Young and Mr. Colins Secretary of the committee. Jones, Hall \& Bickford, and Damon E. Hall, of the firm of Hurlburt, Jones, Hall \& Bickford, and
Rutherford E. Smith have been retained as counsel for the committee.

Boston Wharf Co.-Larger Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Nov. 22 . This compares with 25 regular semi-annual dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were distributed.-V. 148

Boston Woven Hose \& Rubber Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Div Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Dividends of $\$ 1$ was paid on Aug. 25 , last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Aug. 20 ,
1937 , when $\$ 2$ per share was distributed.-V. 149, p. 2504 .

## Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings-

 $x$ After ordinary taxes, rental and interest, but before amortization and income taxes.-V. 149, p. 2680

Briggs. Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

 x After depreciati

- V. 149 , p. 1755 .

British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\quad \text { Net earnings } \\ - \text { V. } & 149, \text { p. } 2226 \text {.---- } & \$ 515,505 & \$ 501,991 & \$ 1,509,072 & \$ 1,481,495\end{array}$

## Brockton Edison Co.-To Issue Notes-

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 10 that
company had filed a declaration (File 43-267) under the Holding Company Act regarding the issuance of a $\$ 340,000$ one-year non-interest bearing
unsecured promissory note dated Dec. 30,1939 . The note is to be issued to Montaup Electric Co. in satisfaction of open account indebtedness in an equal amount, which, it is estimated, the company will owe to Montaup Electric Co. on Dec. 30, 1939 .
Montaup Electric Co. also fil
quisition of the note. ${ }^{\text {. also filed an application for approval of the ac- }}$

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Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.-Deposits Under Plan-
Merhard M. Dahl, Chairman of the board of directors, and William s . Menden, President of the corporation and Brooklyn \& Queens Transit $B$ C. . Th. and B. \& Q. T. pysterrs a statement that at the close of business on Nov. 10 , a total of $\$ 87,441,000$ of $\mathrm{B} . \mathrm{M}$. T. and B. \& Q . T. System The amount of bonds deposited is $56.5 \%$ of the total of $\$ 154,671,000$ outstanding in the hands of the public, the statement shows. In addition outstanding in the hands of the public, and 72,432 shares of B. \& $Q$. T, pre ferred stock, or $48.6 \%$ of the 149,217 shares outstanding in the hands of the public, have been. Menden in their statement quote from a letter sees
 F. H. LaGuardia stating that the City of New York will not make any securities provided in the B. M. T..-B. \& Q. T. unification plan.
"These allocations and prices are final as far as I am concerned," the Mayor stated, "and I am sure my colleagues on the Board of Estimate will
agree with me. The City will not make any change in them.. The statement also calls attention to the fact that the time f
of securities under the plan expiries at the close of business on Nov. 30 . 1939 Each security hollder is confronted with only two alternatives, namery, ether the success or the plan as written with reference to the price offere
for each security, or its scomplete failure," the statement adds. "There is no other choice."-V. 149, p. 2680 .

Brown Rubber Co.-Earnings-
Net Months Ended Sepl. $30-$
Net profit after all

$\begin{array}{lc}1939 \\ \$ 7,477 & 1938 \\ \text { loss } \$ 54,33\end{array}$

## Bucyrus-Erie Co.-Interim Dividend-

Directors have declared an interim dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. common stock, paya
dividend was paid on Dec. 16,1937 and also amounted to 50 cents per share
-V. 149, p. 871 .
Bunte Brothers-To Pay $\$ 1$ DividendDirectors have dectared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock,
payable Dec. 1 to hoolders of record Nov. 24. Like amount was paid on
March 1, last and on Feb. March 1, last and on Feb. 21. 1938. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on
Feb. 15, 1937: one of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 1, 1936. and a dividend of 50 Feb. 15, 1937. one of 81 was paid on Dec. 1, 1936. and a dividend of 50
cents was paid on April 11 1936, this last being the first dividend paid cents was paid on April 1,1936 , this last being the first dividend
since Feb. 1.1932 , and $\$ 1$ per share was distributed.-V. 148, p. 724

Burco, Inc.-Court Agrees to $\$ 285,000$ as Paine, Webber Settlement-
Supreme Court Justice Isidor Wasser vogel approved Nov, 13 a settlement provides for the payment of $\$ 285,000$ by the banking house to Burco in return for the discontinuance of an accounting action brought by Burco banking house. These were overruled by Justice Wasservogel, who said they had no status since these co-defendants had asserted no counter-claims. The accounting action grow out of a transaction whereby voting controi
of Burco was transfrred from one group to another with the aid of Paine.
Webber \& Co.-V. 149, p. 3109.
(F.) Burkhart Mfg. Co--50-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 11. This compares stock, parst, payabie Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 11 . This compares
with 70 cents paid on Oct. 1 , last; 50 cents paid on July 1 , last: 30 cents paid on April 1 last, and 50 cents paid ont Nov. 25 , 1938 , this latter being the first dividend paid since Jan. 1, 1938 when 50 cents per share was
distributed. See V. 145, p. 411 for detailed record of previous dividend

California Art Tile Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account payabe Dec. 1 to holders or record Nov. 10 . A A dividend, of 40 cents was
paid on June 1 last; dividends of 25 cents were paid in each of the five pre paid on Juae. 1 last; dividends of 25 cents were paid in each of the five wre ceding quarters; a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Sept. 1,1937 ; one of 50
cents was paid on June 1,1937 , and one of 25 cents was paid on March 1 , 1937 .-V. 148, p. 3527

Callahan Zinc-Lead Co.-Earnings-

Canada Cement Co., Ltd.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on account op accumulations on the $61 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 20
to holders of record Nov. 30 . Like amount was paid on Sept. 20 and on to holders of record Nov. 30. .

Canada \& Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd.-Extra DividendDirectors have deciared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15 . Regular common stock, payabie Dec. 1 to holders or record Nov. 15 . Regular
quarterly dividend of $373 / 2$ cents per share previously declared will also be
paid on Dec. 1.-V. 147 p. 2524 . paid on Dec. 1.-V. 147, p. 2524.

Ceriod End Sept 30-rn Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-
 Net earnings.
$-\mathrm{V} .149, \mathrm{p} .2505 .-\cdots--$
$\$ 224,103$
$\$ 230,370$
$\$ 2,001,019$
$\$ 2,049,195$ Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc.-Earnings3 Months Ended Sept. 30-

| Total operating revenues-- |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Profita |  |
|  | 1938 | Registers with SEC-

See list given on first page of this department.-V. 148, p. 3055
Canadian International Investment Trust, Ltd.Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable accumulations on the $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable
Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov, 15 . ${ }^{\text {Similar }}$ payments were made in . 149, p. 1018
Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings of the System for the Week Ended Nov. } 7
$$

Gross revenues $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 4,716,026 & 193,011,965\end{array}$

Increase
$\$ 704,061$

## Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

Earnings for the Week Ended Nov. 7

Increase
$\$ 340,000$
Carson Hill Gold Mining Corp.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended Sept. 30-
3 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Tons milled
Revenue from sale of builion
Revenue from other sources.
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 29,098 \\ 7,395 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total revenue
$\$ 236,493$
188,043
$\begin{gathered}\text { Operating profit before deducting depreciation, } \\ \text { depletion, } \& c \text { cen }\end{gathered} \quad \$ 48,450$

| $\$ 213,788$ |
| :---: |
| 170,109 |

depletion, \&c sefore deducting depreciation, \$48,450 \$43,679 Note-The above operating costs include all expenditures for develop-
ment, repairs, and renewals.- $\mathbf{V} .149, \mathrm{p}$. 1018 .

Cawthra Apartments, Ltd.-To Sell Bonds-
Bondholders have been notified by the company that a meeting will be held Nov. 23 at the offices of Toronto Generamp Trusts that a meeting wis3 Ba will be
Toronto, to consider proposals for the sale of the $6 \% 15$-y ear first mortgage The bondholders will be asked to athorize the trustee Toronto Gear Trusts Corp., to sell the issue of $\$ 212,500$ for $\$ 159,375$ in cash and dis tribute the payment to bondholders. This amount would equal 75 cents would thereby principanamoun The mortgage deed of trust The company has decided that because of the uncertain outlook, engenPresident, ways in is a letter to bondholders.
Pixed charges, J. M. Walton, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada has made an offer of a first mortsa loan on the property of $\$ 170,000$, bearing interest at $5 \%$ and providing for
annual reductions in principal. If the company 's offrer is accepted by bondholders they will receive the disbursement of 75 cents on the dollar for their bonds and retain their preferred and common stock. Mr . Walton points out that if the proposal is accepted the company will The position of the $\$ 170,000$, compared with the $6 \%$ on $\$ 212,500$ now paid. ton reasons. Annual fixed charges would be reduced to about $\$ 3,500$ from 12,750 in the first year.-V. 145, p. 1735.
Central Azgentine Ry.-Eainings-

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Income Account } \\
1939
\end{gathered} \text { Years } \begin{aligned}
& \text { Ended Jone June } \\
& 190 \\
& 193
\end{aligned}
$$

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross receipts.-.- | 9,421,113 $7,174,398$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,3 i 5,262 \\ & 7,401,431 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,217,048 \\ 8,460,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,777,638 \\ & 7,370,191 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net receipts----- Exchange difference | $\begin{array}{r} 2,246,715 \\ \hline 962,984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,913,831 \\ & 915,040 \end{aligned}$ | $3,756,892$ $1,320,123$ | 2,407,447 |
| Balance Income from invest'ts | $\begin{gathered} 1,283,731 \\ 32,757 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{34,298}^{998,791}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,436,769 \\ 32,078 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,386,368 \\ 34,816 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,316.487 | 1,033,012 | 2.4689 | 1,421,184 |
| Interest on notes | 1,109,213 | +109,213 | 1049,637 | +119,142 |
| Other interest, \&c | 115,610 | 90,787 | ${ }_{113,756}$ | 150,900 |
| Net income $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ pref. divide $6 \%$ cum. pref. div | 35,928 | loss222,722 | 1,196,241 436,308 600,000 | $\begin{array}{r}113,862 \\ 339,350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| plus | 35,928 | , |  |  |

V. 145, p. $3341 .-\cdots \quad$ def222, 722
Central Maine Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Oct. 31- | 1939-M | -1938 | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$667.685 | \$584,963 | \$7,197,672 | \$6,7 |
| Operating expenses----- | ${ }^{251,339}$ |  |  | 2,359 |
| State \& municipal taxes. | 62,018 4,161 | $\begin{array}{r}57,142 \\ 4.258 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}734,430 \\ 488 \\ \hline 1.68\end{array}$ |  |
| Fed. (incl. inc.) taxes. | 40,647 | 31,423 | 441,540 4 | 360,724 |
| Net operating income. <br> Non-oper, income (net) | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 309,520 \\ 3,841 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{\$ 288.164 \\ 3,543}}{ }$ | $\$ 3,377,775$ 44,313 | \$3,241,165 <br> 44,954 |
| Gross incon | \$3 | \$291.707 | \$3,4 | ,28 |
| Rond interest- | 109,292 1,994 |  | ${ }^{1,315,362}$ Cr44,324 | 9,396 |
| Other deductions. | 14,888 | 20,260 | 173,035 | 234,533 |
|  | \$187,187 | \$161,309 | \$1,978,015 | \$1,724,369 |
| div. requirements. 149 , p. 2682. | 108,099 | 108.099 | 1,297,182 | 1,297,182 |

Central Ohio Steel Products Co.-Earnings-
 y Earnings per share on 132,000 shares and undistributed profits taxes stock.-V. 149 , p. 1171. Central Power Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos.-1938, 1939-12 Mos.- 1938

 \begin{tabular}{cccccc}
$\begin{array}{c}\text { Net oper. income } \\
\text { Other income }\end{array}$ \& $\$ 100.537$ \& $\$ 92,919$ \& $\$ 433,537$ \& $\$ 404,941$ <br>
\hline

 

$\begin{array}{c}\text { Gross income } \\
\text { Int. and other deduct'ns }\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{c}\$ 100.551 \\
61,233\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{l}\$ 92,922 \\
64,221\end{array}$ \& \(\begin{array}{l}\$ 433,798 <br>

247,271\end{array}\) \& | $\$ 105,118$ |
| :--- |
| 257,685 | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}



Central RR. Co. of N. J.-Committee-
A committee of four has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission
 The road recently filied under Section 7 To the Bankruptcy Act. Members Bosque, New York; N. S. Hall, Philadelphia, and Harland J. Maynard Jr.
-V . $149, \mathrm{p}$. 2965.
Central States Power \& Light Corp.-Gets $\$ 1,892,900$ Bonds on 72 Call-
Charles True Adams, trustee of Utilities Power \& Light Corp. has anf its bonds as a result of its recent call for tenders at 72 . Including the bonds which the company recei ved as part of the sale price of itcs Canadian
property approximately $\$ 3,200,000$ of the bonds have been obtained property approximately $\$ 3,200,000$ of the bonds have been obtained.
As there was some delay in making the tender for the bonds in lands where a substantial portion is held, the trustee asked authority from the Securities and Exchange Commission to extend the offer which expired
Nov. 8 . Between $\$ 200.000$ and $\$ 300,000$ is probably still avalable purchase of the bonds. On the extended offer the trustee asked the right to pay for the bonds as they are submitted and to disregard the preference in accepting tenders from small holders which was included as part of the original offer. The price in the extended offer is 72 , the same as in the orig-
inal.-V. 149, p. 2507 .

## Central Vermont Public Service Corp.-Earnings-

## Priad End. Oct. 31- Operating revenues Operating expenses <br> Operating expenses-----

Social security taxes...-
Net operating income-
Non-oper. income (net)-
Gross income_-------
Bond interest
Other interest (net)
Other deductions

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings[Excluding German Subsidiaries]


Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-To Institute Truck Service-
Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized this railway to operate as a common carrier by motor venicle between points on its rail ines in four States, to supplement existing rail service ${ }^{\text {primarily }}$ f
handing of less than carioad freight.- $-\mathbf{V} .149, \mathbf{p} .2966$.

Chile Copper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Total income-
1 notes
---.-..........
$-\$ 11,910,8 6 9 \longdiv { \$ 1 4 , 4 1 0 , 7 2 2 } \xlongequal { \$ 2 4 , 4 3 7 , 8 7 4 }$

Consolidated net income without Earnings per share on 4,415,503 shares
capital stock
d $\begin{array}{lllll} & \text { No provision has been made } & \$ 1.44 & \$ 2.11 & \$ 3.94\end{array}$ Note- No provision has been made in the above preliminary consolidated
income account for surtax, if any, on undistributed profits.-V. 149 , p.1173.

## Cincinnati Ball Crank Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Cincinnati Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-
 $\xrightarrow[\text { Cincinnati Street Ry.-Earnings- }]{-\mathrm{Ba} \text { - }}$

 xAfter depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, \&c. y On 475,239
shares of capital stock.--V. 149, p. 2507 .

Cities Service Co.-Earnings-
[Including Subsidlary and Trusteed Companies] 9 Months Ended Sept. 30-



 Subsidiary and trusteed company deductions:
Interest charges and amortization of discount. Preferred divididends paid and a accrued --......

Earnings applicable to minority interests | $11,850,252$ | $12,711,536$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $4,392,689$ | $4,527,808$ |
| 412,74 |  |

 Cities service Co.-Int. charges \& amort. of disc t. 7,974.030
$7,072,924$ $\begin{array}{r}11,376,341 \\ 7,283,018 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Net income .....................................- $901,1 0 5 \longdiv { 3 , 8 9 3 , 3 2 4 }$ Notes-(1) Above figures include profit and loss adjustments applicable
to respective periods.
(2) Kansas City Gas Co. and Wyandotte County Gas Co. by a transfer of shares owned or such companies (incleclidig the voting power thereonser or of
purposes) to trustees under certain indentures.-V. 149, p. 1619. purposes) to trustees under certain indentures.-V. 149, p. 1619.
Cities Service Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Gross onths Ended Sept. $30-$
Operating revenue



 Earnings applicable to minority interests

| $\$ 6,581,451$ |
| :---: |
| $2,46,006$ |

 Net income. figures inc
a Interest charges and amortization of discount.
Not-A Above figures include profit and loss adjustments applicable to
respective periods.-V. 149, p. 1321.
Caleardar Years
Derating revenue Operating revenues_.....
Operation
Gen, exps chgd Gron. exps. chgd. to const
Prov. for uncollect. acts Maintenance -.......--

Not earnings.
Gross corp. inco..e.-.
Intiton funded debt Miscellaneous interest-: expense debt disct. \&
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax

Net income Preferred dividends
-V. 149, p. 2966.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.-Extra Dividend-BonusDirectors on Nov. 9 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on
the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of
 dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share was paid on Nov. 15 , last. Directors also voted a bonus of one week's pay to be paid Dec. 15 to all
employees who have served for one year or more, excepting those already emping compensated under the executive and sales department bonus plans.

To Redeem Preferred Stock-
Directors have authorized the redemption on Feb. 1, 1940, of 30,000 shares
of $6 \%$ preferred stock at the call price of $\$ 102.50$ per share plus accrued of $6 \%$ preferred stock at the call price of $\$ 102.50$ per share, plus accrued
dividends from Jan. 1 , 1940 . Redemption will be by lot from a list of stockholders of record Nov. 21 . The same terms and conditions which applied to the redemption of 50.000 shares of the preferred stock on Aus. 1 , 1.393,
will apply and funds will be available for the redemption of the stock on will apply and funds will be available for the redemption of the stock on
Jan. 2,1940 . Calling the stock will reduce the outstanding preferred stock an. 2, 1940. Calling the stok will reduce the outstanding preferred stock
of the company to $\$ 15,000,000$. The savings in preferred dividends will
amount to 180 ono per year or amount to 1800,000 per year or approximately nine cents per share on the
common stock.- $V$. 49 , p io20.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns 12 Monlhs Ended Sept. 30- $\qquad$




Net income
$-87,528,684 \$ \overline{\$ 6,511,064} \xlongequal[\$ 7,441,982]{ }$ Note-The provision for Federal income taxes for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 , 1938 and 1937 , include $\$ 3,345$ and $\$ 301$, respectively, of proVisions for Federal surtax on undistributed income which were made in
December, 1937 and 1936 , for the respective calendar years.-V. $149, \mathrm{p}$. 2683.

Coca-Cola Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
3 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Gross arrning
Expenses

 | 112 |
| :---: |
| 621 |
| $\$ 15,311,007$ |
| $5,190,10$ |






 share, for the 9 months ended Sept. 30,1938 .-V. 149, p. 3111 .

Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Plans Change of Name to Ft. Worth \& Denver Ry.-
A change in the name of the company to the Fort Worth \& Denver Ry.
has been recommended by the management. The change will in no way affect the amount or position of bond issues or classes of stock; or change any of the rights or liabilities of the company change of name, Ralph Budd, President their cooperation in the proposed to designate by an apt descriptive the single operating company which An application is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commas sion for authority to unify operations of properties of the company in those States, now operated separately by the C. \& S., Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry, ", and the wichita Valley R
supervisory officers, accounting. and sastef wort duplication particularly in stantial savings," Mr. Budd said.-v. 149, p. 2967 .
Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.) -EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30- $1939-3$ Mos-1 $1938 \quad 1939-12$ Mos.- 1938


 $\begin{gathered}\text { Gross corporate inc } \\ \text { Int. of subs. to public \& }\end{gathered} \overline{\$ 3,648,938} \xlongequal[\$ 3,330,854]{\$ 24,273,661}<$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { other fixed charges } \\ \text { Pref divs of subs and }\end{array} & 908,602 & 904,047 & 3,719,076 & 3,653,680\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Pref. divs. of subs. and } \\ \text { minority interests.... }\end{array}$ | 611,372 | 607,246 | $2,454,010$ | $2,460,916$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Bal. applic. to Colum-
bia Gas \& El. Corp.
bia Gas \& El. Corp-
Net rev, of C. G. E
\$2,128,964 \$1,819,561 \$18,100,575 \$15,954,185
Combined earns applic
to fixed charges of
 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Int charges., \&c., of C. } & 1,360,446 & 1,304,562 & 5,412,209 & 5,162,356 \\ & & & & & \end{array}$
 a Balance $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cr}\$ 6,319,506 \\ \$ 0.52 & \$ 4,362,901 \\ \$ 0.36\end{array}$ a On common shares outstanding at end of respective periods: $b$ It it the contested, to include as gross revenues only such portion of the total amount Note- The consolidated income statement does not include American Fuel \& Power Co. or its subsidiaries. The corporate charter of American Fuel \& Power Co. has been repealed and its former assets are held by a trust been appointed for its principal subsidiaries, Inland Gas Corp. and
aister in bankrupty have Kentucky Fuel Gas Corp.
Plan Protested by Ohio-State Requests SEC to Deny Integration Proposal Filed by Utility Company-
The State of Ohio, through its Attorney General. Thomas J. Herbert, change Commission a petition requesting that the plan of intigration of the corporation. awaiting decision by the SEC, be denied.
The petition. signed jointly by the Attorney Gen
the State Utilities Commission, is a supplemental brief in members of a demurrer to Columbia Gas's application for approval of itse plan of integration under Section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. further corporate simplification of the system, but contemplated no changes of a physical nature involving geographic rearrangement of properties.
In seeking the system already has been brought to a high degree of corporate simplificastion and integration and is at present in substantial corporatiance with the
tionuirements of Sec ion it of the Act." Columbia Gas's
requen requirements of sec ion 11 of the Act."'Columbia Gas's most extensive operations are
tiguous States.

Asserting that on the basis of itson of proposigal Columbia Gas "is in the posiof a petition or application while stating that he cannot or will not merits time present his entire case to the court for its consideration." the Ohio
brief declares that such procedure would not be permitted by the brief declares that such procedure would not be permitted by the court
and "should not be allowed by the Commission.i.

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While the Columbia Gas plan of integration covered a major part of the system, certain affiliates in the eystem which are the subject of court action
under the anti-rust laws were not included in the plan because, it was stated, rinal disposition of the action brought by the Department of Justice was pending. Companies not included in the plan were the Columbia
its former subsidiaries.
Recalling that Columbia Gas has had under consideration a refunding
program for approximately $\$ 104,000.000$ of debentide debt, the brief declares that such program should not be dependent on approval of the system under section 11 of the Holding Company Act, but rather that the slan should have been filed with the SEC under Sections 6 and 7 of the Act.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Examples of Cities Cited } \\
& \text { said. it it cannot be accepte }
\end{aligned}
$$

"Furthermore," it is said, it cannot be accepted as a valid reason for the approval of a partial plan because it glosses over and ignores such situa-
tions as are found, for example, in Toledo and Portsmouth, ohio." In this connection the brief cites sthe position taken by the United Fuel Gas Co., tained a temporary injunction against the Ohio Uhere the company obthe grounds that the company was engaged in interstate commerce and later questioned the jurisdiction of the Federala Power Commission on the gounds
that it (United Fuel) was engaged in intrastate commerce. "Columbia's second reason for offering a partial plan is
litigation, some of which is brought a gainst partial plan is certain pending Arti-Trust Law, and the balance of which is brought against it and others y some or the excepted companies or minority investors' interests therein,"
the Ohio brief continues. "How can any of the parties who have intervened properly present for the consideration of the Commission the claims and interests of those whom they represent? And how can the CommisOne illust
pipe line not far from its gate. Another is the City of Cinc nnati, with similar gas near at hand and also with an excepted producing company in Kentucky across the river. The Commission can rest assured that the cities are concerned on any question of the supply of gas or the price to be paid for it."-). 149, p. 2228.



 | Profit on sale of securs-: | Cr40, 847 | $C_{r 3}, 726$ | $C_{r} 263,408$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Dividends income


$\times \$ 1,944,459$
$\mathbf{\times \$ 3 , 6 8 6 , 0 6 7} 2,549,552$ $\times \overline{\times 2,654,104}$ Surplus.
arnings per share par)--
$\times$ Before provision for Foderat
\$2,654,104 Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30


 Mknt. seces. at cost- y 1 Oher assets- - .--
Deterred charges.

Total $\quad$| 528,942 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 168,051 |
| Earned surplus_- 7.088,034 6,292,918 | $\times$ Represented by 537,406 no y Market value $\$ 1,047,460$ no par shares, excluding 1,01 shares in treasury. prior years, in dispute, amounting to $\$ 300,000$.

## Final Dividend-

Directors have declared a final dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 11 to holders of record Nov. $24 .-$ Previously regun
quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were distributed.- 149, p. 1173 .

Columbus \& Southern Ohio Electric Co. (\& Subs.)12 Months Ended Sept. $30-$ Columbus Ry. Power \& Light Co.] Gross onths Ended. Sept. 30 General operating revenue-.-
Maintenance
Maintenance -a-Ma-
Provision for depreciation
State local
ederal income taxes........
Non-operating income inerations.....................
Net earnings
Interest on funded debt,
Interesto onarged to construction-... Amortization of pref. stk. disct. \& exp.

Net income - - 149 .
74.--

Commoil, Ltd.-To Pay 1112-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $11 / 2$ cents per share on the capital
tock, no par value, payable Nov. 29 to holders of record Nov. 18 . This compares with $21 / 2$ cents paid on Aug. 31, last; one cent paid on May 29 , last: $31 / 2$ cents paid on Auv. 25, 1938.
on May $25,1938 .-V .149$, p. 1174.

Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly Output-
The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (intercompany saless deducted) for the weokmonded Nov. 11.1939 was $162,556.000$
kilowatthours, compared with $138,256.000$ kilowatthours in the correspondKilowatthours, compared with $138,256,000$
ing period last year, an increase of $17.6 \%$.
The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the correspondimg periods last year:
Week Ended


$\%$
Increase
17.6
21.4
20.1
17.3
Community Water Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30 -
perating expenses, maintenance and taxes.........................
Operating expentes, maintenance and taxes....-.--
Reserved for retirements--------------
Gross incomeization or discount. de., of subs.-. Preferred dividends of subs -.-Minorest, interest- anation or discount. \&c., of Com-
munity Water Service CO
Net income. $\qquad$ $\times$ Includes provision of $\$ 13,644$ in each year $\$ 140,948$ \$10,186 dividends not declared or earned by a subsidiary company. y Adjusted to exclude the accounts of the Woodricge Building Corp.ing which azs sold to
non-affilated nterests on April 1 A 1938 .-V 149, , 1174 .

Congress Cigar Co., Inc.-Earnings-


## (149, p. 1174

Consolidated Biscuit Co.-Earnings-
 $\times$ After depreciation, interest, and Federal income taxes, y On 323,000 hares capital stock.--v. 149, p. 1174 .
Consolidated Cigar Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Consolidated Coppermines Corp.-Listing-
The capital stock Con isted on the San Prancisco Stock Exchange. Co-Transfer Agent-
Corporation reports the appointment of the Registrar \& Transfer Co.
of Jersey City as a co-transfer agent of the common stock of the corporation,
of Jersey Citiy a a a co-transfer agent of the common stock of the corporation,
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Output-
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the weok announced production of the
$143,400,000$ kilowatt-hours, compared with $133,400,000$ kilowanting to
10 kithours 143,400,000 kilowatt-hours, compared with $133,400,000$ kilowatt-hours
Consolidated Railroads of Cuba (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 $x$ After taxes, interest, \&c.-V. 149, p. 1910.

## Consolidated Rendering Co.-Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common stock of no par value, payable Nov, 20 to holders of record Nov. 14. Previous distributions were as follows: 75 cents on Oct. 15 , last 30 cents on Aug 21 ;
$\$ 1.50$ on Jue $16 ; 75$ cents on May 15, last 50 cents on March 30 , asst
$\$ 1$ on


## Consolidated Steel Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

 $\mathbf{x}$ After charges and normal Federal income taxes, but before provision for For the quarter ended Sept. 30 , 1939 net profit was $\$ 45,313$ or 32 cents a preferred share, comparing with net profit of $\$ 8,881$ or six cents a preferred share in September quarter of 1938 , and net loss of $\$ 79,412$ in quarter
lidated Textile
Period-

Gross sales less returns, discounts and allowances
Cost of goods sold


Gross profit
 Factoring charges, incl. int. on ad vances.-.............


Deficit for the period.-.-.-.-.- $\$ 27,583 ;$ abatement of prior years' taxes
$\mathbf{x}$ Profit on sales of fixed assets, $\$ 242,101$ $x$ Profit on sales of fixed assets, $\$ 27,583$ : abatement of prior years taxes
and interest, \&c., $\$ 9,322$; total, $\$ 36,905$; Deduct-Special flood expenses in addition to items charged to cost of goods sold, $\$ 9,693$; balance (as above),
$\$ 27,212$. $\$ 27,212$.
$\xrightarrow[\text { Assets- }]{\text { Cash in ban }}$ Cash in bank \& on ${ }^{A}$ Accounts rece-....a Inventories.-..-:
b Spectal depositscash dep. with trus-
tee for 15 -year
conv. $5 \%$ inc
debentures inc.
dent.
Processing taxes re-
covered tr. ven-
dors, held sub-
dors, held sub-
ject to court
order
order-1...........
Oper. plants (at
fair values) furn. \& fixtures d Supplies \& ftores Copper rolls, at est. value -, trade-
Deferred charges.-

| Balance Sheet |  |  |  | Feb. 25 '39 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 '39 |  | Liabiluties- <br> e Factors' advance | Aug. 26 '39 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 48,036 \\ 10,848 \\ 572,533 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 71,387 \\ 8,800 \\ 454,826 \end{array}$ |  |  | \$229,303 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 134,428 \\ 57,957 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Bills \& accts. pay | 74,653 |  |  |
|  |  | Acerd. payroll \& |  |  |  |
|  |  | expenses --.-.-- | 35,451 | 40,597 22,356 |  |
|  |  | Taxes pay. \& accrd | 29,143 | 22,356 |  |
| 175,700 |  | expenses. | 9,924 | 10,495 |  |
|  | 175,700 | Int. accrd. on $15-$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | year conv. 5\% | 69,202 | 34,601 |  |
|  |  | f Reserve for--- |  |  |  |
|  |  | funds of pro- |  |  |  |
| 42,068 | 42,068 | cessing taxes. | 38,721 | 38,721 |  |
|  |  | 6\% ctf. of |  |  |  |
|  |  | debtedness |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{c} 038,908 \\ 72,629 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 974,785 \\ 89,753 \end{array}$ | Aug. 27, 1940 | 125,000 | 125,000 |  |
|  |  | $15-\mathrm{yr}$. conv. $5 \%$ income debs, due |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 73,023 | 73,173 | Aug. 27, 1953.. | 1,387,850 | 1,387,850 |  |
|  |  | Res.for contings.- | 25,000 | 25,000 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 15,988 \end{array}$ | 19,362 | Cap.stk. (par 10c.) | 28,015 | 28,015 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ganization of co. | 139,570 | $139,570$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total_......... $\$ 1,949,733$ \$1,909,854 Total_-. $\widehat { \$ 1 , 9 4 9 , 7 3 3 } \longdiv { \$ 1 , 9 0 9 , 8 5 4 }$ a At the lower of cost or market. $b$ Under the terms of the indenture of mortgage, the company may, prior to Aug. 27, 1941 (or later date on certain ments to the Lynchburg Cotton Mill; the remaining $\$ 25,700$ may, prior to c As estimated by J. E. Sirrine \& Co. as of acquisition by company, with Purniture and fixtures, $\$ 4,970$; total, $\$ 997,796$; less-reserve for depreciation, $\$ 58,888$; balance, $\$ 938,908$. d At cost less reserve for obsolete stock. cessor company, and payable from special deposit on receipt of court order.
g Secured by a first lien on all property except the Ella Cotton Mill. h For
He period of 52 weeks ending Aug. 26 , 1939, i For the period of 26 weeks the period of 52 weeks ending Aug. 26,1939 . i For the period of 26 weeks
ended Feb. 25, 1939.-V. 149, p. 574 .

Consolidan Period End. Sept. 30- 1939-3 Sales, royalties, \&
Profit after expens
Total inc
Dnterest.--1-- $\qquad$


Net loss_- 149 p. $147 \overline{7} 1$ -

Consumers Power Co.-Financing ApprovedA financing program involving issuance and sale of $\$ 32.125,250$ of first mort of the Commonwealth \& southern Corp. in the North, has been ap proved by the Michiran Public Utilities Commission, it was announced
Nov. 14 by Wendell L. Willie, President of Commonwealth 8 Southern. Nov. 14 by Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth \& Southern
Involving widespread new construction for Consumers Power, which operates entirily within Michiran, the financing is expected to be carried
out within the next month. Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., and Bonbright \& out within the next month. Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., and Bonbright \&
Co., Inc., will, it is understood, head the underwriting syndicate in offering of the securities scheduled for public distribution, for construction and expansion or Consumers Power. The balance, s18, 594,000, will be for refunding Consumers Power $33 \%$ bonds due on May 1 . 1905ds, originally sold in 1935 and redeemable on any interest date on 30 bonds, oripinaly sold in 193 and redeemable on any interest date on 30
days' notice at princlipal lius a premium or $1 /$ of $1 \%$ ror each triee consecu-
tive years of unexpired life. The $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ are redeemable presently at around tive y
104.
Breakdown of Financing
Actual breakdown of the financing, as approved by the Michigan Utilities Commission, is as follows:
 interest rate not to exceed $4 \% \% 00$ shares of new common stock at $\$ 28.25$
() Issuance and sale of 125,00 . a share. $\$ 18,594,000$ of new first mortgage refunding bonds at an interest rate not to exceed $31 / 2 \%$, proceeds of which are to be used exclusively to
refund a like amount of first mortgage $33 / \mathrm{s}$ due in 1965 . Consumers Power by this plan is raising new capital for construction
through the sale of first morteage bonds and common stock. All the new through the sale of first mortgage bonds and common stockern the new common stock will be bought by Commonweanth \& southern at a total
price of $\$ 3,531.250$. The last time the parent concern bought Consumers
Power common stock was in December 1936, when Pow or common stack was in December, 1936 , when 43,636 such sumares
were bought in order to finance partially were bought in order to finance partially the acquisition for $\$ 3,000,000$
of Citizens Light \& Power Co from the Citles Service Power \& Light Co.
Directors Approve Bond, Stock Issues-
The directors at a special meeting Nov. 16 authorized the issuance of
$\$ 28,594,000$ of additional first mortgage bonds and 125,000 shares of common sendel.
W. Willkie, Chairman; stated that proceeds from the sale of will be sold to the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. (parent) will be used for refunding and construction purposes.--V. 149, p. 2684.
Container Corp. of America-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 60,000$ first mortgage s. f. $6 \% 20$-year gold bonds, due June 15. 1946, has been called for redemption on Dec. 15 at $1013 / 4$ and accrued nterest. Payment will be made at the National City Bank of New York
and at the Continental National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago.-V. 149 , . 268.
Continental Distilling Co.-President Resigns-
Dr. Lewis Hart Marks on Noov. 14 announced his resignation as President.
of this company and nine affiliated companies, effective on Dec. 31,1939 . , p. 949 .
Continental Shares, Inc.-Appeals Dissolution DecreeSeeking to block immediate dissolution of the company, a notice of appeal has The common stockholders' committee holds that the company is solvent
and should be returned to the stockholders, rather than be liquidated, as provided for in a Common Please Court decreee issued in October. days, the resolution plan of a preferred stockholders' committee for reorganization headed by Frank A. scott.-V. 149, p. 2968.
Cook Paint \& Varnish Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in ad-
dition to the regular quarterly dividend of ilke amount on the common
stock, both payable Nov. 29 to holders of record Nov. 20 .-V. 149, p. 1619 .

## Crystal Tissue Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Earnings per share on } \\ 93,000 \text { shs. com. stock } & \$ 0.53 & \mathrm{Nil} & \$ 1.06 & \$ 0.63\end{array}$ x After provision of $\$ 5,000$ for surtax on undistributed profits. y After

Cuba Northern Rys.-Earninas| G Mos. End. Sept. 30- | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Grosin income. |  | 1937 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Expenses, interest, } \\ \text { preciation, \&c-. de- }\end{array} & 588,760 & 613,028 & 632,021 & 608,088\end{array}$



> Cuba RR. Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 3Mos. End. Sept. } 30- & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \mathbf{x} \text { Net loss. } & \$ 32,390 & \$ 37,585 & \$ 59,233 \\ \$ 1936 \\ \$ 193,115\end{array}$ After taxes, interest, depreciation, \&c.--V.149, $\$ 37,1911$
$\times$ Arter taxes, interest, depreciation, \&c
Cuneo Press, Inc.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 357,246 shares of common stock (par \$5) (all of which shares will be outstanding imwill replace the now outstanding 178.623 shares no par common stock). stock (par s 100 ) being the number of shares outstanding after deducting errain redemptions of an original issue of 25,000 shares of such preferred
stock, and 250,000 shares (no par) common stock of which 178,623 shares
are now outtstanding.
The cornotion is is authorized, subject to stockholders' approval,
to issue 500,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 5$, instead of the existing no par value common stock and theck (par \$5), instead of the existing no par value common stock, and the now outstanding 178,623 shares of
common stock are to be changed each share thereof into two shares of $\$ 5$
par value common stock.

Consolidated Income Account for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30
$\qquad$ Gross profit fro
Reparirs, shipping and delivery expense-
Selling,


Net profit from operations.
$\qquad$

## Total income.

 Net profit...................................-- $\quad \frac{248,000}{\$ 1,035,69}$

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Sept. 30, 1939

Receivabies (net).

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Plant } \& \text { equipmentent (net) } \\ \text { Plo--- } & 2,163,013 \\ 4,80,485\end{array}$
Deferred charges..........-- $\quad 20.824,903$

Total
V. 149, p. 2509 . Accrued liabilities Debs., less current sink folrequirement as above .Equip. purchase obligations_
Reserve for contingencies Reserve for contingencies....
$61 / 5 \%$ preferred stock
Common stock Paid in in storplus.
Earned
. Earned surplus - - -.......--
$\$ 1,002,396$ \$1,079,837 158,250 $\$ 813,307$

Cumberland County Power \& Light Co.-Earnings[Including Cumberland Securities Corp.]

| Period End. Oct. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating rev | \$424,927 | \$335,375 | \$4,768.973 |  |
| Operating expenses--.-- | 255,049 33 | ${ }^{2151,3610}$ | - 386,809 | - 71,062 |
| cial security | 3,955 |  | 46,607 |  |
| Fed. (incl. income) taxes | 27,710 | 25,429 | 316,562 | 306,092 |
| Net operating incomeNon oper. income (net)- | $\begin{array}{r} 8105,012 \\ 8,685 \end{array}$ | $\underset{6,665}{\$ 119.214}$ | $\$ 1,331,906$ 95,164 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,324,338 \\ 59,013 \end{array}$ |
| Gross in | \$113,6 | \$125,879 | 427,070 | \$1,38 |
| Bond inte | ${ }^{32,74}$ | 32,745 | 392,940 | 394,85 |
| Other interest (net) | (15,347 | 12,508 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 194,818 } \\ \hline 198\end{array}$ | $C r 20,864$ <br> 174,883 |
| Set income | 5,625 | \$80,469 | \$838,619 | \$834,481 |
| ef. div. requirem | 29,164 | 29,164 | 349,968 | 333 , |

Net income........-
Pref. div. requirements.
-V . 149 , p. 2509.
Curtiss-Wright Corp.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Class A Dividend
Directors on Nov. 10 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the class A
 paid on Dec. 15, 1937, and an initial dividend of 50 cents paid on Dec. 15

Cuhns
Cushman's Sons, Inc.-Accumulated Dividend-
The durectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumulpref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. Divi.
dends of $871 / 2$ cents per share were paid in each of the eleven preceding quarters.-V. $149, \mathrm{p}, 3113$.
Davega Stores Corp.-Earnings-

 Yot or for From. inc. and
Prov.
State franchise taxes_

Divs. paid on pref. stock
$\times \$ 8,121$
$\$ 49,007$ prix $\$ 141,955$
Bal. avail. for com. stk. defx $\$ 8,1 2 1 \longdiv { \text { def } \times \$ 4 9 , 0 0 7 } \times \$ 1 0 0,546$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Equals per share of com. Nil Nil } \\ \text { stock } & \text { Nil } & \text { No.45 } & \text { N0.97 }\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Without providing for Federal taxes on undistributed income, such taxes not bing determinable until the end of the fiscal year ${ }^{\text {y }}$ After
charging $\$ 27276$ for depreciation and amortization in $1939 ; \$ 28,934$ in
$1938 ; \$ 26,001$ in 1937 and $\$ 27,779$, in 1936.-V. 149 , p. 724 .

Dayton Power \& Light Co.-Earnin Period End.Sept. 30-
Gross revenues Gross reve
Operation
Maintenan Maintenance -........:-
Taxes------------


Net oper. revenue
8740,887
2,021

| Gross corp. income--: | $\mathbf{8 7 4 2 , 9 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 6 7 6 , 8 4 9}$ | $\$ 3,804,723$ | $\mathbf{8 3 , 3 8 0 , 1 2 7}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Int. $\&$ amort.charges_-- | 196,311 | 207,004 | 790,777 | 833,714 |



Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Asks RFC to Buy Equipment Issues-
The road has asked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase new freight cars. The equipment obligations, which would be purchased by the RFC at not less than par par, would bear whi/2\% interest and mature

Derby Oil \& Refining Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. 30-
$\times$ Net profit.
$\times$ Net profit
Nil Nil $\$ 1.4$ $x$ After depreciation, depletion, non-productive d
taxes. y On 263,142 no-par shares common stock.

Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared two dividends of \$1 per share each on account of accumulations on the $\$ 4$ cumulative convertibere preferred stock, no par value, one payable Dec. 15 and the other on March 15, 1940 to holders of
record Dec. 1 and March 1, respectively. Last previous payment was $\$ 1$ record Dec. 1 and March 1 , respectively, Last prev.
per share made on Sept. 30,1938 .-V. $149, ~ p .1758$.

Detroit Edison Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
12 Monihs Ended Oct. 31-




 Netincome - $\quad$ \$9,986,091 $\$ 6,970,852$ x Including all operating and maintenance charges, current appropriations to depreciation or retirement reserve and accruals for all taxes. Note- Figures in the foregoing statement reflecting net income for period prior to Dec. 31, 1937, do not take into account any Federal sertax on un-
distributed net income as our tax returns indicated that no such tax was payable. For subsequent periods the company estimates that it wax was payabe. For subsequent periods the company estimates that it will be
required to pay Federal income tax at the mfimum rate of $16 \frac{1}{2} \%$.- V . 149 ,
Detroit Paper Products Corp.-Underwriters Start Court Action Under Securities Act-
The first suits brought in State Supreme Court by underwriters under provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act relating to registration
statements have been filed by $\mathbf{M}$. J. Hall \& Co., Inc., and Russell Maguire \& Co., security underwriters. The suits charge Alvin H. Johnson, enti-
neer, and Johnson \& Wierk, Inc., engineering firm, with alleged misleading neer, and Johnson \& wierk, Inc., engineering firm, with alieged misleading Paper Products Co
Each plaintiff seeks $\$ 200,000$ damages alleged to have been Iost as the
rat result of "false and misleading statements" submitted to the SEO as to the capacity and the condition of the Western Board Mill plant at Kala-
mazoo, Mich. The plaintiffs state that solely on the reports of the defend ant engineers, eache paid over to the Detroit company $\$ 312,50$ for 12,500
shares of $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock. 1 In the Magire suit, Samuel M. Goliman is also named defendant.
Justice Schmuck adjourned until Nov. 22 hearing of motion on behalf of the defendants to strike several causes of action as being insufficient on which to base suits.
Devoe \& Raynolds Co.-New Vice-PresidentW. F. Mathews has been appointed Vice-President in charge of the trade sales division of this company, according to announcement by E. . . Philips,
President. Mr. Mathews has also been elected a director of the company,
-V. 149, p. 411 .

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Dictaphone Corp.-Dividend Again Increased-
Directors have declared a dividend of sil per share on the common
ock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 17 . 1 Divs of stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 17. Divs. of
75 cents were paid on Sept. 1 and on June 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 149, p. 258 .
District Bond Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939
Net income after
V. $135, \mathrm{p} .303$.
$\$ 57,888$
Doctor Pepper Co.-Extra Dividend-
directors on Nov. 15 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in common stock, both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 18 . See also

Dodge Mfg. Corp.-Earnings-

$\$ 16,555$
Domestic Finance Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Ooperating profiti-

 $\mathbf{x}$ Less net over provision for prior years in amount of $\$ 1,902$. ${ }^{\text {y }}$ Includes
net under provision of $\$ 11,064$ for prior years. z Includes $\$ 3,490$ additional for prior years. Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30
 Cattel \& oc-c.-...s.
 $\begin{gathered}\text { mpl. \& sundry } \\ \text { notes \& accounts }\end{gathered} \quad 3,348 \quad 6,505 \begin{aligned} & \text { Fenderal Income tax } \\ & \text { Unearned diseount }\end{aligned}$



Total _......... $\overline{88.997,760} \overline{88,118.025}$ Total.......... $\overline{88,997,760} \overline{88,118,025}$ $x$ After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 52,055$ In 1939 and $\$ 64,750$ in 1938 ,
Represented by $143,663(101,246$ in 1938$)$ no par shares.
Represented Represented by 143,663 (101,246 in 1938 ).
210,000 no par shares.-V. 147 , p. 3760 .
Dominion Glass Co., Ltd.-New PresidentL. J. Belnap, President of Consolidated Paper Core., Ltd., was elected
President of this company, succeeding the late Sir Charles Gordon.-V.

## Dominion Stores, Ltd.-Sales-

 Stores in operation

Douglas Aircraft Co.-Earnings${ }_{\text {Net }}^{9 \text { Months Ended Aug. }}$ 31- $\qquad$ | 1939 |
| :---: |
| $-\$ 19,192.359$ |
| $15,118,09$ | Net sales.

Costs, expenses,
\&
Operating profit
Total income
Exper costs written ofp, \&c
Federal income tax, \&c.
Profit

 570,683 shares in August quarter or previous year and $\$ 625,269$ or $\$ 1.10$ a share on 570,683 shares for quarter ended May 31,1939
Backlog Higher
Company has a backlog now approximating $\$ 78,000,000$ compared with
official figures placed at $50,000,000$ two weeks ago. While the company as not officially announced receipt of orders from beligerent governments, an order from the French Government for DB-7 bombers accounts for the 00 order just placed by United Air Lines for 10 D DC-4 models.- V V. 149 ,
2969.

Duquesne Light Co.-EarningsYears Ended Sept. 30Operating
Operation-.......-.-.
Maintenance and repairs
Appropriation
Appropriation for repairement reserve
leaseholds...-. .-............................

 Dividend revenues.-............................. Interest revenue

## Gross income

 Amortization of debt discount and expense Appropriation for special res $2,450,000$
 Total $5 \%$ cumulative first preferred stock dividends Federal income tax deficiencies together wit interest and expense thereon- prior years.-. $-\mathrm{V} .149, \mathrm{p} .2510$. $\qquad$ $\$ 11,595,1 8 8 \longdiv { \$ 1 4 } \frac { 1 0 7 , 8 9 9 } { 6 }$

Du Pont Film Mfg. Corp.-Earnings-
 . 149, p. 876.
Dubilier Condenser Corp.-Directorate Reduced-
At the recent adjourned stockholders meeting a reduction in the board approved. As elected at the meeting the directors of the company are Buel
 ecretary. 149, p. 1759.
Eagle Lock Co.-To Buy In Own Shares-
Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for Nov. 28 to act on a proposed offer by the company to buy in two-thirds of its out-
standing stock at $\$ 15$ per share. Specifically, the proposal will be to up to 8800,000 for this purpose, and inasmuch as there are 80 o 0 expen outstanding (with a small number held in the treasury), up to 53,333 shares
can be bught can be bought in, or two-thirids of the total. figure of around $\$ 4.0000000$ a few lock industry, sales have declined from a June 30,1939 of $\$ 1,236.000$. Net working capital as of the latter date
totaled $\$ 2.067$ lat
 out 880,000 to buy in stock and still have working capital equal to it
recent annval sales volume. In June the company had $\$ 145,000$ of cash and $\$ 615.000$ of United States and Canadian Government bonds and other Celaneous liquid assets.-V. 145, p. 3530.
Eagle Warehouse \& Storage Co.-Dividends ResumedDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 21. This compares with $\$ 3$ stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. ${ }^{21 .}$ This com
paid on Dec. 23,1937 and on Dec. 23, 1936.-V. 144, p. 278.
East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-



## Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry. Co.-Pref. Div.Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the 1st preferred stock, series A payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Dividends of holders of record Dec. ${ }^{1}$, Dividends o

 to $\$ 46.50$ per share.- $-\mathbf{V} .149, \mathrm{p} .2685$.Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income-......-. } & \begin{array}{c}\$ 130,780 \\ \text { Note-The statement } \\ \text { covers operations after }\end{array} & \$ 133,993 & \$ 445,339 & \$ 265,394 \\ \text { depreciation, interest, }\end{array}$ Note-The statement covers operations after depreciation, interest,
rentals and local taxes, but before Federal income tax, capital stock tax capital ${ }^{2}$. 2229
Eastman Kodak Co.-To Pay Wage Dividend-
A 1940 wage dividend approximating $\$ 2,444,000$ has been voted for enegular employees of of directors, to be paid March 25, 1940.1 . 190 and who have worked all or compartor 26 different weeks in 1939 , will be eligible The number that will participate is not yet known received by 28,403 employees throughout the world, of whom 15,966 wer in Rochester.
The rate the 1940 wage dividend, dependent on the amount of divi-
dends declared an the common stock during 1939, was established by then dends declared on the common stock during 1939, was established by the
dividend declaration on the common, which brought the 1939 declaration to $\$ 6$ a share.
rated in wage dividend recently voted is the 28 th since the plan was inaugurated in 1912, and it will bring the total Kodak wage dividend payment As the wage dividend works out, each employee who has completed five Mears service at the end of 1939, will receive a check for more than three times his avera compan wage during the firve years from 1935 through 1939 the the five years have An employee, for example, whose earnings during the five years have
averaged $\$ 30 \%$ week, will receive a check for $\$ 97.50$. averagel 3 30 \% week, will receive a check have company more than six month in 1939 but less than five years, will receive payments in proportion to their lenth of service, in a ccordance with the wate dividend rupes. in recog nition of the contributions which its loyal and efficient workers make to the success of the business. Its payment and continuance from year to year is dependent upon the earnings being surficient to warrant it and also
upon special action of the board of directors. The wage dividend upon special action of the board of directors. The wage divicend, as ex plained to employees, should not be considered in the same light as wa.
but rather as a share in the earnings of the company.-V.149, p. 1176 .
Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly Input-
For the week ended Nov. 9, 1939 the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidaries of American Power \& Light Co.
Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light Co as compared correst

$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Operating Subsidiaries of - } & 1939 & 1938 & \text { Amount } & \% \\ \text { American Power \& Light Co_- } & 126,119,000 & 113,781,000 & 12,338,000 & 10.8\end{array}$ | Amectric Power \& Light Corp_ |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| E3, |  |  |  |  |
| National Power \& Light Co | $77,716,000$ | $57,484,000$ | $5,693,000$ | $5,193,000$ | Note-The above figures do not include the system inputs of any com panies not appearing in both periods.-V. 149, p. 3113 .

Eisler Electric Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939
Net sales $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net profit after taxes, interest, depreciation, and patent amortiz. } & 29,633 \\ \text { Earns. per share on } 399,251 \text { shares capital stock (par } \$ 1 \text { ) } \ldots . .-\ldots .07\end{array}$ Listing-
The New York Curb Exchange will list upon official notice of issuance
.749 additional shares of $\$ 1$ par par common stock.-V. 149, p. 726 .
Ekhardt \& Becker Brewing Co., Inc.-Earnings-

 $\mathbf{x}$ Before Federal taxes. y On 1,500,000 shares.-V. 149, p. 1473. Electromaster, Inc.-Earnings-
 $\times$ Net loss_-...........-.-V. 147, p. 3158 .
Elgin Joliet \& Eastern RR.-Equipment IssueBids are to be received until Dec. 1 for the sale of $\$ 4,250,000$ equipment ment trust certificates du
rate.-V. 149, p. 2686.

## Elk Horn Coal Corp.-Earnings- <br> 3 Months Ended Sept. 30-_ 1939 1938

 Net loss after depletion, depreciation, amortiza-tion of leasehold equity and other deductions...
$\$ 114,857$ $\times$ After charges including $\$ 20,971$ interest payable at exercise of option Nott-Provision for interest payable at exercise of option amounting to $\$ 41,781$ for the first two quarters has been reinstated to income. No
option interest was considered in the September quarter of $1939 .-\mathrm{V}$. 149, option in
the property and railroad lines purchased and built with the funds of that
Evans Products Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 1937
$\$ 1,708,438$
$1,233,076$


| T | \$175,553 loss\$444,591 |  | \$ 5330,987 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provisions for cos |  |  | 27,000 |
| Interest expense--.--- | 26,575 90,483 | 34,621 53,684 | 36,431 |
| Prov. for Fed. and foreign taxes on income (estimated) $\qquad$ | 4,500 | 3,790 | 110,550 |


 Balance earned surplus, sept. 30_-
Earnings per share on 244,191 shares $\overline{\$ 1,076,475} \overline{\$ 1,010,374} \xlongequal[\$ 1,472,107]{ }$ Earnings per share on 24,191 shares
capital stock (par $\$ 5)$

Empire Power Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe direttors have deccared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the $\$ 2.25$
ccunui. partic stock, no par value, payable Dec. 11 to holders or record Dec. 1. Dividend of 25 cents was, paid on Nov. 11 , last; dividends of 5 and Nov. 10 . $1938 ; 50$ cents on Sent. No. June 10 and March 10,1038 ,
75 conts paid on Dec. 15 and Nov. 10,1937 and 50 cents paid on Sept. 15 ${ }^{7} 7 \mathrm{c}$ conts paid on Dec. ${ }^{15}$ and and 15 and March i5, 1937.-V. 149, 1937 and

Empire Telephone Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30 -

## Operating revenues

Net oderating incom
a Net income
a Net income-
Other interest- $-1 . . .-$
Equity of minority stockholders in net income of Federal and State taxes on bond interest and


a Before deducting interest and other income charges.-V. 149, p. 1024
Erie RR.-Says Present Earnings Justifies Own PlanThe company told the Interstate Commerce Commission Nov. 15 that
sharp improvements in earnings recently had justified fully its own proposal for reorganization. Edwin S. Sunderland, counsel for the Erie, who made its argument in support of its reorganization plan, said the bankrupt railroad likely reorganization plan provides only $\$ 6,484,537$ in annual fixed charges.
Because of improved conditions, Mr. Sunderland said he thought $\$ 14$,000,000 of new money would be adequate to carry out the reorganization. ICC examiner recommended $\$ 18,000,00$
The three plans before the ICC- that by the Erie, another by institu tional bondholders and the third by Mr. Brinkley-differ in many details including the treatment of present stockholders.
The Erie plan would give present preferred and common stockholder share-for-share in new common stock. Mr. Brinkley's would give the stockholders one share of new common for each share now held, and the
right to purchase additional stock. The institutional group's plan would right to purchase additional stock. The institutional group's plan would
give present stockholders only the right to purchase new comnon at $\$ 36.25$ a share.
Edward W. Bourne, counsel for the institutional group, argued for the adoption by the ICC of that group
substantial agreement of creditors.

## $\$ 3,000,000$ Equipment Issue-

The trustees have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for in part, the nurchase of new equipment costing an estimated total of $\$ 3,868,294$. Certificates would be dated Dec. 1, 1939 , and mature $\$ 150,-$
000 June 1, 1940 , and $\$ 150,000$ Dec. 1, 1940, and $\$ 150,000$ semi-annually 000 June 1,1940 , and $\$ 150,000$ Dec. 1.1940 , and including 1949 -annually The road has obtained approval of Judge Robbert N. Wilkin of the Federal District Court, Cleveland, to make application to the ICC and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to
000 of equipment trust certificates.

Interest Payments Authorized-
The trustees have been authorized by the Federal Court at Cleveland to pay interest on bonds of the New York \& Erie RR. as follows: Interest due
on or.before May 1, 1939, on first mortgage bonds: interest due on or before Sept. 1, 1939, on second mortgage bonds, and interest due on or before Another order gave the trustee permission to pay interest of $\$ 20,488$. due Nov. 1, and semi-annually thereafter, on the series A extended bonds of
the New York, Lake Erie \& Western Coal \& RR. The company is to set paid. Excess would be credited to interest on the series B extended bonds. The court also authorized the trustees to abandon a portion of the New
York \& Greenwood Lake RR. and extended to Dec. 1,1939 , the time in York \& Greenwood Lake RR. and extended to ${ }^{\text {B }}$

Interest Being Paid-
The interest due May 1, 1938, Nov. 1, 1938, May 1, 1939, and Nov. 1 1939, on New York \& Erie RR int mitge. bonds extended at 4\%, due 1947,
is now being paid as is also the interest due March 1.1938 on the New York \& Erie RR. 3d mtge. bonds extended at $31 / 2 \%$ due March 1, 1938

Control of Cleveland \& Mahoning Valley Rv. A pprovedtion by Robert E . Woodruff and John A. Hadden, trustees of the Erie RR., of control of the Cleveland \& Mahoning Valley Ry. by purchase of The Cleveland company has issued and outstanding 65,184 shares of capital stock (par $\$ 3,259,000$ ), which are owned by the Atlantic Leased shall acquire the aforesaid capital stock by purchase from its present owners annually from that date until the date upon which the transaction is completed. At the present time title to the stock is to be taken in the name of a
properly qualified corporate trustee of the United States, to be selected, satisfactory to the Reconstruction. Finance Corporation and the applicants, under a collateral trust agreement securing an issue of certificates by the corporate trustee, payment of which is to be guaranteed by the appli-
cants, or their successor or successors, in trust, and also by the Erie RR. cants, or their successor or successors, in trust, and also by the Erie RR.
jointly and severally, in the principal amount of $\$ 7,000,000$. These cer tificates are to be purchased at par by the RFC and the proceeds thereof applied toward the purchase of the stock in question. The applicants will pay directly the remaining $\$ 900,000$, and the interest on the purchase The trust certificates are to be secured by a first lien on all the capital stock now outstanding or hereafter issued by the Cleveland company, are to mature in 10 years from the date thereof, are to be amortized to the
amount of $\$ 200,000$ annually with semi-annual payments, and are to bear interest at the rate of $4 \%$ payable semi-annually. They will be redeemable only on an interest payment date at a premium of $2.5 \%$ of the principal amountin thereafter. Upon payment of all the outstanding certificates each year stock of the Cleveland company will be conveyed free of any encumbrance to the applicants, or their successor or successors.

Collateral Trust Certificates-
The ICO on Nov. 14 granted the trustees authority to assume ooligation
and liability in respect of not exceeding $\$ 7,000,000$ of Erie RR. Cleveland \& Mahoning Valley Ry. collateral trust certificates, 1939 , to be issued by the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co, as trustee, and sold at par and accrued stork purchase, of the Cleveland \& Mahoning Valley Ry.
The Commission also approved the purchase by the RFC of the $\$ 7,000,000$ The Commission also approved the purchase by the RFC of
coll. trust certificates at not more than par.-V.149, p. 2971 .
Erie Terminals RR.-Restraining Order-
An order restraining the company, its officers or agents, from taking any action which would alter the status of its property until a court can decide at Newark, N. J., by Judge William Clark. Susquehanna \& Western RR. Walter Kidde, trustee of the New York, Susquehanna \& Western RR.,
was appointed receiver and was instructed to continue to hold and operate A petition filed by Mr. Kidde alleges that the Erie Terminal has ned been anything but a holding company, holding properties some of which in reality belong to the Susquehanna and some of which in reality belong to the Erie. It asks the court to order the Erie Terminal Co. to convey to the
Susquehanna trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of that company, all of

Assets-
Cash on hand and
Cash on hand and
on deposit.... $\times$ Customers' notes \& accts. receiv Inventories....-Cash surr. value of
Iffelnsurance.
officers' notes and Officers' notes an
accounts Depcsit with trade association-.... Deposit premiums
Sundry invests. \& miscel. accounts y Tlmerlands Pruity, plant an Patents \& licences. Prepaid insurance, $\begin{array}{ll}1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Liablities- }\end{array}$

 | 915,925 | 550,266 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Accounts payable | $\begin{array}{r}\text { notes } \\ \text { A }\end{array}$ |
| $120,985,693$ |  | $139,952 \quad 1,306,772$ Accruals incl. Fed..

1938

$\mathbf{8 6 9 5}, 000$ | 39,952 | 128,317 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Accruals incl, Fed. } \\ \text { State and forign }\end{array}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | 169,435

531,350 \begin{tabular}{ll|l}
11,309 \& 11,881 \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Long-term indebt. } \\
\text { Reserves. } \\
\text { 16,112 }\end{array}$ <br>
$\begin{array}{l}\text { Rap. }\end{array}$ <br>
$\begin{array}{l}\text { Btk }\end{array}$ <br>
Capital surn par).

 

16,112 \& 16,112 \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Capital surplus. } \\
7,112\end{array}$ <br>
$\mathbf{7 , 7 0 5}$ \& Earned surplus.
\end{tabular}

$\begin{array}{lr}145,713 & 259,387 \\ 955,006 & 1,097,895\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{|rr|}1,398,160 & 1,519,138 \\ 1 & 1\end{array}$
taxes, \&c....... 61,416 44,699
Total......- $\overline{\$ 5,324,484} \overline{\$ 5,699,553}$ $\mid$ Total........... $\overline{\$ 5,324,484} \overline{\$ 5,699,553}$ $\times$ After allowance for doubtful accounts and freight. $y$ After reserves of
$\$ 793,273$ in 1939 and $\$ 857,732$ in 1938.-V. 149, p. 1474 . Ex-Cell-O Corp.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept.
a Net profit.
Shares cap. stk. (\$3 par)
Earnings per sharea After charges and Federal incom
tributed profits -V

Fansteel Metallurgical Corp.-Options ExtendedNotice has been received by the New York Curb Exchange that the option 10.000 shares of unissued common stock at $\$ 5$ per share: as previously extended to Dec. 31, 1939. had not been exercised and that the option has been further extended to Dec. $31,1941$.
The Curb has also extended the listing
The Curb has also extended the listing authority for the additional shares
Federal Mining \& Smelting Co.-EarningsTons of concentrates produced---
Tons of shipping product produced by $\begin{array}{ccc}3 \text { 3a Quar. } & \text { 2dQuar. } & \text { 3d Quar. } \\ \text { of } 1939 & \text { of } 1939 & \text { of } 1938 \\ 30,842 & 31,097 & 19,175\end{array}$ Tons of shipping product produced by Net income after deprec. but before
deducting deple., Federal taxes on
income \& year-end adjustment income \& year-end adjustments_... \$259,709 \$194,340 loss $\$ 23,874$ $x$ Includes 13,624 tons previously produced by lessees, the income from
which $\$ 10,500$, was not realized until this quarter Stock Split-Up A pproved-
Stockholders on Nov. 16 approved a five-for-one split-up of the common
stock and a reduction in the par value from $\$ 10$ a share to of authorized common shares was increased F. H. Brownell, President, told stockholders that the directors would
meet on Dec. 3 or 4 to act on a common dividend which would be pays meet on Dec. 3 or. 4 to act on a common dividend which would be payabl
on Dec. 23 . He said payments to stockholders would be made but no attempt would be made to maintain a regular rate. This would depend upon earnings. He estimated that earnings in October were
$\$ 200,044$.-V. 149, p. 2080 . $\$ 200,044$.-V. 149, p. 2080.

## Federal Water Service Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

## Earnings for the 12 Months Ended Sept, 30, 1939


Net earnings $\begin{array}{r}\$ 8,943.581 \\ 174.240 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Gross income Interest on long-term debt---
Amortization of debt discount and expense
Dividends on preferred stock (paid or accrued
Minority interest in net income declared or accrued
Balance before extraordinary deduction of Southern Natural Cost of expenses of natural gas exploration$\$ 1,928.646$
226,326

Balance- -
. $\$ 1,702,319$

 Earnings for the 12 Months Ended Sept. 30.1939 (Company Only)
Income from sub. companies consolidated. From sub. company not consolidated--
Interest on sale of California Water Service
\$9,117,821 5,100,94

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the Securities and Exchange Commission Act. both dividends payable to Ioreign business of company is running at a high rate and so far this year sales volume of foreign subsidiaries is the largest in the company's history,
R. A. Weaver, President. said. Countries reporting particularly favorable results were Argentina, Australia, Brazil and Canada. In the engineering first 10 months of this year totaled $\$ 867,490$ as compared with $\$ 489,829$
Finance Co. of America at Baltimore-DividendsThe board of directors at their regular meeting held Nov. 9 declared the
 The above dividends are payable on Dec. 22, to stock In addition to the above, an extra dividend on the outstanding classes A
and B common stock of 4\%, payable in class A common stock (par value $\$ 5$ ) in the ratio of one share of class A common stock for each 25 shares of class A (or) shall be void and of no value after Dec. 31,14900 to stockholders of record Nov. 20 . See also V. 149 , p. 1176 .
Finch Telecommunications, Inc.-Stock Offered-The first new capital financing in the field of facsimile communication was carried out Nov. 14 with the offering by Distributors Group, Inc., New York, of 87,500 shares of company's common stock. The offering price was $\$ 5$ per share and the stock was offered as a speculation.
Facsimile communication, according to the prospectus, is the transmission over racd on paper, such as writing or printing, drawing. charts, maps and
rect photographs, an exact copy or facsimile being reproduced and recorded by
the receiving apparatus. The prospectus states that unlike other existing the receiving apparatus. The prospectus states that unlike other existing means of communication, the Finch system makes possible the transstationary points at a a greater speed than is now possinle by any other known means, but alas between a fixed point and one or many mobile units.
or betwwen two or more mobile units, such as airplanes, ships, trains and automobiles.
For military, naval, and police purposes facsimile communications has the
additional important advantages of secrecy and of resistance to redio additional important advantages of secrecy and of resistance to radio Finch Telecommunications, Inc. incorporated in 1935, is engaged principally in the business of developing, manufacturing and selining, and of licensing others to manufacture, use and sell apparatus and equipment for from the sale of the shares are to be used by the company for the purchase and installation of additional machinery, expansion of sales and advertising for research and development and for additional working capital and general The corporation's capitalization consists solely of 276,100 authorized
shares of common stock, of which 231,100 shares will be outstanding upon completion of the present financing.
William G. H. Finch, President of the company since its incorporation, has been identified with developments in facsimile communication since has beorld War, when he was engaged in developing systems for remote artillery fire control.
V. Directors and officers of the company are: William G. H. Finch (Pres.) V. C. Stanley, Fred M. Link, Frank R. Brick Jr. (V.-Ps.)
Munro, Alfred Gross (Treas.), Frederic O. Scorield (Sec.), 25 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Distributors Group, Inc., New York, is the principal underwriter and has agreed to purchase 37,50 shares of common stock ham granted to Dis-
 (in addition to the 37,500 shares which Distributors Group, Inc., has agreed to purchase) at a price or ${ }^{\text {right }}$ mayy be exercised in whole or in in part at any time or from time to time, but may be terminated by the company
by 30 days' notice given on or after the 90 th day following the public offering date.
Company, by said agreement, has granted Distributors Group, Inc., the
right if Distributors Group. Inc. shall have purchased and paid for said right if Distributors group inc. shall hate purchased and paid for said at 85 per share at any time or expense, as may be necessany for the registration of the shares under the
Securities Act of 1933 . None of the 45,000 shares is offered hereunder.
Florida East Coast Ry.-Reconstruction Financing-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 10 approved the purchase by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, at a price not in excess of
then principal amount. of not to exxeed $\$ 1,240,000$ of $3 \%$ equipment trust
Fals, shes.
Follansbee Bros. Co.-Hearing Extended-
Judge R. M. Gibson in the U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh has continued
he hearing in the matter of reorganization for two weeks for the purpose of thlowing sufficient time for the reorganization committee to perfect amendment and modification of the plan in conformity with the technical requiremerts. Bank finaincing.--V. 149, p. 2971 .
Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR.-Earnings-


 | Net rev. from ry. op_- | $\$ 9,906$ | $\$ 7,110$ | $\$ 88,406$ |  | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 15,037 \\ \\ \text { Railway tax accruals_- }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| , 061 | 4,313 | 29,671 | 42,616 |  |  |

Railway oper, income
Net ry. oper. income_
Other income.
Total income-.-..--
Income available for Rent for leased roads.-. Interest deductions.-.--
Other deductions.---

Net loss...........-.
$\times$ Indicates loss.
$\underset{9}{\text { Formica Insulation Co.-Earnings- }} 19381937$



## Fuller Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

$\xrightarrow{\text { Period- }} \mathbf{N e t i n c o m e ~}$
After all charges-- 149.22
(Julius) Garfinckel \& Co., Inc.-Initial DividendDirectors on Nov. 15 declared an initial dividend of $171 /$ cents per share
would be their policy to declare such dividends henceforth on a quarterl gent upon earnings.
Gar Wood Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $x$ After depreciation, interest and Federal income taxes. y Earnings per
share on 800,000 shares (par $\$ 3$ ) of common stock.-V. 149, p. 1475.

General Cigar Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{y}$ E

## (no par).

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 27 . This compares with dividends of 50 cents per share paid in the preceding three month periods.

General Fina
10 Mos.End Finance Corp.-St. 30 EarningsGross volume.
$\times$ Net income. Shares common stock-:-
xAfter charges, including Federal in
undistributed profits. V
General Motors Corp.-Company and Financing Subsidiaries Convicted on Anti-Trust Charge-Jury Clears 17 Officials-
A jury in Federal court at South Bend, Ind., Nov. 16, found the General
Motors Corp. and three affiliated corprations guilty of chat spiracy to violate the anti-trust law in connection with automobile financing chairm jury acquitted 17 individuals, including General Motors' board chairman
Knudsen.
The decision will affect not only General Motors and associates, but also
the Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp., which also were indicted, but took consent decrees. He merely thanked the jury and adjourned court Nov. 17 when defense
motions will be argued. Holmes Baldridge, chief government counsel, said the decision "is a step forward in the anti-trust division." John Thomas Smith, chief defense counsel and a Vice President of Genera Motors said he could not understa The defendants were charged with conspiring to monopolize instalmen sales financing of automobiles by coercing General Motors' dealers to us

Stockholder Charges sationsThe General Motors Corp. and 34 officers and directors were named asking that they account for and return to the corporation York, Nov. 16 allegediy " misappropriated, diverted, wasted and squandered" in bonus awards and management compensation from 1930 to 1938 inclusive. Kettering, William S. Knudsen, Junius S. Morgan, Jr., John J. Raskob Owen D. Young, and Alfred P. Sioan Jr., among others, General Motor The complaint declares that the alleged diversion resulted from the or ganization of the management corporation on March 12, 1930, from which
flowed excessive management compensation and bonus awards causing a total loss to General Motors of approximately $2,162,000$ shares of its com 000,000. The suit was filed by Charles E. S.
General Motors.-V. 149, p. 3115 .

General Railway Signal Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. 30- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-9 Mos.-1938
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { a Net profit after deprec.; } & \$ 130,822 & \text { loss } \$ 8,852 & \$ 94,534 \text { loss } \$ 119,142 \\ \text { taxes, \&e } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com.sti } & \$ 0.30 & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ a Before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 149, p. 1475.

General Telephone Corp.-Gain in Phones-
Corporation reports for its subsidiaries a net gain of 1,616 company-owned
telephones for the month of October, 1939 as compared with a net telephones for the month of October, 1939 as compared with a net gain of 1,562 telephones for the month of Octuber, 1938. The net gain for the first as compared with a net gain of 12,383 telephones or $2.79 \%$ for the corresponding period of 1938 .
The subsidiaries now h
phones.-V. 149, p. 2973 .

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-RR.-Earnings-

Golden State Co., Ltd.-Initial Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial quarteriy dividend of 20 cents per share
on the common stock, payabie Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 5.-V. 147,
Goodall Securities Corp.-Pays 50-Cent Dividend-
Company paid a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no paid on Aug. 1 , last, and dividends of 50 cents were paid on Feb. 1, last. and on Dec. 5, 1938.-V. 149, p. 878.
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-Resumes Common DividendAt the meeting of the board of directors held Nov. 14 a year-end dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was declared on the common stock of the company payable on Dec. 18 to the holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 4, 1939.
This will be the first payment on the common since Sept. 30, 1937, when 50

## Grand National Pictures-Plan-

There has been filed in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District forth for the reorganization of the company. This plan contemplates the payment in full of all creditors, both secured and unsecured. The precipitate action of three small creditors, whose claims aggregated
slightly in excess of $\$ 1,000$, in filing a petition in bankruptcy against the company, and the gra to the company, unfortunately embarrassed and prejudiced all other creditors, as well, as the company, because a refinancing plan under which
all creditors would have been taken care of was on the verge of completion. The Court, on application of counsel, vacated the petition in bankruptcy and set aside the order appointing the receiver so that the company is now free to consummate a refinancing plan that should realize to all creditors The company was advised by its counsel to file this petition under Chapter XI in order that the company may proceed with the refinancing plan without being subjected to any other ill-advised action on the part of all of its creditors. This proceeding will hold the affairs of the company in its present status, and will prevent any creditors from obtaining any preterences and will en
The company contemplates that refinancing up to the extent of $\$ 600,000$ of will be forthcoming under the plan suggested to the Court, and that with-
in the course of the next few days the balance will be arranged for.-V. 149 ,
Grand Union Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 xAfter taxes, depreciatin, \&c. y On 159,550 shares of cumul. pref.
stock. stock.
Retail salos for quarter ended Sept, 30, 1939, were $\$ 8,200,439$, compared
with $87,87,838$ in corresponding puarter of 1938, an increase of $\$ 322,601$ or


Graybar Electric Co.-Salary Reductions RestoredCompany has announced the restoration of salary reductions, and the
ump sum payment up to date of the entire reduction so far this year lump rum payment up to date of the entire reduction so far this year.
This restoration affects all employeese except those in minor positions who had not received the reduction.-V. 143, p. 3467.

Green Mountain Power Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend or $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value. payable accumuations on the record Nov. 17. Arefilike payment was made in each of
Dec. to holders of
the i4 preceding quarters.-V. i49, p. 1326 .

Greenwich Water System, Inc.
12 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
 $\begin{array}{llr}\text { Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes_....... } & 646,721 & 614,672 \\ \text { Reserved for retirements } & 68,390 & 69,501\end{array}$
Gross income
Interest, amortization of discount, sc.., of subs...Minority interest-ition of discount, \&c. of Green-
Interest, amortization onder System. Inc
wich Wate
$\begin{array}{r}8614.320 \\ 137.483 \\ 12,320 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 613,912 \\ 139.183 \\ 11,249 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net income

262,858
289,002
\$201,659 \$174,478
Greyhound Corp.-Earnings-
Period Ended Sept. 30-

ncome: Dividends. | 193 Months |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}1938 \\ \$ 1,869,831 \\ 76,144 \\ \$ 1,425,213 \\ 80,010\end{array}$ | Interest ane. berore icome tax, of

Eastern Greyhound Lines of New
England (a division of the Grey-
$\underset{\text { England (a) }}{\text { hound Crp.) }}$ hound
Other inc
Total-
General
Total
General expense.
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{r}74,636 \\ 1,031 \\ \hline\end{array}$


Netincome ........................ | $\$ 1,720,448$ |
| :--- |
| Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed |
| $\$ 4,24,30$ |
| 4,472, | Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed

profits in the $9-m$ mnth periods. profits in the $9-m n$ nth periods, is . The provision for surtax applicable to the
calendar year 1938 is included in the foregoing statements for the 12 months ended sept. 30, 1939.
The statements for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1938, have been respect to bus depreciation charges and amortization of intangible property, as explained in the annual report to stockholders for the year 1938 . Greyhound System Financial Statements

| Period Ended Sept. 30- | 1939 |  | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues..---- | 42,500,32 |  | \$55,262,987 |
| Operatingexp | 3,601,192 | 3,046,043 | 4,756,617 |
| Net operating | \$9,943,795 | \$8,120,311 | \$12,599,661 |
| Other income | 568.315 | 562,541 | 731,628 |
| Total inco | \$10,512,111 | \$8,682,852 | \$13,331,289 |
| Interest- | ${ }_{341}^{21,015}$ | 163,415 | ${ }_{458} 31.612$ |
| Amortization of intangible property | - 343,072 |  | 2,685,366 |
| Other deductions | 1,59,709 | 46,779 | 88,467 |
| Net income ---------..-. | \$7,950,984 | \$6,498,093 | \$9,787.489 |
| Net income applicable to stocks of subs. public: |  |  |  |
| Preferred stocks |  |  |  |
| Common stocks | 2,333,669 | 1,805,126 | 2,837,608 |
| Net income applicable to stock |  |  |  |
| Capital stock, average number of | ,315,2 | \$4,391,252 | \$6,547,244 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Common, without par value | 2,691,600 | 2,675,122 | 2,687;447 |
| mount earned per share |  |  |  |
| stock based upon the average |  |  |  |
| during the period | \$1.92 | \$1.59 | \$2.37 |

* Includes equity in net income of Pennsslvania Greyhound Lines,
Inc. $50 \%$ of the voting stock of which is owned by the Greyhound
Corp
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 750,298 & \$ 455,246 & \$ 894,433\end{array}$
$\underset{\text { Comggenheim \& }}{\text { Guid }}$ Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Company paid a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations
on the $7 \%$ preferred stock on Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 10 Div. Div
 1938, this latter being the first payment made since May 15 . 1938 , when a
revular quarterly dividend of like amount was distributed.-V. 149, p.

Hagerstown Light \& Heat Co. of Washington County 12 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Operating revenues Operating revenues
Operating expenses and taxes............................................



| Gross income. | \$24,813 | \$21,411 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sundry deductions | 15,200 | 15,197 |


a Before provision for retirements.
Balance Sheet Sept. 30,1939
nt and equipment; 8852,987 .
Assets-Property, plant and equipment, $\$ 852,987$, cash, $\$ 34,350$ accounts
receivable,
$\$ 27,297 ;$
other receivabies recerchandise, materials and supplies, $\$ 15,428$; deferred debit items, $\$ 4,931$;
mern
total, \$836.769.
Lapibilities. Capital stock ( $(\$ 100$ par), $\$ 200,000$; bonds, $\$ 291,000$; accounts payable, \$5,665; accrued accounts, 9,271 ; consumers ${ }^{\text {service }}$ deposits, $\$ 13,275$; service extension deposits, $\$ 48$ ireser
total, $\$ 936,769 .-\mathrm{V} .149$, p. 1763.
(C. M.) Hall Lamp Co.-Recapitalization Plan VotedStockholders at the adjourned special meeting held Nov. 16 approved the
companys recaitalization plan.
or
 write-down of non-operating real estate by $\$ 408,570$, reduction of authorized
capitalization to 200.000 shares of $\$ 5$ par from 500,000 no par shares , ayy-
apin menangeo one new share for two present shares outstanding
The plan is effective Jan. 1 next but the $\$ 1$ per share payment will be The plan is effective Jan. 1 next but the \$1 per share payme
made as the old stock certificates are exchanged for the new ones.

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939
Profit after depreciation and other charges but before provision Por Federal taxes
-V .149, p. 2513.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.-Delisting-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on Nov. 14 granted the application of the St. Louis Stock Exchange to strike from listing and registration
the no par value common stock of this company. The application stated the no par value common stock of this company. The application stated, among other toungs, that roberganization proceeding were beequ it appeared that the reorganization of the company would be impractical by reason of its insolvency. Trading in the security was suspended on June 22 . 1939, it the company. The order granting the application becomes effective on
Nov. $20 .-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .3818$.
Hamilton Watch Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30 Cost and expenses Other deductio


Ears. per share on 386 ,
585 shs. $\mathbf{c}$
com. stock.
$\$ 371,55$
-V .149, p. 1476 .

## $\$ 0.83 \quad \$ 0.60$

Harriman Building Corp.-Reorganization-
Of Under date of Aug. 31, 1938 the formation of a committee for the purpose standing in the amount of 84 holders of the ist mtse. certfiricates outstanding in the amount of \$4.595,530, was announced. Interest on the coupons due Nov. 1,1938 and May 1, 1939 has been paid by the trustee Bank of the Manhattan Co. No provision has been made for payment on the coupons due Nov. 1, 1939 .
nouncement dated June company proposed a modification plan. By an-
 of operations for the iriscal y ear May 1,1939 to Apris 30,1940 . This showed
estimated revenue of $\$ 431.500$ and expenses of $\$ 389.250$, leavini $\$ 42,250$, or lest than $1 \%$ available for interest on the ist mtge certificates.
For the past several months the committee has been negotiaitng with the company and the committee for the preferred stock (of which $85,170,700$ equitable to the 1st mtge. bondholders. Such plan has now been comequitable to the 1 st mtge. bondholders. such plan has
pleted, and some of its principal provisions are as follows:
(1) $\$ 4,595,50$ Harriman Building Aforp. ber sit flee) mtge. $6 \%$ sinking fund gold ioan certiricates, issued under indenture dated as of Nov. 1, 1926. hattan Co, successor trustee).
(2) 51, , 07 units
consisting of
51,707 shares of preferred stock of 39 Broadway, (3alue 55.263 shares of common stock of 39 Broadway, Inc., without par value constituting a majorityo of the outstanding common stock), owned by
Fred F . French Investing Co., Inc.

Provision for First Mortgage Certificate Holders
plan the mortgage certificate holders will receiv
for each $\$ 1.000$ principal amount of such warrants maturing Nov. 1, 1938 and thereafter
(a) $\$ 1,000$ 2 to 41/2 (b) per annum (being a total of $\$ 4,595,500$ for all certificate holders), and stock of the new corportation (being a total of 51,700 shares for all certificate holders, entitled to elect a majority of the directors of the new corporation the new bonds are outstanding)

The a vailable net income for each fiscal year shall be applied in the following order: 1 , To payment of interest at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$ per annum on the new
(2) To the payment of accumulative unpaid interest on the new bonds: payments, but not more available net income remaining after the aforesaid payments, but not more than an amount equal to $2 \%$ of the new bonds then
outstanding, shall be paid as additional (but non-cumulative) interest on the new bonds;
(4) The remaining one-halp of such available net income, plus any (3) above, shall be used by the new corporation or the trustee for the in chase or redemption, and retirement, or new bonds; provided, however, that for any fiscal year in which the principal amount of new bonds outstanding per annum for such fiscal year has been paid or provided, for then the said remaining one -halif of such available net income (plus any amounts remaining after making or providing for the payment described in (3) above) shall
be divided into two equal parts, one of which shall be used by the new corporation or the trustee for the purchase or redemption, and retirement. of new bonds, and the other of which shall or be paid, consistently with law,
as dividends on the stock of the new conporation as dividends on the stock of the new corporation.
Treatment of Preferred and Common Stockholders
In consideration of the company's participation in the plan and in these
proceedings, and of the conveyance by the company to the new corporation proceedings, and of the conveyance by the company th the new corporation
of all the assets held by the company at the date of consummmation of the
plan the new ecormoration will issue plan, the new corporation will issuae class B a and class C commonstock ot the the
stockholders of the company on the following basis: to the holders of the stockholders of the company on the following basis: to the holders of the
units (consisting of one share of preferred stock and one share of common stock) of the company, voting trust certificates representing three shares of
 (or a total of 155,121 shares for all unit holders); to Fred F . French Invest-
ing Co, Inc., 51,700 shares of the class O common stock of the new corporation in exchange for 55,263 shares of common stock of the company.
Manajement-Continuity of management will be assured by the execution of a management contract between the new corporation and Fred $F$, The members of the committee for 1 st mtge. $6 \%$ loan certificates are: Courtney (Vice- Pres., Cross \& Brown Co.), Now York; Tracy A. Williams 20 Exchanger Place, No Nuc.), New York with Skribner \& Miller, counsel.
1644), 120 Broadway, New York.-V. Harry Machalum Jr., Sec. (Room

| Haverhill Gas Light Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operiod End. Oct. 31- | ${ }^{1939-M 16,747}$ | ${ }_{\$ 47,260}^{1938}$ | 1939.12 $\$ 554.259$ |  |
| Operatio | 29.164 | 28.291 | 361,715 | 363,917 |
| Main | 2.627 6.188 | 3,097 8,022 | 29,334 82,343 | 29,145 |
| Net oper, revenues Nonoperating inc. (net) | \$8,768 | \$7,850 | \$80.8688 ${ }_{74}$ | \$81,769 |
| Balance--.-----7- | 88.770 2.917 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 7,850 \\ & \$ 7,917 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 80,942 \\ & 35,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Gross income | 853 | \$4,933 | \$45.942 | \$46.849 |
| in | \$5,808 | \$4,866 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 39,312 | 39,31 |

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Hart, Schaffner \& Marx-To Pay \$1 DividendDirectors on Nov. 14 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock payable Nov. 24 to holders of record Nov. 17 . Last previous divid.
was the 50 cent distribution made on Nov. 26, 1937.-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .582$.
Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-
 $\times$ Net income-
$\times$ After all charges. y On $2,043,255$ shares.-V. 148, p. 1169.
(Walter E.) Heller \& Co.-New Vice-PresidentArthur H. Richland has been elected Vice-President, Walter E. Heller,
President, announced on Nov. 9 .- V. 149, p. 2368 .

Heyden Chemical Corp.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 40 cents in addition to a
regurar quarteriy dividend of like amount on the $\$ 10$ par common stock reguar quarterly dividend of like amount on the $\$ 10$ par common
both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 24 .-V. 147, p. 3309 .

Heckock Oil Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears End. June 30-
Net sales.
Material or ales.
Operating expenses.-.
$\underset{\text { Otherating profit..... }}{\substack{\text { Oncome }}}$
Total income..........
Other expenses
Other expenses
Fed. inc. tax $\&$ conting


Minority interest in prof.
Minority interest in prof
of sub. cos. Proportionate share of
net profit of controlled
net profit of controlled

 $\mathbf{x} \$ 549,997$ paid on old class A common stock, $\$ 499,953$ paid on new class
A common stock and $\$ 500,000$ paid on new class B common stock. Y Includes $\$ 88,686$ surtax on undistributed profits and $\$ 15,897$ over-
provision for prior years. $\mathbf{z} \$ 499,991$ on class $A$ common and $\$ 500.000$ provision for prior years. $\mathbf{z} \$ 499,991$ on class A common and $\$ 500,000$
on class B common stock. a $\$ 500,000$ on class A and $\$ 500,000$ on class B
No.
Note-The companies' equity in the undistributed net profits of uncon-
solidated subsidiaries aggregated $\$ 28,861$ for the year. Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

| Assets- | $1939$ | $1938$ | Ltabilities- | 1939 <br> $\mathbf{s}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | 896,661 |  | Notes payable- |  | ${ }^{3,000}$ |
| Notes and accounts |  |  | Accounts payable- | ${ }^{734,2088}$ | 651,337 |
| recelvabie | ${ }_{697}^{2,005,036}$ | 858,626 | ${ }_{\text {Amount }}$ | 81,692 |  |
| Inv in controled |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 286,840 | 268,8 | Federal tax |  |  |
| Other assets-Land contracts mtges. recelv'le $x$ Bldgs., machin' ${ }^{\prime}$ Goodwill, ${ }^{\&}$ trade names, \&c-...\& | 415,583 | 620,197 | Accr. tax | 833,915 | 789,218 |
|  | 223,148 | 219,892 | ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { Notes pay.to ba } \\ & \text { (non-current) }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mtge \& land co | 236.736 | 475,820 |
|  | 9,302,520 | 9,224,8 | Res. for contin | 302,094 | 258,094 |
|  | 694 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 00 |
|  | 216, |  |  | .493,700 | 2,499,953 |
|  |  |  |  | 500 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 500,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 6,185 | 13,593 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 239,401 |

Total..........14,738,531 $\overline{14,697,709} \mid$ Total-........-14,738,531 14,697,709 x After depreciation, depletion and am
and $\$ 3,680,552$ in 1938 .- V .147, p. 3458 .
(Charles E.) Hires Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Prov. for (Utions \& © Can
taxes (estimet)
Net profit for periodSurplus at begin. of year
Miscellaneous credits.-.
 dividends.-.......ity plan group annu-
Sundry adjustments
g305,654
$\$ 800,115$

$2,180,334$ | $\$ 2,980,449$ |
| :---: |
| 158,799 | 328,552 20,875

13,456 Surplus, Sept. 30
Earns. per sh. on com-
$\$ 2,458,767$
$\$ 2,180,333$
$\$ 2,017,731$
$\$ 1,779,610$ Earns. per sh. on com
$\begin{array}{llllll}\mathrm{cl} . \mathrm{B} \& & \text { managem't stk } & \mathrm{b} \$ 5.75 & \mathbf{b} \$ 4.32 & \mathbf{b} \$ 5.15 & \mathrm{~b} \$ 2.07\end{array}$ a Including Cuban tax. b Excluding class A shares held in treasury.
c Including Federal surtax on undistributed profits and Cuban tax. d Includes $\$ 22.685$, dividend declared on class A stock, but unpaid. e In-
cludes provision for depreciation and amortization of ments of $\$ 246,464$. f Includes $\$ 139,445$ normal income taxes. Federal,
State and $\mathbf{C a n a d i a n}$, $\$ 36,400$ Federal surtax on undistributed profits, ments ond Canadian, $\$ 36,400$ Federal surtax on undistributed profits,
$\$ 39,140$ Federal and state payroll taxes and $\$ 35,354$ capital stock, franchise and sales taxes. g Includes $\$ 210,100$ Federal and State income taxes, $\$ 660$ Federal excess protits tax, $\$ 43,440$ Federat and $\begin{aligned} & \text { franchise taxes, and } \$ 44,420 \text { Federal and State payroll taxes. }\end{aligned}$

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30 Cash .-.....-.-.Allowances) ---Mdse. Inventory-Cash val.of life ins.
Other ssets. Patents and copy-rights-1........
 $\begin{array}{lll}188.951^{1} & 213,851^{1}\end{array}$


Total $\qquad$ To $\$ 5.512 .328 \$ 5.188,522$ $\$ 1$ After deducting allowance for depreciation of $\$ 2,065,226$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,870,389$ in 1938 . y Represented by 90,000 shs. cl. A stock and 90,000
shs. of class B stock and 3,872 shs. of management stock. z Represented
by 44,629 shs. class A. ${ }^{2}$ Debit item.-V. 149, p. 1763.
$\underset{\text { Period End. Sept. 30- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 }}{\text { Hinde }}$ ) ${ }_{\text {1939 }}$ Earnings-
 $x$ After depreciation, Federal income taxes, and surtax. y On 360,250信
Holland Furnace Co.-Earnings-

$\$ 760,997$
450.232
$\$ 1.53$
Xetter interest, depreciation, and Federal income taxes.
Net profit for thr 12 months ended sept. 30,1388 , was $\$ 1,446,473$ equal to $\$ 3$ a common share, against $81,43,412$ or $\$ 2.37$ a common share
for the 12 months ended Sept. $30,1937,-\mathrm{V} 149$, 1477 .

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Div.Directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addition to the regular monthly dividend of like amount on the capital stock.
both payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 18 . Dividends of like mounts were paid
Holyoke Water Power Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Hen Moths Ended Sept. } 30- \\ \text { Net income after all expenses and charges........ } & \$ 266,000 & \$ 234,353\end{array}$

> Houdaille-Hershey Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End Sept. $30-1939-3$ Mos.-1938
 after depreciation, Federal income taxes, minority interest, \&c., but
before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 149, p. 578 .
Humble Oil \& Refining Co.- $621 / 2$-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $621 /$ cents per share on the
ommon stock, no par value, payable Dec. 16 to holders of record Nov. 25 .



Huyler's of Delaware, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ After operating, general and other expenses, depreciation and amortiza-
ion, and expenses of 77 B administration.-V. $149, \mathrm{p} .2514$.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.-Stockholders Approve Capital Changes and Financing Plans-
Stockholders of the company at a special meeting Nov. 13 , authorized
the creation of a new issue of $6 \%$ convertible cumulative preferred stock the creation of a new issue of $6 \%$ convertible cumulative preferred stock, tion of an underwriting agreement with F. Eberstadt \& Coo., New York, and Hawley, Huller \& Co., Cleveland, covering both preferred and common
stock. stock. The financing will provide for a substantial expansion program.
The new convertible preferred stock issue will total 26,400 shares $(\$ 25$ par), of which 6,400 shares are intended for issuance under an exchange offer to be made to the holders of the present preferred stock. The remaining
20.000 shares, together with 40,000 shares of the new common stock, will be sold to the underwriters for a a contemplated pew commonico offering. .ck, After
giving effect to the split-up and the sale of additional common stock the ge sol effect to the split-up and the sale of addititional common stock, the
company will have outstanding 160,000 common shares $(\$ 5$ par) out of an The company intends to file shortly with the Securities and Exchange Commission a repistration statement covering both convertible preferred and common stocks, according to Howard F. MacMillan, President.
A Aproximately $\$ 500,000$ or the oroceds of the new, financing will be
used for the construction of a new prant and additional tated by an increase in the company's business. According to Mr. MacMillin, shipments for the first nine months of this year were $30 \%$ ahead of
those for the corresponding period last year and the company's backlog of those for the corresponding period last year and the company's backlog of
orders indicates a continuance of this rate well through 1940 . The company manufactures hydraulic presses used in the aircraft, automotive, plastics and other industries, as well as a complete line of hydraulic transmission
and control apparatus.
Illinois Zinc Co.-Annual Report-
James A. Hill, President, says in part:
In the last annual report, stockholders were advised of the election on
Dec. 5 , 1933, of new executive management following the preliminary
 report ongaeat. to examick, the accounts of the company for the fiscal year
bended Sent. 0 , 1938 . ended Sent. 30, 1938.
The new managem
The new management was confronted with substantial losses in the operation of the smelter at Dumas, Texas, primarily due to the require-
ment that the company purchase for re the smelter all zinc concentrates proment that the company purchase for the smelter all zinc concentrates pro-
duced by the lessee of the mine and mill at Hanover and Deming, N. M. paying a substantial premium for such concentrates. Also operations of the new strip.
profitable basis.
Accordingly, a study was immediately initlated of all the branches of the zinc industry in which company was engageed in order to determine the proper course to follow in view of the then existing conditions. It was found
that the mining and smelting branches of the business had been uniformly unvrofitable while, on the other hand, the operations conducted at the rolling mills had been uniformlv profitable. Recommendations were there-
fore made to discontinue the unprofitable operations and to concentrate Yore made to discontinue the unprofitabie operations and to concentrate
eververforton the development and increase of sheet and strip zinc pro-
duction. These recommendations were adopted by the directors and the duction. These recommendations were adopted by
executives proceeded to carry the same out at once.
The smeltering contract covering onerations of the Dumas smelter. for the company due to certain of its terms and targe operating losses were being sustained each morth. Smeltering operations wera terminated the
bend of March, 1939 . the smelter was closed down and the operating to the end of March, 1939. the smeiter was closed down and the operating losses
theretofore sustained were immediately discontinued. The smeltering contract was then canceled by mutual agreement as of April 301939. Peru Mining Co. (a wholly owned subsidiary) under date of Sept. 30
1938 leased its mining property and mill at $H$ Ianover and Deming N. N . smeltering contract and due to the combined terms of these two with the the lease also proved unsatisfactory. After negotiations, the lease was modified materially by providing among other things for 'its termination and the recapture or the sept. 30 , 1839 the the smelter at Dumas. Texas. Was
the fiscal year ender transferred by the company to Peru Mining Co. so that title to the the mine,
mill and smet ter, composing in the past the unprofitable mill and smet ter, composing in the past the unprofitable operations. is now
held by the same wholly owned subsidiary corporation. The wir in held by the same wholly owned subsidiary corporation. The war in Europe this country as conditions are quite different from thosegrevailing during
 ne the best course for the company to pursue to the end that the to determrearization may be derived from the mining property, mill and smelter during a period when the market price for slab zinc is favorable.

Reduction of Stated Capital-
On Sept. 14,1939 . directors authorized an adjustment of the book values
of the properties at Peru, Ill., to conform with the estimates of sanderson of the properties at Peru, IIl. to conform with the estimates of Sanderson
\& Porter. Also, directors authorized the adjustment of the investment advance and current intercompany accounts to reflect the book values of the assets of Peru Mining Co. after the adjustment of those values as
authorized by the directors of Peru Mining Co. on Sept. 26, 1939; which authorized by the directors of Peru Mining Co. on Sept. 26 . 1939 . Which
values are based on the estimates of Sanderson \& Porter values are based on the estimates of sanderson \& Porter in respect of the
smelting plant at Dumas. Texas (except that no reserve has been set up to provide for a loss which might occur upon the sale of the property) and on
the estimates of Ira B. Joralemon in respect of the properties at Hanover
and Deming. N. M. [Stockholders will vote Dec. 4 on approving the adjustments.
As a rexuit, the accounts for these properties and the accounts for the
investment in and advances to Peru Mining Co. were written down on the investment in and advances to Peru Mining Co. were written down on the
books of the company in the aggregate sum of $\$ 1,602,227$, and the earned books of the company in the aggregate sompany was charged in like amount
surplus account (deficit account of the cone
Furthermore, the coal mine at Peru, Ill., was sold for cash during the fiscal surplus account
Furthermore, the coal mine at Peru, Ill., was sold for cash during the fiscai
year ended Sept. 30, 1939 and the earned surplus account (deficit account) year ended Sept. 30,1939 and the earned surplus account (deficit account)
of the company was also charged in the sum of $\$ 88,231$, representing the of the company was also charged in the sum of $\$ 88,231$, representing the
difference between the net cash proceeds from the sale of sid coal mine and
the amount at which the same was carried upon the books of the company. the amount at which the same was carried upon the books of the company.
In addition, the accumulated deficit in the earned surplus account at the end of the fiscal year ended sept. 30. 1938, was \$ $\$ 427,324$. The writedown of the plavestment in and advances to Peru Mining Co. referred to above-
she accumulated deficit in the earned surplus account at Sept. 30, 1938, and the accumulated deficit in the earned surplus account at sept. 30, 1938, and
certain charges to the earned surplus account, including operating losses. certain charges to the earned surplus account, includ a topal deficit in the
during the fiscal year ended Sept, 30 , 1939., resulted in earned surplus account at the end of the fiscal year ended sept. 30,1030,
$\$ 2,249,351$,
The stated value of the outstanding shares of capital stock (no par) The stated value of the outstanding shares of capital stock (no par)
of the company is $\$ 2,38,500$. ie., $\$ 25$ per share. The combined capital of parin surplus of the company at the end of the fiscal year ended
and paid-in
Sept. 301939 is $\$ 2,713,672$. In order. therefore. to eliminate the deficit Sept. 301939 is $\$ 2,713,672$. In order. therefore. to eliminate the deficit
in the earned surplus account of the company as of Sep. 30 . 1939 so that earnings, as and when rearned, may directors on Oct. 26, 1939, adopted resolutions pronosing to reduce the stated capital of the company in the sum of $\$ 2,283,360$ by reducing upon the books of the company the stated
value of each outstanding share from $\$ 25$ per share to $\$ 1$ per share. By a reduction of the stated capital in the sum of $\$ 2,283360$ the present paid-in surplus account of $\$ 335,171$ will be increased by an equivalent amount to
$\$ 2,618,531$, which will be sufficient to eliminate the present deficit in the $\$ 2,618,531$, which will be sufficient to eliminate the present deficit in the
$\$ 2, r n e d ~ s u r n l u s ~ a c c o u n t ~ o f ~$
$\$ 2,249,351$ and to provide a balance of paid in earped surplus account of $\$$ surplus. Upon the approval by stockholders of the proposed reduction of stated capital it is proposed to apply a portion of the paid-in surplus to be created by such reduction of stated capital to the elimination of the deficit
in the earned surplus account existing at the end of the fiscal year Sept $\$ 0$. 1939. The reduction in the stated capital, does not involve any exchange, re classification or cancellation of shares or the distribution by the company of any cash property or securities but is effected by merely reducing
upon the books of the company the present stated capital. Income Account for Years Ended Sept. 30
Gross sales less discounts returns \& allow.
Cost of sales incl. maint. repairs \& prov. for depr--
Net operating loss
Other deductions

${ }^{1850,218}$

## $\$ 175.642$

$\$ 1$
$1,125,303$ 125.249 $\$ 218,840$
73,507 \$292,347

Balance Sheet as at Sept 30
$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$ Cash in bank \& on hand. Customers' acets. ree. (net).-Sundry accts. recelvable....-.
Inventorle Inventories. -.-. Prepald insurance, taxes, \&e,
Inv. in \& advs. to Peru Min'g Co.......-...............In useLeased to
Not in use Not in use......Patents, nominal value

Total<br>$\qquad$

Total $\qquad$ . $\overline{\$ 1,428,147}$ x It is proposed that the stockholders at the annual meeting to be held in
December approve the reduction of the stated capital of the company in December approve the reduction of the stated capital of the company in to the paid-in surplus account so created the amount of the deficit in the earned surplus account. If the stockholders give such approval the stated
value of the capital stock as of Sept. 30, 1939. will De $\$ 95.140$ and the value of the capital stock as of sept 30,1939 . win oe $\$ 95.140$ and the
paid-in surplus will be $\$ 369,180$. Authorzed $\$ 1,200,000$, issued $\$ 6 c_{L}, 000$,
pledged to secure notes payable $\$ 593,000$ in treasury $\$ 6,000$ outstanding pledged to secure notes
$\$ 1,000$.-V. 148, p. 280 .

Imperial Oil, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 25 cents per share on the extra dividends of $371 / 2$ cents per share were distributed.
The reduction in the current extra dividend is due to a ruling in Canada by the Foreign Exchange Control Board against providing foreign exchange
for that part of special disbursements outside of Canada which represent Por that part of special disbursements outside of Canada which
withdrawal from accumulated earned surplus.-V. 148, p. 2899 .

Independence Share Corp.-Dismissal Order in SuitThe Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Nov. 11, ordered dismissal of a
suit filed in Federal District Court last March for the appointment of a receiver to dissolve and liquidate the $\$ 4.000,000$ investment trust plans of Independence Share Corp. on the ground of Praud and insolvency.
The Court held that the Securities and Exchange Act of 1933 . under which the nine subcsribers to the plans sought the receivership, does not give plaintiffs allegedly defrauded in investment transactions to filing suits for the obtaining of money judgments. Whether a receivership petition would be entertained by Federal courts after judgment and erforts The Court did, however, hold that the plaintiffs in the receivership suit could use it for the purpose of seeking their money judgments by merely amending its legal phraseology but the Court withheld an expression on to join them in a class suit for the recovery of the amounts they paid in.-V. 14. p.

Independent (Subway) System of N. Y. City-Earns.


$\begin{gathered}\text { Excess of revs. over } \\ \text { operating expenses. }\end{gathered} \$ 268,647$ - V. 149, p. 2691.

| diana Harbor Belt RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Sept. $30-$ | ,033,063 | \$813 | 1939-9 Mos.-1938 |  |
| Ry. operating expenses- | 577,417 | 488,515 | 5,074,922 | 4,448,177 |
| Net revenue from railway operations | \$455,646 | \$324,768 | \$3,005,598 | \$1, |
| Railway tax accruals. | 95.507 | 83,930 | 732,183 | 571,315 |
| Equip. \& joint facil. rents | 93.226 | 74,536 | 769,308 | 607,057 |
| Netry. oper.incom | \$266,913 | \$166,302 | \$1,504,107 | 73 |
| ther income | 1.775 | 1,525 | 19,453 |  |
| Total income | \$268.688 | \$167,827 | \$1,523,560 | \$756,475 |
| Miscell. deductions from | , | 3.233 |  |  |
| Total fixed charg | 36,802 | 36,920 | 331,798 | 334,270 |
| Net income after fixed charges <br> - | \$223,158 | \$127,674 | \$1,140,938 | \$393,628 |

Industrial Rayon Corp. (\& Subss.) - Earnings9 Mos. End. Sept. 30-
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating profit......- } \\ \text { Other income. }\end{array}\right]$
Total income Experimental exp., \&c. Interest -............... Federal income taxes.--
Sundry and other charges
Net profitShs. com. stk. (no
Earnings per share
-V. 149, p. 1917.

$\qquad$ 1936
574,113

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.-Registers with $S E C$
Company Nov. 15 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission
registration statement (No. $2-4235$, Form A-2) under the of 1933 covering $\$ 5,910,000$ of $4 \%$ convertible first mortage April 1, 1952, $1,181,967$ rights to purchase the bonds, and 295,500 shares of capital stock (\$20 par), to be reserved for conversion of the bonds.
Holders of the company's outstanding $1,181,967$ shares of capital stock will be given pro rata rights to subscribe to the $4 \%$ bonds at a price to be filed by amendment. Bonds not subscribed for by stockholders will be of N. Yi to stockholders principal underwriter of other underwrite dates of offering to stockholders, as well as names of other underwriters and
underwriting discounts and commissions, will be furnished by amendment. The net proceeds to be received from the sale of the bonds, together with will be used to pay promissory notes aggregating $\$ 7,000,000$ as follows: Guaranty Trust Co., New York $\$ 2,000,000$; National City Bank, New York,
$\$ 2,000,000$; Chase National Bank, $\$ 1,000,000$ and Anaconda Coper $\$ 2,000,000 ;$ Chase National Bank, $\$ 1,000,000$, and Anaconda Copper
Mining Co., $\$ 2,000,000$. The bonds are redeemable on 30 days' notice at the following prices with accrued interest: to and incl. Nov. $30,1942,103 \%:$ thereafter to and
incl. Noo. $30,1945,102 \% ;$ thereaffer to and incl. Nov. 30,1948 , $101 \%$; revious redemption, into shares of capital stock to and incl A pril for previous redemption, into shares of capital stock to and incl. April 1,
1952 at $\$ 20$ principal amount of bonds for each share of capital stock or at the conversion price adjusted as provided in the indenture.
The underwriting agreement permits the underwriters to
market price of the bonds to facilitate their distribution. The stabilize the of this provision, it is stated, is no assurance that any such transactions are contemplated or will be effected, or if effected, that they will not be
discontinued at any time.-V. 148 , p. 3690 .

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.-New ChairmanDirectors of the company on Nov. 8 elected Frank Hedley, former Presi-
dent, to succeed Ernest A. Bigelow as Chairman. George Keagan was dent, to succeed Ernest A. Bigelow as Chairman. George Keagan was
chosen as President and Chairman of the new Executive Committee which also includes Mr. Hedley, Austin F . Barry, Edgar S. Bloom, M. Ronal Brukenfeld, Dwight F. Faulkner Jr., Samuel M. Rayburn and Earl E. Starbard.
Mr. Bio
Chairman of the who is President of the Western Electric Co., was named Mr. Bigen of the company's Committee on Transit Unification, succeeding

International Mining Corp.-Asset Value-
The company reports that as of Sept, 30, 1939, the net asset value of the was $\$ 5,856,446$, equal to $\$ 11.32$ per share, after taxes and reserves, in 88,03 for estimat Federal income taxes (but no Federal excess profits tax) on unrealized appreciation of listed securities. Net assets are are valued at cost.
Net assets on June
Net assets on June 30, 1939 were equal to $\$ 11.87$ a share on 518,973 shares
and on Sept. 30,1938 were equal to $\$ 13.18$ a share on 523.273 shares
V. 149, p.3116.
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (\& Subs.) Period End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-9 Mos.-1938 Earnings.-.-. $\qquad$

 Retirement system and
$\frac{1,483,103}{\$ 8,811,368} \frac{483,950}{\$ 7,552,123} \frac{2,374,013}{\$ 26,584,806} \frac{1,343,355}{\$ 24,284,37}$ Earned surplus beginTotal surplus.-..........

Earned surplus end o
 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Etock. per share on com. } & \$ 0.57 & \$ 0.48 & \$ 1.72 & \$ 1.56\end{array}$ Consolidated Ba

 Sec. held against



 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Insur. and other } \\ \text { prepaid items }\end{array}$ | 586,942 | 305,428 |  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Ins., conting. \& } \\ \text { other reserves }\end{array}$ | $2,530,081$ | $1,981,120$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Capital surplus. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earned surplus. | $60,606,500,590$ | $\mathbf{8 0 , 6 0 6 , 5 0 0}$ |  |  |  |  | Total_...... $\overline{254,189,646} \overline{253,076,263} \bar{T} \overline{\text { Total_.......254,189,646 }} \overline{253,076,263}$ x After reserve $\$ 62,180,427$ ( $\$ 56,754,887$ in 1938) for depreciation and

depletion. y Represented by $14,584,025$ no par shares. deplecion. y Represented by $14,584,025 \mathrm{no}$ par shares.
States dollars, in accordance with the usual accounting practice of the company, transactions in other currencies being converted at the month-end In the accompanying letter to shareholders, Robert $O$. Stanley, President points out that permanent magnet alloys containing iron, nickel, aluminum and cobalt are creating a new and expanding industrial market, for nickel "interest in these extraordinarily powerful magnetic alloys," he states broader commercial applications in the future.
"The startling discoveries in the development of these new magnetic materials have now made available permanent magnets whose propertie made which will support 60 times their own weigh and microphones to high tension magnetos range from radio loud speakers and microphones to high tension magnetos, magnetic chucks and sensi watt-hour meters, direct current instruments and in small and medium size motors." A list of 28 fields of application is given.
Mr. Stanley adds that "probably not many realize th
of magnets- Sthe heart of electric motive power and the more recent ance of magnets-the heart of electric motive power and the more recent auto
matic devices. Modern equipment is utilizing more and more magnets and adopting smail permanent magnets on a large scale. A typical permanent
magnet alloy is Alnico, containing $20 \%$ nickel, $12 \%$ aluminum and $5 \%$

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cobalt. This increasingly important commercial development promises
substantial use of nickel.-V.
International Paper \& Power Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings
[Excluding International Hydro-Electric System and Subsidiaries]
Period End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos.-1938
$1939-9$ Mos. 1938

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { livery expenses...-...-. } & 3,796,923 & 3,262,341 & 10,584,433 & 8,738,973\end{array}$

 Anterest on other debt-and expense. Depreciation.-
Proverfor income taxes.-
b Dividends............-

\section*{| 93,437 | 89,252 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $1,170,191$ | $1,106,587$ |
| 208,614 | 168,070 |
| 82,057 | 83,398 |
| 17,348 | 17,242 |}

Net profit............. $\begin{array}{llll} & \$ 35,133 & \$ 12,850 & \$ 725,301 \\ \mathbf{c} \$ 688,265\end{array}$ paidess returns, allowances and siscounts. b Accrued but not currently Note-In the books and the above consolidated financial statement foreign accounts are stated on the basis of $\$ 4.85$ for the pound sterling and at
parity of exchange for Canadian currency.--V. 149, p. 2369 .
International Petroleum Co., Ltd.-To Pay Regular Dividend Only-
Directors have declared the regular semi annual dividend of 75 cents per
share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. Previously extra dividends had been paid together with the regular semi. nnual distribution. See also V. 148, p. 2900.
International Silver Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Sept. $30-1939$ - 193 Mos.-1938 193-9 Mos.-1938 taxes, \&c after depr., $\quad \$ 151,710 \quad \$ 294,713 \quad \$ 394,695 \quad \$ 183,123$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Carns. per sh. on } 91,198 & \$ 1,710 & \$ 294,713 & \$ 394,695 & \$ 183,123 \\ \text { shs.com.stk. (par } \$ 100) & \$ 0.61 & \$ 2.09 & \$ 1.10 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ $\times$ Estimated.-V. 149, p. 1622.

## Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc.-Sales-

Net sales for the fiscal year ended Oct. 28 , 1939, were the largest in the
company's history, amounting to $\$ 7,056,110$, as compared with $\$ 5,218,347$ company's history, amounting to $\$ 7,056,110$, as compared with $\$ 5,218,347$
for the year ended Oct. 29 , 1938, an increase of $\$ 1,837,763$ or more than
$35 \%$, Benjamin N. Kane, President, reported Nov, 14 , \%, Benjamin N. Kane, President, reported Nov. 14 .
For the final four weeks' period of its fiscal year, net sales totaled $\$ 656,421$ against $\$ 508,106$ for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year,
Interstate Hosiery Co., Philadelphia-Workers Open Their Own MillThrown out of their jobs in September when the Interstate Hosiery
Co. shut down its plant in Northeast Philadelphia, 550 hosiery workers reopened the mill Nov. 10 as the largest cooperative hosiery factory in the
world. Named the Hancock Hosiery Mills, Inc. it has orders to keep the worker-owners going for more than four months, it is said.
A formal $\$ 258.000$ sales agreement was signed, Nov. 10 at the Ninth Bank \& Trust Co., Philadelphia to turn the property over to the 550 former employees, who all become stockholders in the new company. out the cooperative plan with Frank G. Binsw anger, real estate dealer who handled the transaction. The company was capitalized for $\$ 125,000$, every male worker subscribing to $\$ 300$ worth of stock and every woman to $\$ 150$. the bank.
All officers of the cooperative company are machine operators.
Intertype Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-


Total income
Net earnings. $\qquad$ 3 Months
$\$ 312,780$ 9.Months
$\$ 959,693$

 ,

## Iowa-Nebraska Light \& Power Co.-Contract-

 Company has signed a contract for the purchase of power from the The contract brings into the State's public power net work the last of the The latest contract calls for the purchase up to 6,250 kilowatts of electric power at wholesale rate considered fair and addequate by all parties to the theagreement, according to L. R. King, Iowa-Nebraska, President.-V. 148, agreement
Iowa Public Service Co.-EArnings12 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
Operating revenues
$\qquad$
Total gross earnings.


Net earnings
Interest on funded debt--
 Interest charged to construction.................--
Net income
Island Creek Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathbf{x} \text { Net incone-r-7----- } & \$ 0.70 & \$ 0.30 & \$ 1.30 & \$ 641,902 \\ \mathbf{y} \text { Earnings per share-.-- } & \$ 0.89\end{array}$ x After depreciation, Federal taxes, \&c. y On 593,865 shares common
stock (par $\$ 1$ ).-V. 149, p. 2515.
(Byron) Jackson Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & 1939-3 \text { Mos. }-1938 & \text { 1939-9 Mos. } \\ \text { Net profit-- } & 1938 \\ \$ 121,330\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Chares of capital stock } \\ \text { outstanding (no par)_ } & 378,680 & 378,680 & 378,680 & 378,680 \\ \text { Earnings per share_-.-- } & \$ 0.32 & \$ 0.16 & \$ 0.90 & \$ 1.27\end{array}$ y After Federal taxes, depreciation, interest, \&c., but before provision
for surtax on undistributed profits.- $\mathbf{V} .149, \mathrm{p}, 1478$.
Jersey Central Power \& Light Co.-Offering DelayedThe First Boston Corp. has announced that the company has determined
discussion with the Securites and Exchange Commission, has been resolved. The company on Oct. 27 filed a registration statement under the Securitios Act of 1933 covering $\$ 39,00025$-year bonds and $\$ 3,225,000$ of serial notes. filed with the SEO extending the proposed effective date.

## Rates Cut-

A reduction of $\$ 180,000$ annually in electric rates of this company was
announced by Harry Bacharach, Chairman of the State Public Utility Comunission.
The company serves 97,000 consumers in 10 New Jersey counties.
Earlier this year Jersey Central effected an electric rate reduction, saving
users $\$ 73,114$ annually.-V. 149, p. 2975.
Jacksonville Gas Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Gross operating revenues $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gross operating revenues_.-........- } & \$ 593,680 \\ \text { Operating expenses }\end{array}$
 Gross income Unconditional int, on ist mtge. bds-:
 Prov. for retires. \& replacements.-a Interest on indebtedness of Ameri-

| $\$ 233,073$ |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8,605 |  |  |
|  | $\$ 234,013$ <br> 8,459 | $\$ 231,462$ <br> 3,882 | can Gas \& Power Co., accrued....- Cr3,177 Cr3,177 Cr3,194



| $\$ 241,679$ | $\$ 242,472$ |  | $\$ 235,344$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 113,083 | 118,833 | 122,344 |  |
| 5,054 | 3,845 | $\mathbf{4}, 259$ |  |
| 73,712 | 78,588 | 81,090 |  |
| 43,427 | 46,425 | 47,284 |  |
| $C r 3,177$ | $C r 3,177$ |  | $C r 3,194$ |
|  | $\$ 9,579$ | $\mathbf{x} \$ 2,042$ | $\mathbf{x} \$ 16,438$ |
| $-\cdots$ | 1,314 | 1,187 |  | $x$ Indicate loss.

 $\$ 7,808$, cash, $\$ 27,286$; accounts receivable (net) $\$ 6,430,124$; investments, materials and supplies, $\$ 68,326$; insuranace deposits, $\$ 1,440$; special desposit, \$618; deferred charges, $\$ 8,951$, total, $\$ 6,775,545$. accrued on 1st metge. bonds, $\$ 348,743$, consumers meter and extension
deposits and interest accrued thereon, $\$ 94,166 \cdot$ current and accrued liabilities, $\$ 160,987$; reserves, $\$ 372,964$; capital stock $(\$ 1$ par), $\$ 50,196 ;$ capital
surplus, $\$ 526,286$; deficit, $\$ 2,103$; total $\$ 6,775,545$.

## Jewel Tea Co. Inc.,-Final Dividend-

Directors on Nov. 14 declared a final dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition to the 48th regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1 \mathrm{per}$ share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 6 .
Special dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Aug. 1 , last.-V. 149, p. 2515 .
Joy Mfg. Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Kalamazoo Stove \& Furnace Co.-Earnings-
 $x$ After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c. but before Federal surCurrent assets as of Sept. 30, 1939, including \$534,507 cash and $\$ 1$ 444,415 of inventories, amounted to $\$ 4,479,333$ and current liabilities were $\$ 912,996$. This compares with cash of $\$ 412,351$, inventories of $\$ 1,354,198$.
1938 . V . $149, \mathrm{p}, 1479,744$ and current liabilities of $\$ 554,932$ on Sept. 30 . 1938.-V. 149, p. 1479.

Kansas Electric Power Co.-Earnings-
Operiod End. Sept. 30- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net operating income_ } & \$ 171,067 & \$ 182,543 & \$ 700,862 & \$ 705,019 \\ \text { Other income (net) } & 312 & 1,130 & 1,436 & 2,028\end{array}$




## Kellogg Co.-Final Dividend-

 Directors have declared a final dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the commonstock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 22 . This compares with
dividends of 50 cents paid on Oct. 3, last and on Dec. 23,1938 . dividends of 50 cents paid on Oct. 3, last and on Dec. 23, 1938.
New President-
dent and Vanderploeg, Executive Vice-President, has been named Presifounder of the company, who was elected Chairman of the Woard. Kellogg, Mitchell, Vice-President of the foreign division, was elected 1st Vice-Presi-

Kentucky Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End.Sept.30- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938


Net operating income.
Other income Other income (net)
Gross income-_--
Int. \& other deductions
Net income

- V. 149, p. $22 \overline{3} \overline{5}$.
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 49,260 \\ 1 \\ \hline \$ 49,21\end{array}$
$\$ 51,237$
$\operatorname{Dr2}, 216$

$\$ 12,013$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 169,165 \\ 146,260 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 157,712$
149,496

Keystone Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 3012 Months Ended
Operating revenues..
operating expenses.
Operating expenses......
Maintenance-

Provision for retirements.................................................



| Gross income. | \$433,621 | \$417,281 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest on long-term deb | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Other interest- | 8.374 | 28,538 |
| Amortization of debt | 6,372 | 6,372 |


 Balance _-
(G. R.) Kinney C., Inc.-Notes Called-

All of the outstanding 15-year $71 / 2 \%$ secured gold notes, due Dec. 1 , 1936 as extended at $51 / 2 \%$ to Dec. 1941 have been called for redemption on Dec. 1 at 102 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Chase
National Bank of New York City.-V. 149, p. 2977 .
Knudsen Creamery Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ class A cumui. \& partic. shares, no par value payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 15. Similar amount was paid
on Aug. 25, May 25 and Feb. 25, last, on Dec. 20, Nov. 25, Aug. 25, May on Aug. 25, May 25 and Feb. 25, , ast, on Dec. 20, Nov. 25. Aug. 25, May
25 and Feb. 25, 1938.-V. 149, p. 579.

Kings County Lighting Co.-Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1939-
Utility plant
 Other phystcal property-..... spectal deposits.-.-.-.-. Miscell. Investments (net)... Accounts receiv-(net)-..... Materials and suppliles--. Prepayment. ins. and other


## $5,2 \varepsilon 4,410$ 250,194 28,470 22,708 23,766 63,722 550,707 206,530 16,728 113,361

$\%$ cum. pref. stock (ser.
$\%$ cum. pref. stock (ser.
$\begin{array}{r}81,816,400 \\ 1120 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $1,816,400$
112,900
$2,500,000$
2 $2,500,000$
$2,000,000$
$4,961,000$ 961,000
117,162
696,521

Under the reorganization proposed and already consented to by more than Lake Superior District Power Co.-Earnings-

| Perio | 1939-3 | 19 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating | 578,698 | \$506,107 |  |  |
| Operation | 227,600 | 147,442 | 537,534 |  |
| Maintena | 42,563 | 21,813 | 99,934 | 65 |
| Depreci | 75,000 | 75,000 | 225,000 | 225,000 |
| Tax | 124,242 | 110,210 | 328,862 | 289,532 |
| et operating | 7,898 | \$151,6 | 59,075 24,196 | $\$ 489,754$ |
| ross incom |  |  |  |  |
| t. \& other deductions | 58,838 | 62,059 | 177,253 | 187,2 |
| Net income | \$58,35 | \$96,1 | \$306,017 |  |
| Pref. stock dividend | 59,179 | 59,179 | 177,538 | 177,5 |
| Balance available common stock. | x\$827 | \$37,004 | \$128,480 | \$146,47 | $\times$ Indimon stock..$\times$ Indicates loss.-V. 149, p. 879.


| Laura Secord C | 103 |  | rning |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years End.Sept. 30 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Net operating profit. | \$297,137 | \$289,549 | \$289,949 | \$272,1 |
| Executive salaries. | 52,574 | 52,820 | 51,950 | 52,130 |
| Legal expenses | 2,092 | 1,448 | 1,629 |  |
| Provision for deprec | 18,083 | 17,564 | 38,140 | 24,480 |
| Net earnings | \$224,388 | \$217,717 | \$198,230 | \$195, |
| Income from investm'ts . | 52,930 | 62,638 | 59,383 | 60,327 |
| Profit on sale on invest-- | 59,029 |  | 2,055 | 21,833 |
| Int. rec. on mortgage - |  | 130 | 260 |  |
| Recovery on mtge. previously written off |  |  |  |  |
| Profit on disposal of equipment | 439 | 1,431 | 2,357 |  |
| Total income | \$336,787 | \$281,916 | \$262,286 | \$279,181 |
| Prov. for inc. tax | 50,000 | 49,000 | 48,724 | 49,0 |
| et profit | \$286,787 | \$232,916 | \$213,562 | \$230,181 |
| Common dividends | 230,000 | 172,500 | 172,500 | 172,500 |
| Shs, com. stk, outstdg-- | $\times 287,500$ | y57,500 | y57,500 | y57,500 |
| Earnings per share | \$1.00 | \$4.05 | \$3.71 | \$4.00 | $\mathbf{x} \$ 3$ par, $y$ No par.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

|  |  | nce | Sept. 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | Liahtitites- | 1939 <br> 862,500 | 1938 |
| Goodwill |  |  | Accrued charges. | 2,355 | 2,000 |
| Cash | 207,671 | 119,156 | Tax reserve | 56,814 | 56,203 |
| Bonds | 1,434,201 | 1,785,046 | Mary Louise Can- |  |  |
| Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc..- | 53,200 |  | dies, Ltd. (curr. account | 5,000 |  |
| Acerued interest...- | 7,194 |  | Earned surplus. | 1,194,931 | 1,390,64 |
| Mary Louise Can- |  |  | Capital surplus. | 41,964 |  |

 Years End.Sept. $30-$ Yet operating profit_Executive salaries......ision for deprec'n Income from investm'tsProfit on sale on invest--
Int. rec. on mortgage_Recovery on mitge. pre-
viously written off
Profit on disposal of equipment.------Net profit
Common Shs, com. stk. outstdg--
dies, Ltd. (subs)

Total........-.......................................17,156,597
Earnings for the 9 and 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1939 appeared in the
Koppers Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Koppers Co. (
12M Moths Ended Sept. $30-$
Net poritit $\times$ Net profit -


Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co.-Sales-



## La France Industries-SEC on Reorganization-

At the hearing before the securities and Exchange Commission on the proposed plan of reorganization, ness of the plan raised by the Commission in its advisory report filed Sept. 1 ,
1939 . By order dated Oct. 26 , the plan as amended was referred to the Commission for examination and report. This supplementary advisory The principal amendment now proposed represents another modification of the proposed plan in the direction of recognition of the contractual rights vided for the issuance to the bondholers of preferred stock in a par amount second mortgage-bonds and preferred stock in the principal amount of the bonds). By a subsequent modification it was also proposed to allot $15 \%$ compensation for their sacrifices under the plan.
The amendment now submitted provides for the issuance of additional preferred stock to the first mortgage bondholders, in a par amount equal to the remaining one-half of the accrued interest on the bonds. This On the other hand, it renders more acute the problem of feasibility discussed in the advisory report. Whether approval should be given to the plan as amended, remains to be tested by the considerations discussed at length objections there set forth.
Other changes effected by the new amendments may be noted briefly:
(1) The parent-subsidiary relationship between LaFrance and Pendleton Mfg. To. Will be preserved, instead of the two companies being merged and Mrg. Co. Will be preserved, instead of the two companies being merged and (2) There
(2) There will be reserved to the reorganization trustee, under superurers Trust Co. and others. This amendment is in accord with the sugestion contained in the Commission's ad visory report.
(3) There will be issued to the indenture trustee for the new second mortof the board of directors upon non-payment of interest on the new bonds while the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan is outstanding. This amendment apparently is intended to meet the suggestion, contained in odged in the bondholders upon failure to pay interest on their bonds at any time during the life of the RFO loan. Unless, however, the indenture is also modified to provide a method whereby the bondholders will be able desired shift of management control to the bondholders themselves.V. 149, p. 2517.

Laclede Gas Light Co.-Earnings-


 City of St. Louis- $5 \%$ gross receipts tax


Gross income_
d debt--

Taxes on bonds and interest--
nterest charged to construct
Miscellaneous deductions
Net loss.
Rate Case Disposed of---------
Wa,
L. Wade Ohildress, President, supplementing the income statement says: posed of on Aug. 15, 1939, by action on the part of the Missouri P. S. Commission. The Commission reaffirmed the valuation order issued in Nov1934, finding the fair present value of the property used and useful in gas
service to be $\$ 39,000,000$ and also authorized the company to inaugurate promotional rates effective Sept. 1, 1399 , in lieu of its previous rate reduction order. It is belived the new rates will enable the company to substantially increase the volume of sales and that in event it follows that net earnings
will also increase. This authorization eliminates the further impounding of funds under stay order issued by the Circuit Court. The Commission recommended that all impounded money to the effective date of the last ordinance under which a gross receipts tax has been paid (May 17, 1938) be turned to the company.
Petition for the restitution of impounded funds has been filed in Circuit court of Cole County. As yet no decision has been rendered.-V. 149,

Lake Placid Co.-To Reorganize-
Company, which operates the Lake Placid Club, Inc., a summer and Utica, N. Y a a petition for reorganization under the Chandler Act. Samuel
H. Packer, President of the company, said in the petition that it was filed because a committee could not get unanimous consent to a plan of reorganof $\$ 1,576,013$, while assets of $\$ 2,926,894$ are listed. The operating deficit amounts to $\$ 540,231$, with a payroll of $\$ 1,000$ a day. The company has been in default since October last year on various
issues, which amount to $\$ 460,000$ and a collateral trust of $\$ 218,300$.
nventories $-\ldots$.
Prepd
$\quad 150,110$ 138,200
20,598
Total $. . . .-. .-\$ 2,163,564 \$ 2,358,311$ Total........... $\overline{\$ 2,163,564} \overline{\$ 2,358,311}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting depreciation of $\$ 566,270$ in 1939 and $\$ 555,893$ in 1938 .
y Represented by 57,500 no par shares. z Represented by 287,500 shares Y Represented by 57,500 no par
$\$ 3$ par value.-V. 149, p. 1479 .
(R. G.) Le Tourneau, Inc.-Earnings Period End. Oct. 31- 1939,Month-1938 1939-10 Mos.-1938
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Earnings per share-a-- } & \$ 0.45 & \$ 0.30 & 1,36,720 & 1,310,236 \\ \$ 2.91\end{array}$ $x$ After provision for depreciation and Federal income taxes.-V. 149 ,
Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{array}{llllll}12 \text { Mos. End.Sept. } 30- & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Consol. net profit._- } & \$ 353,881 \text { lossx } \$ 78.963 & \text { lossx } \$ 5.921 & \times \$ 46,373\end{array}$ Earns. per sh. on capital
stock-..-..........-

stock. per sh. on capital
$\$ 0.48 \quad \$ 0.46 \quad \$ 0.77$
a Including company's proportion of undistributed earnings and $\$ 0.87$ a nubsidiaries whose stock is either owned or controlled, after interest, Federa income taxes, depreciation, depletion, \&c.
$b$ of the parent company accruing from direct operations and from rail road rentals, dividends, \&c., after Federal income taxes and charges.
ed profits.
New Board Member-
Harvey O. Couch on Nov. 3, was elected to the board of managers of
this company by the managers.-V. 149, p. 1479 .
Leitch Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-

 Sales - Cost sales, oper. and general expenses....rov. for Federal and
State taxes
$\begin{array}{llll}245,026 & 299,930 & 266,738 & 262,771 \\ C r 1,734 & C r 1,723 & C r 1,840 & C r 2,264\end{array}$

Balance Jan. 1-7.-...-.--
Deducts. for stock acq-Miscellaneous adjust _Profit \& loss surplus
Shares capital stock out-
standing (par \$1) standing (par \$1)
Earnings per share

| 4,409 | 13,500 | 13,500 | 13,508 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$5,834 | \$9,962 | sur 866 | \$2,012 |
| 45,378 | 55,826 | 55,180 | 56,856 |
| 228 |  |  | $\times 1,100$ |
|  |  |  | Cr105 |
| \$39,316 | \$45,864 | \$55,246 | \$53,848 |
| 87,073 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Nil | \$0.04 | \$0.15 | \$0.13 | x 500 shares Lessings, Inc

purchased for treasury,

| ept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Liabilities- | 1939 | 1938 |
| Cash | \$14,624 | \$15,778 | Accounts payable. | \$13,709 | \$11,706 |
| Notes \& acts. rec. | 2,912 | 3,587 | Accrued payroll--- | 522 | 261 |
| Accrd. int. receiv. | 252 | 179 | Federal and State |  |  |
| Inventories...... | 12,282 | 10,701 | taxes-.....----- | 508 | 1,942 |
| Prepaid insurance. | 2,145 | 2,186 | y Capital stock | 87.073 | 90,000 |
| Investments | 24,711 | 25,695 | Surplus. | 39,316 | 45,8 |
| $x$ Fixed assets | 83,674 | 90,996 |  |  |  |
| Deterred charges | 527 | 651 |  |  |  |
| Goodwill. | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |

 x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 143,208$ in 1939 and
y
Libbey-Owen-Ford Glass Co.- $\$ 1.25$ Dividend-
The directors on Nov. 14 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the Dividends of 50 cents were paid in each of the four preceding quarters and dividends of 25 cents were paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, 1938.


Life Savers Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



Lionel Corp.-Interim Dividend-
Directors have declared an interim dilididend of 25 cents per share on
he common stock, payable Dee. 15 to holders of record Dec. . This the common stock, Dayabie Dee. 15 to holders of record Dec. 2 , This
compares with 30 cents
thaid on

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.-Vega Stock Valued-
The corporation has advised stockholderst thata ruling has been received
om the United states Bureau of Internal Revenue placing a valuation of

 purposes.-V. 149, p. 3117 .
$\underset{\text { Year Ended Aug. } 31-\mathrm{T}}{\text { Leatres Co.-Earnings- }}{ }_{1939}$

Deverasiation




Balance, earned surplus, Aug. 31 Be...........- $\$ 719,849, \$ 878,114$

| - | 19 |  | Luabutht | ${ }_{\substack{1939 \\ 84.828}}$ | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8. Govt. seeurs. | 191.84 |  | Accounts payale- |  | 84,836 |
| Acts, receivable-- | 2,020 | ${ }_{2} 2.688$ | sonal prop. taxes | ${ }_{83,326}^{936}$ | ${ }^{96.601}$ |
| Stes | 22.715 | 2.893 |  |  |  |
| and, blagg, a |  |  | mortages .--' | 2.576 | 10,057 |
|  |  |  |  | ,750 |  |
|  |  |  | Due |  |  |
|  |  |  | Thearre Co-ate |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total --. -. -. $\overline{\$ 5,519,266} \overline{\$ 5,692,453} \mid$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 5,519,266} \overline{\$ 5,692,453}$ a To cover redemption of 153 shares of State Theatre Co. common stock
at $\$ 17.75$ per share. $b$ On leases and rents received in advance. c After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,713,798$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,681,056$ in 1938 .

## Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { standing ( } \$ 25 \mathrm{par} \text { ) } & 520000 & 520,000 & 520000 & 520000 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 0.50 & \$ 0.56 & \$ 1.04 & \$ 1.03\end{array}$ $\times$ After Federal income taxes depreciation interest \&c.-V. 149, p. 1480.
Louisiana Land \& Exploration Co.-Dividend Reduced Directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Previously regular stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 10 cents per share were distributed.-V.149, p. 3117.

Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Equipment Trust Certuficates The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 9 authorized the comseries H, $23 / 4 \%$ serial equipment-trust certificates, to be issued by the United States Trust Co. of New York, as trustee, and sold at 104.2987 and accrued dividends in conn
See also V. 149, p. 2978.

To Pay $\$ 2.75$ Dividend-
Don stock, pay Noble Dec. 22 to holders of record Nov. $\$ 27$ per share on the commith $\$ 1.25$ paid on Aug. 30 last; $\$ 1$ paid on Feb. 28 last; $\$ 1.50$ paid on Dec 23, 1938, and regular semi-annual dividend of $\$ 2.50$ paid on $F$ Feb. 28, 1938 .
New Director-
Oscar Wells, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of Bir-
mingham, Ala., was elected a director of this railroad at a meeting of the mingham, Ala., was elected a director of this railroad at a meeting of th board of directors or the company held Nov. 16 . Mr. Wells was elected to
fill the vacancy on the L.
Smith of Louisville.-V. 149, p. 2978.

## Lynch Corp-Earnings-

Lyn
9 Mo
Net profit after all charges
Earnings per share
-V. 149, p. 734 .

## McGraw Electric Co.-Earnings-

12Mos.End. Sept. $30-$

$x$ After depreciation and Federal income taxes. y On 472,600 shares of capital stock.-V. 149, p. 1029.


McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 v. $\mathrm{A}_{149 \text { fter }}$ all in interest, taxes and depreciation. y on common stock.-

McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividend Dirrectors have edeclared an extra dividend of $t$ two cents per share in addition to the regular auarterly dividend of three centst per share on the com-
mon stock, bota payabie Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. $1 . \mathrm{V} .144, \mathrm{p} .3006$
McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.- Sales-
 Octoesed' by William J. Wardalil, trustee. The druss and sundrios division
release




## MacMillan Petroleum Corp.-Earnings-

 p. 3336

a Before provision for retirements.
Assets-Property, plant and equipment, \$1:500,030; cash, \$62,443;
 \$59; merchandise, materials and supplies, $\$ 24,872$; deferred debit items,
$\$ 69,17$; total, $\$ 1,747,888$. $\$ 20,000 ;$ common stock ( $\$ 100$ par), $\$ 475,500 ;$ bonds, $\$ 720,000 ;$ notes payable $\$ 20,000$; common stock deposits, $\$ 20,656$; deferred credit items, $\$ 935$; reserves, $\$ 225,911$; earned
surplus, $\$ 48,073 ;$ total, $\$ 1,747,888$.-V. 149, p. 1182.

## Madison, Inc.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { M Manths Ended Aug. 31- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Net loss after all charges.-...... } & \$ 40,772 & \$ 92,485 & \$ 14,850\end{array}$ Net loss after all

Magma Copper Co.-Year-End Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable each of the three preceding quarters; 55 cents paid on Dec. 15 , $1938 ; 25$ cents paid on Sept 15 , 1938; 35 cents paid on June 15
and on March 15, 1938; a year-end dividend of $\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec, 15 and on March 15, 1938; a year-end dividend of $\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec, 15
1937,50 cents paid on Sept. 15 , June 15 and March 15,1937 ; a year-enn 1937, 50 cents paid on sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, , 1937; a year-end
dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 15, 1936, and a regular quarterly dividend of
50 cents. per share was paid on Oct. 15, 1936.-V.149, p. 2518 . 50 cents per share was paid on Oct. 15, 1936.-V. 149, p. 2518.

Manhattan Ry.-Hearing Nov. 27-
Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson has set down for hearing on Nov. 27 a
petition by Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., as trustee under the first 4 s , seeking to enforce the claims of bondholders under the mortgage. The foreclosure petition is joined in by the Merle-Smith Protective Committe Charles Franklin, Counsel to Manhattan Ry. joined in the petition inso far as it can be considered a part of the proposed I. R. T.-Manhattan Ry closure steps taken in the event that the unification plan should fail of consummation.
$78.7 \%$ Deposits Shown in Transit Plan-
The protective committee for Manhattan Ry. consolidated mortgage 4\%
gold bonds (Van S. Merle-Smith, Chairman) had on deposit at the close of business. Nov. $14 . \$ 32,004,000$, or $78.7 \%$ of the outstanding issue of $\$ 40$, 670,000 in agreement with the plan for New York City transit unification. of deposits Carter, member of the committee in charge of the solicitation of deposits, pointed out that the unification plan agreement requires de-
posits of only $76 \%$ of the issue, thus putting the consolidated 4 s over the top posits of only $76 \%$ of the issue, thus putting the consolidated 4s over the top
Deposits will continue to be accepted, Mr. Carter said, and indications from bondholders already interviewed point to an ultimate total of 85
to $90 \%$. $149, p, 2518$. to $90 \%$ acceptance of the plan.-V. 149, p. 2518.
Manila Gas Corp.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
Operating revenues............
1939




 Loss on foreign ex
Other deductions
$\$ 316,428$
51,414
Other deductions

a Before provision Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1938

 137,188 . \$21,510; accounts payable, $\$ 24,561$; accrued accounts, $\$ 65,989$; consumers' deposits, $\$ 8,120 ;$ reserves, $\$ 1,719,871$; capital surplus, $\$ 1,880,697$; earned
surplus, $\$ 880,438$; total, $\$ 6,137,188$. Bonds Called -
Corporation is notifyting holders of its first mortgage 6\% 20-year gold
bonds, dated as of July 1, 1926, that $\$ 41,000$ principal amount of these bonds, dated been drawn by lot and will be redeemed on Jan. 1, 1940, at $100 \%$ plus accrued interest. The drawn bonds should be presented for islands, or, at the principal office of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. Interest on the drawn bonds will cease from and after
Jan. 1, 1940 .-V. 149, p. 1182 . erest on th
$9, \mathrm{p} .1182$.
Maryland Fund, Inc.-Dividend Increased-
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Nov. 14, the distribution of 5 ceistribution of 10 cents a share is payable Dec. 15, 1939 to stockholders of record Nov. 30,1939 . Dividends of five cents was paid on Sept. 15, last and three cents per share
was paid in each of the three preceding quarters.-V. 148, p. 3852 .

Marland Oil Co, of Okla.-Registers with SEC-
Mead Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings$\underset{\sim}{\text { Period- }}$
Cost of sales.
Gross profit
Operating profit
$\underset{\text { Depreciation }}{\text { Gross }}$ Int. \& exp. on fund, debt
Other deductions.
Fed. \& State inc. taxes.-

Minot income..-.......
Net inc. for the period
Melville Shoe Corp.-Merger with McElwain DiscussedThe directors of the corporation set the sate Nov, 16 for a proposed merger manufacturer of medium-priced shoes for men and boys.
Ward Melvile; Yresident or Melville Shoe, said after the meeting that "as soon as possible, or I may say by next Tuesday or Wednesday, we will
send out an announcement to all our stockholders to tell them what went on at our meeting today." manufacturing plants. It operates about 650 Thom McAn shoe stores and also retails through 12 . John Ward and 10 Frank Tod
shoe stores. The Thom McAn shoes are manufactured by the McElwain company, for which Melville Shoe has been the outlet for more than 17 years. The J, For when Mel ville moo has been the outlet for more than 17 years.
The It is a closely owned company, with 16,764 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock,
shares outstanding.
Melville Shoe has outstanding 99,992 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative $\$ 5$ par
preferred stock and preferred stock and 404,722 no-par common shares outstanding. The

Mengel Co.-Bookings Rise $60 \%$ October bookings of the company and subsidiaries (wood products and 000, according to the company's monthly report. More than a dozen industries, including furniture, building and numerous consumer lines using fibre containers, wooden boxes and lumber, are customers of Mengel, so October, 1938 , were $\$ 774,000$.
For the first 10 months of 1939 , new bookings amounted to $88,620,000$, an
increase of $36 \%$ above the $\$ 6,337,000$ booked in the same period of 1938 . increase of $36 \%$ above the $\$ 8,337,000$ booked in the same period of 1938 . ago, while 10 -months' shipments amounted to $\$ 7,65,5,000$, or $28 \%$ higher ago, while
than in the same 1938 period.
Unfilled orders as of October 31, 1939, were $\$ 2,162,000$, compared with $\$ 2,054,000$ on Mengel's books at the end of September, and $\$ 1,459,000$ at
the end of October, 1938 .-V. 149 , pre2979.

Metal \& Thermitt Corp.- $\$ 2$ Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 11 to holders of record Dec. 1. Dividends of $\$ 1$ per
share were paid on Oct. 10, Sept. 11, and on June 10, last.-V. 148, p, 131.

Metal Textile Corp.-Common Dividend-
Directors on Nov. 8 declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the Directors on Nov. 8 declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20 Dividends
of 10 cents were paid on June 1, last, Dec. 1, 1938, June 1, 1937 and Sept. 1 . of 10 cents were paid on
1936 .-V. 148, p. 2750 .
Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30- [Canadian Currency] 1939-Month-1938 1939-9 Mos-1938
 Net earnings
-V .149, p. 2519 .

Michigan Steel Casting Co.-Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Net sales to customers
Net sales to customers
Manufacturing cost
Depreciation_ -...........
Net loss.
Assets-Cash Balance Sheet Sept. 30,1939
Assets-Cash, $\$ 63,965$; recei vables, $\$ 49,540 ;$ inventories $\$ 94$, 891 , charges, $\$ 8,944$; investments, $\$ 7,164$; total, $\$ 974,077$. $\$ 327,081$; ; deferred Liabiitities Acecounts payable, $\$ 18,006$, accrued expenses, $\$ 10,061$;
reserve for depreciation of huidlings, machinery and equipment, $\$ 317,790$; reserve for depreciation of buidlings, machinery and equipment, $\$ 171,790$;
capital stock common, $\$ 148,802 ;$ capital surplus, $\$ 347,915$ appreciation
real estate, $\$ 46,000$; earned surplus, $\$ 85,504$; total, $\$ 974,077$.-V. 149,
p. 880 . p. 880 .

Middle West Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net income---M--.-- } & \$ 3,566,930 & \$ 3,270,690 & \$ 8,681,653 & & \$ 7,576,808 \\ \text { a Divs. paid or declared- } & 1,414,216 & 1,320,683 & 4,122,095 & & 3,941,852\end{array}$ a Divs. earned or re-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { a Minority common stock } & 264,574 & 372,400 & 883,125 & 1,035,287\end{array}$ interest in net income

| of sub. companies..-- | 384,378 | 320,498 | 550,662 | 380,659 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

b Sulance---...-...--
$\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Balance of net income } & \$ 1,493,163 & \$ 1,194,654 & \$ 3,014,879 & \$ 1,897,271 \\ \text { Earns.per sh. on com.stk } & \$ 0.45 & \$ 0.35 & \$ 0.91 & \$ 0.56\end{array}$
a Prov'sion for earned portion of dividend requirements on preferred in net income. b Unearned dividend requirements on preferred stocks of in net income. subsdiary companies held by the public.1938
$\$ 420,801$
2081

396,138
37,138
109,298 $\begin{array}{r}109,298 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Note-The above income accounts have been prepared on the basis of
deducting the full dividend requirements class of preferred divck requirements for the respective periods on each in the respective three months' periods and $\$ 1,230,000$ and $\$ 865.000$ in the respective nine months' periods which could not be distributed as dividends West Corp preferred and common stock of subsidiaries owned by Middie West Corp. because of prior lien dividend arrearages or because of
occasioned by preferred stock agreement and trust indentures.

| Statement of Income (Company Only) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividend income... | \$288,181 | \$188,933 | \$884,381 | \$736,009 |
| Interest income | 16,073 | 51,170 | 101.504 | 152,151 |
| Oth | 6,813 | 6,750 | 21,038 | 20,611 |
| Total income | \$311,067 | \$246.853 | \$1,006,924 | \$908 |
| General \& admi | 34,766. | 31,186 | 114,688 | 100,106 |
| Taxes. | 8,907 | 5,188 | 19,559 | 15,716 |
| Income ta | 6,267 | 18,557 | 60.115 | 57,194 |
| Net incom | \$261,127 | \$191,922 | \$812,562 | \$735,754 |
| Earns. per sh.on com.stk | \$0.08 | \$0.06 | \$0.24 | \$0.22 | Earns. per sh. on com.

-V. 149, p. 1183 .

## Mid-West Refineries, Inc.-Dividend Doubled-

Directors on Nov. 13 declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the eom cents were' paid in the two preceding quarters, the June 24 dividend being cents were paid since June 25,1938 when three cents per share was distributed -V. 149, p. 2519.
Milwaukee Electric Ry. \& Transport Co. (\& Subs.) Consolidated Earnings from Oct. 22, 1938, Date Company Commenced Operating revenues

 47,148
$\$ 667,995$
377,419
715
1,838
20 Gross income-
Interest on funded debt. Amortization of bo exp Other interest charges
Other deductions.
$\$ 288,002$
 Note-No provision was made for income taxes for the period since it
estimated that the company has no taxable net income for the period -149, p. 1030
Minneapolis Gas Light Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Sept. 30
1939
$\$ 5.259,8$ Operating revenues
Operating expenses.
$\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 5 , 2 5 9 , 8 7 8} \\ -\quad 3,650,081 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$\qquad$ 1938
$\$ 4,954,963$
$3,374,151$ $\$ 1.609,79$

26,96 | $\$ 1,580,812$ |
| :---: |
| 38,429 | Gross income-.-. Interest on other debt Provision for retirements and replacements

Amortiz of debt discount $\&$ exp Amortiz. of debt discount \& exp. (less premiums). Amortization of preferred stock expense - A Int. on indebtedness of American Gas P . Co. Net income -_-_Income payments on participation units.
Net inc. after pref. divs. \& inc. payments.
$\qquad$ $1,636,764$
470,880
4,961
265,032
86.548
7814 Cr $\begin{array}{r}7,91 \\ \hline 803\end{array}$ $\$ 1.619,241$
469,893

Net inc. after pref. divs. \& inc. payments....
a Rec. on acct. of prior years accruals............. Sividicid a Rec. on acct. of prior years accru
Dividends on common stock

Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1939


 Insurance depials \& supplies. Misc. current assets. a special deposit
Deferred charges 1,202,558 um. 1st pret tock ( 8100 par ) 5 inc. partic. units ( 8100 par ) c Common Etock.$2,256,700$
$1,563,837$ 8
$\therefore$
$\therefore$ $\qquad$

e Liquidation value. Total. \$30,609,41 series, called for redemption-not deposited (per contra). c Represente
by 44, coo no par shares.
d Over cost value of 3.495 .40 participation unit

Minneapnlis \& St. Louis RR.-Deposits Asked-
E. C. Delafield, Chairman of the committee for the first mortgage bonds, due as extrnded June 1, 1932 , sometimes known as Merriam Junction-
Albert Lea bonds. is notifying holders that plans for the reorganization of the company have progressed to the point where the reorganization may be consummated early in 1940 . With this objective in view, the committee is seeking additional deposits as the participation of the first mortgage
bonds is based upon assent by at least $90 \%$ in princinal amount bonds is based upon assent by at least $90 \%$ in principal amount.
The plan presently contemplates that holders of bonds which are de posited with the committee will receive upon reorganization $80 \%$ of the principal amount in cash and the remaining $20 \%$, together with accrue interest of $42 \%$ of the principal amount, in
bonds of the new company.-V.149, p. 2979.

Mississippi River Power Co.-Earnings-
(Including Missouri Transmission Co. to Date of Dissolution)
12 Months Ended Sept. 30 -




 | 30,318 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\quad 14,508$ |


$\$ 1,672,993$ \$1,383,335
Missouri-Illinois RR.-Interest-
Payment of two six-months' interest installments due July 1, 1937 and
 of Missour, profvied t that, suarh payment, without compound interest
shall be received by the holders of said bonds as payment in full for said shall be received by the hoiders of said bonds as payment in fall for said
interest on said bonds and interest $t$ upon said interest.
Interest
coupons

 \& Co., New York City, paying ant
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.-To Meet Interest-
The company has on deposit in New York banks about st.000.000 cash, ments, according to to Mathew A . Sloan, Chairman of the board and Presil ments, a according to Mat
dent.-V.
to
.

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Missouri Public Service Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Sept. 30-
Operatingrevenues
Oper e penses $\& ~ t a x e s-~$
Net operating income
Other income
Gross income-
Int. \& other deductions.-



Missouri Theatre Corp.-Regrsters with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Mobile Gas Service Corp.-Earnings-

| 12 Months Ended Sept. $30-$ Operating revenues.----- | ${ }^{1939}$ \$98, 124 | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 589.828 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating expenses and taxes. | 636,283 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 589,828 \\ \hline 443,069 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| a Net operating revenu Non-operating income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 161,842 \\ 35,274 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 146,759 \\ \mathbf{2 4 , 1 9 0} \\ \hline 17 .\end{array}$ |
| a Gross income......... Provision for retirements | \$197,116 56,595 | $\$ 170,949$ 47,049 |
| Gross income Interest Sundry income charges | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 140,521 \\ \hline 46,981 \\ \hline 910 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 123,900 \\ 46,931 \\ 368 \end{array}$ |
| Remainder <br> Partial return of premiums paid in prior years to self-insurance fund | \$92,630 5,305 | \$76,601 |
| b Net earnings | \$97,935 | \$76,601 |

a Before provision for retirements. b Reserved for interest on income
 notes receivable, \$8, s8;; accounts recervable, \$121,788, other receivables: \$816: applianes on rental. 88.392 ; merchandise, materials and supplies,
$\$ 45,070$ deferred debit items
Linbilitice Liabilities Common stock (5,000 no par shs.) 8830,701 , 1 st mtge. consumers' deposits, $\$ 22,200 ;$ service extension deposits, $\$ 47,108 ;$ reserves.
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.-Extra DividendDirectors on Norv. 14 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common
stock, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1 A dividend of stock, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1 . A dividend of
25 cents was paid on Sept. 15, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since March 15. 1938 when 25 , cents was also paid.- V. 149, p. 1183.

Monarch Machine Tool Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 35 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable Dec. 1 th holders of record Nov 21 . See $V$. 149,p. 881 or detailed record of previous dividend distributions.-V. 149, p. 1624.
Monarch Mills-Dividend Resumed-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the common stock
payable Dec. 31. This will be the first ividend paid since July 1, 1938 when $\$ 1.50$ per share was distributed; prior to this litter date semi-annual
(Philip) Morris \& Co., Ltd.-Earnings-

 - V No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Motor Products Corp.-Earnings$\times$ x Loss inclom oper-........
L Net loss iner income. $\mathbf{x}$ Before depreciation. $\quad 334,061 \quad 321,869 \quad 250,839$ cenes, \&c.-V. 149 , p. 1624 .
Mountain States Power Co.-Company Sues BankersA decree adjudging H. M. Byllesby \& Co. liable for alleged improper
profits and for alleged damage and losses sustained by the Mountain States Power Co. is asked in a bill filed Nov. 8 against Byllesby \& Co. in the Court
of Chancery, Wilmington, Del. The complainants are Mountain States Power and Benjamin N. Brown of Wilmington, examiner appointed in the Federal District Court for Mountain States Power in 77-B proceedings. Power either directly or through the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. Among acts attributed by the bill to Byllesby \& Co. are, Charged Mountain states Power exorbitant and illegal sums for engineering and managerial services,
caused Mountain States Power to buy securities, bonds, dc., at excessive prices and caused Mountain states Power to declare unwarranted and illegal dividends on preferred and common stock. declared liable for alleged
The complaintants ask that Bylesby $\&$ Co. bed frat Byllesby \& Co account for and pay back to Mountain States Power any involved amounts.-V. 149, p. 3120 .
Mullins Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsGross profit before depreclation
Net after expenses and inv adjust., \&c
Depreciation and amortization, \&c.....................


1938
$\begin{array}{r}8390,690 \\ \text { loss } 254,490 \\ 204,976 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net profit-
$\$ 115,592$ loss $\$ 459,466$
National Acme Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Earns. per sh.on } 500,0 \\ \text { shs. cap. stik. (par } \$ 1)\end{array} & \$ 0.16 & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.38 & \$ 0.14\end{array}$ $-\times$ After charges and taxes, but before surtax on undistributed profits.

National Automobile Insurance Co.-Balance Sheet Sept. $30-$

| Assets- | 1939 | 1938 | Liablitties- | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Real estate \& impr. | 123,359 | \$117.078 | Reserve for unpaid |  |  |
| Mortgages------- |  |  | claims in process |  |  |
| Bonds, stocks ---- | 184,356 | 3,134,239 | or adjustm't, but |  |  |
| Cash on hand and <br> on depcsit | 1,006,743 | 721,929 | Premtum res. (bro |  | 2,424,86 |
| Agents' accts under |  |  | rata) |  | ,056,369 |
| 90 days. | 744,101 | 472,666 | Other reserves |  | 322,842 |
| Int. and rents and accrued | 31,607 | 33,266 | Relins, acerued, \& |  | 300.000 |
| Suspense items (reinsur. unpald \& thers) |  | Crt19,5 | Surplus | 523,568 | 357,315 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

National Biscuit Co.-Earnings-


 $\$ 1.57$ a common share, comparing with $812,470,02$
12 months ended Sept. 30, 1938.-V. 149, p. 1625 .

## National Bond \& Investment Co.-Earnings-

 -X After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c. y On common stock.

National Cylinder Gas Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30-
Net profit after all chgs.
$1939-3 ~ M o s .-1938 ~ 1939-9 ~ M o s .-1938 ~$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { and Federal taxes-- } & \$ 263,856 & \$ 115,645 & \$ 658,797 & \$ 326.434 \\ \text { Earns. pe,sh. on cap. sti } & \$ 0.28 & \$ 0.12 & \$ 0.70 & \$ 0.35\end{array}$ Note-The 1938 net income included the pro-rata share of undistributed net incofor such companies is included the company states. Th 1939 the by them, which dividends were less than their earnings for the period. - v. 149, p. 1769 .

National Distillers Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Profit after depreciationProfit arter depreciation
Interest \& amortization
Federal income Earnings per share-...-


| $\$ 4,081,394$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 2.00$ | For quarter ended Sept. 30,1939 net profit was $\$ 1,042,283$, equal to 51

cents a share comparing with $\$ 1,389,351$ or 68 cents a share for quarter ended Sont. 30.138, and $\$ 737,669$ or 36 cents a share for quarter ended June 30 .
$1939 .-\mathrm{v}$. 149 , , 165.
National Funding Corp. of Calif. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Vet income after allu charges.................. Sept. 30, 1939

## - V. 149, p. 2090.

National Oil Products Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-9 Mos.-1938 Pe profitafter expenses
and reserve for Federal
incomen

National Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Periold End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Property } \\ \text { serve appropriations_-- }\end{array} & 1,653,031 & 1,987,509 & 7,111,317 & 7,738,154\end{array}$ Net oper. revenues -- $\frac{1,053,01}{\$ 6,773,092} \frac{1,887,509}{\$ 6,835,489} \frac{111,317}{\$ 26,549,445} \frac{788,000,059}{\$ 2}$ Rent from lease of plants | 1,855 | Dr1,847 $\quad 3,872$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\quad 62,531$ |  | Other incom income... Other income-

Other income deductions Gross income $\overline{\$ 6,823,344} \overline{\$ 6,822,285} \overline{\$ 26,594,279} \widehat{\$ 28,094,486}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { deductions } & -\cdots-)^{-1} & 2,870,234 & 2,940,497 & 11,620.874 & 11,891,702\end{array}$
 nority interests....- $\frac{149}{\$ 2,550,659} \frac{153}{\$ 2,367,016} \frac{689}{\$ 9,055,505} \frac{1,081}{\$ 10,150704}$



 Earns. National Power \& Light Co. in income of subsidiaries. b Carried a Of National Power \& Lig
to consolidated earned suplus.
Note-In connection with recent refinancing by a subidiary, extraordinary deductions for debt discount and expense and call premiums offset taxable
 ber, 1939, nor for the period from Jan. 1, 1939 to Sept. 30, 1939. Comparabie provisions for such taxes for the corresponding periods in 1938 amounted ended sept. 30 , 1939 . includes a net credit adjustment of $\$ 746.878$, repre. enting the cancellation of accruals for such taxes prior to July 1, 1939 . \$4e
Certain
Certain properties of subsidiaries were sold during 1938 and 1939 , and Light Co. and subsidiaries, include the operations of these properties only to dates of sale.
 Income rom subsidiaries-
Consolidated
Other
 Net operating income-
$\$ 1,283,021$
$\$ 1,320,128$
$\$ 5,640,863$
$\$ 7,240,314$


 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Loss on investmen } \\ \text { properties to Tennessee Valley Authority and others of ther } & 4,312,910\end{array}$ Loss on sales and write down of investment in securities of

Memphis Street Ry. Co | Adjustment of unamortized debt discount and expense on de- |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bentures reacquired (less net profit applicable thereto. $\$ 268.299)$ | 534.214 |


 Dividend in liquidation (Lehigh Power Securities Corp.) --.--- $\quad \mathbf{5 , 4 1 6 , 0 4 1}$
 a Earned surplus, Sept. 30, 1939
a Includes $\$ 5,377,863$ restricted as to dividends.


 x After all charges.-V. 147, p. 3616.

## National Radiator Corp.-Earnings-

12 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Net profit after depreciation. $\begin{array}{ll}1939 \\ \times \$ 153,828 & \text { loss } \$ 1,045,223\end{array}$ $x$ Company states that the above net profit, is equal to $\$ 1$ a share on the
new common stock. $\quad$ After depreciation of $\$ 307,100$ and accrued debennew common stock. $y$ After depreciation of
ture interest of $\$ 103,993$.-V. 149, p. 1922 .
National Rubber Machinery Co.-Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Profit after charges but before Fed. income taxes.-- $\quad \$ 1039,966$
-V. 1938
$\$ 57,651$

## National Tea Co.-Sales-




National Transit Co.-To Pay Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
capital stock, par $\$ 12.50$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30 . This compares with 35 cents paid on June 15 , last; 40 cents paid on Dec. 15,
$1938 ; 35$ cents paid on June 15, $1938 ; 55$ cents on Dec. 15, 1937; 45 cents $1938 ; 35$ cents parid on June 15, 1938; 55 cents on Dec. 15, 1937; 45 cents
on June 15, 1937; 35 cents on Dec. 15, 1936; 40 cents on June 15, 1936;
35 cents on Dec. 16, 1935, and 40 cents paid on June 15, 1935.-V. 148, 35 cents
p. 3076 .
(Herman) Nelson Corp.-To Pay 25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 21 . This will be the stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 21. This will be the
first dividend paid since Dec. 22,1936 when 20 cents per share was dis-
tributed. tributed.-V, 147, p. 579 .
New Bedford Cordage Co.-Dividends ResumedDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15 . This will be stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15 . This will be
the first dividend paid since Sept. 1,1938 when 15 cents per share was
distributed. See also v. 147, p. 3316 .

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co - Earninas -




 Net. 149, p. $252 \overline{2}$ -

|  <br> 12 Months Ended Sept. $30-$ | arnings- | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$4,449,383 | \$4,394,288 |
| Operating expenses | 1,445,470 | 1,326,833 |
| Maintenance | 282,082 | 261.526 |
| Provision for retirem | 503,601 | 502,100 |
| Federal income taxes | 186,032 | 206,377 |
| Other taxes | 418,545 | 425,872 |
| Operating incom | \$1,613,653 | \$1,671,580 |
| Other incom | 106,115 | 224,455 |
| Gross income | \$1,719,768 | \$1,896,036 |
| Interest on long-term | 639,150 | -633,837 |
| Other interest | 27,637 | 33,173 |
| Amortization of debt discount a | 45,419 | 45,419 |
| Interest charged to construction | Cr282 | Cr773 |
| Net income- | \$1,007,844 | \$1,184,380 |
| Dividends on preferred stocks | 203,565 | 203,565 |
| Balance | \$804.279 | \$980,815 | Note-This statement inlcudes no income from this company's invest-

ment in aporoximately ment in approximately one-third of the common stock of Jersey Central
Power \& Light Co. For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1939, one-third of the reported earnings of Jersey Central Power \& Light Co. applicable to (J. J.) New
(J. J.) Newberry Co.-Obituary-

Charles T. Newberry, Chairman of the Board, died at his home on Nov. 8.
-V. 149, p. 3120 .
Newmont Mining Corp.- $\$ 2$ Year-End Dividendcapital stock, payable Dec, 15 to holders of record Nov $\$ 2$ per share on the 50 cents were paid in each of the there preceding quarters: a dividend of
$\$ 1.5$ was paid on Dec. 15,1938 ; dividends of 50 cents were paid in each of the three preceding quarters and four quarterly dividends of 75 cents Der share each, plus a year-end dividend of $1-10$ of a share of Phelps Dodge
Corp. common stock for each share of Newmont's stock were paid during

Newmarket Mfg. Co.-Dividend Increased-
Directors on Nov. 9 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nev. 9 . Pre
viously regular quartery dividends of 75 cents per share were distributed.
Newport Industries, Inc.-Earnings-
 Federal income taxes, \&c. z Loss, exclusive of special nonrecurring charges
aggregating $\$ 60,545$.-V. 149, p. 1626 .

Newport Electric Corp.-50-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15 . Initial dividend of stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15 . Initial dividend of
like amount was paid on Sept. 1, last.-V. 149, p. 1185 .

New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of
record Dec. 8 Like amount was paid on oct. 2 last, dividends of $\$ 1.75$ were paid on July 1, April 1 and Jan. 3, last; Oct, 1 and July 1, 1938; and a dividend of $871 / 2$ cents was paid on A pril 1, 1938 , this latter being the first
dividend paid since April 1, 1933, when $871 / 2$ cents per share was also

New York Central RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Ry. operating revenues_ } \$ 31,738,488 & \$ 25,801,585 \$ 243,191,568 \$ 212,710,312 \\ \text { Ry. operating expenses_ } 21,570,278 & 19,874,575 & 185,560,373 \\ 172,619,366\end{array}$
Net revenue from rail-


Total income
Miscell. deductions from
$\$ 7,401,284$
$\$ 3,348,553$
$\$ 30,953,980$
$\$ 16,427,533$


Net income after fixed $\qquad$ $\mathbf{x} \$ 917,974 \times \$ 5,779,923 \times \$ 21,433,123$ $\times$ Indicates deficit.-V. 149, p. 2980.
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Would Pay Int. The trustees have asked the Federal court at New Haven for permission
to pay $\$ 3,465,933$ in interest on bonds and debentures of both the parent company and underlying companies. A hearing on the petition will be company and underlying compan
held on Nov. $22 .-\mathrm{V}, 149$, p. 2981.

New York Ontario \& Western Ry.-Reorganization Hearing Delayed -
Federal Judge Murray Hulbert has adjourned to March 19, 1940, a
hearing on the proposed plan of reorganization hearing on the proposed plan of reorganization. The hearings on the plan is scheduled before the Interstate Commerce Commission on that date

New York Power \& Light Corp.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues_----- } & \$ 6,058,641 & 6,017,602 & \$ 25,368,986 & \$ 25,253,461 \\ \text { Oper. revenue deduct'ns } & 4,658,282 & 4,398,368 & 18,230,546 & 17,871,756\end{array}$

 Net income........- $\quad \$ 251,150 \quad \$ 459,559 \quad \$ 2,524,713 \quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 2,752,482\end{aligned}$ x R.
2981.

New York Telephone Co.-Collateral Deposited-
Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that all stock, faction of the indenture dated Oct. 1, 1909, securing first and general mort gaged $41 / \%$ bonds, due Nov. 1,1939 , have been deposited under the
refunding mortgage dated Oct. 1, 1921.-V. 149, p. 3120 .

New York Westchester \& Boston RR.-Ordered Liquidated-

Federal Judge John O. Knox has ordered dismantling of the railroad properties of the road on Jan. 5, next, unless by that date a definite proposa is suggested that offers some hope of successful operation of the road.
At a hearing Noy, 10 it was revealed that negotiations are now in progress
which may result in the acquisition by the City of New York of that part of the railroad within the city, to connect with existing and proposed transit faclities of the Bronx.-V.149, p. 2699 .

## Niagara Falls Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Period End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos. $-\times 1938 ~ 1939-12 ~ M o s-x 1938 ~$

 Net income ......... $\begin{aligned} & \$ 638,927 \\ & \$ 771,311 \\ & \$ 2,529,996 \\ & \$ 3,206,870\end{aligned}$ ${ }_{1031 \text {. }}$ Restated for comparative purposes as far as practicable,-V. 149, p.

Niagara Lockport \& Ontario Power Co. (\& Subs.) Period End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos.- $\mathbf{x 1 9 3 8}$ 1939-12 Mos.- $\mathbf{x 1 9 3 8}$
Operating revenues Operating revenues-c---
Oper. revenue deductions
Operating income
 Net income_--.-.--- $\quad \$ 479,401 \quad \$ 282,009 \quad \$ 1,652,561 \quad \$ 989,414$ p. 1031 . Restated for comparative purposes as far as practicable.-V. 149 ,

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.-Listing
of capital stock (par $\$ 5$ ), which are issued and outstanding 237,500 shares

Period-
Net sales
Dec. 31,137 Dec. 31, 36
Net sales...-.-.-.
Cost of goods sold

Gross profit on sales
Sell. and general exps_- $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 1,045,583 \\ 408,470\end{array}$
Sell. and general exps.
Deducs. from inc. (net)-
Net income
$\square$
Divs. paid \& declared--
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 512,009 \\ \mathbf{z 2 8 5 , 0 4 0} \\ \hline\end{array}$ , $122-311,19$ Shares common stock.
 paid in cash to holders of 17,144 shares (elective) $\$ 25,716$, special dividend dend paid in stock to holders of 132,856 shares (elective): total share $\underset{i}{ }$ In addition a declared and paid during the 9 of months' one share for each share held, was Note 47,500 shares of capital stock. perod this divdend represed to $\$ 76,713$ in 1939 and $\$ 106.213$ in 1938.

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| Cassets- on dposit and <br> on hand.-....accept. receiv. -Inventories.-....- <br> Miscell. assets...- Deposits in closed bank-value not presently determinable -...-.-Deferred charges.. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

Total....... $\overline{\$ 5,515,398} \overline{\$ 5,186,324} \mid$ Total........- $\$ 5,515,398 \frac{, 24,81}{\$ 5,186,324}$ $x$ After reserve for losses in collection amounting to $\$ 30,000$. Y After
reserve for depreciation of $\$ 703,034$ in 1939 and $\$ 627,455$ in 1938.-V. 149 , reserve for
p. 2982 .

Norfolk Southern RR.-To Act for Depositors-
Carrol M. Shanks and Wallace D. Dexter Jr., as reorganization managers thority to solicit from creditors, shareholders and other claimants, the de posit of their claims and to act for these depositors in the road's reorganiza-
tion proceeding. Shans is Vice-President of the Prudential Insurance Co., while
Mr. Shank
Mr. Dexter is Treasurer of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
New Company Seeks to Issue Securities-
Norfolk Southern Ry., a new company, applied to the Interstate ComNorfolk Southern Ry., a new company, applied to the Interstate Com-
merce Commission Nov. 8 for authority to issue new securities to effect a reorganization of Norfoik Southern RR.
The reorganization plan already has bee
The reorganization plan already has been approved by the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. The application said all bond The new company would have a capitalization of $\$ 18,509,129$, compared with th old company's capitalization of $\$ 38,652,408$; and annual fixed charges, including renta
$040 .-\mathrm{V} .149, ~ p . ~$
2982.

North American Cement Corp.-Earninas-
 $x$ After taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest and amortization.- $V$.
149 , p. 1626 .

North American Refractories Co.-EarningsEarnings for 3 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939
Net earnings from operations and other income (net), after d
 Provision for depletionProvision for depreciation

Net income.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1939

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | Liabilities- |  |
| Cash. | \$93,094 | Wages payable | \$89,028 |
| Notes \& accounts receivable.. | x539,301 | Notes payabl | 70,667 |
| Inventories | 974,129 | Accounts payabl | 124,396 |
| Cash surrender value of life in- |  | Accrd. int. on funded debtAccrd.ced.,State, \& local |  |
| surance policies in favor of |  |  |  |
| company .-. | 38,900 |  | 29,807 |
| Cash on deposit with sinking |  | Other accrued items | 10,318 |
| fund agents....-.---------- | 315 | Note payable, not current | 62,000 |
| Investments | 217 |  |  |
| Clay, ganister \& coal reserves. | 1,790,164 |  |  |
| Plant property | 2,564,570 | Funded debt less bonds held |  |
| Deferred charges | 243,924 | Reserve for contingencies (including self-insurance) | 42,265 |
|  |  | 61/2\% cum. conv. pref. stock |  |
|  |  | (par \$100) | 1,813,800 |
|  |  | Common stock | 2,120,561 |
|  |  | Defici | 1,149,598 |
|  |  | Total |  |

 x After reserves for uncollectible accounts and for freight allowances of
$\$ 6,708$ y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,611,782$ zepresented by
interest on North American Refractories Co. $61 / \%$ debentures, in accordance with two debenture interest and sinking fund adjustment plans, and by extension of plant facilities. a Represented by 58,516 shares class, A stock
and 72,501 shares class B stock both of no par value.-V. 142 p. 2838 .
Northeastern Water \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
 -V.149, p. 2240 .-
Northern Oklahoma Gas Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 46,000$ 10-year first mortgage and collateral trust $5 \%$ sinking underst. Payment will be made at the International Trust Co., Denver Colo., and at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City.-V. 148, p. 3078 .
Northern States Power Co. (Del.)-Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Nov. 11, 1939 totaled $29,361,913$ kilowatt-hours, an increase of
$6.8 \%$ compared with the corresponding week last year.-V. 149, p. 3121 .
Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc.-Final Dividend-
Directors have declared a final dividend of 83 per share on the common
Dividend of 80 cents stock, payable Nov. 25 to holders or record Nov.
was spid on Dec. 21.1938 . and one of $\$ 2.50$ per share was paid on Nov. 15. 1938.-V. 148, p. 2722; V. 147, p. 3919.

Northwestern Electric Co.-Clears Preferred Arrears-Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 21.87$ per share on the $7 \%$ first
umulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, and a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on

of
both in connesection with recent private sale of $\$ 6,700,000$ of $4 \%$ ' bonds to a group of four insurance companies, the company obtained consent of the tocks as of Oct. 1, 1939. Payment is being made from earned surplus. V. 149, p. 2700 .

Novadele-Agene Corp.-Extra DividendDirectors on Nov. 15 declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition tock, both payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 12. Similar payments

Ohio Bell Telephone Co.-Gain in Phones-
Company gained 6.534 stations in October as compared with 3,887 in like month last year and with 6,985 in September. For the first ten months of current year station gain total
against 8,760 in corresponding period of 1938.-V. $149, \mathrm{p} .2983$.

Ohio Cities Water Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30-
 Gross income.

| 1339 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$304,433 | \$298,793 |
| 155,546 | 8,494 |
| \$136.307 | \$125,024 |
| 31,278 | 31,811 |
| 91,502 | 90,656 | Preferred dividends of subs . 91,502 31,811 Preferred dividends or subs-iscount, \&c.,., of onio

Interest, amortization of dis.
Cities Water Corp
Net income
\$12,630
\$1,554
Ohio Oil Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-Sales-1.-.............
Costs and expense.
Ord $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Ordinary taxes.....-.--- } & 26,650,083 \\ 1,855,106\end{array}$ Profit. Depreciation
Depletion Other income Total income $\quad$ Int......
Minority inded debt....... Other charges.-.-.-.

Prov. for Fed. Net profit Preferred dividends Surplus Shs. come stik. (no par | 1938 |
| :--- |
| $41,629.337$ |
| $2,658,082$ |
| $2,010,735$ | 1937

$\$ 48,433,758$
$28,170,570$
$1,885,641$卛

x Includes $\$ 641,213$ non-recurring interest income.


 Market bonds, less reserves
Mas, Acets. receivable- 4, 4, 261,973 $\quad \mathbf{1 , 3 8 4 , 0 5 8}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Crude \& ref. oil--.-15,495,927 } & \text { 19,631, } \\ \text { Mat'l }\end{array}$ Miscell. notes \&
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Deferred charges } \\ & 1,109,854 & 1,591,113\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Total_......en5,245.129 140.379,420. } & \text { Total_......135,245,129 140,379,420 } \\ \text { a After depreciation and depletion. } \\ \text { shares.-V. } 149, \text { p. 2522. }\end{array}$

Ohio Water Service Co.-To Pay 90-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 90 cents per share on the class A
common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 11. commonstock, no par alue, payable
Previovsly quarterly dividends of 70 cents per share were distributed.
-V. 149, p. 2701 .
Oilstocks, Ltd.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in ad-
dition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 5$, both payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 8 .
Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Operating revenues. Operating re
Operation_-
Maintenance Maintenance-

 $\left.\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net operating revenues } & & \\ \text { Non-operating income (net) }\end{array}\right)$
 Gross income Interest on funded debt. Amort, of debt premium, discount \& expense (net)
 $\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Convertible } 6 \% \text { prior preference dividends........- } & 133,200 & 133,200 \\ \text { Preferred dividends } & 273,150 & 273,150\end{array}$ Balance for common stock and surplus_....... $\$ 1,133,400 ~ \$ 1,091,426$ Pro Forma Statement for the 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939
$[T o$ give effect to present capitalization resulting from refinan [To give effect to present capitalization resulting from refinancing by
sale of securities in August, sale of securities in August, 1 1939, showing curre
on operations for the year ended sept. 30, 1939]
Gross income
Estimated additional Federal and State income taxes due to $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Estimated additional Federal and State income taxes due to } \\ \text { decreased interest charges. } & 102,488\end{array}$ Balance--
Bond interes




 $\qquad$ \$1,401,914
Balance for com
-V .149, p. 3121 .
Old Colony RR.-U. S. Supreme Court Affirms Ruling of Lower Court Denying to a Federal Bankruptcy Court Power to Order Curtailment of Passenger Service-
The U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 6, affirmed a ruling of the Second to order curtailment of passenger service by the New York New Haven \& to order curtailment of passenger service by the New York New Haven of
Hartford system without the approval of the Massachusetts Department of
Public Utilities. Involved in this important test case was the abandonment
of the Old Colony line, Yarmouth to Provincetown, Mass., and the dis-
continuance of passenger stops at 88 stations in Massachusetts. continuance of passenger stops at 88 stations in Massachusetts. of a Federal court handling a railroad bankruptcy proceeding (in this case
the U. S. District Court at New Haven) is not all-inclusive and does not the U. S. District Court at New Haven) is not all-inclusive and does not 77 of the Bankruptcy Act leaves no doubt that Congress did not mean to grant to the district courts the same scope as to bankrupt roads that they may have in dealing with other bankrupt estates, Justice Frankfurter wrote. state line by the Old Colony RR, in reorganization upon petition by the road's trustees that the line was unprofitable. Previously the trustees had
made a similar petition to the state Department of Public Utilities but this The state then appealed the district court ruling. The State's position The state then appealed the district court ruling. The State's position
was upheld by the U. Sircuit Court of Appeals at New York. The New
Haven carried appeal from this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.-
V. 149, p. 1484 .

Old Dominion Power Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30
Operating reven Oper, expenses \& taxes.-.
Net operating income_
Other income_-_
Gross income

Int. and other deducts $\qquad$ | o. | (\& Subs. |
| ---: | ---: |
| 3 Mos. | 1938 |
| 53 | $\$ 200.123$ |
| 39 | 147,219 |
|  | $\$ 52,904$ |

| $1939-12 \text { Mos }-1938$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$781.334 | \$776.419 |
| 591,794 | 594,251 |
| \$189,540 | \$182,167 |
| \$189,732 | \$182,3 |
| 166,868 | 167,17 |
| \$22,864 | \$15 | -V. 149, p. 1032

Oliver United Filters, Inc.-Earnings-
 x After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c. y On class B stock.
Net profit for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1939 , was $\$ 113,317$, equal to $\$ 1.95$ a share on class A stock, comparing with \$269,827 or 77 cents a
share on class B stock for the 12 months ended Sept. 30,1938 , V. 149 , share on class B stock for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1938.-V. 14
p. 1627 .

Oshkosh B'Gosh, Inc.-To Pay 45-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 45 cents per share on the common
tock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20 . Previously regular stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20 . Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 10 cents per share were distributed.-V. 147 , p. 126 .

O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 $\times$ After all charges.-V. 147 , p. 277
Otis Co., Boston-Liquidation Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend in liquidation of $\$ 6.50$ per share, ing dividend paid since 1937, and wil! bring total payments over this period to $\$ 73.50$ per share, the company previously having disbursed $\$ 63$ in 1937 and $\$ 4$ in 1938 . Earlier the company had made a payment of $\$ 20$ per share Company's balance sheet as of Oct. 2 , 1939 , shows cash of $\$ 243,057$
(of which $\$ 230,042$ will be required to pay the dividend), with the only (of which $\$ 230,042$ will be required to pay the dividend), with the only
payables $\$ 1,500$ of accrued taxes. The company has reached a settlement fall taxes. and is entitled to receive $\$ 14,000$ to processing, floor and windit will secure this money and has not entered it in the balance sheet. Pres. John Skinner states it is hoped the final distribution can be made within
a few months at a rate of not less than 50 cents per share.-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .2698$.

Otis Elevator Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
9 Months Ended Sept. 30 -
Exposs profit from operations
Experating profit.
1939
$\$ 6,646,129$
4,931699
1938
$\$ 6.366,299$
5
Other income profit
Total income

$\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 1,714,430 & \begin{array}{r}\$ 594,530 \\ 1,356,105\end{array} & \mathbf{1 , 3 4 6 , 6 9 7}\end{array}$


$x$ After depreciation, \&cc.
For the quarter ended
For the quartar ended Sept. 30, 1939, the net profit was $\$ 841,521$, a share, for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1938, and $\$ 620,530$, or 26 cents a share,

Otis Steel Co.--Larnings
 $\times$ After depreciation, interest and taxes.-V. 149, p. 884.
Oxford Paper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $x$ After all charges, including provision for Federal income taxes, depre-
ciation and bond interest.-V. 149, p. 2983 .

Pacific Can Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 12 Mos.End.Sept. } 30-1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$
 $x$ Profit for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936 , was revised to allow
for inclusion of refunds made to Pacific Can's customers last year under terms of the Robinson-Patman Act. Y On 195,000 shares capital stock. z After charges, including Federal income and surtaxes on undistributed can price refunds made at the close of 1938.-V. 149, p. 2240 give effect to

Pacific Coast Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsQuarter End. Sept. 30
Sales of products and merchandise and revenues Cost of goods sold, oper. exps.,- deprec., depletion


$\qquad$ 1938
$\$ 871,530$

Profit (loss) beforg eliminating minority share of
loss of Pacific Coast Cement Corp-.....-loss of Pacific Coast Cement Corp-......... $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 161,894 & \text { loss } \$ 33,397 \\ 24,791 & C r 4,563\end{array}$
 excess of par value of bonds retired, over cost and Pacific Coast Cement Co. (less minority interest
Increase in surplus for quarter $\ldots \quad \frac{2,108}{\$ 139,211} \frac{676}{}$ $x$ Includes amortization of underground development at New Black Diamond Mine in excess of amount charged to operations at the previously established rate, amounting to $\$ 24,380$ in 1939 and $\$ 38,403$ in 1938 .
Note The figures do not include any provision for income or undistri-
buted profits tax.-V. 149, p. 1032 .

Packard Motor Car Co. (\& Subs.)-Eafnings-
Period End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-9 Mos.-1938
$\begin{aligned} & \text { et loss, after taxes, de- } \\ & \text { preciation, \&c----- } \\ & \$ 1,009,476 \\ & \$ 2,053,825\end{aligned} \quad \$ 2,050,092 \quad \$ 3,298,790$.

Current assets as of Sept. 30, 1939, including $\$ 8,576,269$ cash, and
$\$ 2.482,972$ of marketable securities, amounted to $\$ 22,508.039$ and current iliabilities were $7,770,569$. These compare with cash of $\$ 8,172,098$, marketable securities of 862,554 , current assets of $\$ 21,196,591$ and current liabilities of $\$ 6.557,409$ on 'Sept. 30, 1938. Inventories were $\$ 7,079,168$ against

Pacific Gas \& Electric
12 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Gross operating revenue...
a Maintenance...........
Provision for depreciation
Net operating revenue
Miscellaneous income... $\qquad$
(\& Subs.) -E Earnings-
$\qquad$
Gross income------
Bond and other interest, discount, and Bond and other interest, oiscount, and
other income deductions.------
b Dividends of subsidiaries
Remainder-applic. to P.G.\&E.Co.
Dividends on preferred stock.
Dividends on common stock.
Balance
Av
Av. No, shs. com. sti, outstanding.
Earnings per share on common stock
a Cperating and administrative expenses, taxes and provision for $\$ 2.84$ ance, casualties and uncollectible axcounts. b on capital stocks held by
public and minority interest in undistributed earnings for the period. public and minority interest in undistributed earnings for the period.-

Pacific Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End. Sepl. 30-
Operating revenue..--
Operation
Maintenance and repairs
Depreciation and amort.

Net operating income
Other income
$\begin{array}{r}1939-3 \\ 11,508,46 \\ 690,18 \\ 41,83 \\ 174,04 \\ 104,38 \\ \hline \$ 497,51 \\ 7,62 \\ \hline\end{array}$ os. -1938
$\$ 1,448,963$

Interess income- funded debtAmort. of debt discount
and expense
 tax (estimated) -...Divs. on pref. stock of
subsidiary company
Net profit.

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 497,515 \\ 7,628 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 552,050 \\ 7,964 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,602,858 \\ 21,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,728,367 \\ 30,330 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$505,144 | \$560,014 | \$1,624,694 | \$1,758,697 |
| 61,300 | 63,550 | 186,510 | 194,000 |
| 3,229 | 3,229 | 9,686 | 9,686 |
| 2,751 | 356 | 4,770 | 832 |
| 78,900 | 90,300 | 262,000 | 282,800 |
| 53,296 | 53,296 | 159,889 | 159,889 |
| \$305,668 | \$349,283 | \$1,001,839 | \$1,111,490 |

of 1st pref. stock held
-V. 149,

Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating revenues }-- & \$ 5,888,499 & \$ 5,786,071 & \$ 53,384,286 & \$ 50,807,738 \\ \text { Operating expenses_-- } & 4,242,018 & 4,101,207 & 37,859,311 & 36,426,005\end{array}$ Net oper. revenues_--- $\$ 1,646,481$
Rent from lease of operRent from lease of oper-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net operating income_ } & \$ 940,619 & \$ 863,315 & \$ 8,292,666 & \$ 7,389,582 \\ \text { Net income_-...nnen } & 1,600,026 & 1,492,187 & 13,594,642 & 13,073,712\end{array}$ Net income-149. p. 2523 .

Parke, Davis Co.-Earninas-
Period End. Sept. 0 -
 Profit after deprec., \&c Total income
Shet profit -


 Federal and foreign income taxes and other charges.
For the quarter ended Sept. 30,1939 , net profit was $\$ 2,565,937$, equal to 52 cents a share on $4,894,512$ shares, comparing with revised net profit of previous year, and $\$ 2,103,487$ or 41 cents a share on $4,894,153$ shares
for quarter ended June 30,1939 .-V. 149, p. 1627 .

## Parker-Wolverine Co.-Debentures Called-

Company as of Dec. 15 is calling for redemption of outstanding $2 \%$ debenures in denomitasis and accrued interest. This will These debentures were issued in 1937 as a scrip dividend. Charles W. Awkerman, President, states that October business was very good and that despite the adverse, effect

Larger Dividend-
stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Dividend of common 25 cents was paid on June 15 last and the previous payment was 25 cents per share distributed on Dec. 15, 1937.-V. 149, p. 2241.
Pathe Film Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

## Earnings for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939





Profit before interest expense and other charges
Development expense

Development expense
Provision for Federal income taxes.-
 Note- The Du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp. (the common stock of
which this company owns $35 \%$ ) had a net profit, after all charges, of $\$ 1$,
244,000 for the first nine months of 1939 as compared with $\$ 929000$ in 244,000 for the first nine months of 1939 , as compared with $\$ 929,000$ in the to this company's $35 \%$ common stock interest amounted to $\$ 435,000$ in 1939 as compared with $\$ 325000$ in 1938 . Of these earnings $\$ 190,000$ were are not reflected in the income a $\$ 20$ in 1938 , Which undistributed amounts are not reflected in the income account of this company as given above. for the third quarter of 1939 , were $\$ 417,817$, compared with $\$ 290,425$ for the corresponding period of 1938 . For the nine months ended sept. 30,1939 , net earnings, after all charges,
were $\$ 1,244,229.97$, compared with $\$ 929,388.46$ for the corresponding were $\$ 1,244,22$.

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The stock of the Du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp. is held $65 \%$ by
E. I. du Pont de Nemours \& Co. and $35 \%$ by Pathe Film Corp.-V. 149,
Pecos Valley Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-



Peerless Cement Corp.-Earninqs-

$x$ After all charges. $\quad \mathbf{y}$ On common shares.-V. 149, p. 1627 .
Pennsylvania Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. 30Operating revenues
Operating expenses Maintenance-.-E-.-Federal income taxes.

Operating income
Other income $\qquad$
Gross incomeOther interest


Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}12 \text { Mos. End.Sept. } 30- & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Net profit__.-. } & \$ 1,354,148 & \$ 936,055 & \$ 1,700,084 & \$ 1,456,320\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Earn. per sh. on 150,0000 } \\ \text { shs. cap.stk. } \$ 50 \text { par) }\end{array} \quad \$ 1,354,148 ~ \$ 936,055 ~ \$ 1,700.084 \quad \$ 1,456,320$ $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation, depletion, Federal and State income taxes. Dividend RaisedThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30 . Dividend of
$\$ 1.25$ was paid on Sept. 15, last; $\$ 1.75$ was paid on June 15 , last; one of $\$ 1$ was paid on March 15, last; $\$ 1.25$ was paid on Dec. 15,1938 ; dividends of $\$ 19$ were paid on sept. 15 and on $\$$ pane 15 , $1938 ; \$ 1.25$ paid on March 15,
June 15, 1937, and a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ paid on March 15,1937 . paid on

Sells Water Front Property
Company has sold its 62 -acre waterfront property in Philadelphia for
between $\$ 2,000,000$ and $\$ 3,000,000$. between $\$ 2,000,000$ and $\$ 3,000,000$
to a new site, not yet selected, near Philadelphia, and to erect new facilities and equipment not only for present business but to provide for expansion and for the development of several new products.-V.149, p. 2095.

Pennsylvania State Water Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended Sept. 30-


Minority interest,
Interest, amortization of discount, \&c., of Penn-
sylvania State Water Corp

| 1939 | 1938 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1,273,897$ | $\$ 1,241,695$ |
| 592,414 | 600,351 |
| 69,406 | 72,385 |
|  |  |

Net income
-V. 149, p. 1188.
$342,154 \quad 339,496$
nnsylvania Telephone Corp. - $\$ 5,200,000$ Bonds Placed Privately-The company announced Nov. 15 that it has made arrangements to sell privately on Dec. 1 to 12 insurance companies $\$ 5,200,000$ 1st mtge. $31 / 4 \%$ bonds due 1969. Proceeds will be used to refund $\$ 4,200,0004 \%$ bonds, due 1965. Bonds will be purchased at $1011 / 4$.
The bonds will be purchased by the following insurance companies:
New York Life Ins, Co., $\$ 1,000,000$; John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co. and Nortwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co ins. 8750,000 each; Massachusetts Mot Canada, $\$ 400,000$ each; Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. and Provident
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, $\$ 350,000$ each; Phoenix Mutual Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, $\$ 350,000$ each; Phoenix Mutual
Ins. Co., $\$ 300,000$; Home Life Ins. Co.. $\$ 250,000$, National Life Ins. Co. Ins. Co. $\$ 300,000 ;$ Home Life Ins. Co. $\$ 250,000$; National Life Ins. Co.,
$\$ 150,000$, and Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California, $\$ 100,000$. The sale privately by the corporation of $\$ 5,200,000$ bonds is the financing
on which the Pennsylvania P. U. Commission ordered comnetitive bidding on which the Pennsylvania P. U, Commission ordered competitive bidding
last August because each of the three houses to which the issue was to be sold was represented by a director on the board of the parent company, General Telephone Corp. The financing was abandoned at that time when no bids were received.

Bids to Be Received Nov. 21 on Preferred Issue-
Corporation issued Nov. 15 a formal call for bids on an issue of 46,292
shares of $\$ 2.50$ preferred stock, bids to be opened at 11 a . m . on Nov. 21 , shares of $\$ 2.50$ preforred stock, of all of the stock for redistribution will be received at the office of General Telephone Service Corp., New York.-
V. 149, p. 2375 .
 Assets-Property, plant and equipment. $\$ 103,808$; investment in capital stock of arfiliated company, \$7\%; cash, \$103; a
$\$ 5.980 ;$ prepaid expenses, $\$ 1,171$; total
Liabilities-Notes payable to apilial
Liabilities- Notes payable to affiliated company, $\$ 115,080$; consumers'
meter deposits, $\$ 170$; accounts payable, $\$ 3.206 ;$ other current and accren meter deposits, $\$ 170$; accounts payable, $\$ 3,206$; other current and accrued stock (2,000 no par shares), $\$ 20.000$; deficit, $\$ 35,192$; total, $\$ 111,492$.

| ooples Drug Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-E |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 Mo |  |  |  |  |
| Net sales |  | 55 | 72 | 6,286,237 |
| Total income |  | 601,167 | 476.86 | 769,306 |
|  |  | \$661,84 | \$536,940 |  |
| Federal income tax, \&c.--- |  | 113,030 | 83, 12 | 120,39 |
|  |  | 33. | 27 , | 26,808 |
| Net profit <br> Preferred dividends. <br> Common dividends |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 45,381 |
|  |  | 245 | 183,9 | 306,8 |
| Surplus ---- |  | 30, | 200 | \$330,021 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1939, net profit was $\$ 152,218$, equal to 57 cents a share on common, comparing with $\$ 142,056$, or 52 cents a share, in September quarter of previous year.-V. 149, p. 3122. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Peoples Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Period End.Sept. 30-Operating revenues_---------- | 1939-9 | os.-1938 | 1939-12 |  |
|  |  | 2,398.108 | \$3,388,057 |  |
|  |  | 1,312,916 |  |  |
| Maintenance | 88,178 | 90,704 |  |  |
|  | 196,098 | 176,376 |  |  |
| Federal income taxes.-- | 40,192 | 17,319 |  |  |
| a Net oper. revenues. <br> b Inc. from merchandise |  | 00,7 | 析 | 97,975 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| a Gross income. Retirement accruals |  |  | ,076,589 | ,002,203 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross income Interest to public |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11.840 | 167,783 | 215, | 223,859 |
| Interest to parent co..-Other income deductions | 111,702 | 113,181 | 143,958 | 147,681 |
|  | 15,692 | 13,425 | 20,01 | 16,9 |

c Net income.......- $\quad \$ 359,139 \quad \$ 285,970 \quad \$ 401,732 \quad \$ 332,400$ a Before retirement accruals. b Jobbing and contract work and other income. c Applicable to Peoples Light \& Power Co.
Note- This statement exclodes Texas Public Serice Farm Co. and net
income applicable to Smithville, Texas properties sold Jan. 9, 1939.

Income Account for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30
Net income of subsidiary companies.
Earns. from sub. cos. included in sub. inc. deduct's
Earnings from former subsidiary companies.-Earns. from sub. cos. included in sub. inc. ded
Earnings from former subsidiary companies.
Earnings from other sources
Earnings from o

Feneral taxes--.-. $\square$
1938
$\$ 332,400$

Interest on coll. lien bonds,
Interest on scrip certificates
Other income deductions
$\square$ $\begin{array}{r}123,400 \\ 147,681 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Other income deductions.
$\$ 491,876$
229,582
21,491
Net income $\qquad$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Parent and subsidiary companies before parent } \\ \$ 240,725 & \$ 187,306\end{array}$ Consolidated Balance Shect Sept 30 [Texas Public Service Farm Co. not consolidated]
1939 Assets-
roperty, plant \&
equipment, equipment. A.-.
Invest. in asso cos. (ny. in other cos.) Other investment Sinking funds.
Cash Cash -aldeposits. Notes \& warr. rec Acets. receivableRee. from assoc
co. (not consol.) Matis. \& supplies Prepayments...-

| $\begin{array}{r} 1939 \\ \quad \$ \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\$}^{1938}$ | Liablities- | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Class A com.stk.- | 62,520 | 82,520 |
| 13,900,926 | 14,743,180 | Class B com. stk-- | 83,201 | 83,201 |
| 266.833 | 281 | Cum. conv. pref. stack | 2,080,025 | 2,080,025 |
| 3,160 | 3,160 | Long term debt | 8,507,142 | 9,045,551 |
| 7,955 | 2,540 | Accounts payable. | 144,273 | 150,876 |
|  | 7,543 | Customers' dep. | 179,333 | 176,691 |
| 560,191 | 692,451 | Taxes accrued | 205,764 | 197,078 |
| 500,736 | 51,944 | Interest accrued. - | 112,016 | 120,345 |
| 10,573 | 16,797 | Other curr. \& accr. |  |  |
| 636,153 | 756.372 | liabilities...-... | 24,194 | 83,413 |
|  |  | Deferred credits.. | 162,524 | 153,882 |
| 28,832 | 45,305 | Reserves | 3,579,408 | 3,934,280 |
| 214,174 | 268.352 | Contrib. in ald of |  |  |
| 18,938 | 22,320 | construction. - | 55,034 | ,903 |
| 15,744 | 3.487 | Capital surplus | 532,854 | 532,854 |
|  |  | Earned surplus | 435,927 | 205,519 |
| 164,216 | 95,138 | Total | 3,164,216 | 895,1 | Total_-.....-16.1

V. 149, p. 2375.
Peoples Natural Gas Co.-Acquisition-
The securities and Exchange Commission on Nov. 14 authorized the company, a subsidiary of Northern Natural Gas Co, a registered holding distribution system located at Spencer. Iowa, now owned by Skelgas Co., subsidiary of Skelly Oil Co.-V. 147, p. 752

Pepsi-Cola Co.-Earns $\$ 17.72$ per Share in 9 Months-
Walter S. Mack Jr., President, announced Nov. 10 that the estimated months ended Sept. 30 , 1939 , according to unaudited company figures, are approximately $\$ 4,630,000$. This is after deducting estimated income taxes and estimated depreciation, but berore deducting payments made in connection $\$ 17.72$ a share on Pensi-Cola stock for the first nine months of this year and compares with estimated net profits for the nine months ended sept. 30 ,
1938 , of $\$ 2,775,000$, an increase of approximately $67 \%$.-V. 149, p. 2375 .

Philadelphia Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings12 Months Ended Sept. $30-$ $\qquad$
 Gross operating revenu $\qquad$ $\mathbf{x}$ After maintenance, operating expenses, appropriation for retirement ion reserves and taxes, \&c. Y After interest charges, amortizaries held byiscount and expense, dividends on capital stocks of subsidi-Note-This statement excludes Pittsburgh Rys. Co. (and companies operated by it), Pittsburgh Motor Coach
Co. and its subsidiary.-V. 149, p. 2523.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-To Suspend Dealings The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange has lative preferred stock of the company upon receipt of notice of entry of Order of Final Confirmation of Plan of Reorganization instructing the company to close permanently its transfer books on said stock.
on the order of Final Confirmation will be held Nov. 14, 1939.
Reorganization Plan Confirmed by Federal CourtThe U. S. District Court at Philadelphia. Nov, 14, entered an order , or use in carrying out the same of transfer books of the close of business Nov. 14, 1939 . Close $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pursuant to these orders, the reorganization managers will immediately } \\ & \text { cause notices to be sent to all holders of affected securities, calling upon }\end{aligned}$ cause notices to be sent to all holders of atfected securities, calling upon forms, to Drexel \& Co., agent, to be exchanged for the securities of the new available for delivery.

Tenders
The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annuities will, until $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Nov. 21, receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient real estate
first mortgage $6 \%$ bonds of C. Benton Cooper to exhaust the sum of $\$ 108,816$ at prices not exceeding $1021 / 2$ and accrued interest.-V. 149, p. 2984.

Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Corp. (\& Subs.) 12 Months Ended Sept. 30Net sasp and operation
$\mathbf{x}$ Loss from operone charges
z Net loes
x After expenses, depreciation and depletion $774.491 .743 \quad 6.284 .423$ z After interest, \&c.-V. 149, p. 1771 . Pierce Oil Corp.-Earnings-
 Net income for period............... $\$ 46.303 \quad \$ 40,101 \quad \$ 53.358$ par value common stock, of Consolidated Oit Corp. distributed by Pierce
Petroleum Corp. in final liquidation.-V. 149, p. 1485 .

Pittsburgh Coke \& Iron Co.-Bonds Sold-An issue of $\$ 750,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series A, due March 1, 1952, was offered Nov. 8 at par and int. by Hemphill Noyes \& Co.; Ritter \& Co.; E.H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc. Otis \& Co.; Singer, Deane \& Scribner, and Swiss American
Corp. The issue has been oversubscribed. Corp. The issue has been oversubscribed.
The $\$ 750,000$ series A bonds are part of the initial series of first mortgage
bonds, dated March 1,1937 . Interest payable $M$. \& S. Principal and bonds, dated March 1, 1937. Interest payable M. \& \&. Principal and
interest payable at principal office of Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New
York. Series A bonds are in coupon form, registerable as to principal only, in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$. Company has covenanted to pay both the principal and interest without deduction for any taxes, assessments or (other than State, succession, inheritance or income taxes) up to but not not exceeding 8 mills per annum on account of each dollar of the principal
amount thereof. Colonial Trust Co., Pittsburgh, trustee amount thereof. Colonial Trust Co., Pittsburgh, trustee.
bonds shall be outstanding, it will pay to Chemical Bank \& Trust Co (the paying agent for the series A bonds), as and for a sinking fund, to be applied to the purchase and (or) redemption of series A bonds, (a) quarterlyyearly, on first days of March, June, Sept. and Dec. in each year, the
sum of $\$ 25,000$, and (b) annually, on or before April in each year an amount equal to $10 \%$ of the consolidated net income of the company and its subsidiaries for the preceding calendar year ended Dec. 31 , and (c) in
the event that the company shall issue any series $A$ bonds in addition to the event that the company shall issue any series A bonds in addition to
the $\$ 3,000,000$ originally issued, then quarterly-yearly on the first days the $\$ 3,000,000$ originally issued, then quarterly-yearly on the first days
of March, June, sept. and Dec. in each year (the first payment to be made
on March inext succeeding the is on March 1 next succeeding the isssuance of such additional series A bonds), an amount equal to one-fourth of the quotient obtained by dividing $50 \%$
of the principal amount of such additional series A bonds by the number of full years remaining between the March 1 on Which said first payment
shall be required to be made as aforesaid and March 1 number shall be required to be made as aforesaid and March $1,1952$.
By reason of the issuance of the additional $\$ 750,000$ series A bonds company will be obligated to pay, beginning March 1,1940 , $\$ \$ 32,812$ quarterly-yearly into the sinking fund under paragraphs (a) and (c) above Purpose-Net proceeds, together with other funds of the company necessary to make a total of $\$ 750,000$, will be deposited with the Colonial Trust
Co., trustee, under the first mortgage and deed of trust. Such cash will be held by the trustee as part of the mortgaged property until paid over to the company by the trustee from time to time on the basis of permanent additions made or to be made to the mortgaged property in amounts equal
to $75 \%$ of the cost to the company of such permanent additions, or as otherwise permitted by the compantgage. of such permanent additions, or as
Company's present intention is to effect such withdrawal on the basis of permanent additions to the company's Neville Island plant. Certain planned and authorized by the company but contracts for their construc tion have not as yet been entered into nor has work thereon been com-
Underwriters-The names of the principal underwriters for the series A
bonds and the principal amount severally to be purchased by each, follows: Hemphill, Noyes \& Co . . $\$ 240,000$ Otis \& Co Riter \& Co
E. H. Rollins \& Co
E. Offers of Exchange for Hunter Steel Co. Stock-
a limited period to exchange shares of Hunter preferred for shares of for a limited period of the company on the basis of one share of $\$ 5$ pres of $\$ 5$ stack of the company for 6 shares of Hunter preferred and, during the same period, offers to holders of Hunter common the right to exchange shares of Hunter common for shares of common stock of the company on Hunter common.
Such offers of exchange by the company will be open to holders of Hunter
preferred and Hunter common until 3 , preferred and 1939 unless the time for exchange is., Eastern Standard Timer Any holder of Hunter preferred and any holder of Hunter common may, subject to limitations arising out of applicable-securities laws of the various respectively, on the basis hereinbefore stated, by depositing the number, of shares of Hunter preferred or Hunter common, as the case may be, Which he desires to exchange for shares of $\$ 5$ preferred stock or common
stock of the company, with Colonial Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., as exchange agent for such holder. Exchanges will be made on a voluntary basis and holders of Hunter
preferred and Hunter common who do not desire to accept the offer will eriain stockholders of Hunter Steel Co.
Attention of the holders of Hunter preperred is Attention of the holders of Hunter preferred is called to the fact that the
board of directors of Pittsburgh Coke \& Iron Co. has declared the quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on its $\$ 5$ preferred stock payable on Dec. 1 Dec
1939 to holders of record of $\$ 5$ preferred stock on Nov. 21,1939 . Any 1939 to holders of record of $\$ 5$ preferred stock on $N N_{2} 21,1939$. Any
holder of Hunter Preferred who desires to accept the offer of exchange made by the company and to receive the quarterly dividend declared on the $\$ 5$ preferred stock must become a holder of record of $\$ 5$ preferred stock on
or before the record date. Nov. 21, 1939 . or before the record date. Nov. 21,1939 .
No firm commitment has been made
Steel Co. to accept the offers of exchange to be made by the company; the shares of $\$ 5$ preferred stock and common stock of the company to be so
offered to Hunter Steel Co. stockholders have not been underwritten and no commissions are to be paid for soliciting acceptances of such offers; agreeing not to sell shares of $\$ 5$ preferred stock or common stock of the company during the period while such offers remain open. Estock of the
expenses payable by the company in connection with such offers aggregate
$\$ 30,290$.

Listing of Additional Securities-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of (1) $\$ 750,000$ additional first mortgage bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series A, due Mating of (1) $\$ 750,000$
official notice of issuance and sale; (2) 6.433 additional shares of $\$ 5$, preferred stock (no par), on official notice of issuance, in exchange for shares
of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of Hunter steel Co. shares of common stock (no par) on official notice of issuance in exchange
for shares of common stock (no par) of Hunter Steel Co.: (4) 41,667 shares of common stock, on official notice of issuance, on conversion of the $\$ 750,000$ ance, on conversion of the 6,433 shares of $\$ 5$, preferred stock, making a At meetings of the board of directors of the company, held Oct. 10, 1939
and Nov. 3,1939 , the board of directors (a) authorized the issur authentication under the company's first mortgage of an additional $\$ 750$ and first mortgage bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series A, due March 1,$1952 ;$ (b) authorized preferred stock, designated \$5 preferred stock, from 20.469 shares to 27,902 shares; (c) authorized the issuance of 6,433 shares of $\$ 5$ phareferred to
stock in exchange for 38,595 of the outstanding shares of $6 \%$ cumulative
preferred stock (par \$20) of Hunter Steel Co.; and (d) authorized the of common stock (no par) of Hunter Steel in exchange for (including 31,142 shares of of common stock (no par of Hunter Steel Co. (incl
such stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants).
At said meetings, directors also authorized the At said meetings, directors also authorized the reservation of 41,667
shares of common stock for issuance upon conversion from time to time of the additional $\$ 750,000$ first mortgage bonds, and the reservation of 42,887 shares of common stock for issuance upon conversion from time
to time of the 6,433 additional shares of $\$ 5$ preferred stock.-V. 149 .
Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-


Net rev. from railway operations_-...-
Railway tax accruals--
Equip. \& jt facility rent
Net ry. oper. income.
Other income
Total income-.----
Net income after fixed
charges $\begin{array}{r}\$ 482,422 \\ \text { Cr } 198.194 \\ \hline\end{array}$

To Pay $\$ 3$ DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 309,443$ par $\$ 50$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 22 . This compares paid on June 15. 1938; $\$ 2.50$, paid; on Dec. 15,$1937 ; \$ 2$ paid on; June 15.
$1937 ; \$ 2.25$ on Feb. 1,$1937 ; \$ 1.50$ on Dec. 23,1936 and a regular $1937 ; \$ 2.25$ on Feb. 1, 1937 ; $\$ 1.50$ on Dec. 15,$1937 ; 1936$ and a regular semi-
annual dividend of $\$ 1.25$ paid on Aug. 1, 1936.-V. 149, p. 2703 .
Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt Corp.-Earninqs
Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt Corp.
Period End. Sept. 30-
Not 1939-9 Mos.-1938 Net profit aiter interest,
depreciation \& taxes_-
-V. 149, p. 1925 .
Pittsburgh Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earninas3 Months Ended Sept. $30-$

1937
$\$ 8,329,28$
7


\$85,093 loss\$274,132
\$257,160
-Net profit.

## 1485.

$\underset{9 \text { Months Ended Sept. } 30-}{\text { Pitts. }) \text {-Earnings- }}$ Sales and operating revenues. Cost of sales.Selling, general and administrative expenses. Provision for doubtful notes \& accounts re
Taxes (other than Federal income taxes)
 Profit from operations.
Other income $\$ 462,367$
284,544
loss $\$ 440,813$
248,086
 Profit on sale of property


Profit before prov. for minority stockholders $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 30,168 \\ 122,468 \\ & 1 \text { s } \$ 1,307,688 \\ & 109,988\end{array}$ Dividends accrued on preference stocks of subs holders of a minor subsidiary to common stock-

Net loss. $\$ 95,498$ \$1,415,45 Note-No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed
profits.-V. 149, p. 1188 .
Plymouth Oil Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30-- $1939-3 ~ M o s .-1938 ~ 1939-9 ~ M o s .-1938 ~$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income after deprec., } & \$ 500,662 & \$ 665,886 & \$ 1,673,366 & \$ 1,994,006 \\ \text { depletion, taxes, \&c.- } & \$ 1,011\end{array}$ capital stock-Earnings per share $\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 500,662 & \$ 665,886 & \$ 1,673,366 & \$ 1,994,006 \\ 1,019,276 & 1,011.000 & 1,019: 276 & 1,011.000 \\ \$ 0.49 & \$ 0.67 & \$ 1.64 & \$ 1.97\end{array}$

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.-Earnings-
a Period End. Sept. 30- 1939-3 Mos.- $1938 \quad$ 1939-9 Mos.- 1938 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a Net profit............. } & \$ 78,833 & \$ 12,053 & \$ 53,210 & \text { loss } \$ 30,063 \\ \text { b Earnings per share.. } & \$ 0.46 & \$ 0.07 & \$ 0.31 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ a After depreciation, depletion, Federal income taxes, \&c. b On 169,742
shares of capital stock, no par.-V. 149, p. 2524.

Porto Rico Gas \& Coke Co.-Earnings-


1938
$\$ 291,253$
159,930



Sundry deductions.
$\$ 114,534$
31,526
1,045
$\$ 97,029$
33,108
419
\$81.963
a Before provision for retirements.
$\$ 81,963$
$\$ 63,501$
Assets-Property, plant and equipment. S1, 1934
Assets-Property, plant and equipment, $\$ 1,754,763 ;$ miscellaneous invest-
ments, $\$ 500 ;$ sinking fund and special deposits, $\$ 10540$. accounts receivable, $\$ 33.910 ;$ other receivables, $\$ 3,583$; merchandise, materials and supplies, $\$ 43,895$; deferred debit items, $\$ 7,197$; total, $\$ 1,-$ Liabilities- $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par), $\$ 494,500 ;$ Com-
mon stock $(\$ 25$ par), $\$ 250,000 ;$ bonds, $\$ 520,200 ;$ accounts payabie, $\$ 15,979 ;$
accrued accounts, $\$ 20,163 ;$;onsumers' deposits, $\$ 27,472 ;$ service extension accrued accounts, $\$ 20,163 ;$ consumers' deposits, $\$ 27,472 ;$ service, extension
deposits. $\$ 3,501$ reserves, $\$ 408,243$; earned surplus, $\$ 144,717$; total, 1,884,76.-V. 149, p. 743.
Potomac Edison Co.-Exemption Denied by SEC-Contention of Company That It Is Not Holding Unit Held to Lack Merit-
An application by the company, a direct subsidiary of the West Penn
Electric Co., to be exempted as a holding company under the Holding Electric Co., to be exempted as a h holding company under the Holding mission. Commission, following the precedent it established in the case involving Union Electric Co. of Missouri, held that the applicant's conan operating utility company serving a compact single service area lacked

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sufficient merit to justify granting the application. Commissioner George
C. Mathews dissented. The Potomac Edison Co., as an operating company, provides electric service in a territory embracing substantially all of Western Maryland and
supplies gas to several Maryland communities. As a holding company it supplies gas to several Maryland communities. As a holding company it The claim for exemption under Section 3 (a) (2) of the Act required that it show that it is "'predominantly a public utility company whose operations as such do not extend beyond the state
contiguous thereto."-V.149, p. 2524.
Postal Telegraph \& Cable Corp.-Delisting-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order granting registration the $\$ 100$ par value $7 \%$ noncumulative preferred stock. The application stated, among other things, that the Exchange's Committee on Stock List had received notice deemed to be authoritative, that the security is without value. The delisting order became effect
of the trading session on Nov. 17, 1939.-V.149, p. 2524.

Postal Telegraph Land Lines System-Earnings-
 repairs Deprec, and amortize-.-
All other maintenance Conducting operations.Relief departments and All onions other general and

| 1 |
| :--- |
| 1,3 |
| ans es |


| 980,464 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 159,691 |  |
| 114,915 |  |
| $1,327,415$ | 1, |
| 53,550 |  |
| 37,190 |  |


| 111,319 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 156,154 |  |
| 105,506 |  |
| $1,277,528$ | 11 |

$\begin{array}{rr}1,929748 & 1 \\ 1,43,222 & 1 \\ 959,016 & 11 \\ 11,659,414 & 11\end{array}$
 miscellaneous expenses

37,190

| F |
| ---: | | 191,198 |
| ---: |
| 5,000 |

Net tel. \& cable over.
revenues.-.-.-.-.--
Uncoll. open. revenues.-
Taxes assignable to over.
Operating income----
Gross income -.-.-..-
Net deficit. $\qquad$ \(\begin{array}{r}899.139 <br>

\quad\)| 2978787 |
| :---: | <br>

\hline\end{array}


Prudence Realization Corp. - Distribution-
The corporation, formed by the reorganization of the Prudence Co., Inc., is prepared to distribute $\$ 979,284.66$ to 26,000 cred Prudence Co.,
dance Co., according to an announcement by William T. Covin, President. dence Co., according to an announcement by William T. Cowing, President.
This is the initial cash distribution by Prudence Co. Federal Judge Grover
M. Moscowitz in Brooklyn will be asked to approve the distribution, which provides for the payment of $8-10$ the of $1 \%$ on the $\$ 122,410,582$ claims against the Prudence Co. Upon payment of this sum the company is also prepared to pay $\$ 90,782,20$ to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. as
its share of a $\$ 11,347,775$ claim. After these payments are made the corits share of a $\$ 11,347,775$ claim. After these payments are
portion will still have $\$ 377,646$ in cash for current expenses.

Public Service Corp. of Indiana-Revives Financing Plan Company revived, Nov. 16 , its proposed offering of $\$ 38,000,000$ of first 1940 to 1949 by filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission the first mateial amendment to its registration statement, which was originally
filed on Aug. 25. The company has delayed its offering due to unsettled market conditions.
According to the latest amendment, Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. and others to be announced later will underwrite the bonds and debentures. No interest rates for the bond and de bent. It had been contemplated that the bonds would wed by amendment.-V. 149, p. 2703 .

Purity Bakeries Corp.-Dividend Increased-
Directors have declared a dividend of 85 cents per share on the common cock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. This compares with 55 cents on Dec. 11938 and dividends of 15 cents paid on Sept. 1, 1938 nd each three months previously.
New Director-
John Pirie, Secretary and Treasurer, was elected a director to succeed
M. L. Moan, resigned.-V. 149, p. 2704.
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire -EarningsOperating revenues
Operating expenses Operating expenses State \& municipal taxes_ Social security taxes_-
Fed. (incl. inc.) taxes_Net oper. income_--
Non-oper. income (net) Gross income Bond Interest
Other interest (net)
Other deductions

Net income_-.-.-.-.-
Pref. div. requirements



$\underset{\substack{\text { ind } \\ \text { and } \\ 20}}{ }$ $\begin{array}{r}\begin{array}{r}\$ 174,268 \\ 3,125\end{array} \\ \hline \mathbf{y} \$ 54,646 \\ \hline 961\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\$ 1,999,797 \\ 18,592\end{array} \overline{\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,669,101 \\ 42,716\end{array}}$ | $\$ 177,393$ | $\mathbf{y} \$ 53,685$ | $\$ 2,018,389$ | $\$ 1,711,817$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 58,362 | 58,362 | 700,337 | 683 | 631 |
| 9,926 | $C r 2,569$ | $C 7,547$ | $C r 17,528$ |  |
|  | 9,752 | 115,228 | 11,079 |  |

 Al The estimated expense of the storm of September, 1938 was $\$ 275.000$.

Pullman Co.-Earnings-
[Revenues and Expenses of Car and Auxiliary Operations]

Period End. Sept. $30-1939-M o n t h-1938 \quad 1939-9$ Mos.-1 1938 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Sleeping car operations: } & \$ 5,019,532 & \$ 5,229,882 & \$ 45,137,965 & \$ 44,928,789 \\ \text { Total revenues....-- } & \mathbf{4 , 4 5 6 , 0 3 2} & 4,195,892 & 39,817,300 & 39,524,664\end{array}$ Netrevenue_....... $\$ 563,500 \xlongequal{\$ 1,033,990}$| $\$ 5,320,665$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 5,404,124$ | $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Auxiliary operations: } & & \$ 2,760 & \$ 166,438 & \$ 1,572,740 \\ \text { Total revenues...... } & \$ 172,760 & \$ 1,506,126 \\ \text { Total expenses...... } & 140,642 & 141,943 & 1,280,917 & 1,275,104\end{array}$ Net revenue .....- $\quad \$ 32,118 \quad \$ 24,494 \quad \$ 291,822-\$ 231,022$

 $\begin{array}{llll}\quad \begin{array}{l}\text { Operating income } \\ \text {-V. 149, p. 2378. }\end{array} & \$ 207,234 & \$ 597,366 & \$ 2,151,072 \\ \$ 2,334,726\end{array}$

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Sept. 30- $\quad 1939-3$ Mos. $1938 \quad 1939.9$ Mos.- 1938 Net sales
$\mathbf{x}$ Profit after $\operatorname{cost}$ \&
exp Total income.
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Earns. per share on cap. } & 563,757 & 572,283 & 1,091,547 & 1,098,1604 \\ \text { stock } & \$ 0.58 & \$ 0,62 & \$ 1,18 & \end{array}$ $\times$ Before depreciation. ${ }^{\text {y }}$. After depreciation, Federal and State income
taxes, \&c.-V. 149, p. 2985 .
(C. A.) Reed Co.-Accumulated Dividendlotions on the $\$ 2$ cum. pref. class A stock, no par on account of accumulations on the $\$ 2$ cum. pref. class A stock, no par value, payable Nov. 1
to holders of record Oct. 20 . Dividends of 50 cents were paid in preceding
quarters.-V. 149, p. 121.

 in 1938 . $\mathbf{y}$ Represented by 676,012 shares of no par value. $\mathbf{z}$ Represented by 44,812 ( 44,012 in 1938 ) shares acquired at various dates and prices.
a Includes $\$ 20,000$ or less for the excess of cost over market prices of commitments for raw materials.
Special Dividend-Bonus-
dividend of have declared a special dividend of 50 cents in addition to a payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30 . See also V . $148, \mathrm{p}$. 1189 . Directors of the company also voted a Ch
amounting to $\$ 180,000$. $\mathrm{V}, 149, \mathrm{p}, 1189$.
R. C. A. Communications, Inc.-Earnings-

Net telegraph \& cable Other over. revenues.--
Other operating expenses Other operating expenses
Uncollectible over. revs_ Taxes assign. to overs.--
Operating income
Gross income -.-.-.-.-


## -V. 149, p. $177 \overline{7}^{2}$

Reliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia-Extra Div.Directors on Nov. 10 declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record.
payments were made on Dec. 15, 1938.-V. 147, p. 3169 .

Reliance Mfg. Co. of Illinois-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net profit after deprec., } \\ \text { int. \& Federal tax-.- }\end{array} & \$ 149,734 & \$ 104,612 & \$ 325,184 & \$ 43,836\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earned per share on } \\ \text { common stock }\end{array} & \$ 0.57 & \$ 0.36 & \$ 1.16\end{array}$
-V. 149, p. 1487 .
Republic Electric Power Corp.-Delay GrantedThe Securities and Exchange Commission has postponed until April 28 ,
1940 the date by which Republic Mutual Service Co. and Republic Electric Power Corp. must be dissolved. The Commission approved on Oct. 28 . 1938 a plan of reorganization of Republic e Electric Power Corp. which pro-
vide for the dissolution of that company and Republic Mutual Service Co wides for the dissolution of that company tan outstanding accounts could be within one year. A delay was
collected.-V. 147, p. 2545 .

Republic Steel Corp.-Stockholder Loses Accounting Suit supreme court accounting suit against T. M. Girdler, Chairman and 14 other officers and directors of the corporation. The plaintiff, Martha Port, Mercer Tube \& Manufacturing Co. since March, 1938. Justice McLaughlin held there was no evidence that the alleged acts of
the defendants had caused any loss to the corporation.-V. 149, p. 3123 . Richfield Oil Corp.-Earnings-

 Total operating revenue-
Selling general and administrative expenses
Allowance for dry-hole losses and abandonment s




 | Net profit |
| :---: |
| Earnings per share on $4,010,000$ shares of com. sta. |
| , 80.46 |

Reynolds Investing Co., Inc.-SEC Opposes PlanObjections to the trustees' reorganization plan for the company, were presented Nov. 16 by Marten E . Yohalen, Counsel for the Securities and
Exchange Commission, at a continued hearing at Jersey City before Special
Master in Chancery John Grimshaw.

Mr. Yohalen urged that the trustees' plan, which provided for the retirement of one-half of the debentures within three years, be a mended to provide the sufficient liquida tion the first year to retire $\$ 350,000$ or bonds: $\$ 550$, the third year.
It was also urged by the representative of the SEC that there should be no retirement of preferred stock until after debentures had been retired. On
the ground that the proceeding was "in fact a liquidation,"' he argued that the corporation should not be allowed to reinvest any money under any conditions. The trustees' plan provided for reinvestment under rigid
requirements after $\$ 500,000$ had been retired in any one year.-V. 149 , . 2986.
Rich's, Inc.-To Pay 50-Cent Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 6 . Regular common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 6. Regular
quarterly dividend of 50 cents was paid on Nov. 1, last.-V. 149. p. 744 .

Richmond Cedar Works-Earnings-
Income Account for 10 Months Ended July 31, 1939

Net profit on sales (before depreciation, depletion, \&c.)
Other operating income.-. $\$ 39,167$
24,752
Total profit from operations. s.-...-.. Administrative and general expenses.
Other deductions less other income. $\$ 63,920$
67,345
12,719 excess of amount at mortgage rates, and profit on retion in
 bonds (payable out of "net earnings" as defined in the mtge.). Depletion in excess of amount at mortgage rates

Net loss for period Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets-
$\times$ Accounts \& notes recelvable \& note Inventories.-. y Fixed \& property
assets Accounts and invest'ts, subs
Deferred items...
$\qquad$
$\qquad$Mterred liabilities
Accr. compayable
claims.-......n
Accum. int. on 1st.
mtge. $6 \%$ inc.
sinking fa.bonds

Total_....... $\overline{\$ 4,124,307} \overline{\$ 4,125,245} \mid$ Total $\ldots \ldots . . \begin{aligned} & \$ 4,124,307 \\ & \$ 4,125.245\end{aligned}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 12,610$ in 1939 and in $\$ 14,605$ in 1938 .
y After reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 3,234,788$ in 1939 and
 Years End. June 30-
Copper sales account Oper expenses at mineRealization expenses Operating surplus.-.
London administration other expenses-----
Debenture interest,
Replacements Replacements and obsoReserve ageainst holding in Government securs
Interest receivable -V. 149, p. 2704

## Roanoke Cas Co.-Earnings-

| R |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months Ended Sept. 30- | 3 |  |
| Operating revenues | \$464,349 | \$453,7 |




Net income.
a Before provision for retirements
$\$ 11,449 \quad \$ 10,385$

## Assets-Property, plant and equipment. $\$ 20,1939$

ments, $\$ 700$; cash, $\$ 50,827$; accounts receivable $\$ 117$, 980 , 13 cellaneous invest$\$ 18,513 ;$ appliances on rental (owned), $\$ 3,305 ;$ merchandise, materials and
supplies, $\$ 61,091$; deferred debit items, $\$ 41,064 ;$ total supplies, $\$ 61,091$; deferred debit items, $\$ 41,064$; total, $\$ 3,137,610$. $\$ 1,447,000 ;$ notes payabe, $\$ 383,030 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 100,000$; bonds, accounts, $\$ 47,667$; consumers' deposits, $\$ 14,428$; service extension deposits,
$\$ 7,277 ;$ reserves, $\$ 525,105 ;$ earned surplus, $\$ 560,118 ;$ total, $\$ 3,137,610$.


Rollins Hosiery Mills, Inc. (Del.)-Final DividendDirectors have declared a final dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on the convertible prefered stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 24. Like
amounts were paid on Dec. 16.1938 and on Dec. 16, 1937.-V. 145; p. 3357 .

Royalite Oil Co., Ltd.-No Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value payable Dec. 1 to holders of 25 cents together with the regular semi-and distributed extra dividends of Omission of the "extra" is explained in official quarters as due to the company's desire to conserve funds for future capital development. Company has paid an extra of 25 cents with regular semi-annual payments since
Dec. 2,1935 .-V. 148 , p. 2913 .
Rutland RR.-Earnings-
 Ry. operating revenues.
Net revenue from rill
Railway operations...-
 252,418 $1939-9 M$
$\$ 2,533,870$
$2,330,563$ -1938
$\$ 2,160,999$
$2,338.20$ Railway tax accruals--
Equip. \& joint facil. rents
Net railway operating other income_-........-.
Total income----..-
y Total fixed charges.-.

| $\$ 71,775$ |
| ---: |
| 5,325 |

$\square$ $\$ 203,307$
174,604 $\mathbf{x} \$ 177,208$
258,387
12,064

## Net income after fixed

 39333.744
$\mathbf{x} \$ 37,902$
4,455
$\qquad$ $\mathbf{x}$ Deficit. y Includes interest accrued on outstanding bonds but unpaid

Root Petroleum Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
[Exclusive of Cromwell-Franklin Oil Co.] Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939
Profit after interest, depreciation, depletion, \&c. but before
Federal income taxes.....................................-- $\$ 272,722$
Rose's 5, 10 \& 25-Cent Stores-Sales-

| Period End.Oct.31- | $1939-$ Month | 1938 | $1939-10$ Mos.- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sales. | 1938 |  |  |
| Stores in operation.-.-. | $\$ 478,264$ | $\$ 467,943$ | $\$ 3,898,984$ | Stores in operation

Rustless Iron \& Steel Corp.-Common Dividend-
At its meeting held Nov. 14, the board of directors declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the corporation's outstanding common stock payable
Dec. 12, to holders of record Nov. 24. Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of $621 / 2$ cents a share on the corporation's preferred C. E. Tuttle, Chairman and President, stated that, although a common dividend payable in preferred stock was distributed in 1937, the present dividend marked the initial distribution in cash to common. stockholders In reviewing the affirs of the corporation, Mr. Tuttle recalled that from the formation of the corporation until 1933 all available resources of management and capital were employed in building an organization and in well as the adjudication of its patent position. Since 1933, the growth of the corporation's business has been consistent, such progress in turn necessitating both complete modernization and substantial expansion of The rebuilding and expansion of plant since 1933, including the current construction program, and additional working capital, has resulted in was obtained through the sale of preferred and common stock and term
bank loans, and the balance of $\$ 1,600,000$ through reinvestment of earnings Mr. Tuttle further stated that the upward trend of earnings which had been interrupted during the first half of 1938 had since been resumed at an increasing rate and that business for the current year to date had already exceeded that for any previous similar period. Net earings for the nine
months ended Sept. 30,1939 totaled $\$ 695,008.40$.-V. 149, p. 2525 .
Ruud Mfg. Co.-To Pay 15-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common dividend paid since Dec. 16, 1937 when 25 cents per share was distributed.

St. Augustine Gas Co.-Earnings12Mos.End. Sept. 30-
Gross operating revenue Gross operating revenu
Operating expenses..-

Net oper. income.-.
Non-operating income.
Gross income-
Intorest deductions,-
Prov. for retirements rov. for retirements \&

Net income-
$\begin{array}{cc}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 81,662 & \$ 84,407 \\ 51,642 & 56,541\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{r}\text { Net inc. after pref. } \\ \text { dividends........ }\end{array} & \$ 16,424 & \$ 14,011 & \$ 12,426 & \$ 15,857 \\ \text { Divs. on common stock. }\end{array}$ a Figure unavailable.
Assets-Property, Blant and equipment, 30.1939 stock of affiliated company, $\$ 270$; cash, $\$ 6,609$; accounts
 meter and extension deposits, $\$ 4,716$; current and accrued liabilities $\$ 14,105 ;$ reservens, $\$ 53,811 ; 8 \% \%$ cimplative preferred stock, $\$ 54,300 ;$ common stock (2,500 shares), $\$ 250,000$; earned surplus, $\$ 58,682$; total, $\$ 528,074$.
m.
St. Louis Public Service Co.-Trusteeship EndedFederal Judge Charles B. Davis at St. Louis has entered an order directing
the trusteeship of the company to end on Nov. 15 and authorizing the the trusteeship of the company to end on Nov. 15 and authorizing the
reorganized company to be taken over and operated by its management.
The company went into receivership in April, 1933, and subsequently applied for reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act.

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Wro T. Rossell, an executive of the Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y. has been elected President of the reorganized con
will be in charge of the transportation system.-V. 149, p. 423.
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.-ICC Petitioned to Reopen Reorganization Case-
The Old Colony Trust Co., trustee under the general mortgage of the
Kansas City Memphis \& Birmingham RR. has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen the St. Louis-San Francisco theorgnization proceeding for the purpose of admitting further evidence bearing on the bonds of the Birmingham line.
The evidencc consists of cert
Springrield \& Mempinchists of certain agreements between the Kansas City springrield \& Memphis RR. and the Birmingham and between the Frisco,
the Kansas City Fort Scott \& Memphis and the Birmingham, which the trust company said shows that the holdiders of the Birmingham, bonds have similar to those ordinarily resulting from the operation of a sisnking fund. Under the agreements in question, the Kansas City Springfield \& Memphis and the Fort Scott lines were obligated to turn over certain percentages of
their gross revenues to the Birmingham for the payment of interest on and purchase of the latter's outstanding bonds, purchase ord in the Frisco case has been closed by the ICC and an examiner's
report has been issued. Oral argument in the case is scheduled for the latter report has been issued. Oral argurnent
part of this month.-V. 149, p. 2986 .
San-Nap-Pak Mfg. Co., Inc.-Underwrters-
The company which filed recently with the Securities and Exchange Commission a block of 50,000 shares of common stock to be sold for the
account of two major stockholders announced Nov. 14 that underwriters of the issue would be the Whitney-Phoenix Co., Inc.. New York; Johnston
 said that its intention was to secure wider distribution for its securitie
before applying for listing on the New York Curb Exchange. The company, one of the largest manufacturers of facial tissue, purchases wood pulp and converts it into paper at its plants at Wheelwright, Mass., and at Rockland. Delaware. Sanitary napkins and facial tissues are manufactured at the Wheelwright plant and facial tissues, toilet tissues
and paper toweling are manufactured at the Rockland plant.-V. 149 , and pape.

 Earns. per sh. on 167,715
shares

Savannah Gas Co.-Earnings-
Savannah Mos. End. Sopt. 30 -

| Gross operat |
| :--- |
| Operations |


Net operating income
Gross income
Interest on long-term deb
Provision for retirements and replace.
Amortiz. of debt discount and exp
Net income


${ }_{515}^{12,1,126}$
$\qquad$

 Assets-Property, plant and equipment, $\$ 3,170,553$; investment in
capital stock of affiliated company, $\$ 1,680 ;$ cash, $\$ 13,792$; accounts receiv able (net), $\$ 98,900$; merchandise, materials and supplies, $\$ 36,179$; insurdeposits. $\$ 13,061$; current and accrued liabilities. $\$ 75.583$; unadjusted


## Schiff Co.-Sales-.

Sales for the month of October, 1939 , were $\$ 1,029,823$, as compared with
sales for October, 1938, of $\$ 960,340$. This was a gain of $7.24 \%$ sales for October, 1938 , of $\$ 960,340$. This was a gain of $7.24 \%$.
Sales for the ten months' period this year were $\$ 10,522,289$, as compared
with last year of $\$ 9,823,438$. This was a gain of $7.11 \%$.-V. $149, \mathrm{p} .2525$.
Schulte Retail Stores Corp (\& Subs.)-Eornings-
[Exclusive of Schulco, Inc.]
Period End. Sept. 30-
$\begin{array}{lll}1939 \\ \$ 13,897 & 1938 & \\ \$ 41,073 & & 1939 \\ \$ 491,06\end{array}$
 x After depreciation and 77-B admin.
charges and credits.-V. 149, p. 2526 .
Security Engineering Co., Inc., Whittier, Calif.Preferred Stock Offered-William A. Lower \& Co., Ine., Los Angeles, and Wilson, Johnson \& Higgins, San Francisco, are offering to persons actually residents of California only, $6,1497 \%$ cum. pref. shares (with warrants) at par, $\$ 25$ per share.
Company-Incorp. in California, Jan. 25, 1937, and acquired the business and assets of its predecessor corporation, Security Engineering Co. (Nev.) "Securaloy" Drillable Liners and other Security drillable products. Com pany maintains a manufacturing plant at Whittier, Calif. and at Houston Texas. Company also maintains branch offices at Bakersfield and Ventura plant at Houston, Texas, which consists of a modern office, warehouse and
shop, was effected on Jan. 23,1939 . The occupation of the plant at Bakersshop, was effected on Jan. 23,1939 . The occupation of the plant at Bakers-
field, Calif., which consists of a modern office and warehouse and repaid field, Calif., which consists 15 , 1939 . The total area of the Whittiier, Calif..
facilities, was effected Aug. 15
Houston, Texas and Bakersfield, Calif., plants is 36,620 square feet of Houston, Texas and Bakersfield, Calif., plants is 36,620 square feet o
floor space. The "Sievers Reamer' was put on the market in 1931 and is now being world. It employs a new patented principle whereby it attains an efficiency in reaming and stabilizing operations which tend to reduce drilling costs. Officers are J. D. Sievers, Pres.; J. Paul Sievers, Vice-Pres. \&\& Sec.;
William E. Sievers, Vice-Pres. \& Treas.; and Otto Hammer, Asst. Sec. \& Asst. Treas.
Directors are J. D. Sievers, J. Paul Sievers, William E. Sievers, Otto
Hammer and William A. Lower. Capitalization as of Dec. 31, 1938
Preferred stock-7\% cumulative (par $\$ 25$ ) $\quad 20000$ she
 $\mathrm{x} 15,541$ common shares reserved to March 1, 1940, for the exercise of
outstanding warrants at $\$ 6.25$. outstanding warrants at \$6.25. Earnings-Company's record gross profit on sales over the past eight years has been as follows: (years ended Dec. 31$): 1931, \$ 21,109 ; 1932$,
$\$ 39,983 ; 1933, \$ 71,176 ; 1934, \$ 152,429 ; 1935, \$ 154,907 ; 1936, \$ 178,195 ;$
$1937, \$ 264,010 ; 1938, \$ 486.692$. 1937, \$efred Share Provisions- Preferred shares have preference over the common shares as to assets and dividends, and in liquidation, voluntary or
involuntary, are entitled to $\$ 25$ per share plus accrued divs. The preferred shares haveno voting rights except in the event of default in payment of eight consecutive dividends, in which case the preferred shareholders shall hav equal voting rights with holders of the contiton shares, except that holders
of preferred shares as a class shall be entitled to elect a majority of the
board of directors until default is remedied.

Warrants-Warrants will entitle the holder thereof to purchase common
hares of company, for a three-year period from Nov. 1, 1939, for a price shares of company
of $\$ 10$ per share.
Shareholders Corp.-EarningsEarnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939
Net income after expenses and taxes
$\mathbf{x}$ Includes $\$ 34,844$ profit from sales of securities.-V.-147, p. $\mathbf{7} \$ \mathbf{7 5}$.
Sharp \& Dohme, Inc.-EarninqsPeriod End.Sept. 30- $1939-3$ Mos.-193
Gross profit.
Expenses $\underset{\$ 4,232,915}{193-9}$ Mos. -1938 Expenses.-..-....... Charges (net)
Depreciation
 $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { Net profit.-. } & & \$ 314,697 & \$ 285,927 & \$ 685,125 & & \$ 487,459 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com.sti } & \$ 0.15 & \$ 0.11 & \$ 0.11 & & & \\ \text { Nil }\end{array}$ x Includes provision for contingencies.-V. 149, p. 1488.
(Frank G.) Shattuck Co. (\& Subs.) - Earninas-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shs. of cap. stk. outst'g- } & 1,257,500 & 1,265,500 & 1,257,500 & 1,265,500 \\ \text { Earnings per share.-. } & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.07 & \$ 0.15\end{array}$ -V. 149, p. 1488.

Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15. A similar payment was made on Oct. 2, last;
June 22 and on Jan. 3 , last, and in the seven preceding quarters.-V. 149, p. 1773 .

Silver King Coalition Mines Co.-Earnings-

 xAfter taxes and depreciation, but before depletion. y On 1,220,467 shares
For the year ended Sept. 30,1939 which includes only $41 / 2$ months 0 operations the books show a net profit of $\$ 191,165$ or 15.7 c . per outstandin operations the books show a net proft of $\$$ valued market as above, $\$ 221,750$ or
share and with 18.2 c . per outstanding share.-V. 149, p. 1773 .

Silverwood's Dairies, Ltd.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 20 c . per share on the 40 c . cum. participating preferred stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record
Nov. 18. Dividend of like amount was paid on Oct. 2 last.-V. 149, p.1773

Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp.-Accum. Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 3$ convertible preferred stock, payable Dec. 12 to holders of record Dec. 1 . Dividends of 50 cents were paid on Sept. 1 June 10 and on March 10, lastidividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Dec. 15 , 1938 , and a regular quarterly divin.
March 1, 1938 .-V. 149, p. 1489 .

Skelly Oil Co.-Smaller Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Nov. 27 . This compares with
50 cents paid on Nov. 15 , last, and on Dec. 15 and July $25,1938 .-\mathrm{V} .149$ p. 2988
(L. C.) Smith \& Corona Typewriters, Inc.-EarninasQuarter Ended Sept. $30-$
Net loss after all charges and taxes $\begin{array}{ll}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 15,702 & \$ 29,047\end{array}$ Company earned a net profit of $\$ 35,711$ for the month of September although preparations for the change-over to a new typewriter model
resulted in a net loss for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $\$ 15,702$, after all resurced in a net loss for the qual charges and taxes.
With the introduction of the new streamlined typewriter which was placed on the market around Oct. 1, business for the final quarter this year is expected to exceed that of the corresponidg period of 1938 , accord-
ing to H. W. Davies, chairman of the finance committee. Orders for the ing to $H$. W. Davies, chairman of the finance committee. Orders for the and the company probably will not be able to catch up on deliveries until路

Soundview Pulp Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\mathbf{x}$ Net income a ted all charges Earnings per share of common stock-........................ $\$ 0.60$ x After all charges including depreciation and Federal income taxes.-V 49, p. 2705.
Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.-Earnings$\begin{gathered}\text { Period End. Sept. } 30-1939-3 \text { Mos.-1 } 1938 \\ \text { Electric lighting revenue } \\ \$ 4,840,011\end{gathered} \quad 1939-12$ Mos -1938 Electric lighting revenue
Electric power revenue--
Miscellaneous revenue-
Total oper, revenue.. $\$ 8$
Production expense..... Production expense-..--
Transmission expense.Distribution expense--
Commercial expense.Commercial expense.-.
Taxes
Prov. for
Fed income tax Prov. for depreciation--
Rent for lease of oper $\begin{array}{lr}\text { pronerty....-.....- } & 71,836 \\ \text { Prov. for empls. bonus-- } & 150,000\end{array}$ Net oper. revenue...-
Net non-oper. revenue.

 | $2,591,290$ |
| ---: |
| 659,339 |
| 157,641 |
| 587,264 |
| 694,471 |
| 559,903 |
| $1,489,174$ |
| 549,999 |
| $2,077,563$ |
| 71,836 |
| 150,000 |
| $\$ 5,594,099$ |
| 80,50 | Net earnings-

Int. \& amort. of debt disc $\$ 5,624,606$
$1,674,327$ Balance for dividends_ Preferred dividends...$\$ 3,950,278$
$1,256,428$
$1,193,474$
$\qquad$ 72,329
$\qquad$
284,752
$\qquad$

Remainder -.......-$-\$ 1,500,376$ \begin{tabular}{cc}
$\$ 5,508,833$ <br>

$1,934,256$ \& | $\$ 19,464,8$ |
| :---: |
| $6,566,88$ | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular} $\$ 18,284,870$

$7,119,616$ Earned per sh. on com
 $\begin{array}{r}811,165,254 \\ 5,064,468 \\ 5,569,669 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 531,117$ mon stock oustdg-- 0.8
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-EarningsMonth of October -
Gross earnings Gross earnings $\qquad$ 1939
$\$ 214,559$ $\$ 1938$ Net earnings $\$ 118,850$
111,119 $\$ 109,715$
109,643

## Surplus.-149, p. 1929 .

$\$ 7,731$
$\$ 72$

## Southern Natural Gas Co.-Registration Effective-

 The Seeurities and Exchange Commission on Nov. ${ }^{2}$ declared effective held by the Frirt Natponal ta tedo come note in the note consistst of 60,000 shares or common and a 6 b/ $\%$ in: subsidiary of Southern Natural Gas Co - Y 149, p. 2381.Southern Ry.-Earnings- - First Week of Non.- Jan. 1 to Nov. 7 -


Sovereign Investors, Inc.-Earnings-
Dividends received and accrued_-................... 1939

| Expenses and taxes |
| :--- | :--- |

1938
$\$ 4.250$
1,741
 Note-Net profits realized from security transactions (computed on the
basis of average cost) $\$ 6,875$. Assets-Cash, $\$ 53,966$ Balance Sheet June 30,1939 able $\$ 1,42$; drafts receivable 8714 ; accounts receivab; dividends receiv$\$ 320$; total, $\$ 508$, 138 original issue, $\$ 125$; real estate, $\$ 608$; deferred charges $\$ 714$ common stock, par 10 c , 55963 . reserve for Federal and State taxes,


 | X Net earnings- |
| :--- |
| Earnings per share |

\$257,829

Standard Cap \& Seal Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Period End. Sept. $30-1939-3$ Mos.-1938
1939-9 Mos.-19
Period End. Sept. $30-$
Vet income after deprec.,
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Federal inc. taxes, \&c., } & \$ 150,989 & \$ 142,784 & \$ 503,098 & \$ 489,912\end{array}$
 Earnings per shäre.

- V. 149, p. 1489 .

$$
\begin{array}{rrrr}
215,972 & & \begin{array}{r}
214.676 \\
\$ 0.51
\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}
215.972 \\
\$ 1.74
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Standard Fruit \& Steamship Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.
 $\mathrm{V} .149, \mathrm{p} .2245$.
Earns . er sh on
V
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
Gas \& Electrric Co. system for the weerk ended Nov. 11 . 1939 , totaled 124,879,919 kilowatt-hours, an increase of $15.7 \%$ compared with' the cor-
Standard Wholesale Phosphate \& Acid WorksStock Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of one share of common stock, par rate of $\$ 20$ per share record Dec. 5 . Theregular quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share which tad been previously declared wiilt le paid on Doc. 15 . Special cash dividend St St pas 25 last.- 149, p. 1930.
State Street Invest ment Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 149, p. 2528.
Sterling, Inc.-Co-Transfer Agent-
agent for the cumulative convertible pref has been appointed co-transfer tock.-V. 149, p. 1930

## Steel Products Engineering Co.-Earninas-


Sterling Products, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


$\mathbf{y}$ Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.
Acquisition-
Company has purchased for cash and stock the Ironized Yeast Co., Inc.
of Atlanta. The price was not disclosed. The company will be operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary.--V. 149, p. 1191 .
Sullivan Machinery Co.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation, taxes and write-down for conversion of foreign
assets to current rates of exchange.-V. 149, p. 1489.

## Superheater Co.-Earnings-


$\begin{array}{llllll}\times 21937 & 1936\end{array}$
x After depreciation, Nederal income taxes, \&c.-V. 149, p. 1490.
Superior Oil Corp.-Earnings-

Net operating income.
Other income.

> 3 Mos $\$ 287,784$ 149,127

12 Mos
$\$ 1.252 .3 \mathrm{i}$
600.370

Total income

| $\$ 138,657$ |  |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 652,140 \\ 5,013\end{array}$ |

Provision for depletion and depreciation --...-.-.
Loss on leases surrendered, non producing wells
drilled and abandonments-in (nit incūng Federal
Provision for income tax
surtax on undistributed profits)
 Note- Operating income was affected during the quarter ending Sept. 30
by the complete shut
$\$ 40,000$ and $\$ 50,000$ wown the lost last halp of August. 1939 where between $\$ 40,000$ and $\$ 50,000$ was 10 lost to gross income, with little possible reduc
tion in operating expenses during the sut Superior St
Puperior Steel Corp.-Earnings-




x Indicates profit. y Indicates loss.-V. 149, p. 1490.
Terre Haute Malleable \& Mfg. Corp.-Earnings-


Sylvania Industrial Corp.-Earnings-
 Earnings per shäre-...... y\$1.08 x.After depreciation, amortization, Federal income taxes. y On 426,579
shares of no par capital stock. z On 435,091 no par shares of capital stock. shares of no par ca.
(G.) Tamblyn, Ltd.-Earnings-

Period End. Sept. 30-1939-3 Mos.-1938
Net inc. atter Oper. exps.
1939-9 Mos.-1
$\begin{array}{llllll} \\ \times \text { and taxes } & \text { Earns } & \text { and } & \$ 17,377 & \$ 17,322 & \$ 60,978\end{array} \$ 60,228$
 $\times$ After preferred dividend requirements.-V. 148, p. 3858 .
Telautograph Corp.-Year-End Dividend-
Directors have declared a year-end dividend of 5 cents per share on the was paid on, Aus. 1 , last dividends of 10 cents were paid on May 1 and Feb. 1 l last; and on Dec. 15 and Aug. 1, 1938 ; and previously regular quair-
terly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed.-V. 149, p. 2382 .
Telephone Bond \& Share Co.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors at their recent meeting declared dividends of 28 cents per stack to be paid Dec. 15 to holders of record. Dec. 1. Like amounts were paid in each of the 7 preceding quarters.-V. 149, p. 1340.
Texas Gulf Producing Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Se | 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $T \mathrm{Total}$ net barrels | 1,240,920 | 1,656,465 | 1,707,142 |
| Gross operating inc | 1,273,307 | \$1,704,014 | \$1.971,090 |
| Der.exps., mant | 1890 | ${ }^{2441} 983$ |  |
| Taxes, other than Federa | 79,975 | 105,843 | 114,313 |
|  | 13,567 | 18,075 | 19,132 |
| General and administrative expens | 163,261 | 220,657 | 234,567 |
| Uncollectble accounts. |  |  | 1,286 |
| Net operating | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 535,636 \\ & 18,527 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 723,405 \\ & 26,354 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 976.467$ 36,761 |
| Total income | \$554,163 | \$749,759 | \$1,013, |
| Income deductions | 115 | 132,967 | 773,642 |
| Net inco | \$414,238 | \$613,793 | \$489,877 |
| mon stock | 88.814 |  |  |
| Earns. per share on capital stock. | \$0.46 | 80.69 | \$0.55 |


| Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | ${ }_{8}^{939}$ | 1938 | Liabilities- | ${ }_{8}^{1939}$ |  |
| Sh. | 550,457 | 201,317 | Accounts payabl |  |  |
| rking funds | ${ }^{5,575}$ | 6.025 |  |  |  |
| ates recelv | 18.115 | 18.115 | Accrued llabi |  | ,368 |
| Accr. int. recelv | 2,961 181.654 | 1,874 136602 | Prov, for Federal |  |  |
| ventories | 18,932 |  | Long-term d | 63,644 |  |
| Other curr assets. | 2,552 | 2,826 | Contingent | 18.487 | 33,551 |
| a Fixed assets | 9,399,726 | 9,181,477 | Res. | 252.791 | 265.135 |
| ganization exps. | 60,649 | 60,65 | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Comm | 633,853 |  |
| Deferred charges-- | 6,769 | 18,623 | Div. credits outst <br> Surp. arising from | 1,462 | .468 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { production..... } \\ & \text { other assets. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{61.042}$ | 75,060 | appraisal |  | 3,598,321 |
|  | 12,602 | 5,500 | Earned surplus | 5,329,641 | 4,958.380 |
|  |  | 9,778,035 |  |  |  |
| 83.642 |  |  | reserves of \$4.25 |  |  |

Texas \& Pacific Ry. -Seeks $\$ 1,335,000$ to Purchase 500 Box Cars-
$\$ 1,335,000$ has asked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy 50-ton steel box cars. The maximum interest would be $3 \%$.-V. 149 , p. 2707 .

Texas Public Service Co.-Earnings-
 a Net oper. revenues
Other income.

 Int. \& 1 st mtge. $6 \%$ note
\& other inc. deducts Int. on list mtge. bonds. 11,815
140,502 13,560
$+\quad 146,531$ $\begin{array}{r}16,439 \\ 189,346 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Assets-Property, plant and and equipment, $\$ 6.387$ Associated compan, plant, and equipment, $\$ 86.387,223$; investments in special deposits, 829,480 , intes and warrants receivable, $\$ 8,580$; accounts recivanie, $\$ 322,950$ receivables from associated companies, $\$ 28,936$;
materials and suplies
$\$ 103,207$; prepayments, $\$ 16,351$; deferred debits, $\$ 1,081$; total, $\$ 7.248,810$.
Liabilitios_ Common stock (12,500 no par shares), $\$ 1,250,000$ : long-term debt, $\$ 3,695.750$; accounts paya


Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-Period-
Net loss
 While the matter is not included in the period covered by this report. the management desires to inform the stockholders of Thompon-Starrett
Co., Inc., that on Nov. 1, 1939, a dividend from profits on the Coulee Co.. Inc., that on Nov. 1, 1939 a alividend from profits on the Coulee
Dam operation was declared payable Nov. 25,1939, of which ThompsonStarrett Co.. Inc's., share is $\$ 225,000$. Nov. ${ }^{\text {V }}$. 149, p. 1939 , of
Time Finance Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 148, p. 3700.
Trane Co.-Earnings-
9 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
Net sales billed....

Net operating income after Federal, State and Dividends on $6 \%$ preferred stock $(3,000$ shares $)$ $\qquad$ $\$ 74,249$
13,500


Volume 149 ONE HUNDRED-The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle-YEARS OLD

Tokheim Oil Tank \& Pump Co.-Earnings-


Transcontinental \& Western Air, Inc.-EarningsQuarter Ended Sept. 30-
Operating expenses and taxes Earns profit
Earns. pir sh. on 830,846 shs. of capitain stock $\$ 14,-10.17$ loss $\$ 80.66$ with revised net loss of $\$ 751,719$ in the corresponding period of last year -V. 149, p. 2383.
Transwestern Oil Co.-Earnings9 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
Crude oil production (barrels)
 Operating expense and production taxes, working
 General and administrative expenses...-...-...-:-
Net operating income..
Other charges-


$\$ 28,126$ $\$ 64,80$

Triumph Explosives, Inc.-Stock Offered-Public offering was made Nov. 14 of 140,000 shares ( $\$ 2$ par) common stock. The stock was offered by means of a prospectus at $\$ 4.25$ per share by MacBride, Miller \& Co., Inc., New York, and Grubbs, Scott \& Co., Pittsburgh.
Triumph Explosives, Inc. was incorporated in Maryland in 1933 to began to develop fusees and torpedoes for railway use. It has since developed many other items now regulary used by the U. S. Government, among them aircraft float lights. marine and a viation signals, \&cc. Newly diwith decided safety and cost advantages, a patented non-deteriorating
battery and light, and an aircraft engine-starter cartridge, substantial quantities of which have already been sold to the U. S. Army and Navy. ( $\$ 2$ par) common stock, of which 401,830 shares will be outstanding vpon completion of this sale of stock.
shipments and unfililed orders of the company from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 , with total net sales for the fiscal year ended July 31 1939 of $\$ 644.161$ and with s180,000 of shipments and unfilled orders for the quarter ended Oct. 31, 1938 .
The net proceeds to be received from the sale of the 140,000 shares of the stock purchase contract between the company and the stockholders of Central Railway Siifnal Co, Inc., and the balance for the purpose of reducing bank obligations and for workng capital
within the past year, and the proceeds thereof used for the purcose of financing current operations, such as the purchase of materials, labor costs, The company intends to employ part of thie proceeds from the sale of this issue of 140,000 shares for the arquisition of 27,083 shares of the common stock of Central Railway Signal Co., Inc. Prom approximately
100 stockholders of such company who have aceepted the company's offer 10 stockholders of such company who have accepted the company's offer
Of purchase. Such stock is now in the havd
Bots of National Shawmut Bank, Boston, as depository, and is to be delivered to the company upon completion, of the payments in accordance with the purchase contract. Tork. Grubbs, Scott \& Co., Pittsburgh, are co-underwriters. No firm commitment has been made. Co., Inc., may also be considered under writers as to the common stock, aggregating 56,000 shares, to be obtained by the the underwriting commission.

$$
\text { Income Account for Years Ended July } 31
$$ $\begin{array}{cccc}{[B u t ~ n o t ~ i n c l u d i n g ~ C e n t r a l ~} & \text { Railway Signal Co.] } \\ \text { factured } \& & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$

Sales-Manufactured \&
jess

| 8726,301 | \$1,191,550 | \$1,120,988 | \$895,035 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 82,140 | 101,060 | 125,664 | 91,525 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 644,161 \\ & 545,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,090,490 \\ 859,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 995,324 \\ & 781,501 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 803,510 \\ 623,072 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 132,689 \\ 4,986 \end{array}$ | 118,238 12,258 | 130,5 14,0 | 105,649 10,011 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { loss } 839,083 \\ 3,269 \end{array}$ | $\$ 100,315$ <br> 3,077 | 869,20 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 64,778 \\ 3,705 \end{array}$ |
| loss $\$ 35,814$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 103,392 \\ & 19,463 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 73,533 \\ 21,434 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,850 |
|  | 18,878 | 9,03 | ,92 |
| de¢\$54,055 |  | \$43,063 | \$41,709 |
| alance |  |  |  |
| \$44,444 141.789 | Time and demand notes pay- <br> able to banks. |  | 845,00 |
| 247,316 | Notes and trade acceptances |  | S |
| 4,931 |  |  | - 60,818 |
| 169,235 |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{23}$ |
| 47,268 |  |  |  |
| 39,39 38,653 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - 7,196 |

-V. 149, p. 3125.
Troxel Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
9Months Ended Sept. 30 -
Net income atter expenses and taxes
Earnings per share on 74,750 shares of Earnings per share on
Twin Coach Co.-Earnings-

 Union Gas Co. of Canada, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation, interest, \&c.. but before providing for Dominion

| Twin States Gas | ctric Co. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Oct. 31- | Mon |  | 39 |  |
| Operating revenues |  |  |  |  |
| Operating expenses State \& munic. tax |  | 175.095 16.325 | ,69 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal (incl. inc.) tax | 11,59 | 5,123 | 120 | 122,248 |
| Fet oper. inco | $\$ 48,228$ | $\$ 21,950$ 37 | $\$ 567,82$ <br> 2,02 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 516,366 \\ 37,688 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | \$569,84 |  |
|  |  | 1 | , |  |
| Other interest (ne | 7,705 3,317 | 7,621 3,044 | 53,92 | 33,037 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Pref. div. requirements. | 20,790 | 20,790 | 249,475 | 249,475 |

## Pref div. requireme -V . 149, p. 2530 .

$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 26,790 & 8161 \\ 20,790 & 20,790\end{array}$
$\$ 294,005$
249,475
$\$ 294,490$
249,475
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Earnings per share
$-\mathrm{V} .149, \mathrm{p} .891$

## Union Traction Co.-Stock Off Curb-

The New York Curb Exchange has removed from unlisted trading the
capital stock (par $\$ 50$ ) due to the fact that the court has confirmed the capital stock (par $\$ 50$ ) due to the fact that the court has confirmed the
plan of reorganization of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. and has directed the closing of the transfer books for the capital stock of Union Traction Co. on Nov. 14, 1939.-V. 143, p. 2069.
United Air Lines Transport Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period End. Sept. $30-1$
Revenue passenger miles Mail pond miles (000) Revenue plane miles...Operating revenues...--Depreciation.-. taxes.Net salvage on equi-pöld
Federal inc. taxes (est.) -
Net earnings from oper
Inc. from misc. property
interest, \&c.-
Net income
$\$ 550,1$
7,1 Net income
Earnings per share------

United Carbon Co. (\& Subs.) -EAarnings9 Mos. End. Sept. $30-$
a Total income-
Deprec. and depletiona Meprac. and depletion--
Minority interests....-
Net profit_-_-.-.-.-.-.
Surplus.-.
Shs. com. stk...-.
no par)

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { os. }-1938 \\ 101,858,860 \\ 4,741,279 \\ 1,479,750 \\ 15,221,365 \\ \$ 9,545,177 \\ 9,81,187 \\ 1,414,893 \\ C r 178,957 \\ \hline-\ldots \ldots \\ \hline\end{array}$

Co. (\& Subs.) -EArnings -

| a After deducting manufacturing | $\$ 2.78$ | $\$ 2.87$ | $\$ 4.82$ | $\$ 3.96$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | xpenses, Federal and manufacturing, selling, general and administrative Note-No provision made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Land, bldgs., equip
wells, \&c.......
wells, \&c......-. 2
Trade-marks, con-

## tracts, \&c......

## Notes receivable-- Actts. recelvable

 Accts. receivable.-Inventories Other invest., \& c Cap. stock of Carbon Black Exn't.

Miss. River Fuel | 1939 | 1938 | Liabilities- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | Corp. stock, \&c_

Deferred charges Total … $\frac{81,639,783}{\frac{840,54}{30,117146}}$ $\qquad$ 1939 $31,639.783$ 30.117,14 y Represented by 397,885 no par shares. $z$ In
cruals, Federal and State taxes.-V. 149, p. 1192.

United Chemicals, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings


United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.
 $\times$ After taxes, depreciation, amortization and bond interest.-V. 149,
p. 1490 . p. 1490 .

United Drug, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EArnings-
Period End. Sept. $30-1939-3$ Mos.-1938 $\quad 1939$ - 9 Mos.-1938 Period End. Sept. $30-$
Net profit from opera'ns
after deprec., int.,Fed
$\$ 160,955 \quad \$ 66,265$ loss $\$ 21,347$ loss $\$ 569,120$
Earns. per sh. on 1,400.
560 shs. capital stoc
$\$ 0.11 \quad \$ 0.05 \quad \mathrm{Ni}$
Nil
United Grain Growers, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended July 31-
Profit for the year before charges Profit for the year
Interest on bonds.
Directors' fees

Thotal amount paid as counsel and legal fees....-
Arnual meeting expense for depreciation printing plant, mis-

 | Profit for the year-- |
| :--- |
|  |


 x And salaries of executive officers represented by directors of the parent
ompany actively engaged in the management. Note-No depreciation has been provided on country and terminal
elevator buildings and machinery for the year ended July 31, 1938 .

Assets-Cash Consolidated halunce Shieet July 31, 1939

 deferred charges $\$ 234,607$ : bonds purchased in anticipation of sinking fund
reaurirements. $\$ 121,71 ;$ country and terminal elevators. sites, warehouse.
printing printing plant, machinery, office and other equipment. sattes, warerve for $\$ 93,276 \mathrm{~F}$ total, $\$ 8,817,024$. and overdrafts (secured). $\$ 115,292$ accounts
 corporation and other taxes, $\$ 3,330$; first mortgag, sinking fund bortys,
$\$ 2,678,000$ : capital stock (par $\$ 25), \$ 3,189,401 ;$ Reneral reserve
$\$ 1,647$ capital surplus, 822,329 ; earned surplus, $\$ 306,051$; tota1, $\$ 8,817,024$.-V. $\mathbf{V}$;
148, p. 894 .

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-

United States Distributing Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance--- } \\ & \times \text { Other income } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 577,012 \\ 50,034 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 606,141 \\ 51,910 \end{array}$ | 8744,175 90,005 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 548,321 \\ & 83,048 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Interest }}{\text { Total income_......- }}$ | \$8627,046 | ${ }_{\text {8 }} 8658,051$ | 8834,180 | 631.369 |
| Depreciations, depietion |  |  |  |  |
| Prof. on sale of prop., \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 379,452 $C r 9,520$ | Cr ${ }^{427,305}$ | Cr12,083 | ${ }^{441,854}$ |
| Federal taxes | 35,246 | 30,987 | 31,325 | 22,313 |
| minority interest..... |  |  |  |  |

## minority interest......

Net profit $\qquad$ $\$ 71,666$

\$225,21 | Cr28,291 |
| :---: |
| loss 5478 |解 amounting to $\$ 15,760$ in $1939, \$ 45,799$ in 1938, $\$ 36,404$ in 1937 and $\$ 41,361$ Nott- No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed

profits. To Change Par Value-
Stockholders at a special meeting to be held on Dec. 12 will consider from no par value to $\$ 5$ par value.- $\mathbf{V}$.149, as to change the common stock
United States Fidelity \& Guaranty Co.-Earnings9 Months Ended Sent. $30-$
$\times$ Net operating income

| 1939 | 1938 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 581,551 | $\$ 4,649,408$ |

After all losses and expenses, but before adjustment of reserves.
The balance sheet as of sept. 30 showed cash assets of $\$ 8,854,458$ Bonds and stocks were carried in the portfolio at $835,128,287$, compared exclusive of Federal Land Bank . Holdings of U. 8. Government bonds Total assots sept. 30 a mounted to $\$ 57,209,472$, asainst $\$ 52,121,617$ on
Sept. 30,1938 . -V. 149, p. 2383.
United States Freight Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 x After depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, \&c. y On 299,566
no par shares of capital stock.-V. 149 , p. 1193.

## United States Playing Card Co.-Earnings-

 Net profit Eatter depreciation. Federal income taxes, \&c. 1939 E-V.149, p. 1342.
## Utilities Power \& Light Corp.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Statement of Income Years Ended Dec. } 31 \text { (Company Only) }
$$



Total income. Expense deductions $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,306,593 \\ \hline 371,155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}1937 \\ \$ 1,094,988 \\ 366,674 \\ 385.810 \\ 4.479 \\ 6,000 \\ 614 \\ \hline 214\end{array}$

Net income defs1,975,196$\xrightarrow{\text { Dec. } 31 \text { (Incl. Subs }}$ ) 1625,263 | $\$ 1,858,165$ |
| :--- |
| 586,173 |
| 589,255 |

Net income_Eut ixclusive of operations of all British and two American subsidiaries, Subsidiaries- income received from such companies, Public utiariey operating revenue.
Public utility expenses
Public utility gross operating income
d Public utility gross income...................................
 Balance
Oum. prer. divs. not earned or deciared by certain
subsidiaries


## Total.

 Fed. $x$ Dominion income taxes of inter-co. interest
Provision for depreciation
Balance - - then
Other deductions of Uiities P. \& Lit. Corp.-
Interest on unfunded debt
Amortization of debt discount and expense......
-
Consolidated net loss.........................-- $\overline{83,137,459} \overline{\$ 2,477,963}$

 income tax of $\$ 48,219$ in 1938 and $\$ 57,666$ in 1337 (novisions frov Federal
believed to be required for surtax on undistributed profits).

United Verde Extension Mining Co.-Unlisted Trading The New York Curb Exchange has removed the capital stock, par 50
ents, from unlisted trading.-V. 149, p. 2991 . Universal Cyclops Steel Corp.
Universal Cyclops Steel Corp.-EarninqsPeriod End. Sept. 30- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-9 Mos.-1938



Utah Power \& Light Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared, a dividend of $\$ 1.162-3$ per share, on the $\$ 7$
cumulative preferred stock, and a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock both, payable on account of accurulations on Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 1. Like amounts were paid in preceding quarters.

Utility Equities Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
The board of directors on Nov. 15 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the 85. 50 dividend priority stock, payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record
Dec.
dividend, wiell be be $\$ 9.75$.--V. dividend, will be \$9.75.-V. 149, p. 2709.
Vadsco Sales Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

${ }_{\$ 81,271 \text { loss } \$ 100,665}^{1938}$
$x$ After depreciation and other charges but before Federal income taxes ended Sept. 140,1939 , was $\$ 43,457$ after depreciation and other deductions.
Van Norman Machine Tool Co.-Earnings-


Oct. 8,38
$\$ 58.308$


## Vapor Car Heating Co., Inc.-Year-End Dividend-

 Directors have declared a year-end dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on thecommon stock, payable Dec. 9 to holders of record Dec. pares with 50 cents paid on Sept. 9 last, and 25 cents paid in preceding pares with 50 cents paid on Sent. 9
quarters. See also V. 147, p. 3625 .
Victor-Monaghan Co.-Dividend Resumed-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov stock theyabe
was the $\$ 1.50$ dividend distributed on March 1, 1938.-V.
. 144, p. 1303. $\underset{12 \text { Months Ended Sept. } 30-}{\text { Virginia }}$ Publice Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsOperating revend Sept. 30Operating revenues
Operating expenses


Operating income
Other income (net) $\qquad$
Gross income_------
Interest on 1st mtge.
Interest on tist minge. bonds----
Other interest -
Amortization of debe discount and expense
Net income

## 2102.

- 8798,933


Virginian Ry.-Seeks ICC Approval of Stock Split-Up-
The company has filed an application with The company has filed an application with the Interstate Commerce
Commission asking approval of its proposal to split existing preferred and
common stocks into common stocks into four new shares for one old share.
( $\$ 25$ ) in exchange for 279,550 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) previously issued, and to issue $1,250,860$ shares of new common ( $\$ 25 \mathrm{par}$ ) in exchange for the existing 312,715 ( $\$ 100$ par) shares. its stock; adjust the price on the market to a figure more attractive to the stock; enable the road to list on the New York Stock Exchange its common stock which heretofore has not been listed due to lack of sufficiently broad distribution, and would facilitate the financing of future requirements
through sale of bonds or stock as may be considered desirable.-V. 149, . 3128.
Vulcan Corp.--Earnings-
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Period End. Sept. 30-1 } \\ \text { Net profit after all ch'ges }\end{array} 1939-3$ Mos.-1938 $\quad$ 1939-9 Mos.-1938 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit after all ch'ges } \\ \text { and taxes } \\ -V .149, \text { p. } 1775 .\end{array} & \$ 12,554 & \$ 20,817 & \$ 100,459 & \$ 62,832\end{array}$

Vulcan Detinning Co.-Earnings
3 Mos.End.Sept. $30-1939$



 Earns. per sh. on $32,2 \overline{5} \overline{8}$
 materials (other than tin plate scrap) used in operations, less credit for
finished and in process inventory as of Sept. 30 . $b$ Exclusive of surtax on undistributed profits.

$\mathbf{x}$ After deducting reserve for de $\$ 2,102,097$ in 1938 . 1,865 ( 1,860 in 1938 ) shares at cost. $\mathbf{z} \$ 25,063$

Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.-To Pay 11 ivide
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the capital stock, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 20 . Previousl y regular quarterly

Walker \& Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 2.50$ cumulative class A conv. stock, no par value payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20 . Similar amounts were paid
on Sept. 1 , July 15 and March 1, last, and on Dec. 20 and Dec. 1,1938 .
-V. 149, p. 1041 .

## Volume 149 ONE HUNDRED-The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle-YEARS OLD

Ward Baking Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Period
Net profi Petriod
Net profitafter deprec.,
interest and t interest and taxes-
Earns. per sh.
pren
prefred stock $\mathbf{x} 255,808$ shares. $\mathbf{y} 256 \mathbf{x} \$ 0.60 \quad \mathbf{y} \$ 1.16 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 1.00 \quad \mathbf{y} \$ 2.62$
Washington Gas Light Co.-Seeks Listing on New York Stock Exchange -
The company whose ownership was recently transferred from holding
company contro to the company control to the public, on Nov. 10 filed an application for listing Board of Governors of the Exchange and by thange. If approved by the Commission, the listing will add a new operating utility common stock to the Big Board
425,000 shanes of application to the Stock Exchange seeks the listing of shares reserved for issuance upon conversion of preferred stock, making a total of 531,800 shares of common stock.
The company recently diverced from the control of Washington \& Suburban Cos., pursuant to the requirements of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. As a result of this public distribution, approximately
$84 \%$ of its common stock, or 358 ,501 shares, is now held by almost 4,000 ment proceedings, $85 \%$ and control and the company had only about 500 common stockholders, more Because of its operation in the Distingtrict oo Columbia, the company has an interesting historical background. Unlike most companies, which Co. was organized under the laws of the United States in 1848 by an Act on its common stock continuously since 1866. Its business, consisting of the manufacture and constribution of gas, 'has been extended in recent years to iotinclude the entire metropolitan, area of Ween exatended in recent
the District of Columbian and adjacentrising
and Virginia.-V. 149 , p. 2991.
Washington Water Power Co.-Definitive Bonds ReadyDefinitive first mortgage bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series due June 1, 1964 are now trustee, upon surrender for cancelation of outstanding temporary bonds of the issue.-V. V. 149, p. 2710
Webster Eisenlohr, Inc.-Earnings-
Period End.Sept. 30- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-9 Mos.-1938
Gross profit


x Indicates profit.-V. 149, p. 1343
West Texas Utilities Co.-Earnings-




Western Auto Supply Co.-Extra and Larger DividendThe board of directors has declared an extra diyidend of 25 cents per share
and a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. Dividend of 40 cents was aid in ente ofh of the two preceding quarters and previously divi
cent
 Total_...... $\$ 8,178,64988,462,016$ Total $-\ldots . . . . . .88,178,649 \$ 8,462,016$ \$00 par.-V. 147, p. 370.
Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-Earnings-

Net tel. \& cable oper. revenues $-\cdots-\cdots$ Tancolect. oper.
Operating income---
Non-operating incomes
Gross income---1.-.-
Deduct. from gross inc.
Net income.........
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{llll} \\ \text { 3 Months Ended Sept. 30- } \\ \text { Net profit after depreciation \& Fed. \& } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$


Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.-Calls Class A Stock-
Corporation has called for redemption on Jan. 1 all it's outstanding clas A stock at $\$ 37.50$ a share and accrued dividends to Jan. 1 ,
Holders of this stock will be permitted to surrender their certificates on $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { or arter Dec. } 19 \text { for redemption. } \\ 9 \text { Mos. End. Sent. } 30-1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$


 ommondividends Surplus............ $\mathbf{x} \$ 122,516 \times \mathbf{x} \quad \mathbf{8 5 6 , 6 4 0} \quad \$ 212,219-\$ 77,303$ in $\begin{aligned} & \text { X Equivalent to } \$ 1.68 \text { a share on } 160,583 \text { no par shares of common stock } \\ & 1939 \text { and to } 35 \text { cents a common share in } 1938 \text {.-V. } 149 \text { po } 1775 \text {; }\end{aligned}$ Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns Period End. Sept. 30- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-9 Mos.-1938 Nederal taxes deprec.,
 -V. 149, p. 2711.

West Virginia Pulp \& Paper Co.-Registers with SECregistration statement 15 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a of 1933 covering $\$ 8,000,000$ of $3 \%$ first mortgage bonds, due Dec. 1,1954
The new corrorate funds, will be applied to the redemption on or about Feb, 7 1940, of $\$ 9,268,000$ of $43,2 \%$ first mortgage bonds, , oue 1952. The total premium but not including interest, is $\$ 9.731,400$, Hrarriman, Ripley \& Co., Inc.; N. Y. City will be the principal under bonds together with of other underwriters, the omerng price of the redemption provisions will be filed by amendment. The bonds will be entitiled to the benefits of a sinking fund, requiring the retirement of $\$ 215,000$ principal amount of the bonds by Dec. 1, 1940 retire $50 \%$ of the bonds by maturity. Payments into the sinking fund are to be made on Oct. 15 in each year. stabilize the price of the bonds. This is not an assurance, it states, that the price of the bonds will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced may not be discontinued at any time.
Company, the outgrowth of a business established in 1888, is the largest producer of white or book papers in the country, and is also an important
producer of kraft papers and kraft boards. Total capacity of the plants o the company is estimated at about 455,700 tons per year of the plants o $\$ 50,000,000$. Current assets, including $\$ 6,344,253$ of net ass amots of almost $\$ 17,627,164$ or more than 10 times current liabilities of $\$ 1,720189$ amped to Gross sales for the nine months ended July 31,1939 were $\$ 20,058,434$,
while for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31,1939 , they are officially stated as While for the fiscal Year ended
$\$ 28,473,713$.-V. 149, p. 2711 .

Wheeing \& Lake Erie Ry.-Equipment Trust Certificates The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 10 authorized the com-equipment-trust certificates, series F , to be issued by the Union Trust ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ of Pittsburgh, as trustee, and sold at 103.92 and accrued dividends in The certificates were offered for sale through competitive bidding. The highest id, 103.92 and accrued dividends, was made by McMaster Hutchinson \& Co.. acting on behalf of themselves and the Milwaukee cost of the proceeds to the applicant will be approximately $1.75 \%$. See
also V. 149 , p. 2992.

## White Rock Mineral Springs Co.-Earnings-

 - 9 Months Ended Sept. 30-$\mathbf{x}$ Net profit-.-.-.-.
$\mathbf{y}$ Earnings per share-

| 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 157.885$ | $\$ 164.046$ |
| $\$ 0.38$ | $\$ 0.41$ | profit on all charges and Federal income taxes, but exclusive of $\$ 3,770$ no-par shares of common stock which will be outstanding when all ' 2nd ererred stock has been converted into common shares.-V. 149, p. 1343.

## White Sewing Machine Corp.-Earnings-

Period End. Sept.30-1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938


## Willson Products, Inc.-25-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the si par
common stock payable Dec. 11 to holders of record Nove 30 This compares with 15 cents paid in the three preceding quarters; 10 cents paid on
Dec. 10 and Sept. 10, 1938; a dividend of 15 cents paid on March 10, 1938: and previously regular quarterly dividends cents paid on March 10,1938 ; tributed. In addition, a special dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on
Sept. 10. 1937.-V. 149 , 2711 .

## Winnipeg Electric Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & \text { 1939-Month-1938 } & \text { 1939-9 Mos. } & \text { 1938 } \\ \text { Gross earnings }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross earnings- }-\cdots--: & \$ 554,302 & \$ 518,483 & \$ 5,067,380 & \$ 4.815 .437 \\ \text { Oper. expenses \& taxes-- } & 324,552 & 313,895 & 2,939,640 & 2.861494\end{array}$ | Net earnings |
| :---: |
| $-\mathrm{V} .149, \mathrm{D} .532 \mathrm{Z}$ |$\overline{\$ 229,750} \overline{\$ 204,588} \overline{\$ 2,127,740} \overline{\$ 1,953,943}$

## Winters \& Crampton Corp.-Earnings-

Earnings for Year Ended Aug. 31-
${ }^{9339}{ }^{6} 85$

| 1838 |
| :---: |
| 8865.964 |


Gelling and engineering expenses.
Administrative and g
Operating profit --
Legal and other expenses
Sundry (net) deductions

 x In convection with registration of contemplated issue of preferred stock
(finacing plan abandoned). Bulance Sheet Aug. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash, $\$ 119,481$; accounts receivable (less reserve), $\$ 49,849$;
inventories, $\$ 7,003 ;$ land, $\$ 19,200$; buildings, machinery and (af er reserves for depreciation of $\$ 172.109$ ). $\$ 452,825$; patents equipment 602; total, $\$ 551,105$, $\$ 4,254$; sundry investments and claims (less reserve). Liabilities-Accounts payable. $\$ 18,130$; accrued liabilities, $\$ 42,251$;
1st mtge. notes payable to bank, $\$ 60,000 ;$ common stock 1st mtge. notes payable to bank, $\$ 60,000 ;$ common stock ( $(\$ 1$ par), $\$ 200,000$;
paid-in surplus, $\$ 55,934$; earned surplus, $\$ 174,789$; total, $\$ 51,105 .-\mathrm{V} .149$,
p. 1042 .

## Wisconsin Electric Power Co.-Earnings-

Earnings for the 12Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939
Total electric and heating operating revenues.
Operating expenses and taxes
 $\qquad$
Transportation operating revenues.
$21,283,488$
$14,480,585$
6,802,903

Net transportation operating loss...................................
Net operating revenues (electric, heating \& transportation)
Non-operating revenues-.---
Gross income-
Interest on funded debt,

Other interest charges -action charged to property and plant
Amortization of losses on transportation property abandoned Provision for contingent losses on investment in transportation
subsidiary and in certain transportation properties Other deductions
Net income. Note-The foregoing income statement reflects the results of operations
of Wisconsin Electric Power Co. (formerly Milwaukee Electric Ry. \& Light Co.) and its subsdiairy land company. Wisconsin General Ry.. For the year
ended Sety. 0 . 1939, including the eiectric and heating operations for the ended sept. 30,1939 , including the electric and heating operations for the
entire year and the transportation operations of the company and sub-
 transportation properties and business were transferred to a n new subsidiary, Milwaukee Electric Ry. \& Transport Co. the statement does not include the
results of operations of Wisconsin Electric Power Co. (fromer company) results ort opero Oct. 12,1938 on which date that company was merged into
from Oct.
Wisconsin Electric Power Co. (present company).-V. 149, p. 1042.

## Wisconsin Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

 12 Months Ended Sept. 30-operating revenues_. Operating revenues_-_.
Operating expenses and taxes.
Net operating revenues. $\qquad$

$\qquad$ Gross income Gross income- | $\$ 1,243,776$ |
| ---: |
| $D 4, .561$ |
| $\$ 1,239,215$ |
| 38.554 | 1938

$\$ 6,284,356$
$5,117,128$

 plant Net income.

- V. 149, p. 2246.


## Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.-Stock to Be Offered-

The company filed Nov. 16 with the Securities and Exchange Commission Tegistration statement under which it plans to offer 40,000 shares of $41 / 2 \%$
$\%$ preferred stock, $\$ 100$ par, first to
and then to the general public. will be afforded a prior opportunity for a
Holders of the $6 \%$ preferred Holders of the $6 \%$ preferred will be afforded a prior opportunity for a
lignited period to purchase up to 37,343 shares at the public offering price, which will be announced by amendment. They may subscribe on the basis of one new share for each share held. The company intends to call its
outstanding $6 \%$ preferred stock for redemption on or about Dec. 12 . atstanding $6 \%$ preferred stock for redemption on or about Dec. 12 .
The underwriters of the $41 / \%$ preferred and the amount to be underThe underwriters of the $41 / 2 \%$ preferred and the amount to be under-
written by each will be as follows: The Wisconsin Co., 18,250 shares;
Edgar, Ricker \& Co., 6,500 . The Milwaukee Co., 6,$500 ;$ Morris \& Co., 2,000; Dalton, Riley \& Co., Inc., 1,750; Loew \& Co., 1,500; Carl \&
McKee, 1,000; Partridge-Player Co., Inc.;Braub, Monroe \& Co.; Bingham, Sheldon \& Co.; the Marshall Company and A. C. Best \& Co., 500 each. According to the registration statement, 10,000 common shares of the company' at $\$ 20$ a share. North American Co. has also made argeements providing for loans to the Power company on or after Dec. 10, aggregating $\$ 620,000$ to be evidenced by promissory notes. The net proceeds from ferred stock registered and the use of treasury funds of the company, will be used to redeem the $6 \%$ preferred, which will require $\$ 4,107,730$ exclusive of accrued dividends, and to retire an instalment note, which will require $\$ 560,000$ exclusive of interest.
12 Months Ended Sept. 30-
Operating revenues
Operating expenses and tax
Net operating revenues. $\qquad$
Gross income-
Interest on funded debt
 Interest during construction charged to property and plant

Net income-17-


Wolverine Tube Co.-To Pay 20-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 26 to holders of record Dec. 16 . This compares with paid on the common shares since June 30 , 1937, when 20 cents per shar was distributed.-V. 149, p. 2992.
(Alan) Wood Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings${ }^{\text {Period Ended Sept. } 30-}$. 3 Months 9 Months
(20,585
8388,840

## -V. 149, p. 2992

## Woodall Industries, Inc.-Earnings-

Earnings for Period of Eight Months Ended Aug. 31, 1939 Net sales (less cost of products sord) -...-........................8180,508
157,193

| Operating profit-r-1-- |
| :--- |
| Profit on sale of | | $\$ 23,315$ |
| :---: |
| 36.688 |
| 1 |


$\qquad$
 10,250

Note-Provision for depreciation for the period
Balance Sheet Aug. 31,1939

$$
\text { Balance Sheet Aug. 31, } 1939
$$

Assets-Cash, $\$ 108,876 ;$ trade accounts receivable (after reserve of
$\$ 3.000), \$ 220,311$; inventories, $\$ 189,994 ;$ cash surrender value of life insurance, $\$ 54,660$; miscellaneous deposits, accounts and investment (less reserve of $\$ 2.500$ ), $\$ 6,015$; land, $\$ 17,912 ;$ buipment (after reserves for depreciation of $\$ 382,804$ ) $, \$ 538,645$; patents, equpment insurance, taxes and other expenses, $\$ 37,826$; dies, less amortization, $\$ 5,062$; total, $\$ 1,333,301$. Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 212,118$; accrued taxes and royalties,
 $\$ 8,123$; common stock (par $\$ 2$ ), $\$ 600,000$; capital surplus

Wright Aeronautical Corp.-To Pay $\$ 2$ DividendDirectors on Nov. 10 declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common
Previous payment stock, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Nov. 30. Previous payment
were of similar amount and made on Dec. 14, 1938, and also on Dec. 14 1937.-V. 149, p. 2992.

> (Wm.) Wrigley Jr. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Period End. Sept.30-
Operating profit.....-
Operating profi

 | Net operating profit.. | $\$ 2,779,204$ | $\$ 2,399,123$ |  | $\$ 7,844,493$ | $\$ 6,030,242$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other income... | 149,395 |  | 151,264 |  | 627,854 | Gross income..

Federal income taxes---
Foreign exchange loss
 $\mathbf{x}$ On 1 959,467 shares of no par capital stock.-V. 149, p. 2246.
Yellow Truck \& Coach Mfg. Co.-Dividend-
At a meeting of the directors held Nov. 15 dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share declared on the company's $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 23 , to holders of record Dec. 11, 1939 .
Including these declarations and payments totaling $\$ 5.25$ per share previously made this year, a total of $\$ 14$ a share will have been paid on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock during 1939 . Dividends in arrears on
stock at Dec. 31 , 1939 , will amount to $\$ 7$ a share.-V. 149, p. 2992 .
(L. A.) Young Spring \& Wire Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earns . 9 Mos. End. Sept. $30-$
Gross apter Gross after deprec.... Total income..........
Expenses.
Int. disc't \& other chgs
Fderal taxes.-........... Foderal taxes.-.........

Net loss
Shs. cap. stk. (no par).--
Earnings per share
x Indicates profit --

| 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$898,439 | \$416,004 | \$2,587,992 | \$2,457,468 |
| 33,907 | 30,811 | 58,216 | 56,153 |
| \$932,346 | \$446,815 | \$2,646,208 | .513.621 |
| 1,135,518 | 1,202,278 | 985,961 | 803,270 |
| 46,236 | 46,530 | 136,941 | 102,879 |
| 17,500 | 13,500 | 262,000 | 249,000 |
| Cr121,348 |  |  |  |

$x$ Indicates profit.-V
Zonite Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-Eainings $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Period End. Sept. 30- } & 1939.3 \text { Mos. } 1938 & \text { 1939-9 Mos. }-1938 \\ \$ 18,193 & \$ 119,487 & \$ 21,920\end{array}$ Operating profit Federal income taxes--Res. for future advt...-

Net profit_ | 4,315 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $C r 5,000$ | \(\begin{array}{r}10,107 <br>

C r 4,000 <br>
\hline\end{array}\)
Shares capital stock out-
standing standing (par \$1)

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

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

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Nov. 17, 1939.
Coffee-On the 13th inst. futures closed 3 to 1 point net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 28 lots. There were only 3 contracts traded in the Rio (new A) Mar. delivery, which closed 3 points net higher. Coffee futures rallied from a lower opening to stand 1 to 3 points net higher during early afternoon, and finally closed at these levels. There was no change of importance in the asking price of actuals. In Brazil the spot price of Rio No. 7 was up 400 reis to equal last week's high price of 16 milreis per 10 kilos. It was said that sizable bids for Colombian coffees had been entered just under the current market price. Confirmation of the heavy buying of low grade coffees by Europe was contained in statistics showing that 112,000 bags of Victoria coffees had been shipped to Europe last week. On the 14th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net lower for the Santos
contract. Old Rio contracts were 2 points higher on three sales, all in the Dec. position. It is stated that when that month is finally liquidated, trading will be permanently ended in the old Rio contract. In Brazil prices were unchanged, and the changes in statistics were of minor importance. Clearances were 86,600 bags for the day, but deliveries at New York were 69,100 bags, so that afloat supplies were 825,000 bags and visible supplies $1,425,000$, against $1,368,000$. New York licensed warehouse stock of Brazilian coffee today totaled 126,065 bags, against 83,849 on Oct. 2. On the 15th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 29 lots. No Rio business was reported. The market was steady during most of the session. During early afternoon Santos contracts stood 1 point lower to 1 point higher on trading of about 5,500 bags. No change in Brazilian spot prices or cost and freight offers were reported. Roasters here still were content to work on supplies built up over the last two

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months. They were not buying in any substantial volume Mild coffees were steady, with Columbian Manizales at 10 to $101 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Clearances from Brazil totaled 53,500 bags, but the United States visible dipped a little.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 3 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling only 5 lots. The coffee market was very quiet today, with the undertone easy. Up to early afternoon only 750 bags had been traded, all in December Santos, at 6.20 c . a pound, off 3 points. The dearth of interest suggested that Brazil was celebrating the proclamation of the Republic today rather than yesterday, the anniversary date. First notice day on December contracts will be one week from tomorrow. The market in actuals was quiet, with no price changes of importance Brazilian spot prices were unchanged. New crops in Central America will be moving in greater volume during the next few weeks. Traders are wondering whether the smaller European markets can absorb the usual volume or whether the pressure here will increase. Today futures closed 4 to 8 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 22 lots. Coffee futures were 3 points lower on scattered December liquidation with December going to 6.17 c . There was nothing in the news to influence prices. Actuals were dull and unchanged. It was reported that DecemberFebruary shipment Manizales had been sold at 10c. and were offered there against a good interest at 934 4 . Central America is expected to offer coffees in greater volume as new crops are harvested. Price concessions were mentioned but they could not be confirmed. In the meanwhile the demand from Europe for low-grade Brazils appears to have been temporarily satisfied. Brazilian spot prices were unchanged.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Cocoa-On the 13th inst. futures closed 42 to 30 points net higher. Transactions totaled 644 lots. The cocoa futures market was shaken out of its recent rut by news from London that the British Government would assume control of all cocoa produced in West Africa and fix prices. The news caused a stampede of shorts with the result that prices were whirled upward as much as 52 points in the early trading. The trade did not seem to know just what to expect of the market, as later on a good deal of the rise was expect of the market, as later on a good deal of the rise was on Dec. and 29 points higher on Sept. All positions were established above the 5 c . level. Warehouse stocks decreased 683 bags. They now total $1,056,601$ bags, compared with 938,293 bags a year ago. Local closing: Dec., 5.11; Jan., 5.14; Mar., 5.20; May, 5.26; July, 5.33; Sept., 5.41. On the 14th inst. futures closed 6 to 13 points net lower. With prevailing uncertainty as to prices to be quoted by Great Britain for African crop cocoas, traders were loath to operate in a substantial way, and as a result the market moved sluggishly and prices were confined to a relatively narrow range. The opening range was 2 to 4 points above previous finals. Speculative buying continued in a cautious fashion. Transactions for outside interests were mostly in the way of liquidation or profit-taking. Manufacturer buying was light. Transactions for the day totaled 240 lots or 3,216 tons. Local closing: Dec., 4.98; Jan., 5.01; Mar., 5.10; May, 5.18; July, 5.26. On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point net higher. Transactions totaled 165 lots. Cotton futures were steady in moderate trading. On sales of 100 lots the market during early afternoon stood 2 to 4 points net higher, with Dec. at 5.02 c ., up 4 points. The trade was not inclined to do much in the market pending further details on the new control plan which the British Government will inaugurate in West Africa. There was scattered buying, the absence of selling pressure being the feature. Local closing: Dec., 4.98; Mar., 5.10; May, 5.19; July, 5.27; Sept., 5.36.
On the 16th inst. futures closed 1 to 5 points net lower. Transactions totaled 183 lots. Cocoa futures were under pressure. It appeared as if belated further liquidation was being done in December. That position was. 8 points lower at 4.90c. March sold at 5.04c., off 6 points. The trade here is awaiting further clarification of the British control plan. Cocoa arrivals from Nov. 1st to Nov. 15th were reported as 270,957 bags compared with but 40,355 bags a year ago. For ten and one half months arrivals amounted to $4,241,762$ bags against 2,792,734 bags a year ago. Local closing: December 4.94; March 5.08; May 5.18; July 5.25; September 5.34. Today futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower. Transactions totaled 258 lots. Trading in cocoa futures was slow, but there was no selling pressure. Prices were about 2 points higher with December at 4.96c. Switching from December to March and to May was a feature of the trading. Local closing: December 4.90; March 5.06; May 5.15; July 5.23; September 5.32.

Sugar-On the 13th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 85 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ to 3 points net higher, with sales totaling 121 lots. Trading in sugar futures was quiet, but prices had a good undertone: Domestic contracts were 2 points higher on the opening, but failed to hold gains, standing unchanged to 1 point lower during early afternoon. Refined sugar was dull. No further price changes were
announced, but it was reported that beet sugar was still entering eastern States in large volume. In the raw market there was an unconfirmed report that Puerto Ricos and Philippines had sold last Friday at 3.05 c . a pound to a large refiner. World sugar contracts were unchanged to $11 / 2$ points higher during early afternoon. On the 14 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher, with sales of 70 lots in th domestic contract. The world sugar contract closed 2 to 3 points net higher, with sales of 140 lots. The sugar markets generally were quiet, with no special feature to the trading. In the market for raws an operator bought a cargo of Puerto Ricos for Feb. shipment at 3.10c. today and American purchased 1,000 tons of Louisiana raws at 3c., an advance of 5 points. The Puerto Rican sales were believed to be the first of new crops. Cubas were available at 10 points under Mar., but no sales were reported. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 1 point up to 1 point net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaing 83 lots. The world sugar closed 4 points lower to $11 / 2$ points net higher, with sales totaling 169 lots. Domestic sugar futures were steady, but the world market was lower. In the domestic market trading prices held despite news that refiners had cut prices 10 points. During early afternoon May contracts were selling at 1.96c. up 1 point after having touched 1.94 momentarily. No further sales of raws were reported following news of the sale of Feb. shipment sugar at 3.10c. and a sale of Louisiana raws at 3 c . late yesterday. It was said that a cargo of Cubas was offered at about 1.02c. a ponnd and that 100 tons Philippines due next month could be bought 1 tons of operator paid 1.48c. a pound for Cuban raws f.o.b., it was reported, to cover sales made to Europe.
On the 16 th inst. futuies closed 1 to 2 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 247 lots. The world sugar contract closed $21 / 2$ points lower to unchanged, with sales totaling 175 lots. The sugar markets were under pressure today. Scattered liquidation and hedge selling against Cubas now afloat accounted for the pressure. Opinion was still divided on the point whether the Government would reestablish quotas. No sales of raws were reported, but it was revealed that a refiner, said to have been the American Sugar Refining Co., had bought 7,000 tons of Philippines, Nov.-Dec. shipment, for 3.10c., up 20 points from the recent low. Cubas afloat were offered at 1.81c. a pound or 10 points under Mar., while 1940 arrival Philippines were offered at 3.15 c . In the world sugar market prices fell $11 / 2$ to 4 points when the exchange announced that 80 transferable notices covering 4,000 tons of sugar would be issued against Dec. contracts tomorrow. Today futures closed 4 to 5 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 219 lots. World sugar closed unchanged to 3 lower, with sales totaling 154 lots. Sugar markets were disappointing. The No. 3 or domestic contract drifted 4 points lower with Mar. selling at 1.86 c . When light offers found a few bids in the market. There was no news to explain the decline. Raw sugar was firm. A sale of 2,500 tons of Philippines, Dec.-Jan. shipment, to a refiner was confirmed at 3.10c. The last price paid for sugars in like position was the same, but the sale then was made to an operator. In the refined market beet sugar was offered for resale at 4.55 c . to 4.60 c . a pound, a development which hindered new business. A decision by Cuba on the size of the next crop would be helpful, because next crop would clear up one of the uncertainties hanging over the market. In the world market prices were $11 / 2$ to 3 points lower except for Dec., which was $21 / 2$ points higher after 80 notices covering 4,000 tons were seen well taken. A revival of demand from Europe for Nov.-Dec. shipment Cubas suggested that certain countries already had used up their Sept. purchases.
Prices closed as follows:
January - -. --
Refined Sugar Exports by United States Increased $\mathbf{5 2 \%}$ in Nine Months of 1939 Over Year Ago
Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first nine months of 1939 totaled 61,120 long tons as contrasted with 40,103 tons during the similar period last year, an increase of 21,017 tons or little over $52 \%$, according to Lamborn \& Co., New York. The exports for the nine months of 1939 are the largest since the comparable period of 1935 when the shipments amounted to 72,624 tons. The firm added:
The refined sugar exports during the January-September period of 1939 went to more than 50 different countries. The United Kingdom leads with 20,201 tons, being followed by Norway and Belgium with 8,702 tons and 6,882 tons respectively. In the previous season, the United Kingdom
with 22,924 tons also headed the Ilst, while Panama and Holland with with 22,924 tons also headed the list, while Panama and Holland with 3,282 tons and 2,313 tons, respectively, followed.
Lard-On the 13th inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net lower. Trading was very light, with price fluctuations within very narrow limits. There was little in the way of incentive furnished by the news. Lard exports from the Port of New York today totaled 554,640 pounds, with destination given as "Europe." Chicago hog prices closed 25 c . lower, compared with Friday's finals. Western hog receipts were exceptionally heavy and totaled 120,300 . Sales of hogs today ranged from $\$ 6.10$ to $\$ 6.40$ per cwt. On the 14th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Opening quotations were unchanged for the entire list as compared with previous finals. The market was an extremely dull
affair. No clearances of lard from the Port of New York were reported today. Prices on hogs at Chicago today were 10c. lower, with sales ranging from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 6.25$ per cwt. Western hog receipts totaled 90,400 head, against 96,800 head for the same day last year. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 2 points lower to 2 points higher. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points lower, from which levels the was unchanged to 2 points lower, from which levels the market changed very fittle. Nork today. Hogs at Chicago ported from the Port of New York today. Hogs at Chicago held steady today at Tuesday's finals. Sales ranged from
$\$ 6$ to $\$ 6.35$ per cwt. Receipts of hogs at the principal $\$ 6$ to $\$ 6.35$ per cwt. Receipts of hogs at the principal
markets in the West were below a year ago, and totaled 69,400 head, against 81,600 head for the same day last year. Lard stocks at Chicago during the first half of Nov. decreased $1,157,443$ pounds. Trade interests were looking for a small increase.

On the 16 th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net lower. The small decrease in the Chicago lard stocks report had very little influence upon the lard market today. Supplies of lard at the mid-West packing center decreased a little over $1,000,000$ pounds during the first two weeks in Nov. Lard stocks there on Nov. 15 totaled $35,834,752$ pounds compared to $46,590,771$ pounds on the same date a year ago. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today totaled $2,178,465$ pounds; the only destination given on the latter shipments was "Europe." Western hog receipts were 76,800 head against 88,200 head for the same day a year ago. Sales of hogs ranged from $\$ 5.85$ to $\$ 6.15$. Today futures closed 8 to 13 points net lower. The lard futures market ruled heavy today in sympathy with the weakness of hog prices. The last vestige of war market gains was wiped out of hog prices today when top fell to $\$ 6.05$, lowest in nearly five years.
daily closing prices of land fotures in chicago

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Port) Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 21.75$ (8-10 pieces to barrel); Beef. ( 20 pieces to barrel), $\$ 18.75$ (200 pound barrel). Meats: Pickled Hams: Pienic Loose , unquoted. Cut Meats: Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f.- 4 to 6 lbs.,
$113 / 8$ c.; 6 to 8 lbs., $111 / 4$ c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 11 c . Skinned, Loose, c.a.f. - 14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} ., 153 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 163 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: C.a.f. 14 to 16 lbs., 153 c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 1634 c. Bellies: $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 10 to 12 lbs., $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salied, Boxed, N. Y. -16 to 18 lbs., $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to 20 lbs., $95 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to 25 lbs., $93 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to 30 lbs., $91 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: 27e. to $311 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, Held '38, 21c. to 22c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs: $181 / 2$ c. to $301 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
Oils-No change in linseed oil conditions was noced by local crushers. Linseed oil in tank cars quoted 9.3c. to 9.5 c . Quotations: Chinawood: Tanks, "regular" trade-24c. bid; Independent, small lots- 25 bid, offered at 27 c . Coconut: Crude: Tanks-. $033 / 4$ bid; Pacific Coast, spot- $.031 / 4$ to $.033 / 8$. Corn Crude, West, tanks, nearby $-0.57 / 8$ to .06 . Olive: Denatured: Drums, spot afloat- $\$ 1.05$ bid; Shipment -1.00 bid. Soy Bean: Tanks, West, November-. 05 bid; December-. $047 / 8$ bid. Edible: Coconut, 76 degrees-10.1/8 bid. Lard: Prime Ex. winter-91/2; strained-91/4c.; both offers. Cod: Crude-not quoted. Turpentine: 32c. to 34 c . Rosins: $\$ 5.40$ to $\$ 7.70$.
Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 188 contracts. Crude, S. E., val. 51/2. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-Cn the 13th inst. futures closed unchanged to 18 points net higher. Transactions totaled 730 rons, including 150 tons that were exchanged for physicals. Although trading was relatively light, the undertone of the market ruled quite firm during most of the session. Certificated rubber stocks in licensed warehouses decreased to 2,610 tons today. Trade interests were reported on both sides of the market. No noteworthy features were evident. Local closing: Dec., 20.45; Jan., 19.48; Mar., 18.78; May, 18.30; July, 17.85. On the 14th inst. futures closed closed 30 points lower to 5 points higher, compared with previous finals. The nearby deliveries showed weakness, while Oct. and Sept., 1940, shosed firmness. It was said that operators generally were waiting on the sidelines pending the outcome of the international rubber regulation meeting to be held this week. The market today received little support when orders came in to sell. Speculative liquidation in Dec. caused a drop of 42 points at one time during the session. Only 1,010 tons were traded in futures today. Certificated rubber stocks in licensed Exchange warehouses were reduced 160 tons today to 2,450 tons. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade declined $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound. Local closing: Nov., 20.15; Dec., 20.15; Jan., 19.30; Mar., 18.75; May: 18.25; July, 17.83.. On the 15th inst. futures closed 13 to 24 points net lower. Transactions totaled 118 lots. Prices of rubber futures were generally steady during the early part of the session, but towards the close considerable weakness developed and the market ended at the low levels of the day. Scattered buying and short covering supported the market during the early trading. Sales to early afternoon totaled
only 290 tons. The market appeared to be waiting for newa from the rubber meeting in London. Certificated stockslo rubber decreased further to 2,240 tons. The London market closed quiet $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Singapore closed $5-32$ to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Local closing: Dec., 20.00; Jan., 19.12; Mar., 18.51; May, 18.10; July, 17.70; Sept., 17.60.

On the 16 th inst. futures closed 2 to 25 points net lower. Transactions totaled 209 lots. There was evident disappointment in the trade over the increase in rubber quotas for the first quarter of 1940 decreed by the international committee, for traders promptly turned to the selling side of the market. Commission houses were the principal sellers while trade firms were reported as buyers. There was switching outlof Dec. into Mar. at a difference of 150 points. The Dec. open interest last night had been reduced to 698 contracts compared with more than 1,000 a month ago. Sales of contracts up to early afternoon were 1,490 tons, an unusually heavy volume. At that time the market was 15 to 35 points lower with Dec. selling at 19.85 c ., off 15 points. London and with Dec. selling at 19.85c., of 15 points. higndon and closing: Dec., 19.91; Jan., 19.10; Mar., 18.46; May, 17.85; July, 17.55; Sept., 17.45. Today futures closed 4 to 113 points net higher. Transactions totaled 67 lots. Rubber iutures were dull with only a few orders around the ring, but ft was noted that selling pressure was lacking. Shipment offers too were limited. Sales of futures to early afternoon totaled only 360 tons, including 40 tons exchanged for actuals. Prices at that time were 9 points higher with Dec. at 20 c . and Mar. at 18.55 c . Reports from the tire trade indicated that a somewhat slower demand for replacement tires was anticipated, possibly $34,000,000$ compared with $39,000,000$ estimated replacement sales this year. London closed unchanged to $5-32 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore also was a little lower. Local closing: Dec., 19.96; Mar., 18.50; May, 17.98; July, 17.65; Sept., 17.45.

Hides-On the 13th inst. futures closed 2 to 10 points net lower. The opening range was unchanged to 15 points net higher. The market developed a heavier appearance in the later trading and prices closed at about the lows of the day. The volume of trading was light, sales totaling only $2,720,000$ pounds, of which 80,000 pounds were exchanged for physicals. The certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased by 3,245 hides to a total or $1,034,503$ hides in store. The domestic spot hide market was reported quiet and unchanged. No sales were reported. Local closing: Dec., 13.90; Mar., 14.20; June, 14.50; Sept., 14.78. On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 to 5 points net lower. The opening range was unchanged to 9 points off. Transactions totaled $4,200,000$ pounds: There were no unusual features to the trading. The disposition generally is to await further developments before taking on any substantial commitments. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased by 4,768 hides to a total of 1,029,735 hides. The domestic spot hide market was reported active today, with prices fairly firm. Sales totaled 60,000 hides on a basis of 14 c . a pound for light native cow hides. This price is unchanged from the last previous price. Local closing: Dec., 13.85; Mar., 14.18; June, 14.47; Sept., 14.75. On the 15th inst. futures closed 14 to 18 points net lower. Transactions totaled 235 lots. Prices of hide futures were easy in slightly more active trading, the turnover to early afternoon totaling $4,200,000$ pounds. At that time the market was 2 to 13 points net lower. Sales in the spot packer market yesterday totaled 80,000 hides, with prices steady except in the case of bull hides, where an advance of half a cent was paid. Sales were about evenly divided between tanners and traders. Certificated stocks of hides decreased 2,931 pieces. The total now is $1,026,804$ hides. Local closing: Dec., 13.68; Mar., 14.00; June, 14.33.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 9 to 12 points net higher. Transactions totaled 130 lots. Hedge lifting rallied the raw hide futures market after prices had shown net losses of as much as 21 points in early trading under scattered liquidation. Mar. broke through the 14 c . level to 13.90 c . before it recovered above 14c. During early afternoon it stood at 14.05 , up 5 points net. Dec. sold at 13.69 and July at 14.40. Certificated stocks in licensed warehouses decreased 1,984 hides to a total of $1,024,820$ hides. Local closing: Dec., 13.78; Mar., 14.12; June, 14.42. Today futures closed unchanged to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 152 lots. Scattered offerings of hides were easily absorbed as the market responded to the firm tone of the stock market. During early afternoon futures were steady and 1 point lower to 3 points higher, with Mar. selling at 14.11c. Spot hides were quiet, but around 20,000 heavy calfskins were sold at 25 c . a pound and 20,000 River Points at $241 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., both prices being half a cent lower. Certificated hides in licensed warehouses decreased 4,947 hides to a total of $1,019,873$ hides. Local closing: Dec., 13.77; Mar., 14.12; June, 14.39.

Ocean Freights-The market for charters was rather quiet during the early half of the week, but during the latter half a fair amount of business was uncovered. However, business is being considerably restricted by the very firm rates now being asked by the majority of ship owners. Charters included: Grain: One vessel reported fixed for grain, with no other details given. Grain Booked: Fifteen loads New York to Antwerp-Rotterdam, Nov., 35c. (barley); two loads New York to Antwerp-Rotterdam, Nov., 40c. (barley). Scrap: Atlantic range to Japan, Nov., about $\$ 12$
per ton. Atlantic range to Japan, Dec., $\$ 11$ per ton (previously reported without name of vessel). A vessel, Atlantic range to Japan, Nov., $\$ 11$ per ton. A vessel, Atlantic range to Japan, Dec., $\$ 11$ per ton. A vessel, Pacific Coast to Japan, Nov., slightly under $\$ 8$ per ton. Time: Round trip West Indies trade, prompt, $\$ 3.10$ per ton. A vessel, delivery Hatteras, round trip East Coast South American trade, mid-Dec., $\$ 3$ per ton. Round trip trans-Atlantic trade, Nov., about $\$ 4$ per ton. Trip across, Nov., $\$ 6.25$ per ton. Delivery Europe, reported fixed for a trip out, no other details given.

Coal-There has been no real step-up in the coal business the past week, due in large measure to the relatively mild weather that has prevailed for some little time past. According to figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ended Oct. 28 have amounted to 2,428 cars, as compared with 1,340 cars during the same week in 1938, showing an increase of 1,088 cars, or approximately 54,400 tons. Shipments of anthracite for the current calendar year up to and including the week ended Oct. 28 have amounted to 75,482 cars, as compared with 64,588 cars during the same period in 1938, showing an increase of close to 544,700 tons. Shipments of bituminous coal into this territory during the week ended Oct. 28 have amounted to 2,340 cars, as compared with 1,820 cars during the corresponding week in 1938. Calendar year shipments of biponinous coal have amounted to 75,295 cars, as compared with 64,737 cars during the same period in 1938.

Wool-The wool markets have been ruling in a rather sluggish state the past week. Wool dealers are said to encounter indifferent reaction to their offerings from mill buyers who, beyond buying a little graded material for immediate use, hold aloof from any covering ahead on their prospective needs. Attention is called to the fact that the volume of wool bought in Oct. was surprisingly small, probably not enought to keep the mills going at current rates of consumption more than two weeks at the most. It is said that since the Sept. wool stock report was released there has been a much larger consumption of wool than purchased, and if figures were available they would probably show that and if figures were available they would probably show that total raw wool supplies held by mills and dealers were on a
substantially lower level. Foreign and domestic wools handled in the Boston area are now at the low point of the decline, which from an average price of 100.5 c . for the territory group, has fallen to 92.8 c. , off $7.6 \%$, and the fleece group from 47.4c. in the grease to $44.4 \mathrm{c} .$, off $6.3 \%$. In the domestic primary markets inaction prevails.

Slightly Lower Wool Clip in Argentina-Export Surplus Placed at 326,000,000 Pounds
The 1939-40 wool clip in Argentina is estimated at 384,000,000 pounds, according to a cablegram received Nov. 10 in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from the American agricultural attache in Buenos Aires. Shearing is now under way and the new wools in general are reported as being of good quality. The estimate of the new clip compares with the estimate of $399,000,000$ pounds produced in the 1938-39 season. While the new clip is approximately $4 \%$ below that of the preceding year, it is $6 \%$ above the $4 \%$ below that of the preceding year, it is $6 \%$ above the
average for the five seasons ending with $1937-38$. In that average for the five seasons ending with 1937-38. In that
period the Argentine clip averaged $363,000,000$ pounds. The period the Argentine clip averaged $363,000,000$ pounds. The
following is also taken from a Department of Agriculture announcement:
During the calendar year 1938 Argentina supplied $34 \%$ of the wool imports of the United States. Total wool imports by the United States that year amounted to $104,274,000$ pounds, of which $35,529,000$ pounds came from the Argentine. The bulk of the 1938 imports of Argentina wool ( $25,997,000$ pounds) consisted of carpet wool.
The Oct. 1, 1939, carryover of old wool in the Argentine is placed at $8,000,000$ pounds, compared with $39,000,000$ pounds a year earlier. This makes a total supply for the $1939-40$ season of $392,000,000$ pounds, compared with $438,000,000$ pounds in 1938-39. Wool consumption in Argentina has been increasing rapidly in recent years and is expected to reach $66,000,000$ pounds in 1939-40, compared with $55,000,000$ pounds in 1938-39.
On that basis the surplus available for export during the current marketing season and for carryover into 1940-41 will amount to $326,000,000$ pounds, compared with $383,000,000$ pounds in 1938-39. Actual exports rom Argentina during 1938-39 (Oct. 1 to sept. 30) amounted to approximately $375,000,000$ pounds in terms of grease wool.
The bulk of the Argentine wool surplus is sold, as a rule, in European markets, especially in the United Kingdom. The outbreak of the war with its resulting shipping difficulties and increased transportation and war risk insurance rates, however, throws an element of uncertainty into prospect for the sale of the usual proportions of the Argentine clip in European markets. In view of the fact that present wool stocks in the United States are relatively small, while mill consumption thus far in 1939 has been larger than the average of recent years, it is possible that the United States imports from Argentina during the 1939-40 marketing year 1938.

Silk-On the 13 th inst. futures closed 4c. lower to 2c. higher for the No. 1 contract. The No. 2 contract closed 1 to 3c. net higher. Trading was relatively light and devoid of any special feature. Local trade operations and some switching made up the bulk of the activity on the floor. Sales totaled 610 bales, including 500 bales in the No. 1 contract and 50 bales in the No. 2 contract. Futures at Yokohama were 11 to 34 yen higher, while at Kobe they ruled 14 to 26 yen higher. Grade D advanced 40 yen to 1,855 yen at Yokohama, and gained 35 yen at Kobe to

1;850 yen. Spot sales at both Japanese centers totaled 275 bales, while futures transactions equaled 6,525 bales. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: Nov., 3.26 ; Dec., 3.21 ; Jan., 3.16112 ; Mar., 3.071/2; May, 3.03; June, 3.00. No. 2 Contract: Nov., 3.16 ; Dec., 3.06; Jan., 3.03. On the 14 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 c . lower for the No. 1 contract, and 6 to 2 c . easier for the No. 2 contract. Transactions totaled 340 bales, all in the No. 1 contract. There was little feature to the trading. Futures at Yokohama were 14 to 19 yen lower, while at Kobe they were 13 yen off to 3 yen higher. Grade D declined $271 / 2$ yen to $1,8271 / 2$ yen at Yokohama and lost 25 yen at Kobe to 1,825 yen. Spot sales in both Japanese centers totaled 350 bales while futures transactions totaled 5,225 bales. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: Nov., 3.26; Dec., 3.17; Jan., 3.14112; Mar., 3.07; May, $3.011 / 2$. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 4c. net higher to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower for the No. 1 contracts, with sales totaling 111 lots. Activity in silk futures was a little better and prices were firm, standing $31 / 2$ to $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher during early afternoon. Sales to that time totaled 630 bales, all in the No. 1 contract. Seventy bales were tendered for delivery on the Nov. No. 1 contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown market advanced $21 / \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 3.38$ a pound. In Yokohama Bourse prices closed 18 to 87 yen higher. Grade D silk in the outside market was $121 / 2$ yen higher at 1,840 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Nov., $3.291 / 2$; Dec., 3.21 ; Jan., 3.161 2 ; Mar., 3.07; May, 3.01 $1 / 2$; June, 2.96112 .

On the 16 th inst. futures closed 3 to $51 / 2$ c. net higher. Transactions totaled only 33 lots. Prices of raw silk futures stiffened in dull trading which to early afternoon totaled only 100 lots, all No. 1. Nov. then stood at $\$ 3.31$, up $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., and Mar. at $\$ 3.091 / 2$, up $21 / 2$ c. Twenty bales were tendered on the No. 1 Nov. contract and 60 on No. 2. The price of crack double extra silk on the uptown spot market advanced $21 / 2$ c. to $\$ 3.401 / 2$ a pound. In Yokohama Bourse prices closed unchanged to 12 yen higher. In the outside market Grade D silk advanced 20 yen to 1860 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contracts: Nov., $3.22 \frac{1}{2}$; Dec., $3.25 \frac{1}{2}$; Jan., 3.21 ; Mar., $3.121 / 2 ;$ May, 3.05; June, $3.011 / 2$. Today futures closed $11 / \mathrm{c}$. off to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Transactions totaled 99 lots. After an indifferent opening due to disappointing Japanese cables, prices of silk futures firmed up in slow trading. The turnover to early afternoon was only 120 bales, all on the No. 1 contract. Feb. sold at $\$ 3.161 / 2$, up $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., and Mar. at No. 1 contract. Feb. sold at $\$ 3.161 / 2$, up $1 / 2 \mathrm{c} .$, and Mar. at
$\$ 3.131 /$, up 1c. Twenty bales were tendered for delivery $\$ 3.131 / 2$, up 1c. Twenty bales were tendered for delivery
on the Nov. contract. The price of crack double extra silk on the Nov. contract. The price of crack double extra silk
in the New York spot market was $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher at $\$ 3.41$ a in the New York spot market was $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher at $\$ 3.41$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 6 yen higher to 9 yen lower. Grade D silk advanced 10 yen to 1,870 yen a
bale. Local closing: No. 1 contracts: Nov., 3.31; Dec., 3.27; Jan., 3.21; Mar., $3.121 / 2$; May, $3.041 / 2$.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Nov. 17, 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 202,576 bales, against 237,671 bales last week and 231,212 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1939, $3,361,995$ bales, against $2,361,523$ bales for the same period of 1938, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1939, of 1,000,472 bales.

| cei | Sat. | Mon | Tues | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Tota |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 7,209 | 23,76 | 8,06 | 4.499 | 7,443 | 6,470 | 57,449 |
| Houston | 3,765 | 9,067 | 12,286 | 5,582 | 5,888 | 27,350 |  |
| Corpus Christi. <br> New Orleans | 24,828 | 690 | 23,879 | 5,106 | 3,670 | 11,230 | 68,713 |
| Mobile.- |  | 1,687 | 1,576 | 876 | 2,603 | 740 | 7,482 |
| Jacksonvin | 353 | 113 | 330 | 44 | 239 | 36 440 |  |
| Charleston. | 353 | 113 | 330 | 21 |  | 1,108 | 1,129 |
| Lake Charles |  |  |  |  |  | 399 | 399 |
| Wilmingt |  |  | 2 | 43 | 86 |  | 69 |
| Norfolk |  | 11 | 42 |  | 86 | 24 789 | 263 789 |
| Baltimore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals this week | 36,15 | 35,438 | 46,197 | 16,171 | 19,963 | 48,652 | 2,576 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1939, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Receipts to } \\ \text { Nov. } 17 \end{gathered}$ | 1939 |  | 1938 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1,1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| Galvest | 57,449 |  | $37,535$ | 707,0 | 797.587 | 884,107 |
| Brownsv | 63,9\%989 | 875,122 40.006 $1,123,934$ 123 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{x}, 579} \\ & 1,594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 737,776 \\ 260,472 \\ 1,47 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 880,72 \overline{6} \overline{6} \\ 57.850 \\ 64.274 \end{array}$ |  |
| Corpus Chris |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beaumont- | $\begin{aligned} & 68,7813 \\ & 7,482 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{931}$ | 34,1, 1,143 | 497,726 | $\begin{array}{r} 64,374 \\ 685,418 \end{array}$ | 764,154 |
| Mobile- |  | 45,817 |  | 42,401 $\mathbf{6}, 079$ | $\begin{gathered} 48,45 \\ 66.334 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | 66,002 25,791 |
| Jansacola |  | 14,260 | 646225 | - ${ }^{1,656}$ |  |  |
| Savannah | 1,519 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,699 \\ { }^{16,765} \\ 3,6422 \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{141,616}^{1,68}$ | 151,467 |
| Chare Cheston |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30,422 \\ & 43,895 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,335 \\ 204 \\ 845 \end{array}$ |  | 38,408 18.273 | 40,361 |
| Wilming | 399 <br> 169 <br> 263 | $\begin{array}{r} 43,895 \\ 4,081 \\ 9,794 \end{array}$ |  | 8,119 |  |  |
| Norfolk. |  |  | 845 -- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,798 \\ 28,100 \\ 1,350 \\ 1,35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.488 \\ 1,100 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,075 \end{array}$ |
| Boston | 789 | $\overline{7}, 4 \overline{4} \overline{4}$ | $2 \overline{0}$ | 9,737 |  |  |
| Tota |  | , |  | , 61 | , | 9,28 |

$\times$ Receipts included in Corpus Christi. z Gulfport not included.

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

| Receipts at- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 57,449 | 37,535 | 56.723 | 98,607 | 67.826 | 37,34 |
| Houston -.-. - | 63,938 | 47.579 | 41,823 | 65,703 | 89,020 | 30.598 |
| New Orleans | $\begin{array}{r}63,713 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34,133 1,143 | 79,102 | 66,297 8,214 | 70,982 12.407 | 39,078 2,624 |
| Savannaら̆---- | 1,519 | 646 | 1,621 | 1,167 | 7,449 | 4,257 |
| Brunswick.-- | 1,129 | 225 | 3.780 | 4,097 | 8.318 | 259 4.693 |
| Wilmington-- | , 169 | 204 | 85 | 1,262 | 1.105 | 1,026 |
| Norfolk. | 263 | 845 | 3,703 | 1,739 | 13,348 | 11,228 |
| All others | 1,914 | 3.547 | 2,290 | 4,307 | 13,538 | 11,413 |
| Total this wk- | 202.576 | 125,857 | 195,034 | 251,440 | 271,993 | 133,525 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 77,636 bales, of which 300 were to Great Britain, 16,967 to France, 4,985 to Italy, 34,571 to Japan, 9,861 to China, and 10,952 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 138,297 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $1,993,318$ bales, against $1,350,426$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

| Week Ended Nov.17, 1939 Exports from- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great } \\ & \text { Britain } \end{aligned}$ | F'rance | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston. |  |  | --* |  | 14,532 | 1,890 | 586 | 17,008 |
| Houston. |  | 7,467 | -... |  | 3,416 | 5,128 | 4,560 | 20,571 |
| New Orleans. |  | 9,500 | ---- | 4,985 | 2,862 | 2,843 | 5,256 | ,24,846 |
| Savannah.-. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | 100 |
| Los Angeles. | 300 |  |  |  | 14,361 |  | 450 | 15,111 |
| Total_ | 300 | 16,967 |  | 4,985 | 34,571 | 9,861 | 10,952 | 77,636 |
| Total 1938 | 36.110 | 12,417 | 13,744 | 11,584 | 32,568 | 2,189 | 29,685 | 138,297 |
| Total 1937 | 70,833 | 19,940 | 24,769 | 18,102 | 2,371 | 787 | 38.409 | 175.211 |


Exports fiom-
Galveston:-
Corpusinhist
Brownsvile
Beaungont -
New Orleans:
Lake Charles
Jacksonvilie-
Pensacola, \&e.
Sharleston--
Wilmington-
Norfolk.-.
New York.
Boston_...-
Los Angeles
San Francisc
Total-...-
Total 1938.-
Total 1937.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Othet | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 136,561 | 68,663 | 1,563 | 37,509 | 71,634 | 11,345 | 157,522 | 484,797 |
| 203,890 | 48,607 | 10,781 | ${ }^{61,763}$ | 77,349 | 65,085 | 186,025 | 653,500 |
| 71,308 | 27,424 | 14,971 | 13,662 | 31,305 | 10,155 | 24,473 | 193,298 |
| 8,496 | 6,861 | 4,334 |  | 4,309 |  | 3,922 | 27.922 |
| 160,251 | 120,096 | 8,169 | 34,837 | 14,583 | 9,693 | 93,042 | 440,671 |
| 10,411 | 1,135 |  | 491 |  |  | 8,109 | 20,146 |
| 32,100 | 4,339 |  |  | 5,061 | 2,959 | 601 | 45,060 |
|  |  | 211 |  |  |  | 50 | 761 |
| 2,934 | 75 |  |  |  |  | 13 | 3.022 |
| 14,241 |  | 486 |  | 3,248 | 1,165 | 100 | 19,240 |
| 18,532 | 1,575 |  |  | -..- | -..- |  | 20,107 |
| 2,239 <br> 1,115 | 1,825 | 1,271 |  |  |  | 1,943 | 2,239 6,154 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,050 | 3,050 |
| 50 5,713 | 750 | 200 |  |  |  | + ${ }^{485}$ | ${ }^{535}$ |
| 5,597 |  |  |  | 47,421 9,4 | 626 74 | 2,225 | 56,780 15,866 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| 673,938 | 281,350 | 41,986 | 148,262 | 264,156 | 101,102 | 482,524 | 1993,318 |
| 190,458 | 236,699 | 229,378 | 120,517 | 311,004 | 7,68 | 254,688 | 1350,426 |
| 722,843 | 382,052 | 420,464 | 206,665 | 93,928 | 17,840 | 386,296 | 2230,088 |

NOTE-Exports to Canada-It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland, and it is impossible to give returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs
districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view however. of the numerous inquiries we are recelving regarding the matter, we wili however. of the numerous inquirise we are recelving regarding the matter. We wil have been 9.934 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 15,731 bales. For the 12 months ended July 31, 1939 , there w
232,395 bales exported, as agalnst 248.336 bales for the 12 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:

| Nov. 17 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great <br> Britain | France | Germany | Other <br> Foreign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galveston_- | 10,200 | 12,100 |  | 22,100 | 5,000 | 49,400 | 748,187 |
| Houston--.--- | 16,704 | 6,001 3,489 | --- | 16,028 | 667 | 39,400 | 841,326 |
| New Orleans.- | 31,493 | 3,489 |  | 101 | 106 | 35,189 | 650.229 119 |
| Charleston- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 138.408 |
| Mobile.--- |  |  | -.-- |  | -..- | ---- | 46.495 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1939.- | 80,397 | 21,590 |  | 38,229 | 5,773 | 145,989 | 2,693,499 |
| Total 1938--- | 11,643 | 10,966 | 3,823 | 40,050 |  |  | 2,974,514 |
| Total 1937.-.- | 45,998 | 48,383 | 18,207 | 43,800 | 19,271 | 175,659 | 3,016,949 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was fairly active during the past week, with the market's undertone decidedly easy during the early part and much firmer during the latter half. There were no spectacular developments as concerning the trading. Southern spot markets are reported as holding up well both as to sales and prices. There was nothing in the week's news to furnish a real incentive for aggressiveness on either side of the market.

On the 13th inst. prices closed 3 to 10 points net higher. The cotton market continued its advance into further new high ground for the current movement. Firmness centered in the near-by deliveries, with trade houses buying the Dec. and speculative interests covering in March contracts. Tightness of the spot cotion situation resulting from the effects of the Government cotton loan program announced last Tuesday, was the chief supporting factor. Despite
marked strength of the Liverpool cotton market in the late trading there, the local opening ranged from 3 points lower to 2 points higher. A week-end accumulation of Southern hedge selling orders through spot houses supplied the immediate demand for contracts. Liverpool was an early buyer here, as the English market widened its premium over New York by about $\$ 2$ a bale. Southern spot markets were 5 to 11 points higher, with middling quotations ranging from 8.88 c. up to 9.63 c . Sales totaled 47,401 bales, compared with spot sales of 16,677 a year ago. On the 14th inst. prices closed 6 points net lower to 4 points net higher. The opening range was 1 to 4 points lower. The upward trend of cotton futures during the past four successive sessions, received a mild setback today. However, absence of active demand was considered more responsible for the slight losses than was the selling, which was comparatively light throughout the day. When a small volume of trade price fixing developed in Dec. contracts during the afternoon, early local sellers rebought and prices touched the best level for the day in the last hour. Some of the active deliveries touched new high prices for the current movement on the late rebound. Trading operations were on a smaller scale as the general inclination was to await developments in the European political situation. Southern spot markets ranged from 5 points higher to 2 points lower, with middling prices from 8.91c. to 9.66 c. Sales totaled 59,731 bales, against 20,178 bales a year ago. On the 15th inst. prices closed 5 to 10 points net lower. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points lower. This was a poor response to the relative firmness at Liverpool. However, the market soon turned steadier as Liverpool and Bombay sent buying orders here. Mill interests also fixed prices, with some quarters apparently impressed by the persistent daily advance of quotations to new high levels for the current move. The highs for the day were at net gains of 3 to 6 points. No special news appeared to account for the decline in the market today, but sentiment in the trade was said to be more reactionary as Dec. approached toward a level at which it was believed that cotton could be repossessed from the Government loan. The fact that prices generally had been advancing steadily for some time was believed to have weakened the technical position of the market. Southern spot markets today were 7 to 11 points lower, with middling quotations ranging from 8.80 c . up to 9.55 c . Sales at reporting markets for the day totaled 48,377 bales, as against 13,327 a year ago.
On the 16th inst. prices closed 8 to 13 points net higher for the old contracts and 1 to 13 points net higher for the new contracts. The cotton market displayed a steadier tone today in a moderate volume of business. Shortly before the end of the trading period the list was 3 to 9 points above yesterday's closing levels. At noon the market was 3 to 8 points higher. Futures were supported by trade, New Orleans and foreign buying this morning and advanced 1 to 4 points on the opening in moderately active dealings. Brokers with Bombay connections continued to operate on the buying side in May and July, while Liverpool accounts took fair quantities of December. A leading spot interest also was a good buyer in December, apparently in the way of price-fixing for domestic mill account. Offerings were rather scattered, representing hedge selling in the distant months and a little Southern and local liquidation. Wall Street interests sold December, and there appeared to be a little foreign selling in March.
Today prices closed 4 points off to 5 points net higher. Prices for cotton futures turned irregular in late dealings today in a heavy volume of sales. A short time before the close of business active positions showed a decline of 2 points to an adrance of 5 points from the closing levels of the previous day. Around midday the market was 1 to 5 points higher. Taking its cue from the strength in foreign markets this morning, futures on the local market advanced 4 to 7 points on the opening in rather active trading. The feature of the initial dealings was a lively demand for contracts, especially in March, May and July, from Liverpool, Eombay and the Continent. Some of this buying was believed to have been partially the result of the decline in sterling. The differences between Bombay and New York were widened, and several brokers with Far Eastern affiliations also had some cotton for sale. Most of the offerings were supplied by spot houses, hedge placements and some wire and commission house liquidation.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each dav for the nast week has been:

Premiums and Discount for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Old Contract-Basis Middling $7 / 8$-inch, established for deliveries on contract on ........, and staple premiums

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represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton
at the 10 markets on at the 10 markets on Nov. 15.
Old Contract-Basis Middling 15-16-inch, established for deliveries on contract on --......, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for $7 / 8$-inch and 29-32inch staple and $75 \%$ of the average premiums over 15-16-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Nov. 15.

|  | Old Contract |  |  | New Contract |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inch | $\xrightarrow{\text { 15-16 }}$ |  | Inch | $\begin{gathered} 29-32 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 15-16 } \\ & \text { Inch } \end{aligned}$ | $31-32$ Inch | ${ }_{\text {and } \quad \text { In } \dot{U} p}$ |
| White- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mid. Fair | . 50 on | . 61 on | . 71 on | . 31 on | . 40 on | . 50 on | . 56 on |  |
| St. Good M | . 45 on | . 56 on | . 66 on | . 26 on | . 34 on | .45 on | . 51 on | . 57 on |
| Good M | . 39 on | . 50 on | . 60 on | . 20 on | . 28 on | . 39 on | . 43 on | . 51 on |
| Mid | . 27 onsis | . 38 on | . 49 on | . 198 onf | .17 on | . 27 on ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .33 on .06 on | . 129 on |
| St. Lo | . 51 ott | . 41 oft | . 32 oft | . 70 oft | . 63 off | . 54 oft | . 49 ort | . 43 off |
| Low Mi | 1.26 off | 1.17 oft | 1.10 oft | 1.45 oft | 1.39 oft 1 | 1.30 otf 1 | 1.27 ort | 1.22 off |
| *St. Good O | 2.01 oft | 1.94 oft | 1.91 oft | 2.20 oft | 2.16 oft | 2.09 otf | 2.07 oft | 2.04 off |
| *Good Ord. | 2.65 ott | 2.60 oft | 2.56 off | oft | 2.82 | 2.75 ott 2 | 2.73 off |  |
| Good Mid | . 39 on | . 50 o |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Mid. | . 27 on | . 38 on | . 49 on | . 08 on | . 17 on | . 27 on | . 33 on | . 39 on |
| Mid. | Even | . 11 on | . 21 on | . 1900 of | . 11 off | Even | . 06 on | . 12 on |
| St. Low ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | . 51 oft | . 417 oft | . 32 oft | . 70 oft | . 63 | . 54 off | . 49 oft | ${ }^{43}$ off |
| Low Mid. <br> *St. Good |  | 1.94 oft | 1.10 of | . 20 | 1.39 | 1.30 | 1.27 off | 1.22 off |
| *Good Ord. | 2.65 off | 2.60 oft | 2.56 of | . 84 of | 2.82 | 2.75 | 2.73 oft |  |
| ood |  |  | . 26 on | 13 off | . 040 ff |  |  |  |
| t. M | . 06 oft | . 05 on | 14 on | . 25 ott | . 16 otf | . 07 oft | . 01 oft | . 04 on |
| Mid | . 64 oft | . 53 oft | . 45 oft | $a .83$ oft | $a .76$ of | $a .65$ off | a. 60 |  |
| *St. Low M | 1.42 otf 1 | 1.34 off | 1.27 o | 1.81 | 1.56 otf | 1.44 oft | 1.420 |  |
| *Low Mid. | 2.15 oft | 2.13 off | 10 o | 2.34 off | . 34 |  |  |  |
| TMnged ood Mid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . 77 off | . 70 oft | . 63 off | *.96 off | *. 92 oft | . 84 oft | *. 81 of |  |
| * M | 1.54 otf | 1.49 off | 1.46 o | 1.73 oft | 1.71 of | 1.85 | 1.63 |  |
| t. Low | 2.21 oft | 2.19 otf | 2.18 of | 2.40 oft | 2.39 | 2.36 oft | 2.36 | 2. |
| *Low MId | 2.94 off | 2.93 oft | 2.92 off | . 13 of | . 13 | . 11 | 3.11 o |  |
|  |  | oft |  | Off | *1.330ft |  | *.23oft |  |
|  | 1.67 oft | 1.65 off | 1.63 otf | 1.86 | 1.85 off | 1.82 off | 1.81 of |  |
| Mi | 2.33 oft | 2.32 oft | 2.32 off | 52 off | 2.52 oft | 2.51 ott | 2.51 off |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good Mid |  |  |  |  |  | . 68 or | * 64 |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} .81 \\ 1.39 \\ \text { off } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} .74 \\ 1.34 \text { off } \end{array}\right\|$ | $1.66 \text { off }$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 1.00 \\ 1.58 \\ \text { off } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} .96 \\ 1.55 \\ \text { oft } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r\|} .88 \\ 1.49 \\ \text { off } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |

* Not delliverable on future contract. a Midding spotted shal
only when and if the Secretary establishes a type for such grade.

New York Quotations for 32 Years
The quotations for middling upland at New York on Nov. 17 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:


Range for future prices at New York for the week ended Nov. 17, 1939, and since trading began on each option:

| Ortion for- | Range for Week |  | Range Since Beginning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \text { Nov.-Old } \\ & \text { Nov.-New } \\ & \text { Dec.-OOld } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Feb. 23 | .49 Feb. 231939 |
|  | 9.46 Nov. 13 | 9.71 Nov. 17 | 7.26 Jan. 261939 | 9.97 Sept. ${ }^{-71939}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec:- New- } \\ & 1940- \end{aligned}$ | 9.75 Nov. 14 | 9.84 Nov. 17 | 8.25 sept. 11939 | 10.00 Sept. 81939 |
| Jan.-Old.. | 9.38 Nov. 13 | 9.60 Nov. 17 | 7.29 Jan. 271939 | 9.90 Sept. 81939 |
| Jan.-New- | 9.63 Nov. 16 | 9.75 Nov. 17 | 8.37 Aug. 301939 | 10.02 Sept. 81939 |
| Feb.-OId.- |  |  |  |  |
| Feb.-New- | 9.27 Nov. 13 | 9.53 Nov. 17 | 7.36 ADr . 201939 | 9.82 Sept. 81939 |
| Mar.-New | 9.47 Nov. 13 | 9.64 Nov. 17 | 8.19 Aug. 281939 | 9.80 Sept. 81939 |
| Apr.-NewApr-OldMay-Old |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.10 Nov. 13 | 9.32 Nov. 17 | 7.54 May 171939 | 9.65 Sept. 81939 |
| May-Old May-New- | 9.30 Nov. 13 | 9.45 Nov. 15 | 8.05 Sept. 11939 | 9.78 Sept. 81939 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June-Od } \\ & \text { June-New } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June-New. } \\ & \text { July-OOd. } \end{aligned}$ | 8.84 Nov. 13 | 9.03 Nov. 17 | 7.63 sept ${ }^{-1-1939}$ | 9.52 Sept."-7-7939 |
| July-New- | 9.04 Nov. 15 | 9.21 Nov. 17 | 7.90 Sept. ${ }^{1} 11939$ | 9.63 Sept. 81939 |
|  |  |  | 8.08 Aug. 311939 | 8.10 Aug. 311939 |
|  | 8.26 | . 22 Nor. | 8. INov $^{-\cdots-19}$ | 8.59 Nov. 91939 |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery-The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.


The Visible Supply of Cotton-Due to war conditions, cotton statistics are not permitted to be sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit our usual table of the visible supply of cotton and can give only the stock at Alexandria and the spot prices at Liverpool.

| Noo. $17-$ | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock in Alexan |  | 394.000 5.08 d | 286,000 $4.55 d$ | 347,000 $6.76 d$. |
| gypt, good Giza, Liver | . |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{7}^{6.35 d}$ d. | 4.05 d . | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8770 . \\ & \text { Bond } \end{aligned}$ | $5.61 \mathrm{bid}$ |
| P. Oomra No. 1 staple, su | . 38 | 4.02 | . 02 |  |

## Market and Sales at New York

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


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 Nov. 17, 1939 |  |  |  | Motement to Noo. 18, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Recetpts |  | Shipments Week | Stocks <br> Nov. 17 | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | Stocks <br> Not. <br> 18 |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm | 2,48 | 24,270 | - 979 | 31.011 | 6,721 | 53,784 | 4,9 | 1 |
|  | 466 | ${ }^{13.038}$ | 88. | 10,887 |  | 11,493 | 86 | 9,635 |
| Montgom'y | 680 | 29,007 | ${ }^{521}$ | 63,692 | 3,654 | 74,136 | 1.505 | 99,428 |
| Ark., Blythev. | ${ }^{1} 183$ | 132,444 | ${ }^{1.036}$ | 75,962 209,703 | - 2 347 | 116,798 | 1,191 | 87,546 172,705 |
| Forest City | 910 | 27,458 | 1,014 | 61,349 | 3,113 | 36,681 | 448 | 54,503 |
| Helena. | 1.939 | 56,698 | 1,433 | 79,262 | 1,241 | 57,995 | 1,288 | 70,610 |
| Hope | 518 | 35,741 | 1,056 | 09,22.5 | 684 | 37,594 | 248 | [1,453 |
| Jonesboro |  | 7,057 |  | 37,492 | 854 | 18,110 | 797 | 37,487 |
| Little Rock | 2.069 | 68.482 | 5.135 | 169,292 | 2,738 | 92,878. | 3,410 | 148,183 |
| Newport. | 1.841 | 34,885 | 1,633 | 57,297 | 1,305 | 3e, 149 | 1.405 | 42,897 |
| Pine Bluft- | 4,344 | 91,181 | 5,656 | 141,555 | 6,224 | 116.327 | 3,387 | 142,281 |
| Walnut Rge | 2,561 | 56,973 | 2,628 | 67,058 | 587 | 45,133 | 2,447 | 48,800 |
| Ga., Albany -- | 263 | 9,191 | 180 | 14,582 | 205 | 11,251 | 321 | 19,785 |
| Athens.. | 764 | 22,573 | 530 | 36,042 | 32 | 17,824 | 270 | 33,671 |
| Atlanta | 3,782 | 30,685 | 2,377 | 83,811 | 9,990 | 61,948 | 3,629 | 140.721 |
| Augusta. | 3.891 | 97,829 | 2.562 | 160.351 | 2,055 | 77,050 | 1,675 | 160,779 |
| Columbu | 600 | b. 500 | 400 | 31.600 | 400 | 4,800 | 600 | 34,500 |
| Macon. | 1.000 | 20,712 | 796 | 30,260 | 550 | 23,601 | 844 | 39,939 |
| Rome. | 1.599 | 12,873 | 850 | 37.768 | 1,975 | 12,228 | 25 | 29,730 |
| La., Shrevep't | 5,7b8 | 99,229 | 5,371 | 106,056 |  | 81,852 | 4,341 | 98,462 |
| Miss., Clarksd | 5.881 | 115,868 | 5,185 | 102,229 | 5,892 | 103,033 | 6,726 | 100,348 |
| Columbus | 920 | 14,600 | 491 | 40,651 | 978 | 23,730 | 1,289 | 43,388 |
| Greenwood- | 5,388 | 190,757 | 8,833 | 163,396 | 669 | 174,125 | 8,660 | 160,054 |
| Jackson.* | 470 | 27,127 | 1,080 | 29,754 |  | 29,945 |  | 44,579 |
| Natchez. | 414 | 6.468 | 331 | 19,770 | 199 | 6,633 | 12 | 16,115 |
| Vicksburig-- | 1,115 | 22,194 | 563 | 31,344 | 748 | 25,535 | 1,347 | 27,771 |
| Yazoo Clity- | 405 | 46,593 | 2,175 | 67.362 | 783 | 44,181 | 2,856 | 58,073 |
| Mo., St. Louis | 13,504 | 118.432 | 13,035 | 2.993 | 6,239 | 53,268 | 6,027 | 4,185 |
| N.C., Gr'boro | 78 | 1.383 |  | 915 | 1 | 2,055 | 15 | 2,319 |
| 15 towns *- | 13,951 | 236,920 | 15,773 | 324,591 | 11,267 | 298,218 | 14,371 | 321,644 |
| S. C., Gr'ville | 7,262 | 54,951 | 2,582 | 75,097 | 3,694 | 41,611 | 2,693 | 76,933 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 119,202 | 1663,566 | 112.359 | 947,507 | 98,947 | 1109,616 | 85,160 | 896,086 |
| Texas, Abilene | 991 | 19.287 | 1,305 | 15,298 | 551 | 20,167 | 701 | 14,386 |
| Austin. | 100 | 6.410 | 100 | 3,969 | 155 | 14,368 |  | 5,093 |
| Brenham | 175 | 14,402 | 375 | 5,427 | 280 | 12,731 | 412 | 4,291 |
| Dallas.. | 1,66a | 33,368 | 700 | 38,842 | 973 | 37,080 | 1,025 | 44,562 |
| Paris. | 1,521 | 54,079 | 872 | 47,094 | 688 | 59,465 | 1,277 | 47,051 |
| Robstown-- |  | 6,517 3,374 | 162 | + 747 |  | 6,470 | 156 | 1,859 |
| San Marcos | 116 | 3.374 | 162 | 2,466 | 151 | 12,773 | 156 | 3,584 |
| Texarkana - | 836 | 26,853 | 575 | 42.378 | 350 | 25,872 | 791 | 37,490 |
| W | 509 | 50,725 | 1,586 | 23,494 | 699 | 50,216 | 1,227 | 27,561 |
| ot., 56 towns | 217.489 | 3617.2382 | 211.8283 | 3549,579 | 78,648 | 3181,150 | 70,347 | 18,088 |

ot., 56 towns $217.4893617 .238211,8283549,579178,6483181,150170,3473518,088$
The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 5,661 bales and are tonight 31,491 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 38,841 bales more than in the same week last year.
Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1

| Now. $17-$Shipped- | --1939 |  | -- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Since | Week | Since |
| Via st. Louis | 13,055 | 117,774 | 6,027 | ${ }_{52,347}$ |
| Via Mounds, | 7.350 | 98,300 | 6,735 | 63,646 |
| Via Rock Istan | 919 | 3.009 | 230 | 714 |
| Via Virginia point |  | 3,217 58.285 | ${ }_{3}^{230}$ | 3,687 |
| Via other routes, \& $\mathrm{c}^{\text {c }}$ | 20,511 | 200,879 | 42.031 | 227,434 |
| Total gross over | 46,588 | 481,464 | 57,963 | 407,498 |
| Overland to N. Y., Boston, \&c.-- | 789 | 7,468 | 200 |  |
| Between interior towns .-.-.-.-- | 213 5,369 | 3.123 |  |  |
| Total to be deducted.. | 6.371 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ving total net ov | 40,217 | 341,042 | 47,479 | 251,823 |

*Including movement by rail to Canada

| In Sight and Spinners' We | 939 ${ }_{\text {Since }}$ | - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { eng. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Receipts at ports to Nov. $17 \ldots . . .202,576$Net overland to Nov. 17 | 3,361,995 | 125,857 |  |
|  | 3, 311,042 <br> $2.150,000$ | 47.479 100.000 |  |
|  | 5,853.037 |  |  |
|  | 1,119,530 | 7,780 | 5 |
|  | 651,049 |  | 302,584 |
| Came mino signt during week..-408,454 Total in sight Nov. 17.-................... |  | 6 |  |
| North. spinn's' taking Nov. 17--. ${ }^{\text {36,177 }}$ | 586,151 |  |  |
| * Decreas |  |  |  |
| Movement into sight in previous years: |  |  |  |
| Week- Bales | ce Aug. |  |  |
| 1936-Nov. 19------------429 |  |  |  |
| 420,465 |  |  |  |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Nov. } 11 \end{aligned}$ | Monday Nov. 13 | Tuesday Nov. 14 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Nov. } 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thursday } \\ \text { Nov. } 16 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Friday } \\ \text { Nov. } 17}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec.(1939) | HAY. | ${ }_{9.77}^{9.67}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.70} \overline{\text { Bid }}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.74}$ Bid | ${ }_{9}^{8.72}$ Bld | ${ }_{9.89}^{9.69}=$ |
| $\stackrel{(n+1 d)}{(n e w)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n. (1990) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (eneol |  | - ${ }^{9.586-9.900}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.616-9.9631}$ Bid | 9.53b-9.95a | 9.633-9 | 33a |
| ar. (odd) |  | 9.47 -9.48 | ${ }_{9.51}^{9.51}$ | ${ }_{9.43}^{9.63}$ Bid | ${ }_{953}^{9.73}$ Bld | ${ }_{9}^{9.750-9.51}$ |
| (neev) |  | ${ }_{9}^{57}$ Bid | ${ }_{9.63} \mathrm{Bld}$ | ${ }_{9.55}^{9.58 d}$ | ${ }_{9.65}^{9.63}$ Bdd | ${ }_{9.62}$ Bid |
| (new) |  | ${ }_{9}^{9}{ }_{39}{ }^{29}$ B1d | ${ }_{9.42}^{9.32}$ Bid | ${ }_{9.36}^{9.24}$ Bdd | ${ }_{9}^{9.35} 9$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {July }}$ (oluc) |  | 900 | 9.04 | 9.36 | 9.47 Bld | 9.4.34 ${ }^{9.4}$ |
| Oct--... |  |  | ${ }_{8.50}^{9.17}$ B1d | ${ }_{8.36}^{9.10} \mathrm{Bld}$ | ${ }^{9} .178$ B | 9.17 B |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ond fitures |  | Steady: | Steady. | Stead |  | Steady. |
| Newriturea |  | stagrv. | steady. | steady. | Steady: | Steady. |

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets-
Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern principal cotton markets for each day of the week:


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:


Census Report of Cottonseed Oil Production-On Nov. 13 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the three months ended with October, 1939 and 1938:
COTTON SEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)

| State | Received at Mills* Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 |  | Crushed Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On Hand at Mills } \\ & \text { Oct. } 31 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Alabama | 94,281 | 168,186 | 78,957 | 122,196 | 26,239 | 1 |
| Arizona | 26,898 | 37,036 | 15,779 | 15,708 | 13,743 | 23,891 |
| Arkansas | - 302,611 | 341,558 | 130,617 | 149,751 | 181.549 | 212,029 |
| California | 76,778 16631 | 52,324 | 25,989 | 42,138 | 50,162 | 31,908 |
| Louislana | 162, 272 | 161,170 | 131,386 | 134,354 | 49,176 | 42,110 |
| Mississipn | 449,220 | 509,137 | 207,375 | 218,158 | 263,638 | 332777 |
| North Carolin | 88,405 | 58,312 | 54,699 | 47,331 | 34,955 | 18,776 |
| Oklahoma | 107,501 | 126,486 | 51,478 | 48,085 | 56,820 | 82,071 |
| South Carolin | 108,859 | 78,389 | 81,985 | 70,180 | 27,774 | 9,761 |
| Tennes | 237.753 | 269,487 | 87,652 | 103,731 | 153,037 | 178,366 |
| Texas | 638,608 | 688,561 | 398,367 | 397.520 | 295,309 | 473,114 |
| All | 72,965 | 73,084 | 30,085 | 33,118 | 43,558 | 45,514 |

United States $\ldots \ldots$, * Does not include 120,626 and 337,118 tons
11,127 reshipped for 1939 and 1938 , respectively.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON,

| Item | Season | $\begin{gathered} \text { On Hand } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Produced Aug. Oct 31 ${ }^{\text {to }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shipped out } \\ \text { Aupg. } 1 \text { to } \\ \text { oci. } 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { on Hand } \\ \text { Oct. } 31 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude oll, lb | 1939-40 | + $72.066,763$ | 5 | 401,742,396 | ${ }_{\text {* }}{ }_{\text {* } 156,874,019}^{153}$ |
| Retined oil, lbs- | 1939-40 | a560,035,317 | ${ }_{\text {b311,955,522 }}$ | 378,846,543 | 153,136,460 |
|  | 1938-39 | 487,927,952 | 308,544,686 |  | 447,063,823 |
| Cake and meal, | 1939-40 | 119,718 | ${ }_{6}^{621.508}$ | 543,608 | ${ }_{\text {197,618 }}^{197}$ |
| Hulls, tons. | 1939 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 77,08 } \\ \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | - 353,512 | ${ }_{282,9}$ | 147,654 |
|  |  | 133,153 | 377,845 | 345,7 | 165.286 |
| Linters, runn | 193940 | 479,316 | 333,2 | 414 | 2 |
| Hull tiber, 500 | 1939-40 | 24,931 | ${ }_{9,133}$ | ${ }_{16,621}$ | 17,443 |
| lb. bales. | 1938-39 | , 534 | 12,688 | 12,084 | 31,138 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grabbots,motes, } \\ & \text { \&e., } 500-\mathrm{lb} \text {. } \\ & \text { bases } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1938-39}^{1939-40}$ | 30,642 <br> 36.592 | 14,328 16.649 | 19,008 16,991 | ${ }_{36,950}^{25,962}$ |

[^3]Volume 149 ONE HUNDRED-The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle--YEARS OLD
and $3,292,550$ and $7,786,925$ pounds in transit to manufacturers or shortening, oleomargarine, soap, \&c., Aug. 1, 1939, and Oct. 31,1939 , respectively.
$b$ Produced from $330,910,457$ pounds of crude oil
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR TWO

| Item | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports-Oil, crude, | 42,850 | 86,884 |
| Oil, refined, pounds. | 1,908,035 | 822,495 |
| Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds | 1,993 | 5,472 |
| Linters, running bales | 63,214 | 30,063 |
| Imports-Oil, crude, po |  |  |
| Cake and meal, tons of 2 | *3,344,836 | 16,250,996 |
| Linters, bales, of 500 pounds . | 6.506 | 10,309 |

* Amounts for October not included above are 111,112 pounds refined "withdrawn
from warehouse for consumption," and 112,280 refined "entered direct into waretrom whe."
Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand, \&c., in October-Under date of Nov. 14, 1939, the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton for the months of October, 1939 and 1938. Cotton consumed amounted to 686,936 bales of lint and 97,706 bales of linters, compared with 624,902 bales of lint and 82,446 bales of linters in September, 1939 , and 543,857 bales of lint and 72,692 bales of linters in October, 1938. It will be seen that there is an increase in October, 1939, when compared with the previous year, in the total lint and linters combined of 143,079 bales, or $23.2 \%$. The following is the statement:
OCTOBER REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HAND, IMPORTED
AND EXPORTED, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES
(Cotton in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign, which is in

|  | Year | Cotton Consumed During- |  | Cotton on Hand Oct 31- |  | Cotton Spindles Active Duting Octobet (Number) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & (\text { Bales }) \end{aligned}$ | Three Months Ended (Bales) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In Con- } \\ \text { suming } \\ \text { Establish- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { (Bales) } \end{array}\right\|$ | In Public Storage \& at Com- presses (Bales) |  |
|  | 1939 | 686,936 | 1,940,286 | 1,465,228 | 15,468,299 | 22,658,994 |
|  | 1938 | 543,857 | 1,636,665 | $1,508,813$ | 15,307,727 | 22,113,316 |
| Cotton-growing States.-. | 1939 | 579,589 | 1,645,956 | 1,296,055 | 15,440,544 | 16,964,196 |
|  | 1938 | 180,078 86.592 | 1,387.210 | $1.333,733$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 15,255,359 \\ & 1,010 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 16,914,906 |
| New England States..-- | 1939 | 86.592 67.764 | 201,751 | 133,471 137,381 | $\begin{array}{r}21,983 \\ \hline 44.802\end{array}$ | 5,077, 816 $4,595,106$ |
| All other States.........- | 1939 | 20.755 | 57,654 | 35,702 | 5,772 | -616,982 |
|  | 1938 | 16,015 | 47,704 | 37,699 | 7,566 | 603,304 |
| Included AboveEgyptian cotton.- | 1939 | 4,667 | 12,678 | 23,425 |  |  |
| Other forelgn cotton.-.----- | 1938 | 4,997 | 13,686 | 21,115 | 3,461 |  |
|  | 1939 | 7,710 | 21,810 | 24.919 | 19,958 |  |
|  | 1938 | 4,966 2,110 | 17,402 6,368 1 | 15,897 5,120 | 33,894 7 |  |
| Amer.-Egyptian cotton.- | 1938 | 2,110 651 | 6,366 1,971 | 5,129 3,386 | 7,489 9,561 |  |
| Not Included Above- <br> Linters. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 72.692 | ${ }_{216.696}^{253}$ | ${ }_{279.544}^{338,943}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93,976 \\ & 97,011 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Imports of Foretgn Cotton
(500-pound Bales)

| Country of Production | October |  | 3 Mos. Ended Oct. 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Egypt | 10,316 | 3,130 | 19,895 | 11,146 |
| Peru | 168 |  | 219 | 107 |
| Mexico |  | 5,231 |  | 15,535 |
| Mexico -älial |  | 907 | 5,667 | 8.125 |
| All other. | 2,583 611 | 1,600 | 1,434 | 4,879 43 |
| Total. | 13.678 | 10.933 | 39,918 | 39.835 |

Linters imported during two months ended Sept. 30, 1939, amounted to 6,506
equivalent 500 pound bales.

| Country to Which Exported | October |  | 3 Mos. Ended Oct. 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| United Kingdom. | 298,378 | 61,452 | 632,361 | 120,798 |
| France | 111,909 | 79,442 | 193,385 | 175,674 |
| Italy_ | 59,887 | 40,745 | 118.621 | 80,832 |
| Germany . |  | 47,940 | 27.222 | 110,166 |
| Spain_- | 30,331 <br> 13,506 | 13,637 | 81,346 | 1,515 30,006 |
| Other Europ | 133,826 | 91,100 | 282,019 | 215,812 |
| Japan. | 104,394 | 74,930 | 181,532 | 223,604 |
| China | 59,106 | 572 | 71,296 | 1,172 |
| Canad | 59,360 15,635 | 45,851 8,770 | 8,408 29,117 | 71,971 22,390 |
| All oth | 15,635 | 8,770 | 29,117 | 22,390 |
| Total | 886,332 | 464,439 | 1,754.181 | 1,053,940 | Note-Linters exported, not included above, were 30,995 bales during October

in 1939 and 21406 bales in 1938: 94,209 bales for three months ended Oct. 31 in 1939 and 51,469 bales in 1938 . The distribution for October, 1939, follows: United Kingdom, 6,298; France, 22,378; Netherlands, 100; Canada, 2,069; Panama, 30;
The world's production STATISTICS
in 1938 , as compiled from various sources, was $28,221,000$ bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 polnds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the
year ended July 31,1939 , was $27,748.000$ bales. The total number of pinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about $145,000,000$.
Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.
Foreign Cotton Statistics-Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics belng sent from abroad, and we are therefore obliged to omit the following tables which we have heretofore given weekly:

World's Supply and Takin $s$ s of Cotton.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments.
Liverpool Imports, Stocks, \&c.

Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actusl movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { End. } \end{aligned}$ | celyts at Port |  |  | ocks at Interior Touns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 |  |  |  | 1938 | 1937 | 193 | 1938 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 73,033 \\ & 78,102 \end{aligned}$ | $3149$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 270 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{21989} 739$ | 1059,914 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 28 | 245 | 441.318 |  |  |
|  |  | 656 | 479,801 |  |  |  | 481 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 171 | 480,640 | 430,890 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3110}$ | 1 | 433.993 |  |  |
|  | 243.288 |  | 3,43 | 34 |  | 2129,804 | 330,329 | 263,541 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 237 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 202.57 | 125,8 | 195,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1939, are 4,474,481 bales; in 1938 they were 4,035,482 bales, and in 1937 were $6,184,308$ bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 202,576 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 208,237 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 5,661 bales during the week.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-We have only now received the Alexandria movement for the week ende ${ }^{d}$ Oct. 20 which we present below. As these reports have not been coming in regularly we can only publish the reports as been com.


Liverpool-The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesaday | Thursalay | rta |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \text { 12.15 } \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Quiet. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A fair } \\ & \text { business } \\ & \text { doing. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A fair } \\ & \text { business } \\ & \text { doling. } \end{aligned}$ | A fair busine ss doing. | A good business doing. |
| Mld.Upl'ds | CLOSED. | 6.95d. | 7.00 d . | 7.07d. | 7.00d. | 7.10 d . |
|  |  | Quiet but stdy; 1 to | Quiet but stdy.; 8 to 10 pts . dec | Quiet but <br> stdy.;'4 to 6 | Quet: to 5 pts decline. | Steady; 8 to 10 pts. |
| Market 4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 012 \mathrm{p} \\ & \text { vance } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { stead } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { doll } \end{gathered}$ |  | Steady: <br> to 7 pts | Barelyst'y <br> 4 to 10 pts |


| Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 11 \\ & \text { Nov. } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\frac{\text { sat }}{\text { Close }}\right\|$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
|  |  |  | lose | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | No | Close |
|  | d. | d. |  | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {December (1939) }}$ January (1900) |  | 6.50 |  |  | 6.55 | 6.62 | 6.57 | 6.55 | 8.56 | 6.65 | ${ }^{6.60} \begin{aligned} & \text { 6.60 }\end{aligned}$ |
| arch-...-.-- |  | ${ }_{6}^{6.46}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.58}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.51}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.51}$ | ${ }^{6.58}$ | ${ }^{6.54}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.51}$ | , | 6.60 |  |
| May-.........- | Clos- | ${ }_{6}^{6.41}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.53}$ | 6.46 6.39 | 6.45 6.39 | ${ }_{6}^{6.52}$ | 6.49 6.44 | ${ }_{6}^{6.45}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.45}$ | 6.54 |  |
| October- |  | 6.21 | 6.32 | 6.24 | 6.24 | 6.32 |  | 6.23 | 6.2 | 6.32 | 6.30 |
| January (1941)-- |  |  |  |  | 6.18 | -- - | 6.24 |  | 6. 17 |  | 6. 2 |
| March....-.-.- |  |  | ${ }^{6.23}$ |  | 6.15 |  | 6.21 |  |  |  |  |
| y-.. |  |  |  |  | 6.12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is firm. Demand for yarn is good. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for compa ison:


## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Nov. 17, 1939.
Flour-There has been little interest shown by consumers of flour the past week, this apparent apathy being largely attributed to the narrow price movement in grain markets. Shipments of flour on contracts are reported to be running fairly heavy. and the latter deliveries are ample for consumers' needs, it is stated. During the past week cars of flour on hand at the principal metropolitan railroad terminals showed a sharp increase compared to a week ago.
Wheat-On the 13th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Wheat prices at one time during the session registered a maximum decline of $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. There followed a rally on the announcement that the Government had increased flour export subsidy rates. This was the first move to expand export trade in flour since the start of the war. Exports of wheat and flour have declined sharply, with the Government operating its subsidy program only in a restricted form due to the winter wheat belt drought and world condiform due to the winter wheat belt drought and world conditions resulting from the war. No rain was received in the was promised for the immediate future. Washington reports said the subsidy rates on flour exported from Pacific Coast ports had been increased 20c. a barrel, making the rates to the Philippine Islands $\$ 1.20$ a barrel and to other foreign countries $\$ 1.30$. Rates on exports from other United States ports were increased 10c. to $\$ 1.20$. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off. The session today was a dull one, with prices irregular and ruling within a narrow range. With outside speculative interest at a minimum -most of the trade consisted of evening up operations by professional dealers. Some buying was credited to milling interests, but commercial transactions were on a small scale. Persistence of the Southwestern drought, increase in the subsidy on flour exports and occasional displays of strength in securities, caused sporadic buying of grains. Absence of export business, and the slow flour trade restrained buyers, however. Prices advanced about $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at the outset, but soon reacted and held near previous closing levels most of the session, except for an occasional dip of as much as of the session, except for an occasional dip of as much as
$5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Lack of-outside speculative interest, despite the war and drought, was blamed by grain traders for the sluggish trade. They said regulations to restrict speculation were a part of this picture, but they attributed the market's quiet and nervousness also to uncertainty regarding the war and Government interference in world wheat situation. On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. nèt lower. Firmness in securities and continued drought in the hard winter wheat belt encouraged a little buying early, but this melted before forecasts of light rains for parts of the belt. Trade was the lightest in some time, despite crop reports, which, generally, continued to be very bullish. Similar conditions prevailed in other North American markets as traders preferred to mark time. No rains fell overnight, but showers were predicted tomorrow for parts of the hard winter wheat belt, and the weekly forecast indicated some rains the latter half of the period. There was no improvement in export business and the weekly flour sales report of "Northwestern Miller," trade journal, said Southwest mills booked $28 \%$ of milling capacity, against $59 \%$ the previous week, while Northwest capacity, against $59 \%$ the previous week, while North
mills booked $36 \%$, equaling that of the previous period.
On the 16th inst. prices closed unchanged to $5 / \mathrm{s}$ c. higher. After selling off $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. in early dealings, wheat prices rallied to score net fractional gains today. Reports of light rains in the Southwest at such points as Wellington, Independence and Wichita in Kansas, and drizzling rain at Ponca City, Okla., tended to check buying of July contracts, but demand for December wheat was better than in recent sessions due to the premiums at which actual grain is quoted. Light initial selling based on reports of som quoted. Light initial selling based on reports of som enough professional purchasing to steady the market after early declines of about $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. had been recorded. Some short covering and purchasing credited to milling interests helped to rally the market about $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to slightly above previous closing levels at times. Moderate strength in securities helped to stimulate some of the buying on the recovery move.
Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. After a listless early trade at steady prices, the wheat market turned frac-
tionally lower today in sympathy with a reaction of securities. Unsettled weather over the eastern part of the hard winter wheat belt kept buying in check. Most of the support that came into the market apparently originated with commercial interests who are watching the domestic supply situation closely. The amount of domestic wheat under loan was reported at slightly above $157,000,000$ bushels, with more than $10,000,000$ bushels additional held in reserve under the insurance program. This is helping to maintain prices of actual wheat above the futures market, with red varieties recently quoted well above 90 c . a bushel. The premiums quoted per actual wheat over futures prices, rang ing up to 6 or 7 c . a bushel or more at some markets, con tinued to have a strengthening influence on wheat.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
No. 2 red.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. Wel. Thurs. Fri. } \\ \text { HOL. } 106 \% 8 & 106 \% & 106 & 1061 / 2 \\ 1063 / 8\end{array}$ daily closing prices of
 WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO
 December_... 891/ Sept. 7, 1939 Deceason's Lovo and When Made
 daily closing prices of wheat futures in winnipeg November May

Corn-On 1311 lower. Corn the 13 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net hedge sellin prices closed at the session's low point. Some considering was in evidence, but receipls were not large report indicating month ago, had little market effect because it was in line with expectations. With announcement of the crop loan expected soon and no expansion in receipts in sight, traders expected soon and no expansion in receipts in sight, traders
were inclined to await developments. The farm holding were inclined to await developments. The farm holding
policy, large Government stocks and heavy feeding requirepolicy, large Government stocks and heavy feeding requirements, with the livestock-corn ratio favorable, attracted enough buying to hold the decline in check. On the 14 th
inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. A full cargo of 280,000 bushels of United States corn wes sold to Holland for clearance from the Gulf and some lifting of hedges in connection with this helped to support the corn market. An export house was credited with purchases of corn, and shippers sold 371,000 bushels out of Chicago, the largest in some time. On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn followed wheat in a very light trade. Sales by shippers were estimated at only 43,000 bushels and bookings to arrive totaled only 28,000 bushels.
On the 16 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8$ to $5 / 8$ c. net higher. Corn prices were higher most of the time, although gains were only fractional. Washington reports indicated the corn loan announcement has been delayed by routine matters, but it was expected the rate would be about the same as the 57 c . loan on last year's crop. Today prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. This market showed very little change. Traders estimated that out of local stocks of corn totaling $14,000,000$ bushels; approximately half is owned by the Government. Large bookings of vessel space for corn indicated approximately $3,000,000$ bushels were scheduled to move from Chicago before the close of navigation. Open interest in corn tonight was $40,631,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
No. 2 yellow $\qquad$ Sat. Mon. Tues HOL. Wed. Thurs.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF F CORN FUTURES IN CHICACO December
May....-
Suly -....-............-.-.-.-.-.


Oats-On the 13 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Trading was light and more or less of a routine character. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Trading was light and without feature. On the 15 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. This market was very quiet, with prices moving very little one way or the other.
On the 16 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading was light and without feature. Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off. Trading was light and without any particular feature.


## December <br> Decembe May.-.

Rye-On the 13th inst. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. There were no spectacular features to the trading in rye futures, the market's trend being influenced almost entirely by the heaviness of wheat and corn markets. On the 14 th inst. prices closed unchanged. The market for rye futures

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was quiet, a feeling of apathy prevailing, the same as in the wheat and corn markets. On the 15th inst. prices closed $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / \mathrm{sc}$. net lower. This grain showed more weakness than all the other grain markets, and was attributed to liquidation by tired holders, apparently discouraged by the uncertainty that prevails and the general outlook.
On the 16 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. While the market in rye futures was relatively quiet, the undertone was firm, especially in the later trading. Today prices closed $5 / 8$ to $3 / 8$ c. net lower. Trading was light, with prices easing in sympathy with the heaviness of the other grains.
daily closing prices of rye futures in chicago


 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Closing quotations were as follows:
FLour GRAIN
Wheat, New York-
 Corn. New York-
No
2 yellow, all ra $\qquad$
 $\qquad$ $591 / 4$
$55-61$
All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at- | Flout | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago | $\begin{array}{r} 3 b l s \\ 1966 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 191,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 60 \mathrm{lbs} \\ \hline 6,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 56 \text { lbs } \\ 2,180,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 32 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 153,000 \end{array}$ | bush 56 lbs 12,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 48 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 333,000 \end{array}$ |
| Minneapol |  | 1,176,000 | 813,000 | 507,000 | 185,000 | 756,000 |
| Duluth.- |  | 362,000 | 133,000 | 261,000 | 6,000 | 265,000 |
| Milwaukee. | 7,000 |  | 161,000 | 20.000 | 4,000 | 251,000 |
| Toledo - |  | 85,000 | 249,000 | 393,000 | 2,000 |  |
| St. Louis .- | 104.000 | 42,000 151,000 | ${ }_{451,000}$ | 44,000 50,000 | 4,000 2,000 | 17,000 23,000 |
| Peoria. | 33,000 | 2,000 | 452,000 | 76,000 | 4,000 | 46,000 |
| Kansas C | 21,000 | 363,000 | 353,000 | 22,000 |  |  |
| Omaha |  | 83,000 | 400,000 | 12,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph - |  | 18,000 | 113,000 | 22,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  | 196,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Sioux City |  | 9,000 | 92,000 | 19,000 | 9,000 | 6,000 |
| Buffalo |  | 2,092,000 | 1,089,000 | 33,000 |  | 777,000 |
| Total wk | 356,00 | 4,642,000 | 7,319.000 | 1,614,000 | 228,000 | 2,474,000 |
| Same wk '38 | 378,000 | 6,965,000 | 7,279,000 | 1,053,000 | 507,000 | 1,166,000 |
| Same wk'37 | 386,000 | 8,031,000 | 10,958,000 | 2,403,000 | 534,000 | 2,547,000 |
| Since Au |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939 | 6,868,000 | 151,344,000 | 86,095,000 | 47,367,000 | 11,481,000 | 54,268,000 |
| 1938 | 6,491,000 | 172,145,000 | 112,944,000 | 50,60,000 | 15,072,000 | 46,578,000 |
| 1937 | 5,943,00 | 166,800,000 | 59,781,000 | 57,757,000 | 16,993,000 | 43,506,000 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 11, 1939 follow:
 *Rpcelpts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn ports
on through bills of lading. through bills of lading.
The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 11, 1939, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York-----.-- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 366,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Barrels } \\ 79,770 \end{array}$ | Bushels | Bushels $21,000$ | Bushels $20,000$ |
| Albany---.......- |  | 263,000 |  | 175,000 | 116,000 |  |
| Baltimore... | 164,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans | 12,000 |  | 2,000 |  |  |  |
| Galveston.- | $\begin{array}{r} 12,000 \\ 1,699,000 \end{array}$ | 601,000 | $\mathrm{a}^{----}$ | 49,000 | 10,000 | 291,000 |
| Halitax. |  |  | a |  |  |  |
| Three Rivers | 344,000 |  |  | -- |  |  |
| Total week 1939. | $2,664,000$ | 864,000 | a81,770 | $224,000$ | 147,000 | 311,000 |
| Same trantr 1920.- | $4173.000$ | $635.0 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $207.085$ | $132.000$ | 14,000 | 1,190,000 |

a See the following table.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1,1939 is as below:

| Exports for Week and Since July 1 to | Flour |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ \text { Nov. } 11 \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wiek } \\ \text { Nov. } 11 \\ 1939 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Noo. } 11 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| *Total 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Barrels } \\ \mathbf{a} 81,770 \\ 207,085 \end{array}\right\|$ | Barrels $1,605,072$ $1,884,605$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 2,664,000 \\ 4,173,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 42,865,000 \\ 71,419,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 864,000 \\ 635,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 4,781,000 \\ 47,349,000 \end{gathered}$ |

a Flour exports data from Canadian Atlantic ports not available since Sept. 15th. Detailed figures not available.
The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Nov. 11, were as follows:

|  | GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States- | Wheat Bushels | Corn | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oats } \\ & \text { Bushels } \end{aligned}$ |  | Batley |
| Boston. |  | 322.000 |  |  |  |
| New York | 180,000 | 282,000 | 16,000 | 1.000 | 3,000 |
| Philadelphla | 363,000 | 465,000 | 17,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 |
| Baltimore- | 936,000 | 206,000 | 23,000 | 28,000 | 2,000 |
| New Orlea | 969,000 3,437 | 930,000 | 112,000 | 3,000 |  |
| Galveston- | 3,437,000 | 10,000 |  |  |  |
| Fort Worth | 9,458,000 7 | 226,000 | 320.000 | 15,000 | 25,000 |
| St. Joseph | 4,208,000 | 4140000 | 251000 | 16000 | 27.000 |
| Kansas City | 28,040,000 | 961,000 | 154, C 00 | 411,0ce | 45,000 |
| Omaha | 8,939,000 | 3,683,000 | 313,000 | 108.000 | 73,000 |
| Slioux City | 7 911,000 | 772,000 | 321,000 | 37,000 | 30,000 |
| St. Louls | 7,417,000 | 964,000 | 167,000 | 4,000 | 164,000 |
| Indianap | 2,051,000 | 1,579,000 | 343,000 | 176,000 | - |
| Peoria. | 2,000 | 330,000 | 68,000 |  | 1,000 |
| Chicago. | 8,423,000 | 13,510,000 | 1,730,000 | 1,165,000 | 669,000 |
| Milwaukee. | 879,0000 | 1,271,000 | 364,0000 | 63,000 | $1,983,0000$ |
| Minneapolis | 14,8E9,000 | 2,172,000 | 3,857,000 | 4,006,000 | 8,269,000 |
| Duluth. | 24,281,000 | 954,000 | 3,006,000 | 1,969,000 | 2,526,000 |
| Detroit | 165,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 1, 3,000 | 225,000 |
| Bu | $\begin{aligned} & 5,155,000 \\ & 859,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,565,0,00 \\ 391,000 \end{array}$ | 2,488,000 | 1,834,000 | 1,663,000 |
| On Canal | 41,000 |  | 60,000 | 14,000 |  |
| Wichita | 3,727,000 | 2,000 |  |  |  |

Total Nov. 11, 1939- $132,967.00031,011,00013,616,00010,059.00015,758,000$
 Total Nov. 12, 1938 . 124,929.000 38,560,000 20,910,000 8,614,000 13,012,000 Note-Bonded grain not included above: Oats-Philadelphia, 245,000 bushels;
Buffalo, 459,000; total, 704,000 bushels, against 502,000 bushels $\operatorname{In} 1938$. BarleyNew York 185,000 bushels: Buffulo, 306,000; Buffalo aflogt 377 ,000; Barley250,000: Baltimore, 57,000; total. 1,175,000 bushels, against 587,000 Chicago, 1938. Wheot-New York 4472 . 000 bushels: Beis, as 1705000 : bushels in
 Albany; $4,279,000$; on Canal, 75,000 ; total, $17,911,000$ bushels, agalnst $12,285,000$
bushels in 1938. bushels in 1938.

| Canadian- | Wheat | Corn <br> Bushels | Oats <br> Bushels | Bushels | Rye |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bushels | Barley |  |  |  |  |
| Lake, bushels |  |  |  |  |  |

 Summary-

Total Nov. 11, 1939_ $461,104,00031,011,00023,866,00013,082.00024,986,000$

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Nov. 10 and since July 1, 1939 and July 1, 1938, are shown in the following.

| Exports Exports- | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Nov. } 10 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Nov. } 10, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Since <br> July 1, 1938 |
|  | Rushels | Rushels 6705 | Bushels 95 | Bushels | Bushels | ${ }_{50}^{\text {Buphels }}$ |
| No. Amer | $3,549,000$ $1,264,000$ | 67,005,000 $14.388,000$ | 45,752,000 |  | $4,759,000$ 781 | 50,848,000 $1,766,000$ |
| Argentina- | 5,148,000 | 62,486.000 | 23,675,000 | 1,827,000 | 50,658,000 | 66,254,000 |
| Australia - |  | 11,293,000 | 34,692,000 |  |  |  |
| India.-- |  |  | 7,344,000 |  |  |  |
| Other countries | 656,000 | 12,664,000 | 11,408,000 | 1,088,000 | 24,042,000 | 19,506,000 |
| Total... | 10,617.000 | 167.81R.000 | 218,661.000 | 3.796.000 | $80.2^{50} 000$ | 138,374,000 |

Agricultural Department's Official Report on Cereals, \&c.-The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture made public late Friday afternoon, Nov. 10, its forecasts and estimates of the grain crops of the United States as of Nov. 1, based on reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians and cooperating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture. This report shows that the production of winter wheat is now placed at $550,710,000$ bushels, the same as the Department's estimate a month ago, and comparing with a harvest of $686,637,000$ bushels in 1938 and a 10-year (1928-37) average production of $560,160,000$ bushels. The production of spring wheat is estimated as of Nov. 1 to be $188,735,000$ bushels, which compares with a production of $244,164,000$ bushels in 1938 and a 10-year (1928-37) average production of $192,792,000$ bushels. We give below the report:
Yields of corn and some other late crops are running above earlier ex
pectations. Although in past years none of the important corn-producing pectations. ANthough in past years none of the important corn-producing
States ever secured more than 48 bushels of corn per acre, preliminary re-


 10 years. Procuction is still considerably lower than the average during
the predrought period. 1920 to 1929, when the four States of South Dakota,

Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma together produced more than $500,000.000$
bushels per year, or nearly three times their production under drought conditions this season.
of Changes in the production indications for other crops include increases the other hand, the dry fall reduced the yields of some southern and southwestern crops from what was indicated a month ago. As harvesting pro-
gressed, the peanut yield was found to be unusually low, especially in the gressed, the peanut yield was found to be unusually low, especially in the
Georsia-Alabama area, and the estimate of the total crop was reduced nearly $7 \%$. The estimate for sweetpotatoes was reduced $2 \%$ and grain sorghums $1 \%$.
Pending completion of the fall check-up of acreages harvested, exact
allowance for loss of acreage cannot be made, but present indications are that the total acreage for all crops harvested was between 3 and $4 \%$ less than the total last year and lower than in any recent season except the drought years, 1934 and 1936 . Yields per acre harvested in 1939 now seern
likely to average slightly higher than in 1938 and 1920 and substantially higher than in any other recent years, except 1937. Crop yields per acre
this year were unusually good in the central and eastern corn belt but were
seriously reduced by drought from southern North Dakota and eastern seriously reduced by drought from southern North Dakota and eastern
Wyoming southward through central Texas. Another area of low yields extends rrom the Gulf into Alabama and northeastern Mississippi. Be-
cause of the dry fall, additional precipitation is now needed by winter grains cause of the dry fall, additional precipitation is now neest of the Cascades in Washington and Oregon. From cen According to present indications the only bumper crops this year are
tobacco and soybeans. The estimate of tobacco is about $1 \%$ above production in 1930 when the acreage was much larger. The averave productobacco per acre is estimated at 921 pounds compared with a 1928-37 average of 803 pounds and a previous high record of 903.
Soybean production continues to expand markedly
Soybean production continues to expand markedy both because of the iminary reports indicate that, while nearly half of the acreage was cut for hay, nearly $3,900,000$ acres were harvested Por the beans and the production did not reach 10 million bushels until 1930 and did not reach 58 million till Total fruit production is about the same as indicated on Oct. 1 and is sufficient to give more than the usual per capita supply. The tonnage of above the 10 -year (1928-37) average. Supplies of apples, pears grapes, and citrus fruits for marketing during the remainder of 1939 and the first half of 1940 are reiatively large. The total supply of dried fruits, including The total pack of canned fruits will be heavier than last year. Large crops of walnuts, almonds and filberts and nearly an average crop of pecans were Milk production
n Nov. 1 it appears to haved about the usual seasonal decline in October and indicating about $1 \%$ more than the usual per capita milk production for this season of the year. Liberal feeding and a slight increase in the number cows are action on Nov the low condition of pastures.
than a year ago. The number of eggs per 100 hens was slightly below last year's exceptionally high rate of production for Nov. 1, but the number of
hens was several percent larger. Corn several percent larger.
Corn -The 1939 corn crop is now estimated at $2,591,063,000$ bushels or about $\%$ above the production indicated on Oct. 1 . The present estimate arger than the 10-year (1928-37) a verage of $2,309,674,000$ bushels.
1938 and the 10 -year (1928-37) average of 23.0 bushels. It is the bighs in yield in 19 years. In Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, yields are the highest on record. In these States the 1939 yields range from about yielding hybrids, the restriction of avernage due to the large acreage of high near ideal weather during the growing season, which favored both growth and timely cultivation, and the favorable fall for maturing the crop,
Harmful effects on yields in some areas resulting from the warm and dry Heather during the past two months was more than offset by the generally favorable maturing and harvesting conditions in the important producing
In the corn belt over half of the acreage was husked by Nov. 1 . In
parts of this area much of the corn is grading No. 2 direct from the field. The 1939 corn crop is the third successive high quality crom. the field. Kansas and Nebraska where drought resulted in very low yields, the crop On made grain is reported to be excellent in quality. in all groups of States except the Western. Compared with 1938 the production this year is larger only in the corn belt.

| State | CORN, ALL a |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { PASTURE }}{\text { Condit'n Nov. } 1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yield per Acre (Bushels) |  |  | Froduction (Thousand Bushels) |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & 1928-37 \end{aligned}$ | 1938 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prelim. } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & 1928-37 \end{aligned}$ | 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prelim. } . \\ & 1939 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| Maine.. | 38.7 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 89 | 440 | 20 | 87 | 70 |
| $\mathrm{N}^{\text {. } \mathrm{H}_{-}-}$ | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 599 | 656 | 600 | 82 | 71 |
| Vermont. | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 2,803 | 3,120 | 3.040 | 86 | 75 |
| Mass | 41.1 398 | 38.0 40.0 | 39.0 | 1,606 | 1,482 | 1,482 | 90 | 65 |
| Conn | 39.8 <br> 38.8 | 40.0 36.0 | 39.0 40.0 | 347 2,005 | ${ }_{1} 1,764$ | ${ }_{920}^{351}$ | 80 | 83 |
| N. Y. | 33.7 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 21,221 | 25,345 | 23,485 | 81 | 58 |
| N. J | 38.2 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 7,186 | 7,486 | 7,215 | 80 | 80 |
| Pa | 39.0 | 43.5 | 42.5 | 51,087 | 59,508 | 57,545 | 73 | 62 |
| Ohio | 36.5 | 44.0 | 49.0 | 132,297 | 156,992 | 167,825 | 70 | 49 |
| Ind. | 33.5 | 41.0 | 51.0 | 151,195 | 173,389 | 211,344 | 68 | E1 |
| Illinols. | 33.8 | 45.0 | 51.5 | 307,592 | 379,350 | 416,790 | 75 | 58 |
| Mich | 29.2 | 36.5 | 35.5 | 43,167 | 58,035 | 54,741 | 66 | 67 |
| Wis | 31.8 | 38.5 | 37.0 | 71,042 | 90,514 | 83,509 | 86 | 61 |
| Minn | 29.4 | 35.0 | 45.0 | 136,346 | 157,535 | 204,570 | 69 | 57 |
| Iowa | 35.5 | 45.5 | 51.5 | 393,143 | 468,923 | 504,236 | 82 | 64 |
| Mo.- | 20.1 | 25.0 | 28.0 | 113,655 | 106,500 | 114,520 | 48 | 47 |
| N. Dak. | 14.1 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 16,305 | 16,186 | 15,856 | 48 | 56 |
| S. Dak | 12.5 | 12.0 | 14.5 | 54,933 | 35,688 | 41,456 | 58 | 48 |
| Neb | 16.7 13 1 | 14.5 | 10.5 | 159,176 | 107,735 | 76,388 | 64 | 41 |
| Delaware | ${ }_{27.3}^{13.2}$ | 20.0 | 10.5 | 80,736 | 45,200 | 32,487 | ${ }^{61}$ | 44 |
| Md. | 30.6 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 15,617 | 18,537 | 18,216 | 78 | 72 |
| Va | 21.8 | 25.0 . | 26.0 | 32,225 | 34,775 | 36,166 | 73 | 55 |
| W. V | 24.7 | 26.5 | 28.5 | 12,384 | 12,640 | 13,737 | 71 | 55 |
| N. C | 18.0 | 19.0 | 19.5 | ${ }_{4}^{12,355}$ | 46,398 | 47,151 | 70 | 64 |
| S. C. | 13.2 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 21,335 | 26,767 | 25,433 | 55 | 58 |
| Fla | 9.8 9.3 | 11.5 | 8.5 | 38,902 | 53,164 | 38,514 | 53 | 65 |
| Fy | 9.3 21.6 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 6,733 | 8,452 | 6,158 | 74 | 75 |
| Tenn | 20.9 | ${ }_{25.5}^{27.0}$ | 25.0 20.0 | 62,688 60,308 | 74,547 68,570 | 70,400 51,620 | 66 58 58 | 47 |
| Ala. | 12.6 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 39,427 | 49,700 | 37,275 | 51 | 67 |
| Miss | 14.7 | 16.0 | 12.5 | 36,262 | 48,544 | 36,412 | 61 | 66 |
| Ark | 14.5 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 29,956 | 36,218 | 34,364 | 49 | 57 |
|  | 14.3 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 20,098 | 26,730 | 24,540 | 69 | 70 |
| Texas | 13.3 15.6 | 20.0 | 14,5 | 35,912 | 35,080 | 28,232 | 53 | 41 |
| Mont--- | 9.2 | 16.0 15.0 | 16.0 | 75,962 | 75,648 | 77.920 | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 87 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 49 |
| Idaho | 34.9 | 37.0 | ${ }_{33.0}$ | ${ }_{1,225}^{1,259}$ | 2,340 1,184 | 1,771 1,089 | 87 90 | 75 |
| Wyo | 10.6 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 2,071 | 2,880 | 2,260 | 84 | 63 |
| Colo- | 10.7 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 15,771 | 11,319 | 6,868 | 77 | 52 |
| N. M | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 2,928 | 2,606 | 2,916 | 78 | 70 |
| ${ }_{\text {U }}^{\text {Ariz }}$ - | 15.6 <br> 24.8 | 15.0 25.0 | 13.0 | 502 | 495 | 390 | 78 | 83 |
| Nev | 26.1 | 31.0 | 25.0 30 | 457 | 500 | 450 | 80 | 70 |
| Wash | 34.8 | 35.0 | 34.0 | 1,168 | 1,015 | 1,190 | 85 |  |
| Ore | 30.6 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 1,904 | 1,595 | 1,767 | 72 | 73 |
| Calif.... | 32.2 | 33.5 | 34.0 | 2,385 | 2,077 | 2,108 | 83 | 3 |
| U. S_- | 23.0 | 27.7 | 28.6 | 2,309,674 | 2,542,238 | ,591,063 | 69 | 56 |

Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.
Buckwheat-The preliminary estimate of 1939 buchwheat production
is $5,905,000$ bushels compared with $6,682,000$ bushels harvested in 1938 and
$7,964,000$ bushels, the 10 -year average $(1928-37)$. The estimate this
month is 234,000 bushels larger than the forecast on Oct. 1. This" is due primarily to the crop turning out somewhat better than had been expected tion of buckwheat
acre compared with 14.8 bushels in 1938 and 15.8 bushels, the 10 -year
( $1928-37$ ) (1928-37) average.
Potatoes-The 1939 potato crop is estimated at $361,765,000$ bushels
compared with $371,617,00$ bushels harvested in 1938 and the 10 -year (1928-37) average of $372,258,000$ bushels. The Nov. 1 estimate is an increase of $3,076,000$ bushels from the production indicated on Oct. 1 . Main
In Maine, where crop growth was terminated prematurely eariy in
September, digging reveals light yields of rather September, digging reveals light yields of rather small-sized tubers this
season. season.
In New York and Pennsylvania late September rains and absence of early
frosts permitted a portion of the for a rather high percentage of small sized tubers, the crop in these, States shows good quality. In Michigan yields are lower than expected a month small sizes and ill-shaped tuber. Dry autumn weather in Wisconsin
slimited damage from blight infestations. Digging of the crop in North
Dakota was hampered by rains.
Dakota was hampered by rains.
In Nebraska and the Rocky Mountain States potato yields are generally
exceeding Oct. 1 expectations. Although potato yeld exceeding Oct. 1 expectations. Although potato yields in Idaho are quite spotted yields for the State are about average. In northern Colorado the
potato crop shows exceptionally good yelds and good quality. Yields in potato crop shows exceptionally good yields and good quality. Yields in In Washington ylelds are heavy in the Yakima Valley and west\%of the
Cascades but rather light in other sections. For California and Oregon Cascades but rather light in other sections. For California and Oregon the potato crop shows no change in prospects from Oct. 1 . In California
$11,089,000$ bushels or $50 \%$ of the total crop are early potatoes which have
already been marketed.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOV. 1, 1939
The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes
the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field the following report from data furnished by
statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

| Crod | Yield per Acre |  |  | Total Production (In Thousands) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & 1928-37 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 1938 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Prelim. } \\ 1939 \mathrm{a} \end{array}\right\|$ | Average 1928-37 | 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prelim. } \\ & 1939 \mathbf{a} \end{aligned}$ |
| Corn, all, bush | 23.0 | 27.7 | 28.6 | 2,309,674 | 2,542,238 | 2,591,063. |
| Wheat, all, bus | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 752,952 | 930,801 | 7,739,445 |
| Winter, bush | 14.5 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 560,160 | 686,637 | 550,710 |
| Adr spring, bush | 10.6 9.4 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 192,792 35,076 | 244,164 40,445 | 188,735 |
| Other spring, bush. | 10.9 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 157,716 | 203,719 | 155,591 |
| Oats, bush | 27.7 | 29.7 | 28.0 | 1,049,300 | 1,053,839 | 941,230 |
| Barley, bush | 20.7 | 24.0 | 21.5 | 233,021 | 252,139 | 269,540 |
| Rye, bush | 11.1 | 13.8 | 10.0 | 36,330 | 55,039 | 40,834 |
| Buckwheat, bus | 15.8 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 7,964 | 6,682 | 5,905- |
| Flaxseed, bush. | 5.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 11,943 | 8,171 | 17,439 |
| Rice, bush.--- | 47.5 | 49.0 | 50.1 | 43,387 | 52,303 | 52,204 |
| Grain sorghums, bush. Hay, tons- | 11.8 | 12.9 | 9.9 | 86,296 | 100,816 | 86,450 |
| All tame. | 1.24 | 1.43 | 1.30 | 68,765 | 80,299 | 75,023. |
| Wild. | 76. | . 89 | . 79 | 9,414 | 10,444 | 8,999. |
| Clover and timothy -b | 1.10 | 1.30 | 1.13 | 26,577 | 27,754 | 24,320- |
| Alfalfa-.------- | 1.94 | 2.14 | 2.00 | 24,097 | 28,858 | 27,139 |
| lb. bag | c731 | c914 | c905 | 12,638 | 15,268 | 14,137 |
| Peas, dry fleld, bush | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 4,253 | 3,418 | 3,926 |
| Soy beans for beans, bush | 14.7 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 21,833 | 57,665 | 79,689 |
| Cowpeas for peas, bush Peanuts, pleked | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6,357 | 8,474 | 7,875 |
| threshed, 1b-: | 714 | 764 | 630 | 989,014 | 1,309,400 | 1,147,245 |
| Potatoes, bush | 111.4 | 123.1 | 117.7 | 372,258 | 371,617 | 361,765 |
| Sweetpotatoes, | 85.2 | 86.8 | 83.8 | 70,690 | 76,647 | 74,369 |
| Tobaceo, 1 lb . | 803 | 860 | 921 | 1,360,400 | 1,378,534 | 1,659,409 |
| Sorgo sirup, g | 60.5 | 60.4 | 56.3 | 12,989 | 11,467 | 10,972 |
| Sugarcane for sugar, ton | 16.6 | 22.8 | 22.1 | 3,609 | 6,720 | 5,779 |
| Sugarcane sirup, g | 161.6 | 162.2 | 163.4 | 21,040 | 22,221 | 22,880 |
| Sugar beets, ton | c267.8 | c 12.5 | c254.6 | 8,486 | 11,614 | 10,688 |
|  | 1,198 | -1,119 | 1,236 | d34,079 | d 35,261 | 38,570. |
|  | Percent of a Full Crop |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Per Ct. ${ }^{\text {Per Ct. }}$ \| Per Ct. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples_e | 56 | 49 | 72 |  |  |  |
| Apples, com'l crop, bu-- |  |  |  | 96,469 | 82,395 | 100,530. |
| Peaches, total crop, bush | 59 | 60 | 71 | d54,151 | d51,945 | 61,730 |
| Pears, total crop, bush ${ }_{\text {-- }}$ | 66 | 73 | 70 | d25,489 | d32,473 | 30,577 |
| Grapes, ton_f | 72 | 80 | 76 | d2,215 | 2,704 | 2,471 |
| Pecans, ${ }^{\text {Pasture }}$ - | 47 | 33 | 42 | 65,313 | 49,721 | 60,474 |
|  | ---- | 269 | 956 |  |  |  |

a For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried
forward from previous reports. b Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. forward from previous reports. b Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. c Pounds.
d Includes some quantities not harvested. e Per cent of a full crop in States having commercial production. f Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, Juice, wine, and ralsins. © Condition Nov. l.
UNITED STATES


[^4]Volume 149 ONE HUNDRED-The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle-YEARS OLD

Weather Report for the Week Ended Nov. 15-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Nov. 15, follows:
Tairl week was characterized by seasonal temperatures in the Southeast, middle and upper Mississippi Valleys, westward and northwestward. Light
to moderate rains occurred in considerable interior areas, but fair wheather was the rule over most other parts of the country
The weekly mean temperatures were mostly from 2 degrees to 6 degrees
below normal rom the Lake region and upper Ohio Valley eastward In
the Southeastern States they were mostly from 1 degree to 3 degrees above normal, while near-normal warmth prevailed in the west Gulf area. Hownorma, while near-normal warmth prevailed in the west Gulf area. Hownorthwestward temperatures for the week averaged from 2 deereese to as many as 10 degrees above normal. Also in
About half an inch, or more, of rain occcirred in most of the Lake region,
much of the Ohio Valley, the central and lower Mississippi Valleys, and the much of the Ohio Valley, the central and lower Mississippi Valleys, and the west Gulf area. In the more eastern states little or no precipitation was
reported; also in the western Plains. extreme upper Mississippi Valley, and reported; also in the western Plains extreme upper Mississippi alatey a and
in most tarts of the Great Basin of the West. Heavy rainfall occurred along the extreme north Pacific coast, Tatoosh Island, Wash., reporting 4.4 inches
for theweek
Rainfall of the week relieved droughty conditions, temporarily at least,
and afforded topsoil moisture sufficient to benefit fall-seeded grains and revive pastures somewhat over considerable areas in the Central Valley
States. Showers were especially helpful in Michigan, the restern Ohio States. Showers were especially helpful in Michigan, the restern Ohio
and upper Mississippi Valleys, Missouri, eastern Kansas, eastern Oxlahoma and Arkansas, and in central and west Gulf kections. Thestern heaviest
rains occurred in northeastern Texas, northern Louisiana. Arkansas, rains ooccurred in in ortheastern Texas, northern Louisiana, Arkansas, weekly totals averaged an inch or mores. In most of eastern Kansas the However, the western Great Plains and localities between the extreme
upper Mississippi Valley and Rocky Mountains had practically no rainfall and severe drought conditions continue. In the southwestern Plains, high winds.
The eastern Ohio Valley had mostly light precipitation and moisture is still needed. Also. In the southeasterrn states six weeks of dy weather have In the north Atlantic area, while little rain occurred during this week, soil moisture is sufficient for present needs in most places. Farm work, except plowing, made good progress, with corn husking unusually wer
along for the season. The soil continues too dry for plowing over large areas and the question of domestic water supply is still pressing in a good many localities of the interior States.
Small Grains-Fall-seeded grain crops were materially benefited by ains of the week over large interior sections, especialy the western Ohio Plains. where: there was sittte growth during the week because, of low temperatures and dryness. In Indiana the crop is now nearly all up, with present con-
dition mostly fair to good, but some still poor, while in Kentucky showers iition mostly fair to good, but some still poor, while in Kentucky showers
were sufficient to sustain growth, except in parts of the east; Wheat shows some general improvement. In Illinois, also, the outlook is now better
because of the fairly generous rains in most of the State; present condition is fair to good, except poor in some central and north-central counties; about $85 \%$ is up and much has good color.
In Missouri good rains were timely and helpful. Most wheat fields are
 continue dry, with no improvement. This is true also for South Dakota and Nebraska, except the extreme southeastern portion of the latter State. In Kansas good rains in the eastern half of the state were decidedly
helpful and wheat has benefited greatly. However, in the west, where not much has germinated, dryness continues with great danger of the helpful, although in the northwest and extreme west there was not enough
to be of material benefit: much wheat is up and looking well in many areas but will need more moisture soon. Seeding is active since the showers, but large areas are still unseeded, especially in the northwest, while some fields have been seeded twice and the prospect for even a fair stand is still poor.
In Texas seeding is nearly finished and rains of the week were helpful with In Texas seeding is nearly finished and rains oit the week were helppur, with where little or no rain occurred.
In Montana precinitatcon was helpful in the northwest, but inadeauate
elsewhere: considerable is still unseeded in the southeast. In Idaho and Utah winter wheat looks well and it is growing nicely. In the Washginton Wheat belt several light rains were somewhat helpfin in the moister sections, but it is still extremely dry elsewhere, with no further seeding in the drier parts. Also in eastern Oregon and California seeding is further
delayed by rack of moisture. In North Dakota rye is reported as deteriorating. In the Atlantic states fron
intuation is mostly favorable.
Miscellaneous Another dry week in most southern sections resulted In poor progress of miscellaneous crops and fall truck, with deterioration reported in much of the Southeast. Growth is at a standstill in much of
this area with rain badly needed, except locally in the lower Mississippi thilley. Benericial rains necurred except in portions on in the Northeast and the
tain Lake rexion, but subsoil moisture is still deficient.
Some soy beans and sugar beets are still unharvested in Illinois. Indiana, and Ohio, but in most northern districts late harvests are nearly over, with farm work largely confined to soil perparation, except where the ground is too dry and hard Colorado and Arizona report an excellent
outlook for celery and fall iettucer. Late harvesting of field crops was
favored in California and farm work is generally well along trouohout he favored in California and farm work is geeerally well along throughout the
Northwest. Frosts of the week caused no damage to apples and fall vege-
 continued good in Michiga, in Indiana, they are green but short, while elsewhere east of the Mississippi River, they deteriorated or are gone.
In portions of the northern Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley, particularly Montana, Minnesota, South Dakota, and locally to west-
ward, livestock are grazing on open range, but in some of these states ward, livestock are grazing on open range, but in some of these states
supplemental feeding has been necessary
in wuch feeding has been required in Wyoming, and drier portions of Washington, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas
and Alabama. The stock water shortage is still acute in portions of Monand Alabama. The stock water shortage is still acute in portions of Monoklahoma. In several eastern districts, especially Illinois, Indiana, Kentucka, Georgia, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Virginia water
levels are low and there are more reports of wells failing. levels are low and there are more reports of weils failing.
The condition of livestock ranges from fair to good generally, despite the necessity for yard feeding and the shortage of water.

The Weather Bureau furnishes the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Virginia-Richmond Normal warmth; little rain. Drought continues; streams and water levels low in southwest, counties. Pastures getting poor.
Most winter grain seeded, but needs rain: earlier fields well sprouted Picking late cotton, husking corn, threshing peanuts, and marketing southwestern apples.' Southeastern spinach, kale, collards, and cabbage Texas-Houston
extreme south where more needed Ony scraps of cotton remain in fields Nearly all winter wheat now planted; much up to good stands; averas. condition only fair in extreme northwest where rain needed badly, but dry planted and late planted where revived by rains and germination of
 to good condition, but rather thin in dry areas, where much feeding neces-
sary. Progres and condition or truck and gardens generally poor, except
in irrigated sections. where fair to sary. Progress and condtion or truck and
in irrigated setions, where far to pood.
Arkansas-Little Rock: Normal warm Arkansas-Little Rock: Normal warmth; freezing in extreme north-
west counties on 11th, in north on 14 th. Farm work favored first halp west counties on 11th, in north on 14th. Farm work favored first half.
Moderate to heavy rains on 10-11th replenished soil moisture in most
portions. Favored plowing planting and germination of witer
 Winter. wheat and oot sowing half done in northwest. Cotton picking
nearly done in northeast counties, some scrapping elsewhere. Harvesting some corn and rice in east lowlands. Pastures fair to good in southeast; poor elsewhere.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Nov. 17, 1939.
Helped by continued favorable weather conditions and the further improvement in industrial employment, retail business again gave a satisfactory account. Apparel lines continued to be the center of attraction, although activities were fairly well distributed through other divisions. Department store sales the country over for the week ended Nov. 4, according to the Federal Reserve Board, gained $13 \%$ over the corresponding week of 1938. In New York and Brooklyn stores an increase of $7.6 \%$ was shown, while in Newark establishments the gain in the sales volume reached $7.8 \%$.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets continued spotty as many merchants, after having previously entered into substantial commitments, preferred to wait for a lightening of their inventories before resuming further buying of goods. Less was heard of delivery difficulties, with the possible exception of sheets and pilloweases, and reports circulated in the market to the effect that a number of smaller merchants may have overbought on certain staple items. Quite a few fill-in orders were again received, but the total volume remained small. Business in silk goods improved moderately, with prices ruling steady. Trading in rayon yarns continued active and the view was expressed that current heavy shipments would be maintained throughout the remainder of the year. An interesting development was the receipt of inquiries from Latin-American users for substantial quantities of yarn to be shipped early next year, in place of supplies previously received from European producers.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets remained dull excepting sheetings and osnaburgs, in which scattered demand by bag manufacturers persisted. Other constructions were neglected, and an increasing number of second-hand offerings as well as resales by converting interests resulted in a further moderate easing of quotations. Disappointment over the failure of the expected large export demand to make its appearance, and the uncertain trend in the security markets were additional influences tending to depress sentiment. Late in the week increased interest developed in heavy goods, notably ducks and drills, as a result of buying inquiries on behalf of several foreign governments. Business in fine goods remained slow but prices held steady despite the appearance of scattered secondhand offerings. Some interest existed in dobbies for first quarter delivery. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 's, 7 c .; 39-inch $72-76$ 's, $67 / 8$ c.; 39 -inch $68-72$ 's, $61 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch. $64-60$ 's, $51 / 4$ c.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48$ 's, $43 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics continued quiet although an active call developed for overcoatings as a result of the advent of lower temperatures and the ensuing accelerated flow of goods in distributive channels. Other fabric divisions were inactive, pending a possible readjustment of the price structure, in consequence of the recent easing in quotations for the raw material. Mill operations, supported by a backlog of orders estimated at $34,000,000$ yards, continued at an active pace. Wnile little interest was shown in worsted suitings, a steady flow of orders on tropical worsteds and gabardines came into the market. Reports from retail clothing centers were highly encouraging as the cold weather pervailing in the first part of the period under roview stimulated consumer purchases of heavy apparel. Business in women's wear goods expanded substantially, particularly on worsted fabrics. The better flow of goods, notbaly of women's coats, in retail channels caused garment manufacturers to increase their commitments. In view of the backlog on women's wear fabrics, now estimated at $11,000,000$ yards, predictions were heard that mills in this division will be enabled to maintain their current operating ratio throughout the first quarter of 1940.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens continued spotty with the highly disturbed supply situation again proving the paramount factor. A steady flow of orders for household items and holiday goods continued to come into the market. Business in burlap was again erratic. While shipment quotations in Calcutta continued their advance, spot prices in this market declined substantially, because of the growing willingness of holders to dispose of spot goods at current prices. Domesticllly lightweights were quoted at 7.35c., heavies at 11.10c.

## State and City Department

| Specialists in <br> Illinois \& Missouri Bonds <br> Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co,Inc. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN OCTOBER
We present herewith our detailed list of the municipal bond issues put out during the month of October, which the crowded condition of our columns prevented our publishing at the usual time.
The review of the month's sales was given on page 3140 of the "Chronicle" of Nov. 11. The total of awards during the month stands at $\$ 51,567,405$. This total does not include Federal Emergency Relief Administration or Public Works Administration loans or grants actually made or promised to States and municipalities during the month.
The number of municipalities issuing bonds in October was 397 and the number of separate issues was 306 . 397 and the numbe
Paye
3006 Adarr

| Paje | - Name Rate | Maturity | Amount | Price | Basis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$3,000 |  | 2.75 |
| 2727 | Allance, Neb-------------------1/4 | 1942-1960 |  |  |  |
| 2.550 |  | $\stackrel{\text { 1941-1948 }}{ }$ | r19,000 |  |  |
| 3007 | Amory, Mis | 1941-1948 | 25,000 | 100.65 | 87 |
| 2551 | Angelina Co.s. |  | 16,000 |  |  |
| 2723 | Anniston, Ala | $19400-1948$ | 86,000 | 102.10 | 3.58 |
|  | Argyle, Hebron, Greenwich, \&e., S. D. No. 1, N. Y. $\qquad$ |  | 22,000 | 00 | 50 |
|  | Arlington, Wash, ( 2 issues) --.-41/4-41/2 | $10-20 \mathrm{yrs}$. | 49,000 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2724 \\ & 3007 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1940-1959 | 17,000 |  |  |
| 2725 | Baraes Clty, Iow | 1940-1959 | ${ }_{723,000}^{1000}$ | 00.11 | 9 |
| 3007 | Bayport, Minn...----------21/2 | 1941-1958 | 40,000 | $100.31^{-}$ | 2.46 |
| 3010 | Beaumont, Texas (4 issues)... $31 / 4-31 / 2$ | 1940-1979 | 305,000 | 100.08 | 3.27 |
| 2405 | Beaver S. D., Pa | 1944-1946 | 25,000 | 100.71 | 2.63 |
| 2545 | Bellevue, Idaho. | 1940-1959 |  |  | 2.75 |
| 2724 | Blrmingham Tw | 1941-1959 | 18,000 9,000 |  |  |
| 3008 | Bloomilield, Neb |  | 13,500 |  |  |
| 2727 | Blooming Prairie, Minn.........- ${ }^{1 / 1 / 2}$ | 1941-1946 | 6,000 |  | $\overline{3} \cdot 2 \overline{2}$ |
| 2546 | Bloomington, Ind.-------------31/4 | 1940-1949 | 78,900 | 106.61 | 1.98 |
| 2724 | Bluford S. D., Ill | 1940-1954 | 25,000 | 100 | 4.00 |
| 2551 | Bowle Co. Levee Impt. D. 1, Tex_6 | 1940-1945 | 5,500 | 105 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3011 \\ & 3010 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1940-1959 | r 40.000 | 101.50 | 2.34 |
| 2546 | Breda, Iowa |  |  |  | 2.99 |
| 2732 |  | $1940-1957$ |  |  |  |
| 2546 | Brookline, Mass | 1940-1944 | 205,000 | 100.44 | 0.85 |
| 2725 |  | 1940-1953 | r23,000 | 100.04 | 3.24 |
| 2545 | Buhl, Idaho (2 Issues) .......... $21 / 2-3$ | 1941-1958 | 50,000 | 100 |  |
| 3007 | Cabool, Mo. | 1948-1957 | 25,000 23,000 | 100.51 | 3.20 |
| 2264 | Caledonia S. D. No. 5, N. Y...-3.10 | 1940-1964 | 30,000 | 100.17 | 3.09 |
| 3005 | Cambridge, III | 1941-1945 | [75,000 | 100 | 5.00 |
| 2400 | Canton Park Dist | 1940-1959 |  | 101.26 |  |
| ${ }_{2405}^{2403}$ | Carmel S. D. No. 1, N. Y.-..... 3.20 | 1940-1960 | 40,750 | 100.44 | 3.15 |
| 2724 | Carmi, Ill |  | 11,000 140,000 | 100.10 |  |
| 2401 | Cedar Falls, Iowa---.....-------23/4 | 1941-1958 | 110.000 | $100.97{ }^{-1}$ | 2.57 |
| 2261 | Cerro Gordo County, Iowa_....-11/2 | 1941-1943 | 65,000 | 100.11 | 1.46 |
|  | Charlestow a, Ind |  | 10,500 | 95 |  |
| 2732 | Charleston |  | 6,500 375000 |  |  |
| 2728 | Charlotte, N . Y | 1941-1948 | 375,000 15,000 | 100.10 | 3.38 |
| 2404 | Chesapeake S. D. | 1940.1947 | 18,400 |  |  |
| 3006 | Chickasaw County, Iowa Clarington S ---21/4 | 1942-1947 | 25,000 |  |  |
| 2551 | Clay County, S. Dak..........-. 2 2/3 | 1941-1949 | 25,000 40 | 101.12 | 2.31 |
| 3006 | Clay Twp. S. D., Iowa |  | 2,000 |  |  |
| 2261 | Clinton County, Io | 1941-1951 | 62,900 | 100.12 | . 9 |
| 3006 | Clinton Ind. S. D., Iowa---..--234 | 1940-1948 | r270,000 |  |  |
| 3008 | Colerain, | 1941-1950 | 5,000 |  | 5.00 |
| 2552 | Collingsworth | 1940-1944 | 5,000 $r 27000$ | 100.25 | 2.73 |
| 2403 | Colonie S. D. No. 11, N. | 1940-1959 | ${ }^{\text {r27,000 }}$ | 6 | 7 |
| 2731 | Colorado, Texas ( 2 issues) ......-31/2 | 1941-1949 | 57,500 | 100 | 3.50 |
| 2267 | Columbla, S. | 1940-1949 | 136,000 | 100.60 | 3.39 |
| 2265 | Columbia, | 1960-1964 | 35.000 | 100.97 | 3.69 |
| 2265 | Concord | 1942-1954 | 25,500 | 101.01 | 3.37 |
| 2545 | Cornwal | 1942-1948 | 6,500 |  | 3.32 |
| 2729 | Cortland, Ohio | 1940-1956 |  |  | 1.94 |
| 2264 |  | 1940-1944 | 33,750 22 | 100.37 100.02 | 3.97 2.39 |
| 3010 | Cranston, R. I -------------21/2 | 1942-1971 | 500,000 |  | 2.39 3.17 |
| 2728 | Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y ...-.-- 1.90 | 1940-1944 | 6,000 | 100.07 | 1.87 |
| 2725 | Decatur, Ind | 1942-1955 | 350,000 | 100.07 | 1.87 |
| 2545 | Delcambre, L |  | 12,000 |  |  |
| 2727 D | Dilworth, Minn | 1941-1960 | 20,000 20 |  | 3.50 4.50 |
| 2725 D | Darrisville S. D., Ill |  | 20,000 |  |  |
| 2406 D | Douglas County, Wis.-.-----------41/2 | 1940-1949 | 175,000 | 100.57 | 4.34 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3005 \\ & 2400 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1940-1944 | 25,000 | 101.63 | 1.45 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24001 \\ & 2546 \end{aligned}$ | Duval Co. Atrbase Authority, Fla_31/4 East Baton Rouge Parish Sewer District, | 1942-1966 | 1,100,000 | 100.61 | 3.20 |
| 2552 |  | 1940-1979 | 100,000 | 100.03 |  |
| 3008 | East Newark, N.J. |  | 14,000 |  | 4.00 |
| 3007 E | East Tawas, Mic | 1940-1960 | T64,500 31,500 | 100.29 100.34 | 2.96 3.21 |
| 2725 | Ebensburg S. D |  | 27,000 | 104.74 |  |
| 3008 | Elizabeth | 1940-1959 | 300,000 | 100.62 | 1.93 |
| 552 |  | 1940-1944 | 215,000 | 100.02 | 1.19 |
| 010 |  | 1942-1968 | 117000 | 100.0 | 9 |
| 550 | Erie County, | 1943 | 15,000 | 100.47 | 1.85 |
| 2281 F | Fall River. Mass. (2 issues) .-...--2344 | 1940-1949 | 605,000 | 100.85 | 1.85 2.56 |
| 2550 | Faish Creek S. | $1940-1979$ | 120,000 | 100.80 | 3.15 |
| 2406 F | Follansbee, W. Vr | 1940-1968 | 4,900 |  |  |
| 3006 F | Franklin, La--------.-.-31/4-31/2 | 1940-1949 | 60.000 | $100.18{ }^{-1}$ | 3.30 |
| 2724 G | Gadsden, Ala. (4 lssues) --------4 | 1943-1969 | r69,000 | 100 | 4.00 |
| 260 G | Griverston |  | 50.000 |  |  |
| 67 G | Glassport S. D., Pa-------------3/4 | 1940-1949 | $r 2650,000$ $.30,000$ | 100 100. | $\begin{aligned} & 2.00 \\ & 3.71 \end{aligned}$ |




Amount
$2,300,000$
70,000
 Basts 101.65
103.29 2.31
1.18
3.21 $\begin{array}{ll}100.44 & 3.35 \\ 100.30 & \overline{2} .98\end{array}$ 100.07
101.14
100.66 102.20 100.21
101.05
 -ํํํํํํ TURES SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN OCTOBER
 2406 Canada (Dominion of) -........... 2 2 yrs. $d 200,000,000 \quad-\cdots$

All of the above sales (except as indicated) are for Sepember. These additional September issues will make the total sales (not including temporary or RFC and PWA loans) that month $\$ 23,865,498$
The following items included in our totals for the previous months should be eliminated from the same. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which reasons for these eliminations may be found.

| age | Name Rate | Maturity | Amount | Price | Bast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ada Ind. S. D., Minn. (July) |  | \$ 742,000 |  |  |
| 3011 | Clarkstown, Wash. (Sept.) |  | 10,000 |  |  |
| 2550 | Carlsboro S. D., Okla. (Aug. |  | 34,000 |  |  |
| 2552 | Marysville, Wash. (Aug.) |  | 100.000 |  |  |
| 3006 | Sloan Con. S. D., Iowa (Sept.) |  | 32,000 |  |  |
| 2405 | Versailles, Ohio (July) |  | 15,300 |  |  |
| EENTURES SOLD |  |  |  |  |  |
| Page | Name Rate | Maturity | Amount | Price | Bast |
| 2732 |  | 1940-1959 | \$42,000 |  |  |
| 2406 | Canada (Dominion of) --.-.-.-.-. 2 | 2 yrs . 2 | 0,000,000 |  |  |
| 2552 | Canada (Dominion of) |  | ,000,000 |  |  |
| 3011 | Charlottetown, P. E. I-..------ | 1940-1959 | 127,050 |  |  |
| 3011 |  | 1940-1954 | 45,000 |  |  |
| 2732 | Nova Scotia (Province of) ........ $31 / 2$ | 1951 | 2,500,000 | 97.79 | 3.73 |
| 3011 | Ontario (Province of) -............314 | 1947 | r8,614,000 |  |  |
| 3011 | Port Arthur, Ont............-. $31 / 2$ | 1940-1954 | 16,000 |  |  |
| 3011 | Port Arthur, Ont (4issues) --. $31 / 2-41 / 2$ | 1940-1954 | 208,131 |  |  |
| 2552 | Prince Edward Island (Prov. of) ._3 | 1946 | 300,000 | 100 | 3.00 |
| 2732 | ree Rivers, Q | 1940-1969 | 175,000 | 97 | 4.78 |

Total long-term Canadian debentures sold in October- $\$ 212,027,181$

* Temporary loan: not included in month's total.

UNITED STATES POSSESSION ISSUES DURING OCTOBER Paje
2400 *Hawail (Terrltory of) $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Rate } & \text { Maturity } & \text { Amount } \\ 21 / 4 & 1941 \text { 1949 } \\ \text { of Honolulu bsiks. }\end{array}$

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION 国

Loans Authorized to Drainage Districts-The following is the text of a press release ( $\mathrm{P}-1518$ ) which was made public by the above named Federal agency on Nov. 13:
Loans aggregating $\$ 186,000$ have been authorized by the Reconstruction
Finance Corporation for construction purposes on behalf of one drainage Finance in North Carolina and one sub-drainage district in Arkansas, for which a refunding loan had previously been consummated. This makes a total to date of $\$ 107,613,543.02$ authorizations outstanding under the provisions of section 36 , Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 193 , as companies and incorporated water-users' associations and the balance for drainage, levee, irrigation and similar districts.
Edgecombe County Drainage District No. 2, Edgecombe and Pitt Counties, North Carolina-- 2 ond Tyronza Drainage Dis-
$\$ 136,000$
50,000

## News Items

Federal Finances Found Weak for Entry into New War-A warning that entry of the United States into the present European war would find this country in a precariously weak financial condition compared with its condition at the time the World War opened was voiced in Chicago at the time the World War opened was voiced in Chicago
on Nov. 13 by Dr. Roswell Magill, Professor of Law at Columbia University and formerly Under Secretary of the Treasury.
Dr. Magill was one of eight speakers at the Interstate Conference on Automotive Taxation, which opened on that date under the sponsorship of the American Petroleum Industries Committee. The session was a
prelliminary to the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute. Dr. Magil pointed out that the national debt today was ten times as
high as it was before the World War and that the 1938 interest payments high as it was before the World War and that the 1938 interest payments
of $\$ 926,000,000$ on that debt exceeded the total Federal expenditures for 1915 and earlier years. Furthermore, he declared, tax payments today envered with tax sources almost untapped
Asserting that Federal expenditures today are 13 times as high as they
were 25 years ago, Dr. Magil declared that if the Federal budget is to be walanced at present revenue levels it will require "not only a burning interest by Congress and the Administration in fiscal sanity, but an aninility
on the part of our leaders to persuade people to accept sacrifices." Severe on the part of our leaders to persuade people
Dr. Masill declared also that the general sales tax is here to stay, but he criticized the u use of the enasoline tax to se serve as ax source or tovenuy, pur
general state and local purposes. The gasoline tax, he contended, unlike general state and local purposes. The gasoline tax, he contended, unlike
the income tax, is not a particularly good measure of ability to pay."

New Jersey -Sharp Reduction in Local Debt Noted-Local government debt burden in New Jersey was reduced by nearly $\$ 280,000,000$ in the six years ending Dec. 13, 1938. This was revealed in a New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce study entitled "Municipal Finances in New JerseyA Record of Improvement," the finding of which were released by Charles A. Eaton Jr., chamber Secretary.
This reduction, totaling exactly $\$ 279,947,759$, includes cuts of $\$ 69,-$
369,102 in the bonded debt of the municipalities $\$ 68,691863$ in the county debt and $\$ 141,886,794$ in municipal floating indebtedness from 1932 to 1938 . The chamber report did not say what part of the debt reduction was due to forced refinancings and scaling down of indebtedness, a fair amount period covered. The study prepared by Alvin A. Burger and Thomas J. Graves of the chamber's Department of Research, declared the two underlying cause responsible for the improvement recorded in the
were "better laws pertaining to local finance" and "an impe printed report brand of were adter aws perta thing to mojority of the state's municipalitios." The aggregate overall debt burden of New Jersey local government
totaled $8978,435,711$ in Dec., 1938, or $22 \%$ less during 1932 when the total stood at $\$ 1,258,383,470$.
New York, N. Y.-Comptroller Urges Cut in City's Proposed Capital Outlays-A $\$ 51,275,755$ cut in the five-year capital program from 1941 to 1945 was urged upon the Board of Estimate and the City Council on Nov. 12 by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick. The decrease which was recommended in a message by the Comptroller would lower the $\$ 251,275,755$ program of non-exempt capital projects by nearly $20 \%$.
Thich total program including exempt capital projects is $\$ 282,875,000$ re 150,755 , of Mr. Goldrick expressed his arcord with the $\$ 117,240,763$ capital budget submitted by the City Planning Commission for the calendar year 1940 . Recalling to the officials that in a message submitted last August he
had recommended that between 1941 and 1945 authorizations for capital
improvements chargeable to the debt margin should not exceed $\$ 200,000,000$,
the Comptroller declared: "The City Planning Commission has proposed a program which exceeds
my estimate by $\$ 51,275,755$. I am still of the firm opinion that the authorizy estimate by $\$ 51,275,755$. I am still of the firm opinion that the authoriless necessary projects in the amount of $\$ 51,275,755$,"
In August, Mr. McGoldrick urged the Board of Estimate to adopt an affirmative policy of increasing the unencumbered debt margin by approxi-
mately $\$ 10,000,000$ each fiscal year to produce a margin of over $\$ 100$ mately $\$ 10,000,000$ each fiscal year to produce a margin of over $\$ 100,000,000$ whether or not he had been sufficiently conservative in this recommendation in view of the fact that the city is now facing what he termed a "gigantic
problem in financing" because of transit unification and low-cost housing projects as well as the Delaware aqueduct construction.
In discussing the five-year proram, Mr. McGoldrick'
In discussing the five year program, Mr. McGoldrick's message cited the and said that, although unification was "'proceeding with remarkable
speed,"' the actual issuance of the bonds would not take place for three of
four ming four months. He added:
of the Constitution providing for an oxemption of $\$ 333325$ of Article XVIII housing projects predicated upon the present five-year a average assessed valuation of taxable really. To What extent the city will incur obligsetions
for this latter purpose it is difficult to state. While the transit for this latter purpose it is difficult to state. While the transit bonds in
all likelihood will be exchanged promptly for the securities of the private companies and therefore will not affect the city's bond market in the same manner as they would if sold publicly, we are necessarily limited in selling
new issues by the total which can be absorbed readily by the purchasing

New York State-Appeals Court Upholds State Income Tax on Judqes-The Court of Appeals, unanimously and without opinion, sustained on Nov. 14 the constitutionality of the 1937 law which requires "public officials and judges" to pay a State income tax on their official salaries, previously exempted on the theory that such a tax would be a violation of the constitutional guarantee that such salaries "shall not be diminished" during their term of office.
The decision was in the case of Justice William Harman Black, of the
Supreme Court, New York City, who retired from office last Dec action was begun as a test case on Justice Black's refucal to pay $\$ 1,681.17$,
with interest from April with interest from April 15, 1938, as an income tax on his 1937 salary of Constitution by reducing his salary while in office. John W. Davis argued the case for Justice Black. The State, represented by Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., through Joseph M. Messnig, an Assistant Attorney General,, contended that the the income tax, did not constitury in "gross income" for the purpose of immunities under either the Federal or State Constitutions. The Attorney equally upon all, is not designed to cause, nor does it net income tax, falling equally upon all, is not designed to cause, nor does it effect, a diminishment
of compensation constitutionally protected against diminution and that consequently "it' can in no reasonable sense be regarded as an encroachment The decision sustained a 3-to-2 ruling of the Appellate Division, 3d DepartLegisiature by Governor Herbert H. Lehman. Its estimated revenue yield to the State is about $\$ 700,000$. Before the enactment of the law the salaries members of the Legislature judges, Attorney General, State Comptroller, clerks and registers were exempted from the income tax, sheriffs, county
all such salaries are included in gross income for income tax purposes. State
employees also have to pay the Federal ine

Mayor Announces New P
nnounced on Nov 16 Pension Plan-Mayor LaGuardia announced on Nov. 16 the terms of an agreement under which contributions of policemen and firemen to their retirement fund would be increased and pension systems for future appointees to the departments would be placed on an acturial basis. The agreement is subject to ratification by the members of the departments and to action by the City Council. At present the city is paying increasingly higher amounts to meet amendment to the State constitution, the pension system would become contractual obligations of the city thus creating a contractual liability of
hundreds of millions of dollars and wiping out the city's borrowing power Under the terms of the agreement policemen and firemen would pay $6 \%$ for a 20-year retirement plan and $5 \%$ under a 25 -year plamen would pay $6 \%$
to the service after the plan becomes effective July 1,1940 , would pay to the service after the plan bec
$45 \%$ of the total cost and the city

- Earlier this year the Oitizens Budget Commission estimated that the city would be faced with a $\$ 500,000,000$ deficis in the police, firemen's and other insolvent pension funds when the recent constitutional amend-
ment goes into effect on July 1,1940 .

United States Housing Authority- $\$ 49,675,000$ Notes Awarded by Local Housing Units-A nationwide group of banks, headed by the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co, of New York, was awarded the $\$ 49,675,000$ of six-months noncallable notes offered on bids by a group of local housing authorities on Nov. $14-V .149$, p. 3142 .The syndicate purchased the notes to bear interest at the rate of $0.60 \%$ and paid a small premium over par value. The obligations were acquired solely for portfolio purposes and no reoffering for general investment will be made.
Among the New York institutions which participated in the financing
peravion, in association with the Chemical Bank, were the Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Bankers Trust Co., Guaranty Trust National the Manufacturers Trust Co. The note offerings were made by housing authorities of the following cities: Wote offerings were made by housing
Charleston, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.: Chicago, D. C.; Atlanta, Ga.;
Souisville, Ky.; Charleston,
Macon, Ga.
burgh, Pa .
The financing represented the first major step taken by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in his plan for procedure is expected to result in material savings in financing of local projects, as the agency involved can borrow funds on terms considerably more ther grable than the charge which the USHA is required to impose.
Other $0.66 \%$ to $1 \%$ and were submitted by local banks of the cities involved. In addition to the several New York institutions previously mentioned, In
following other banks were members of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. group: New York Trust Co.; Bank of America, San Francisco; The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh; The Northern Trust Co., Chicancisco; National Bank The National City Bank of Cleveland; American Trust Co., So., Cleveland; Francisco; Wilmington Trust Co., Wimmington, American Trust Co., San Francisco;
Winston-Salem, Nacohvia Bank \& Trust Co.; Peoplen-Pittsburgh Trust Co., Pittsburgh; Rhode Islank Host New Orleans:
Bank, Providence; Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlantal National Trust Co., Buffalo; Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta; Manufacturers \& Traders National Bank \& Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn, First Nas Mational Bank \& Trust Trust
Co., Minneapolis; Northwestern National Bant Co., Minneapolis; Northwestern National Bank \& Trust Co., Minneapolis;
The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities,
Philadelphia; First National Bank at Pittsburgh. Misissipin Co., St. Louis, Mo.; First National Bank of St. Paul; Rigss National Bank
Washington; D. Ci; First National Bank Washington, D. C; First National Bank of Portlang, Portland, Ore;
State-Planters Bank \& Trust Co., Richmond; National Bank of Com-
merce in New Orleans; Whitney National Bonk Bank \& Nrust Coans; Whitney National Bank of New Orleans; American delphia; Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia; First Nationai Phila-
Atlanta, Ga.; Oitizens \& Southern National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; American

Trust Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Citizens \& Southern Bank, Charleston, S. ©. Co., Hartford: Citizens Union National Bank, Louisville, Ky.; The American National Bank, Nashville; Omaha National Bank, Omaha; Central-Penn National Bank of Philadelphia; Providence Natio 1,1 Bank, Providence;
Seattle-First National Bank. Seattle, Wash.; Seattlo.1 irst National Bank. Spokane and Eastern Division. Spokane, Wash. Authority, Washington, $\$ 1500,000$. Atlanta Housing Alley Dwelling
$\$ 4,300,000$ : Charleston, W. Va. Housing Authority, $\$ 1,700$ Gu0: Char, Ga., S, C., $\$ 1,410,000$; Chicago, Ill., Housing Aughority, $\$ 3,465.1)$; 0 ; Louisville Municipal Housing Commission, Ky. $\$ 7,000,000$, Macon thusing Au-
thority, Ga, $\$ 1,000,000$; New Orleans Housing Authority, La. $9,600,000$; Peoria Housing Authority, Ill., $\$ 3,000,000 ;$ Philadelphia Housing $9,600,000$;
Pa., $\$ 8,900,000$; Pittsburgh Housing Authority, Pa., $\$ 7,800,000$.

In connection with the above report, the following information of general interest has been extracted from the Nov. 14 issue of "Public Housing," the news organ of the U. S. Housing Authority, celebrating the occasion of its second anniversary:

After Two Years-The Record
Loans-Loans totaling $\$ 521,097,000$, representing $90 \%$ of the $\$ 579,-$
125,000 total estimated cost of 296 projects, have been approved for 135 communities
Construction-A total of 115 projects, designed to provide approximately
47,790 low-rent homes are now in construction. Tenants-More than 10,000 persons will have migrated from substandard slum dwellings into new USHA-aided projects by the end of this year.
Materials-Approximately $\$ 84,800,000$ will be spent for building ma-
terials on the 115 projects already under wis. terials on the 115 projects already under way.
Labor-An estimated $\$ 68,542,000$ will go into the pay envelopes op 140,600 construction engineers, building trades mechanics, laborers, and
clerical workers engaged directiy on the sites of these clerical workers engaged directly on the sites of these 115 projects. An additional 53,000 "orf the-site" workers will receive a full year's employ-
ment in the production, fabrication, and transportation of building ma-
terials. ment
terials
Cost
Costs-Dwellings now under construction will be completed for an average
net construction cost of $\$ 2,894$ per dwelling unit net construction cost of $\$ 2,894$ per dwelling unit South and $\$ 17.50$ in the North. This will permit families with neth in the incomes as low as $\$ 300$ in the South and as low as $\$ 600$ in the North to be
eligible as tenants. Court Decisions-The housing program has withstood legal attacks in
the highest courts of 16 States, all of which have handed down opinions sustaining the constitutionality of the local program handed down opinions The Future-Bids will be opened for an additional 71 projects, containing calendar year. A total of 121,000 dwellings will have been completed or will be under construction by the late spring of 1940 . An a verage of 3,500 the next eight months. The present program calls for loans totalion during the next eight months. The present program calls for loans totaling $\$ 693,-$
rehouse which will defray $90 \%$ of the $\$ 770,000,000$ cost of projects to rehouse approximately 160,000 low-income families of 155 communities now having either loan contracts or earmarking funds. Completion of the
program will see the removal of 640,000 persons from substandard living
conditions to new, low-rent homes.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA <br> JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Birmingham), Ala.-BOND VALID

 ITY UPHELD-It is stated by Sam C. Pointer, County Attorney, that theState Supreme Court on Oct. 23 upheld the validity of $\$ 1,300,000$ hospital
and nurses' home revenue anticipation bonds.
MOBILE, Ala.-BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED-In connection with recently, it is stated by H. G. Zeigler, City Comptroller. that, the city here
chased $\$ 121,399.65$ par value bonds for an actual price of $\$ 102,389.18$.

## ARIZONA

MARICOPA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 40 (P. O. Phoenix), Ariz-BON
on Nov. 13-V. 149 , p. 3142 -was awarded to Refsnes, Ely, Beck \& Co. of Phoenix, as $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 58.20$, equal to 100.121 , according
to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

## ARKANSAS

HELENA, Ark.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will
be received until Dec. 8, by the City Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 16,000$
issue of airport bonds. issue of airport bonds.
MENA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mena), Ark.-BONDS VOTED issuance of $\$ 69000$ in refunding bonds. 6 thers are said to have approved the
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY (P. O. Blytheville), Ark.-BOND ELECTIONn order to have the voters pass on the issuance of $\$ 57,376$ in bonds to care or a like amount of outstanding indebtedness.
WEST HELENA, Ark.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED-It i airport bonds approved by the voters at an election held on April 14,500 We understand that these bonds will be issued in connection with the
$\$ 16.000$ bonds being offered by Helena on Dec. 8 , as noted above, for a joint undertaking.
BOND OFFERING-It was reported subsequently that sealed bids wil
be received until $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$, on Dec. 8 , by the City Clerk, for the purchase
of the above bonds.

## California Municipals BANKAMERICA COMPANY

485 California Street, San Francisco
Bell System Teletype SF 469 OFFIGES IN OTHER PRINOIPAL GALIFORNIA CITIES

## CALIFORNIA

## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY (P. O. Martinez), Calif.-SCHOOL

 BOND OFFERING-We are informed by S. C. Wells, County Clerk, thathe will receive sealed bids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 4, for the purchase of a he will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Dec. 4, for the purchase of a
$\$ 330,000$ issue of Acalanes Union High School District bonds. Interest
rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable J-D. Dated Dec. 1939 . rate is not to exced $5 \%$, payable J-D. Dated Dec. 1,1939 . Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1, as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in $1942, \$ 10,009$ in 1943 to 1945 ,
$\$ 15,000$ in 1946 to 195 , and $\$ 20,000$ in 1951 to 1910 . $\$ 15000$ in 1946 to 195 , and $\$ 20,000$ in 1951 to 1961 . The bonds will be
sold to the highest and most responsible bidder for cash and lowest net interest to the district. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's
office. Each bid must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest of date of delivery and state separately the premium, if ancrued interest
to offered for
bonds for which the bid is made. These are the bonds and election held on Oct. 24, by a vote of 884 to 195. The legal opinion of Orrick, Dalalquist, Neff \& Herrington of San Francisco, as to to the validity of the bonds, will be delivered to the purchaser. The bonds will be ready
for delivery on or about Jan. 2, 1940 , and will be delivered at the County preasurer's office. Enclose a certified check for not less than $5 \%$ of the

## Volume 149 ONE HUNDRED-The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle-YEARS OLD

LOS ANGELES, Calif.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by D. P that the Cuty Coungil will receive sealed birts until 1030 ater and Power
for the purchase of a $\$ 3.000$. 1000 issue of ele 20 for the purchase of a $\$ 3,000,000$ issue of electric plant, election of 1926 class $G$ bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3 3 \% \%, payable
$\$ 1,000$ D.D. Dated Dec. 1,1939 Denom $\$ 75,000$ Dec. 1,1940 to 1979 . Rat.
 for cash onny and at not less than par plus accrued interest. Each bid
must state that the bidder offers par plus accued interest, and state
separately the premium, if any offered for the bonds Bids may be on separately the premium. if any, offered for the bonds. Bids may be on
the basis of a single rate for all the bonds or on the basis of not to exceed
tw different two different rates of interest for the issue. Prin. and int. payable at the bonds are part of an authorized issue of $\$ 11,000,000$ and are York. These tions of the city. The legality of the bonds wili be anproved by Thomson to ood \& purchmaner of New York, whose approving opinion will be delivered
the City Theare value of the amount of the bonds. payable to the City Treasurer These are the bonds offered on Sept. 20 , for which no bids were received. LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-WATER WORKS BOND OFFERING-It is stated by L. E. Lampton, County
Clerk, that he will reecive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Nov. 28 for the purchase of 83,000 Waterworks District. No. 21, Kagel Canyon, bonds. payable in lawful Dueney at the County Treasury. The ponds will be sold for cash only and.at not less than par and accrued interest. Enclose a certified check for not less than than of the a a mount of the bonds bid for,
payable to the Chairman Board of Supervisors. LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-SCHOOL
$B O N D$ OFFERING-We are informed by L. E. Lampton, County. Clerk, that he will receive sealed binds until by L. L. Lampton, County, Clerk, to exceed $5 \%$, payable J-D. Dated Dec. 1 1939. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due Soo Dec. 1 i940 to 1955 . Prin, and int. payable in lawful money at the
County Treasury. The bonds will be sold for cash than par and accrued inoterest. Enclose a ceatified chececk for not less
than $3 \%$ of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman
Board Board of Supervisors.
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif.- BOND ELECTION-A $\$ 10,000$ issue of
pier construction bonds is to be submitted to the voters at an election pier construction bonds is to be submitted to the voters at an election
on Dec. 5, according to report.

## COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Colorado
Springs), Colo.-BOND ELECTION- t is reported by the Secretary Springs), Colo.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported by the Secretary
of the Board of Education that an election will be held on Nov. 29 in order

## CONNECTICUT

DARIEN (P. O. Darien), Conn-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 25.000$ coupon
 Dated Nov. 1,1939 and due $\$ 5,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1945 incl. Second
high bid of 100.37 for 1 s was made by F. W. Horne \& Co. of Hartford.

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

JACKSONVILLE

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First National Bank Branch Office: TAMPA
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## FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated Commission Bagett, whairman receive sealed tend Debt Service Commission, that the
 until Dee. 20, at 10 a.m. Thenders shall state the series, number and
maturity date of the bonds offered and shall remain firm until Dec. 21 ,
at noon
In consideration of tenders at the same price, preference will be given
to bonds of earlier maturities. and the Commission reserves the right to bonds of earlier maturities, and the Commiss.
reject any or all tenders, or portions of tenders.
FLORIDA (State of)-BOND TENDERS INVITED-The State Board of Administration will receive until 10 a. m. on Dec. 1 at the Governior's
office in Tallahassee, sealed offering of matured or unmatured original or refunding road and bridge or hiphway bonds, time warrants, certificates or
road and bridgse districts therein, as foresows:
Bay. Brevard,
Borward, Desoto County road and bridge districts therenn, as follows:
Bay, Brevard, Borward, Desoto County special $R$ \& B. District No. 5 ,
Punta Gorda Speical R. \& B. Distict and Charlotte Harbor Special R. \& B, District only. Glades, Indian River District No. 1 and Quay Bridge District
only, Jensen R. \& B. District, Levy District No. 7. Martin, Okeechobee only, Jensen R. \& B. District, Levy District No. 7, Martin, OHeechobee,
Palm Beach District Ni.
and And Cross State Highawy Bridge Distict only, and St. Lucie Countywide and District No. 5 . days subsequent to the date
All offerings submitted must be firm for 10 All offerings submitted must be firm for 10 days subsequent to the date of opening, e.e., throueh Dec, 1 , and must state full name, description
and serial numbers of bonds, interest rate, date of issue, date of maturity
and prie asked. The offer must are attached and will be delivered with the bonds for the price asked.
Bonds that are in default of interest must be offered at a flat price, which Boncs that are inderatodt of interest must be offered at a tlat price, which
price shall pe understood to be the price asked for such bonds with all maturities of past due defaulted or unpaid coupons attached, and notice is hereby given that if any such coupons have been detached prior to delifery
of any of the bonds accepted and (or) purchased hereunder the face value of such missing coupons will be deducted from purchase price, and offerings must be submitted on this basis.
Sealed envelope containing offerings of bonds shall plainly state on its
face that it is a proposal for sale of road and bridge bonds shall be submitted covering the bonds of each county, but any number of such sealed offering may be enclosed in one mailing envelope.
eright is reserved to rect any and anl or portions of offerings. FLORIDA, State of-TAXING UNITS MOVE TO CURE BOND DEhad the following to repor
"Seventeen Florida taxing units have taken advantage of a Federal court injunction to cure defaults on road and bridge refunding bonds. "The State Board of Administration has paid out 8306.556 for interest Alexander Akerman, who ruled that money appropriated by county com-
missioners for refunding bonds must be used for that purpose even though Alissioners for refunding bonds must be used for that purpose even though
holders of original issues were not paid holders of original issues were not paid, ,Counties and special districts which refunded their bonded indebtedness to obtain lower interest rates were forced behind in their coupon payments
last summer because of a Florida surreme Court opinion last summer because of a Frorida Supreme Court opinion. bonds for refunding issues had an equal claim with refunc to money accruing to counties from the State easoline tax "In view of this ruling the Board of Administration-which handes gas tax money for the counties-declined to pay refunding coupons to the ex "County commissions seeking to avoid a default, which world carse the refuuding bond interent to revert to to the higher interest of the originali bonds
left the money credited to them tied up in a fund in which it is safe from "Once Judge Akerman issued his order, various countics entered the suit in order to have the provisions applied to them , They instructed the
Board of Administration then to pay the refunding interest.
"Counties and districts making payments under the ruling, some of which
had not reached the default stage, included: St. Lucie, St. Lucie Road and Bridge Districts 3 and 5 , Broward, Borward District 3 , Brevard, Brevard
Special District, Monroe Martin, Hardee Atlantic-Gulp District Wabaso
 "Bay and Hernando Counties owe past-due interest on refunding bonds "Money to pay the interest was credited to the counties and districts. under the 1931 gasoline tax laws by which the State agreed to repay countie for roads built by them which were taken into the State highway system,
Nine counties or districts which have no more gas money credited to them are in default to a total of $\$ 62,600$. districts inclwde Baker, Calhoun, Gulf and "Legislation is pending in Congress which would extend the Wilcox Municipal Bankruptcy Law to include counties and special districts. owners of unexchanged issues is avoided because all bonds must be exchanged
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.-CERTIFICATES SOLD-It is stated by revenue certificicates have been Aurneysed by $\$ 210,0004 \%$ semi-ann. water Toledo, at a price of 101:00. Due in 1941 to 1965 . Harris \& Co. o位,
LA follows by A. R Clarver, Refunding A EXCHANGED-We are advised "Your inquiry of Nover, 10 reflative to 8 I, 5 , in 0,000 refurding Donds, these bonds are to be exchanged for present existing securities and will not be offered by the city for sale.
Juby
866500
of July 1,1966 . ${ }^{2}$. MIAMI, Fla.-BOND TENDEERS INVITED-We are informed by at $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., for the purchase at less than the par value and accrued interest
of $\$ 200,000$ par value refunding bonds of the issue dated Jan. 1,1934 , due Jan. 1, 1964 . Bonds which have been accepted on tenders shail be delivered office of A. E. Fuller, Director of Finance of the city.
Bidders should stipulate in their tenders:
(1) the terdered (bond delivery must be identieal with bonds tendered); and (2) Enclose a cert dilivery of bonds will be made
amount of the bonds tendered In connection with the above notice, we pive herewith the text of aspecia
dispatch from Miami to the New York" "Herald Tribune" of Nov, 14: Plans have been completed by the City of Miami to save $\$ 14,000,000$ in interest on its bonded indebtedness, according to William. Tracy, chief accountant.
Based on
will be retired by Jan. plans," Mr. Tracy stated, "Miami's $\$ 28,459,000$ debt refunding boonds that are not due until 1964, although no sinking fund is required until Under the present financial plans,"' he continued, "the city can liguidot its ond and in addition provide a substantial collection reserve of $14 \%$. Miami will also re-establish itse credit and effect a further raving of several million
dollars by refunding the present issue at a lower interest rate., VOLUSIA COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 41
 semi-annual schoo bends offered
was awarded the Chl Clyde Cier Corp. of Jacksonvilie, paying a price
of 96.62 , a basis of about $4.32 \%$, according to the County Superintendent. Dated July 1, 1938. Due on July 1 in 1941 to 1966 .

## GEORGIA

COLUMBUS, Ga.-SLPREMME COURT VOIDS CHIAIN STORE TAXX - An Associated Press dispatch from Atlanta on Nov. 16 reported as follows the City Commissioners of Columbus, declaring the tax to be "discriminatory, confiscatory, arbitrary and unreasonable." and a case based on that tax is on its way to the Supreme Court \& Pacific Tea Co, agains The Columbus case that of Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co against
the City on olumbus, had been decided in favor or the city by the Muscogee
Superior Court. The Supreme Ccurt reversed the lower tribunal Superior Court. The supreme Ccurt reversed the lower tribunal.
The opinion declared that under its charter The opinion declared that under its charter authority "the City of Columbus placed upon each individual grocery store of the plaintirif an
ocupationat tax that was five times the amount imposed upon an individual
independent grocery store independent grocery store operating in the same city. upon each unit oper rated
against any other occupation was a $\$ 1,000$ tax upon the electric public utility there, the Court pointed out.
The Supreme Court did not pass upon the constitutionality of the chain-

## tore tax in general. IDAHO

LITTLE WOOD RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Hailey), Idaho-BONDS SOLD TO RFC-It is reported by the Secretary-Treasure proved by the voters on Nov 3, were purchased at par by the Reconstruc-
tion Finance Corporation. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Due in 1973 .

## ILLINOIS

ANNAWAN, III-BOND ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 4.5003 \frac{1}{2} \%$ drainage ANNAWAN, honds purchased by the White-phillips Corp. or Davenport
improvent
-V 149 p. 3005-were sold at par, bear date of Oct. 1939 and due W. 149 . p. 3000-were sold at par, bear d
$\$ 500$ on Dec. 1 from 1940 to 1948 , inclusive.

ATLANTA, III.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 18,000$ water system
ATue bonds carried by a vote of 264 to 117 at an election on Oct. 26 . revenue bonds carried by a vote
Due from 1940 to 1962 , inclusive.
CHICAGO, ILL-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $3,000,000$ water works system, certificates of indebtedness offered Noov. $15^{-,}$V. 149, D. 1414 Co. of New York, acting as agent, on a bid of 100.942 for 21 is, an interest cost of $2.15 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1939 and due Jan $1{ }^{1}$ as follows:
$81,000,000$ in 1949 and $\$ 500,000$ from 1950 to 1953 incl. Other bids were ${ }^{2}$ as follows:
Bidder- - Int. Rate Rate Bid Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Blair \& Co., Inc., and
Schmidt, Poole \& \&O.
Harriman Ripley \& Co.,. Inc.;- Alex. Brown \& Sons; 2 $1 / 4 \% 100.138$ A. G. Becker \& Co., et al Kean, Taylor \& Co. Paine $21 / 2 \% 101.91$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Webber \& Co., et al- } \\ \text { Harris. Hall \& Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Goldman, sachs } \\ 21 / 2 \% & 101.559\end{array}$ Blyth \& Co Inc. Stranahan, Harris \& Co. Inc.: F. S. $2 \frac{1}{2} \% 101.549$

 Pressprich \& Co., et at in- Barney \& Co.. R.'H. Moulton $21 / 2 \% 101.02$ | First Boston Corp.; Smith, Barney \& Co.; R. H. Moulton |
| :--- |
| \& Co., et al_-............................... $21 / 2 \%$ | CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, III-BOND OFFERING-Sealed

 optional to the extent of $\$ 350$ expressed in a multiple of 1 , of $1 \%$. Dids must be for ane or the bonds of
fered. District hopes to refund at 10 wer cost some of its outstanding that
COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), III.-TENDERS WANTED-John refunding bonds of 1936 until 11 a . m. on Nov. 20 . A sum of not more than $\$ 2,972,50$ will be availa ble toward purchase of obligations and offers must


#### Abstract

(a) Tenders must state the amount and maturity or maturities of and ate or rates of interest payable on the bonds offered and the average yield rate or rates of interest payable on the bonds offered and the average yield to maturity on said bonds at the price at which they are offered and also the price in dollars (exclusive of accrued interest) at which they are offered. sidered the tenders offering bonds at the lowest prices (c) Tenders stating a price in dollars which exceeds the par value of the (d) Tenders accepted shall obligate the county to accept delivery of the bonds and to pay therefor such amount, plus accrued inverest to the date of delivery as will yield to the county, income at the average yield stated in such tender, but in the event not more than the price in dollars stated in such tender. (eight is reserved to reject all tenders and any tender not complying Tenders may be submitted in the alternative or may be conditioned upon the acceptance of all or none of the bonds offfered., All tenders shall remain irm until 11 a. M. on Nov. 20 . Delivery of bonds must be made on or County Nov. 25 . 1939 , at the office of the County Treasurer, room 212 , County Bldg." Chicago, against interest to the date of delivery. III.-TENDERS WANTED-William J. Gormley, District Treasurer, will receive sealed tenders of series A and B refunding bonds of 1936 , until toward purchase of the obligations and offers must be made in accordance with the following conditions: (a) Tenders must state the amount and maturity or maturities of and the rate or rates of interest payabie on the bonds offered and the average to maturity on the bonds at the price at which they are offered and also the price in dollars (exclusive of accrued interest) at which they are offered. (b) Tenders stating the highest average yield to maturity will be con(c) Tenders stating a price in dollars which prices bonds offered, will not be considered. (d) Tenders accepted shall obligate the district to accept delivery of the bonds and to pay therefor such amount, plus accrued interest to the date of delivery as will yield to the district, income at the average yield stated in delivery as will yield to the district, income at the average yield stated in such tender, but in the event not more than the price in dollars stated in such tender, (e) Right is reserved to reject all tenders and any tender not complying Tenders may be submitted in the alternative or may be conditioned upon the acceptance of all or none of the bonds offered. All tenders shall remain firm until 11 o'clock a, m. on Nov. 20, 1939 . Delivery of bonds must be made on or before Nov. 25, 1939, at the office of the District Treasurer, Room 335 . on or before Nov. 25, 1939, at the office of the District Treasurer, Room 335 . County Bldg., Chicago, against payment of the agreed price, plus accrued interest to date of delivery. HUNTLEY, Ill-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 8,500$ village hall conJOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Vienna), Ill.-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The H. C. Speer \& Sons Co. of Chicago is making public offer- ing of $\$ 10,00041 / 2 \%$ funding bonds due $\$ 5,000$ on Nov. 1 in 1946 and 1947 . LA GRANGE PARK (P. O. La Grange), II1.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 13,00041$ \% fire station and street equipment bonds was so ROCKFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT, II.-PPROPOSED BOND ISSUE -The district is reported to be contemplating an offering of $\$ 125,000$ deficit bonds to pay teacher's salaries. SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP (P, O. Shawneetown), Ill.-BONDS DE-


## INDIANA

ELKHART COUNTY (P. O. Goshen), Ind-BOND SALE-The $\$ 21,300$ refunding bonds offered Nov. $15-\mathrm{V}, 149$, p. 2725 -were awarded to Browning, Van Duyn, Tischler \& Co. of Cincinnati, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price
of 100.37 , a basis of about $1.43 \%$ Dated Nov. 15,1939 and due $\$ 2,130$
on May 15 and Nov. 15 from 1942 to 1946 incl. Second high bid of 100.623 or 13 s was made by Raffensperger, Hughes \& Co.
GREENSBURG, Ind.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 17,50021 / 2 \%$ a price of $100.16-\mathrm{V}, 149, \mathrm{p}$. $3143-$ are in denoms. of $\$ 500$ and mature as
oollows $\$ 500 \mathrm{July} 1,1940$ and $\$ 500$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1957
incl. Inverest cost of about $2.48 \%$. JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Birdseye), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Andrew. J. Jackson, trustee, will receive
sealed bids until 6 p . m . on No. 27 , for the purchase of $\$ 8,400$ school bonds. Dated Nov. 15, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 400$. Due as follows: $\$ 400$
Dec. 15, 1940 , and $\$ 400$ June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1941 to 1950 , incl. certified check for $3 \%$ of the bid must accompany each proposal.
MUNCIE, Ind.-BOND OFFERRING-John D. Lewis, City Comptroller,
will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of $\$ 4,000$ will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 29 for the purchase of $\$ 4,000$
not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$ interest series D refunding bonds of 1939 . Dated
Dec. 15,1939 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due Jan. single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest J-J. The bonds to be refunded mature Dec. 15,1939 and the new issue will be payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion
of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successiul bidder
NEW CASTLE, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-John Rutlidge, City ClerkTreasurer, will recelve sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 27 for the purchase
of $\$ 9,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest sewer bonds. Dated Nov. $1,1939$. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1944 to 1947 , incl., and $\$ 500$ on Jan. 1 and July 1,1948 . Bidder to name a single rate of inter-:
est, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest J-J. The bonds are est, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest J-J. The bonds are
payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of the city's taxable property
and the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of payaber the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& C Olifford of
and tianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal
TIPTON COUNTY (P. O. Tipton), Ind.-BOND OFFERING CAN CELED-The sale of $\$ 40,000$ not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$ interest series A advance-
ment fund bonds, scheduled to take place on Nov. $15-$ V. 149, p. $3006-$
was canceled.


## IOWA

MAHASKA COUNTY (P. O. Oskaloosa), Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 10,000$ refunding bonds have been purchased by Vieth, MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Red Oak), Iowa-BOND OFFER-ING-It is reported that bids will be received until $1.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 21 ,
by the County Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 95,000$ issue of refunding
bonds.
UNION COUNTY (P. O. Creston), Iowa-BONDSALE-The $\$ 25.000$ issue of coupon funding bonds offered for sale on Nov. 14-V. $149, p .2546$ paying a price of 100.10, a basis of about Kansas City, Mo., as $1.215 \%$, $11 / \mathrm{s}$,
Dated Jan. $1,1940$. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1941 and 1942

WEBSTER COUNTY (P. O. Fort Dodge), Iowa-CERTTFICATE sale on Nov, Th-V. $\$ 45,000$ secondary road construction certificates offered for sale on Nov. 14- and the Polk-Peterson Corp. of Des Mo Moines, paying par
National Bank,
on a $2 / 4 \%$ rate. Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Due on or before Nov. 1, 1940.

## KENTUCKY

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY MILITARY DEPARTMENT In connection with the report given here on Nov. 11 on the sale of $\$ 200,000$ $3.4 \%$ semi-annual armory bonds to a group headed by the Bankers Bond
Co. of Louisville-V. 149, p. 3144 -we are now informed that Almstedt Bros., Stein Bros. \& Boyce, both of Louisville, and the Security \& Bond Co. D is stated by the County (P. O. Owensboro), Ky.-BONDS DEFEATEDp. 1947-the proposal to issue $\$ 400,000$ court house construction bonds was

LEBANON, Ky.-BONDS SOLD-We are informed by Stein Bros. \&
Boyce of Louisville, that in joint account with J. J. B. Hilliard \& Son of Louisville, they purchased $\$ 100,00031 / 2 \%$ semi-annual sewer revenue rom $\$ 2.00 \%$ to $3.45 \%$, according to maturity. Dated Oct. 1 prices to yield on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1941 to $194.5 ; 5, \$, 000,1946$ to $1949 ; \$ 8,000$,
1950 to $1954 ; \$ 10,000,1955$ and 1956, and $\$ 5,000$ in 1957 .
LEE COUNTY (P. O. Beattyville), Ky.-REFINANCING PROGRAM PREPARED-It is announced that, at the request of the holders of a substantial portion of the funded indebtedness of the county, the Kentucky
County Bondholders' Committee has investigated the financial condition and resources of Lee County, and, in conjunction with the Kentucky State Acal Finance Officer, has prepared a refinancing program for the county. plete description of their holdings to the secretary of the committee, DeWitt Davis, 135 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Additional information regarding the plan wh be furnished upon request.
LEXINGTON, Ky - BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated by the City Manager that at the election on Nov. 7 the proposal to issue $\$ 500,000$ in
monity of the favorambe bonds did not receive the required two-thirds maority of the favorable vote
LOUISVILLE, Ky--BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until noon on Nov. 22 by Harold F. Brigham, Secretary of the Board of Temi-annual firrt mortgage library bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Denom.
$\$ 1.000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ Sept. 1, 1940 to 1954 . The entire issue of bonds are subject to call in whole, but not in part, on any interest due date at par a premium of $11 / 2 \%$ thereafter. Prin. and int. payable at Kentucky Title and best bidder, but not under par. These bonds dre part of a series of
$\$ 500,000 ; \$ 365,000$ of which are outstanding at the present time. These 500,$000 ; \$ 365,000$ of which are outstanding at the present time. These 00 , are secured by a first mortgage on 282 ft . 10 in. of land and the buildngs thereon, located on Fourth Ave,, Louisville, and now occupied by the Kaufman-Straus Co., together with all rents, income, issues and profits and particularly with 2801B-3 and 2801B-9 Carroll's Kentucky Statutes, 1938 Revision, and the proceeds thereof will be used to make improvements in the aforementioned buildings. All bids must be on the official bid form, copies of which can be secured from the above Secretary Bond
be furnished by the seller. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 3,750$.

## LOUISIANA

ACADIA PARISH FIFTH WARD DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 P. O. Estherwood) La.-BOND OFFERING It is reported that sealed the purchase of $\$ 20$, o00 1960 not
Jan. 1, 1940. Due in 1960 .
HAMMOND, La.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ coupon semi-annual public improvement bonds offered for sale on Nov. $14-$ V. 149, p. $2546-$ both of New Orleans, paying a premium of $\$ 17.17$, equal to 100.034 , a net interest cost of about $4.13 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 33,500$ maturing Dec. $1, \$ 1,000$ in 1941 to $1944, \$ 1,500$ in 1945 to $1950, \$ 2,000$
in 1951 to $1955 . \$ 2,500$ in 1956 to $1958, \$ 3,000$ in 1959, as 434 s, and $\$ 16,500$
maturing Dec. $1, \$ 3,000$ in 1960 and 1961 , and $\$ 3,500$ in 1962 to 1964 , as 4 s .
LAFAYETTE, La.-BOND SALE POSTPONED-It is stated by Wilson annual refunding bonds, which had been scheduled for Nov. $28-\mathrm{V} .149$,
p. $3006-$ has been postponed.

## MAINE

KITTERY, Me.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 22,000$ coupon school equipment Co. of Boston, as $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.399 awarded to Kennedy, Spence Dated April 15, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due April 15 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ Lnnual interest payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston.
Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. Other bids:


## MARYLAND

ALLEGANY COUNTY (P. O. Cumberland), Md.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 60,000$ road bonds offered Nov, $14-\mathrm{V}$. 149, p. 2726 -were awarded Stein Bros, \& Boyce, all of Baltimore, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100.379 , a basis
of about $1.17 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1939 and due Nov. 1,1944 . Second high of a
bid of 100.263 for 1.30 s was. made by Alex. Brown \& Sons of Baltimore. ADDITIONAL SALE-The $\$ 85,000$ school bonds offered the same day
were a warded to Alex. Brown \& Sons of Baltimore, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at 101.245 , a were a warded to Alex. Brown \& Sons of Baltimore, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at 101.245 , a
basis of about $2.44 \%$ Dated Nov. 1,1939 and due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ from 1965 to 1972 , incl. and $\$ 5,000$ in 1973 Re-offered to yield
from $2.25 \%$ to $2.50 \%$, according to maturity. The Mercantile Trust Co. group made the second best offer of 100.226 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. OTHER BIDS-(For $\$ 60,000$ ): Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., 100.118 for
1.30s: W. W. Lanahan \& Co., $100.219,1.40 \mathrm{~s} ;$ Butcher \& Sherrerd, and Schmidt, Poole \& Co., jointly, 100.137,1.40s; Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, 100.07 for $1.40 \mathrm{~s} ;$ '(for $\$ 85,000$ loan): W. W. Lanahan \& Co.
100.72 for 2.60 s, and Butcher \& Sherrerd and Schmidt, Poole \& Co., 100.278 BOONSBORO, Md.-BOND ELECTION-E. G. Miller, Town Clerk, reports that an election will be held
$\$ 35,000$ water system purchase bonds. CRISFIELD, Md.-BOND SALE-Mackubin. Legg \& Co. of Balti-
more purchased on Nov. 13 an issue of $\$ 25,000$ improvement bonds as
$31 / 4$ at a price of 100.519, a basis of about $3.15 \%$ Dated Nov. 1,1939 and due $\$ 2,500$ on Nov. 1 from 1940 to 1949, incl. Interest M-N. Legality to be approved by Niles, Barton, Morrow \& Yost of Baltimore. Only
other bid, 100.092 for $31 / 4$, was made by the Mercantile Trust Co. and
Stein Bros. \& Boyce, both of Baltimore, in joint account.

## MASSACHUSETTS

BELLINGHAM, Mass.-BOND SALE-The Merchants National Bank of Boston purchased on Nov. 6 an issue of $\$ 4,80023 / \% \%$ welfare, soldiers' relief and Works Progress Administration projects
1939 , and due as follows: $\$ 600$ from 1940 to 1942 incl., and $\$ 500$ from 1939 , and due as follows: $\$ 600$ from 1940 to 1942 incl., and $\$ 500$ from
1943 to 1948 incl.

BOSTON, Mas8.-BOND SALE-The,s4, 000,000 coupon bonds offered
Nov. 14Nov. 14 -V. 149, p. 3144 -were awarde to a syndicate composed of Co., Charles Cilark \& Co. Equitable Securities Corp.; Campbell, Phelps \&
 Bros, \& Co, Kansas City, Mo, on a bid of 100.1399 for $\$ 2,500,000134 \mathrm{~s}$
and si, $1,500,00024 / \mathrm{s}$, a net interest cost of about $1.8308 \%$ Bonds were
sold sold as follows
$\$ 1,500,00021 \% \%$ State tax funding bonds. Due $\$ 300,000$ on Dec. 1 from $1,450,00013 \% \%$ municipal relie? bonds. Due $\$ 145,000$ on Dec. 1 from $1,000,000$ o 1940 to fonding incl. bond. . Due Dec. 1 as follows. $\$ 67,000$ from 1940

50,000 $13 \%$ \% fire station construction and impt. bonds. Due Dec. 1 as
follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1940 to 1949 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1950 Yo 1959 incl.
to
Dec. 1, 1939, were re-offered by members of the $\$ 4,000,000$ bonds, all dated Dec. 1, 1939 , were re-offered by members of the successful banking groun
 Other bids for the bonds were as follows: \& Co., Kidder, Peabody \& Co. et al, 100.11 for $\$ 1,500,00021 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 2,500,00013 / \mathrm{s}$, net interest cosi Socurities Corp., etal. Al. ion 179 for $\$ 1,450,00013 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 2,550,000$ 2s, net
interest cost about $1.8705 \%$.
 net interest cost, about 1. $899 \%$.
Bankers Trust Bankers Trust Co., National City Bank of New, York, Smith, Barney \&
Co., etal.. 100.03 for $\$ 1,450,0001 \% 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 2,550,000$ 2s, net interest cost Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc. Goldman, Sachs \& Co., Stranahan, Harris \& interest cost about $1.94 \%$
EVERETT, Mass-BOND SALE-The $\$ 150,000$ coupon municipa
 Jackson \& Curtis

Newton, Abbe \& Co-.
Halsey,
Htuart
E
Estabrook \& Co
Lee Higginson Corp--1.-.-.
Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds, Inc--........................
Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Rate bid } \text { Bid } \\ 114 \% \\ 114 \% & 100.29 \\ 114 \% & 100.275 \\ 114 \% & 100.229\end{array}$ $\$ 20,000$ tuberculosis hospital notes offered Nov. 14-NOTE SALE 14 , 3144 about $0.44 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1939 and due $\$ 5,000$ on Nov. 1 from 1940 Judge \& Co. of Boston
SOMERVILLE, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-John J. Donahue, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids untii 11 a . M. on Nov. 20 for the purchase $\$ 1,000$ Due Oct. 2 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 6,000$ from 1941 to 1949 incl. Bidder to name rate of interest in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ Prin. These bonds are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts and will be engraved National Shawmut Bank of Boston. This bank winl further certify that the legality of this issue has been approved by Storey, Thorndike; Palmer \& Dodge, of Boston, a copy of whose opinion wi
WINCHENDON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded on Nov. 10 an ise-Te of $\$ 23,000$ one-year notes at named a rate of $0.285 \%$

## MICHIGAN

ADRIAN, Mich.-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held Dec. 12 on the question of issuin.
BEAVERTON, Mich.-BONDS VOTED-A. A. Zimmerman, City on Nov. 7 .
DEARBORN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Mich.following described bonds have been called for payment at par and interest on Jan. 1,1940, at the Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit: Series C
$41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1935, Nos. 24 to 43, amounting to $\$ 24,000$, dated Jan. 15,1935 ; $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1935 , Nos. 24 to 43 , amounting to $\$ 24,000$, dated
series D $41 / 4$ of 1935 , Nos. 13 to 17 , in amount of $\$ 5,000$.
GLADWIN, Mich.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters
authorized an issue of $\$ 19,750$ bonds for waterworks improvements. MICHIGAN (State of --SIN KING FUND BONDS OFFERED FOR SALE-Miller Dunckel, State Treasurer, will receive sealed bids unti 4 P. M. on Nov. 20 for the purchase of various local municipal bonds ag-
gregating $\$ 699,500$ and held in the State sinking funds. Separate bids must be made for each issue and offers must remain firm until $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on must 22.
MUSKEGON, Mich.-BOND AND NOTE ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 100,000$ sewage system junior revenue bonds and $\$ 25,000$ tax anticipation
notes purchased by city for its sinking funds-V. 149, p. 3145-bear $4 \%$ notes pu
PONTIAC, Mich.-BONDS PL RCHASED-In connection with the call for tenders of series A and B bonds-V. 149, p. 3145, Oscar Eckman, series B.
ROYAL OAK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BONDS PURCHASED In connection with the call for tenders of 1935 refunding bonds- V . 149 ,
p. 2402 -A. Dunham, District Secretary, reports the purchase of $\$ 3,000$ ST. IGNACE, Mich.-BONDS VOTED-The electorate recently authorized the issuance of bonds in amount of $\$ 25,000$, of which $\$ 22,000$ wi
be used to complete the new city hall and $\$ 3,000$ for construction of sewers.

## MINNESOTA

CROOKSTON, Minn.-BOND SALE-The two issues of $4 \%$ semi ann. water main bonds aggregating $\$ 2,24$, offered for sale on Nov. $14-V$. 149 ,
p. $3007-$ were purchased by the Polk County State Bank of Crookston,
according to the City Clerk. Due on Dec. 1 in 1940 to 1949 .
LITTLE FALLS, Minn.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Sealed or
auction bids will be received until Dec. 11, at 8 p . m., by Otto J. Plettl, City Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 8,000$ paving certificates of indebtedness. Interest rate is not to exceed 4\%, payable J-D. Denom.
Dec. 1, 1939. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 1 in 1941 to 1948 incl.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 380,000$ issue of coupon semi-ann. refunding bonds offered for sale on Nov. $16-$ V. 149, p. $3145-$ was awarded to a syndicate composed of Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Mackey, Dickey Co., and the C. S. Ashmun Co., both of Minneapolis, as 1.70 s,
paying a premium of $\$ 50$, equal to 100.013 , a basis of about $1.695 \%$. Due on Dec. 1 in 1940 t.
ADDITIONAL SALE-The following coupon semi-ann. bonds aggregat-
ing $\$ 162,500$, offered for sale on the same date-V. 149, p. 3145 -were also
awarded to the above syndicate, as 2.20 s , for a premium of $\$ 250$, equal to 100.153 , a basis of about $2.18 \%$. .
$\$ 12,500$ river terminal bonds. Dec. 1 in 1940 to 1952 incl.
10,000 140,000 permanent imp. bonds. Due $\$ 7,000$ on Dec. 1 in 1940 to 1959 incl - BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re 1940 to 1949 above bonds for public subscrise 1940 to 1949 , are reoffered to yield $0.40 \%$ to $1.85 \%$, and the $2.20 \%$ bonds,
due 1940 to 1959 , are reoffered to yield $0.40 \%$ to $2.25 \%$, according to
maturity.

MISSISSIPPI
CARROLL COUNTY SUPERVISORS DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Carroiton), Miss.-BONDS $S O L D-I t$ is reported that $\$ 12,0005 \%$ semi-ann.
refunding bonds have been purchased by $J$. G, Hickman, Inc. of Vicksburg. Dated Sept. 1, 1939.
HATTIESBURG, Miss.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by $\mathrm{J}_{\text {I }}$ H.
MCCaa, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until McCaa, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov.
24, for the purchase of a $\$ 60,000$ issue of refunding bonds. Denom $\$ 1$. Due Jan. purchase of allows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1944 to $1949, \$ 2,000$ in 1950 to $\$ 1,000$.
$\$ 4,000$ in 1960 to 1967 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1968 . Bidders are requested to $\$ 4,000$ in 1960 to 1967, and $\$ 2,000$ in 1968 . Bidders are requested to submit an atternate bid wherein the City may pay this issue in full on any interest
payment date after Jan. 1, 1946. Payable at the Central Hanover Bank \&
Trust Co., New York. Thes bonds a like Co., New York. These bonds are issued for the purpose of refunding a like a mount of outstanding bonds maturing during the fiscal year period
Oct. 1, 1939 to Sept. 30, 1940. Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of bid. Oct., 19 .
JACKSON COUNTY BEATS NOS. 1 AND 2 (P. O. Pascagoula),
Mis8.-BONDS VOTED It is reported that $\$ 75.000$ industrial expansion
bonds were approved by Miss.- BONDS VOTED-It is reported that $\$ 75,000$ industrial expansion
bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Nov. 6 . LEE COUNTY (P. O. Tupelo), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported tha $M$. A. Saunders \& Co., of Memphis: $\$ 174,0003 \% / 4 \%$ refunding, and
$\$ 17,000$ $\$ 17,00023 / 4 \%$ refunding bonds.
LEFLORE COUNTY (P. O. Greenwood), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 50,000$ issue of 2 , $\%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds is reported to have been MERIDIAN, Miss.-BOND SALE DETATLS-It is nowr eported by the headed by O. B. Walton \& Co. of Jackson, at par, as noted here-V. 149 p. 3007 -are divided as follows: $\$ 25,000$ maturing Nov. $1, ~ \$ 2,000$ in 1940
to $1949, \$ 3,000$ in $1950, \$ 2,000$ in 1951 , as 31 s: and $\$ 25,000$ maturing to $1949, \$ 3,000$ in $1950, \$ 2,000$ in 1951 , as 31, s: and $\$ 25,000$ maturing NEW ALBANY, Miss.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 17, by Walter Kelly, City Clerk, for the pur-
chase of a $\$ 25,000$ issue of industrial plant bonds Dated Dec. 1,1939 .
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Fob Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Feb. 1, as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1955, and $\$ 2,000$ interest will be bid as well as premiums on the bonds. Interest payable interest will be bid as well as premiums on the bonds. Interest payable
Feb. and Aug. 1. These bonds were authorized at the election held on PRENTISS COUNTY (P. O. Booneville), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 46,5004 \%$ semi-annual funding bonds were purchased
 in the opinion of counsel, are the direct obligation of the count in the opinion of counsel, are the direct obligation of the county, payable
from unlimited ad valorem taxes without limit as to rate or amount. Legal-
ity to be approved by Charles \& Trauernicht of St. Louis.

## MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY <br> LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MISSOURI

 LA BELLE, Mo- BOND SALE DETAILS It is now reported by theCity Clerk that the 85,000 city hall bonds which were sold subject to the
election on election on Nov. . $\$$. 149 , p. 3145- were nurchased by the Lewistown
State Bank of Lewistow, as 4 s , and mature $\$ 500$ annually in 1941 to 1950 . FLORRISSANT, Mo.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 34,000$ public sewer bonds
 a basis of about 3.14\%. Dated Nov. 1 , 1939, Due on March 1 as foliows:
$\$ 1,000$ in 1947 to $1949 ; 82,000,1950$ to 1952 ; $\$ 3,000$, 1953 to 1955 , and
$\$ 4,000$ in 1956 to 1959 .

MORLEX CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Morley), Board of Education that the $\$ 20.00041 / 2 \%$ semi-ann, improvement bonds
sold to Soden \& Co. of Kansas City, as note here
n. 149, . 3145 were purchased at par, and mature on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1944
and $1945, \$ 1,500$ in $1946, \$ 1,000$ in 1947, $\$ 1.500$ in 1948 , $\$ 1,000$ in 1949 . $\$ 1,54, \$ 1.000$ in $1955, \$ 1,500$ in $1956, \$ 1,000$ in 1957 , and $\$ 1,500$ in $1958 ~$
and 1950 ROLLA, Mo--BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 18,000314 \%$ fire
equipment bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 15 have been purchased equipment bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 15 have been purchased
by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis. Dated Oct. 1, 1, 1939 . ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Joseph) Mo.-BOND Education, that he will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Dec. 11, for the purchase of a 890,000 issue of coupon refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,
Dated Feb 1,19000 Due. Due on Feb 1, 1960 Bidders must specify a single rate of interest which all the bonds are to bear, expressed in a multiple of
$1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ Prin. and int. . F A payable in lawful money at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. No bid will be accepted for lesss than the entire for the purpose of providing funds for refunding of The bonds are issued of like amount. It is the intention of the Board of Education to requirents amount of the bid to be deposited with the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, up: the deposit check will be there returned. Bonds will be will be taken cost of the district. Bonds, before delivered. will be certified by by the state Auditor and their validity attested by a decree of the circuit court of atees under the education laws of the State. The bond issue is authorized
under Article 4, Chapter 15, and Article 16, Chapter 57, R. s . Missouri, under Article 4 , Chapter 15, and Article 16, Chapter 57, R. S. Missouri,
1929. The bonds will be valid and lekally binding obligations of the district 1929. The bonds will be valid and epally bistining otaxibligations of the district and all the taxaber property whis and interest thereen, without limititation
ad vate or or amount. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 2,500$, payable to the SEDALIA, Mo-BOND ISSUANCE SCHEDULED-The following in formation was sent to us on Nov. 15 by J. M. Bailey, City Clerk: This letter is directed to you to notify you that on Monday evening,
Nov. 20 , the City Counci or sedalia. Mo., will hear and entertain offers and suggestiont a special election held on Oct. 31, 1939, for the purposes hereinafter set forth:
1st. Proposition No.

-     - Negotiable coupon bonds of said city to the amoury and drill hall for the use of such organizations of the National Guard armory and as may be stationed or located in said city, and to acquire by
of Missouri as
purchase or otherwise a site or land necessary therefor.

equipping of a hospital in said city for the use and accommodation of the colored population of said city, to be known as Hospital No. 2.
3rd. Proposition No. 3-Negotiable coupon bonds of said city to the amount of $\$ 75,000$ for the purpose of providing funds for the erection and Hall in said city, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise a site or land
necessary therefor.
It should be expressly understood that each of the above propositions
and proposed buildings set forth above are to be built by funds supplemented by Federal appropriation or grant under Works Profects Administration projects; and that it is the desire of the City of Sedalia to raise its necessary funds and money as the sponsor of said projects or project by the issuance
and delivery of any necessary a mount or amounts of bonds authorized and voted in each project to finance the proposition on its part, and it is the
desire of the City Council to receive suggested ways, means and methods desire of the City Council to receive suggested ways, means and methods
of handling this proposition and selling said bonds, or'so much of said issue of handling this proposition and
SPARTA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sparta), Mo,-BOND SALE ion that the $\$ 20,0 n 0$ construction bonds that were sold as noted hereV. 149. p. 3145 -were purchased by Bennett, Piersol \& Co. of Kansas
City, as 4s, at par, subject to the approval of the Works Project Adminis-


## MONTANA

CUSTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Miles City),
 issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds. Dated Jan. 1,1940 . econd choice of the School Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the Board of Trustees may determine upon at the time ments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are ments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are of the serial bonds will become payable on Jan. 1,194 , 1 , and the sum of
$\$ 2,000$ will become payable on the same day each year thereafter until all will be redeemable in full on any interest payment date from and after five years from the date of issue. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued interest, and all bidders must state the lowest rate issued for the purpose of refunding bonds issued by the district, dated April 1. 1921, $\$ 10,000$ of this issue still remaining unpaid and becomes due paid and becomes due and payable on Jan. 1, 1941, with option of payment ayable to the District Clerk. V. (These are the bonds that were originally scheduled for sale on Nov. 7 FLATHEAD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kalis$2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 8, by A. H. Burch, District Clerk, for the purchase of
$\$ 11,500$ not to exced $31 / \%$ semi-ann, refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 31 , 1939. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the board of trustees may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalment and sold they will be in the amount of $\$ 7,900$; the sum of $\$ 7,900$ will become payable on Dec. 31, 1940, and a like sum will become payable on the same day of each year thereafter until all of such bonds are paid. The bonds, interest payment date from and after $71 / 2$ years from the date of issue. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued interest purchase the bonds at par. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to p. 2727 are the bonds originally scheduled to be sold on Nov, 21-V. 149,

## NEBRASKA

SCOTTSBLUFF SCHOOL DISTRCT (P. O. Scottsbluff), Neb-

YORK, Neb. - BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Flossie C. Hassler. City


## NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 125,000$ coupon municipa \& Burr. Inc. and Estabrook \& Co., both of Boston, jointly, as
 1955 to 1959 incl. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxal
and will bo approved as to legality by Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of
Boston Dother bids, Boston. Other bids, all for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ :
Bidder
Bond, Judge \& Co. and Perrin, West \& Winslow.
Bond Juge \& \& So. and Perr
Eirst National Bank of Bost
Grana, , Parsons \& Co. an
Arthur Perry \& Co
Frederick M. Swan \&
Halsey, Stuart \& Co

## NEW JERSEY

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ coupon or
 100.20, a basis op about $3.22 \%$. Dated No. 1,1999 and due Nov. 1 Nas
follows: $\$ 1,500$ from 1940 to 1949 , incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1950 to 1954 , incl.
Other bids.

BELMAR, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-J. A. Joeck, Borough Clerk, will not to exceed $6 \%$ interest improvement funding bonds of 1939 . Dated Dec. 1.1939 . Demon. 81,000 . Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 7.000$ in 1940
 payable at the Borough Treasurer's office. The sum required to be ob-
tained at sale of the bonds is $\$ 217,000$. The bonds are unlimited tax
 bidder. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, payable to order of BRADLEY BEACH
BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.-BONDS APPROVED-The State Funding Dec. 1.1939 and due as tollows: $\$ 15,000$ from 1940 to 1948 , incl. and
$\$ 17,000$ in 1949 .
OcAPE MAY COUNTY BRIDGE COMMISSION (P. O. Box 157, Ocean city), No. J. Burnased an additional $\$ 310,0004 \%$ bridge revenue
tration on Nov. 3 purchased bonds at par.
CARLSTADT, N. J.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 20,0003 \%$ relief bonds was purchased by the State Sinking Fund Commission on Nov. 15 .
Dated Nov. 15, 1939. Due $\$ 4,000$ on Nov. 15 from 1940 to 1944 incl. and
callable on any interest date. Interest M-N. Legality approved by Reed, EMERSON, N. J.-BOND ISSUE APPROVED-The State Funding Commission has approved the issuance of $\$ 95.000$ refunding bonds, to be dated July 1, 1939 and mature as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1940 to 1944 . incl.
$\$ 6.000,1945$ to 1949 , incl.; $\$ 7,000,1950$ to 1952 , incl.; $\$ 8,000$ in 1953 and $86.000,1945$ to 1949, incl.;
1954 and 83,000 in 1955 .
HACKENSACK, N. J.-PLANS BOND SALE-The city is expected to make an offering about Dec. 1 of $\$ 195,000$ refunding bonds, to be
dated Dec. 1, 1939, and mature $\$ 15,000$ annually from 1941 to 1953 , ncl. Ordinance covering the loan wil receive final reading on Nov. 20. on Nov. 14 approved an issue of $\$ 489.000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest 40 -year erial Meaical Center improvement bonds.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.-RECEIVES \$721,141 IN RAILROAD TAX Oov. 13 stated as follows:
"Jersey City, the State Comptroller's office reported today, will receive the biggest portion of a $\$ 1,578,205$ local tax payment made earlier this "Deputy Comptroller Owen W. Kite said the city, stronghold of Mayor Frank Hague, leader of a fight against a legislative proposal to compromise and
in checks going out today
cof he
$\$ 721,141$. Mr . Kite said, $\$ 140,155$ would be paid for 1932 and
 local tax on second-class rail property which is levied by municiDalities,
taking for itself main-lines taxes which are used primarily for school pur-
would
would get $\$ 1,308,530$ for the two years. protests by the state's major railroads against assessments made for 1939 offered for the postponement, but a tax board. member cited a recent ederaleral District Judge Phillip Forman 1 assessments were excessive and said he would restrain the State from
collecting any more than $60 \%$ of taxes levied for 1934 through 1936 until $t$ made drastion cut A companion Mappeal-Jersee City in protest of an approximate $10 \%$
until Jan. 29 . unc'Mr. Kite said municipalities in Essex would get 878,491 on two years'
 several counties' municipalities, Mr. Kite said, have collected their was part of the total tender of $\$ 3,170,108$ made by the carriers on their $1932-33$ arrearages, which with some $\$ 7,000,000$ in penalties claimed by
the state aggregated about $\$ 16,000,000$. The $\$ 1,591,902$ halance of the the state aggregated about $\$ 16,000,000$. The $\$ 1,591,902$ balance of the
payment later will be turned over by the state to counties for school purposes The tax money was withheld while the railiroads, earried on a seven-
year court fight against the State's taxing methods."
MANASQUAN, N. J-BOND OFFERING-Annie B. Appleget, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 5 for the -purchase of
$\$ 56,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered beach improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 19,1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due Dee. 1 as follows: to name a single rate or interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$. 10 of Prin. and int. (J-D) payable at the Mansquan National Bank. A certified proposal. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad malorem taxes and the approving legal ophnon or Reed, Hoyt, $W$
METUCHEN SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND SALE-The \$175,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered Nov. 14-V. 149, p. 2727 - were awarded to H . B. Boland \& Co. of New York, as 4.10 s, at a
price of 100.23, a basis of about $4.08 \%$. Dated Oct. 2,1939 and due Oct. 2 and $\$ 9,000$ in 1960 Only one other bid was received, an offer of 100.33 intl. and $\$ 9,000$ in 1960 . Only one other bid was received, an offer of 100.33 for
4.20 temdered by H. L. Allen \& Co. and Van Deventer Bros., Inc., in joint

NEW JERSEY (State of)-PLANS BOND OFFERRING-The State is expected to offer for sale about Dec. 19, a total of $\$ 12,500,000$ bonds, coneliminations. Trenton press advices of Nov. 14 reported on the subject as follows: "William H. Albright, State Treasurer, was authorized today by
the State House Comission to sell one-half of the $\$ 21.000,000$ reliep bond issue approved last Tumessay at a a public- referendue. When available, the
$\$ 10,500,000$ cash will be disbursed immediately to New Jersey municipalities for their share of the 1939 relief commediatents. New Jersey municipalities "Mr. Ahright taid the sale woumm have to wait until at least Dec. 19, but addong municipalities before Jan. 1 bonds sold and the money distributed bonds by the electorate will not become ofricial nuth that the state Board or
Convassers certifies the vote on Dec. 5 , after which the sale must be adConvassers certifies the vote on Dec. 5 , after which the sale must be ad"Distribution of the funds will bring the State abreast of its relief obliga-
tions for the first time in many months The Legislature has com mitted tions for the first time in many months. The Leegisatature has committoed
the state to reimbursement of $75 \%$ of the estimated $\$ 20,000,000$ cost for PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
 building addition bonds.
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Merchantville), N. J. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 325,000414 \%$ refund
Committee in July have been sold.
SOMERSET COUNTY (P. O. Somerville), N. J.- BONDS DEFEATED $\overline{-}$ Grover F. Kipsey, County Counsel, advises that a proposal to issue $\$ 3000^{-}$ TEANECK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Teaneck), N. J.-BOND OFFERINGHenry E. Dieh, Township Clerk. will receive sealed bods until $8: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m.
on Nov. $\$ 1,000$ paving assessment bonds of 1939 , 150 street paving assessment bonds. Due in annual instalments from 8,0001940 to 19 pasing assessment. series L , bonds. Due in annual instalments from All of the bonds will be dated Dec. 1, 1939. One bond for $\$ 150$, others, $\$ 1,000$ each. The entire $\$ 21,150$ bonds mature annually on Dec. las follows:
$\$ 4,150$ in $1940 ; \$ 3,000,1941 ; \$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1947 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1948 and 1944 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a National Bank, Hackensack. The sum required to be obtained at sale of National Bank, Hackensack, The sum reauired to
the bonds is $\$ 1,150$ A certified check for 2 of of the obandsed orfered, pay-
able to order of the townhip, is required. The bonds are unlimited tax abie to order or the township, is required. The bonds are unlimited tax
obligations of the townin and the aproving lega opinion of Hawkins,
Delated Longfellow of N. Y. City will be furnisked the successful bidder. Will receive sealed bids until 8 p. - m ind OFFERING-The Borough Clerk
 from 1940 to 1945 incl. $\$ 5,000$ from 1946 to 1948 incl,, and $\$ 6,000$ from is required. Legal opinion of Hawkins, , pelayabield to order of the borough.
City will be furnished the successful bidder

## NEW MEXICO

Cillare Clerk that the Mex.- BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the Village Clerk that the $\$ 15,000$ gas revenue bonds sold to the State Bank of
Vaughn, san noted hero V. 19 , p. 3146 . were purchased as 5 s at par and
mature 5500 on July 15 in 1940 to 1969, inclusive.

Volume 149 ONE HUNDRED-The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle-YEARS OLD

Tormed that the city officials have an option until Dec 1 to -Wuy are inormed that the city officials have an option until Dec. 1 to buy the local
titilities company tor the sum of $\$ 50,000$ and if the option is exercised
the city will issue $\$ 500,000$ of $41 / 2 \%$ revenue bonds.

## New York State Municipals <br> TILNEY \& COMPANY 76 beaver street new york, n. y.

 Telephone: Whitehall $4-8898$Bell System Teletype: NY 1 -2395

## NEW YORK


 from 1956 to 1967 , incl. Reoffered to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.40 \%$. accord-
ing to maturity. Other bids: Manufactur Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co Kidder, Peabody \& Co--
Roosevelt \& Weigold. Inc.
Blair \&
 Campbell. Phelps \& Co, In. and Sherwood \& ©
E. H. Rolins \&.Sons, Inc. and A. C. Allyn \& Co., Mnc. Int. Rate
2.40\%
2.5.
$2.6 \%$
$2.60 \%$
$2.60 \%$
2 $2.60 \%$
$2.70 \%$
$2.70 \%$
$2.80 \%$

COLONIE, Trust Co. of Alhany purchased on Nov 14 an issue of 52.5 . 50 strial Bank \& ment bonds. Dated May 15, 1939. Payable as to principal and interest
FISHERS ISLAND FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Fire Island), N. Y.Nov. $10-\mathrm{V} .149$, p. 2 The -were not sold as as no bids werereceived. Dated Dec. 1, 1939 and due $\$ 1,000$ on Feb. 15 from 1940 to 1951 incl.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.-BONDS DEFEATED-Edward D. O'Neil, City Chamberlain, reports that at the Nov. 7 election the followingiproposed bond
KENMORE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Walter Ducker, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 22 for the purchase of $\$ 102,000$
not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows: $\$ 52,000$ improvement bonds. Due Aprill 1 as follows $\$ 6,000$ from 1940 onds are payable primarily from a levy upon the property especil ally benefited by the improvement, but all of the bonds are general
obligations of the village and all of its taxable property is subject
5,000 to levy or unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay principal and interest.
water bonds. Due $\$ 1,00$ on April 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl.
General obligations of the village, payable from unlimited ad
valorem taxes. Due Aril 1 as follows: $\$ 5000$ from 1940 to
playground and $\$ 1,000$ from 1948 to 1952 incl. General obligations
1977 ind of the village, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. All of the bonds will be dated Nov. 1, 1939. DDenom, \$1,000. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 1$ or 1-10th of
$1 \%$ Prin, and int. (A-O) payable at the State Bank of K Enmore, with 1\%. Prin, and int. (A-O) payable at the State Bank of Kenmore, with
New York exchange. or at the Guaranty Trust Co. New York City. A
certified check for $\$ 2,040$, payable to order of the viliage, must accompany certified check
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.-NOTE OFFERING-John Lynn, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until Nov. 20 for the purchase, of
tax anticipation notes, dated Dec. 1939 and due Feb. 15, 1940 .
NEW ALBION UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Cattaraugus), N. Y- BONDS VOTED-Walter Krager, Clerk of Board proved by the voters on Nov. 14 . The bonds will be sold at an early date.
They will be dated Nov. 1, 1939 and mature as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 They will be dated Nov. 1, 1939 and mature as
to 1954 incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1955 to 1959 incl

- NEW YORK, N. Y.-DEFINITIVE BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY -Definitive bonds of the issue of $\$ 35.000 .0000^{23 \%} \%$ and $4 \%$ serial bonds

 Building, New York City. The temporary bonds will be received for exchange at that office between $9: 30 \mathrm{a}$. m. and
Fridays, inclusive.
NEW YORK, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000,000$ serial bonds offered Nov. 14. N. 14, , p. 3146 - were awarded to a syndicate headed
by the National City Bank of New York, as $21 / 2$ and $31 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100.03, a net interest cost of about $2.562 \%$. TW0 the offering, the unsuccessful group being under the eadership of the Chase
National Bank of New York. This account offered to pay a price of 1001099 for $\$ 24,150,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 5,850,00031 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, or a n pay interest cost of basis of $2.57 \% \%$ Both of these offers were for .all or or none no the offering. The difference in interest cost to the city between the winning and un-
succesful bid was $\$ 56,467.50$. City Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, who conducted the sale, described the price received by the city as extraor-
dinarily good, adding that it reflected :continued confidence in our dinarily good, adding that it reflected "continued confidence in our
securities." The award consisted of the following:
$\$ 12,900,00021 / 2 \%$ bonds including $\$ 10,800,000$ or construction of rapid OOO for water supply purposes. Due $\$ 330,000$ annually on
Nov. 15 from 1940 to 1969, incl.
$9,600,00021 / 2 \%$ bonds including $\$ 4,200,000$ for various municipal purDoses and $\$ 5,400.000$ for construction of schools.
000 annually on Nov. 15 from 1940 to 1964 incl. $\$ 384,-$

$5,850,000$ ann $3 / 4$ bonds including $\$ 200,000$ for supply of water, $\$ 4,900,000$ for various municipal purposes, $\$ 600,000$ for construction of schools and $\$ 150,000$ to provide dock improvements. Due
$\$ 585,000$ annually on Nov. 15 from 1940 to 1949 , incl. BONDS PC BLICLY OFFERED-The National City Bank group, compresestment, as noted in the official announcement on page iv, priced the
 according to maturity, and from $0.40 \%$ to $2.35 \%$, The response of institutional and other investors to the offering, according to the banking group, was highly satisfactory, orders for more than half of the total offering having been received prior to close of business on the day of the award. The bonds were offered
subject to approval of legality by Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York City. In accordance with the notice of sale, the two syndicates which competed at the sale also bid for all or any part, of the $\$ 30,000,000$ bonds. Each offer on this basis specified a price of par for 3s. The first 10 memmanagers, Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., Lehman Bros., Barr Bros. \& Co.,
Inc., R. W. Pressprich \& Co. Blyth \& Co., Inc., Blair \& Co., Inc., Manu: facturers. Trust Co. of New York, Hallgarten \& Co. And the Marine Trust
Co. of Buffalo. The current financing of $\$ 30,000,000$ increased to $\$ 131$ Co. of Buffalo. The current financing of $\$ 30,000,000$ increased to $\$ 131$.-
500,000 the total principal amount of long-term borrowing effected publicly by the city during the present calendar year
SLCCESSFLLSSYNDICATE-The complete membership of the group
warded the $\$ 30,000,000$ loan is given herewith:

The National City Bank of New York
First National Bank of New York Smith, Barney \& Co. First Boston Corp.
Harriman R Ripley
\&
Ho, Inc.
 Lazadenburgeres Thalmann \& Co.
Kidder, Peabody $\& \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ Kidder, Peabody \& C Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc. Kean, Taylor \& Co. Ck . Tr . Co.
 Manufacturers \& Traders
L. F. Rothschild \& Co
B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Darby \& Co, Inc Co., Inc.
Geo. B. Gibons $\&$ Co., Inc. G. M. .-G. Murns \& Co, In
Eastman. Dillony CO . Eastman, Dillon \& Co National Bank Elidredge \& Co., Inc.
C. F. Childs \& Co., Inc.

Otis \& Co.
O. E. Hutton \& Co.
Charles Clark \& Co.
 Alex. Brown \& Sons.
Baker, Weeks \& Harden Dominick \& Dominick First of Michigan Corp.
Dean Witter \& Co. Dean Witter \& 80.
Washburn \&
Co. Inc
Winch Washburn \& CO.. Inc.
Minsch. Monel \& Co., Inc.
Edward Lowber Stokes
 Mackey, Dunn \& Co., Inc., Inc.
Stern, Wampler \& Coo, Inc.
Sel Macbonald-Coolidge © $\dot{\Delta}$ Co. Farwell, Chapman \&\& Co.
Field, Richards \& shepard Inc. Meriil, Turben \& Co.
The First Cleveland Corp. The Union Trust
IraHaupt 8 Co.
Mullane Ira Haput \& Co
Mullaney, Ross \& Co.
Glenny, Roth \& Doolittl

ONEIDA, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-O. M. Kingsbury JT., City Clerk, not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupor. on Dec. 5 for the purchase of $\$ 7,000$
 from 1949 to 1951 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, 'expressed at the Chase National Bank, New Yrock. The bonds are payable from
unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful
bidder. A certified check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal.
ONONDAGA COUNTY (P. O. Syracuse), N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The Syracuse Trust Co. purchased on Nov. 10 an issue of $\$ 1,750,000$ ONONDAGA COUNTY (P. O. Syracuse), N. Y.-BONDS AUTH-
 $\$ 20,090,000$ 1o-year serial home relief 1,1940
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 344000$ water and Yorks, as 28 at par plus $\$ 67.66$ premium, equal to 100.19 , a basis of about $1.95 \%-$ V. 149, p. 3146 -were also bid for as follow
A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc
The County Trust

First National Bank of Pleasantville
Kidder, Peabody \& Co .
Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo-:-
The Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo
Mt. Pleasant Bank \& Trust Co
Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc--..-......................
R. D. White \& and Campbell, Phelps \& Co., Inc-

| Int. Rate | Prem. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2.10\% |  |
| $2.15 \%$ | Flat |
| $2.60 \%$ | 57.8 |
| $2.25 \%$ | 30 |
|  | 30.2 |
| 2.10\% | ${ }_{13}^{43}$ |
| $2.25 \%$ |  |
| 2.25\% |  |
|  |  |

SUFFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Riverhead), N. Y-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,061,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered Nov. $16-$ V. 149, p. $3146-$ Co., Inc., and Roosevelt \& Weigodd, Inc., all of New York, as 1.60 C at par plus a premium of $\$ 4,244$, equal to 100.40 , a basis of aboul $1.53 \%$. Sale consisted of:
$\$ 528,000$ public welfare bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 51,000$. 1940;
$\$ 5000$. $1941 . \$ 57,000$ in 1942 and $1943 ; \$ 65,000$ in 1944 and


 24,000 county building bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1940
All of the bonds are dated Nov. 1,1939 and were reoffered by the suc cessful bidders at prices to y yield from turity. Other bids were as follows
${ }^{\text {Bidder- }}$ Int. Rate Premium Chase National Bank, Bankers Trust Co., Harriman
Ripley \& Co., Inc., and Reynolds $\&$ Co
Rent Lehman Bros., Goldman, Sachs \& Co, Manuâanur-
ers \& Traders Trust Co., Kean, Taylor \& Co. and
ers \& Traders Trust Co., Kean, Taylor \& Co. and
Bacon Stevenso \& Co- Biair \& Co. Inc., Darby
$1.60 \% \quad 1,484.34$ Halsey, Stuart \& Co... Inc., Blair \& Co., Inc., Darby $1.60 \% 11358$
 Ctranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., Hemphiil, Noyes \& $1.70 \% \quad 4,318.27$ Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., Hemphill, Noves
Co., Campbelt, Phelps Co., Inc. R. D. Wite
Ro Lowber Stokes \& Co ............... and Edw. $1.70 \%$
 Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Mercantile-Commerce Bank
$\&$ Trust Co.. Eastman, Dillon \& Co. and L. F. Rothschild \& ${ }^{\dot{x}} \mathrm{CO}$ The First Boston Cor., B. Van Ingen A Co.. Inc.,
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., and A. C. Allyn © Co. Inc Nationail Bann, N. Yi. City; Salomon Bros \&
Fut Nater, Equitable Securites Corp., and Gregory
\& Sutz, Inc-a $1.70 \%$ 1,697.61
$1.70 \% \quad 1,379.30$
 $\qquad$ 1,051.00

SYR ACUSE Y CERTIFTCATESALE-Th $180 \% \quad 1,850.00$ SYRACUSE, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $81,375,000$ six-months Cortirates, New York, at 0.147\% interest. Issue embraced 8375,000 certifi-
cates dated Nov. 22,1939, and $\$ 1,000,000$ dated Nov. 14, 1939. Legality approved by Caldwell \& Raymond of N. Y. City.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 94,500$ coupon or registered bonds offered Nov. i4- V. 149 , p. $3009-$ were awarded to sherwood \& Co. and Campbell, Phelsi \& Co., Inc., both of New York, jointly, as 2 s ,
at a
$\$ 18,000$ water bonds. Due $\$ 1,00$ on Nov. . from 1944 to 1957 , incl.
49,000 street improvement bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 4000$ in
 All bonds bear date of Nov. 1. 1939. Other bids:
A. Bidder Allyn \& Co., Inc., and E. H. Rollins \& Int: Rate Rate Bid
 $\begin{array}{lll}\& \quad \text { Co } \\ \text { George Gibbons \& Co. and F. W. Reichard } & 2.20 \% & 100.219\end{array}$
 UTICA, N. Y-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Thomas J. Nelson, City Comptraner, wili receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 21 for the purchase
of $\$ 450,000$ certificates of indebtedness, dated Nov. 22, 1939 and due Oct

22, 1940. The certificates will be issued against and be redeemed out of the tax levy for the fiscal year 1939 . They will be issued in denominations
of $\$ 50,000$ each, payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York,
to bear interest at the lowest rate bid therefor payable at mater The legal opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, New York City, will accompany the certificates. Delivery will be made to the successful bidder
in New York on Nov. 22, 1939 .

## NORTH CAROLINA

BUNCOMBE COUNTY (P. O. Asheville), N. C. BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by Curtis Bynvm, Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, that prrspant to the provisions of the respective bond orders
or ordinances authorizing their issuance, tenders will be received until
Nov. 28, at noon, for the purchase by the respective sinking funds, in the or ordinances authorizing their issuance, tenders will be received until
Nov, 28, at noon, for the purchase by the respective sinking fynds, in the
name of and on behalf of the issuing units, of the following bonds. name of and on behalf of the issuing units, of the following bonds.
County of Buncombe refunding bonds dated Jvly 1,1936

City of Asheville general refunding bonds dated Juiy $1,1936$.
Asheville Local Tax School District reffnding bonds dated July 1, 1936. Bilmore special school Tax District refunding bonds dated July 1, 1936.
Beaverdam Water and Sewer District refunding bonds dated July 1, 1936 .
South Buncombe Water and Watershed District refunding bonds dated July 1, 1936 . Water and Sewer District refunding bonds dated Tul 1 . Woodfin Sanitary Water and Sewer District refunding bonds dated
district refunding bonds dated July 1,1936 . July 1, 1936 .
CHARLOTTE, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the local Government Commission, that he wili
offer for sale at his office in Raleigh, at $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 28, the following not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual coupon or rexister
$\$ 30,000$ water bonds. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 to 1944; 30,000 sanitary sewer bonds. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 to 1944; $\$ 3,000,1945$ to 1948 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1949 to 1951 .
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 1,1939 A separate bid for each issue Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1, 1939. A separate bid for each issue
(not less than par and accrued interest) is required. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates in multiples of i/ of $1 \%$; each bid may
name one rate for part of the bonds of any issue having the earliest maturiname one rate for part of the bonds of any issue (having the earliest maturi-
ties) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates for any issue, and each bidder, must specify in his bid the amount of
the bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the city, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the maturities. Prin. and int. payable in New York City in legal tender. General obligations; unlimited tax. Delivery on or about Dec, 12 at place of purchaser's choice. Bids must be on a form to be furnished by the
above Secretary. The approving opinion of Masslich \& Mitchell of New above secretary. The approving opinion of Masslich \& Mitchell of New
York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 1,200$, payable to
the state Treasurer. the state Treasurer.
HICKORY, N. C.-BOND ELECTION-A $\$ 50,000$ issue of water an election on Dec. 4 , acterding to ras an election on Dec. 4, according to report.
MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Marshall) N. C.-NOTES SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 25,000$ bond anticipation notes have been purchased jointly at $41 / 2 \%$.
THOMASVILLE, N. C.-NOTES SOLD-A $\$ 30,000$ issue of revenue notes is said to have been purchased by the security National Bank of
Raleigh, at $6 \%$. plus a premium of $\$ 605$. Due in five months.

## NORTH DAKOTA

GRAND FORKS, N. Dak.- BONDS SOLD-It is stated by O. J. Evenson, City Auditor, that the $\$ 36.0004 \%$ semi-annual sewer plant rev-
enue bonds authorized by the City Commissioners on Oct. 29, have been sold privately. Due $\$ 9,000$ on Nov. 1 in $1944 ; 1949,19544$ and $1959 ;$ the
bonds maturing on Nov, 1, 1959, subject to call on and after Nov. 1,1954 . LEWIS AND CLARK IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Williston), N. Dak-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the vo
have approved the issuance of $\$ 25,000$ in irrigation bonds.

NORMANNA TOW NSHIP (P. O. Kindred), N. Dak.-BOND OFFER-ING-It is reported that bids will be received until 2 p . m. on Nov. 28,
by C. J. Dahlen, Township Clerk, at the office of the County Auditor in Fargo, for the purchase of $\$ 5,000$ highway improvement bonds. Denom.
$\$ 500$ Due. $\$ 500$ on Dec. 1 in 1941 to 1950, incl. A certified check for $2 \%$
is required.
N. Dakerte COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. St. John), N. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed and oral bids will be received until Nuvitor, office in Rolla, for the purchase of $\$ 2,100$ not to exceed $6 \%$
semi-annual school bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1939 , Due on Dec. 1 in 1942 to 1949 inclusive.

## OHIO

AUSTINTOWN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Canfield), Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-An issue of $\$ 50.000$ construction bonds was
defeated by the voters at an election on Nov. 7 .
AVON LAKE, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 12,756.804 \%$ coupon sanitary sewer and purification treatment bonds for which no bids were
received Sept. 29-V. 149 , p. 2265 -have since been sold to the State received Sept. 29-V. 149 , p. $2265-$
BARNESVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS VOTEDRoss D. Fowler, Clerk of the Board of Education, reports that an issue of BATAVIA, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by R. H. Majoewsky, Village Clerk, until noon on Nov. 25, for the purchase
of $\$ 11,290$ not to exced $5 \%$ interest storm and sanitary sewer system bonds. Dated Nov. 1,1939 . One bond for $\$ 290$, others $\$ 1,000$ each.
Due Nov. 1 as follows. $\$ 290$ in 1941 and $\$ 1,000$ from 1942 to 1952 , incl.
Interest M-N. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds order of the village, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of
Peck, Shaffer, Williams \& Gorman of eine

BAUGHMAN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Marshallville), by a vote of 214 to 97 on Nov. 7 , according to Clifford N. Parsons, Clerk BRADN
BRADNER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-An
issue of $\$ 30,000$ building improvement bonds was rejected by the voters
BRECKSVILLE, Ohio-BONDS DEFEA TED-H. A. Ellsworth, Village Clerk, reports that at the Nov. 7 election the voters refused to aut
BRIDGEPORT, Ohio-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 11,0004 \%$ fire
truck purchase bonds was approved on Nov. 7 . CENTER TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bryan), Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-An issue of $\$ 70,000$ building construction CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio-BONDS DEFEA TED-An issue of $\$ 20,000$
hospital bonds failed of approval at the Nov. 7 election. CLEVELAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING until noon on Nov. 30 for the purch Education, will receive sealed bids unterest refunding notes, dat thed Dec. 1,1939 and due Dec. 1,1941 exceed $4 \%$
after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required. COLUMBUS GROVE, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-Smith B. Williams, Village Clerk, reports that an issue of $\$ 20,000$ sewer extension bonds COSHOCTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE SALEThe Worthington Savings Bank of Wortington purchased an issue of
$1.97 \%$. Due in 1941. The Commercial National Bank of Coshocton,
second high bidder, offered 100.028 for 3 s .
CROOKSVILLE, Ohio-BONDS APPROVED-The proposal to issue
25.000 swimming pool and playground bonds was favored by the voters on Nov. 7.
CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND OFFERING Geive sealed bids until 11 a Bord of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 11 a.m. on Dec. 5 for thel purchase of $\$ 700,000$
$4 \%$ coupon or registered series E Main Ave. bridge bonds. Dated Dec. 1,
1939 . Due $\$ 14.000$ on Anril 1939. Due $\$ 14,000$ on April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1965 incl. Bidder expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (A-O) payable
at the County Treasurer's office. Bonds were authorized at the Nov., at the County Treasurer's office. Bonds were authorized at the Nov.,
1930 election and are payable from a tax unlimited as to rate or amount A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the County Treasurer, is required. Proceedings incident to proper a athorization of the bonds have been taken under the direction of Squire, Sanders $\&$ Dempsey of Cleveland, whose approving opinion will be furrished the
successful bidder. Delivery of bonds must be accepted at Cleveland
before $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 20 .
CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio-BONDS DEFFEATED-A proposed issue
$\$ 98,000$ street improvement bonds failed to obtain the necessary $65 \%$ of $\$ 98,000$ street improveme
majority vote for approval. majority vote for approval.
DIXON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Eaton),
Ohio-NOTE OFFERING-Carl L. Ballinger, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 30 for the purchase of tion, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 30 for the purchase of
$\$ 4,156.81$ not to exced $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30
in any year. A certified check for $1 \%$ is required n any year. A certified check for $1 \%$ is required.
ELYRIA, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-A. O. Schillman, City Auditor,
advises that the proposed issue of $\$ 40,000$ park improvement bonds was efeated by the el
FORT LORAMIE, Ohio-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 10,000$ water
improvement bonds was authorized at the Nov. 7 election.
GALENA, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-On Nov. 7 the voters turned GNADENHUTTEN, Ohio-BONDS APPROVED-An issue of $\$ 35,000$ GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS (P. O. Grandview), Ohio-BONDS DE-FEATED-An issue of $\$ 30,000$ incinerator bonds was rejected by the

HAMLER, Ohio-BONDS APPROVED-Harold Hahn, Village Clerk, advises that the voters approved an issue of $\$ 20,0004 \%$ water system bonds
at the Nov. 7 election. Due serially in 14 years. LAKEMORE, Ohio-BONDS APPROVED-An issue of $\$ 25,000$ sewerage system bonds was authorized by the voters on Nov. 7.
MOUNT VERNON, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-The voters refused
to authorize an issue of $\$ 40.000$ swimming pool and park improvement
bonds at the Nov. 7 election.
NEW ALEXANDRIA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Steubenville),
Ohio- BONDS DEFEATED-An issue of $\$ 16,000$ building bonds was turned down by the voters on Nov. 7 NEW BOSTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERuntil $8: 30 \mathrm{p}$. $m$. on Nov. 24 for the purchase of $\$ 12,825.94$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certhed check
OAKWOOD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. 1210 Far Hills Ave., Nayton), $13-$. 149, p. 2729 -were awarded to George T. Lennon \& Co. of
Columbus, as $21 / 2$ s, at a price of 100.131 a basis of about $2.43 \%$
Nov, 13 , 1939 and due Nov. 1939 and OREGON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Toledo), Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-
An issue of $\$ 20,000$ fire department bonds was defeated by the voters on
PARMA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS NOT SOLDPARMA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS NOT SOLD-
No bids were submitted for the $\$ 101, c 00 ~ 4 \%$ series W refunding bonds PEEBLES, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-The proposed issue of $\$ 225,000$ sewage plant bonds was turned down at the Nov. 7 election.
PLEASANT CITY VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE SALE-The Citizens Savings Bank Co. of Cambridge purchased an issue
of $\$ 6,242.63$ refunding notes as 4 s . Due in 1941 .
PIONEER, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-An issue of $\$ 30,000$ wate
PORTAGE COUNTY (P. O. Ravenna), Ohio-NOTE SALE DETAIL $\vec{S}$ Cleveland as $1 \mathrm{~s}-\mathrm{p}$ V. 149, p. 3148 -were sold at a price of 100.029 , a basis of about $0.99 \%$.
RAVENNA, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-P. W. Jones, City Auditor,
reports that an issue of $\$ 125,000$ construction and storm sewer repair reports that an issue of $\$ 125,000$ construc
bonds was defeated by the voters on Nov. 7 .
REYNOLDSBURG RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS VOTED-C. G. Smith, Olerk of Board of Education, reports that an issue
of $\$ 40,000$ building addition and equipment bonds was approved by the

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O Willard, R. D.), Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Frances Riddle, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 30 for
the purchase of $\$ 1,442.50$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding bonds. as follows: $\$ 362.50$ in 1940 and $\$ 360$ from 1941 to 1943 incl. Interest
M- N . A certified check for $\$ 100$ payable to order of the Treasurer of Board of Education, is required. These bonds are issued for the purpose
of refunding Bond No. 4, due Dec. 1, 1939, and also paying the interest due on bond issue dated Jan. 1 . 1937 , of which there is a total of $\$ 29,500$
still outstanding under authority of the Laws of Ohio and of Section $2203-5$ of the General Code, and under and in accordance with a resolution
SANDUSKY, Ohio-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ poor relief notes Co. of Toledo as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at a price of 100.134 , a basis of about $1.21 \%$. Dated
Nov. 1, 1939 and due March 1, 1943. Second high bid of 100.081 for 11/4s was made by Stranahan, Harris \& Co. of Toledo.
SARDINIA, Ohio-PROPOSED BOND SALE-Floyd F. Lewis, Village Clerk, advises that the $\$ 17,000$ water system revenue bonds authorized
at the Nov. 7 election will be placed on the market in December. Dated
Jan. SEBRING, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-A proposal to issue $\$ 35,000$
sewer improvement bonds was defeated at the Nov. 7 election. SHALERSVILLE TOWNSHIP CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DIS-
TRICT (P. O. Ravenna), Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-Proposals to issue $\$ 28,000$ gymnasium-auditorium and $\$ 2,000$ equipment purchase bonds were defeated by the voters at the Nov. 7 election.
SOUTH BOULEVARDS (P. O: Mansfield, R. R. No. 5), Ohio-
$B O N D S$ APPROVED-An issue of $\$ 27,500$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest BONDS APPROVED-An issue of $\$ 27,500$ not to exceed $4 \%$ intere SOUTH EUCLID, Ohio-TENDERS WANTED-Paul H. Prasse 1938 , and maturing July 1, 1968, and issued under and pursuant to the Uniform Bond Act of Ohio and Section 2293-5P of the General Code of Ohio,
until Dec. 15, at noon. The bonds so tendered will be accepted until Dec. 15 , at noon. The bonds so tendered will be accepted at the
lowest price offered to the extent of approximately $\$ 50,000$ the funds now available for such purchase.
SUMMIT COUNTY (P. O. Akron), Ohio-NOTE OFFERING-W. B. wynne, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids
until noon on Nov. 20 for the purchase of $\$ 35,900$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest
poor relief notes. Dated Nov. 15, 1939. One note in amount of $\$ 11.900$

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and two for $\$ 12,000$ each. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 11,900$ in 1941 and
$\$ 12.000$ in 1924 and 1943 . Principal and interest (M- 1 payable at the
County Treasurers S 12.000 in 1944 and 1933 . Principal and interest (M-s) payable at the
County Treasurers office. The succesful bidder may recive, at his own expense, final approving opinion of Squire. Sianders \& Dempsey of cleve-
land. A certified check for $2 \%$ of notes bid for, payable to order of the Board of County Commissioners, must accompany each proposal.
TIFFIN CITY SCHOOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE SALE-The Tiffin Savings Bank purchased an issue of $\$ 18,910.04$ two-year refunding notes
as 2 $/ 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Due in 1941.
TRUMBULL COUNTY (P. O. Warren), Ohio-PROPOSED BOND
ISSUE-The county is contemplating the sale of $\$ 100,000$ bonds for relief purposes against delinquent taxes.
Columbus), OURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. 3589 East Main StColumbus, Ohio NoTE OFFERNGG-The Cierk or Board of Education will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m . on Nov. 29 , for the purchase of $\$ 3 .-1$
479.97 not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 479.97 not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable aft

WEST MILTON, Ohio-BONDS APPROVED-Russell C. Niles village Clerk, reports,
the Nov. 7 election.
WESTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Weston), Ohio BONDS APPROVED-The voters on
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 108,000$ coupon delinquent tax bonds offered Nov. 10 . 10 . 149, p. 2730 were a warded to
 ZOAR, Ohio-BONDS APPROVED-An issue of \$6.500 $3 \%$ street
improvement bonds was authorized by the electorate on Nov. 7.

## OKLAHOMA

ANADARKO, Okla.-BOND SALE AUTHORIZED-The City Council OKLAHOMA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oklahoma City) Board of Education, that an election will be held on Dec. 5 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 900,000$ in building repair and improvement bonds.
(P. O. Prue), Okla.-BONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50
 in 1950 .
STILLWATER, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-The voters will pass on the issuance of the following bonds, aggregating 8458,000 , at an enection
to be held on Nov. 21, according to report: $\$ 337,000$ electric distribution

## OREGON

CHILOQUIN, Ore-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is stated by the City Recorder that the $\$ 12,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ semi-annual water works,
series No. 3 bond offered on Oct. 6 V. $149, p$. 1951 -were not sold. ${ }^{\text {Due }}$
on Jan.
MARION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{3}$ (P. O. Route 7 Box 430, Salem) Ore.-BOND OFFERENG-Sealed bids will be received
until Nov. 25 , by Orton H. Hilfriker, District Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 7,000$ school bonds according to report.
WEST SALEM, Ore.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until 8 p. m. on Dec. 4, by R. E. Pattison, City Recorder, for the purchase until 8 P. m. on Dec. 4, by R. E. Pattison, City Recorder, for the purchase
 to the bidder offering the best price, considering the interest rate bid and premium, if any, on the par value of $\$ 35,000$. None of the bonds will be
sold for less than par and accrued interest. Each bidder should name the rate of interest at which the bidder is willing to accept the bonds at par.
These bonds are issued pursuant to an election called by the Common Council of the city under authority of Chapter 4555, Orego Lhaws for the approving opinion of Teal, Wrinfree, Mo. Mculloch, shuler \& Kenlley of Por-
land. will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds.

## PENNSYLVANIA

ABINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Abington), Pa,-BONDS APPROVED-An issue of $\$ 290,000$ construction bonds was
BEAVER FALLS, Pa.-BONDS DEFEATED-The voters on Nov. 7 improvement bonds
BELLWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa,-BONDS VOTED-At the Nove election the voters authorized the issuance of $\$ 15,000$ funding and $\$ 10,000$ auditorium gymnasium bonds.
BROOKVILLE, Pa-BOND OFFERING-Fred D. Sayer, Borough

 and 83,000 in 1947 and 1948 . Interest JJ. ${ }^{\text {A }}$., The Deparstment of Internal Afined by the successsulu hidder. A A certified checck for $1 \%$ or the bonds bid
for must accompany each proposal. Principal and interest will be free from for must accompany each proposal. Principal and interest will be free from
tax or taxes, both State and local, which may be levied or assessed thereon, tax or taxes, both state and local, which may be levied or assessed thereon, otereby, except succession or inheritance taxes, under any present or future
taw of the Commonwealth; all of which taxes the borough will assume and agree to pay, making said bonds free of tax to holders thereof in PennsylCASTANEA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Castanea), Pa.-BONDS APPROVED-G. B. Nihart, Secretary of Board of Directors.
reports that $\$ 18.00$ building addition and impt. bonds were authorized
by the voters by the voters on Nov.
CENTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Aliquippa), Pa. of $\$ 3,0004 \%$ school building bonds at par
EBENSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa - BOND ISSUE DETAILS

 from 1959 to 1963 , inclusive
GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Altoona), Pa.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 25$
was authorized at the Nov. 7 election.
MINERSVILLE, Pa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 52,80031 / 2 \%$ improvement, awarded to a group composed of the First National Bank, Union National Barke and Miners safe Deposesit Bank, alls of Mineorville, at par plus 8264.50
Bremium, equal to 100.50 , a basis of about $3.38 \%$. This was the only bid premium, equal to 100.50 a a basis of about $3.38 \%$. This was the only bid
received. Bonds are dated Dec. 1,1939 and mature Dec 1 as follows:

MONORVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BONDS APPROVED-An issue of $\$ 5.500$ funding and heating plant improvement bonds carried by a JOHNSTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The


1939, and due Noy. 15 as follows: $\$ 19,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 20,000$ from 1941
to 1949 , incl. Other bids:
Bidder-
Bia. Inc., and Butcher \& Sherrerd_
Charles A. Hinsch \& Co $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Rate Bid } \\ 3.0 \\ 20 \% \\ 20 \% & 10.659 \\ 100.26\end{array}$
 Seasongood \& Mayer., Barclay, Moore \& Co. and

 E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc-
More, Leaonard \& Lynch and Mackey, Dunn \& Co., Harriman Ripley \& Co, Inc.-............................ Johnson \& McLean, Inc-.........................
Dougherty, Corkran \& Co. McDougal \& Condon
Stroud \&o Co, E. Lowber Stokes \& Co. and Waiter
 $\begin{array}{ll}3 \% & 101.40 \\ 3 \% & 101.38 \\ 3 \% & 101.30\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}3 \% & 101.19 \\ 3 \% & 101.062 \\ 3 \% & 100.849\end{array}$ ISSUE - CARMEL POOR DISTRICT, Pa.-OPTION ON BOND ISLEE-No bids were submitted for the $\$ 115.00$ not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$
interest coupon funding bonds offered Nov. 14 .V. 149, p. 3148 . Leavens NEW HOLLAND, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 50,000$ water and NORTH UNION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Unioncipal, will receive sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. on Nov. 28 for the purchase
op $\$ 40$,000 funding bonds. They were approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal affars on Oct. 31.
PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.- BOND OFFERING-
Add B. Anderson, Secretary of Board of Public Education, will receive Add B. Anderson, Secretary of Board of Public Education, will receive
sealed bids until 3 p. m . on Dec. 1 for the purchase of $5,000,000$ not to sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Dec. pors
exceed $4 \%$ interest serial taxable bonds. Dated Dec. 1,1939 . Denoms.
 1945 to 1953 , incl. $\$ 239,000$ in 1954 and $\$ 238,000$ from 1955 to 1964 incl. in fully registered form, as requested, a and bonds of the same series wili be interchangeable from coupon to registered form, or from registered to coupon
form and will also be interchangeable as to the denominations hereinform and will also be interchangeable as to the denominations herein-
before set forth. Rate of interest to be in multiples of $1 / 3$ of $1 \%$. Bids will be received only for the entire issue and at any one rate of interest and no bid combining two or more different rates will be considered. Bids must
be for not less than the par value of the bonds and accrued interest. be for not less than the par value of the bonds and accrued interest. Said
bonds and the interest thereon will be subject to any tax or taxes now or hereafter leveded or assessed thereon under any present or future la ow of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The district deos not assume or agree to
pay such taxes. The bonds are direct and general obligations of the district, pay such taxes. The bonds are direct and general obligations of the district, palt the property taxathe for school purposese within the district. Bids must
be unconditional in form and must be submitted on blanks which may be obtained from the above secretary. Bidders, however, may bid subject to full for the loan must be made with the Secretary on or before Dec. 18, at 9 a. m . If necessary, pending the preparation of definitive bonds, nego-
tiable interim certificates of the Philadelphia National Bank, fiscal agent of the district, will be delivered at the time oequested by the seuccessful bidder
$\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000$ or $\$ 100,000$, as may be requen or bidders. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 100,000$, payable to the district. COMMENT ON TAXABLE FEATURE OF ISSUE-With reference to taxes, the Secretary of the Board of Education explained this circumstance fact that the impending offering is the last to be undertaken by the district for some time and that both the sinking fund and the Pennsylvania
School Employees' Retirement Fund were planning to bid for half the offering. By making the bonds subject to taxes, the secretary continued, exempt from taxation.
PITCAIRN, Pa.-BONDS DEFEATED-W. M. Hicks, Borough Sec-
retary, reports defeat of the proposed issue of $\$ 200,000$ light plant bonds retary, reports defat of
at the Nov. 7 election.
PROSPECT PARK, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 10,000$ playROSS TOWNSHIP (P. O. Perrysville), Pa.-BONDS DEFEATEDWade Winner, Township Secretary, reports that the proposed issue of
s400, 000 water line and sewer bonds was defeated at the Nov. 7 election. Vote was 1,077 for and 2,616 against.
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Swarthmore), Pa.-BOND ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 6,00$ fire truck bonds sold to the sinking fund-
V. 149, .3149. bear $1 \%$ interest, were issued at par and mature $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1945 , inclusive
TAMAQUA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE-M. M. Free
man \& Co. of Philadelphia purchased on Nov. 6 an issue of $\$ 48,000$ schoo
 bonds as 3 34, at a pric
on Dec. 1 from 1940 to
according to maturity.
WRIGHT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mountaintop) Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 8.000$ not to ecexeed $5 \%$ interest funding
bonds offered Oct. $31-\mathrm{V}$. 149, p. 2551 -were not sold as all bids were rejected.

## RHODE ISLAND

CRANSTON, R. I.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 550,000$ coupon series C sewer-
 price of 10.6, , a basis of about $2.3 \%$. Dated Nov. 15,1939 , and due
Nov. 15 as follows: $\$ 17,000$ from 1942 to 1970 , incl., and $\$ 7,000$ in 1971 . Reoffered by the bankers to yield from $0.80 \%$ to $2.40 \%$, according to maturity.
NEWPORT, R. I.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ revenue anticipation Notes offered Nov. 14-V. 149, p. 149 - were a warded to Second National
Bank of Boston, at $0.189 \%$ discount. Dated Nov. 17, 1939 and due Aug. 26 , Bank of Boston, 1940 . Other bids:
 Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds.
First National Bank
Bankers Trust Co...
R. L. Day \& Co.....
NEWPORT, R. I.-BOND OFFERING-B. F. Downing, City Treasurer, Will receive sealed bids until 5 p.m. on Nov. 21 for the purchase of $\$ 65.000$ Dated Dec. 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Deu $\$ 5,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1942 to 1954 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple office or at the holder's option, at the First National Bank of Boston. Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden will be valid general obligations of the city and all taxable property in the city will be subject to the levy of uncitita ad al valorem taxeserty pay both principal and interest except that taxable intangible personal property is taxable at the uniform rate of
40 cents for each $\$ 100$ of assessed valuation.
$\underset{\text { WEST WARWICK, R. I.-BOND SALE-The } \$ 50,000 \text { coupon sewer }}{\text { bonds offered Nov. 14-- V. } 149, \text { p. } 3149 \text {-were awarded to }}$ $\&$ Symonds of Boston as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. at a a price of 100.771 , a basis of about $2.12 \%$.
Dated Dec. 1,1939 , and due $\$ 5,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1941 to 1950 , inclusive.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

coLUMBIA, S. C.- BovDS SOD-AA special difpata from Spartanreborr: Co. of Georsia and associates have purchased City of Columbia, today. The bonds will bear interest at $21 / 2 \%$ until March 1 , 1941 , at which time the interest rate increases to $31 / 4 \%$ for a $20-$ year period.
sale of the bonds was necessitated, it was said because of failure to exSale of the bonds was necessitated, it was said because of failure to ex-
change $\$ 850.000$ in carpetbag bonds due March 1, 1941, authorized early this year by the City Council. R. S. Dickson Co., which was awarded a contract to exchange the bonds, reported that only $\$ 218,000$ had been exchanged. It was pointed out that the new bonds given in exchange for
these bear an interest rate of $5 \%$ until March 1, 1941. at which time the rate drops to $31 / 4 \%$ for a 20 -year period
1941 other persons or firms holding the remainder of the carpetbag bonds declined to exchange them, it was stated. Inability to exchange the bonds was attributed in some quarters to unsettled conditions.
Trust Co. of Georgia paid the City of Columbia a premium of $\$ 3,000$ for the bonds, which will be dated Sept. 1, 1941 . However, they will not be purchase price is turned over to the city it will be placed in escrow until the maturity date of the remaining carpetbag bonds
Charleston), S. C.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported DISTRICT (P. O. onds have been purchased jointly by Seasongood \& Mayer of Cincinnati $\$ 102.30$, equal to 100.341 , a net interest cost of about $3.08 \%$, on the
解 ROCK HILL, S. C.-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by the City Clerk and Treasurer that at the election held on Nov. 14 the voters approved the
issuance of $\$ 65,000$ in general obligation, water system bonds by a wide
margin.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

CLEAR LAKE, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be rechase of $\$ 4.000$. mater Dec. 4, by C. I. Force, City Auditor, for the purbidder. Denom. $\$ 400$ Dorted Dec. Dis, 1939 . Due $\$ 400$ on Dec. 15 in
1941 to 1950 incl. Interest payable J-D 15 .
LAKE PRESTON, S. Dak.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City
Auditor that $\$ 36,000$ 3 3 - $\%$ sewer construction refunding bonds have been Auditor that $\$ 36,000,33 \%$ sewer constructio
purchased by a local bank. Due in 12 years.
S. LEAD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Lead), S. Dakr-BOND SALE -The $\$ 250,000$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-annual high school to the First National Bank of Black Hills for a premium of $\$ 25,500$, equal to
110.10 a basis of about $2.45 \%$. Dated Nov. 15, 1939. Due on Nov. 15
in 1940 to 1952, inclusive.

WALWORTH COUNTY (P. O. Selby), S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-
ealed and auction bids will be received by W. M. Klein, County Auditor, Sealed and auction bids will be received by W. M. Klein, County Auditor
until Dec. 6, at $1.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., for the purchase of $\$ 8,500$ not to exceed semi-annual funding bonds. Dated Nov. 15,1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,0000$
one for $\$ 500$ Due Nov. 15 , as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1941 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 be made payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated successful bidder. The county will furnish the printed bonds and the
approving legal opinions of Preben C. Hvistendahl of Mobridge A. C approving legal opinions of Preben C. Hvistendahl of Mobridge, A. C.
Campbell of Frederick and Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber of Campbell of Frederick and Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber of
Minneapolis, and will make delivery of the bonds on or before Dec. 20 .
Enclose a certified check for $\$ 300$.

## TENNESSEE

GLEASON, Tenn. BOND SALE DETATLS-It is now reported by the Town Recorder that $\$ 18,0005 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds sold to the
Municipal Bond \& Investment Co. of Memphis, as noted here- V . 149 , 1952-are dated Sept. 1,1939 , and of Memphis, as noted here- $V$. 149 .
in 1941 to 1956, and $\$ 2,000$ in 1957 . 11941 to 1956 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1957.
SOLDWRENCE COUNTY ( P . O. Lawrenceburg), Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Clerk of the County Courg, that $\$ 18,000$ school
construction bonds approved by the County Court in July have been sold MeMINN COUNTY (P. O. Athens), Tenn--BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Henry Thompson, County Court Clerk, that $\$ 50,000$ school
bonds have been purchased by the Fidelity-Bankers Trust Co. of Knoxville. SUMMER COUNTY (P. O. Gallatin), Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Clerk of the County Court that $\$ 8.00013 / \%$ court house and
jail bonds have been purchased by the Thomas H. Temple Co. of Nashville.

## TEXAS

CANYON, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Secretary that $\$ 6,0003 \%$ semi-ann, city hall bonds approved by the City Secretary have been purchased at par by the Black Estate of Canyon. Dated Sept. 1 ,
1939 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ March 1,1940 to 1945 . Prin. and
int. payable at the First int. payable at the First National Bank of Canyon. These bonds are part by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago
HOUSTON, Texas-BOND SALE-The following, $4 \%$ semi-annual
bonds, aggregating $\$ 180,000$, offered for sale on Nov $14-1 / 20$ bonds, aggregating $\$ 180,000$, offered for sale on Nov, 14-V. 149, p. 3149 Were awarded jointly to Boettcher \& Co. of Denver, and Mahan, Dittmar
a Co of San Antonio, paying a premium of $\$ 18,793.20$, equal to 110.441 , a basis of about $1.67 \%$.
$\$ 80,000$ general improvement bonds. Dated June 1, 1937. Due $\$ 10,000$ 100,000 Juneral 1, improvement bonds. Dated July 1, 1939. Due $\$ 10,000$ The second best offer was a joint offer by Lazard Freres \& Co. of New
York and Milton R. Underwood \& Co. of Houston of $\$ 18,682.20$ premium. York and Milton $R$. Underwood $\&$ Co. of Houston of $\$ 18,682.20$ premium LAVACA COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Halletts
ville), Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the County Judse that the $\$ 20,000$ road bonds sold to A. W. Snyder \& Co. of Houston, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at a price of 100.155 , as noted here-V. $149, \mathrm{p}, 3149$. mature $\$ 2,000$ on
April 10 in 1941 to 1950 , giving a basis of about $2.47 \%$. LOCKHART, Texas-WARRANTS SOLD-It is stated by the City Secretary that $\$ 20,0004 \%$ annual street improvement warrants authorized
by the City Commission in September, have been purchased by $R$. $K$.
Dunbar \& Co. of Austin Dunbar \& Co. of Austin. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Due on Sept. $\ddagger 1$ in 1941 to 1948 . Interest payable Sept. 1 .
LUFKIN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lufkin) Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of
Education that $\$ 75,000$ construction bonds which were approved by the
voters last Janury G. D. Garrett, City Sexas-BONDS DEFEATED-We are informed by p. 2732 -the voters rejected the proposal to issue $\$ 350.000$ electric plant revenue bonds, the count being 245 "for" to 1,190 against.
Texas-BONDS COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Canton), Texas- $\$ 100,000$ road bonds is reported by L. F. Sanders, County Judge purchased by the State Board of Education as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. 12 , have in from
1 to 20 years.

## VIRGINIA

STEPHENS CITY, Va.-BOND ELECTION-The voters will pass on Nov, 20 an an an election scheduled for

WAS INGTON
ARINGN. Wash.-BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 24,00041 / \%$ semi-ann. Water system purchase revenue
bonds, and the $\$ 25,00041 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. water system purchase revenue oonds to H. P. Yratt \& Co. of Seathle, as noted here-V. 149, p. 3011 it s now reported by the City Clerk that the bonds were sold at par, are dated
Nov. 1,1939 , the $41 / \%$ bonds mature Nov. 1 , as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1940 and
1941, and $\$ 2,500$ in 1942 to 1949 and the $41, \%$ bonds mature $\$ 2500$ 1941, and $\$ 2,500$ in 1942 to 1949 , and the $41 \% \%$ bonds mature $\$ 2,500$
Nov. 1,1950 to 1959, callable after Nov. 1, 1949 Prin. and int. payable at the Town Treasurer's office. These bonds are issued in accordance with system, and the town obligates itself to operate the water system and maintain, fix and collect such rates for water service as will provide sufficient ovenue to pay interest and principal on these bonds when due and the cost $\&$ Shefelman of Seattle.
CLALLAM COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Port Angeles), Wash.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 41,000$ gymnasium EVERETT, Wash.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 700,000$ issue of special water revenue refunding bonds offered for sale on Nov. 15-V. 149, p. $3150-$ Foster \& Marshall, and Harold H. Huston \& Co., both of Seattle, as 28 , paying a premium of 8357, equal to 100.051 , a basis
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders ofto $2.10 \%$, according to maturity
LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 105-157 (P. O. Davenport, Wash-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids
will be received until 10 a . m . on Nov. 24 , by Cecil $V$. Fisher, County rate is not to exceed $5 \%$. Bonds to run for a period of five years. Provided, of that the district reserves the right to pay or redeem the bonds, or various annual maturities of the bonds will commence with the second year fter date of issue of the bonds, and will as nearly as practicable be in such amounts as will, together with interest on the outstanding bonds, be met y an equal annual tax levy for the payment of the bonds and interest. bid specifying; (a) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par, at which such bidder will purchase the bonds; or, (b) the lowest rate or not they will furnish blank bonds. The bonds will be sold to the bidder
rating best subject to the right of the rating best subject to the right of the district to reject any or all bids.
Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office, or at the fiscal Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office, or at the fiscal
agency of the state in New York City, or at the state Treasurer's office.
Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount of the bid.
MILL CREEK FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT (P. O. Walla Walla), that the $\$ 150,000$ general obligation bonds sold to the County Treasurer noted here-v. 149, p. 3011-were purchased at par, and mature Nov, 1,
as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1941 to $1945, \$ 4,000$ in 1946 to $1952, \$ 5,000$ in 1953 to
$1957, \$ 6,000$ in 1958 to $1962, \$ 7,000$ in 1963 to 1966 , and $\$ 8,000$ in 1967 to MOUNT VERNON, Wash.-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held
On Nov. 8 the voters are said to have rejected the proposal to issue $\$ 310,000$ PORT OF EVERETT
TAILS-It is now stated by (P Nels Weborg. Secretary-MOND SALE DECommission, that the $\$ 190,000$ general bonds sold on Sept. 11 to the purchased as 3 s , at par. He says that t these bonds were delivered on Nov. ${ }^{2}$, after a court decision uphol
in 1941 to 1949 , inclusive.
PUYALLUP; Wash.-BONDS DEFEATED-At the general electio on Nov. 7 the voters turned down the proposed issuance of $\$ 350,000$
wer plant bonds.
THURSTON COUNTY (P. O. Olympia), Wash.-BONDS SOLD-I is stated by the County Auditor that the $\$ 212,000$ court house refunding
bonds approved recently by the State Supreme Court, as noted here-
V. 149, p. $3150-$ were sold on Nov. 8 .

## WISCONSIN

EAST TROY, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 20, by whon general obligation bonds. Dater for the pur1939 Denom. \$500. Due $\$ 500$ Dec. 1,1940 to 1949 . Prin. and int. These bonds will be sold to the highest responsible bidder at not Dess than 1 . $95 \%$ of par and accrued interest, the basis for the determination of the best
bid being the amount of principal to be paid to the village on delivery. The bid being the amount of principal to be paid to the village on delivery. The
bonds are being issued to provide funds in part payment of the purchase price of that portion of the street and interurban railway as is operated tributary thereto, viz., extending from its western terminus in the village to its junction with the rails of the Wisconsin Central Ry. Co. in the Village
of Mukwonago, approximately 7.2 miles in length Enclose check for not less than $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the Village Treasurer.
KEENOSHA, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received untchase of the following, refunding Axtell, Director of Finance, for the school, 2nd series of 1939; $\$ 11,000$ high school, 2nd series of $1925 ; \$ 10,000$
school, series of 1929 , and $\$ 7,000$ grade separation bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5\%, payable J-D. Dated Dec. 15, 1939. Denom., \$1,000. The bonds will not be sold for less than par, and thity Treasurer's office. shall be the lowest rate of interest bid by the successful bidder Bidder must pay accrued interest at the rate borne by the bonds from the date of is on this basis: a pare bid with the rate of interest which The call for bids for deli over the period stipulated by the bonds. The bonds will ber ready bonds. Legal or about Dec. 15. The city wili furnish its own completed close a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the city.

## WYOMING

CHEYENNE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Cheyenne), Wyo. - BONDS VOTED-1t is reported that the voters approven by, , wwoo margin the issuance or s225,000 in schol builing,

## CANADA

BARTON TOWNSHIP, Ont.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 13,0345 \%$
10-year serial sewer and watermain bonds was sold to Bell, Gouinlock \& CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILLS SOLD-An issue of
$\$ 25,000,000$ $\$ 25,000,000$ Treasury
interest cost of $0.872 \%$
LEASIDE, Ont.-BOND SALE-Wood, Gundy \& Co. of Toronto pur $\$ 18,0003 \%$ improvement. Due from 1940 to 1944, inclusive. The bond house also obtained an option to purchase an additional $\$ 153,0003 \%$ improvement bonds, including $\$ 95,000$ to mature from 1940
to 1949 and $\$ 58.000$ from 1940 to 1954 , inclusive. ST. HYACINTHE, Que.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be
received until $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Nov. 20 for the purchase of $\$ 410,00031 / 2 \%$-year received unti
serial bonds.


[^0]:    Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City, N. Y. Published Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; William Dana Seibert, President and Treasurer; William D. RIggs, Bussiness Manager.
    
     per year, $\$ 10.00$ for 6 months, in Dominion of Canada, 819.50 per year, $\$ 10.75$ for 6 months. South and Central America, Spain, Mexico anc Cuba, $\$ 21.50$ per year, $\$ 11.75$ for 6 months; Great Britain, continental Europe (excepot of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.

[^1]:    Note-In the figures for 1938 and 1937 Brownsville was included in Corpus Christi.
    Finally, in the table which follows, we furnish a summary of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of the country for each year back to and including 1909:

[^2]:    * Estimated. $\mathbf{x}$ No figures avallable.

[^3]:    Includes 5,986,685 and $37,870,682$ pounds held by refining and manufacturing
    establishments and $13,594,470$ and $40,063,840$ pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1939, and Oct. 31, 1939, respectively.
    $a$ Includes $13,471,938$ and $3,735,579$ pounds held by refinesr, brokers, agents
    and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments

[^4]:    a Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. b Grown alone for all purposes.

