## $\int$ The onmmeriad <br> (flirominial <br> 

$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { VOL. 150. Issued Weekly 40 Oents a Copy- } \\ \text { \$18.00 Per Year }\end{array}\right]$ CROOKLYN TRUST


Established 1850
NEW YORK
Chicago
London


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| R. H. Johnson \& Co. Members New York Slock ExchangeNew York Curb Exchange |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 64 \mathrm{~W} \\ \text { Bosto } \end{array}$ | Nall St. $\quad \underset{\text { PhiLAD }}{\text { New }}$ | ork ELPHIA |
| Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades \& Co <br> 61 broadway NEW YORK |  |  |
| London | Paris Amsterdam | Gene |

## B A N K

 OFN E W YORK


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




| City of |
| :---: |
| Philadelphia |
| Bonds |
| - |
| Moncure Biddle \& Co. <br> PHILADELPHIA |

## PACIFICINORTHWEST SECURITIES

Drumhaller, Elurlichman
(ompany
Exchango Bldg.

- Seattle

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Turnpike Revenue $33 / 4 \%$ Bonds Due August 1, 1968 BOUGHT-SOLD-QUOTED

## YARNALL \& Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
New York Telephone-Whitehall 4-4923 A. T. \& T. Teletype-Phla 22

1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

## DeHaven \& Townsend Established 1874 <br> ```30 BroadSt. 1512 Walnu St.```


"Hope to be seeing you soon." . . . "Gee, it's swell to hear your voice." . . . "We're all well here."
No great words of business or state are these just the homey, every-day conversations that are America. The thoughts and hopes and remembrances that bind families and friends together. The flow of understanding that helps to make this a united nation.
Always the Bell System stands ready to help ... to do its part quickly, cheaply, courteously, in the manner of $\alpha$ friend.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

## Boston and Maine Railroad <br> Plan of Exchange

Time within which Plan must be declared operative has been exnded through June 13, 1940.
Holders of Mor Holders of Mortgage Bonds oi the Ronds have not yet been deposited the Plan are advised that sufficient Bondsative and are urged to send in to warrant the Plan being declared operative and are urged their Bonds for stamping without delay if court reorganization is to be avoided.

Copies of pertinent documents will be furnished on request. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
April 27, 1940

## AtlasCorporation

Dividend on Common Stock Notice is hereby criven that a dividend of $25 \%$ per share has been declared on the Common Stock o Atlas Corporation payabe June record at the close of business May 20, 1940.

Dividend No. 15
on 6\% Preferred Stock
Notice is hereby criven that a dividend of $75 \%$ per share for the quarter ending May 31, 1940, has been de clared on the $6 \%$ Preferred Stock o Atlas Corporation, payable June 1 , 1940, to holders record at

Walter A. Peterson, Treasurer May 2, 1940.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.
COMMON


At a meeting of the Board of Directors held April 29, 1940, a dividend of twenty-five cents per share was declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable June 15, 1940, to stock holders of record at the close of business May 21, 1940. Checks will be mailed.
W. M. O'CONNOR

April 29, 1940
Secretary


## Borden's

Common Dividend No. 121
An interim dividend of thirty cents ( $30 \phi$ ) per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of this Company, payable June 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1940. Checks will be mailed.

The Borden Company
E. L. NOPTZEL, Treasurer

EATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO

Dividend No. 61
The Board of Directors of Eaton Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of Seventy-five Cents (75c.) per share on the outpany, payable on May 25th, 1940 to shareholders of record at the to shareholdiness on May 6th, 1940. April 26th, 1940
H. C. STUESSY, Secretary.


[^0]
## 

Vol. 150
MAY 4, 1940
No. 3906

It Is the Law - 2787

## Comment and Review

Annual Report of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System
$-2790$

Week on the European Stock Exchanges.......................................
Foreign Political and Economic Situation...........-.-. 2778
Foreign Exchange Rates and Comment.................. 288321
Course of the Bond Market.................................... 2789
Indications of Business Activity-................................. 2793
Week on the New York Stock Exchange............................ 2776
Week on the New York Curb Exchange.................. 2820
News
Current Events and Discussions.......................... 2801
Bank and Trust Company Items................................... 2819
General Corporation and Investment News.............. 2865
Dry Goods Trade.-.-.......................................... 2915
State and Municipal Department.....................................................
Stocks and Bonds
Foreign Stock Exchange Quotations............. 2829 \& 2831
Bonds Called and Sinking Fund Notices................. 2825
Dividends Declared_-.............................................. 2825

New York Stock Exchange-Stock Quotations......... 2832
*New York Stock Exchange-Bond Quotations_2832 \& 2842
New York Curb Exchango-Stock Quotations.......... 2848
*New York Curb Exchange-Bond Quotations......... 2852
Other Exchanges-Stock and Bond Quotations........... 2854
Canadian Markets-Stock and Bond Quotations........ 2858
Over-the-Counter Securities-Stock \& Bond Quotations_2861

## Reports

Foreign Bank Statements
Course of Bank Clearings
Federal Reserve Bank Statements ..................... 2801 \& 2829
General Corporation and Investment News.................... 2865
Commodities
The Commercial Markets and the Crops_-.-.............. 2905



* Attention is directed to the new column incorporated in our tables
on New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb Exchange bond quotaon New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb Exchange bond quota-
tions pertaining to bank eligibility and rating.

Pubished Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City, N. Y. Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; Willam Dana Selbert, President and Treasurer; Willam D. Riggs, Business Manager: ${ }^{2}$ Ether offices: chicago-1n charge ordered London, E.C. Copyright 1940 by William B. Dana Company. Entered as econd-class matter

 of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New Yoris funds.


## Pennies Today-

## Dollars Tomorrow

The dollars received by a beneficiary from a death claim are usually many times the number of dollars paid as premiums.
In a great percentage of all such cases, pennies used to purchase insurance become dollars in the time of need.

Those who give thoughtful study to the profitable use of income or savings, find life insurance one of the most satisfying of all available channels.

Home Office, NEWARK, N. J.

## The Financial Situation

ENLARGED exports, directly or indirectly a result of the European war, have for months past been playing an increasingly important part in the business situation in this country, and of late have been more and more cited by forecasters as a source of stimulation of industrial activity in the coming months. The developments in Scandinavia during the past month have, of course, changed the details of the picture quite substantially at several points, but have not, apparently, altered the fundamentals of the situation a great deal, and certainly do not appear greatly to have reduced expectation that "war orders" and demand from abroad for our goods which may be traced indirectly to war will play an increasingly significantrole in the course of trade in this country during the next year or longer, assuming the continuation of hostilities.

Indeed, for a time there was some disposition to expect substantial stimulation of such buying here, since the campaign in Norway seemed to many observers to signalize the beginning of really active warfare between Germany and the Allies. The developments of the past few days, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say the plain evidence of the true course of events in Norway which has come clearly to hand during the past few days, strongly suggest the possibility that active military operations on any sizable scale in that country are not likely to continue much longer, if, indeed, they were really ever begun. No one now will feel very certain, however, where war in the real sense may break out between the Germans and their enemies or victims, and the possibility at least exists that once the Germans have fully entrenched themselves in Norway they will be able to be so troublesome to British shipping and to Britain itself that the Allies may be more or less obliged to take the initiative in attacking Germany rather than continue past tactics of trying to starve or to choke the enemy into submission. At any rate, the evidence is accumulating, and its effect is cumulative, that an artificial demand is developing for a variety of our products very much as in the first year or two of the World War, although, of course, differences in detail and possibly in degree are plain. The time has therefore come for us all to give the whole question some careful thought.

## Gold and Goods

The cessation of gold purchases by the United States Treasury would, it seems to me, have a disastrous effect upon our international financial and commercial relationships. The foreign exchanges would decline sharply. Our export trade would be adversely affected and the Allies would be hampered in their ability to purchase needed war materials in this market. Furthermore, the problem of excess reserves resulting from past purchases of gold would not be solved by this means. The lowering of the price of gold and the imposition of tariff duties upon gold imports differ only in degree, rather than in kind, as to the only in degree, rather than in kind, as to the
solution just described. Either would cause solution just described. Either would cause
the foreign exchanges to decline further. the foreign exchanges to decline further.
Either would restrict the volume of our exports. Lowering the price of gold would bring about an increase in our public debt, and the imposition of tariff duties would cause a complicated two-price system for gold to emerge.

The ultimate solution of the gold problem must await the termination of hostilities. At that time, it is to be hoped that the nations of Western Europe and the United States will be in a position to re-esta blish economic liber alism in international trade, that tariff restrictions may be lowered and other trade barriers removed, that capital movements may be permitted to take place, and that foreign exchange restrictions may be eliminated.
If, then, in the post-war period of economic reconstruction, it is possible to remove those barriers which have been throttling trade between nations, the gold problem can be solved. Nations can return to the international gold standard with some assurance that it can be maintained. It can be maintained because the creditor nations will be willing to receive the major portion of debt payments in goods.-Winthrop W. Aldrich in a discussion of our current gold problems appearing in the May issue of "Chapter appearing in the May issue of "Chapter Notes" of the New York Ch
can Institute of Banking.

Few, we imagine, would care to undertake to refute the main contentions here made, but it seems to us that it would be well for us to take note meanwhile of the extent to which we are sending our goods abroad in exchange for gold, the value of which to us is uncertain, to say the least.

In the first place, let it be noted that the early phase has passed when American business men, pressed to the limit to fill domestic orders, were letting it be known almost daily that they considered war business undesirable business and were pointing with pardonable pride to the degree in which they were occupied with the demands of regular customers, largely at home. It was to be expected that this attitude would in the course of time become much less pronounced and in many instances perhaps tend to disappear altogether. It is but human nature for all of us, when orders are needed, to welcome orders from whomsoever they may come, provided, of course, they are placed by financially responsible parties. Fortunately, however, while an obvious change has occurred in current attitudes toward war business, there is as yet no indication of even the beginning of the mad turmoil that occurred in this country during the latter part of 1915. The events of that year are probably well remembered by many in the business community, which in no small degree, doubtless, accountsforboth the rather extreme attitudes concerning war business some months ago and the more temperate attitude now.

## The "Last Time"-A Con-

A number of factors, among them the good sense of our industrial managers, appear, to date, at least, to be keeping us safe from the development of a situation such as caused the Financial Review of the "Chronicle" to say at the end of 1915:
"As to what justification will be found for the prodigious advances in the whole list of the so-called 'war brides' only the future can tell. The speculative furore, so palpably the result in no small measure of manipulation, was confined almost entirely, for a good part of the year, to these war stocks, that is, stocks of companies supposed to have large orders, to net huge profits, in war supplies of one kind or another for the belligerent countries of Europe. The unsubstantial and dangerous character of the speculation consisted not alone in the fact that prices were pushed to what seemed absurb heights, but that the realization of the expected profits depended mainly upon the continuance of the war, and the time when the war would cease was beyond the ken of any man. Fortunately for the
speculators, the war continued with unabated fury and violence. Had peace come any time during the 12 months, a stock market calamity of untold proportions might have been precipitated. Many of the concerns engaged in the execution of war orders have embarked in a line of business entirely new to them, and have had to spend large sums in providing special machinery, tools and plants, in the meantime neglecting or abandoning their ordinary business. In not a few cases the ordinary business was practically given up for the time being because of dull trade and utter inability to keep factories and plant busy on that account."
By a corresponding date in the World War, price dislocations had begun to put in their appearance, dislocations which took wheat flour (patents in New York) from $\$ 4.55$ per barrel at the beginning of 1914 to $\$ 6.40$ at the beginning of 1915 , to $\$ 6.85$ at the beginning of 1916 and to $\$ 9.10$ at the beginning of 1917; steel billets from $\$ 20$ per ton at the beginning of 1914 to $\$ 32$ at the beginning of 1916 and to $\$ 60$ a ton at the beginning of 1917; caustic soda from \$1.55-60 per hundred pounds at the beginning of 1914 to $\$ 5.50$ at the beginning of 1916; and a number of other articles proportionately, while leaving still others substantially unchanged until a considerably later date.
The contrast between such developments as these and any that have as yet occurred is obvious. There has been no "boom" of really important proportions or duration in the stock market. Our export trade has shown considerable enlargement, possibly as great or greater than at the corresponding period in the World War, but nothing has yet occurred in our foreign trade which seems to forecast the turmoil war purchases caused 25 years ago. The price situation at home has been relatively stable, enabling the "Guaranty Survey" appearing this week to say:
"The inflationary effects of war are so axiomatic that the mere fact of an outbreak of hostilities appears to create a strong psychological influence in favor of higher prices. This seems to be the main explanation of the buying rush and the sharp price advance that swept over commodity markets immediately after the start of the European conflict, raising the general level of wholesale commodity prices in this country $5 \%$ between August and September. Since then, occasional rumors suggesting a probability of more active fighting have been followed by rising tendencies in commodity markets, while 'peace scares' have caused minor price reactions. On the whole, these alternating influences have approximately balanced one another, with the result that the price level in this country has shown little change in the last seven months and remains about $5 \%$ above the prewar figure."
The fact remains, however, that the war has not really begun on any scale of magnitude or intensity comparable to that of the World War. It is true, moreover, that the type of influences which ultimately caused such marked changes in our own business situation during the World War are not only present in one degree or another but are growing. The value of our exports during the first three months of this year are reported by the Department of Commerce as $51 \%$ above the corresponding period last year and $28 \%$ above that of 1938, while the increase for the full seven-month period, September through March is shown at only $33 \%$ above 1939 and $11 \%$ above 1938. There has also evidently
been an appreciable increase in the prices at which these goods were sold to foreign customers since, stated in terms of value, our exports. September through March rose $33 \%$, while in terms of quantity the rise is estimated by the Department of Commerce at $25 \%$. The nature of the articles which show the most substantial rise likewise point clearly to the war as a stimulating factor of importance. These include besides raw cotton, which, as is well known, was governed in considerable part by special factors, iron and steel products, non-ferrous metals, lubricants, metal-working machinery, aircraft, motor trucks, tractors, and chemical products. Taking the month of March as compared with February, "exports of the majority of commodities increased in value," to quote the Department of Commerce, "but only a few showed substantial gains. Metal-working machinery exports reached $\$ 19,000,000$ in March and motor truck exports $\$ 13,700,000$, each figure representing a gain of nearly $\$ 5,000,000$ over the value in the preceding months. Other exports, including tractors and construction machinery, also increased by relatively large percentages in March though by more moderate dollar amounts than those items first mentioned. A number of commodities, namely, iron and steel products, non-ferrous metals, chemicals and aircraft, continued to represent in March, as in other recent months, a more important proportion of total export trade than a year ago."

## Prices Abroad

Prices, moreover, are showing much more pronounced changes in foreign countries, both belligerent and neutral, than here. "The wholesale price level in Great Britain," to quote an excellent summary of this phase of the matter appearing in the current issue of the "Guaranty Survey," "has risen steadily since the beginning of the war and, according to the latest available figures, is $32 \%$ higher than last August. This increase compares with one of $17 \%$ in the first six months of the World War. The advance in Canada has amounted to $15 \%$. No comparable data are available for France, since the publication of price figures was suspended when the war began; but a compilation given in 'The Economist' last month indicates that the expenditures of a typical French working-class family for food have risen more than $17 \%$, of which it is estimated that 12 or $13 \%$ is due to war conditions.
"Some neutral countries appear to have felt the effects of the forces making for higher prices almost as keenly as the belligerents. The price level in the Netherlands, for example, has risen $24 \%$, and in Switzerland $20 \%$. In Italy, publication of price data has been suspended. In Japan, where prices are subject not only to influences arising from the European war but also to the effects of the campaign in. China, the price level has risen $17 \%$ since last Angust.
"In some cases these changes in price levels abroad correspond roughly to the depreciation in foreign exchange rates, while in other instances no such relation exists. The pound sterling and French franc are now $24 \%$ lower in terms of the dollar than shortly before the outbreak of the war. The decline in the value of the Canadian dollar has amounted to $15 \%$, and the yen has fallen $13 \%$. The Dutch guilder and the Swiss francs, on the other hand, have remained comparatively stable in value. In general, it appears
that in belligerent countries the price advance has been accompanied by a decline of comparable magnitude in exchange rates, while in neutral countries it has not."
It is true, of course, that control measures operative in all the belligerent countries, and formal and informal influence exerted by governments in others, applicable to both prices and the flow of goods, tend to prevent trade taking its natural course, but obviously such progress can not insulate us from other ccuntries. For one thing civil as well as military populations have to be provided for and direct war needs must be met. That such influences are already at work here in much larger degree in particular industries than the statistics of the general situation indicate is easily to be seen, for example, from the fact that aircraft industry is operating at a rate well over twice that of the peak of 1937, the shipbuilding and machine tool industries are far more active than they were at any time during the 1937 boom. It was out of a situation not altogether different from this that the dramatic developments of 1915 arose. In reviewing the year 1915 the "Financial Review" early in 1916 said:
"The year was one of contrasts and of startling transformations and in what has been said (of war buying here) the reader has the reason for the complete reversal of position which occurred in so many directions. Slowly, but surely, this pouring of the wealth of Europe into the lap of the United States exercised a stimulating influence upon trade and upon the country's general activities. It may have been literally blood money that we were getting, but it was a factor of great potency nevertheless and put new life into many industries which, as it happened, were sadly in need of some quickening impulse. Many misgivings were felt as to the ultimate gain that might be looked for, and the response of domestic trade was for a long time slow, but eventually as the war went on and Europe's gold continued to flow this way the cumulative effect became overwhelming, and, other favoring developments also coming in at the same time, one branch of industry after another fell in line. In other words, at first only the industries directly engaged in filling war orders manifested activity, chief among which was the iron and steel trade; later 'the movement spread until eventually all came within its embrace."

From all this it can readily be seen that we have not really felt anything like the full force of demands growing out of large scale war abroad, or at the most are just beginning to feel them-much as the case in the earlier months of 1915 . We may never feel them this time in full measure. There may never be any large scale war comparable to that 25 years ago. Unquestionably the Allied powers are proceeding with much greater care and system at a much earlier date to manage their necessary purchases abroad. They have no such resources with which to buy as were theirs last time. They are, for the present at least, without the privilege of borrowing largely in this country as they did before. It would obviously, however, be well for us to continue to be alert and realistic as to what is going on in our industry. We have done well to date; we should be careful to proceed as wisely in the future.

## Another Phase

There is another phase, a much broader phase, of this matter which is of importance. While our ex-
ports during the first quarter of this year were running at a rate $51 \%$ higher than last year, our imports increased $23 \%$. The excess of exports amounted to some $\$ 410,000,000$ against $\$ 173,000,000$ last year and $\$ 319,000,000$ in 1938 , yet there are those who seem to be getting into something of a dither about foreign competition in foreign markets, and the Treasury some time ago issued a rule requiring that imports be valued for customs purposes at official rather than free rates as regard the British and Australian pounds sterling and the Canadian dollar. Evidently the Washington authorities who talk so much about stimulating the international movement of goods, when it comes down to such cases, prefer to have our exports paid for in gold, for which we have no use, rather than in goods which we could very well use. As to all this we call the attention of our readers to a most informative and moderate summary of the situation appearing in the current issue of "Monthly Bank Letter" of the National City Bank of New York:
"The decline in the rate for free sterling has given rise to anxiety on the part of some merchants and manufacturers who have to compete with British goods in this and foreign markets. However, in considering the possible effects of sterling depreciation, many factors need to be taken into account. In the first place, not all British products can be paid for in free sterling. According to the exchange regulations, an importat list of Empire products-rubber, tin and tin ore, jute and jute products, whiskey and furs, together with all Australian exports, including wool-must be paid for in 'official' sterling, hence are not affected by what happens in the free market.
"While available statistics do not permit of precise com" parisons, it has been estimated very roughly on the basis of 1938 figures that about $131 / 2 \%$ of United Kingdom exports are payable in official sterling; India, Burman and Ceylon about $531 / 2 \%$; and Malaya about $881 / 2 \%$. Taking United States imports alone from the above areas, similar rough calculations based on 1937 and 1938 figures suggest that about $33 \%$ of our imports from the United Kingdom (chiefly whiskey) will have to be paid for at the official rate; India about $54 \%$ (jute and burlap); Ceylon about $65 \%$ (rubber); and Malaya about $95 \%$ (mostly rubber and tin).
"To the extent that our goods compete with British goods payable in free sterling, the exchange rate is of course an influence, though not necessarily a decisive one. For one thing, British internal prices, according to standard indexes, have risen about $30 \%$ since the start of the war, offsetting in part at least the decline in sterling. High freight rates and shipping difficulties are other considerations. And finally there is the question of Britain's capacity to expand her exports at a time when the demands upon her industries and manpower for carrying on the war are so great.
"How these various factors will work out in the long run remains to be seen, but certainly there has been little evidence so far of broadly harmful consequences to our trade. As recently pointed out bv Secretary Hull, our exports to Great Britain since the outbreak of war have increased far more than our imports from that quarter. In the leading South American market-Argentina-figures covering the first three months of the year indicate that we displaced Great Britain as the number 1 supplier, our shipments almost doubling as compared with the same period last year.
"Nevertheless, the fear of exchange dumping persists; prompting the Treasury last month to rule that imports into this country be valued for customs purposes at official rather than free rates, the regulations to apply not only to sterling, but also to the Canadian dollar, the Newfoundland dollar and the Australian pound. Considering all that has been said of the 'folly' of trading our products and services for 'useless' gold 'to bury in Kentucky,' it might perhaps have been thought that the country would be willing to accept some larger measure of payment in usable and consumable goods, but evidently such is not the case. Apparently we must go on buying gold if we are to maintain our exports, since we are unwilling also to grant credits."

If we are to enjoy enhanced business activity artificially stimulated by war abroad, we must in
any event, apparently, do so at the expense of the absorption of further large quantities of gold, but certainly in the circumstances now existing there is no reason why we should not reduce the pressure upon us to take gold so far as feasible by being reasonable about accepting goods as far as they are offered. It would reduce by that much the difficulties by which we are certain to be faced when this terrible war is over, and the task of reconstruction confronts the world.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

OTHER than the usual month-end advance of currency in circulation, nothing occurred in the weekly period ended May 1 to disturb the rapid upbuilding of idle bank credit in the United States. The official banking statistics for the statement week show that currency in use moved up $\$ 50,000,000$ to $\$ 7,570,000,000$. Together with other changes of a minor nature, this served to offset the effect of another increase of $\$ 63,000,000$ in our monetary gold stocks, which raised the total gold holdings to $\$ 18,771,000$,000. Member bank reserve deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks decreased slightly, and excess reserves over legal requirements fell $\$ 10,000,000$ to $\$ 6,110,000,000$. There is, of course, every prospect of another series of record excess reserve totals after the currency returns to the banks. The demand side of the credit picture showed no important changes in the statement week. New York City reporting member banks found their business loans down $\$ 10,000,000$ in the period, to $\$ 1,679,000,000$. Loans by the same banks to brokers and dealers on security collateral fell $\$ 4,000,000$ to $\$ 476,000,000$.

The Treasury in Washington deposited $\$ 64,501,000$ gold certificates with the 12 regional banks in the statement week, raising their holdings of such instruments to $\$ 16,442,978,000$. Other cash of the 12 banks was down modestly, and total reserves of the regional institutions moved up $\$ 55,338,000$ to $\$ 16,832,580$,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased $\$ 26,997,000$ to $\$ 4,945,500,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks increased $\$ 27,441,000$ to $\$ 14,153,146,000$, with the account variations consisting of a drop of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 13,118,000$ to $\$ 12,869,916,000$; an increase of the Treasury general account by $\$ 20,132,000$ to $\$ 490,-$ 106,000 ; a decrease of foreign balances by $\$ 19,190,000$ to $\$ 357,212,000$, and an increase of other deposits by $\$ 39,617,000$ to $\$ 435,912,000$. The reserve ratio remained unchanged at $88.1 \%$. There were no changes in the open market portfolio, as holdings of Treasury securities again were reported at $\$ 2,466$,720,000. Discounts by the regional banks increased $\$ 296,000$ to $\$ 2,668,000$. Industrial advances were down $\$ 585,000$ to $\$ 9,333,000$, while commitments to make such advances were up $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 9,225,000$.

## Foreign Trade in March

FOREIGN trade in March continued at about the same level as in the several preceding months since the commencement of hostilities in Europe, but the proportionate gain over the corresponding month of last year was smaller in March than in the months immediately preceding. Last month's exports aggregated $\$ 352,272,000$ and imports $\$ 216,732,000$ which left and export balance of $\$ 135,540,000$. The export excess, while smaller than February's $\$ 147$,201,000 excess, was the largest for March since 1920. In February exports totaled $\$ 346,995,000$
and imports $\$ 199,794,000$ while in March, 1939, exports of $\$ 267,781,000$ exceeded imports of $\$ 190$,481,000 by $\$ 77,300,000$.

The difficulties under which the international exchange of goods is now obliged to operate because of the European War were enlarged in April when hostilities were extended to Scandinavia. Those areas are now cut off from American shipping because of the consequent extension by President Roosevelt of the "combat zone," and in addition their ships are no longer able to move with the freedom they previously enjoyed as neutrals. At the present stage of the campaign in that territory it appears doubtful that those countries will be in a position to buy or sell in the world markets, outside of Germany and between themselves, and consequently a further shift in the international exchange of goods is bound to result. The ultimate effect is difficult to foresee but it appears likely that the United States will be called upon to fill a large part of the gap left by the absence of Scandinavian goods from world channels and must look elsewhere for goods previously derived from those countries. In 1939 our total exports to Denmark, Norway and Sweden aggregated about \$150,000,000 and our imports from those countries amounted to about $\$ 68,000,000$.

Among the export items which produced most of the increase in the March total as compared with a year ago were aircraft, iron and steel products, metal working machinery, non-ferrous metals including copper, industrial chemicals, lubricating oil and unmanufactured cotton. The list is about the same as in the several preceding months and all the items suggest usefulness for war purposes.

Cotton exports, while substantially greater than a year ago, were much lower than in February. The decline from February to March, however, is seasonally expected. In March 472,267 bales, valued at $\$ 26,583,000$ were shipped abroad compared with 346,701 bales, worth $\$ 16,973,475$ in March 1939 and 793,934 bales, valued at $\$ 44,283,000$ in February last. In the first quarter year shipments of raw cotton have been nearly treble last year's first quarter exports.

Import increases over a year ago were most marked in crude rubber, tin, raw wool, copper and diamonds. Silk imports were again higher in value although smaller in quantity, because of the increase in price. Imports of paper and manufactures and paper base stocks were considerably smaller than a year ago; the northern European countries have in the past supplied large amounts of these products to the United States although Canada has been the principal single foreign source.

Gold arrived here in amount of $\$ 459,845,000$ during March, the largest of any month since April, 1939 comparing with $\$ 201,475,000$ in February and $\$ 236$,413,000 in January. Exports of gold were in the same negligible quantity as in other months in the past two years. Silver imports aggregated $\$ 5$,724,000 in comparison with $\$ 4,070,000$ in February and $\$ 7,207,000$ in March, 1939. Exports of the metal totaled $\$ 657,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

NERVOUS and erratic movements took place this week on the New York stock market, with the European war developments furnishing the major incentive for the swings. The market was thin at all times, and this also tended to accentuate
the movements. Traders and investors plainly were at a loss to assess properly the momentous happenings in Scandinavia and in the Mediterranean, and many of them remained on the sidelines. The little business that did develop pushed a few stocks sharply higher, and lowered the quotations for others to a similar degree, while the great bulk of issues varied only a little. Turnover ranged between the 500,000 and $1,000,000$-share levels in most of the full sessions of the week now ending, on the New York Stock Exchange. Prices as a whole drifted lower in the early part of the week, but rallied Thursday and yesterday, leaving the basic position not much changed. Steel stocks were in favor on fairly good earnings reports for the first quarter of this year, and some of the aviation and paper shares moved briskly higher. Motor and other industrial issues mostly did better. Rail and utility stocks held close to former levels, while a few specialties, such as Loft, Inc., and Montgomery Ward, moved sharply lower.

The unfortunate news of the war in Europe was partly offset, as the week progressed, by indications that domestic business in the United States is proceeding on a better basis after the long down-swing which began last December. The evidence, in this connection, consists mainly of an arresting of the decline of general business. Domestic political considerations remained utterly confusing, owing to the growing agitation in some quarters for a third term for Mr. Roosevelt and the unwillingness of the President to state his attitude. All signs nevertheless point to a growing revolt among the electorate against the shackles that the New Deal has placed upon business in the last seven years, and as more and more spokesmen expressed this resentment the optimism of Wall Street observers increased. Some good dividend declarations also added to the improved financial sentiment.

In the listed bond market an irregular tone prevailed. Foreign dollar securities naturally fluctuated violently as varying reports were received of the course of the European war and the possibility of a still greater extension of the conflict. Norwegian and Danish bonds fell steadily, on the gloomy reports from Scandinavia. Australian and Canadian bonds were soft, and Italian issues sold lower as the debate proceeded regarding the possible entry of that country into the war. Latin American bonds were dull throughout. United States Treasury securities held well in most sessions, and bestrated corporate issues of the domestic variety also were in demand. A large refunding issue of the Union Pacific appeared on the market and was rapidly absorbed by institutional and other investors. Speculative domestic bonds were in quiet demand. The commodity markets reflected to some degree the prevailing uneasiness regarding the course of the European war, the principal tendency being toward lower levels. Rubber was an exception, owing to the British decision to use the long route around Africa and eschew the Mediterranean for merchant shipping. Foreign exchange dealings reflected still more pressure upon "free" sterling, but the great bulk of transactions naturally remained under control and cleared at the official rate. Gold continued to pour into the United States.
On the New York Stock Exchange 85 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 113 stocks
touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 81 stocks touched new high levels and 77 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 Saturday were 349,040 shares ; on Monday, 568,150 shares; on Tuesday, 592,280 shares; on Wednesday, 810,050 shares; on Thursday, 645,420 shares, and on Friday, 1,069,590 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 92,465 shares; on Monday, 150,565 shares; .on Tuesday, 220,030 shares; on Wednesday, 213,145 shares ; on Thursday, 196,830 shares, and on Friday, 264,380 shares.

Dulness pervaded trading in the short session on Saturday of last week, with stocks steady to firm throughout. Opening quiet, market interest was extended to a substantial portion of the list, and results for the day reflected irregularly higher prices. Paper, steel and aircraft issues displayed strength and received fair recognition, while other groups presented a mixed but moderately firm tone. A discriminating market obtained on Monday, and sales turnover receded to the lowest level in several weeks. Domestic corporate news was mostly favorable, but the war situation in Europe cast its long shadow over trading and tended to curb any display of enthusiasm on the part of traders. The opening was descriptive of steady and quiet movements, taking on added strength to show fractional advances by noon. Aviation, shipping and shipbuilding shares fell into the category of issues enjoying exceptional gains. Narrowness claimed the afternoon period, and while some stocks had their prices shaded, the general run of securities held their advantage. The many news sources on Tuesday were in common agreement that the fortunes of war were at the present without question in the favor of Germany as against the Allies and, added to this, the failure of the first-quarter earnings report of U. S. Steel to come up to expectations weighed heavily against any progressive movement of the market. The morning session was steady and promising as utilities were singled out for favor. In the second hour steel stocks perked up along with the general list, and held that way until near the close, when heavy selling produced an irregular finish. Stocks heretofore in the vanguard of higher prices were adversely affected on the day. Lower prices on Wednesday characterized a day which totally succumbed to the domination of war influences. Nervousness was present throughout, with little if any trace of firmness in the general list. Steel shares took the lead in declining values at the start, and no evidence of recovery could be gleaned at any phase of trading. Sales volume increased with the passing hours and worked against a better trend. Losses for the day approached within two points. The tide of receding prices was partially stemmed on Thursday as support of a professional nature was applied to steel, motor and aviation shares, bring. ing with it mild recovery. The initial hour evidenced an inclination toward higher levels, and by noon this became a reality. Dealings tapered off a bit in the early afternoon, but improved late in the day on a spurt of trading. Yesterday stocks ruled fairly steady in initial transactions. However, at the half-way mark in the first period they met sharp
resistance which was sufficiently overcome around noon to show better prices for the day, and in the case of the war specialties, for the year. Sales volume expanded beyond $1,000,000$ shares, and equities falling in the war group chalked up gains of one to two points. Closing quotations yesterday were irregularly changed when compared with final prices on Friday of last week.

General Electric closed yesterday at $361 / 2$ against $371 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $321 / 4$ against $317 / 8$; Columbia Gas \& Electric at $61 / 8$ against $61 / 4$; Public Service of N. J. at $411 / 4$ against 42 ; International Harvester at 57 against $561 / 2$; Sears, Roebụck \& Co. at $851 / 4$ a gainst $851 / 2$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $451 / 4$ against $501 / 4$; Woolworth at $395 / 8$ against $401 / 4$, and Amer ican Tel. \& Tel. at $1733 / 8$ against $1727 / 8$.
Western Union closed yesterday at $213 / 8$ against 22 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 179 against $1775 / 8$ bid; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 1877/8 against 1875/8; National Cash Register at $133 / 4$ against $131 / 4$; National Dairy Products at $171 / 2$ against $175 / 8$; National Biscuit at $227 / 8$ against $227 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $347 / 8$ against $341 / 2$; Loft, Inc., at $331 / 4$ against $355 / 8$; Continental Can at $455 / 3$ against $453 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at $1561 / 2$ against $1553 / 4$; Standard Brands at $71 / 8$ against $73 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $1131 / 2$ against $1123 / 4$; Canada Dry at $193 / 4$ against $201 / 4$; Schenley Distillers at $133 / 4$ against $137 / 8$, and National Distillers at $247 / 8$ against $247 / 8$.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $207 / 8$ against $211 / 4$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $165 / 8$ against 17 , and United States Rubber at 293/8 against 311/2.
Railroad shares sold off fractionally this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $213 / 4$ against 22 on Friday of last week ; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $213 / 4$ against $221 / 4$; New York Central at $151 / 2$ against $155 / 8$; Union Pacific at $951 / 2$ against $951 / 2$; Southern Pacific at 12 against 123/8; Southern Ry. at $153 / 4$ against $157 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $83 / 8$ against $85 / 8$.

Steel stocks were mostly higher the present week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $601 / 8$ against $603 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $403 / 4$ against $40 \frac{3}{8}$; Bethlehem Steel at $841 / 2$ against $821 / 2$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at 43 against $423 / 4$.

In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $11 / 2$ against $11 / 2$ bid on Friday of last week; General Motors at $545 / 8$ against $531 / 8$; Chrysler at $853 / 4$ against $861 / 8$; Packard at $31 / 8$ against $33 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at $5 / 8$ against $5 / 8$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $423 / 4$ against 42 on Friday of last week: Shell Union Oil at $121 / 2$ against $123 / 4$, and Atlantic Refining at 25 against $233 / 8$.

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $293 / 8$ against $293 / 4$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at 483/4 against 49, and Phelps Dodge at $351 / 2$ against $371 / 4$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at 11 against $103 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Boeing Airplane at 24 against 24, and Douglas Aircraft at $883 / 4$ against $873 / 4$.

Trade and industrial reports suggest a modest upturn in general business in the United States. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at
$61.8 \%$ of capacity against $60.0 \%$ last week, $61.7 \%$ a month ago, and $47.8 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended April 27 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at $2,397,626,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., against $2,421,576,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the preceding week and $2,182,727,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of 1939 . Car loadings of revenue freight in the week to April 27 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 644,520 cars, an increase over the previous week of 16,178 cars, and over the similar week of last year of 59,330 cars.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $1065 / 8$ c. against $1075 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May corn closed yesterday at $6 \breve{3} 3 / 8$ c. against $637 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $413 / 4$ c. against $407 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 10.86 c . against 10.93 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed yesterday at 19.9 ăc. against 19.68 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $111 / 2$ c., the close on Friday of last week. In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at $211 / 16$ pence per ounce against $2013 / 16$ 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 $\$ 3.483 / 4$ against $\$ 3.51$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $1.971 / 4$ c. against 1.99 c . the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

ITTLE business was done this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, and price changes also were small. The uncertainties of the war remained a depressant in most markets. The British and French centers naturally were somewhat subdued after the announcement on Thursday that Southern Norway is being abandoned to the German forces, and nervousness increased as tension again waxed in the Mediterranean area. On the London Stock Exchange a fair demand for giltedged securities nevertheless developed, partly because of reinvestment of funds which the British Treasury paid out for acquisition of the second batch of American securities. Industrial and rail shares were soft in London, and foreign issues indifferent. The Paris Bourse started the week with a rally in rentes, but the tone softened as the gloomy news about Norway was received. In slow trading on the Amsterdam market the tendency was weak. The Berlin Boerse was extremely dull early in the week, and dealings were suspended Wednesday and Thursday for Ascension Day observances. As the European war entered its ninth month all the foreign markets reflected weariness and discouragement.

## Allied Exchange Controls

STEPS were taken in various directions by the Allied Powers, this week, toward the integration of their extensive external financial resources. The effect is invariably to widen the official au-
thority and restrict still more the modest area in which private action is permissible. This tendency is hardly a comforting one for the United States, but its inevitability in modern warfare must be recognized. Indicative of the rapid mobilization of British Empire resources, along lines suggested by London action, was an announcement at Ottawa, Wednesday, by Canadian Finance Minister J. L. Ralston. Under a series of orders in council, all gold and foreign exchange resources of the Bank of Canada, estimated at about $\$ 250,000,000$, were placed at the disposal of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board, the Bank being reimbursed by Dominion securities. Canadian holders of foreign exchange were ordered to sell their holdings to the Control Board by May 31, some exceptions being made to this order so that insurance companies and business organizations can continue their activities in the United States. The immense Canadian holdings of United States securities are not affected by the order. Australia, early in the week, ordered the sale to its own exchange authorities of a selected list of American stocks held by Australians, this action being entirely in line with the requisitioning in the United Kingdom of some 177 American securities. The French Government on Thursday issued a series of exchange decrees which have the effect of placing foreign exchange holdings of French citizens under closer control.

## United States Policy

ONLY a few developments can be noted this week as bearing upon the policy adopted by the Administration in Washington toward the European conflict and its repercussions. President Roosevelt and his associates continue to hew closely to the line adopted when the neutrality legislation was amended, with an obvious intent of aiding the Allies. The cash-and-carry provisions of that act are causing some public discussion of possible future changes, if and when the financial resources of the Anglo-French Allies prove inadequate for further buying in the United States. But no official notice has been taken of such comments, and in the meanwhile almost all barriers in the way of supplying the Allies with latest types of American airplanes have been broken down. It is undeniable that the United States is proceeding, to some degree, along paths followed early in the first World War. But there also are important differences, such as the neutrality legislation, and its requirement that American ships avoid the combat zone as defined by the President. Indications still are lacking as to the effect upon American policy, if any, of the journey to Europe undertaken by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles. That strange adventure aroused much criticism and it is possible that official silence on the subject is considered wise in Washington. The rumored improvement of United States-German relations has not yet been effected, but reports circulated in Washington, Tuesday, that the coolness in relations between Washington and Rome may soon be dispelled.
An encouraging indication of American policy was supplied late last week, when the State Department made known the results of nearly two months of discussion with Anglo-French experts on the contraband control and other problems arising from the war. In conversations held since the arrival on

March 6 of the British economic representative, Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, and his French colleague, Prof. Charles Rist, these Allied spokesmen expressed a desire to minimize the inconveniences caused to neutral trade and interests, so long as this does not affect the contraband control. Acting on this occasion in strict accordance with established rules of international procedure, the State Department reserved all rights of the United States Government under international law. British and French consular representatives, it was added, would receive applications for imports by Americans from Germany of goods not obtainable elsewhere. Allied purchases of ordinary American commodities will continue to be discussed in Washington, it was said, and in the meantime the restrictive measures were described as "of an entirely temporary character." The intention of the British and French Governments to return eventually to liberal commercial policies was emphasized in the statement. These general results of the Washington discussions were confirmed on Tuesday in an address before the London members of the American Chamber of Commerce, by Ronald H. Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare. Mr. Cross urged the American businessmen to be tolerant of Allied restrictions and to remember that Britain, herself, was the greatest sufferer from the trade dislocations of the war. The Allies found it necessary to think of the blockade of Germany "in terms of the lives of our our men," he added.

## Grand War Strategy

$A^{L I}$LL indications pointed this week to new and grave adventures in the European war, with the Allies taking the initiative in the Near East. The defeat of Britain and France in Southern Norway suggests, more pointedly than ever, the need for some sort of success in order to offset the growing list of German Nazi victories. The Western Front remains quiet, only scouting activities by land and in the air being reported of late from the long line that separates the Maginot and Limes fortifications between Germany and France. Activities in Norway possibly have overshadowed the conflict on the high seas, other than in the area immediately contiguous to the Scandinavian countries, but it is more likely that there has been little fighting on the high seas. Criticism of the Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has mounted in Eng. land, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Premier Paul Reynaud also is encountering fresh obstacles in France. The neutrality of Italy has been questioned increasingly, although assurances apparently have been extended in recent days that Rome will not make any moves for a week or two. All of Southeastern Europe is in turmoil, because the war is expected to spread to that region. Russia remains an enigma. But it was announced officially in London, Thursday, that the British and French Grand Fleets were being concentrated in the Eastern Mediterranean, and a number of problems thus were clarified, while others were posed.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain revealed in an address before the House of Commons, Thursday, that the Allies have failed in the Norwegian area, but he referred significantly to the need for "a more normal distribution of ships in the Mediterranean." The Allies, he said, have no intention of being
trapped into a dispersal of their forces in a manner that would leave them dangerously weak at a vital center. Requesting that debate on the Norwegian campaign be postponed until next Tuesday, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the events would turn out eventually to be part of a "long-term strategy which will win the war." These comments were made by the Prime Minister, according to a London report to the New York "Herald Tribune," "with the quiet air of a man in possession of grave secrets which he could not for the moment reveal." Much was made by Mr. Chamberlain of Nazi losses in naval units. He held these to be so substantial as to alter the entire balance of naval power and to permit an important redistribution of the main Allied fleet. "A British and French battle fleet with cruisers and ancillary craft is already in the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean on its way to Alexandria," the Prime Minister disclosed.

It remains to be determined whether this new disposition of the Allied Grand Fleet presages an Allied move in the Near East against the German "back door," or merely consists of precautionary endeavors to keep Italy in check. The Italian problem became ever more acute, owing to the press campaign in that country for full support of the Berlin partner in the famous axis. Rome dispatches of Wednesday said that United States Ambassador William Phillips had gained the impression, after a conversation with Premier Benito Mussolini, that the Italian attitude of aloofness is not likely to change. But these reports were amended on Thursday, in a manner to indicate that the Italian commitment on non-participation was a matter of a week or 10 days, at the utmost. President Roosevelt conferred at length, Thursday, with Italian Ambassador Prince Ascania Colonna, and some comfort was gained from the lack of any American order for the evacuation of American nationals from Italy and the Near East. But the critical situation in the Eastern Mediterranean could not be denied. The dispatch of the British Grand Fleet to the Mediterranean clears up the lack of any German air bombings at Scapa Flow in recent weeks, and it also suggests the answer to the increasingly anti-Allied press campaign in Italy. The growing nervousness and apprehension of the Balkan States may also be attributed to this move, which points directly toward an enlargement of the war area. When British merchant shipping was ordered out of the Mediterranean, Wednesday, the fears of fresh developments increased, and an order on Thursday for British vessels to quit Genoa and sail for Suez seemed to give the show away. British vessels for some time have been moved toward the East, as though to prepare for important troop and supply movements, and an outbreak of new hostilities on the Balkan peninsula would surprise no one.

## Southern Norway Falls

ONE of the major turns of the European war developed on Thursday, when the AngloFrench Allies found it necessary or advisable to withdraw their forces from the important and populous portion of Norway south of Trondheim. The German High Command claimed early on that day the defeat of the Allied and Norwegian troops, and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain confirmed these serious tidings immediately, in a general state-
ment before the British House of Commons. In effect, the Allies abandoned Southern Norway to the Nazi forces, largely because the German air arm proved superior. Numerous diplomatic and strategical considerations obviously follow, and the repercussions are sure to be profound and far-reaching. Although Mr. Chamberlain assured the Commons that Norway will not be considered a mere sideshow, and that the struggle for control will continue, the practical effect is that of another victory in the long series of aggressive moves by the German militarists. Allied prestige among the remaining European neutrals, already at a low point because of the engulfment of Poland and the subjugation of Finland, dropped still lower. The problem of Italy assumed a hightened importance, and a mystery was introduced by the clearance of British merchant ships from the Mediterranean and the concentration of the Anglo-French battle fleet in. the Eastern Mediterranean. Fresh moves clearly are in prospect.

But no moves in the vast Mediterranean area can overshadow the simple fact that the Nazi Reich has scored another beat bn the Allies in Norway. The military moves came thick and fast this week, in that unfortunate country. Well equipped with tanks and armored cars, the Germans trundled north from Oslo with the determination of effecting a junction with their forces in the Trondheim and Bergen regions of the Scandinavian country. Trondheim was the real issue, and a Swedish decision to join the Allies or to refrain from fighting possibly was involved. The efficient German fighting force settled the question, whatever its significance. Skilfully coordinating all operations on land, sea and in the air, the Germans literally swept out the Allies from the bases established for the landing of troops, south of Trondheim. Reports of these developments were confusing for a time, owing to the paucity of reliable and comprehensive accounts of the fighting. It ecame apparent over the last weekend, however, that mobile German units were swiftly closing the gaps between the main German force at Oslo and the isolated landing parties at Trondheim and Bergen. German air power reigned over the vast section of Southern Norway, and prevented real progress by the Allied troops, who never found it possible to establish air bases from which the German bombers might be attacked in any effective manner.

Full disclosure of the events still is lacking, but it is clear that Allied strategy called for an important move from the landing point of Aandalsnes, about 100 miles south of Trondheim, in order to prevent a junction of the German groups in Oslo and Trondheim. From Aandalsnes the Allied forces moved inland along the narrow Norwegian valleys to Dombas and Stoeren, which are the vital junction points for rail and highway communication between Oslo and Trondheim. Some 100 miles north of Trondheim, at the port of Namsos, the Allies continued to land troops, meanwhile, in the expectation of a pincer move against the German force in the central Norwegian port which is essential for communications with Sweden. At Dombas and Stoeren the issue was decided, with the vastly superior German air force the factor of greatest weight. Flying Nazi columns converged on those points over the last week-end, and it is idle to deny
the remarkable achievements of the German units, which deployed over mountain roads when bridges were destroyed by the Norwegians on the main highways, and attained their objectives despite heavy snows and other obstacles. The Allies themselves were pinched at Dombas and Stoeren, and they beat a hasty retreat which ended in their embarkation at Aandalsnes, Thursday, for an undisclosed destination. Prime Minister Chamberlain affected to believe that the Allied retreat was effected without the loss of a single man.

Southern Norway now is lost to the Allies. Chancellor Adolf Hitler apparently was convinced of the outcome on Tuesday, for he then issued general proclamation to tha German forces in which he claimed that the Allied efforts to "beat Germany to her knees on the Scandinavian battle front had been conclusively nullified." There were reports on Thursday that King Haakon and Premier Nygaardsvold had fled to Sweden, for sanctuary. But Northern Norway remains as a battlefront, and in some parts of that area the British sea power possibly will prove dominant. The Allied landing at Namsos clearly is precarious, owing to its proximity to the German-held portions of Southern Norway, and it was admitted yesterday that the port is being evacuated. But far to the north the port of Narvik presents a problem of its own, since it is cut off from land communications with the rest of Norway. At Narvik the British continued their operations, with the obvious intent of gaining control of the ore port, and the small German force in and around the city was pressed harder and harder. But the outcome at Narvik cannot counterbalance the immensely important fact that the great area of Southern Norway has fallen under the Nazi yolk. From Norwegian soil the Nazis will be able to conduct air raids against Great Britain with enhanced effectiveness, and all of Scandinavia must be considered under the new dispensation to be little more than a supply base for the Reich.
Results of the lightning attack which the Germans launched against Norway on April 9 were summed up on Thursday by Prime Minister Chamberlain, in his address before the House of Commons. He indicated that the Allies would continue to fight the Germans in Norway, but added that Great Britain and France have no intention of being trapped into letting down the guards in the Mediterranean. The Prime Minister requested that a debate on Norway be postponed until next Tuesday, and this arrangement readily was made. After repulsing many enemy attacks, he said, the Allied forces south of Trondheim were being withdrawn in the face of ever-increasing enemy strength. The whole of the force around Aandalsnes had been withdrawn before he mounted the rostrum, Mr. Chamberlain declared, and he added that so far as he was aware this had been accomplished without the loss of a single man. But only a single phase of the Norwegian campaign thus had been concluded, said the Prime Minister, who maintained that the balance of advantage in Norway remained with the Allies. He claimed a vast destruction of German naval and other shipping, and also asserted that German losses in man-power must have been immense in Norway. But estimates of British and French losses were not supplied in this "interim re-
port." Vital emergencies elsewhere were hinted at by the British spokesman as a factor in the decision to withdraw from Southern Norway.

## German White Book

SOME diplomatic aspects of the German Nazi invasion of Norway were outlined, from the Nazi viewpoint, in a White Paper which was presented to the world last Saturday by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Bolstered by a series of alleged official Allied and Norwegian documents, which have a certain weight if accepted at their face value, the German White Book attempted to place all blame for the violation of Norwegian neutrality upon the Allies and the unfortunate victims of the latest German aggression. But this incident adds little to the known circumstances surrounding the extension of the great European war into Scandinavia. It is interesting chiefly as a revelation of German propaganda tactics. Herr von Ribbentrop called to the German Foreign Office virtually all members of the Berlin diplomatic corps, in order to emphasize his comments. Both neutral and German press representatives were present, and even a number of German military spokesmen were asked to listen to the expose of Allied and Norwegian "duplicity." The statement was convincing, however, only with respect to the British mining of Norwegian territorial waters, only a day or two before the Germans began to land troops at various points in Norway. It was derided in England and denied with stubborn honesty by Norwegian authorities, in so far as it related to the activities and intentions of that country.
The aim of the documentary presentation of the Berlin Foreign Office was to show, on the basis of archives examined in Oslo and of official orders taken from British captives, that Great Britain planned to send troops to Norway before the Germans took this step, and that the Norwegians. were conniving at such measures. The principal document made known in this manner was an alleged secret operations order of the British Government, said to have been taken from Allied soldiers in Norway. This document, allegedly dated two days before the Germans marched into Norway, purported to present official British moves which the Germans "forestalled." The validity of this paper has not been denied, but military experts point out that it fails to conform with ordinary British military practices, which leaves open the possibility that the alleged order for British forces to move into Norway was merely part of the long series of prepared plans which all military authorities make ready for all conceivable contingencies. German attempts to show that Norwegian authorities were in agreement with the British brought only indignant denials from spokesmen for the Oslo regime. In England it was pointed out that the mining of Norwegian territorial waters was announced to the world when it occurred, and the charge was made that the German statements otherwise were distorted and untruthful. No reference whatever was made in the German White Book to the invasion of Denmark, which is a significant omission. Even more important, in view of the present state of affairs in Northern Europe, was an assertion in the German White Book that Sweden at all times took
a decidedly neutral course. The significance of this Nazi praise of Swedish neutrality remains to be ascertained.

## 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 May 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Effective } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pro- } \\ \text { otous } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Country | Rate in Effect May 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Effectlve } \end{aligned}$ | Previous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina.- | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 11936 |  | Holland --. | 3 | Aug. 291939 |  |
| Belglum --. |  | Jan. 51940 | ${ }_{7} 13$ | Hungary -- |  | Aug. 291935 | 41/2 |
| Bulgaria..- | 21 | Aug. ${ }_{\text {Mar. }} 111935$ |  | Italy. | $41 / 2$ | May 181936 |  |
| Canada...- | $21 / 2$ | Mar. 161986 | 4 | Japan. | 3.29 | Apr. 71936 | 3.65 |
| Colomblai- | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Java | 3 | Jan. 141937 |  |
| Czechoslo- |  |  |  | Lithuania | 6 | July 151939 |  |
| vakla...- | 3 | Jan. 11936 | 312 | Moroceo | $61 / 2$ | May 281935 | 41 |
| Danzig. | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | Jan. ${ }^{\text {J }} 11937$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{5}$ | Porway | 41/2 | Dec. 171937 |  |
| Denmark | $51 / 2$ | June 301932 | $31 / 2$ | Portugai-.-- |  | Aug. 111937 | 41/2 |
| England. | 2. | Oct. 261939 | 3 | Rumanla | $31 / 2$ | May 51938 | 41/2 |
| Estonia | 41/2 | Oct. 11935 |  | South Airica | $31 / 2$ | May 151933 | 41/2 |
| Finland .-. | 4 | Dec. 31934 | 41/2 | SD | * | Mar. 291939 |  |
| France --.- | 2 | Jan. 41939 | $21 / 2$ | Sweden-7-5 |  | Dec. 151939 | $21 / 2$ |
| Germany .-- | $31 / 2$ | Apr. <br> Jan. <br> 181937 | ${ }_{7}^{4}$ | ( ${ }_{\text {SWitzeriand }}$ | 1/2 | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 261936 \\ & \text { Feb. } 11935\end{aligned}$ | $21 / 2$ |

## Foreign Money Rates

ILONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were 11-32\%, as against 11-32\% on Thursday of last week and 11-32@11-16\% for three-months' bills, as against $11-32 \%$ @1 1-16\% on Thursday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was 1\%.

## Bank of England Statement

T${ }^{1}$ HE statement of the Bank for the week ended 'May 1 showed an expansion of $£ 3,896,000$ in note circulation, which together with a gain of $£ 131,158$ in gold holdings brought about a drop of $£ 3,765,000$ in reserves. Circulation as of May 1 totaled $£ 541,042,000$, compared with the record high, $£ 554,615,983$ Dec. 27,1939 and $£ 495,456,184$ a year ago. Public deposits fell off $£ 20,948,000$ and other deposits rose $£ 26,325,405$. Of the latter amount $£ 22 ; 000,059$ represented a gain in bankers' accounts and $\{4,325,346$ in other accounts. The reserve proportion dropped to $21.2 \%$ from $23.8 \%$ a week ago; a year ago it was $20.1 \%$. Government security holdings expanded $£ 8,329,000$ and other securities $£ 826,643$. The latter consists of discounts and advances, which increased $£ 1,071,399$ and securities, which decreased $£ 244,756$. Below we show the various items with comparisons for previous years: bank of england's comparative statement

|  | $\begin{array}{r} M_{1940} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 3, \\ { }_{1939} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y ~ 4, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | May 5, | $\begin{gathered} \text { May }{ }_{1936}, \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 541.04 | $495,456$ | 490,532,923 | 46 |  |
| Publ | 541,042,000 | 10,488,707 | 10,742,221 | 16,381,047 | 9,180,422 |
| Othe | 170,333,434 | 145,255,201 | 153,423,854 | 134,836,099 | 124,998,841 |
| $\pm$ Bankers' accoun | 125,447,212 | 108,214,120 | 117,452,616 | 97,175,165 | 88,342,137 |
| Other account | 44,886,222 | 37,041,081 | 35,971,238 | 37,660,934 | 36,656,704 |
| Govt. securities | 138,978,068 | 111,906,164 | 117,766,164 | 103,095,460 | 88,798,310 |
| Other se | 28,509,325 | 30,117,191 | 27,454,049 | 26,403,488 | 21,299,465 |
| Diset. \& advanc | 5,931,427 | 8,175,241 | 8,189,409 | 5,441,217 | 9,447,790 |
| Securit | 22,577,898 | 21,941,950 | 19,264,640 | 20,962,271 | 11,851,675 |
| Reserve notes \& | 40,305,000 | 31,453,519 | 46,668,500 | 39,452,309 | 41,818,875 |
| Coin and bullion | 1,347,345 | 226,909,703 | 327,201,423 | 314,610,955 | 204,460,329 |
| Proportion of reserve to |  |  |  | 26.00\% | 31.16\% |
|  | $2 \%$ |  |  |  |  |

## Bank of France Statement

THE weekly statement of the Bank dated April 25 again showed a decline in note circulation, the current loss being $158,000,000$ francs, which reduced the total outstanding to $156,285,000,000$ francs. Notes in circulation as of April 4 rose to a new record high of $157,895,000,000$ francs, compared with 124,665,989,910 francs April 27, 1939. Gold holdings, French commercial bills discounted, and creditor current accounts showed increases of 339,389 francs,
$714,000,000$ francs and $673,000,000$ francs respectively. The Bank's gold holdings now total 84,$614,656,929$ francs, compared with $92,265,948,691$ francs a year ago. The proportion of gold to sight liabilities fell off to $49.16 \%$; a year ago it was $63.34 \%$. Credit balances abroad, decreased $1,000,000$ francs and advances against securities, $14,000,000$ francs, while temporary advances to State remained unchanged at $20,900,000,000$ francs. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:

|  | Changes for Week | Ap7. 25, 1940 | Apr. 27, 1939 | Apr. 28, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold holdings ----- | Francs | Francs | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 92,265,948,691 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Francs } \\ 55,806,959,832 \end{gathered}$ |
| Credit bals. abroad- | $-1,000,000$ | 42,000,000 | 13,235,503 | 20,145,316 |
| a French commercial bilis discounted. | +714,000,000 | 13,067,000,000 | 9,150,297,820 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,865,235,550 \\ 809,658,784 \end{array}$ |
| b Bills bought abr ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14,000,000 | 3,311,000,000 | 3,361,577,242 | 3,699,714,183 |
| Note crrculation...- | $-158,000,000$ | 156285000,000 | 124665,989,910 | 98,518,807,680 |
| Credit current acets. | +673,000,000 | 15,853,000,000 | 21,009,606,117 | 24,038,511,079 |
| State | No change | 20,900,000,000 | 20,576,820,960 | 40,133,974,773 |
| Propor'n of gold on hand to slght liab. | -0.14\% | 49.16\% | $63.34 \%$ | 45.54\% |

* Figures as of March 28. 1940.
* Figures as of March 28. 1940 . 1 the process of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938; the
three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State
were wiped out and the unsatisfied balance of such loans was transferred to a new Were wiped out and the unsatisiled balance of such loans was transierred to a new
eatry of non-interest-bearing loans to the State. Revaluation of the Bank's gold (at 27.5 mg . gold 0.9 fine per franc) under the
decree of Nov. 13, 1938, was effected in the statement of Nov. 17, 1938; prior to decree of Nov, 13, 1938, was effected in the stateraent of Nov. 17, 1938; prior to
that date and from June 30,1937 , valuation had been at the rate of 43 mg . gold 0.9 time per franc; prevlous to that time and subsequent to sept. 26, 1936, the value Tise per franc; previous to that time and subsequent to sept. 26,1936 , the value
was 49 mg. per franc, and before Sept. 26,1936, there were 65.5 mg . of gold to the frane. The present value is 23.34 mg . gold to the franc.


## New York Money Market

MONTH-END requirements were met easily in the New York money market this week, and nothing developed to stir the market out of its routine. Rates were merely carried over in all departments. The Treasury in Washington awarded on Monday another series of $\$ 100,000,000$ 91-day discount bills, and awards were at an average of $0.007 \%$ discount, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Bankers' bills and commercial paper remained in poor supply. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ wa 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 continued moderately active this week. Trading has been good and prime paper has been in fair supply. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 @ 1 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been quiet this week. The supply of prime bills has not improved and transactions have been light in volume. 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

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks; recent advances on Government obligations are shown

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
in the footnote to the table. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate In Effect on May 3 | Date Established | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prodious } \\ \text { Rale } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston.-.New York |  | Sept. 1, 1939 | $113 / 13$ |
| New York. Philadelphia | $11 / 1$ | Aug. 27,1937 Sept. 4, 1937 |  |
| Clieveland. | $13 / 13$ | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta | *112 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chicago-- | *11/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| St. Louls | *11/2 | Sept. 2, 2,1937 Aug. 24.1937 | 2 |
| Kansas Cty | *1/20 | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas. | *1/2 | Aug. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| San Francisco | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

T$\rightarrow$ HE free market pound continues depressed with trading more severely curtailed than in recent weeks. The depression in the market is of course a sequel to the tension resulting from the European war. Another factor contributing to unsettlement of the market was the introduction of the British war budget last week showing a schedule of heavy taxes necessary to meet war costs, which were estimated at around $\$ 21,000,000$ a day. However, conservative and informed British opinion has contended that the new budget, which calls for the expenditure of $£ 2$,$667,000,000$, is nevertheless too low to meet the situation, and the fact that further demands on British taxpayers are anticipated adds to the uncertainty of the market. Offerings of European and South American interests greatly outweigh the limited demand for sterling in New York.

The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 3.471 / 4$ and $\$ 3.53$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.481 / 2$ and $\$ 3.535 / 8$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 3.471 / 2$ and $\$ 3.533 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.49$ and $\$ 3.54$ a week ago.

The following official exchange rates have been fixed by the Bank of England: New York cables, 4.021/4-4.03 $1 / 2$; Paris checks, $1761 / 2-1763 / 4$; Amsterdam, 7.53-7.58; Canada, 4.43-4.47. Berlin is not quoted. The lira is unofficially quoted in London at 69.00 .

The following official rates have been fixed in London for one-month delivery: New York, $3 / 4 \%$ premium to parity; Paris, parity for sellers and buyers; Amsterdam $11 / 2$ Dutch cents premium to par; Brussels, par to 2 centimes discount; Zurich, 3 centimes premium to par.

There is nothing in the news of the day or in market talk to support the slightest optimism as to the future course of foreign exchange. It becomes daily more evident that none of the important nations can escape the consequences of serious inflation both immediately and after the close of the European conflict.
Confining inflation to its narrowest meaning of a more rapid increase in demand for goods than in supply, in no major war on record has it been possible to finance costs wholly out of a country's income in the form of taxes and loans. If a State were able to meet all its needs either by means of taxes or by borrowing from current earnings of its population, there would be no increase in such a nation's total spending, but merely the partial transfer of such spending from private persons to the Government. Since the total demand for goods would thus remain unaltered, prices as a whole would not rise.

National currencies have lost their intrinsic|values in varying degrees. With some exceptions few can ultimately escape the consequences of fiat money with all its attendant evils as seen in the case of France and Germany after the first World War. in

At present Germany, to a lesser extent France, and a few of the smaller nations are working on an "imaginary" money forced into the hands of the populace by the power of the State.
With respect to the pound sterling it need only be recalled that when Great Britain departed from the gold standard in September, 1931, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, then prime minister, and other British officials stated emphatically that gold redemption would be resumed in a very short time. The financial interests of the world were seriously disturbed when at the end of 1932 gold payments were still not resumed.
In 1931 the unit was the gold pound of $\$ 4.8665$. Now it is maintained, solely by official support, at $\$ 4.03$ and it is apparent that if deprived of the official peg the pound would decline still further. Similar inflationary effects are seen in the United States as a result of the $40 \%$ depreciation made in the gold value of the dollar.
International trade is everywhere demoralized and until this condition has been rectified there can be no hope of stabilized foreign exchange. Conditions governing international trade are involvements arising entirely from political activity, including the war, and are only in a minor degree the result of depreciation in the leading foreign currencies.
Official figures relating to foreign commerce are not informative, sometimes because deliberately made obscure but largely because the elements entering into foreign trade are not those germane to free consumption and production processes such as were reflected in the statistics issued prior to 1914. Total United States exports of $\$ 1,949,000,000$ during the first six months of the war were $33 \%$ higher than in the six months ended February, 1939. Exports during March, 1940 rose $30 \%$ to a value of $\$ 344$,000,000 . If there were to be deducted from the total the value of iron and steel products, non-ferrous metals, chemicals and aircraft, and many kinds of machinery greatly needed by the Allies, it is doubtful if exports would show an increase.
London advices of a few weeks ago showed that British imports of merchandise during March reached $£ 108,543,354$, the highest total since October, 1929. In the same month exports and re-exports, despite British efforts to expand sales in world markets in order to obtain exchange for war needs, totaled only $£ 45,053,511$.
The British Board of Trade in announcing its figures emphasized that the expanded purchases abroad were made necessary by the war. London advices make it clear that part of the increase in the sterling value of foreign trade was attributable to wartime advances in commodity prices. With the exception of a few war materials, if volume figures were available rather than price data, it would be doubtful if any increase in imports or exports of any country could be shown. It is the volume of goods interchanged and not the price value which counts in the increase of human wealth.

International shipping has been seriously disrupted and routes have been diverted. The latest evidence is the British decision to divert sea traffic from the

Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope route. The United States Department of Commerce nevertheless reports that despite the zone curbs, our shipping has reached a 10 -year peak since the beginning of the war, with 1940 cargoes exceeding those of 1939. January and February figures show that 1,042 American ships cleared our ports, 110 more than during the corresponding months of 1939.

Great Britain also reports an increase in ship clearings, but consumption requirements and the production of so-called unnecessary products have been greatly curtailed in Great Britain and all Europe, while the importation of so-called luxury products has been restricted or eliminated throughout South America, Australasia, and Asia.

A very large percentage of the goods carried by the tonnage of the world is intended for destruction and not consumption. Only a few days ago Robert $S$. Hudson, British Minister of Shipping, urged the British people to reduce further their consumption of imported goods, not only for the financial reasons set forth by Sir John Simon, in his presentation of the budget, but also to leave merchant shipping free to meet war emergencies.
The Guaranty Trust Co. in the current issue of the "Guaranty Survey" points out that general inflation is impending. It puts the best possible interpretation on the prospect in these words:
"The events of the last few months indicate that inflationary forces are again at work but do not preclude the hope that monetary disorders comparable in severity with those of the World War period can be avoided." The "Guaranty Survey" points out that in some countries, both belligerent and neutral, the price movement has been pronounced. The wholesale price level in Great Britain has risen steadily since the beginning of the war and is about $32 \%$ higher than last August, compared with a $17 \%$ increase in the first six months of the World War. The advance in Canada amounts to $15 \%$, while the increase in France is estimated at about $17 \%$. Since August the price level has risen $24 \%$ in the Netherlands, $20 \%$ in Switzerland, and $17 \%$ in Japan.

Money rates in the London open market continue easy. Call money against bills is in supply at $3 / 4 \%$. Bill rates are unchanged: Two- and three-months bills $1-16 \%$, four-months $11 / 8 \%$, and six-months bills $31-16 \%$.
Canadian press dispatches state that stimulated by growing demands of the United Kingdom market, Canadian foreign trade shows broad signs of surmounting wartime barriers. Statistics issued by the Canadian Trade and Commerce Department indicate a favorable balance for January and February, with exports exceeding imports by $\$ 21,022,210$. Exports were worth $\$ 163,167,908$. Imports were valued at $\$ 142,115,698$. In the same months of 1939 the favorable balance was $\$ 44,929,785$, but exports were valued at only $\$ 129,052,703$, against imports of $\$ 84,122,918$.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank in its monthly review of business shows that the total value of United States exports to Canada from September, 1939 to March, 1940, inclusive, amounted to $\$ 339$,000,000 , an increase in value over the period September, 1938-March, 1939 of $48 \%$.

Montreal funds in the New York free market ranged during the week between a discount of $153 / 4 \%$ and a discount of $1413-16 \%$.

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 April 24, 1940.
GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, APRIL 18 TO APRIL 24, INCL.

 \$141,525 Venezuela, \$1,383,475 Philippine Islands.
Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was reduced during the week ended April 24 by $\$ 21,061,936$.
The latest monthly report of the Department of Commerce showed that $\$ 1,299,463,00$
March 31.

The current issue of the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserv eBank of New York estimated that at the end of April, about $\$ 1,235,000,000$ gold was held under earmark.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was practically unchanged from previous close. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.50 @ \$ 3.511 / 4$; cable transfers $\$ 3.501 / 4 @ \$ 3.511 / 2$. On Monday the tone was slightly firmer in limited trading. The range was $\$ 3.505 @ \$ 3.523 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.51 @ \$ 3.531 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday the undertone was easier. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.501 / 2 @$ $\$ 3.53$ and cable transfers were $\$ 3.507 / 8 @ \$ 3.533 / 8$. On Wednesday the free market went off sharply. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.48 @ \$ 3.497 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 3.483 / 8 @ \$ 3.501 / 4$. On Thursday the market was dull and the undertone was easy. The range was $\$ 3.481 / 4 @ \$ 3.501 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.481 / 2 @$, $\$ 3.503 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday the general trend was unchanged. The range was $\$ 3.471 / 4 @$, $\$ 3.49$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 3.471 / 2 @ \$ 3.491 / 4$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 3.481 / 2$ for demand and $\$ 3.483 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 3.47,60$-day bills at $\$ 3.46,90$-day bills at $\$ 3.451 / 2$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 3.46$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 3.463 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 3.47$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French foreign exchange situation presents no new features from those of recent weeks. The unit continues tied to the pound at the rate of $176.50-$ 176.75 francs. The dollar equivalent is 2.2883 cents, the buying rate. In the New York free market the franc follows closely the relative quotations for the pound.

French banks and business circles, following the lead of London, show no interest in the rates quoted abroad for the free franc and the pound sterling, since they are obliged to effect all their exchange operations through the exchange control bureau at a fixed rate.

Belgian currency continues relatively steady in the New York market so far as the spot rate is concerned, but trading is extremely limited. There i. steadiness even in future rates as compared with some weeks ago. During the greater part of the past week 90 -day belgas ruled around 70 points under the basic cable rate. This compares with a discount of 50 points in mid-April and indicates uneasiness with
respect to the likelihood of extension of the war in Europe. Gold holdings of the National Bank of Belgium have reached $23,000,000,000$ Belgian francs, a new high and up $10 \%$ since January. The increase reflects a favorable trade balance and dehoarding owning to rising prices and increasing activity in certain industries, together with enhanced investment interest.
The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at $176.50-176.75$, against $176.50-176.75$ on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 1.97 and cable transfers at $1.971 / 4$, against $1.983 / 4$ and 1.99 . Antwerp belgas closed at $16.831 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.831 / 2$ for cable transfers, against 16.89 and 16.89. 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 Poland or Czechoslovakia. Exchange on Bucharest closed at 0.50 (nominal), against 0.50 (nominal). Exchange on Finland closed at 1.95 (nominal), against 1.95 (nominal). Greek exchange closed at $0.661 / 2$ (nominal), against $0.661 / 2$ (nominal).

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war of 1914-1918 presents no new features from those of the past several weeks. Exchange on Norway and Denmark has not been quoted since April 8. Exchange on Sweden is inclined to greater firmness than at any time since the invasion of the northern countries and is ranging around $23.75-23.84$ in the New York market, and while trading is extremely limited, quotations frequently represent actual transactions.
The Swiss franc has been steady for some weeks at around 22.41-22.43 for cable transfers.
The Holland guilder is also ruling steady at around 53.08-53.15 for spot. The prevailing rate, however, has been nearer to 53.10 . The discount on 90 -day future guilders, while still severe, has shown marked improvement and is currently about 80 points under the basic cable rate, whereas on April 15 the rate was 145 points under spot.

Recent advices from Amsterdam state that the renewed flight of Dutch capital created by concern regarding the position of The Netherlands and the unfavorable trade balance has caused the Dutch authorities to contemplate the use of measures to conserve the country's financial strength. It is understood that a detailed system of exchange restrictions has been prepared and may be put into effect whenever circumstances require its adoption. Within the past few weeks approximately $65,000,000$ guilders have taken flight from Amsterdam.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 53.09 , against 53.13 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 53.09, against 53.13; and commercial sight bills at 52.75 , against 52.75 . Swiss francs closed at $22.421 / 2$ for checks and at $22.421 / 2$ for cable transfers, against 22.43 and 22.43 . Checks on Sweden closed at 23.84 (nominal) and cable transfers at 23.84, against 23.60 and 23.60. Exchange on Denmark and Norway ceased to be quoted after April 8. Spanish pesetas are nominally quoted at 9.25 , against 9.25 .

E XCHANGE on the South American countries has shown no important price variations recently. All these units are steady.

Buenos Aires reports state that Argentine exports in the first three months of 1940 amounted to 506,000,000 pesos, the highest in 10 years. A feature of the exports was the marked increase in prices of virtually all cattle and agricultural products. Exports of agricultural products seem to have risen $22 \%$ in volume and $29 \%$ in value as compared with the corresponding period last year.
Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro state that President Vargas in a recent speech advocated a further curb on imports as Brazil is facing an unfavorable trade balance as a result of the decline in its trade with Scandinavia and Germany.
Argentine unofficial or free market closed at 22.90 @23.00, against $23.05 @ 23.20$. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.15 , against 5.15 . Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.17 , against 5.17 . Peru is nominally quoted at $171 / 4$, against $171 / 4$.

$\mathrm{E}^{\mathrm{X}}$XCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries shows no important changes from recent weeks and price movements have been narrow. Shanghai and Hongkong exchange are the only items showing important fluctuations and Shanghai is off sharply from last week's rate. Most of the other Far Eastern units are held steady with relation to the official British pound, while Japanese yen are linked to the United States dollar.
Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.46, against 23.46 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 21.60, against 21.88; Shanghai at 4.75, against 6.10; Manila at 49.80, against 49.80; Singapore at $475 / 8$, against $475 / 8$; Bombay at 30.26 , against 30.25 ; and Calcutta at 30.26 , against 30.25 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at the British statutory rate, 84 s . $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per fine ounce) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

| Banks of- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engla | ${ }_{* 681,352}^{ \pm}$ | *129,889,923 | 201,423 | $314,610,955$ |  |
| France | 242,448,872 | 311,709,286 | 293,720,843 | 347,829,659 | 486,147,426 |
| Germany | b3,359,600 | 3,010,000 | 2,522,000 | 2,452,150 | 2,521,550 |
| Spain. | c63,667,000 | 63,667,000 | 87,323,000 | 87,323,000 | 89,106,000 |
| Italy. | a17,440,000 | 23,400,000 | 25,232,000 | 25,232,000 | 42,575,000 |
| Netherlands | 98,344,000 | 102,166,000 | 123,357,000 | 76,626,000 | 59,175,000 |
| Nat. Belg'm | d130,600,000 | 108,000,000 | 89,323,000 | 102,045,000 | 97,171,000 |
| Switzerland | 85,239,000 | 98,825,000 | 75,061,000 | 83,544,000 | 48,229,000 |
| Sweden...- | 40,339,000 | 33,166,000 | 28,962,000 | 25,690,000 | 23,906,000 |
| Denmar | 6,505,000 | 6,555,000 | 6,542,000 | 6,550,000 | 8,554,000 |
| Norway | 6,667,000 | 8,222,000 | 7,442,000 | 6,602,000 | 6,604,000 |
| Total week | 695,290,824 | 888,610,209 | 1,066,686,266 | 1,078,304,764 | 1,066,439,305 |
| Prev. week_ | 695,104,526 | 874,134,8 | 1,065,150,0 | ,080,010,9 | $1,074,387,007$ |

* Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England statements for March 1, 1939 and since have carrled the gold holdings of the Bank at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory price which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (168s. Der fine ounce) the Bank reported holdings of $£ 1,347,345$ equivalent, however, to only about 5681,352 at the statutory rate (84s. 113/3d. per fine ounce), according to our calculations. In order to make current figure comparable with former Deriods as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show English holdings in the above in statutory pounds.
a Amount held Dec. 31, 1939, latest tigures avallable. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany Include "deposits held abroad" and "reserves in foreign currencles." c As of April 30, 1938. latest figure avaliable. Also first report subsequent to Aug. 1, 1936. d Includes forelgn exchanges.
The value of gold held by the Bank of Franoe was revalued with the statement of the Bank as of March 7, in accordance with the decree of Feb. 29, 1940, at the rate of 23.34 mg . Gold 0.9 tine equals one franc; prior to the latest revalorization he of $\mathrm{Nov} 13,1938$, at 27.5 mg , gold 0.9 tine per tranc; prevlously and eve guent to July 23: 1937, gold in the Bank was valued as 43 mg gold 0.9 tine per tranc: before then and after Sept, 26, 1936, there were 49 mg . to the franc: prior ranc; belore hen 65.5 mg . gold 0.9 tine equaled one tranc. Taking the pound tering at the Enclish statutory rate ( 79881 gr gold 11-12th tine equals $£ 1$ stering) the stering equivalent of 349 rancs gold in the Bank of France is now just about £1; at 27.5 mg . gold to the fra ic the rate was about 296 franes to the $£ 1$; when there were 43 mg . gold to the frane the rate was about 190 francs to the $\mathrm{\Sigma 1}$ : when 49 mg . sbout 165 frances per $£ 1$; when 65.5 mg ., about 125 francs equaled $£ 1$.


## Floors and Ceilings

From the first it has been characteristic of New Deal strategy to assume precisely the propositions that need to be proved in order to establish a logical basis for support of proposed programs. Nowhere lave these tactics been more in evidence than in the arguments advanced to give impetus to "social" or "advanced" legislation professedly in behalf of the "underprivileged third" of the population, even the existence of which is in need of definite establishments. No more conspicuous example of them could well be cited than the strategy employed in getting the Fair Labor Standards Act (popularly known as the wages-hours law) to the statute book, and in defending it against changes regarded by its supporters as destructive. In this particular instance, not only have they cast aside all the old and sometimes strongly held doubts about the wisdom of minimum wage legislation locally enacted to protect a very small minority of the population against exploitation and the remainder of us, as a matter of public health and moral decency, from some of the ill effects of this exploitation, and to make some sort of provision for those unfortunates constitutionally incapable of supporting themselves, but have calmly assumed that by legislation of this general type it is possible to improve the position of large sections of the population whose earnings are not even alleged to fail to provide what is necessary to maintain health and working efficiency-and to do so on a national scale almost by sheer legislative fiat. Even those who would now make extensive alterations in the Fair Labor Standards Act for the most part content themselves with proposals for exempting this or that group of wage earners or for curbing the extraordinary executive power granted by the law in question. It sometimes appears almost as if the whole people had got into the habit of assuming that human misery can be eliminated, and human welfare immensely increased if only the right law is written and adopted, and so pervading has the assumption become that few appear to be conscious that it is an assumption and nothing else.

It appears to us, therefore, that it is not only fiting and proper, but for the public good essential that these premises be given the most careful scrutiny. It further seems to us that when such analysis is made of them they in very substantial part are found to be insupportable. There is, of course, not the slightest point in again going through the old arguments about the feasibility or the advisability of child labor laws, minimum wage acts, and other such legislation which made the welkin ring among economists and others during the first decade or two of this century, and which continued in one degree or another up to the time of the inauguration of the New Deal. That is precisely what many of the proponents of such laws as the Fair Labor Standards Act are fond of doingmarshaling arguments (which sometimes had validity) for local, modest legislation usually as a matter of public health, child welfare, and the like, and which was when carefully drawn somewhere between regulation and public charity to support legislation which bears but slight resemblance to the older type of measure, and which is professedly designed to accomplish results never even dreamed of by those advocating the older type of legislation a
decade or two ago. The average man who is not bound by political or other ties to any particular course, but who feels the need of arriving at his own opinion concerning the merits of this, or any other similar measure should not fall into the same error or be influenced by those who do.

We have here no mere child labor and anti-sweatshop act. Indeed these evils appear in large part to have been eliminated at least in those branches which such a law is able to reach. In essence we have here an undertaking to place a "floor under wages and a ceiling over hours"-an extraordinarily high floor and an exceptionally low ceiling as compared with any program of a comparable sort ever before tried -in an effort to raise wages and shorten hours in those areas where the unions with government encouragement and vigorous support have not been as yet successful in making radical changes in wages and hours in recent years, and the argument in support of the program is not only that formerly marshaled in support of child labor and minimum wage regulations but in addition includes all the reasoning employed by the Administration in behalf of higher wages and shorter hours generally.
The basic question involved is, therefore, this: Can the Federal Government, assuming that it can make such a law really effective, which is yet to be demonstrated, succeed in giving the lower income groups a more abundant life by forbidding wages lower than 40 cents per hour and a work week of more than 40 hours without time and a half rates of pay? It is obvious, of course, that if the government can make such provisions of law effective it can raise the hourly money wages of certain wage carners and others. The Chief Economist of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor (the agency charged with the administration of the law) has estimated that on the basis of statistics available relating to the situation as of September, 1938, a time of low industrial activity, some $11,000,000$ employees were "covered" by the provisions of the Act. Of these 300,000 were estimated to be receiving less than 25 cents an hour, 550,000 less than 30 cents an hour, and 1,418,000 less than 40 cents an hour. Theoretically had the maximum rates provided in the Act been in effect at that time something less than a million and a half people would have been receiving up to 15 cents an hour more for regular time than they actually were receiving, although the larger number would have been receiving less than 10 cents an hour more-all, of course, assuming full effectiveness of the law, no resulting unemployment among these groups of workers, and no administrative exceptions. These, obviously, are large assumptions. In the actual event the cents per hour benefits would doubtless have been substantially less than thus indicated, although it may well be that in a period of substantially enlarged business activity the figures would generally be larger than those deduced for September, 1938.
It is, however, the weekly wage actually received rather than the hourly rate which determines the economic status of the wage earner. Of the 11,000 , 000 workers estimated to be "covered" by the Act, it was found that ' $1,384,000$ were working more than 44 hours per week, $1,751,000$ more than 42 hours, and $2,184,000$ more than 40 hours. If we assume
that, had the law been in full effect at the time, all these $2,184,000$ employees would have still been working their accustomed number of hours per week and would have been paid time and a half for all hours in excess of 40 per week-another very large as-sumption-a further substantial sum would have been added to their dollar income. The want of detailed information as to relation between the hourly wage paid and the hours worked, leaves it far from clear, however, that these sums would have fallen into the hands of the lowest wage groups. Indeed, the indications are in the other direction, since there were $2,181,000$ working more than 40 hours per week, and indeed $1,384,000$ working more than 44 hours per week, whilé only 300,000 were reported receiving less than 25 cents an hour and indeed only 550,000 receiving less than 30 cents per hour. On the assumption of unchanged hours of work it could well be that the bulk of the increase in weekly money wages would have accrued to employees already receiving more than 40 cents per hour.

We have so far been speaking of the theoretical maximum increases in money wages which the Act might bring to some of the lower paid groups. In actual practice nothing like the increases indicated will be realized. It is clear that the maximum increases suggested depend more upon overtime payment than they do upon wage rate increases. The official estimates strongly suggest that the average hourly rate of pay for those receiving less than 40 cents per hour was 30 cents an hour or better. Assume that the average hour per week of these groups was, say 50 , which seems reasonable since some $1,384,000$ are estimated to have been working more than 44 hours, as compared with $1,418,000$ receiving less than 40 cents an hour. The average weekly compensation of these employees would, on this basis, amount to about $\$ 10$. Now suppose that their hourly wages were raised to 40 cents while their hours were reduced to 40 . They would then get $\$ 16$ per week. Of course, the vast bulk of those to whom the Act is applicable who were getting more than 40 cents an hour when the Act went into effect, will obtain higher weekly wages, if they do, only by reason of overtime. Now while it is altogether likely that the Act will occasion larger overtime payments than occurred prior to its passage, it is altogether unlikely that resourceful employers will permit themselves to be placed permanently in the position of being obliged to pay penalty wage rates on a very considerable scale. It is indeed quite possible that workers employed on an hourly basis at 40 cents or more an hour will find their weekly wages reduced rather than increased by the Act.
It is thus found that upon careful analysis the law, while infinitely vexatious by reason of the uncertainties surrounding its application, the vast sweep of administrative discretion, and more by reason of the hours provisions than by those having to do with wage rates, the benefits that it can at best be expected to flow to the vast numbers who constitute the so-called underprivileged third are relatively small, at least so far as money wage income is concerned. Naturally the figures that have been cited are hardly more than informed guesses, and their magnitude is doubtless governed in appreciably degree by various administrative rulings as to the coverage of the Act, as well as by the state of business activity, but they may be taken at least
to give a fairly accurate idea of the order of magnitude of the factors under discussion. We häve, how. ever, been studying only one law, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and it is no secret that those who have been most influential in the movement giving rise to this law have no intention of stopping there. Their ambition is, of course, to inaugurate in addition some 48 state laws modeled closely after the Federal Act, and the campaign to reach such an objective has long been under way. There were $48,000,000$ gainfully employed according to the 1930 census, against only $11,000,000$ covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Estimates of the number of employees that would be covered should all the states also adopt a similar law run as high as three times this $11,000,000$ or more. In such circumstances the proportion of employees receiving substantially less than 40 cents an hour as well as of those working more than 40 hours per week would probably be substantially higher, since the Federal law does not apply to farm labor, and many kinds of intrastate activities where wages are usually the lowest and hours the longest,
Many of those who argue for such regimes as that envisaged in the Federal law appear to ground their arguments upon conditions as they would exist should the movement desired by them bear full fruit in the form of state laws in addition to the Federal Act. There is not the slightest reason why they should not be met on their own ground. Suppose a battery of laws, state and national, presently inaugurated a general system embodying a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and maximum hours of 40 per week. Would the economic lot of the underprivileged third be greatly improved? It is most gravely to be doubted. All the factors already cited in connection with the effects of the national law would naturally operate to reduce the wage benefits which might at first blush be expected, but there is little reason to doubt that a very substantial number of employees under a wages-hours scheme of general application would receive larger weekly money wages. If this were the be-all and the end-all of it, some appreciable real gains for the lower income groups among the employed might well ensue, although the amount of it would probably be much smaller than appears generally to be supposed, since it could hardly be expected that prices of the goods these employees buy would in no way be affected by such a sweeping change as would occur in labor costs. Let it not be forgotten that when work is "spread" among more employees without reduction in weekly wages or with a reduction less than proportionate to additional employees required the cost of producing goods rises regardless of whether this or that employee receives more weekly wages than before.
But can any one really believe that any such wholesale increase in wages and shortening of hours as is here contemplated could occur without affecting the wages and hours of a great many workers not directly covered by law? In the old days, labor. itself used to oppose minimum wage and maximum hour in the belief that such minimum wages tended to become the maximum and such maximum hours tended to become the minimum. There may have been some basis for this belief at that time, when labor unionism was relatively speaking in its infancy in this country, when generally speaking only a few
wage earners far removed from the lowest paid groups were organized effectively, when no National Labor Relations Act existed, when there was no New Deal with its powerful propaganda agencies for higher wages and shorter hours throughout industry, and when few, if any, had become victims of the purchasing power notion of stimulating business. But, however all that may be, there is every reason to believe that an opposite effect upon the wages of those who earn higher rates of pay would today ensue. Indeed there is abundant evidence that New Deal supporters of such laws count on precisely this effect. Last summer the Chief Economist of the Wages and Hours Division of the United States Department of Labor wrote:
"In connection with the Act's employee coverage, it may be noted that another point which has been mentioned in public discussion is the increasing of wages of workers receiving 25 cents or above, when those receiving lower pay in the same establishments prior to the effective date of the Act are raised to the new minimum. Under highly stable industrial conditions there undoubtedly would be considerable pressure for maintenance of differentials existing prior to the establishment of the minimum. . . This consideration may become one of marked importance during the seven-year period within which it is expected that the minimum wage per hour will be raised towards 40 cents." At about the same time Professor Otto Nathan of New York University, whose influence in New Deal circles has been substantial in such matters as these, wrote:
"The Fair Labor Standards Act will have a favorable impact on the level of wages in the country as a whole. . . The minimum established for wages and the maximum for hours cannot fail to have a permanent effect on wages and hours in general. As experience here and abroad shows, wages will tend to be higher and hours shorter than they were before the new legislation."

These and other commentators reaching similar conclusions are without doubt upon strong ground. They would be upon the strongest of ground if they were referring to a situation in which the national law was supplemented by 48 state laws.

Now all this obviously spells higher costs, and higher costs mean shortened supply or higher prices or both. It is all very well for the reformers to talk of taking these higher costs from profits, or of the law stimulating efficiency to the point where they will be offset by economies elsewhere. Such considerations might deserve attention in different circumstances. Today, however, as is well known profits are at a minimum, often non-existent in those industries most directly and seriously affected by labor costs, and the long list of wage increases, reduction of hours, taxes, and other so-called "reform" programs of the past few years have already driven the business man to his wit's end trying to effect economies to offset added costs thus imposed. The probability, not to say the virtual certainty, is that under conditions existing today, and likely to exist in the calculable future, barring "booms" born of war or inflation or both, such costs as are added by floors under wages and ceilings over hours will have to go through to the price tags for the most part. If that is true then the money benefits obtained by wage earners will quickly disappear when the housewife goes to the market place. The notion
that it is possible by legislation of this type to effect marked improvement in the condition of the underprivileged third simply will not stand up under close analysis.

Our professional reformers should learn that the. dollars paid out in wages are hardly more than counters or tokens. They measure the amount of dollars in the pay envelope, but they do not measure the well-being of the recipient who neither eats nor wears them.

## It Is the Law

"The law," said Aaron Burr, "is that which is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained." A later, probably less consciously cynical authority, has written that "the Constitution is what the judges say it is." Excellent and philosophical lawyers, usually in the semi-privacy of informal discussion, have frequently noted the uncertainties of appeals "from the courts of original error to the tribunal of ultimate conjecture." In sober and solemn truth, the Federal Supreme Court does have the last opportunity to declare the law and whatever it boldly asserts, at any time, even when its maintenance, to men trained in the principles of legal exposition and in the science of jurisprudence, seems something less than plausible, becomes, from the moment of its assertion, and until competently reversed, the law of the land. To the ordinary layman, judicial meth. ods and reasoning, especially in the courts of final appeal, always appear as at least mildly esoteric phenomena. They are objective determinations of controlling and obligatory force, establishing the metes and bounds of permissible conduct and relations even when they do not yield readily to analysis or comprehension and leave all too indefinite and dubious the practical boundaries which they purport to declare.

The Walsh-Healey law, a piece of New Deal legislation intended to control wages and working conditions in the interest of groups of employees in industries concerned with Government contracts, was under consideration by the Supreme Court last Monday, with consequences startling to the layman. That law, be it remembered, deals with the purchases of supplies for governmental operations as though such patronage might appropriately, or at least effectively, be controlled by favor and utilized to serve ulterior purposes, not merely the obvious end of obtaining goods of satisfactory quality at the lowest reasonable cost to the taxpayers. Departing, therefore, from the simplicity of a mere business relationship, the Walsh-Healey act limits such purchases to concerns which pay to all their labor the rates of wages prevailing in their localities and commits to the Secretary of Labor, that is to a member of the Executive Department responsible directly to the President, the power and duty of defining the boundaries of the districts to be deemed "localities" within the limits of which identical wages for equivalent tasks must be considered as "prevailing." At this point in the law someone, probably not in the first instance the Secretary of Labor, conceived the idea of utilizing the new statute for the purpose of standardizing rates of wages throughout the steel industry. To achieve that result it was necessary only to exaggerate the meaning of the term "locality" so as to embrace within the administrative definition the whole area of the intended standard-
ization. To that end the whole extended area of the United States was considered as including only six "localities," at least one of which comprised no less than 13 States, part of another State, and the whole of the District of Columbia.
The Secretary of Labor thereupon determined, or was constrained to determine, and did administratively order that each of these six huge areas should be considered, for the purposes of the law, as a single "locality." It is to prevent similar, if not identical; perversions and exaggerations of administrative authority that the House of Representatives quite recently approved the Logan-Walter bill, in defiance of loud objections from the Executive Department. Quite naturally, some of the steel producers complained that the Secretary of Labor had outraged etymology and violated the most liberal concepts of statutory construction in attempting to enlarge her own powers by attributing to the term "locality" a meaning which it had never had in common discourse or even in any strictly technical usage. They obtained an injunction in the trial court which, being subject to appellate review, felt constrained to abide within the restrictions of normal nomenclature. The case was, in regular procedure, advanced to the Supreme Court. At that stage it seemed to present the relatively simple problem of the meaning of a single word, "locality," as used in an act of Congress prescribing a rather unbusinesslike but quite normally political restriction upon the dealings of the Government with the producers and vendors of the commodities required in governmental operations. But this view ignored the indirection of the judicial mind as represented in the highest court in its present condition of New Deal reconstruction.

The extraordinary capacity of judicial intelligence to avoid, or to evade, any issue fraught with especial difficulty was about to be illustrated. The parties to the litigation, including the Department of Justice, which acted for the Government, saw nothing in the case except the discovery of the true intendments of the word "locality," as used by Congress. But the reorganized Supreme Court, despite the notable dissent of Justice McReynolds, once Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Wilson, declared itself unable to reach that question at all. Under the leadership of Justice Black, pioneer in the New Deal reformation, the majority of the Court determined, in substance, that as a patron of industry there is no difference between the United States of America and any private citizen. When John Jones, private citizen, finds himself in the situation of a patron of industry, being about to purchase a pound of butter or an article of furniture, it is his undoubted right to adopt and apply any whimsical standard of selection as to the person with whom lie will deal which approves itself to his instant purposes. His standards of selection may be unreasonable, even absurd, their operation may be cruel and contrary to the American spirit of fair play and equality of right and opportunity, but they are his standards, he has the right to apply them, there can be no review. It may not be consistent with the highest standards of equality under the law, but it is nevertheless true that some Americans apply in their commercial dealings restrictions originating in race, religion, political affiliations, social position, and even more grotesque and inappropriate reasons
for excluding certain individuals from their economic relations and patronage. Some have thought that such considerations must be beneath the dig. nity and unworthy of a Government, like that of the United States, founded upon the right of every man to participate fairly and without prejudice of race or creed in all civil activities. These citizens believe that government should always hold evenly the balance between all the governed. But the Supreme Court, led by Justice Black, holds otherwise. The United States, the opinion of the distinguished and learned Justice from Alabama asserts, is no more hampered than any private purchaser of goods. Like plain John Jones, this great nation may determine, through the Congress, or where Congress has not acted through the Secretary of Labor or any other representative of the Executive Department, that it will exclude from all patronage, for any reason at all or for no reason except temporary whim, any individual or concern that it chooses to exclude, and no one has any standing in any court to complain of such partiality and exclusion. Such injury is without redress, there is damage but, as President Taft once observed, it is "damnum absque injuria." And so the case was thrown out of the highest court and excluded from judicial consideration upon the merits, not because the Court ventured to hold that the term "locality" might be judicially interpreted to include the wide area of more than 13 States, but because it was decided that however wrong and absurd such an interpretation might be no one who actually suffered therefrom could complain effectively to any court. In other words, however maladroit, mistaken, mischievious or even malicious it might be to define the intention of Congress as it had been defined, those against whom such mischief or malice was directed must remain, under this democratic regime, without relief. Justice McReynolds dissented. Associate Justices Stone, Roberts, Black (who wrote the opinion), Reed, Douglas, Murphy and Frankfurter united in the decision, and the Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, gave to the remarkable result the luster of his great name and distinguished public service. The writer chanced to be among the audience in the Supreme Court when, during the interlude between his resignation as Associate Justice and his return to the Bench, the present great Chief Justice argued, for the losing side as the event proved, the case against the constitutionality of the law penalizing forgeries of interstate bills of lading for railway transportation. At one point in the argument, the late Justice Holmes leaned forward in his chair and remarked to the able advocate: "It seems to me that I have heard Mr. Justice Hughes take rather broader ground than that."

## The Course of the Bond Market

The bond market has again reasserted itself on the upward side. Medium-grade and speculative corporate issues have made small but fairly consistent gains this week, many groups recording new 1940 highs. Highest-grade corporates have remained firm and close to record high levels, while United States Governments have recorded minor fractional gains.
Railroad bonds of highest grade have been steady, most issues gaining franions. Among the more speculative issues, Louisville \& Nashville 5ss, 2003, at 102 were up $3 / 4$, and Great Northern H 4s, 1946, adranced 13 points to a new 1940 high of $96 \%$. Senior mortgage rail bonds of bankrupt roads participated in gains. The $\$ 81,002,000$ Union

Pacific $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1980$, offered during the week, was well received. Priced at 102, the bonds were quoted over-thecounter at $1021 / 2 \mathrm{bid} .1033 / 4$ asked.

Turnover in the utility bond market has been small, price fluctuations narrow, and special developments few. High grades tended to move upward, and while advances have been fractional, such issues as Consumers Power $31 / 2$ s, 1967 ; Virginia Electric \& Power 31/2s, 1968, and Wisconsin Elec tric Power $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1968$, attained peak levels. Lower grades and even speculative holding company debentures, except Cities Service 5s, 1958, which have been strong, displayed no particular trend
Industrial bonds this week have been quiet and dull, with mixed fractional changes the rule. Changes of a point or more were relatively scarce, but a few such changes
did occur among the highest as well as the lower grades. In the former classification the Liggett \& Myers Tobaceo $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1951$, lost 1 at $1291 / 2$ and the $7 \mathrm{~s}, 1944$, were off $5 / 8$ at 126 . In the latter classification, the Francisco Sugar 6s, 1956, rose $3 \frac{3}{4}$ points to 61 . On the other hand, the Manati Sugar $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1957$, lost 1 at $441 / 2$.
Among foreign bonds, Australian issues suffered further losses of 3 points and more, and some weakness developed ir Canadian bonds, especially in the long-term 3s. Norwegians continued under pressure, while Danish issues steadied. There has been a substantial rally in Italian and Japanese bonds, but price movements in the South American group have been narrow.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Averaje Ytelds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \text { Datly } \\ \text { Areapes } \end{gathered}$ | v. S. Gom. Bonds | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } 120 \\ & \text { Domes } \\ & \text { Ifc } \\ & \text { Corp.* } \end{aligned}$ | 120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Cor porate by Groups* |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aaa |  | A | Baa | RR. | $U$ | Ind. |
| May 3.- | 116.36 | 109.24 | 123.79 | 120.37 | 108.66 | 88.95 | 95.29 | 115.57 | 118.81 |
|  | 116.48 | 109.05 | 123.79 | 120.37 | 108.27 | 88.95 | 95.29 | 115.35 | 118.60 |
| 1. | 116.45 | 108.85 | 123.79 | 119.92 | 108.27 | 88.65 | 95.13 | 115.14 | 118.60 |
| pr. 30 | 116.50 | 108.85 | 123.79 | 119.92 | 108.27 | 88.51 | 94.81 | 115.14 | 118.60 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 29 .- \\ & 27=- \end{aligned}$ | 116.20 | 108.85 | 123.79 | 119.92 | 108.08 | 88.51 | 94.97 | 114.93 | 118.60 |
| 26 | 116.18 | 108.85 | 123.79 | ${ }_{120.14}^{119.92}$ | 108.08 | 88.51 | ${ }_{94.81}^{94.81}$ | ${ }^{114.93}$ | ${ }_{118.81}^{118.81}$ |
| 25. | 116.03 | 108.66 | 123.56 | 119.92 | 107.88 | 88.51 | 94.65 | 114.93 | 118.81 |
| 24. | 116.00 | 108.46 | 123.56 | 119.92 | 107.49 | 88.22 | 94.49 | 114.72 | 118.38 |
| 23. | 115.99 | 108.27 | 123.33 | 119.69 | 107.49 | 87.93 | 94.33 | 114.51 | 118.38 |
| 22 | 115.92 | 108.27 | 123.33 | 119.92 | 107.49 | 87.93 | 94.33 | 114.51 | 118.38 |
| 20 | 115.89 | 108.27 | 123.56 | 119.92 | 107.30 | 87.78 | 94.17 | 114.51 | 118.38 |
| 18. | 118.15 | 108.46 | ${ }_{123.33}^{123.56}$ | 119.92 119.69 | ${ }_{1}^{107.30} 1$ | 88.07 87.93 | 94.33 | ${ }_{114}^{114.51}$ | 118.38 |
| 17. | 116.25 | 108.27 | 123.56 | 119.69 | 107.30 | ${ }_{88.07}^{87.03}$ | ${ }_{94.33}^{94.17}$ | ${ }_{114.51}^{14.51}$ | ${ }_{118.38}^{118.88}$ |
| 16 | 116.40 | 108.27 | 123.10 | 119.69 | 107.30 | 87.93 | 94.33 | 114.30 | 118.16 |
| 15. | 118.54 | 108.46 | 123.56 | 119.92 | 107.30 | 88.07 | 94.49 | 114.51 | 118.38 |
| 13 | 116.54 | 108.46 | 123.79 | 119.69 | 107.30 | 88.07 | 94.33 | 114.30 | 118.60 |
| 11. | 116.38 | 108.27 | ${ }_{123.79}^{123.56}$ | ${ }_{119.92}^{119.69}$ | ${ }_{107.11}^{107}$ | ${ }_{87}^{87.93}$ | 94.33 | 114.30 | 118.38 |
| 10. | 116.31 | 108.27 | ${ }_{123.56}^{123.9}$ | 119.92 | ${ }^{107.11}$ | 87.93 87.93 | ${ }_{94.17}^{94.17}$ | ${ }_{114.30}^{114.30}$ | 118.60 118.38 |
| 9. | 116.33 | 108.46 | 123.56 | 119.69 | 107.11 | 87.93 | 94.49 | 114.30 | 118.60 |
| 8. | 117.17 | 108.85 | 124.25 | 120.37 | 107.49 | 88.80 | 94.97 | 114.93 | 119.03 |
| 6 | 117.17 | 108.85 | 124.25 | 120.14 | 107.49 | 88.65 | 94.97 | 114.72 | 119.03 |
| 5. | 117.10 | 108.66 | 124.25 | 119.92 | 107.30 | 88.51 | 94.81 | 114.51 | 118.81 |
| 4 | 117.18 | 108.46 | 124.25 | 119.69 | 107.30 | 88.22 | 94.65 | 114.51 | 118.60 |
|  | 117.18 | 108.46 | 124.02 | 119.47 | 107.30 | 88.22 | 94.65 | 114.51 | 118.38 |
|  | 117.16 | 108.27 | 123.79 123 | 119.25 | ${ }_{106}^{107.11}$ | 87.93 | 94.17 | 114.30 | ${ }_{118}^{118.38}$ |
| Weekly- |  | 108.08 | 123.79 | 119.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ar.29-- | 116.87 | 107.88 | 123.56 | 119.25 | 106.92 | 87.49 | 93.85 | 113.89 | 118.38 |
| 21. | 118.38 | 107.69 | 123.56 | 119.03 | 108.36 | 87.49 | 93.85 | 113.88 | ${ }_{117.94}$ |
| 15. | 116.74 | 107.49 | 123.33 | 118.81 | 107.17 | 87.35 | 93.69 | 113.68 | 117.50 |
| 8. | 116.03 | 107.49 | 123.10 | 118.38 | 106.17 | 87.21 | ${ }^{93.69}$ | 113.07 | 117.72 |
| 23.- | 115.42 | 107.11 | 122.63 | 118.38 | 105.79 | 87.07 | 93.53 | 112.86 | 117.07 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 116.32 | 107.30 | 123.10 | 118.60 | 105.79 | 86.92 | ${ }^{93.85}$ | 112.66 | 117.07 |
| 9 | 115.44 | 107.30 | ${ }_{122.86}$ | 118.81 | 105.98 | 88.92 | 94.01 | 112.66 |  |
| 2 | 115.43 | 106.92 | 122.63 | 118.60 | 105.41 | 86.78 | ${ }_{93.69}$ | ${ }_{112.45}^{112.66}$ | ${ }_{116.86}^{117.29}$ |
| an. 27 | 115.54 | 106.92 | 122.63 | 118.38 | 105.41 | 88.64 | 93.69 | 112.25 | 116.86 |
| ${ }^{20}$ | 115.65 | 106.54 | 122.40 | 117.94 | 105.41 | 88.21 | 93.21 | 112.25 | 116.43 |
| 13. | 115.96 | 106.73 | 122.40 | 118.16 | 105.60 | 86.50 | . 93.53 | 112.25 | 116.64 |
|  | 116.03 | 106.92 | 122.86 | 117.72 | 105.60 | 87.07 | 93.85 | 112.45 | 116.64. |
| High 1940 | 117.18 | 109.24 | 124.25 | 120.37 | 108.66 | 88.95 | 95.29 | 115.57 | 119.03 |
| Low 1949 | 115.25 | 108.54 | 121.94 | 117.72 | 105.22 | 88.07 | 92.90 | 112.05 | ${ }_{118.21}$ |
| High 1939 Low 1939 | 117.72 | 108.92 100.00 | ${ }_{112.45}^{122.40}$ | ${ }_{108}^{118.60}$ | 105.22 | 87.78 | ${ }_{84}^{94.33}$ | 112.05 | 116.43 |
| 1 Yr . Ago |  | 100.00 | 112.45 | 108.27 | 98.28 | 81.09 | 87.93 | 104.30 | 108. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 3.39 \\ & 2 \text { YTs.Ago } \end{aligned}$ | 115.50 | 103.20 | 119.69 | 115.78 | 100.88 | 82.66 | 89.69 | 109.64 | 112.66 |
| May 3'38 | 111.73 | 93.85 | 114.51 | 107.11 | 94.01 | 69.48 | 76.76 | 100.53 | 108.46 |



解 or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehengive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages. the latter belng the truer pleture of the bond market.

## Annual Report of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-Open Market Purchases at Start of War-Flexible Portfolio Adopted-Dangers of Easy Money Noted by Advisory Council

The 26th Annual Report of the Board of Governors, of the Federal Reserve System, to Congress, covering operations for 1939, made public April 19, discloses that during the four weeks period August 28 to September 25 of last year, the Federal Reserve Banks purchased an aggregate of $\$ 473,000,000$ of United States Government obligations. The period was marked by heavy sales of these securities by holders other than the Reserve Banks, a situation created by the anticipation of, and the outbreak of war on the European Continent. The Board ascribes its activities in the open market to a desire to cushion the decline and restrict disorganization in the capital market. It was not its purpose, it says, to hold Government securities at any given level but rather to prevent the decline from creating a panic condition.
In undertaking large-scale open-market operations in September, 1939, the report says, the System was guided principally by the following considerations:
(1) By helping to maintain orderly conditions in the market for United States Goverrmment securities the System can exert a steadying influence on the entire capital market, which is an essential part of the country's economic machinery, and disorganization in which would be a serious obstacle to the progress of economic recovery. The market for United States Government securities is the only part of the capital market in whities occe urities occupy a vital place in that market
large United States Government of responsibility for safeguarding the
unnecessarily wide and violent fluctuations in price. The system canno and does not guarantee any current prices of Government obligations, no does it undertake to preserve for member banks such profits as they may have on their Government securities, or to protect them against losses in this account. The Government security market, however, has become in recent years the principal part of the money market, and member banks are io the habit of adjusting their cash positions through sales and pur partly of enited states Government securites. This practice has arisen such as Street 0 ans and in much larger volume and were the medium through which bank were likely to adjust their poitio. In the mhanced imporaw of ment portfolio to member bank, the System sees an additional reason exerting its influence against undue disturbances in Government securit prices.

The degree of success with which the open-market operations met is indicated by the following passage trom the report:

Toward the end of September prices of Government and high-grade corporate obligations steadied and shortly thereafter began to advance By the end of the year their level had advanced to that prevailing prio prices during the last three months of the year were at times so rapid that it was thought advisable to sell some of the System's holdings, particularly of issues for which there was a strong market demand. In the course of these months a total of $\$ 77,000,000$ was sold. As a net result of the year's open-market operations, the System's portfolio at the end of December was about $\$ 80,000,000$ smaller than a year earlier.
Concerning the revision in policy in 1939, whereby the Board adopted a flexible portfolio in lieu of the tixed portfolio which it had maintained for the six preceding years,

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2791
the report says, the change was made in response to monetary conditions that had developed over the past few years. The report continued:
In earlier years changes in the System portfolio had been made with reference to their effect on member bank indebtedness or the volume of excess reserves. With bank reserves at an unprecedented and constantly
mounting level, and with a vast amount of funds in the hands of individual and institutional investors seeking outlets, such changes in member bạnk reserves as are caused by System open-market operations are no longer a major factor in easing or tightening credit conditions. On the other hand, such operations exert an influence on conditions in the capital market. The entry or withdrawal of the System as an active buyer or seller has an influence not only on prices of the particular issues that the System buys or sells, but also on the market for Government obligations as a whole and to some extent on the capital market in general. In view of the fact that member banks hold a large volume of Government and corporate bonds, the endeavors of the System to contribute to the maintenance of an orderly bond market tend to stabilize banking conditions and, through their eff
on the capital markets, they contribute to general economic recovery.

## Change in Maturity Distribution

The change in the immediate objective of open-market operations has had the incidental effect of making it less important for the Federal Reserve System to have its portfolio of United States Government securities consist in large part of short-term obligations. The chart following shows the extent of the decrease in the last six months of 1939 in the System's holdings of obligations maturing in a year or less and the increase in obligations maturing in more than five years. At the end of the year about one-tenth of the System's portfolio had a maturity of one year or less, compared with one-third at the end of 1938.
When open-market sales and purchases by the System were primarily for the purpose of affecting the volume of member bank reserves, it was considered important to hold a large amount of securities that would mature in a short time or could be sold without sustaining losses or causing a disturbance in the market. With the shift in emphasis in open-market operations from their effect on member bank reserves to their effect in contributing ort obligations, it has become in the market for United States Government obligations, it has become less important for the System to have a the distribution of maturities in the portfolio during the year was con sistent with this viewpoint.
Recommendations made by the Federal Advisory Council during the year are published in the appendix to the Board's report, and it is of interest to note that on February 14 of last year, the Council urged upon the Board that it "conduct a study of the long-range consequences of the continuing policy of cheap money upon the accumulation and investment of the savings of the people, and upon the financial structure of the country, with especial reference to its effects upon the maintenance of a sound banking system.'

The Board, however, in a letter to the Council dated March 31 expressed the view that such a study would add little "to the knowledge already possessed and constantly being acquired through the medium of current studies now being made not only by the Board but by other official bodies.'

The Council therefore, on June 6, placed formally upon the record "its general opinion concerning the results of the 'easy monev' policy to date and some of the probable results of its further continuance." The Council said:

The so-called "easy money" policy has been followed since 1929 upon the theory, as the Council understands it, that "easy money" would act as a stimulant to business and that it would cause business to borrow and impel banks to lend. It has done neither; but it has done and is doing people.
The Council believes that the "easy money" policy, through its failure to bring to the banks normal rates on their loans and investments, is tending to weaken the capital position of banks and is encouraging an essentially unhealthy position of the bond portfolios of the banking system through its inducement toward lengthened maturities at progressively lower rates. In addition the Council believes that the operation of the "easy money" policy, by lessening the current cost of Government financing, has made the people, and even Congress itself, indifferent to the steadily mounting Government debt and is tending to create illusions as to the eventua burden of carrying a constantly increasing debt.
It has become evident during the past two or three years that the cumulative effect of the policy in question is profoundly and adversely affecting that large group of industrious and thrifty persons who are, by virtue of their character and habits, the backbone of the country s social and eco savings dereese as savings institutions, faced with constantly diminishin savings decrease as sargs stib by step to docrease the rate of interest earnings, have been forced, step by step, to decrease the rate of interes paid on savings deposits. Steadily, year by year, they are meeting increased discouragement in their attempts, through the purchase of life families, as the cost of insurance slowly mounts and as the dividends payable on policies steadily diminish. Schools, colleges, churches, hospitals payable on ponces and charitable institutions of all sorts chee the rospitals their accumulated endowments constantly lessening, the salaries of their staff members reduced and their promotions delayed, services to students, patients and dependents curtailed, and more and more of the functions which are normally and most efficiently performed by private or semiprivate agencies necessarily taken over by public boards at the expense of the taxpayers unless essential social needs are to be neglected.
So far as the banking system is concerned, the Council recognizes that it is only a part, but an essential part, of the economic structure taken as a whole. It believes, nevertheless, that the time has come to face squarely the fact that the entire banking system is confronted with a distinct menace to the soundness of its capital structure through the continuation of an abnormally "easy money" policy. A prolongation of this situation threatens the existence of private banking and with it the whole system of private enterprise.
The Council is not unmindful that the long continued "easy money" policy has created a condition, the correction of which can only be gradually attained. But it is now a serious problem portending critical consequences. The Council, therefore, urges upon the Board as one of the greatest single services which it can render to the country as a whole, the modification of the policy of extreme "easy money."

UNITED STATES ACQUISITIONS OF FOREIGN GOLD Gold movements to this country in recently years have been influenced to an increasing extent by apprehensions of war and by actual hostilities. has been almost entirely determined by the war situation, which has also been a powerful influence on American exports.

## Prewar Capital Inflow

The war flight of capital to the United States assumed large dimensions in September, 1938, with the events leading up to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. During the year ending August, 1939, according to the reported figures, $\$ 1 ; 800,000,000$ of capital came to the United States from abroad, a larger sum than in any other period of equal length. Roughly half the total inflow occurred during the 12 weeks of severest crisis-four in September, 1938, on the occasion of the first Ozech crisis, five in March and April, 1939, following the German absorption of Bohemia and Moravia, and three in August, immediately preceding the outbreak of war.
The bulk of the capital inflow represented private money seeking refuge in the United States, most of which was placed on deposit, but foreign central banks and governments also participated in the movement. In the year ending August, 1939, official balances held with the Reserve banks and certain other institutions rose by $\$ 260,000,000$. The increase would no doubt have been much larger were it not for the fact that foreign central banss are permitted to hold gold in this country, a facis $\$ 700,000000$ in perso s. official resources in the United States during the period to approximately $\$ 1,000,000,000$.

## Prewar Merchandise Balance

A second important factor in the gold flow to the United States in the prewar period was the excess of merchandise exports. The sudden emergence of a large export surplus in the latter part of 1937 was due less to war influences than to the coincidence of diminishing business activity in the United States with increased agricultural output after a year of short
crops occasioned by drought. Imports of industrial goods declined and certain agricultural But in agriculcural commodities shifted rom an therre was also a strong but in adaition to these domestic developmens isery expenditures abroad contributed to this demand partly through enlarging the flow of goods and materials neded directly for armament and partly through intensifying the whole range of foreign business activity. The growth in exports of American manufactures was the chief factor in maintaining the export surplus of this country at an unsually high level even after the domestic conditions which had played a large part in creating the surplus in 1937 had disappeared.
In the middle of 1938 business began to recover and in the ensuing year there was a renewed expansion of raw material imports, while exports of sgricultural products, reflecting chiefly a decline in cotton exports, receded to an unusually low level; but owing to larger shipments of manufactured goods the excess of exports was maintained during the year ending August 1939, at $\$ 800,000,000$, compared with $\$ 1,100,000,000$ in the previous 12 months.

Prewar Gold Acquisitions
Acquisitions of foreign gold by the United States during the year ending August, 1939, reached the unprecedented total of $\$ 3,400,000,000$. Most of this gold, as already indicated, was received in connection with the reported inflow of capital and the excess of exports, but a substantial portion represents transactions which have not been identified. It seems probable, however, than many of these transactions constituted capita transfers hidden for the purpose of evading exchange restrictions abroad and particularly the compulsory relinquishment of foreign assets to the governments.

## First Months of War

With the outbreak of war and the imposition of war controls the recorded inflow of capital come to a halt, but the merchandise export surplus and credits due to unidentified transactions rose to greater volume. Thi country continued to acquire gold from abroad on nearly the same scale before. Gold acquisitions in the first four months of the war averaged $\$ 55,000,000$ a week, compared with $\$ 65,000,000$ a week in the record year that preceded the declaration of war.
The cessation of the recorded capital inflow that occurred following the commencement of hostilities in Europe reflected two offsetting movements. Capital continued to arrive from the neutral countries of Europe at fully as great a rate as before the war, but the inflow from England, France and Canada came to an end and was succeeded by a releaio funds for accoun of these countries which ofset the contion which had taken The bellgerent countre, with the exced on oxchang restrictions im such steps sor the most part these restrictions meale ar trant of capital abroad. In England were designed moreover, the in dollars and other leading currencies to the Treasury, which was als authorized to requisition stocks and bonds. Compulsory sale of foreign
assets was not decreed in France, but measures designed to encourage assets was not decreed in France, but measures designed the
capital repartiation were taken. In the four war months of 1939, nationals capital repartiation were taken. In the four war months of 190 , notiterm of England, France and States by about $\$ 300,000,000$ and sold more than $\$ 100,000,000$ of American securities. Some of the proceeds of this liquidation went into official depsoits in this country, and there was some further return of United States capital so that the net capital outflow to thes countries was about $\$ 300,000,000$. The net inflow from the rest of the world was of approximately equal magnitude.
The effect of the war on American foreign trade was equally prompt though less spectacular. Exports from the United States increased sharply In September and October and, after a setback in November, rose furthe In December. The rise was partly seasonal, but it carried the figures wel above those of a year previous. By far the largest increase as compared with 1938 occurred in exports of raw cotton, which had been unusually small the year before. Iron and steel manufactures, aircraft, petroleum products, industrial machinery, coal, industrial chemicals and copper also showed large advances. Except for cotton, agricultural exports showed few increases, and shipments of tobacco fell off sharply
Imports also increased under the stimulus of rapidly expanding business activity, but not to the same extent as exports. The export surplus in creased substantially during the last four months of 1939. At $\$ 400,000,000$ it was the principal known factor bringing gold to the United states. Trans figures, but which probably in large part represented some form of capital figures, but which probably in large part r
movement, also continued to be important.
From the outbreak of war to the end of the year the United States acquired nearly $\$ 1,000,000,000$ of foreign gold. In the year and a half in which the war influence was predominant the United States acquire
gold stock of this country at the end of 1933. The gold stock at the end of 1939 was $\$ 17,650,000,000$; and it was increasing at the rate of about $\$ 2,500,000,000$ a year.

## BANKING DEVELOPMENTS

Bank reserves and bank deposits increased further during 1939 to the highest level on record. The principal factor in the increase was the inflow of gold from abroad but deposits were expanded also by an increase in bank holdings of United States Government obligations. The growth of deposits during the year was larger than the rise in economic activity with the con sequence that the turnover of deposits declined further.

## Growth in Reserves and Deposits

Total reserves of member banks rose by $\$ 3,000,000,000$ in 1939 , following a rise of $\$ 2,000,000,000$ in 1938; over the 2 -year period the amount of reserve held by banks in excess of legal requirements increased from about $\$ 1,00$, 1930 the $\$ 12000,000,000$ of reserves held by 1939, therefore, nearly half of the $\$ 12,000,000,000$ of reserves held by member banks were excess reserves. Rapid expans of foreign gold, discussed in the preceding section of this report.

Gold imports, together with the in
have also added to our already swollen volume of bank deposits. Although recent increases in bank deposits have been widespread, with substantial percentage increases in some of the Southern and far Western States, the largest growth has been at banks in New York City. These banks are the chief holders of balances of large institutional and individual investors and and receive most of the deposits of funds representing the capital inflow from abroad, which was mainly responsible for our gold imports and deposit growth in 1939.

Increase in Gooernment securities
Banks were purchasers of United States Government securities on a large scale in 1939 and their combined holdings of direct and guaranteed obigations rose above the previous peak reached in 1936. Changes in at city banks. In 1939 the increase was mainly at member banks in New York City, and in 1938 it was mainly at member banks in other leading cities. As shown by the chart, United States Government securities held by banks in New York and 100 other leading cities increased by $\$ 1,900,000$,000 from June, 1938 to the end of 1939; this compares with an estimated increase of $\$ 2,100,000,000$ at all commercial banks.

Increase in Commercial Loans
The chart also shows that city banks experienced a livelier demand for loans from commercial and industrial borrowers in the latter half of 1939 , when a sharp increase in business activity brought a growing need for funds to finance the current expansion of bysiness operations, including the acquisition of enlarged inventories. In this period commercial loans at banks in 101 leading cities rose by nearly $\$ 600,000,000$, or $13 \%$. About half of this increase was at New York City banks. Taking the year as a district, except the San Francisco District. Outside the leading cities there district, except the san Francisco District. Outside the leading cities there and in real estate loans.

## Changes in Banking Structure

During 1939, as during the previous year, there was a decline in the number of operating banks which was offset only in part by an increase in the number of branches. As a result the number of offices at which banking business is conducted declined during the year, continuing the trend of the four previous years. The proportion of branches to total banking offices again increased but at a slower rate than in most eariier years.
There was a net decrease of 160 operating banks during the year, reflecting principally 122 consolidations, absorptions, and mergers. There were 41 voluntary liquidations and 42 bank suspensions. Thirty new banks were organized and 15 were added to the records as a result of revisions. The number of Federal Reserve member banks increased during the year, Whitinued to continued due mainly to the admission of 85 nonmember State banks.
f 49 sighty increase of 49, slightly more than in 1938, but increases in each of these years are was wholly accounted for by branches located outside the increase in 1939 the number of head-office city branches has remained almost unchanged for several years.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OPERATIONS

Earnings and Expenses of Federal Reserve Banks
Current earnings, current expenses, net earnings and distribution of net earnings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks for 1939 as compared with 1938 are shown in the following table.
As in other recent years, most of the earnings of the Federal Reserve banks were derived from interest and discount on their holdings of United States Government obligations.
EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND DISTRIBUTION OF NET EARNINGŞ OF
FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING 1939 AND 1938
[In thousands of dollars]

an increase from $1.34 \%$ to $1.43 \%$ in the average rate of earnings thereon.
The increase in the rate of earnings was due to the replacement of maturing bills with bonds and notes. Average daily holdings of bills and securities, together with average rates and amounts of earning thereon, during the last four years are shown in the following table:

EARNINGS ON BILLS AND SECURITIES
(Amounts in thousands of dollars]


Credits to Foreign Central Banks
The credit to the National Bank of Hungary, granted by the Federal Reserve banks in 1931, was reduced during 1939 in accordance with the terms of the renewal agreement of 1937 (Annual Report for 1937, p. 35). On Dec. 31, 1939, the share of the Federal Reserve banks in the outstanding amount of the credit was $\$ 1,830,000$, as compared with $\$ 2,055,000$ at the end of 1938.
With authorization of the Board of Governors, four loans secured by gold earmarked at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were granted by that and other Federal Reserve banks to a foreign central bank in June, September, November, and December. The first loan, which had been renewed once, and the second loan matured in December, when they were replaced by a fourth loan in the form of a credit for a larger amount, to be made avallable as requr hepaymentich of this creded by the fourth was repayable in February, 1940. Amounts outstanding on Dec. 31, 1939, under the third and fourth loans totaled $\$ 5,020,000$.

## The Business Man's Bookshelf

## The Aviation Business

## (From Kitty Hawk to Wall Street)

 By Elsbeth E. Freudenthal. 342 pages. Vanguard. $\$ 3.00$The author has had a long experience of Wall Street in connection with the analysis of securities and the management of investments. In this, the first analysis of aviation as a business, she produces a record of the checkered history of the industry which, as far as it carries one, is highly instructive and valuable, especially as regards economic and financial matters. While the industry is still young and, measured by output, a minor one, it is at this moment playing such a striking part in world affairs, a part seemingly to attain so much greater importance as the war progresses, that this book possesses an unusual topical interest. (It is dated March, 1940.)

All the more reason is there for reviewing this book's account of the part played by aviation in the World War of 1914 on. The impressive and inglorious story of bungling, ineptitude, waste and futile effort culminates in a table showing that for an expenditure of over one billion dollars, 196 American-built planes were on the battle front by Nov. 11, 1918. Most of the persons who played any part in this result are here clearly indicated.

The narrative of the years when the Government gave up the air to private companies is equally forceful. Some of it is sordid, and much is encouraging and praiseworthy. In all its phases the progress of the industry is closely and lucidly presented. Some 29 statistical tables cover the field of economic, financial and industrial development. These tables are brought down, mostly, to include the results for 1939. For those who would be interested in going beyond the scope of this work, a most useful bibliography is furnished, including many references to magazine articles and other ephemeral sources.
A final chapter reviews the unsavory record of the industry under private management," "bringing pressure on the Government for private ends,", and concludes that it is "imperative that the aviation industry be developed primarily for the good of the country, not as a financial toy."
These views might perhaps be less emphatically stated if statistical account had been taken of the good results which private industry has achieved in recent years in the development of air passenger traffic. The progress of aviation as a competitor of the railways, with special reference to the popularization of this means of travel because of the continued improvement in its personal safety, will probably determine largely the conclusions to be reached by the public regarding the future control of the industry. Judging by the present valuable work, the author would be excellently qualified to furnish the supplementary infromation needed to help in reaching a final judgment.
W. C. B.

## This Fascinating Oil Business

By Max W. Ball. 444 pages. BobbsMerrill. $\$ 2.50$
This reviewer has undergone a startling change from scepticism to uncontrolled admiration. To talk of the oil business as "fascinating" savored of hyperbole. Well, Mr. Ball has "talked" in manner so convincing, alluring, and above all so informatively, that whether he has hypnotized or fasciso informatively, that whether he has hypnotize
nated is about the only question left to consider.

A glance at his professional record and his list of memberships in technical and scientific societies suffices to convince one that, if any learning on his chosen subject is to be conveyed, he surely must be qualified to do so. As one reads his narrative, the truth quickly is known that he is not merely a man of exceptional attainments in his profession, but that he possesses a gift of verbal exposition and elucidation which makes his every statement easy to follow, appetizingly served, and readily digested. Add to these qualities a gift of dry humor, which bubbles up occasionally, and ties a gift of dry humor, which bubbles up occasionally, and must surpass, or at least be the equal of, any other which may have been written on the subject of oil, for non-technical readers. The author has been ably aided by a highly competent illustrator and two good cartographers. When-
ever arithmetic will serve, figures which really illuminate are brought forth. And as for the index to contents, its 22 pages are as useful as any you will find in a mile of library shelves. In brief, Mr. Ball has done a magnificent piece of work.
As for its scope, it is difficult to think of any aspect of oil which has not been covered. Certainly, this writer could not mention any one which could be profitably added. In a work which is so crowded with facts one naturally hopes that accuracy is one of its outstanding qualities. To the extent that checks based upon personal knowledge of existing conditions can be trusted (e. g., as to the Trinidad pitch lake and the Bermudez lake, p. 379), a feeling of complete reliance on statements made is created.
A special topical interest attaches to some 25 pages headed "Oil and the War," in which the factor of oil fuel is carefully weighed in regard to the problem with which the several combatants, actual and prospective, are confronted. A careful reading of this matter will make it easier to understand certain developments in the conflict now raging, and to take into account a situation to which military commentators have not paid attention sufficiently. While the factor of oil is of course not the only one in the war, after reading "This Fascinating Oil Business" we may readily believe that it might well become the determining one.
W. C. B.

## Indications of Business Activity

## THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME

 Friday Night, May 3, 1940.Business activity is maintaining a steady pace, with trade reports generally indicating a slight improvement over the previous week. The war news was far from stimulating, yet it had little disturbing influence in the securities markets. While the setback in Norway is no slight blow to the Allies, it is believed to have strengthened their determination to carry the war to Germany; in other words, take the initiative. Expert military observers look for major developments soon. The consensus of expert opinion is that the war will be prolonged indefinitely. Foreign buying is already playing a major part in the current trend of domestic business. Exports of merchandise from the United States to France since the war broke out have shown a larger increase than to any other country, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says in a study of foreign trade in its "Monthly Review" for May. Exports to France of $\$ 193,000,000$ in the period from last September through March represented an increase of $134 \%$ over the total for the corresponding period of the previous year, while exports to France in the first three months of this year were $249 \%$ higher than in the previous year. Exports of merchandise from the United States to a number of this country's principal customers, says the Bank, have expanded greatly since the outbreak of the European war, expecially during the first three months of this year. Shipments to Latin American countries, combined, increased $45 \%$ in the September, 1939-March, 1940 , period over the comparable months a year ago; for the first quarter of 1940 exports to these countries increased $48 \%$ over the first quarter of 1939.
The first large shell order to be placed by the British in the United States has been awarded to American Car \& Foundry Co., the contract calling for 30,000 tons of shell steel, the "Iron Age" announced yesterday. The magazine said that export business still accounts for a substantial part of steel company orders, although April sales were probably below those for March. Inquiries are plentiful, but foreign buyers are a little slower in closing. Foreign interest in pig iron is, however, more active. Pending inquiries total about 100,000 tons, and recent orders include 25,000 tons for Italy and 15,000 tons for Great Britain. Shortage of ship space is handicapping the closing of business. March exports of iron and steel totaled 457,052 gross tons, against 435,585 tons for February and 162,098 tons in March last year. All foreign markets took more iron and steel products in March than in February, but scrap exports declined, the March total being 206,928 tons, against 234,716 tons in the previous month. For the first quarter, scrap exports at 629,101 tons were $17.7 \%$ under the volume for the comparable months last year. The "Iron Age" estimated steel production at mid-week at $63 \%$ of capacity, more than a point above the estimate of $61.9 \%$ by the American Iron and Steel Institute, made on Monday.
Production by the electric light and power industry resumed its seasonal decline during the week ended April 27, after being interrupted by increases the preceding two weeks. Output aggregated $2,397,626,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., a decrease of $23,950,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. below the preceding week's total of $2,421,576,000 \mathrm{kwh} .$, according to figures released yesterday by the Edison Electric Institute. Production during the latest reporting week, however, showed an increase of 214, $889,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. over the total of $2,182,727,000$ reported for the week ended April 29, 1939. Output of electric energy for public use in March totaled $11,291,333,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., the

Federal Power Commission announced. The average daily production in March was $364,237,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $3 \%$ less than the arerage daily output in February, but was an increase of $9 \%$ when compared with the same month in 1939 .
Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended April 27 totaled 644,520 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads and made public today. This was an increase of 16,178 cars from the preceding week this year, 59,300 cars more than the corresponding week in 1939, and 101,431 cars over the same period two years ago. This total was $98.83 \%$ of average loadings for the corresponding week of 10 preceding years.

Bank clearings for 22 leading cities of the United States for the week ended May 1 fell below the total for the corresponding 1939 periol, marking the first such decrease to be recorded during the last five weeks. A factor in the poor showing was the inclusion in last year's figure of heary first-of-the-month settlements, which tended to swell the aggregate for that week. The decrease also was caused by a drop at New York. Total clearings for the latest reporting week, according to Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., amounted to $\$ 5,373,704,000$, a decrease of $11.6 \%$ under the $\$ 6,077,022,000$ for the same 1939 week.

American Telephone \& Telegraph Co. reports a gain of about 84,000 telephones in service in the principal telephone subsidiaries comprising the Bell System during April. The gain for the previous month was 82,800, and for April, 1939, 66,500. The net gain for the first four months of 1940 totaled 344,800 , as against 281,700 a year ago. At the end of April this year there were about $16,880,200$ telephones in the Bell System. New York Telephone Co. reports an increase of 11,445 telephones during April, against ports an increase of 11,445 telephones during Apri, against a gain of 10,572 in the same month of last year. For the
first four months of 1910 the company added 40,784 telefirst four months of 1910 the company added 40,784 tele-
phones, compared with an addition of 33,312 in the 1939 period.
For the fifth consecutive week private engineering construction awards have topped their respective 1939 weekly values, "Engineering News-Record" reported yesterday. They are $9 \%$ above a week $\mathrm{a} 0_{0}$, and $82 \%$ above the corresponding 1939 week. The private gain, coupled with a $25 \%$ increase in public construction, results in a $19 \%$ increase in the construction total over a week ago. A $34 \%$ decrease in public work compared with last year, however, brings total construction $16 \%$ under a year ago, the publication points out. The construction total for 1940 to date, $\$ 916$,303,000 , is $18 \%$ below the level for the 18 -week period last year. Private awards for the period, $\$ 320,230,000$, are $15 \%$ above 1939.
Class I railroads of the United States reported today a net railway operating income of $\$ 115,107,762$ in the first three months of 1940 , compared with $\$ 85,959,925$ in the same period last year and $\$ 173,060,112$ in the first three months of 1930. The Association of American Railroads said the net railway operating income during the first three months this year was at the annual rate of return of $24 \%$ on the railroads' property investment. This compared with $1.79 \%$ in the corresponding 1939 period, and $3.48 \%$ in the first three months of 1930 .
Ward's automobile reports today estimated the current week's output of motor-car factories at 99,305 units, compared with 101,405 last week and with 71,420 this week a year ago. The trade publication said that although this week's volume dropped below 100,000 units for the first time since mid-February, "the outlook for production con-
tinues steady," and predicted 420,000 vehicles would be assembled during May.
An increase in store traffic and a strong initial response to May promotions helped to brighten the retail business picture this week, although few merchants were ready to concede that the long-awaited turn in spring selling had definitely arrived, said Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., today in its weekly revierv. Sales of homewares and automobiles continued to afford considerable support to total retail volume, the agency states. On the average, retail sales surpassed the same week in 1939 by a margin of $6 \%$ to $10 \%$. Rural buying was said to be stronger than a few weeks ago, and in general year-to-year comparisons were more favorable for stores in farm areas than for city department stores.
There were no spectacular developments as far as the weather was concerned during the past week, Extremely beneficial rains occurred during the week over large Northeastern areas, including practically all sections from eastern Kansas and the whole of Nebraska northward and northwestward. Substantial to heavy falls were received also rather generally in Oklahoma and some eastern portions of Texas. The tonsoil is now amply supplied with moisture for current needs over the northern and north western Great Plains, eastern Nebraska, central and eastern Kansas, and all of Oklahoma, except the northwest portion. It continued unfavorably dry, however, in western Nebraska, the western third of Kansas, eastern Colorado, extreme northwestern Oklahoma, New Mexico, and rather generally in Texas, except the eastern portion. Low tem peratures during the week further retarded the growth of vegetation over the entire eastern half of the country, with germination and growth of spring planted crops slow and mostly unsatisfactory. The season continues two to three weeks late generally. In the New York City area the weeks late generally. In the New York City area the
weather has been more or less unsettled during the week, with tempratures more or less mild.
Today was fair and cool with temperatures ranging from 50 degrees to 63 degrees. Occasional light rains are forecast for tonight and Saturday. Lowest thermometer reading for the city and suburbs tonight is expected to reach 45 degrees.

Overnight at Boston it was 54 to 61 degrees; Baltimore, 49 to 63 ; Pittsburgh, 36 to 48 ; Portland, Me., 48 to 53 ; Chicato, 34 to 37 ; Cincinnati, 38 to 43 ; Cleveland, 35 to 42 ; Detroit, 33 to 39; Milwaukee, 33 to 36 ; Charleston, 49 to 75 ; Savannah, 47 to 74; Dallas, 61 to 82 ; Kansas City, Mo., 47 to 67 ; Springfield, Ill., 32 to 57 ; Oklahoma City, 58 to 78; Salt Lake City, 58 to 81 , and Seattle, 42 to 59.

## March Truck Loadings Show Customary Rise Over February

Following the trend of previous years, truck loadings of revenue freight in March rose substantially above the vol ume transported in February, according to tonnage reports compiled and released on April 29 by the American Trucking Associations. Traffic in March exceeded the volume in February by 7.7\%. The March volume also represented an increase of $5.9 \%$ over March, 1939. The Association further reported:
Comparable reports were received from 254 motor carriers in 40 States, who transported an aggregate of $1,226,603$ motor carriers in 40 States, Meported a total of $1,139,144$ tons in February and $1,158,017$ tons in
The A. T. A. jndex figure, computed on the basis of the 1936 monthly 126.35 for March of the reporting carriers as representing 100, stood at 126.35 for March. In February the index figure was 117.55; in March Increasss 118.98 ; and in January, 1940, 123.54.
Increas?s were reported in the movement of every type of commodity Seventy-five the reporting firms.
Seventy-ive per cent of all the freight transported during the month merchandise carried increased 6.9 merchandise. The volume of general March, 1939,
Transporters of petroleum products, accounting for slightly more tha $11 \%$ of the total tonnage reported, showed an increase of $5.2 \%$ in March as compared with February, and an increase of $9.2 \%$ over March of ast year.
Movement of new automobiles and trucks, constituting $4.5 \%$ of the total tonnage, increased $16 \%$ over February and $13.7 \%$ over March, 1939. Increases in this class were attributed to an upward trend in production of new vehicles.
Iron and steel products represented about $4 \%$ of the total reported tonnage. The volume of these commodities increased $18.8 \%$ over February and $17.7 \%$ over March, 1939 .
Five per cent of the total tonnage reported was miscellaneous com moal , cement ind hationg tobacco, textile products, bottles, building materials, oal, cement and household goods.

## "Annalist" Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced Further During Week Ended April 27 -April Average Also Gained

The "Annalist" announced April 29 that despite relatively large losses in the grain pits, commodity prices rose for the third consecutive week. The "Annalist" index closed at 82.4 on April 27, a gain of one-half point as compared with the preceding period, and the highest since the first week of the year. It was further reported:
Active selling forced all grain prices into lower territory. Livestock quotations were strong, with hogs reaching a new high for the year. Textiles were irregular, with silk and cotton higher, while wool declined.
Metal prices were firm, although there was some uneasiness in the copper Metal prices were firm, although there was some uneasiness in the copper
market. Rubber declined rather sharply. Germany's invasion of Norway

Newsprint remained unchanged at $\$ 50$ a ton.

Thanks to a rally in the final weeks of the month, commodity prices during April averaged $81.6 \%$ of the 1226 base, highest since January, and a gain of seven-tenths of a point over the March level. "ANNALIST" WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INDEXES OF WHOLESALE

|  | Apr. 27, | $\begin{gathered} A p r .20 \\ \hline 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Apr. } 29, \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | $\underset{1940}{A_{1}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ { }_{1940} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aprill, } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 81.2 | 80.4 | 72.6 | 79.2 | 77.3 | 73.6 |
| Food products. | 72.2 | 71.4 | ${ }^{67.3}$ | 71.0 |  |  |
| Textile products | 87.5 | 86.9 | 59.9 | 67.9 88.4 | 70.3 86.7 | 59.9 82.4 |
| Fuels | 86.3 | ${ }_{95.6}^{86.2}$ | 82.0 96.9 | ${ }_{96.6}^{86.4}$ | 86.7 98.0 | 86.9 |
| Metals |  | ${ }_{72} 9$ | 70.6 | ${ }_{72.6}$ | 72.4 | 70.6 |
| Building materia | 72.9 86 | 72.9 86.7 | ${ }_{85.6}$ | ${ }_{86.7}$ | 88.8 | 85.8 |
| Chemicals | 88.3 | 81.6 | 68.4 | 81.1 | 80.6 | 68.7 |
| All commoditles | 82.4 | 81.9 | 77.4 | 81.6 | 80.9 | 77.8 |

Revenue Freight Car Loadings Up $10.1 \%$ in Week Ended April 27
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended April 27 totaled 644.520 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on May 2 . This was an increase of 59,330 cars an $10.1 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1939 and an in or $10.1 \%$ abo 41 corresponding week in 1839 and an increase of 101,431 cars or $18.7 \%$ above the same week in 1938 Loading of revenue freight for the week of April 27 was an increase of 16,178 cars or $2.6 \%$ above the preceding week. The Association further reported:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 268,395 cars, an increase of 1,948 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 11,269 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 148,638 cars an increase of 488 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 4.794 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.
Coal loading amounted to 116,766 cars, an increase of 3,273 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 42,009 cars above the corresponding week in 1939 .
Grain and grain products loading totaled 35,933 cars an increase of 1,770 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 704 cars above the cort responding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of ApH, and an increase of 164 cars above the of 317 cars above the prece.
Live stock loading amounted to 12,352 cars, an increase of 1,048 cars Live stock loaing and but a decrease of 1754 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for ing wor 1 pril 27 totaled 9,579 cars, an increase of 1,021 cars above the the week of Ap, but a decrease of 1.502 cars below the corresponding week in 1939 .
Forest products loading totaled 33,718 cars, an increase of 1,622 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,465 cars above the cor responding week in 1939.
Ore loading amounted to 20,846 cars, an increase of 5,682 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,956 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Coke loading amounted to 7,872 cars, an increase of 347 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,475 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.
All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1939 except the Central West and South west and all Districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1938.


The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended April 27, 1940 loaded a total of 307,128 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 298,885 cars in the preceding week and 260,557 cars in the seven days ended April 29, 1939. A comparative table follows:
revenue freight londed and received from connections

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Recelvedfrom Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline A p r .27 \\ 1940 \\ 19 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{p r \tau \cdot 20} \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{4 p 7.29}$ | ${ }_{194}^{A p r}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 p r .20 \\ & 1940^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1939}{ }^{\text {pr. } 29}$ |
|  | 18,4 | 18,406 | 19,973 | 6,425 | 6,536 | 6,371 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo RR | 29,474 | 28,435 | ${ }^{21,621}$ | 15,264 | ${ }_{9}^{14,593}$ |  |
|  | 13,475 | 13,655 | ${ }_{16,618}$ | 7,423 |  | 6,942 |
| Chicago Milw. St. Paul \& Pac.Ry. | 18,694 | 18,316 | 19,906 | ${ }_{\text {7, }}^{5} 501$ |  |  |
| Chloago \& North Western Ry | 14,838 | ${ }_{1}^{14,213}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missourt-Kansas-Texas RR | 3,652 | 3,760 | 4,145 | 2,8 |  |  |
| Missourl Pacitic RR | 11,92 | 11,989 |  |  |  |  |
| W York Central Lin |  |  |  | ${ }_{-9,826}$ | 9,3 |  |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Loun | 4,9 | ${ }_{18,674}^{4,888}$ |  | 4,390 |  | 3,960 |
| Nortiol \& Western Ry | 58, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pere Marquette Ry | 6,064 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie |  | 5.579 |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{4,2}$ | 13 |
| Southern Pacific Lines Wabash Ry | $\underset{\substack{28,373}}{\text { 5,87 }}$ | 28,153 | 5,9 | 8 8,1 | 8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | April 27, 1940 $\left.\right\|^{\text {April 20, 1940 }}$ April 29, 1939 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry Illinols Central System. st. Louls-San Francisco Ry | $\begin{aligned} & 23,059 \\ & 28,124 \end{aligned}$$12,181$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,111 \\ & .88,196 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | 22,76532,985 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 364 | 62,317 |  | 68,206 |  |

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
In the following we undertake to show also the loadings 1940. During this period 67 roads showed increases when for separate roads and systems for the week ended April 20, compared with the same week last year.

| Rallroads | Total Revenue Frelght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recoived from Connections |  | Rallroads | Total Reventie Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Louds Recesped from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Eastera District- |  |  |  |  |  | Southern District-(Concl.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ann Arbor --.-- | 2107 | ${ }^{563}$ | ${ }^{516}$ | 1,229 | ${ }_{183}^{961}$ | Moblle \& Ohlo $\qquad$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,641}$ | 2,020 | 1,765 2,617 | 2,112 | 2,177 2,333 |
| Bangor \& Aroosto Boston \& Malne. | 6,107 | 1,623 6,915 | 5,992 | 10,647 | 10,155 | Nashvile Chattanooga \& St. L- | 1,611 1,216 1 | 1,405 | 1,290 | 2,904 | 2,333 |
| Chicago Indianspolis \& Louisv. | 1,186 | 1,689 | 1,446 | 2,063 | 2,006 | Pledmont Northern | +389 | ${ }_{421}$ | 349 | 1,295 | 864 |
| Central Indians.............-- | 14 | 12 | 128 | 57 | 44 | Richmond Fred. \& Potoma | 344 | 384 | 266 | 4,706 | 4,930 |
| Central Vermont | 1,362 | 1,203 | 1,229 | 1,968 | 1,781 | Seaboard Air Line. | 9,090 | 9,253 | 9,771 | 4,528 | 3,819 |
| Delaware \& Hudso | 4.638 | 6,033 | 3,593 | 7,412 | 6,500 | Southern System | 20,753 | 19,294 | 17,199 | 14,416 | 12,664 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 8.428 | 10,842 | 7,575 | 6,805 | 6,207 | Tennessee Central. | $\begin{array}{r}395 \\ \hline 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 457 | 353 | $\begin{array}{r}619 \\ \hline 711\end{array}$ | 536 |
| Detrelt \& Mackinac- | ${ }^{231}$ | ${ }^{303}$ | 2,666 | 120 | 94 | Winston-Salem Southbound. | 148 | 148 | 150 | 711 | 622 |
| Detrott Toledo \& Ironton-7---- | 2,364 296 | 2,325 300 | 1,516 187 | 1,130 3,055 | 1,607 | Total | 98,011 | 92,003 | 86,557 | 67,631 | 60,420 |
| Erio. | 11,335 | 11,957 | 9,995 | 10,929 | 9,539 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk Wes | 4,830 | 4,276 | 3,640 | 7,846 | 5,390 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson R | 305 | , 320 | 291 | 1,651 | 1,596 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& New Engla | 2,044 | 2,695 | 1,502 | 1,317 | ${ }_{6}^{975}$ | Chicago \& North Western...-- | 15,116 | 13,076 | 12,265 2 283 | 9,126 | ${ }^{9,135}$ |
| Lehigh Valley | 7,837 <br> 2,361 | 10,374 2,178 | 6,238 2,030 | $\begin{array}{r}6,624 \\ 3,066 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,211 2,806 | Chicago Great Western ---7i--- | 2,490 18,316 | 2,315 17 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,383 \\ 16,084 \end{array}$ | 2,724 $\mathbf{6 , 8 8 0}$ | 2,487 |
| Monongahela | 4,160 | ${ }^{2} 128$ | 2,928 | 3,062 202 | 2,862 162 | Chloago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha- | - ${ }_{3}^{18,141}$ | - ${ }^{17} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1 6 7}$ | 16,08 3,112 | 6,880 3,441 | 3,040 |
| Montour | 1,561 | 85 | 862 | 36 | 26 | Duluth Missabe \& I. R.......- | 2,032 | 1,865 | 1,037 | 164 | 164 |
| New York Centra | 38,021 | 33,369 | 30,244 | 36,930 | 26,674 | Duluth South Shore \& Atiantio- | ,647 | 327 | 420 | 447 | 362 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartford | 8,633 | 9,804 | 7,952 | 12,199 | 11,799 | Elgin Jollet \& Eastern. | 6,479 | 6,442 | 3,944 | 5,513 | 4,127 |
| Now York Ontarlo \& Western- | 1,089 | 1,810 | 1,155 | 1,874 | 1,967 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& South- | 493 | 415 | 418 | 172 | 177 |
| N. Y. Chloago \& St. Louls | 4,898 | 4,688 | 3,905 | 9,305 | 7.564 | Great Northern- | 10,499 | 10,599 | 8,579 | 3,130 | 2,872 |
| N. Y. Susquehanna \& Western- |  |  |  | 1,517 | ${ }_{1}^{1,940}$ | Green Bay \& Western. | 477 | ${ }^{525}$ | 480 | 612 | 570 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake | 5,784 | 3,856 | 3,409 | 4.080 | 1,650 | Lake Superior \& Ishpemin | 332 | 194 | 388 | 61 |  |
| Pere Marquette | 6,078 | 4,850 | 4,137 | 8,597 | 3,892 | Minneapolis \& St. Louls | 1,682 | 1,641 | 1,699 | 1,672 | 1,803 2,199 |
| Plttsburgh \& Shawmut | 752 |  | 242 |  |  | Minn. St. Paul \& |  | 4,439 8.539 |  | 2,104 |  |
| Pittsburgh Shawmut \& | 372 761 | 182 | 360 732 | 250 1,419 | 1,216 <br> 167 | Northern Pacifle Spokane Interna | 9,868 126 | 8,539 104 | 7,842 110 | 3,561 339 | 3,815 333 |
| Rutland. | 617 | 556 | 511 | 956 | 999 | Spokane Portland \& Se | 1,766 | 1,821 | 1,644 | 1,466 | 1,282, |
| Waba | 5,153 | 5,062 | 669 | 914 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheelling \& Lake | 3,182 | 2,238 | -2,519 | 3,040 | 2,307 | Total | 78,204 | 73,436 | 64,592 | 41,412 | 39,099 |
| Total | 137,809 | 130,903 | 111,345 | 151,600 | 124,811 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alleghany District- |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. Top. \& Santa Fe System. | $\begin{array}{r} 18,406 \\ 2,540 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,903 \\ 2,584 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,919 \\ 2,632 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,536 \\ & 1,027 \end{aligned}$ | 6,748 1,892 |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown.- | 538 | 430 | 403 | 698 | 518 | Bingham \& Gartield | , 534 | ${ }^{2}$ | + 400 |  | 62 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo. | 28,435 | 20,677 | 22,691 | 14,593 | 12,074 | Chicago Burlington \& Quin | 13,655 | 15,019 | 12,334 | 7,558 | 6,926 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie | 2,255 | 1,040 | 1,138 | 1,571 | 897 | Chicago \& Illinols Midland. | 1,839 | 2,186 | 1,473 | 623 | 584 |
| Buttalo Creek \& Gaul | 296 | 330 | 151 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | Chicago Rook Island \& Pacific. | 10,263 | 10,124 | 10,940 | 7,972 | 8,199 |
| Cambria \& Indiana | 1,164 |  | 1,065 | 15 | 2 | Chicago \& Eastern Illinols | 2,382 | 2,700 | 2,020 | 2,448 | 2,114 |
| Central Rr. of New | 6,084 | 7,022 | 5,276 | 11,784 | 10,232 | Colorado \& Southern-- | 724 | 765 | +622 | 1,431 |  |
| Cornwall | 639 229 | 556 31 | 409 140 | 42 36 | 25 45 | Denver \& Rlo Grande Western- | 1,944 408 | 2,020 461 | $\begin{array}{r}1,587 \\ 304 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,846 8 | 2,630 22 |
| Ligonter Valley | 88 | 15 | 67 | 29 | 31 | Fort Worth \& Denve | 944 | 1,024 | 964 | 1,054 | 988 |
| Long Island. | 560 | 626 | 610 | 2,765 | 2,933 | Ilinnols Terminal | 1,539 | 1,724 | 1,668 | 1,357 | 1,133 |
| Penn-Reading Seasho | 1,159 | 994 | 924 | 1,426 | 1,437 | Missourl-IIlinols. | 921 | 848 | 388 | 436 | 329 |
| Pennsylvania Syste | 56,330 | 47,385 | 46,156 | 39,011 | 30,701 | Nevada Northern | 1,620 | 978 | 1,130 | 111 | 125 |
| Reading Co | $\begin{array}{r}13,947 \\ 13125 \\ \hline 3\end{array}$ | 13,896 9897 | 10,496 | $\begin{array}{r}16,797 \\ -1985 \\ \hline 68\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12,429 \\ 1 \\ \hline 1400\end{array}$ | North Western Pacifi |  | ${ }_{26}^{735}$ | 761 34 |  |  |
| Undon (Pitts ${ }^{\text {West }}$ | 13,125 3 | 9,397 1,802 | 5,412 $\mathbf{2} 778$ | 1,985 6,410 | 1,400 4,270 | Peoria \& Pekin Union | - 23.593 | 22,566 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 19,757 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |  |  |
| West | 3,300 | 1,802 | 2,778 | 6,410 | 4,270 | Southern Paciftic (Pa | 23,593 | 22,566 245 | $\begin{array}{r}19,757 \\ \hline 152\end{array}$ | 4,539 1,171 | 4,436 |
| Total | 128,142 | 104,206 | 97,756 | 97,167 | 76,999 | Unton Pacifte Sys | 12,897 | 13,803 | -11,172 | 7,931 | 7,717 |
| Pocahontas Dist |  |  |  |  |  | Western Pacilic | 1,646 | 1,600 | 1,283 | 2,263 | 1,917 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio | 22,474 | 6,582 | 15,858 | 9,941 | 5,685 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk \& | 18,674 | 6,156 | 13,230 | 4,381 | 3,874 | Total | 97,047 | 99,017 | 88,913 | 50,759 | 48,611 |
| Virginian | 4,137 | 797 | 3,086 | 1,405 | 1,044 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota | 45,285 | 13,535 | 32,174 | 15,727 | 10,603 | Burlington-Rock Islan | 169 | 121 | 162 | 225 | 302 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Fort Smith \& Western_x |  | 309 | 77 |  |  |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern |  |  |  |  |  | Guit Coast Line | ,213 | 3,399 | 3,097 | 1,225 | 477 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 226 | 198 | 186 | 219 | 197 | International-Great Northern-- | 1,624 | 2,015 | 1,940 | 2,488 | 2,707 |
| Att. \& W.P.-W. RR. of Ala-- | 709 | 727 | 699 | 1,351 | 1,123 | Kansas Oklahoma \& | 156 | 276 | 158 | ${ }^{647}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,272 \\ 1 \\ \hline 69\end{array}$ |
| Atlants Birmingham \& Coast.- | 614 | 669 | 566 | 783 | 949 | Kansas City Southern | 1,785 | 1,804 | 1,731 | 1,823 | 1,669 |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 9,507 | 10,412 | 9,430 | 4,813 | 4,597 | Loulsiana \& Arkansas | 1,808 | 1,685 | 1,474 | 1,314 | 1,227 |
| Central of Georgla | 3,841 | 3,785 | 3,548 | 3,165 | 2,764 | Litchtleld \& Madison | 355 | 252 | 274 | 782 | 689 |
| Charleston \& Western Carolina | 406 | 432 | 355 | 1,374 | 943 | Midiand Valley... | 401 | 420 | 442 | 203 | 53 |
| Clinchtield. | 1,250 | 1,076 | 998 | 2,257 | 1,344 | M1ssourl \& Arkansas. | 125 | 158 | 161 | 304 | 253 |
| Columbus \& Greenville | 330 | 357 | 201 | 314 | 321 | Missourl-Kansas-Texas Lines.- | 3,760 | 3,732 | 3,761 | 2,722 | 2,639 |
| Durham \& Southern | 175 | 76 | 139 | 451 | 219 | Missourl Pacitic | 12,014 | 12,069 | 11,200 | 8,294 | 7,819 |
| Flarida East Coast | 1,224 | 1,421 | 1,892 | 840 | 994 | Quanah Acme \& Pacific | 676 | 108 | 77 6603 | 114 | ${ }_{4} 112$ |
| Gainsville Midlan |  |  | 29 | 154 | 75 | St. Louls-San Francisco | 6,088 | 6,035 | 6,093 | 4,488 | 4,077 |
| Georgla | 1,028 | 1,020 | 838 | 1,559 | 1,380 | St. Louls Southwestern | 2,134 | 2,099 | 2,250 | 2,222 | 2,348 |
| Georgis \& Florida | 588 | 274 | 237 | 500 | 549 | Texas \& New Orleans | ${ }_{6}^{6,325}$ | 6,648 3 | 5,497 | 3,023 | 3,256 |
| Guit Moblle \& Norther | 1,510 | 1,658 | 1,331 | 1,142 | 1,059 | Texas \& Pacific----- | 3,660 | 3,730 | $\begin{array}{r}3,730 \\ \hline 153\end{array}$ | 3,500 | 3,630 86 |
| Illinols Central System.......-- | 18,661 21,044 | 20,172 13,084 | 16,280 15,825 |  | 9,252 4,987 | Wlohlta Falls \& Sout Wetherford M. W. \& |  | 186 30 | 153 18 |  |  |
| Loulsville \& Nashville.....-.-- | 18,044 120 | 13,084 118 | 15,825 135 | 5,593 639 | $\begin{array}{r}4,987 \\ \hline 642\end{array}$ | Wetherford M. W.\& | 11 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 81 |
| Mississippi Central...........-. | 148 | 146 | 108 | 286 | 257 |  | 43,844 | 44,767 | 42,411 | 33,482 | 34,207 |

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

Moody's Commodity Index Declines Moderately
Moody's Daily Commodity Index closed at 162.3 this Friday, as compared with 163.3 a week ago. The pincipal changes were the decline in hog prices and the advance in steel scrap.
The movement of the Index has been as follows:


Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced $0.6 \%$ During Week Ended April 27
The continued sharp rise in market prices for farm products and foods caused the index of wholesale commodity prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to advance $0.6 \%$ during the week ended April 27, Commissioner Lubin reported on May 2. "The index for the week was $79.0 \%$ of the 1926 average," Mr. Lubin said. He went on to state:
Since the first week in April wholesale prices have advanced from 77.6
 chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities. Minor decreases were recorded for textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and buiiding materials. The hides and leather products and housefurnishing goods groups remained unchanged at the preceding week's level.

- Influenced by the rise in farm products and in certain import items, the raw materials group index advanced $1.4 \%$. The index for manufactured products rose $0.2 \%$ while that for semi-manufactured commodities remained
unchanged from last week. Industrial commodity prices, represented by, the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," declined $0.1 \%$ while non-agricultural commodities, as measured by the
index for "all commodities other than farm products," advanced $0.1 \%$.
The Labor Department's announcement also had the following to say:
An average advance of $6.0 \%$ for livestock and poultry and a rise of $2 \%$ for grains was primarily responsible for the $2.9 \%$ increase in the index for farm products group. Higher prices were reported for all grains, livestock, cotton, eggs, fresh fruits, peanuts, flaxseed, onions, and sweet potatoes. Prices were lower for live poultry (Chicago), fresh milk (Chicago), potatoes (Boston and New York), and wool.
The foods groups index advanced $1.3 \%$, primarily because of rising prices for cereal products, fruits and vegetables and meats. Quotations
were higher for rye and wheat flour, yellow corn meal, fresh and cured were higher for rye and wheat flour, yellow corn meal, fresh and cured pork, veal, dressed poultry, cocoa beans, copra, lard and pepper. Prices
were lower for butter, cheese (San Francisco), evaporated milk, oatmeal, canned tomatoes, raw sugar and cottonseed oil.
The indexes for the groups of chemicals and drugs and miscelianeous commodities advanced $0.1 \%$ during the week. Cattle feed price rose $1.9 \%$; paper and pulp, $0.7 \%$; crude rubber, $0.3 \%$, and fertilizer materials, $0.8 \%$. dress materials caused the textile products index to decline $0.1 \%$. The fuel and lighting materials group decreased $0.1 \%$ because of declining prices for anthracite and bituminous coal. The drop of approximately $10 \%$ in iron ore prices and $1.7 \%$ for quicksilver resulted in an $0.4 \%$ decrease in the metal and metal products index. Lower prices for paint and paint materials, red cedar shingles and yellow pine lath and timbers caused the building materials group index to decline $0.1 \%$.
Slightly higher prices for calf and kip skins and steer hides were offset by lower prices for goatskins and resulted in no change in the index for hides and leather products. Furniture and furnishing prices were steady. The following tables show (1) index numbers for the main groups of 1939 and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago and a year ago; and (2) important percentages changes in subgroup indexes from April 20 to April 27, 1940.

| Commodity Groups |  | App. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & A p r \\ & 29, \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | Percentage Changes to Apr. 27, $1940 \mathrm{from}-$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 |  | $\begin{gathered} A p r .20 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r .30 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & p r .29 \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| mmod | 79.0 | 78.5 | 78.0 | 77.9 | 76.1 | +0.6 | +1 | +3.8 |
|  | 71.6 | 69.6 | 68.0 | 68.1 | 63.9 | +2.9 | +5.1 | +12.1 |
| Food | 72.8 | 71.9 | 70.8 | 69.8 | 68.6 | +1.3 | +4.3 | $+6.1$ |
| Hides and leather products. | 102.5 | 102.5 | 102.1 | 102.0 | ${ }_{61.2}^{91.2}$ | 0.0 | +0.5 | +12.4 |
| Textle products.........- | 71.5 | 71.6 | 71.9 | 72.5 | ${ }_{74.4}^{66.8}$ | $\underline{0.1}$ | $-1.4$ | $+7.4$ |
| Fuel and lighting materials. Metals and metal products. | 72.3 94.9 | 72.4 95.3 | 72.6 95.4 | ${ }_{95.5}^{72.3}$ | ${ }_{93.9}^{74.4}$ | -0.1 | 0.0 0.6 | + 2.8 |
| Building materials. | 92.7 | 92.8 | 92.8 | 93.1 | 89.4 | -0.1 | 0.4 | $+3.7$ |
| Chemleals and drug | 77.5 | 77.4 | 76.9 | 77.2 | 75.8 | +0.1 | +0.4 | +2.2 |
| Houseturnishing goods | 89.7 | 89.7 | 89.7 | 89.5 | 86.6 | 0.0 | +0.2 | +3.6 |
| Miscellaneous commodities. |  |  | 76.6 | ${ }_{71}^{76.6}$ | 74.7 | +0.1 | +0.4 | +2.9 |
| Raw materials <br> Semi-manufactured articles | 73.9 | 72.9 | 72.0 | 71.8 | 68.6 74.1 | +1.4 +0.0 | +2.9 +0.0 | +7.7 +7.3 |
| Manutactured products...- | 81.7 | 81.5 | 81.2 | 81.0 | 80.4 | $+0.2$ | +0.9 | +1.6 |
| All commodities other than tarm products. | 80.6 | 80.5 | 80.3 | 80.1 | 78.8 | +0.1 | +0.6 | +2.3 |
| Al commodities other than farm products and foods | 82.5 | 82.6 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 80.8 | -0.1 | -0.4 | +2.1 |

IMPORTANT PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES Increases Livestock and poutrry
Fraits and vegetabies.

## Mrats. Mrats. Grains. Catle

Other farm products
Fertillzer materials
Paper and pulp.
Hides and skins
Silik and rayon.
Crude rubber
Other foods.
Other foods
Non-ferrous
metals.
precedin week there were 35 advances and 22 declines; in the second preceding week there were 43 advances and 11 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Complled by the National Fertilizer Association. $\quad(1926-28=100)$

| Percent Each Gitoup Bears to the Total Index | Group | Latest Week April 27 1940 | Preced'g Week 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Mar. } 30 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Aprog } \\ \text { Aprli } 29 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods.. | 73.3 | 72.8 | 70.5 | 70.4 |
| 25.3 | Fats and | 52.4 | 53.6 | 49.9 | 49.9 |
|  | Cottonseed oll | ${ }^{65.3}$ | 67.5 | 62.1 | 63.7 |
| 23.0 | Farm products | 66.7 | 66.1 | ${ }^{63.3}$ | 61.8 |
|  | Cotton | 58.4 | 58.4 | 57.7 | 48.7 |
|  | Grains. | 77.3 | 78.0 | 72.9 | ${ }_{54.5}^{54.5}$ |
|  | Livestock | 63.9 | 62.8 | 59.8 | ${ }^{66.3}$ |
| 17.3 | Fuels | 83.7 | 84.2 | 84.1 | 75.2 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commodities -- | 88.7 | 88.6 | 87.1 | 78.2 |
| 8.2 | Textiles | 70.9 | 70.9 | 71.7 91.3 | 61.4 89.3 |
| 7.1 | Metals | 90.2 85 | 90.5 | 91.3 867 | 89.3 84.4 |
| 6.1 | Building materials. | 85.9 | 86.2 94.5 | 81.7 94.3 | 84.4 91.9 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 94.5 73.0 | 94.5 72.7 | 94.3 72.7 | ${ }_{71.3}$ |
| 0.3 0.3 | Fertilizer | 78.1 | 78.1 | 78.4 | 77.3 |
| 0.3 | Farm machinery | 95.0 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 94.8 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined. | 77.8 | 77.7 | 76.3 | 72.4 |

Selected Income and Balance Sheet Items of Class I
Steam Railways for January, December, and Year
The Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued statements showing the aggregate totals of selected income and balance sheet items of class I steam railways in the United States for the month of January, 1940, December, 1939, and 12 months ended December 31, 1939.

These figures are subject to revision and were compiled from 133 reports representing 138 steam railways. The present statement excludes returns for class I switching and terminal companies. The report contained the following figures:

TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES (ALL REGIONS)
(In Thousands of Dollars)

|  | Fot the Month of January |  | For the Month <br> of December |  | For the 12 <br> Months of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Income Items Net rallway operating income. - | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ 45,569 \end{gathered}$ | $32,947$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8}, 939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 49,418 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 588,787 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 73,150 \end{array}$ |
| Net rallway operating income.- <br> Other income. | $\begin{aligned} & 45,569 \\ & 11,328 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,947 \\ & 12,417 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60,939 \\ & 32,321 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,418 \\ & 28,559 \end{aligned}$ | $160,811$ | 155,026 |
| Total income | 56,898 | 45,364 | 93,261 | 77,978 | 749,598 | 528,176 |
| Miscell. deductions from income | 2,379 | 2,153 | 3,671 | 2,866 | 25,052 | 24,657 |
| Income avail for fixed chgs | 54,519 | 43,211 | 89,590 | 75,111 | 724,546 | 503,519 |
| Fixed charges: ${ }_{\text {Rent }}$ for leased roads \& eqpt |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rent for leased roads \& eqpt. Interest deductions_a...... | 11,041 | 10.716 38,820 | 12,786 <br> 38.685 | 11,924 <br> 39,398 | $\begin{array}{r}142,099 \\ \mathbf{a 4 7 3} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -2475,435 |
| Other deduction | - 190 | -181 | - 141 | 196 | 1,600 | 2,237 |
| Total | 49,627 | 49,718 | 51,613 | 51,224 | 617,403 | 612,331 |
| Income atte | 4,892 | f6,507 | 37,977 | 23,887 | 107,143 | f108,812 |
| Contingent char | 1,965 | 1,961 | 1,354 | 1,392 | 12,504 | 12,536 |
| Net income | 2,926 | f8,468 | 36,622 | 22,495 | [94,638 | f121,348 |
| Depreciation (way and structures and equipment) | 16,868 | 16,804 | 16.705 | 16,564 | 201,866 | 201,824 |
| Federal income taxes.. | 3,429 | 2,128 | 2,926 | 2,725 | 33,037 | 18,928 |
| Dividend appropriations: On common stock |  | 2,636 | 18,980 | 7,142 | 106,664 |  |
| On preferred stock | 1,794 | ${ }^{2} 955$ | ${ }_{639}$ | ${ }^{1} 937$ | 19,154 | 13,643 |


|  | Balance at End of- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan., } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan., } \\ & 1939 \text { e } \end{aligned}$ |
| lected Asset Item | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Investments in stocks, bonds, \&c., other than those of affiliated companies | 622,526 | 623,312 | 647,488 |
| Cash | 529,753 | 529,489 | 447,623 |
| Demand loans and depos | 20,927 | 21,727 | 16,081 |
| Time drafts and deposits | 27,381 | 27,141 | 19,540 |
| Special deposits | 101,381 | 103,659 | 55,708 |
| Loans and bills recel | 2,433 | 2,795 | 1,141 |
| Traffic and car-service balances receivable | 67,076 | 66,656 | 58,425 |
| Net balance receivable from agents and cond | 48,945 <br> 131793 | - 51,714 | 45,828 |
| Miscellaneous accounts receivable. Materials and supplies | 131,793 342,842 | ${ }_{327}^{136,234}$ | 123,875 318,815 |
| Interest and dividend | 14,393 | 18,704 | 15,769 |
| Rents receivable | 1,101 | 1,342 | 1,199 |
| Other current ass | 4,188 | 4,199 | 3,210 |
| Total current asset | 1,292,218 | 1,290,902 | 1,107,200 |
| Selected Labdity Items- <br> Funded debt maturing within 6 month | 193,271 | 114,476 | 189,370 |
| Loans and bills payable.d. | 198,229 | 231,515 | 210,892 |
| Traffic and car-service b | 83,978 | 84,400 | 74,970 |
| Audited accounts and wages payable | 232,193 | 221,756 | 241,594 |
| Miscellaneous accounts pay | 62,520 | 68,324 | 59,452 |
| Interest matured unpaid. | 20.045 | 970,480 | 22,767 |
| Dividends matured unpaid | 5,021 | 11,315 | 3,084 |
|  |  | 811,063 |  |
| Unmatured dividends declared | 81,241 | 4,111 77 | -87,432 |
| Unmatured interest accru | 18,610 | 16;523 | 19,437 |
| Other current liab | 29,966 | 31,903 | 28,684 |
| Total current liabilities | 735,241 | 2,528,504 | 750,365 |
| Tax liability-U. S. Government taxes Other than U S, Government texes | $\begin{array}{r} 89,754 \\ 131,364 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,286 \\ 128,057 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,146 \\ 137,627 \end{array}$ |

[^1] n receivership or trusteeship the net income was as follows: January, 1940, \$10,708,847; January, 1939, \$1,847,011; December, 1939, \$40,946,029; December, 1938, $\$ 29,914,082$; 12 months 1939, \$194,620,985; 12 months 1938, $\$ 31,544,598$.
c Includes payments of principal of long-term debt which will become due within six months after close of month of report. © Includes obligations which mature not more than two years after date of lisue. e 1939 figures for certain lisbility items have been revised, for comparative purposes, to conform with changes prescribed Jan. 1, 1940. f Deficit or other reverse items.

Electric Output for Week Ended April 27, 1940, $9.8 \%$ Above a Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly re port, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended April 27, 1940, was $2,397,626,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $9.8 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1939 , when production totaled $2,182,727,000$ kwh. The output for the week ended April 20, 1940, was estimated to be $2,421,576,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $10.1 \%$ over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Geographic Regions | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { April 27, 1940 } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Week Ended <br> April 20, 1940 | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { ed } & \text { Week } 1 \\ 940 & \text { April } 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ended } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |  | ek Ended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.8 |
|  |  | $6.0$ | 8.2 8.6 | 10. |  |  | 6.5 |
|  |  | 14.48.2 | 12.9 | 14.5 |  |  | 13.0 |
| West Central Southern States |  |  | 7.5 |  |  |  | 5.1 |
|  |  | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12. |  |  | 10.3 |
| Rocky Mounta Pacific Coast.. |  | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14. |  |  | 18.4 |
|  |  | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 |  |  | 6.2 |
| Total United States_ |  | 9.8 | 10.1 | 11.4 |  |  | 9.6 |
| DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS ( |  |  | (THOUSANDS | OF | KILOWATT-HOURS) |  |  |
| Week Ended | 1940 | 1939 | Change 1940 from 1939 | 1937 | 1932 |  | 1929 |
| Feb. 3-------- | 2,541,358 | 2,287,248 |  | 2,201,057 |  |  | 1,728,203 |
| Feb. $10 \ldots$ | 2,522,514 | 2,268,387 | $7+11.2$ | 2,199,880 | 1,587, |  | 1,726,161 |
| Feb. 24------- | 2,455,285 | ${ }_{2,225,690}$ | ${ }^{+}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,207,285}$ | 1,512, |  | 1,699,250 |
| Mar. 2---...- | 2,479,036 | 2,244,014 | $4+10.5$ | 2,199,976 | 1,519, |  | 1,706,719 |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {9 }}$-.....-- | 2,463,999 | 2,237,935 | $5+10.1$ | 2,212,897 | 1,538, |  | 1,702,570 |
| Mar. 16.....-- | 2,460,317 | 2,225,486 | $6+10.6$ | 2,211,052 | 1,537,7 |  | 1,687,229 |
| Mar. 23-.....- | ${ }_{2}^{2,424,350}$ | 2,198,681 | $1+10.3$ | 2,200,143 | 1,514, |  | 1,683,262 |
| Mpr. 6 -.-.-.------ | 2,381,456 | $2,209,971$ <br> $\mathbf{2 , 1 7 3}, 510$ | $1{ }^{1}+9.6$ | 2,146,959 | 1,480, |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,679,589}$ |
| Apr. 13-....-. 2 | 2,417,994 | 2,170,671 | $1+11.4$ | 2,173,223 | 1,480, | 738 | 1,696,543 |
| ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 20 . \ldots . .-{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,421,576}$ | 2,199,002 | $2+10.1$ | 2,188,124 | 1,469, |  | 1,709,331 |
| Apr. $27 .-\cdots-{ }^{\text {May }}$ - | 2,397,626 | 2,182,727 | $7+9.8$ | 2,193,779 | 1,454, |  | 1,699,822 |
| May 4.-....... |  | 2,163,538 |  | 2,176,363 | 1,429,0 |  | 1,688,434 |

## Weekly Statistics of Paperboard Industry

We give herewith latest figures received by us from the National Paperboard Association, Chicago, Ill, in relation to acivity in the paperboard industry.
The members of this Association represent $93 \%$ of the total industry, and its program includes a statement each week from each member of the orders and production, and also a figure which indicates the activity of the mill based on the time operated. These figures are adyanced to equal $100 \%$, so that they represent the total industry.
STATISTICAL REPORTS-ORDERS, PRODUCTION, MILL ACTIVITY

| Week Ended | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Orders } \\ & \text { Received } \\ & \text { Tons } \end{aligned}$ | ProductionTons. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unfuled } \\ \text { Ofders } \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Actotuy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Current | Cumutative |
| ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$. 6 | 87,746 | 105,945 | 196,174 | 65 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{\text {Jon }}$ | 110,169 111,32 | ${ }_{115,419}^{120,791}$ | 187.002 183,699 | ${ }_{72}^{74}$ | 69 70 |
| Jan. 27 | ${ }^{111,954}$ | 121,596 | 176,308 | 75 | 71 |
| ${ }_{\text {Feb. }}{ }^{\text {Feb. }}$ | ${ }_{106,292}^{10694}$ | 115,988 11463 | 167,240 159,218 | 72 | 71 |
| Feb. 17 | 101,097 | 115, 189 | 145,706 | 70 | 71 |
| Feb. 24 | 108,784 | 114,156 | 142,554 | 69 | 71 |
| Mar. | 104,466 | ${ }^{113,710}$ | 137,631 | 69 | 71 |
| Mar. 9 | 111,714 | - ${ }_{\text {112,958 }}$ | 138,446 <br> 132,455 | 69 70 |  |
| Mar. 23 | 108,134 | 113,555 | 130,871 | 70 | 70 |
| Mar | 102,462 | 107,853 | 129,446 | 67 | 70 |
| Apr | 105,140 | 111,431 | 123,255 | 68 | 70 |
| ${ }^{\text {Appr }}$ | 1129,869 | 105,929 | ${ }_{177}^{147,254}$ | ${ }^{66}$ | 70 |
| Aprr. $27 .-\ldots$ | 139,841 | 122,194 | +193,411 | 72 | 70 70 |

Bank of Montreal Issues First Canadian Crop Report of Season
In its first crop report of the season, issued May 2, the Bank of Montreal states that grain seeding in the Canadian Prairie Provinces, delayed for a time by wet weather, is now well under way in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan, and has begun in Alberta. On the whole, surface moisture on the Prairies is sufficient to ensure germination but subsoil reserves are low over most of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and timely rains will be required throughout the growing season. The Bank adds:
In Quebec, spring has opened slowly, and land work is not yet general. A good average crop of maple sugar is indicated. In Ontario, seeding, already begun, will shortly be general, but vegetation has shown little crowth as yet.
Spring operations on the land, while late over large areas, now appear to be getting away to a favorable start. In the Pacific Coast area the
season is about two weeks ahead of normal while everywhere East of the season is about two weeks ahead of normal while everywhere East of the

Petroleum and Its Products-Mexico Answers Hull Note-Contents to Be Made Public May 4-Cole Bill Criticized-Michigan Crude Prices Up-Statewide Shutdown in Texas May 1-Crude Inventories
An answer to the April 5 note sent President Cardenas of Mexico by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, proposing arbitration of the oil expropriation dispute with American companies was given to Ambassador Josephus Daniels in Mexico City on May 1, and promptly cabled to Washington.

Mr. Daniels' office disclosed that the text of the note would be released simultaneously in Washington and Mexico City at $11 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EDT) on May 4.

While the contents of the 17-page answer which Foreign Secretary Eduardo Hay delivered to Ambassador Daniels were not officially disclosed, they were understood to have rejected arbitration as a means of settling the dispute. Leading Mexican officials, following the leadership of President Cardenas, have repeatedly stated that arbitration could not be accepted inasmuch as the expropriation of the American, British and Dutch oil properties early in 1938 was under the legal rights granted the Administration by the Mexican constitution.
A further onslaught against the Cole bill, under which control of the petroleum industry would pass into the hands of the Federal Government, was made by George A. Hill Jr. President of the Houston Oil Co. of Texas, at the United States Chamber of Commerce Round Table discussion on the relation of government to natural resources in Washington on Wednesday. He said that the bill is "confessedly" designed to substitute Federal Government control of the production of oil for the existent State regulations.
Mr . Hill contended that the Cole bill was drafted in the Department of the Interior and seeks to lodge "dictatorial powers" in a functionary of that Department, subservient to the Secretary. "This functionary," he continued, "would possess both legislative, executive and judicial powers with no practical opportunity for judicial review of administrative excesses. The proposed oil control legislation, as a matter of governmental policy cannot be disassociated from the planning of the new type of self-styled liberals who depreciate personal liberty and individual freedom and deify national government, and who seek to substitute a system of regimented economy for the American system of individual initiative and free competitive enterprise."
A general price advance of five cents a barrel was made in southwestern Michigan shallow field crude prices on May 1, the schedule moving up to $\$ 1.08$ a barrel. The mark-up, which affects about 27,000 barrels per day out of the State's 60,000-barrel total, follows a two-months slump in production from shallow pools without any new discoveries. Basin crude prices, steady since last fall, held at the 82 cent- $\$ 1.02$ range.
Texas started May with a one-day shutdown that extended over the entire State, with the proration regulations for the month cutting daily average production of crude oil to $1,420,500$ barrels, a reduction of approximately 110,000 barrels from the April figure. However, this was 86,300 barrels above the United States Bureau of Mines' market demand estimate for May for Texas.
In addition to the State-wide May 1 shutdown, the proration setup for Texas provides 14 non-producing days in
May in the East Texas field. While May in the East Texas field. While oil men at the proration hearing before the Texas Railroad Commission recently recommended that production be cut down to the figures suggested by the Federal agency, failure of the record April output to seriously affect crude oil prices led the Commission to "gnore" the Federal recommendations.
A decline of 13,300 barrels in daily average output of crude oil during the week ended April 24 pared the Nation's total to $3,845,250$ barrels, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. While the total showed a nominal decline from the previous week, it held far above the April market demand estimate of $3,550,000$ barrels daily set by the Bureau of Mines.
Sharpest decline was shown in California where a loss of 13,500 barrels was recorded in the daily average production figures which dipped to 594,000 barrels, lowest in many months. Kansas output was off to a daily average of 152,600 barrels, which represented a decline of 8,300 barrels. A gain of 5,350 barrels for Texas lifted that total to a daily average figure of $1,515,750$ barrels while Illinois was up 5,150 barrels to 438,200 barrels. Production in Oklahoma remained virtually unchanged at 408,100 barrels daily, with Louisiana wells turning out 750 barrels more daily, at 288,550 barrels.
Inventory figures covering stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil reflected the consistent heavy over-production during April with one of the sharpest rises in many months. Holdings were up 2,612,000 barrels during the April 20 week, figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines disclosed. Domestic stocks were up $2,246,000$ barrels, and foreign crude stocks up 366,000 barrels. Heavy crude oil stocks, not included in the "refinable" crude stocks, were up 62,000 barrels to $13,432,000$ barrels.
The long-range proration program of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission gained another powerful adherent during the week when the Okalhoma Corporation Commission set daily average production of crude oil at 408,100 barrels daily for the three-month period starting May 1. The new allowable, which is off 4,900 barrels from April's total, corresponds.to the figure set by the Bureau of Mines. May 1-Southwestern Michigan shallow field crude prices were lifted 5 cents a barrel to $\$ 1.08$.

Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells


REFINED PRODUCTS-GAS PRICES BREAK IN NEW YORK-NEW ENGLAND MARKET-STRENGTH DEVELOPS IN TEXAS MARKETS-MOTOR FUEL STOCKS SHOW SMALL DECLINE -REFINERY OPERATIONS HIGH-FIGHT BRITISH-COLUMbia price fixing
Reflecting the pressure upon the wholesale markets developing from the record high holdings of motor fuel, and the continued excessive reinery operations, the price structure for tank car and tank wagon gasoline weakened throughout the New York-New England market during the throug.

May 1 brought with it a general reduction of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in tank car and tank wagon prices of gasoline in the New York-New England area, posted by Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. and followed almost immediately by other major distributors. Western New York was excepted from the price cut, and the tank wagon reduction was made only in "underpressed" market areas.
Two weeks late, reflecting sub-normal spring temperatures, Texas Co. posted the first seasonal increase in gasoline prices with a State-wide boost of 1 cent a gallon in tank wagon prices of regular and premium grades of motor fuel. The increase, which took in all Texas, did not affect the posting on third-grade gasoline. The price war in the KilgoreGladewater areas also stopped, and prices were stabilized at 12 cents a gallon retail, after having dipped as low as $71 / 2$ cents a gallon at "pumps," including taxes

Failure of consumption to show the normal seasonal rise continued dullness in the export market and excessive refinery operations held down the decline in stocks of innished and unfinished motor fuel during the final week of April to 365,000 barrels. The American Petroleum Institute report placed the April 24 total at 102,452,000 barrels.

Refinery operations showed another small gain, rising $1 / 2$ point to $84.9 \%$ of capacity, far above normal even for spring. Daily average runs of crude oil were up 20,000 barrels to $3,555,000$ barrels. Gasoline production during the April 24 week, including estimated unreported, was off 364,000 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute, to drop to $11,776,000$ barrels. Stocks of gas and fuel oils showed a surprising reduction during the week.

Representative price changes, showing the trend of major markets, follow:

April 28 -The price war ended in the Gladewater-Kilgore areas ended with prices back at 12 cents a gallon, against a "war-low" of $71 / 2$ cents, including taxes.
April 30-Socony-Vacuum Oil posted a reduction of $1 / 2$-cent a gallon in tank car prices of gasoline in its New York-New England marketing area. The same cut was made in tank wagon prices in "underpressed" areas and reductions made in "depressed" areas. The cuts did not affect Western New York, and were effective May 1.

| New York- | rk | Other Cuttes- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Std.OH N.J. $8.061 / 2-.07$ | Texas_..-- $8.071 / 2-.08$ | Chicago . . . . 8.05 . $0.051 / 2$ |
| Socony-Vac. . $081 / 2-.07$ |  | New Orieans. . $061 / 2-.07$ |
| T. Wat. Oll $.08 \frac{1}{4}-.083 / 4$ | Shell East'n $.071 / 2-.08$ | Gulf ports... $010.053 / 2$ |
| RichOll (Cal) ${ }_{\text {Warner-Qu }} .081 / 4-.081 / 4$ |  | Tulsa-----.... .047/2-.051/6 |

New York
(Bayonne)
rosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
 Fuel Oin, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
$\begin{aligned} & \text { \$1.50 }\end{aligned}\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { Callfornia, } 24 \text { Dlus } \\ \$ 1.00-1.25\end{array}\right| \begin{gathered}\text { New } \\ \text { Phila }\end{gathered}$

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

z New York.. Gasoline, Servic
$\mathbf{\$ . 1 7} \mid$ Newark $\qquad$ .168
185 Chifago $_{\text {Buffalo }}$
$z$ Nrooklyn $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not including } \\ & 2 \% \\ & \text { city sales tax. }\end{aligned}$ $\qquad$
Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended April 27, 1940, Off 13,300 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude production for the week ended April 27, 1940, was $3,845,250$ barrels. This was a decline of 13,300 barrels from the output of the previous week, but the current week's figures were above the $3,550,000$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during April. Daily average production for the four weeks ended April 27, 1940, is estimated at $3,825,650$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended April 29, 1939, totaled 3,568,200 barrels. Fur ther details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports, for the week ended April 27 , totaled $1,240,000$ barrels, a daily average of 177,143 barrels, compared with a daily average of 228,571 barrels for the week ended April 20 , and 186,607 barrels daily for the four weeks ended April 27. These figures include all oil imported whether bonded or for domestic use, but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.
There were no receipts of California oil at either Atlantic or Gulf
Coast ports during the week ended April 27 Coast ports during the week ended April 27.
Reports received from refining companies owning $84.9 \%$ of the States indicate that the industry as a whole ran capacity of the United of Mines basis, $3,555,000$ 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, $102,452,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been $11,276,000$ barrels during the week.

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slate } \\ & \text { Allow- } \\ & \text { ables } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { Ant } 27, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { PTevous } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Foefk } \\ \text { Fnded } \\ \text { Ant.27, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { And } \\ 1939, \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahoma | 413,000 151,000 | 413,000 151,000 | $\xrightarrow{\text { b408, } 1700}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}+50 \\ -8,300\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 407,550 \\ & 166,300 \end{aligned}$ | 462,100 177,750 |
| ${ }_{\text {Kansas-- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panhandie Texas |  |  | 78,300 | +1,500 | 79,200 | 500 |
| North Texas |  |  | 107,000 33,850 | -500 | ${ }^{102,700}$ | ${ }_{31,350}^{84,200}$ |
| West Central Texas-- |  |  | 282,200 | $+1,400$ +1 +150 | ${ }_{86}^{272,350}$ | 229,200 105 1050 |
| East Central Texas-- |  |  | - 397,560 | ${ }_{+150}^{+1,150}$ | 396,800 | 446,800 |
| Saouthweet ${ }^{\text {cexas }}$ |  |  | 268,200 261750 | +50 +750 | 254,750 25,150 | 258.500 23.250 |
| Coastal Texas. |  |  | 261,750 |  | 253,150 |  |
| Total Texa | 1,332,000 | c1443 | 1,515,750 | +5,350 | 1,478,800 | 1,461,800 |
| th Lousslana....- |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 69,550 \\ 219,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +450 \\ & +300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,000 \\ 297,450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76,400 \\ & 190,300 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total Loulslana | 257,000 | 284,133 | 288,550 | +75 | 286,450 | 266,700 |
| kansas | 500 | ,000 | 69,650 |  | ${ }^{69,500}$ | 54,700 |
| M1981ssipd | 380,000 |  | 438,200 | + $+1,150$ | 429,700 | 1855,650 |
| Indiana. | 7,800 |  | b9,550 | $+50$ | 9,300 |  |
| Eastern (not incl. IIl. and Indlana) | 101,500 |  | 96,000 | $-4,200$ | ${ }^{97,500}$ |  |
| Michigan --.-...-.- | ${ }_{63,000}$ |  | 61,900 |  | ${ }_{66 \text { coso }}^{62,450}$ | 62,45 |
| Wyoming | 16,800 |  | 17,450 |  | 17,500 | 14,3 |
|  | 3,500 |  | 3,650 |  | 3,850 | 3,500 |
| New Mexico. | 100,000 | 114,000 | 113,000 | +1,150 | 112,500 | 8,050 |
| otal east of Callf- | $2,290,000$ | d592,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,251,250 \\ 594,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +200 \\ -13,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,214,900 \\ 610,750 \end{array}$ | ,963,600 <br> 604,600 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total United States $3,550,000| |_{3,845,250}-13,300|3,825,650| 3,568,200$ a These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestlic crude Aprised As reauirements may be supplied either from stocks. or trom new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted trom the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new to be produced.
 It will increase as new wells are completed and if any upward revisions are made It fncludes a net figure of approximately 414,000 barrels for East Texas atter
ductions for 122 shutdown days, namely $\mathrm{April} 1,6,9,10,13,16,17,20,23,24,27$, and 30 For all other areas a a shutdown was ordered for Aprill 1 only.
d Reconmendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.
d Recommendation of Central Committee of Califfornia oil Producers.
Note-The filgures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, WEEK (Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

| District | Dally Refining Capactity |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | Gasoline Production at Refinerves Inc. Natural Blended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Potential } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Percent <br> Reporting | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Daill } \\ & \text { Average } \end{aligned}$ | Percent Operated |  |
| East Coast | 643 | 100.0 | 595 | 92.5 | 1,542 |
| Appalachian....- | 156 | 81.0 | 124 | 87.3 93 |  |
| Indiana, Illinols, Kentucky- | 634 | 88.5 | ${ }^{527}$ | 93.9 867 | 1,995 $\mathbf{z 9 2 5}$ |
| Oklahoma, Kansas, Mlssouri | 420 | 76.9 59 | ${ }_{122} 280$ | 86.7 73 | z925 522 |
| Inland Texas ....-......--- | +280 | 59.6 85.3 | ${ }_{856}^{122}$ | ${ }_{93.7}$ | 2,447 |
| Lexastans Guil | 164 | ${ }_{97.6}$ | 116 | 72.5 | 279 |
| North Loulstana A Arkansas | 101 | 51.5 | 34 | 65.4 | 107 |
| Rocky Mountain....-...-- | 119 836 | 51.5 85.3 87 | 41 496 | 62.1 67.9 | 204 1,306 |
|  | 836 | 87.3 | 496 |  |  |
| Reported $\qquad$ <br> Estimated unreported |  | 84.9 | $\frac{\mathbf{3 , 1 9 1}}{364}$ | 84.9 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 , 7 5 4} \\ & \mathbf{1 , 5 2 2} \end{aligned}$ |
| - Estimated total U. S.: April 27, 1940 | 4,424 |  |  |  | 11,276 |
| April 20, 1940-..----------- | 4,424 |  | 3,535 |  | 11,412 |
| *U.S.B.of M. April 27, 1939 |  |  | x3,310 |  | y11,066 |

.s.B. Mis is ar

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. X April, 1939, daily average. Y This porting capacity did not report gasoiline production.
STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED APRIL 27, 1940
(Figures in thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| Distric | Stocks of Finlshed \& Unfinished Gasoline |  | Stocks of Gas Oll and Distillates |  | Stocks of Restidual Fuel Oil |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Finlshed } \end{gathered}$ | Total Finished and Unfin' 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Refinertes } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} A t \\ \text { Refinerles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At Terms. } \\ & \text { in Transi } \\ & \text { and in } \\ & \text { Pipe Lincs } \end{aligned}$ |
| ast | 22,620 | 23,417 | 1,947 | 3,627 | 3,338 | 4,641 |
| Appalachlan | 3,675 | 4,240 | 304 | 116 | 624 |  |
| Ind., III., Ky | 17,435 | 18,217 | 2,289 | 201 | 3,078 | 38 |
| Okla., Kan., Mo..- | 7,701 | 8,272 | 984 | 24 | 1,858 |  |
| Inland Texas | 1,622 | 1,905 | - 274 | 444 |  |  |
| Texas Gulf | 13,896 $\mathbf{2} 54$ | 15,523 $\mathbf{2}, 904$ | 2,712 800 | 444 25 | +4,601 | 318 |
| Loulsiana Gulf <br> No. La. \& Arkansas | 2,540 638 | 2,904 | 800 194 142 | 13 | $\begin{array}{r}723 \\ 404 \\ \hline 803\end{array}$ |  |
| Rocky Mountain.- | 1,639 | 1,727 | 142 |  | 603 55.014 |  |
| Callfornia. | 17,049 | 18,490 | 7,724 | 1,997 | 5,014 | 23.521 |
| Reported. | 88,815 | 95,352 | 17,370 680 | 6,447 500 | 71,615 1,950 | 28,782 |
| Estd. unreported | 7,000 | ,10 |  |  |  |  |
| - Esta. total U April 27. 1940 |  |  | 18,050 | 6,947 | 73,565 | 28,987 |
| April 20, 1940. | 96,210 | 102,817 | 17,707 | 7,072 | 74,138 | 29,185 |
| U. S. B. of Mines *April 27, 1939 | 81,580 | 87,490 | 19,123 | 7,291 | 79,088 | 30,145 |

## * Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis.

## Summary of Gas Company Statistics for Month of

 February, 1940The American Gas Association reported that revenues of manufactured and natural gas utilities amounted to $\$ 94,913$,400 in February, 1940, as compared with $\$ 83,464,900$ for the corresponding month of 1939 , an increase of $13.7 \%$ Revenues from industrial and commercial users rose from
$\$ 24,703,900$ a year ago to $\$ 28,084,100$ in February, 1940, a gain of $13.7 \%$. Revenues from domestic uses such as cooking, water heating and refrigeration, \&e., rose from $\$ 58,761,000$ in 1939 to $\$ 66,829,300$ in 1940, an increase of 13.7\%.

The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of $\$ 35,236,200$ for the month, an increase of $8.0 \%$ from the same month of the preceding year. Revenues for industrial purposes increased $15.2 \%$ while commercial revenues increased $6.6 \%$. Revenues from domestic uses were $3.5 \%$ more than for the corresponding month of 1939 while revenues for house heating purposes gained $23.7 \%$.
The natural gas utilities reported revenues of $\$ 59,677,200$ for the month, or $17.4 \%$ more than for February, 1939. Revenues from sales of natural gas for industrial purposes gained $11.9 \%$, while revenues from sales for commercial uses increased $20.5 \%$. Revenues from sales for domestic purposes increased $18.6 \%$.

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The current report of the Bituminous Coal Division, U.S. Department of the Interior revealed that the total production of soft coal in the week ended April 20 is estimated at 7,330,000 net tons, a decrease of 340,000 tons, or $4.4 \%$, from the preceding week. In the corresponding week a year ago, with mines in the Appalachian fields idle, production amounted to $2,615,000$ tons. In April of 1938 , weekly production for the country averaged about $5,270,000$ tons.
The weekly report of the U. S. Bureau of Mines showed that the estimated production of Pennsylvania anthracite in the week of April 20 showed a further, though slight, rise- 878,000 tons as compared with 863,000 (revised figures for the week ended April 13). This represented an increase of $1.7 \%$, although it was $42 \%$ lower than the output for the week of April 22, 1939.
estimated united states production of soft coal with
comparable data on production of crude petroleum (In Thousands of Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date d |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Apr: }}{ }^{20}{ }^{20}$ | ${ }^{A} p r, 1340$ |  | 1940 | 1939 | 1929 |
| Bturminous Coal a- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daily average......- | 1,222 | 1,278 |  | 141,495 | 111,630 1,184 | 167,317 1,761 |
| (trude Petroleum b - | 6,181 | 6,173 |  |  |  |  |
| a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite. b Total barrels produced during the week converted to equivalent coal assuming $6,000,000$ B.t.u. per barrel of oll and 13,100 B.t.u. per pound of coal. Note that most of the supply of petroleum products is not directly competitive with coal. (Minerals Yearbook 1938, page 702.) c Revised d Sum of 16 full weeks ending April 20 and corresponding 16 weeks in 1939 and 1929. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| estimated production of pennsylvania anthracite AND BEEHIVE COKE <br> (In Net Tons) |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} A p r .20 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} A p r .13 \\ 1940 \mathrm{c} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left.\right\|^{A p r .22}$ | 1940 | 1939 d | 1929 d |
| Penn. AnthraciteTotal, including colliery fuel_a | 878,000 | 863,000 | 1,519,000 | 15,371,000 | 16,413,000 | 22,323,000 |
| Daily average....... | 146,300 | 143,800 | 1,533,200 | 164,400 | 175,500 | 238,700 |
| Commercial produc'nb Beehtve Coke- | 834,000 | 820,000 | 1,443,000 | 14,604,000 | 15,592,000 | 20,716,000 |
| United States total..- | 21,200 | 25,800 | 3,200 | 601,100 | 232,000 | 1,919,900 |
| Daily average .-.--- | 3,533 | 4,300 | 533 | 6,261 | 2,417 | 19,999 |

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

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES (The current weekly estimates are based on railiroad carloadings and river ship-
ments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from distriet and State sources or of tinal annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } \\ & \text { Avge. } \\ & \text { 1923e. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} A_{197} .13 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $A p r .6$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Apr. } 15 \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $A p r .16$ | Apr. 13 |  |
| Alaska | 2 | 1 | - 3 | 3 |  |  |
| Alsbama | 297 | 276 | 31 | 212 | 339 | 412 |
| Arkansas and Oklahoma | 14 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 46 | 70 |
| Colorado - | 94 | 81 | 86 | 84 | 140 | 184 |
| Georgia and North Carolina | ${ }_{751}{ }^{1}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Indinois }}$ | 751 | 654 | 700 | 542 | 788 | 1,471 |
| Indiana | 290 | 280 | 309 | 221 | 248 | 514 |
| Kansas and Missouri | 102 | $\stackrel{47}{95}$ | ${ }_{92}^{60}$ | ${ }_{83}^{53}$ | 58 88 | 138 |
| Kentucky-Eastern. | 678 | 596 | 50 | 483 | 692 | 620 |
| Western. | 130 | 120 | 137 | 100 | 196 | 188 |
| Maryland. | 27 | 28 | 2 | 21 | 43 | 52 |
| Michigan. | 12 | 88 | 41 | 8 |  | 22 |
| New Mexico | 20 | 21 | 20 | ${ }_{22}$ | 51 | 42 |
| North and South Dakot | 40 | 41 | 26 | 18 | 120 | ${ }^{\text {f16 }}$ |
| Oblo.---.-- | 362 | 341 | 33 | 304 | 365 | 766 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,935 | 1,875 | 25 | 1,271 | 2,529 | 3,531 |
| Tennessee | 106 | 96 | 24 | 80 | 89 | 121 |
| Texas | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 21 | 20 |
| Utah | 38 | 33 | 39 | 48 | 90 | 70 |
| Virginia | 239 | 228 | 36 | 193 | 215 | 249 |
| Washingtor | 26 | 25 | 34 | 22 | 50 | 35 |
| West Virginia-Southern | 1,694 | 1,525 | 18 | 1,078 | 1,551 | 1,258 |
| Northern | 602 | 520 | 27 | 395 | 614 | 778 |
| Wroming. | 100 | 82 | 86 | 74 | 110 | 116 |
| Other Western |  |  |  | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Total bituminous coal | 7,670 | 7,050 | 1,908 | 5,384 | 8,399 | 10,836 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite-d. | 869 | 689 | 1,212 | 934 | 1,100 | 1,974 |
| Total, all coal | 8,539 | 7,739 | 3,120 | 6,318 | 9,499 | 12,810 |

a Includes operations on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.; B. C. \& G.;
and on the B. \& O. in Kanawha, Mason and Clay Counties. © Rest of State, and on the B. \& O. In Kanawha, Mason and Clay Counties. b Rest of State,
anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. f Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina a
with "other Western States."

March Production and Shipments of Portland Cement
The Portland cement industry in March, 1940, produced $7,917,000$ barrels, shipped $7,715,000$ barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month $26,098,000$ barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production and shipments of Portland cement in March, 1940, showed decreases of $3.1 \%$ and $8.9 \%$, respectively, as compared with March, 1939. Portland cement stocks at mills were $9.7 \%$ higher than a year ago.
The statistics given below are compiled from reports for March received by the Bureau of Mines from all manufacturing plants.
In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 161 plants at the close of March, 1939, and 159 plants at the close of March, 1940: ratio of production to capacity

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | March, $1940$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { February, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | January, <br> 1940 | December, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The month --.-- 12 months ended.--- | $\begin{aligned} & 37.3 \% \\ & 42.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.3 \% \\ & 47.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.8 \% \\ & 47.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28.6 \% \\ & 47.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42.9 \% \\ & 46.8 \% \end{aligned}$ |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, IN MARCH, 1939 AND 1940 (In Thousands of Barrels)

| Districa | Production |  | Shtpments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1938 | 1940 |
| stern | 1,923 | 1,729 | 1,641 | 1.427 | 4,791 | 74 |
|  | 361 <br> 567 |  |  |  |  |  |
| M1ohigan- | 258 | 207 | 411 | 242 | 2,004 | ${ }_{2,188}$ |
|  | ${ }_{1}{ }^{796}$ |  |  |  | 2,811 | ${ }^{3.100}$ |
| Eastern Mo., Ia., Minn. \& 's. ${ }^{\text {dak }}$ | 1,143 | ${ }_{1}^{1,1684}$ | 1,108 | 1,106 | 1,819 | ${ }_{3}^{1,7}$ |
| Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla. \& Ark | 610 | ${ }_{334}$ | 601 | 570 | 2,041 | ${ }_{1}^{1,773}$ |
|  | 105 | ${ }_{96}$ | $\begin{array}{r}697 \\ 194 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 678 200 | 655 <br> 486 <br> 8 | 761 <br> 505 |
| Calliorna | 913 | 986 | 986 | ${ }_{963}$ |  |  |
| gon and Waskington. | 406 |  | 524 |  | 810 |  |
|  |  | 33 |  |  |  |  |
| Total....- | 8,171 | 7,917 | 8,467 | 7,715 | 23,786 | 26,098 |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY MONTHS, IN 1939 AND 1940
(In Thousands of Barrels)

| Month | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at Endof Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |
| Janua | 5.301 | 6.205 | 5,640 | 3,889 | 23,611 |  |
| Februar | ${ }^{5} 5.505$ | ${ }^{25.040}$ | 5,044 | 4,905 <br> 7 | ${ }_{24,092}^{23,01}$ | 225,896 |
| April.-: | ${ }_{9,674}^{8,174}$ |  | ${ }_{9,654}^{8.467}$ | 7.715 | ${ }_{23,837}^{23,786}$ |  |
| May | 11,185 | -..- | 12,748 |  | ${ }_{22,251}$ |  |
| June | ${ }_{11,953}^{11,95}$ | --- | ${ }^{12,715}$ | ---- | ${ }_{2}^{21,477}$ |  |
| August | ${ }^{12} 12,369$ |  | 13, 401 |  | ${ }_{2}^{21,326}$ |  |
| Septemb | ${ }^{11,937}$ |  | ${ }^{13,104}$ |  | 20,160 |  |
| November | 11,053 |  | 12,829 10,147 |  | 20.779 |  |
| December | 9,488 |  | 6,785 |  | 23,449 |  |
| Total...... | 121,819 | --.- | 122,291 | - | ... |  |

## Non-Ferrous Metals-Export Copper Unsettled in

Narrow Market-Lead and Zinc Sales Light
"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of May 2, reported that the market for non-ferrous metals was influenced strongly last week by developments outside of this country, chiefly in the Furopean war zone, and buying interest slackened. Intimation that Russia might be forced to resell copper because of the British blockade was an important factor in unsettling the export quotation for the metal. Lead and zine were quiet but unchanged. Tin was in fair demand. Traders found a little encouragement in the small upturn in the operating rate of the steel industry. The publication further reported:

## Copper

Wide publicity was given to a report early in the last week to the effect that Russia may resell copper purchased here some time ago for shipment to Vladivostok, but which it now hesitates to move out of this 15,000 tons, most of which consisted of . The quantity mentioned totaled 15,000 tons, most of which consisted of foreign metal. Though no definite action has been taken to dispose of the copper, the news served to make
buyers hesitate and prices named for export weakened. Toward the close buyers hesitate and prices named for export weakened. Toward the close of the week export copper was available at 11.25c., f.a.s., near-by delivery,
with 11.05c. and 11.10 c . actually done for June. Traders find it extremely difficult to do business in the narrowing export market.
Unsettlement in the foreign price had a tendency to make domestic buyers reserved. Sales for the last week were in fair volume, totaling 10,590 tons, but offerings on the 11.25 c. Valley basis seemed to increase. Fabricating plants have been doing a little better lately.
Domestic sales of copper for April totaled 41,641 tons, against 20,305 tons in March.
Exports of refined copper from the United States, consisting of foreign metal refined in bond and domestic copper, during February and March, in short tons, according to the Department of Commerce:


Chile produced 34,900 metric tons of copper during January, against 25,852 tons in January last year.

## Lead

Demand for lead was quiet during the last week, sales for the period totaling 2,874 tons, against 3,459 tons in the previous week. The trade views the domestic lead industry as in a good position, with production and consumption about in balance. However, the uncertainty of conditions in foreign lead-consuming and producing countries obscures the outlook, Producers were pleased with the decline in total lead stock
to 154,901 tons cn April 1 , against $1.10,4$ New York, which was also the The price remained steady American Smelting \& Refining. Co., and at 4.95 c ., St. Louis.

Zinc
Though buying of zinc again was quiet, the price situation underwent little or no change during the last week. Sales reported by the Prime Western division for the week ended April 27 totaled 1,693 tons, against 1,479 tons in the preceding week. Shipments of the common grades totaled 3,271 tons for the week, against 4,271 tons in the previous week. Unfilled orders of the Prime Western group totaled 45,601 tons. With no pressure in foreign zinc, producers believe that the undertone remains lairly steady so far as the domestic product is concerned. The quotation for Prime Western continues at 5.75 c ., St. Louis.

Tin
Prices of tin moved within narrow limits during the last week, with Prices of tin moved ondy moderate tonnages. On April 30, when the price declined to 47.125 c ., consumers became interested, and about ons were bought. May was quoted at 47.125 c ., June at 47 c ., and July
Straits tin for Mat t 46.875 c .
Tin-plate operations are estimated to be slightly higher at around $65 \%$ f capacity. United States deliveries of tin in April totaled 7,855 long tons, against 9,244 tons in March, and 5,980 tons in April last year. The International Tin Committee plans to meet on May 27 to determine production quotas for the third quarter.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: April 25, 45.500c.; April $26,45.500 e$.; April $27,45.625 \mathrm{c}$. ; April $28,45.500 \mathrm{c}$.; April 30 , 45.125 c . ; May 1, 45.250 c .

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

|  | Etectrolytic Copper |  | straut Tir | Lead |  | $\frac{Z \operatorname{lnc}}{\text { St. Louts }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom., Refy. | Exp., Refy. | New York | Vew York | ${ }^{1}$ L,outs |  |
| Apr. 25.....- | 11.025 | 11.275 | 47.500 | 5.10 | 4.95 | 5.75 <br> 5.75 |
| Apr. 26 | 11.025 | 11.250 11.275 | 47.500 47.625 | 5.10 5.10 | 4.95 4.95 | 5.75 |
| Apr. 27----- | 11.025 11.025 | 11.275 11.200 | ${ }_{47}^{47.500}$ | 5.10 | 4.95 | 5.75 |
| Apr. 30 | 11.025 | 11.175 | 47.125 | 5.10 | 4.95 | 5.75 |
| May 1....- | 11.025 | 11.050 | 47.250 | 5.10 | 4.95 | 5.75 |
| Average .- | 11.025 | 11.204 | 47.417 | 5.10 | 4.95 | 5.75 |

Average prices for calendar week ended April 27 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b. efinery, $11.025 \mathrm{c} . ;$ export copper, f.o.b. retinery, $11.275 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Straits tin, 47.408 c .;
New York lead, 5.1000 .; St. Louis lead, 4.950 c .; St. Louls zinc, 5.750 c .; and New Yer, 34.7500 .
The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appralsal of the major United States
markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to Copper, lead and sine quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future dellveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.
In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a dellvered basis; that is, de-
1 vered at oonsumers' plants. As dellivery charg vary with the detist igures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Attantlo seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.2250 . Der pound above the refinery basis. Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic sea-
board. On forelgn business, owling to the Euro fferings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basls. Quotations, for the present reflect this change in method of doing business. We deduct .05c. from f.a.s. basis

Due to the European war the usual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices given, however, are as follows: April 25, spot, £255, three months, $£ 250$; April 26 , spot, $£ 2551 / 2$, three months, $£ 2503 / 4$; April 29 , spot, $£ 2543 / 4$, three months, $£ 250 \frac{3}{4}$; April 30 , spot, $£ 2531 / 4$, three months, $£ 2483 / 4$, and May 1, spot, $£ 253$, three months, $£ 2493 / 4$.

## Bolivia Exported 2,282 Tons of Tin in March

During March a total of 2,282 long tons of tin was exported from Bolivia, according to a cable received April 26 by the American Iron and Steel Institute from the Statistical Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council, The Hague, Holland. The exports from the other countries were given in these columns of April 27, page 2644, and April 20, page 2496.

## Steel Sheet and Strip Price Cuts Rescinded as of May 1

 The "Iron Age" in its issue of May 2 reported that along with the restoration of the sheet and strip prices that prevailed prior to April 11 is an upward trend in steel ingot production in several of the major districts and a strengthening of scrap prices, particularly at Pittsburgh, Chicago and Detroit, resulting in the third consecutive advance in the "Iron Age" scrap composite price to $\$ 16.38$, a total gain of 34 cents from the low point of early April. The "Iron Age" further reported:A gain of 1 point to $63 \%$ in operations for the industry as a whole is indicated for this week. The Pittsburgh district has gained 2 points to $59 \%$, the Chicago district $21 / 2$ points to $591 / 2 \%$, the Youngstown district 4 points to $53 \%$, while other districts have either gained or have held last week's rate with the exception of southern Ohio, wh temporary shutting down of some furnaces.
Strengthening or scrap prices is largely the result of higher bids by dealers, but at Detroit and Buffalo there are signs of an expo
The sudden withdrawal of the low sheet and strip prices, which became effective April 11, was a complete surprise to the trade, as no advance intimation had been given that such action would be taken so quickly. As was expected, however, the bargain prices were rescinded coincident with an announcement of third quarter prices. The announcement covering a 5 -month period from May 1 to Sept. 30 came much sooner than is usual in making quarterly announcements.

As buyers were given an opportunity to cover between the date of the announcement. April 25 , and May 1 at the $\$ 4$ a ton concession, there has been a substantial volume of commitments, though the total does not ap proach the heavy volume which followed the break in sheet and strip prices in May, 1939. All mills are insisting that specications agalst bla commitments shall be in their hands in time for rolling and shipment by June 30. Thus, if commitments are fully specified, sheet and strip mil perations will be at a higher rate in May and June.
Although galvanized sheets were not included in the April 11 price cut there was considerable selling of this grade late last week and early this week at a of May 1 .
Pacific Coast prices on all steel products have been advanced $\$ 1$ a ton effective May 1 , to compensate for an increase in ocean freight rates of that amount.
The action taken on sheet and strip prices is expected to steady the price situation on some other steel products, but there is still a good deal of weakess in certain warehouse-handled products, such as pipe, reinforcing bar nd wire nails. Nails have been sold at $\$ 2$ a ton below published prices.
Wile che initial effect of recent price cuts was to retard the slowly rising bove the March level. Some steel companies have recently booked more than their shipments, while others have come close to their shipping volume. The variations are due largely to types of products. Much of the sheet and strip volume put on the books in recent days will not be counted as orders until definite specifications are received.
Export business still accounts for a substantial part of steel companies orders, though April sales were probably below those of March. Inquiries are plentiful, but foreign buyers are a little slower in closing. Foreign interest in pig iron is more active. Pending inquiries total about 100,000 tons. Recent orders include 25,000 tons for Italy and 15,000 tons for Grea Britain. Shortage of ship space is handicapping the closing of business.
March exports of iron and steel totaled 457,052 gross tons against 436.585 ons in February and 162,098 tons in March, 1931. The inst aund shipments totaled $1,289,701$ tons compared winh 431,663 tons in the sam period last year. An or the leadug roregn ware steel than in February. Scrap exports, however, have decined. The March total was 206,928 tons against $17 \%$, first quarter total was 629,101 tons, $17.7 \%$ below the total for the 193 first quarter.
The first large shell order placed by the British in the United States has been awarded to the American Car \& Foundry Co. The contract will equire 30,000 tons of 'shell steel
Shipbuilding contracts continue to be placed. Three ships awarded to Eastern shipyards, one each for the Standard Oil Co., the Pan-American Petroleum \& Transport Co. and the International Freighting Corp. (Dupont) will take about 15,000 tons of steel.
the "iron age" composite prices Finished Steel
April 35, 1940, 2.211 a a Lb. ${ }^{2}$ |Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates,




Pig Iron
 One month ago
One year ago


Steel Scrap
 One week ago--
 quotations at F


The American Iron and Steel Institute on April 29 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 $61.8 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning April 29, compared with $60.0 \%$ one week ago, $61.7 \%$ one month ago, and $47.8 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 1.8 points, or $3.0 \%$ from the estimate for the week ended April 22, 1940. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since April 3, 1939, follow:

"Steel," of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on April 29, stated:
Prospects for sustained or slightly higher steel production have been enhanced by decision of mills to withdraw, May 1, recent price concessions on leading sheet and strip grades.

Many buyers already have made commitments covering requirements through at least the remainder of this quarter. With what additional bookings are received by May 1, flat-rolled steel producers will have accumulated comfortable backlogs for delivery through June.
While restoration of higher sheet and strip quotations is coming sooner than expected, delay of another month would have complicated producers' problem of preventing shipments of low-price material from extending beyond mid-year. With two months now available for clearing such orders, a better opportunity is provided to reestablish the market on its stimulus given shipments the next 60 days will be at the expense of normal July and August business.
Announcement that sheet and strip prices of \$4 a ton above present levels, together with current quotations on other products, will apply on third quarter business has been made earlier than usual. This advanced date is not without precedent, since on a few past occasions quotations were named more than the customary 30 days prior to the opening of a quarter, but in view of world-wide conditions establishment of prices five months ahead is somewhat surprising.
Most changes in steelmaking last week were upward, but a $41 / 2$-point drop to $57 \%$ at Chicago held the national average rate steady at $611 / 2 \%$. Production a year ago was off $11 / 2$ points to $49 \%$. Reductions in other areas last week were 3 points to $57 \%$ in New England, $71 / 2$ points to $421 / 2$ at Cincinnati and $21 / 2$ points to $421 / 2$ at St. Louis.
Offsetting these losses were gains of 1 point to 57 in eastern Pennsylvania, 2 points to 45 at Youngstown, 7 points to 80 at Wheeling, 5 points to 70 at Cleveland, 2 points to 44 at Buffalo, and 2 points to 83 at Birmingham. Pittsburgh held at 55, with Detroit unchanged at 72.

Iron and steel export business continues active, but loss of Scandinavian trade is a retarding influence. March shipments abroad of 457.052 gross February and 162,098 tons a year ago. First quarter deliveries of $1,289,701$ February and 162,098 tons a year ago. First quarter deliveries of 1,289,701
tons, valued at $\$ 98,735,419$, were almost three times as large as the 431,663 tons, valued at $\$ 98,735,419$, were almost three times as large as the 431,663 full year 1936. In 1917, the industry's most active export year, the foreign movement averaged $1,737,000$ tons per quarter.

By contrast, scrap exports in March totaled 206,928 tons, compared with 312,262 tons a year ago. United Kingdom and Italy pushed ahead off Japan last month as leading outlets for scrap from the United States. Italy and some Balkan countries are active in the American pig iron market, the former being reported to have closed recently on 25,000 tons, with other purchases pending.
Demand for finished steel products other than sheets and strip generally is steady or tending upward, although gains are slight. Structural shapes still are relatively slow despite gains in private construction. Reinforcing bar business includes a large number of industrial projects, most of which are small, however. Some mills are fairly busy in production of railroad material and equipment parts, but new business is light. The Rock Island has ordered 210 hopper cars.
Automobile production continues to fluctuate only moderately, last week's output of 101,405 units being off 2.320 from the week before but comparing with 86,640 a year ago. Farm equipment builders, particularly tractor interests, are maintaining good operations. Brisk schedules of machine tool, aircraft and armament builders are providing heavy demand for alloy steel.

Shipbuilding contracts placed recently or actively pending involve 125,000 tons of steel, about two-thirds of which is plates. Shipyards face heavy production for many months.
Scrap prices are slightly firmer and point to at least a temporary halt to the steady decline which has prevailed since last fall The composite
is up 4 cents to $\$ 16$ on a small rise at Chicago.

Steel ingot production for the week ended April 29, is placed at $611 / 2 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of May 2. This compares with $61 \%$ in the two preceding weeks. The "Journal" further reported:
U.S. Steel is estimated at $581 / 2 \%$, against $58 \%$ in the two previous weeks, and leading independents are credited with $631 / 2 \%$, compared with $63 \%$ in the two preceding weeks.
The following table gives a comparison of corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry | U. S. Steel | Indepekdents 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{49}^{613 / 2} \pm 1^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }_{47}^{581 / 2}+1 / 2$ | ${ }_{50}^{631 / 2} \pm 2^{3 / 2}$ |
| 1938 | $321 / 2$ | $31+3 / 2$ | ${ }_{331 / 2}{ }^{50}{ }^{1 / 2}$ |
| 1937. | $91-1$ | $85-2$ | 951/2 |
| 1936 | $70-13$ | $631 / 2-1 / 2$ | 75 - ${ }^{3 / 2}$ |
| 1935. | 441/2-13/3 | $40-13 / 2$ | $48-1312$ |
| 1933 | ${ }_{321 / 2}+$ | $271 / 2+31 / 2$ | $68+2$ 37 |
| 1932* |  |  |  |
| 1931. | $45-31 / 6$ |  | $44-31 / 2$ |
| 1930 | $761 / 2=1$ | ${ }^{80}$ | $73-2$ |
| 1928 | ${ }_{851 / 2}^{97}{ }^{4} 1 / 2$ | 100 90 | ${ }_{81}^{95} \square_{1}^{4}$ |
| 927 | $81-1$ | 89 - 16 | 74 - 1 |

Not avallable.

## Bank Debits for Week Ended April 24, 1940, 17.6\%

 Above a Year AgoDebits to deposit accounts (except interbank accounts), as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended April 24 aggregated $\$ 8,517,000,000$. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended April 24 amounted to $\$ 108,502,000,000$, or $6 \%$ above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago.
These figures are as reported on April 29, 1940, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In Mmilons of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve DLstrict | eek Ended |  | Weeks En |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} A p r l l \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A_{1939} p r i l \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r i l \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1939}^{A p r l a} 26,$ |
| - ${ }_{\text {Boston }}$ | ${ }^{5417}$ | \$442 | ${ }^{35,834}$ | ${ }_{46,341}^{55,63}$ |
| Philadel phis |  |  | ${ }^{4} 5$ |  |
| Cleveland. | 518 | ${ }^{447}$ | 8,951 | ${ }_{6}^{6.112}$ |
|  | -290 | 251 187 | 3,878 <br> 3,382 <br>  | - |
| Chicago | 1,188 | 1,044 | 16,019 | 14,081 |
| Minneapolis | +194 ${ }_{191}$ | ${ }^{213}$ | 3,122 |  |
| Kansas Cily- | ${ }_{268}$ | ${ }_{233}$ | ${ }_{3,311}^{2,18}$ | 3,109 |
| ${ }_{\text {San }}$ Dallas | 203 | 178 | ${ }_{2}^{2,691}$ |  |
| San Franc | 674 | 626 | 8,701 | 8,092 |
| Total, 273 reportlng | \$88.517 |  | - ${ }_{\text {\$ }} \mathbf{8} 108,502$ | \$102.183 |
| 140 Other leading oities | - | - | 43,137 <br> 56,564 | 42,699 51,407 |
| 132 Other centers.... | 650 | 577 | 8,802 | 8.076 |

* Centers for which bank debit figures are avallable back to 1919.


## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended May 1 member bank reserve balances decreased $\$ 13,000,000$. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $\$ 50,000,000$ in money in circulation, $\$ 20,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, and $\$ 20,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, offset in part by a decrease of $\$ 12,000,000$ in Treasury cash and increases of $\$ 63,000,000$ in gold stock and $\$ 3,000,000$ in Treasury currency. Excess reserves of member banks on May 1 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 6,110,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 10,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended May 1 will be found on pages 2830 and 2831.
Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and the year ended May 1, 1940, were as follows:


## 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 cur-
rent week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks which will not be available until the coming Monday.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS
IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES
(In Millions of Dollars)

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

## Complete Returns of Member. Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding WeekAs explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures 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 that week ended with the close of business April 24:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended April 24: Decreases of $\$ 11,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans and $\$ 46,000,000$ in holdings of United States Government bonds, and increases of $\$ 109,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted.
Reserve
Holdings of United States Treasury bills declined $\$ 9,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 12,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of Treasury notes increased $\$ 29,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 31$, , 000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of United States Government bonds declined $\$ 42,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 46,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of obligations guaranteed by
the United States Government increased $\$ 20,000,000$ in New York City the United States Government increased $\$ 20,000$,
and $\$ 21,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 78,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 17,000,000$ in the Philadelphia district, and $\$ 15,000,000$ each in New York. City and the Richmond district, and decreased $\$ 18,000,000$ in the Minneapolis district. The total increase at all reporting member banks was $\$ 109,000,000$.
Deposits credited to domestic banks decreased $\$ 18,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 14,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, $\$ 12,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, and $\$ 32,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, banks increased $\$ 17,000,000$ in New York City.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended April 24, 1940, follows:


## Allies Promise United States to Ease Blockade's Effect

 on Trade-State Department Reveals Action at End of TalksThe State Department at Washington announced on April 26 that following conversations with Allied economic representatives the British and French Governments have given assurances that all practicable steps will be taken to diminish the inconveniences caused to United States trade by their blockade and other economic war-time policies. The promises, made mostly in general terms, were contained in a statement issued by the State Department at the end of discussions held in Washington between American of discussions held in Washington between American
officials and two Allied experts, Professor Charles Rist, former Deputy Governor of the Bank of France and at present economic adviser to the French Ministry of Blockade, and Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser on policy to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. The Allies agreed to reeexamine previously rejected applications of American importers to permit the passage of certain German goods through the blockade. Among other things the Allies also agreed generally to maintain purchases of American agricultural products "at as high a level as is compatible with the circumstances in which they are placed" and to return to a liberal trade policy based on the reduction of artificial barriers "at the earliest possible moment." The American Government, however, said in the statement that it "reserves all of its rights under international law and is not to be understood as accepting any principle of interference with bona fide neutral trade." The opening of these discussions in Washington was reported in our issue of March 9, page 1518. Following is the text of the statement issued by the State Department April 26 on the conversations:

On March 6 last Professor Charles Rist, former Deputy Governor of the Bank of France and at present acting as economic adviser to the French Ministry of Blockade, and F. Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser on policy to the Ministry of Blockade, and F. Ashton-Gwatin, adviser on policy oo the French and British Ambassadors in examining current problems growing out of measures in the economic field adopted by the French and the British Governments in the war in Europe.
A number of conversations have taken place since that time in the Department of State between representatives of the American Government
and representatives of the French and British Embassies in which Mesrs and representatives of the French and British Embassies in which Messrs.
Rist and Ashton-Gwatkin have participated. The representatives of the Rist and Ashton-Gwatkin have participated. The representatives of the
French and the British Embassies have stated in these conversations that
their Governments desire to diminish the inconveniences caused to neutral trade and interests in every practicable way so long as this does not lessen the effect of the contraband control. in all its branches, which the United
the Kingdom and France consider an absolutely nece
The representatives of the American Government, on their part, made it clear that in discussing individual cases with the view to mitigating the inconvenience to American interests it must be understood that the Government of the United States reserves all of its rights under international law and is not to be understood
interference with bona fide neutral trade.
During the conversations there ras bee
During the conversations there ras been extended discussion of various difficulties caused to American importers by the measures taken by the French and the British Governments in respect of exports from Germany. The French and the Rritish representatises and that there is every desire that these measures hadces where their genuine character is proved.
to redey have accordingly indicated to the Department of State that their Governments are prepared, in the light of these discussions, to reexamine those applications of American importers on which unfavorable decisions have been given. They stated that applications for reexamination should be lodged with French or British Consular officers in the United States before June 1, 1940.
As regards the future, the Freich and the British representatives stated that applications would be received by French or British consular officers for exemption in respect of categories of goods which afford matter for special consideration and are unobtainable elsewhere than in Germany.
The American representatives took advantage of the presence of Professor Rist and Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin in Washington to draw attention to
the effect of Anglo-French war trade policies on exports of certain Amerthe effect of Anglo-French war trade policies on exports of certan and The French and the British representatives pointed to the large increases in exports to their respective countries from the United States. In parin exports they stated that there is every expectation that the total amount of imports from the United States into their countries will continue to increase, and that in consequence products essential to the conduct of the war must necessarily be given preference by their Governments in the matter of availability of foreign exchange and shipping.
While this has led to a curtailment of purchases of certain other American products, the French and the British representatives assured the American representatives that every effort would be made by their respective Governments to maintain their purchases of these American products at as high a level as is compatible with the circumstances in which they are placed. The whole question of French and British purchases of American commodities will continue to be the subject of discussions in Paris, London and Washington.
As regards the long-term trade policies of the French and the British Governments, the representatives of the French and the British Embassies stated categorically that the restrictive measures rendered necessary by th war were of an entirely temporary character and ents would return to possible moment the prence princter of the progressive reduction of trade barriers and to world trade conducted on a multilateral basis. They stressed the fact that the long-term commercial objectives of France and Great Britain are in full accord with the trade agreements program which has been in progress in the United States since 1934.
In this connection the British representatives renewed the assurance given by Prime Minister Chamberlain in a speech on Jan. 31, 1940, to the effect that the British Government had no intention whatever of using restrictions which it has been compelled to impose upon imports from the United States for the purpose of altering permanent channels of trade and that it intends as soon as may be possible to return to its normal peace-time commercial policy as laid down in the trade agreement between the two countries.
The French representatives drew attention to public statements of $M$. Ecouard Daladier and M. Paul Reynaud in favor of a speedy return to a scund economic policy.

Trade Treaty Signed by Swiss and Allies
The following regarding the new Anglo-French-Swiss trade treaty, which was signed in Paris and Berne on April 26, is taken from Associated Press advices from Berne, Switzerland, April 26:
After seven months of negotiations, economic agreements have been signed between the Allied powers and Switzerland under which Switzerland may obtain supplies for her own use in return for guarantees that they will not go to Germany.
The negotiations had been prolonged on one hand by Swiss determination to retain economic independence and neutrality despite the Allied blockade of Germany, and, on the other hand, by the Allied effort to obtain maximum guarantees that the Swiss would not supply Germany. negotiated several years before the war began and renewable every six months. It was prolonged three months ago
"American-Danish Greenland Commission"'Formed
Announcement of the formation of an "American-Danish Greenland Commission," with headquarters in New York City, was made on April 26 by Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister at Washington, to aid him in the task of providing supplies for the people of Greenland. The statement issued by Mr. de Kauffmann follows:
As a result of the German occupation of Denmark the population of Greenland will be deprived of supplies from the outside world, these supplies under normal circumstances being sent every summer from Denmark. Special provision must therefore be made for the welfare of the people of Greenland, and I have established an "American-Danish Greenland Commission", with he
me in this task.
Mr. Hans Christian Sonne, of New York, has generously agreed to serve as Chairman of the Commission and to carry out its administrative func tions, assisted by Dr. Paul Bentzen, Roosevelt Hospital, New York, who was born in Greenland and has spent a number of years there
In addition. the following have been invited to foin the Commission:
Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode, former Minister to Denmark ; Dr. John Dynely Prince, professor at Columbia University and former American Minister to Denmark; Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, President of the American-Scan dinavian Foundation; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University; Leonard T. Beale, President of the Pennsylvania Salt Mig. Co.; Captain Bob Bartlett of New York.

Plans of the United States Government to aid Greenland were referred to in our issue of April 20, page 2499.

## United States Establishes Consulate at Greenland-

 J. K. Penfield Named HeadThe State Department at Washington announced May 1 that a United States Consulate would be established provisionally at Godthaab, Greenland. In making the announcement the State Department said that "since communication between Copenhagen and Greenland has been interrupted, direct consulate representation has been deemed advisable by the United States and by the Greenland authorities." James K. Penfield of the State Department's Far Eastern Division was named Consul, with George L. West Jr., who is attending the Foreign Service School in the Department, as Vice-Consul.
Previous action of the United States with regard to Greenland was noted in our issue of April 20, page 2499.

## France Extends Control Over Foreign Currencies and

 Securities Held by CitizensA series of decrees promulgated by the French Government, May 2, extended that country's control over holdings of its nationals of foreign exchange and foreign securities. French holders "residing in France" of certain specified currencies are, under the decrees, given a choice of three options, described in Paris press dispatches of May 2 as follows:

1. Retain their holdings, or use them for business purposes under officina control.
2. Sell their foreign currencies to the authorities,

Thest in short-term obligations.
The same advices also said.
They are prohibited from exchanging their holdings into other currencies, selling them privately, or making long-term investments.
The currencies to which the above rules apply include "United States and Canadian dollars, Swiss, Belgian and Luxemburg francs, guilders, Whiese escudos, and Argentine pesos."
While sterling is not mentioned in the official list, French holders of sterling have been placed under generally similar restrictions and are not permitted to convert sterling into other currencies. These rules affecting sterling are in effect perding issuance of possible special regulations.
Foreigners and foreign residents of France are generally exempted from
the new special regulations.
Foreign securities issued in the controlled currencies, "except sterling," listed above "as well as the Tangier international zone," are also subject tisposed of If the securities securities are held abroad they cannot be disposed of. If the securities are held within France they can be sold
only to French citizens.

Australian Government Requisitions Dollar Securities
Australian holders of 20 specified American stocks are required to sell them to the government, under a government proclamation issued April 30. International Nickel, one of the stocks in the list, is Canadian, but is traded in actively on the New York Stock Exchange. The government will liquidate the securities from time to time, depositing proceeds in the government's account in New York.

Associated Press advices of April 30 from Canberra said:
Holders are recuired to turn over half their holdings within three months and the remainder within six months.
The following stocks were named: American Smelting, American Telephone, American Tobacco, Anaconda Copper, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, Douglas Aircraft, General Electric, General Motors, Goodyear, International Nickel of Canada, Montgomery Ward, Parke Davis, Republic Steel, Swift and Swift Internacional, Youngstown Tube, Union Carbide and United States Steel.

Canadian Government Orders Citizens to Surrender Foreign Currencies-Bank of Canada Transfers $\$ 250,000,000$ Gold and Exchange to Equalization Fund-Fund Increased by $\$ 325,000,000$
The Canadian Government on April 30 issued an order-incouncil requiring the Bank of Canada to sell to the Foreign Exchange Control Board $\$ 250,000,000$ of gold and foreign exchange. The order further provides that Canadian citizens sell their holdings of foreign exchange to the Board by May 31, at the official buying rate prevailing May 1. To provide the Board with the additional funds necessary to make these purchases, the Dominion Government increased the exchange stabilization fund by about $\$ 325$, 000,000 by the sale to the Bank of Canada of that amount of short-term Dominion securities which the bank has agreed to buy, the procesds thereof to be credited to the fund. With respect to the order requiring individuals to surrender their foreign exchange holdings, several exempions are provided in the case of those to whom a certain mount of foreign exchange is deemed necessary to carry on normal business transactions. The text of the announce ment given out by the Canadian Government was reported in Canadian Press advices from Ottawa, April 30, as ollows:
Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, announced today that an order-in-council had been passed today requiring resident holders of foreign exchange to sell such holdings of exchange to authorized dealers of he Foreign Exchange Control Board within 30 days following May 1 at the official buying rates of exchange prevailing on that date. It will be emembered that these holdings of foreign exchange have been subject to Coquisition and have been disposable only through the Foreign Exchange control was instituted.
Although the general effect of the new measure is to transfer forelign
exceptions have been provided for in the case of those to whom a certain amount of foreign exchange is deemed necessary for carrying on normal business transactions. It is also provided that insurance companies of all classes shall not be obliged to sell any amount of foreign currency
required for the purpose of carrying on their business of insurance outside required for the purpose of carrying on their business of insurance outside
of Canada and, of course, non-resident branches of Canadian banks are also of Canada
exempt.

## Resid

Residents of Canada who own foreign securities are allowed to switch
into other similar foreign securities by selling into other similar foreign securities by selling any or all of such securities and simultaneously re-investing the proceeds. Any foreign currency Seat. 15,1939 arose from the sale or maturity of securities subsequent to sept. 15, 1939, and which was held temporarily pending re-investment may
be invested not later than May 31 under the conditions of the order be invested not later than May 31 under the conditions of the order. British subjects and who are citizens of a country which, within a not sonable period, effects an arrangement with Canada regarding the conditions under which the citizens of Canada and the said country, respectively, are to be exempt from exchange control regulations. Discussions in this connection are now proceeding with the United States Minister at Ottawa,

Comparative Figures of Condition of Canadian Banks In the following we compare the condition of the Canadian banks for Feb. 29, 1940, with the figures for Jan. 31, 1940, and Feb. 28, 1939
STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE bANKS OF THE DOMINION


Note-Owing to the omission of the cents in the officlal reports, the footings in

Tenders Invited for Sale of Italian Public Utility Credit Institute 7\% Gold Bonds to Exhaust Sinking Fund Money
City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, acting for the fiscal agents, is inviting tenders for the sale to it at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest of Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilita (Italian Public Utility Credit Institute) external $7 \%$ secured sinking fund gold bonds, hydro-electric issue of 1926, due 1952, in an amount sufficient to exhaust funds now in the sinking fund. Tenders will be received at the bank's corporate trust department, 22 William St., New York, up to noon, May 8, 1940.

Mexico Replies to United States Note on Oil Expro-priation-To Be Made Public Today
Mexico's reply to Secretary of State Hull's note insisting on arbitration of the dispute over expropriation of foreignowned oil properties was delivered by the Mexican Foreign Minister, General Eduardo Hay to Ambassador Josephus Daniels in Mexico City on May 1. The Mexican note is expected to be made public in Washington today (May 4) It is understood the note rejects the arbitration proposal

The text of the United States note was given in these columns of April 13, page 2349.
$\mathbf{\$ 5 8 8 , 3 8 1}$ of Republic of Cuba Sugar Stabilization $51 / 2 \%$ Gold Bonds Drawn for Redemption
Republic of Cuba is notifying holders of its sugar stabilization sinking fund $51 / 2 \%$ secured gold bonds due Dec. 1, 1940 that the Chase National Bank, trustee, has drawn by lot for redemption on June 1, $1940 \$ 588,381$ principal amount of this issue. Drawn bonds will be paid on June 1 at par and accrued interest at the principal office of Chase Nationa Bank, Pine St. corner of Nassau, New York, or of the National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall St., New York fiscal agents, or at the branch of either bank at Havana Cuba.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended April 13
The Securities and Exchange Commission made public yesterday (May 3) figures showing the volume of total 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 April 13, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in these figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of members during the week ended April 13 (in round-lot transactions) totaled $1,812,115$ shares, which amount was $22.83 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $7,544,090$ shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended April 6 of 1,717,935 shares, or $21,49 \%$ of total trading of $8,027,590$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended April 13 amounted to 345,145 shares, or $22.52 \%$ of the total volume on that Exchange of $1,372,855$ shares; during the preceding week Exading for the account of Curb members of 354,770 shares trading for the account of Curb members of 354
was $20.62 \%$ of total trading of $1,546,095$ shares. week ended April 13:
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.

1. Reports showing transactions as spectals.........................
fioor. showng other transactions initlated on the
2. Reports showing other transactions intiated off the
3. Reports showing no transactions.-.

Note-On the New York Curb Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handled 540 by speclalists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round-lot transactions of specialists resulting from such odd-lot transactions are not segregated from the speclalists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exchange, on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transactions are effected by dealers
engaged solely in the odd-lot business. As a result, the round-lot transactions of peclallsts in stocks in which they are registered are not directly comparable on the two exchanges.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than he number, of reports received because a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EX-
CHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT
CHANGE AND ROUND-LOT

3. Round-lot transactions for account of members, except fo the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists:

$\qquad$2. Other transactions initiated on the floor-Total purchaseShort sales678,570
57,550
661,920

3. Other transactions initlated off the floor-Total purchases 200,400 18,090 296,245 1,632,700 174,950
$1,637,165$ 1,812.115

OTAL ROUND-LOT GTOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EX-

CHANGE AND B7

Week Ended April 13, 1940
${ }_{C-}^{\text {Per }} \mathrm{a}$
A. Total round-lot sales: Short sales
Other sales_ 23,640
$1,349,215$

Total sales ....................................................- $1,372,855$
B. Round-lot transactions for the account of members:

1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered-Total purchases................................... 157,945
Short sales 16,095
200.565 200,565 $\frac{216,660}{72,750}$ 72,750
7,800 . Other transactions initiated on the floor-Total purchase 3,800
71,350 Total sales 75,150
2. Other transactions initlated off the floor-Total purchases Short sales.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
42,515 \\
\hline \begin{array}{r}
1,265 \\
52,070
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$



53,335
C. Odd-lot transactions for the account of specialists:
 Total sales 71,446

* The term "members" Includes all Exchange members, their firms and the partners, incluaing special partners.
a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages, the total of members transactions is compared of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange volume includes only sales.
b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission ules are included with "other sales.
c Sales marked "short exempt" are included with "other sales."


## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended April 27

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on May 3 a summary for the week ended April 27 of complete figures showing the volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handled 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 April 20 were reported in our issue of April 27, page 2648. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the oddlot dealers and specialists.
stock transactions for the odd-lot account of odd-lot
DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended April 27, 1940
Tor Woet
Odd-10t sales by dealers (customers' purchases):
Number of orders 22,368
Number of shares .......................................................................................................... 626,491

Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales):
Number of orders:
Customers' short sales.
Customers' other sales
$\begin{array}{r}23,765 \\ \hline 241\end{array}$
Customers' total sales .............................................-- 24,236
Number of shares:
Customers' short sales
10,168
606,255
Customers' total sales 616,423
Dollar value 20,056,841
Round-lot sales by dealers: Number of shares:

$\qquad$
Round-lot purchases by dealers:
Number of shares 121,890
a Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales."
b Sales to offset customers' odd-lot orders, and sales to llquidate a long position

Market Value of Listed Stocks on New York Stock Exchange on April 30, $\$ 46,769,244,271$, Compared with $\$ 46,694,763,128$ March 30 -Classification of Listed Stocks
As of the close of business on April 30, 1940, there were 1,234 stock issues aggregating $1,445,651,357$ shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market-value of the New York Stock Exchange with a total market-value (May 3). This compares with 1,236 stock issues aggregating $1,443,841,504$ shares listed on the Exchange March 30 with a total market-value of $\$ 46,694,763,128$, and with 1,233 stock issues aggregating $1,426,668,700$ shares with a total market value of $\$ 40,673,320,779$ on April 29, 1939. In its announcement of May 3, the Stock Exchange said:

As of the close of business April 30, 1940, New York Stock Exchange member total borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to $\$ 579,486,871$. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therefore $1.24 \%$. Member borrowings are not broken down to separate those only on ilsted share collateral from those on other collateral; thus these ratios usually will exceed the true relationship between borrowings on all listed shares and
their market value.

As of March 30, 1940, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to $\$ 569,813,430$. The ratio of these member total net borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therefore $1.22 \%$.

In the following table listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each.

|  | April 30, 1940 |  | March 30, 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Market } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | Aver. <br> Price | Market Value | Aver. <br> Price |
|  | $3{ }^{\text {S }}$ | \$ | S |  |
| Financlal | 3,831,337,560 | 32.40 20 | 3,842,229,194 |  |
| Chemicals | 6,553,178,645 | 71.74 | 6,499,279,132 | 71.29 |
| Building | 550,805,411 | 25.33 | 561,589,441 | 25.82 |
| Electrical equip | 1,585,423,422 | 40.50 | 1,626,288,484 | 41.55 |
| Poods | 3,150,446,914 | 33.93 | 3,135,132,306 | 33.77 |
| Rubber and $t$ | 389,967,296 | 36.70 | 413,507,251 | 38.91 |
| Frarm machin | ${ }^{632,048,558}$ | 48.22 | 625,836,197 | 47.75 |
| Land and realty | 238,666,924 | ${ }_{3}^{13.61}$ | $252,015,914$ $17,298,537$ | 14.32 3.49 |
| Machinery and metals | 1,676,501,041 | 26.33 | 1,680,332,806 | 26.39 |
| Mining (excluding iron) | 1,694,215,013 | 26.35 | 1,718,396,048 | 28.73 |
| Petroleum | 4,293,823,276 | 22.21 | 4,304,502,831 | 22.27 |
| Paper and publis | 517,946,887 | 25.60 | 441,758,343 | 21.83 |
| Retail merchandising | 2,555,524,673 | 34.12 | 2,558,911,088 | 34.29 |
| Ry. oper. \& holding co's \& eqpt. mfrs | 3,051,952,294 | 25.83 | 3,069,447,935 | 25.98 |
| Steel, iron and | 2,390,810,263 | 48.53 | 2,325,988,396 | 47.20 |
| Textile | 290,270,064 | 25.34 | 272,796,340 | 23.80 |
| Gas and electric (operating | 2,427,261,873 | 28.85 | $2,439,308,398$ | 29.06 |
| Gas and electric (holding) | 1,385,539,164 | 14.46 | 1,404,797,462 | 14.66 |
| Communications (cable tel | 3,782,883,105 | 99.74 | 3,768,161,680 | 99.36 |
| Mviation....- | $148,676,255$ <br> 739 | ${ }_{25}^{16.42}$ | 147,707,337 | ${ }_{25.32}^{16.31}$ |
| Business and office equ | - $305,613,489$ | 26.66 | $716,592,226$ $311,684,623$ | ${ }_{27.29}$ |
| Shippling services | 8,903,410 | 4.85 | 7,747,422 | 4.22 |
| Ship operating and buildi | 73,513,158 | 24.43 | 54,617,503 | 18.15 |
| Miscellaneous busines | 128,501,339 | 21.63 | 125,982,328 | 21.21 |
| Leather and boot | 188,499,576 | 25.26 | 179,354,137 | 24.03 |
| Tobacco | 1,693,148,169 | 60.56 | 1,664,679,496 | 59.55 |
| Garm | 45,091,655 | 26.88 | 48,160,549 | 28.71 |
| U. S. companies operating abroad | 604,689,242 | 17.62 | 610,613,003 | 17.79 |
| Foreign companjes (incl. Cubs \& Can.) | 784,966,540 | 19.39 | 834,355,634 | 20.61 |
| All listed stocks. | 46,769,244,271 | 32.35 | 46,694,763,128 | 32.34 |

We give below a two-year compilation of the total market value and the average price of stocks listed on the Exchange:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Market } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | Average Price |  | Marke! Value | Average Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1938-1 \\ \text { Mar. } \end{array}$ |  |  | Apr. 29 |  |  |
| Mar. 1 | 341,172,861,535 | \$28.94 | Apr. 29 | \$40,673,320,779 | \$28.51 |
| May 1.... | 35,864,767,775 | 25.15 | May 31 | 43,229,587,173 | 30.29 28.70 |
| June | 34,584,614,803 | 24.28 | July 31 | 44,761,599,352 | 31.31 |
| June 30 | 41,961,875,154 | 29.41 | Aug. 31 | 41,652,664.710 | 29.12 |
| July 30 | 44,784,224,215 | 31.38 | Sept. 30 | 47,440,476.682 | 33.15 |
| Aug. 31-. | 43,526,488,215 | 30.55 | Oct. 31 | 47,373,972,773 | 33.11 |
| Sept. 30 | 43,526,688,812 | 30.54 | Nov. 30 | 45,505,228,611 | 31.79 |
| Oet. 31-. | 47,001,767,212 | 32.96 |  | 46,467,616,372 | 32.37 |
| Nov. 30-..-- | 46,081,192,347 | 32.30 | 1940 |  |  |
| Dec. 31 -...- | 47,490,793,969 | 33.34 | Jan. 31 Feb. 29 | $\begin{aligned} & 45,636,655,548 \\ & \mathbf{4 6 , 0 5 8 , 1 3 2 , 4 9 9} \end{aligned}$ | 31.68 31.96 |
| Jan. 31 | 44,884,288,147 | 31.50 | Mar. 30 | 46,694,763,128 | 32.34 |
| Feb, 28.... | 46,270,987.418 | 32.44 | April 30 |  | 32.35 |
| Mar. 31..... | 40,921,074,970 | 28.69 | Aprian- | 46,76,244,271 | 32.35 |

$\$ 156,000$ of City of Antwerp $5 \%$ Gold Bonds Drawn for Redemption
The National City Bank of New York, as fiscal agent, announces that $\$ 156,000$ external loan sinking fund $5 \%$ gold bonds due Dec. 1, 1958, of the City of Antwerp have been selected by lot for redemption on June 1, 1940, at par, through operation of the sinking fund. Bonds will be paid through operation of the sinking fund. Bonds will be paid
at the head office on the bank, 55 Wall Street, New York.

## April Trading on San Francisco Stock Exchange Establishes a Record

The share volume total on the San Francisco Stock Exchange last month was greater than in any month since 1936, with the single exception of September, 1939, when a 10-year record was established. The San Francisco Exchange announced May 1 that total trading last month of 840,511 shares of $\$ 12,937,266$ market value, compared to 575,467 shares and $\$ 7,881,585$ market value in March, and 1,251684 shares and $\$ 19,654,352$ market value in September. Volume in April this year was approximately twice as great as in April, 1939. The Exchange further announced:
Volume for the year to date, as a result of heavy April trading, overtook and passed the totals for the corresponding period last year. Four-month totals in 1940 were $2,312,787$ shares and $\$ 33,894,316$ market value; in 1939 they were $2,170,865$ shares and $\$ 31,808,886$ market value.
It was necessary to go back to September for comparable price moves as well as volume. The exchange's average, up 1.30 for the month at 33.35, the closing figure on April 30, showed the sharpest change in any month's 33.73, the highest point reached in the two years that the average has been computed.

New York Stock Exchange Reports Outstanding Broker's Loans at $\$ 579,486,870$ on April $30-\$ 9,673,-$ 440 Above March 30 and $\$ 32,043,695$ Above April 29, 1939
Outstanding brokers' loans on the New York Stock Exchange increased during April to $\$ 579,486,870$ at the end of
the month, the Exchange made known on May 2 in issuing its monthly compilation. This figure is $\$ 9,673,440$ above the March 30 total of $\$ 569,813,430$ and $\$ 32,043,695$ above the April 29, 1939 figure of $\$ 547,443,175$. During April demand loans were higher than a month ago and a year ago while time loans were lower than on the two earlier dates. The Exchange reported the demand loans outstanding on April 30 in amount of $\$ 559,505,870$, as compared with $\$ 549,692,430$ on March 30 and $\$ 515,173,525$ on April 29, 1939. Time loans at the latest date are shown at $\$ 19,981,000$, against $\$ 20,121,000, \$ 32,269,650$, respectively, a month and year ago.
The following is the report for April 30, 1940, as issued by the Stock Exchange on May 2:
New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings on collateral, contracted for and carried in New York as of the close of business April 30, 940, aggregated $\$ 579,486,870.84$.
The detailed tabulation follows:
(1) Net borrowings on collateral from New York

Demand Time
banks or trust companies.
$\$ 500,146,970 \quad \$ 19,581,000$
2) Net borrowings on collateral from private
bankers, brokers, foreign bank agencies or
others in the City of New York

| Combined total of time and demand borrowings.,. | $\$ 559,505,870$ | $\$ 19,981,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Total face amount of "government securities" pledged as

 The scope of the above compilation is exactly the same as in the loan report issued by the Exchange a month ago.
Below we furnish a two-year compilation of the figures:

| 1938- | Demand Loans | Time Loans | Total Loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. 28. | *492,198,814 | 84,763,000 | *576,961,814 |
| Mar. 31 | 455,549,419 | 65,567,500 | 521,116,919 |
| Apr. 30 | 413,578,029 | 53,188,500 | 466,766,529 |
| May 30 | 418,490,405 | 40,873,500 | 459,363,905 |
| June 30 | 431,926,400 | 37,961,000 | 469,887,400 |
| July 30 | 459,217,933 | 34,398,000 | 493,615,933 |
| Aug. 31 | 508.992.407 | 32,498,000 | 541,490,407 |
| Sept. 30 | 484,019,538 | 40,183,000 | 524,202,538 |
| Oct. 31 | 540,439,140 | 40,302,497 | 580,741,637 |
| Nov. 30 | 577,441,170 | 42,514,100 | 619,955,270 |
| Dec. 31 | 681,885,192 | 35,199,137 | 717,084,329 |
| 1939 |  |  |  |
| Jan. 31 | 632,513,340 | 33,983,537 | 666,496,877 |
| Feb. 28 | 646,178,362 | 37,254,037 | 683.432 .399 |
| Mar. 31 | 617,191,932 | 37,663,739 | 654,855,671 |
| Apr, 29 | 515,173,525 | 32,269,650 | 547,443,175 |
| May 31 | 515,483,090 | 30,492,889 | 545,975,979 |
| June 30 | 509,021,637 | 28,240,322 | 537,261,959 |
| July 31 | 526,691,740 | 27,075,500 | 553,787,240 |
| Aug. 31 | 478,060,007 | 30,517,547 | 508,577,554 |
| Sept. 30 | 433,556,992 | 33,502.875 | 467,059,867 |
| Oct. 31 | 502,025,629 | 32,202,875 | 534,228,504 |
| Nov. 30 | 543,875,683 | 30,996,000 | 573,871,683 |
| Dec. 30 | 564,642,938 | 29,646,000 | 594,288,938 |
| 1940 |  |  |  |
| Jan. 31 | 533,004,900 | 27,046,000 | 560,050,900 |
| Feb. 29 | 529,478,347 | 25,996,000 | 555,474,347 |
| Mar. 30 | 549,692,430 | 20,121,000 | 569,813,430 |
| Apr. 30 | 559,505,870 | 19,981,000 | 579,486,870 |
| - Revis |  |  |  |

Effects of the War on Price Levels Discussed by Guaranty Trust Co. of New York-Chief Hope of Avoiding Inflation Lies in Possibility of Short Conflict
Since the European war began a question that has been uppermost in many minds is whether the great world-wide inflation of commodity prices that accompanied and followed the World War of 1914-18 will be repeated as a result of the present conflict, states the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in discussing the effects of the war on price levels in the current issue of the "Guaranty Survey," its monthly review of business and financial conditions in the United States and abroad, published April 29. The "Survey" states:
The answer to this question will determine in no small measure both The answer to this question will determine in no small measure both
the course of economic developments in the near future and the seriousness the course of economic developments in the near future and the seriousness
of the readjustments through which the world will have to pass after of the readjustments through which the world wilh have to pass after
the war is over. The events of the last few months indicate that inflathe war is over. The events of the last few months indicate that inflat
tionary forces are again at work, but do not preclude the hope that tionary forces are again at work, but do not preclude the hope that
monetary disorders comparable in severity with those of the World War period can be avoided.
But never in modern times has a major war been carried on without inflation, and the financial disorders occasioned by armed conflict tend to become more severe as progressive mechanization makes warfare more expensive. The chief hope of avoiding inflation seems to lie in the possibility that the war may be of short duration. Otherwise it appears very unlikely that the costs can be met except by the inflationary methods with which the world has been only too familiar in the past. Greater self-sufficiency and closer governmental controls may mitigate these effects, but that the painful cycle of inflation and deflation can be avoided is probably too much to expect.

The review also says:
The inflationary effects of war are so axiomatic that the mere fact of an outbreak of hostilities appears to create a strong psychological influence in favor of higher prices. This seems to be the main explanation of the markets immediately after the start of the European conflict, raising the general level of wholesale commodity prices in this country $5 \%$ between August and September. Since then occasional rumors suggesting a probability of more active fighting have been followed by rising tendencies in commodity markets, while "peace scares" have caused minor price reactions. On the whole, these alternating influences have approximately balanced one another, with the result that the price level in this country has shown little change in the last seven months and remains about $4 \%$ above the pre-war figure.

In some countries, however, both belligerent and neutral, the price movement has been much more pronounced. The wholesale price level in Great Britain has risen steadily since the beginning of the war and,
according to the latest available figures, is $32 \%$ higher than last August. This increase compares with one of $17 \%$ in the first six months of the World War. The advance in Canada has amounted to $15 \%$. No comparable data are available for France, since the publication of price figures was suspended when the war began; but a compilation given in. "The Economist" last month indicates that the expenditures of a typical French working-class family for food have risen more than $17 \%$, of which it is estimated that $12 \%$ or $13 \%$ is due the other hand, where prices are subject to rigid governm.

## Effects in Various Countries

Some neutral countries appear to have felt the effects of the forces making for higher prices almost as keenly as the belligerents. The price level in the Netherlands, for example, has risen $24 \%$, and in Switzerland $20 \%$. In Italy, publication of price data has been suspended. In Japan, where prices are subject not only to influences arising from the European
war but also to the effects of the campaign in China, the price level has war but also to the effects of
risen $17 \%$ since last August.
risen $17 \%$ since last August.
In some cases these changes in price levels abroad correspond roughly In some cases these changes in price levels abroad correspond roughly
to the depreciation in foreign exchange rates, while in other instances no such relation exists. The pound sterling and the French franc are now $24 \%$ lower in terms of the dollar than shortly before the outbreak
of the war. The decline in the value of the Canadian dollar has amounted to $15 \%$, and the yen has fallen $13 \%$. The Dutch guilder and the Swiss franc, on the other hand, have remained comparatively stable in value. In general, it appears that in belligerent countries the price advance has In general, it appears that in belligerent countrias accompanied by a decline of comparable magnitude in exchange rates, while in neutral countries it has not.

## Bank of America (San Francisco) Proposes to Increase

 Its Capital Funds by $\$ 30,000,000$ Through Public Offering of $\$ 2$ Dividend Preferred Stock-Directors Vote to Issue 600,000 Shares at $\$ 50$ per Share Subject to Approval of StockholdersThe projected increase of $\$ 30,000,000$ in the capital funds of the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association (head office San Francisco) through the issuance of 600,000 shares of $\$ 2$ dividend cumulative convertible preferred stock at $\$ 50$ per share was approved on April 30 by the Board of Directors of the institution, A. P. Giannini, Chairman of the Board, announced. Issuance of the preferred stock (one of the largest transactions of its kind) is subject to ratification by stockholders of the bank at a special meeting to be held May 13 at San Francisco, and is the first substantial instance of public bank financing in recent first substantial instance of public bank financing in recent years. In com
Giannini said:
These augmented capital funds will increase the bank's ability to expand vigorously, particularly in the field of loan services to small borrowers. Also, our capacity for handling large loans will be enlarged.
Details of the plan, as revealed by Mr. Giannini, provide that $\$ 12,000,000$, equal to the aggregate par value of $\$ 20$. per share for the new issue, is to go to increase the capital per share for the new issue, is to go to increase the capital account, and the remaining $\$ 18,000,000$ is to be placed in the surplus account. Bank of America, it is said, is the 145,000 stockholders and $2,300,000$ deposit accounts.
Of the 600,000 shares, Transamerica Corporation and its subsidiaries are expected to subscribe to 300,000 shares under their rights and privileges, and the offering of the balance of 300,000 shares to other stockholders will be underwritten by a coast-to-coast banking group headed by Otis \& Co.; Ladenburg, Thalman \& Co., and John J. Bergen \& \& Co.; Lad
We quote the announcement further:
Under the plan, holders of common stock acquire first rights to subscribe on the basis of three shares for each 20 shares of common owend, or one share for each 6 2-3; subscription forms are to be mailed to stockholders on May 13 and will expire May 27. In the case of the shares not subscribed for by stockholders, no underwriter or dealer is to sell more than $\$ 50.000$
issue price of preferred stock to any one account without approval of the issue price of preferred
principal underwriters.
The new preferred stock will be convertible into common stock at the option of the holders at any time prior to June 30,1946 , the conversion price of the common stock being $\$ 52.50$ per share for one share of preferred stock for the fourth year, $\$ 62.50$ for the fifth year, and $\$ 65$ per share for the lar the foar.
Eventual retirement of the preferred stock is provided for through a retirement fund to which the bank will contribute not less than $\$ 750,000$ retirement fund to which the bank will contribute not less than $\$ 750,000$
annually for five years beginning on or before Dec. 31, 1940, and ending annually for five years beginning on or before Dec. 31, 1940, and ending
June 30, 1945. After the latter date, retirement of the remainder of the preferred stock will be provided for through equal annual instalments paid into the retirement fund for a period of not more than 15 years.
It is also provided that the preferred stock must be called at the price of $\$ 50$ per share after June 30, 1945, plus all accrued dividends, whenever the retirement fund totals as much as $\$ 2,500,000$. Holders will be given 30 days' notice of each such call.
Ohairman Giannini states that the current rate of earnings is ample to pay the present dividend on the common stock, the dividends on preferred stock (the maximum amount of which will be $\$ 100,000$ per month, or $\$ 1,200,000$ annually), to meet requirements for the retirement of the pre ferred stock and to increase undivided profits.

Other firms included in the syndicate are:
Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt; Jackson \& Curtis; Wm. Cavalier \& Co.; Bankamerica Co.; slair \& Co., Inc.; Burr \& Co., Inc.; Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co., Inc.; Schoellkopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc.; Minsch, Monell \& Co., Inc.; Drumheller, Erlichman Co.; Schwabacher \& Co.; Stroud \& Oo., Inc.;
Paul IH. Davis \& Co.; Bond \& Goodwin, Inc.; Dempsey-Detmer \& Co.; Paul H. Davis \& Co.; Bond \& Goodwin, Inc.; Dempsey-Detmer \& Co.;
Mackubin, Legg \& Co.; Stein Bros. \& Boyce; Ferris \& Hardgrove; O'MelMackubin, Legg \& Co.; Stein Bros. \& Boyce; Ferris \& Hardgrove; O'Mel-
veney-Wagenseller \& Durst; Lester \& Co.; Brush, Slocumb \& Co.; and R. S. Dickson \& Co., Inc.

Also, H. R. Baker \& Co.; the Bankers Bond Co., Inc.; Bear, Stearns \& Also, H. R. Baker \& Co.; the Bankers Bond Co., Inc.; Bear, Stearns \& \& Mandonald; Campbell, McCarty \& Co., Inc.; Conrad, Bruce \& Co. Cray, McFawn \& Petter; Crowell, Weedon \& Co.; Davis, Skaggs \& Co.;

Dodge Securities Corp.; Fred W. Fairman \& Co.; Fieid, Richards \& Shepard, Inc.; the First Cleveland Corp.; Fitzgerald \& Co., Inc.; Fullerton \& Co., Inc.; Hawley, Huller \& Co.; H Co.; Kirchofer \& Arnold, Inc.; Kolb, Carroll Lemon \& Co.; T. H. Bonsews \& Co.; Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades \& Co.; M. H. \& Co., Inc.; Krause, Barrows \& Co.; Carl Moore \& Hayes, Inc.; McInnes; Lew is \& Co.; Loewi \& Mason Bros.; Mason-Hagan, Inc.; A. W. Morris \& Co.; Van Dusen \& Co.; M White, Inc.; Nichols, Garrett \& Co.; Alfred O'Gara \& Murdoch, Dearth \& Cacific Capital Corp.; Penington, Colket \& Wisner; Peters, Writer \& Christensen, Inc.; Pick Securities Co., Inc.; Rambo, Keen, Close \& Kerner, Inc.; Rauscher, Pierce \& Co.; Reber, Mundt \& Co., Inc.; E. P. Ristine \& Co.; Sidlo, Simons, Roberts \& Co.; Stern, Frank \& Meyer; Sutro \& Co.; Wright, Wood \& Co.; Wulff, Hansen \& Co.; W yeth, Hass \& Co.; and Young \& Co., Inc.

Reference was made to the proposed issue in an item appearing in our March 23 issue, page 1874.

## National City Bank of New York Sees Indication of <br> Check in Business Decline-Says April Reports Indicate Better Balance Between Production and Consumption

The first definite sign of a halt in the recent business recession was seen by the National City Bank of New York, in its May "Bank Letter," published May 2. The bank said that reports for April suggest that the downward trend of business experienced a check, and present evidence points to the fact that production and consumption are getting back into balance. Whether the bottom has actually been reached, the bank states, is of less importance than indications that the decline is not feeding upon itself. The analysis continues:
Business men generally have felt that the recession would stop short of a Business men generall, such as developed in 1937-38, but there have been predictions to the contrary, and they are relieved to have support for the optimistic view. It has not been easy to maintain a balanced judgment among the complexities and swift changes of the past eight months, but most business men, to their credit, have avoided excesses of either elation or fear. They sized up the dangers of the war boom in a short time, accepted the inevitability of a decline in new orders and production afte,the
Fall uprush, and met it when it came without disappointment or panicky liquidation.
This good judgment, which keeps speculation subdued and maintains a conservative but not unduly pessimistic view, is a safeguard for the future and should be maintained, in view of war and political uncertainties. Although business had gone up the hill and down again, it is incorrect to say that it is back at the same place as at the beginning of last september, for inventories are large and accumulated needs for capital goods have beon partly satisfied. These are offset to the fact that war business is providing upport, and estimates of the outlook must take them into account.
To what degree the improvement in industrial orders was influenced by the spread of the war into Denmark and Norway is difficult to say. It is possible that the connection was less than it seemed, and that some improvement was due in any cash. and many buyers are in position to place new for four or five mand commit war azarin industries, which was the chief maladjustment to be corrected, has been substantially which was or eliminated. thus from both directions the situation has been reduced or eliminated, thuilibrium
orke the of the war is setback.
The spread trade and stoppage of goor some American business, through however the news was a factor in the firming of commodity prices. It was interpreted as signalling the outbreak of more intensive fighting and greater consumption of munitions and supplies; and the disruption of shipping and advances in ocean freight rates stimulated buying of import commodities. One of the deductions to be drawn is the likelihood that inventories will be maintained at fairly full figures.
Gains in rubber are attributed chiefly to the shipping situation. Pulp and paper markets naturally strenghtened. Moreover, grain and livestock prices were directly affected, partly upon the theory that the blosking of Denmark's bacon, butter and eggs from the British market would mean increased buying elsewhere, with effects reaching the United States in one way or another.
It is indisputable, of course, that the war is exerting a strong supporting influence upon business. Purchases of munitions and supplies are increasing, with another $\$ 200,000,000$ aircraft order from the Allies during April and more to come. Export trade figures have continued favorable, at least up to the Scandinavian setback.
March exports totaled $\$ 352,000,000$. This was a little below the $\$ 368,-$ 000,000 peak reached in December and January, but the difference is more than accounted for by raw cotton alone, which has shown the expectd drop ollowing the concentration of subsidized exports some time back. Some other agricultural exports also decined. Shipments of a 1 lill gorads haveng in 1 to expan. S showing in Apri, interruption of the Scandinavian countries.
The support given to the steel industry by export orders has been a major The support given to the steel industry by exp. Exports of steel products, actor in slowing down the decine in opery three times the tonnage of a year earlier, and represented the highest percentage of steel making capacity that has been engaged in export trade since the last was. Some other industries, directly affected by war demands, are also contributing increasing support to the general situation, subject only to the limits of their capacity.

Building and Loan Associations Taken Over by New Jersey State Banking Department
The New Jersey State Banking and Insurance Department on May 1 took possession of 46 building and loan associations for "corrective purposes and for protection of creditors and shareholders." The associations have assets of a total face value of $\$ 38,000,000 ; 20$ are located in Newark, 16 in Jersey City, and the other 10 in Atlantic, Bergen and Monmouth Counties. Newark advices of May 1 to the New York "Times" also said:
For some time the department has been checking over building and loan associations of the State as part of a program to protect the interests of
shareholders, he said, and "problem" associations had been asked to
present plans for the solution of their difficulties by reorganization, merger, voluntary dissolution or the sale of their real estate holdings. In cases where the proposals made by the companies in response to compelled to take possession to protect shareholders, Commissioner Reilly compelled
The largest association among those taken over is the Carlstadt Mutual Loan and Building Association of Carlstadt, with assets of a face value Loan and Building Association of Carlstadt, with assets of a face value
of $\$ 7,500,000$. Another, the Hudson Building and Loan Association of of $\$ 7,500,000$ Another, the Hudson Building and Loan Association of
Jersey City, has assets of $\$ 3,500,000$, at face value. Eight others have Jersey City, has assets of $\$ 3,500,000$, at face value. Eight others have
assets of more than $\$ 1,000,000$ face value. The smallest of the group is the Henderson Building and Loan Association of Jersey, listed at $\$ 170,000$. Under the law the Banking and Insurance Department can either rehabilitate the associations and return them to the shareholders, liquidate them to the extent of paying off their indebtedness and then return what is left to the shareholders, or merge associations to make stronger organizations. Commissioner Reilly said he intended to study the financial standing of each association before taking action, and could not say when specific action on each could be expected.
The chief difficulty of the associations is the holding of "frozen assets" consisting principally of real estate taken over by mortgage foreclosures, or of mortgages which are far in arrears. None of the associations taken over had Federal share insurance, the department said.
There are about 1,225 associations in the State. Some have been merged in accordance with the advice of the department, and others have taken recessary steps or are regarded as in sound condition. Building and loan about $\$ 650,000,000$.
The names of the associations taken over and their listed assets follow: Essex County

|  | \$440,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Concordia Building and Loan As |  |
| Federal Building and Loan Asso |  |
| Great Eastern Building and Loan Associ | 290,000 |
| Hamilton Building and Loan As | 1,400,000 |
| Harvester Building and Loan Asso | 600 |
| Lincoln Building and Loan Association |  |
| New Home Building and Loan Associatio | 960 |
| Patriotic Building and Loan Association |  |
| Peerless Building and Loan Association |  |
| Phoenix Building and Loan Association, Ne | 1,300,000 |
| Pride of Newa | 370,000 |
| Progress Building and Loan Association, Ne | 490,000 |
| Sixth Ward Building and Loan Association of | 440,000 |
| Puritan Building and Loan Association, N | ,200,000 |
| Revenue Building \& Loan Association, New | 580,000 |
| Waverly Building and Loan Association, Ne | 450,000 |
| oodmen Building and Loan Association | 1,090,000 |
|  | 485,0 |

Hudson County
Businessmens Building and Loan Association, Jersey City _ .... $\$ 2,250,000$
Hudson Building \& Loan Association, Jersey City Empire Building and Loan Association, Jersey City-:-...$\begin{array}{r}240,000 \\ 170,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Henderson Building and Loan Association, Jersey City........ Monticello Mutual Building and Loan Association, Jersey City
 Hamilton Park Building and Loan Association, Jersey City Hamilton Park Building and Loan Association, Jersey City....
Madison Building and Loan Association, Jersey City
West Side Building and Loan Association, Jersey City

City--.-. Corn Building and Loan Association, Jersey City
P. R. R. Y. M. C. A. Building and Loan Association, Jersey City Atlantic County
Security Building and Loan Association, Atlantic City-.......
Sunrise Building and Loan Association, Atlantic City... Workingmen's Building and Loan Association of Pleasantville.
Home Building and Loan Association, Pleasantville............

Bergen County
 Monmouth County
Shore Building and Loan Association, Asbury Park
$\$ 735,000$
$\mathbf{2 0 0}, 000$ Proper Building and Loan Association, Long Branch

560,000
$1,300,000$
Tenders of $\$ 182,446,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$, 000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,051,000$ Accepted at Average Price of $0.007 \%$
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on April 29 that the tenders to the offering last week of $\$ 100$, 000,000 or thereabouts of 91-day Treasury bills totaled 000,000 or thereabouts of $91-$ day Treasury bills totaled
$\$ 182,446,000$, of which $\$ 100,051,000$ was accepted at an average rate of $0.007 \%$
The Treasury bills are dated May 1 and will mature on July 31, 1940. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of April 27, page 2649.
The following regarding the accepted bids of the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of April 29:
Total applied for, $\$ 182,446,000 . \quad$ Total accepted, $\$ 100,051,000$.
Range of accepted bids:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { High, } & \quad 100.00 \text {. } \\ \text { Low, } & 99.996 \text {; equivalent rate approximately } 0.016 \%\end{array}$
Average price, 99.998 ; equivalent rate approximately $0.007 \%$.
( $74 \%$ 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 May 8, 1940
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced May 3 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. Ten ders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and the ders will be received at the Fed.ral Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m. (ESTent, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated May 8, 1940, and will mature on Aug. 7,1940 , 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 May 8, in
amount of $\$ 100,240,000$. In his announcement of the offering Secretary Morgenthau also said:
They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$, and $\$ 1,000,000$ (maturity value).
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 no 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 May 6, 1940, 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 reject any or all secretars or parts of tenders and to allot less than the amount applied for and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or refection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on May 8, 1940.
The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes .(Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.
Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

## President Roosevelt Proclaims May 22 as National Maritime Day

On April 30 President Roosevelt proclaimed May 22 as National Maritime Day, to commemorate the first successful transoceanic voyage under steam propulsion by the steamship Savannah, which set sail from Savannah on May 22, 1819. The President said that it is proper that public recognition be given to the officers and seamen of the American merchant marine and to inventors and engi neers in the science of navigation. The text of Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America
a proclamation
Whereas the first successful transoceanic voyage under steam propulsion was made by the steamship The Savannah, which set sail from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819 ; and

Whereas, in commemoration of the material contribution thus made to the advancement of ocean transportation, the Congress by a joint resolution f May 20, 1933 ( 48 stat. 73), desigu laritime Day and requested the President to msue annually a proclama tion calling for the appropriate observance of the day; and
Whereas courage, vision, and achievements of the officers and seamen of the American merchant marine and to the em1
Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United State America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe May 22, 1940, as National Maritime Day by displaying the flag at their homes or other suitable places, and do direct Government officials to display the flag on all Government buildings on that day.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this 30th day of April, in. the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.
[SEAL]
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
By the President:
CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.

## President Roosevelt Says United States Is Striving

 to Prevent Spread of War Abroad-Confers With Italian EnvoyAt his press conference in Washington yesterday (May 3) President Roosevelt said that the United States Govern ment was striving, as it always had, to prevent the extension of the European war to other areas and other nations The President indicated that he made this plain in a talk with Prince Ascanio Colonna, the Italian Ambassador, on with Prince Ascanio Colonna, the Italian Ambassador, on
May 2. Regarding Mr. Roosevelt's remarks, Washington Associated Press advices of May 3 said:
Asked what steps were being taken to check the spread of war, Mr Roosevelt said that the Government was doing everything it could. Discussion of the war was touched off by a direct question as to whether the United States was doing anything to halt a possible spread of war to the Mediterranean. The reporter suggested that, in the past, , thi Government had taken steps with respect to "would-be belligerents." Subsequently Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether he had received any assurances from the Italian envoy which would bear out reports of the peaceful tone of Premier Mussolini's statement to William Phillips, the understood in Rome to have zaid that Italy had no intention of getting into the war at present.
Again Mr. Roosevelt responded merely by saying that the United States Government was continuing to work for peace.

Mr. Roosevelt cut short his vacation at Warm Springs, Ga., and returned to the White House on April 28. He was met at the station by Secretary of State Hull, who informed him of the latest international developments. On April 29
the President held a conference with Democratic leaders on the legislative situation.
The conference with the Italian Ambassador on May 2 was participated in by Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, who described the conversations as a general interchange of information. Mr. Welles revealed that the State Department had received a full report on Ambassador Phillips's talk with Premier Mussolini in Rome on May 2, but declined to answer questions concerning the report.

President Roosevelt Attacks "Misinformation" Regarding His Proposed Changes in Civil Aviation-Statement Says Gullibility, Ignorance or Politics May Be Behind Opposition to Plan
President Roosevelt in an official statement issued on April 30 defended his proposal now being considered by Congress to transfer the Civil Aeronauties Authority to the Department of Commerce, and to abolish the Air Safety Board. Such changes were specified in his pending third and fourth reorganization orders, which were reported in our issues of April 13, page 2344, and April 6, page 2187 . In his statement April 30 the President appeared angry at the failure of any member of Congress to defend the Civil Aviation changes. The statement said that a "flood of misinformation" has been spread regarding the proposed changes. The text of the statement follows:
Since the transmittal of Reorganization Plans Nos. III and IV a flood of misinformation has engulfed those sections dealing with the Civil Aero-
nautics Authority. Much of this has fallen of its own absurdity and needs nautics Authority. Much of this has fallen of its own absurdity and needs no comment. This morning, however, We saw a group of well-intentioned
The implication that we are not interested in saving lives, which is
ainly contradicted by the record of our prosress in civil aviation during recent years, compels me to restate in simple terms the basic features of the reorganization plans affecting the Civil Aeronautics Authority.
I might say here that everybody is for the abstract idea of reorganization in the interest of increased efficiency and economy. However, there is a rather discouraging collapse of enthusiasm when concrete proposals are made. In selfish protection of their own special interests, we always find particular groups, who hitherto favored reorganization, arising in protest. As it now stands, there are three agencles-the Civil Aeronautics fivemember Authority, the Administrator, and the Air safety Board-all autonomous groups, none of them represented at the Cabinet table. The
inherent problems confronting them were intensified by friction, particuinherent problems confronting them were intensified by friction, particularly within the Air Safety Board. For five months the Administrative Management Division of the Budget Bureau, made a study at my request
of the operation of the Authority. It became obvious that a change was of the operation of the Authority. It became obvious that a change was
imperative if we were to continue to move forward in civil aviation. Here, imperative if we were to continue to
in simple summary, is the proposal:

1. Despite handicaps, the Federal program for civil aeronautics has now achieved a stature and an importance which justify bringing this program more closely into the Federal family. The proposal will place it within the lationship with the inportant commerce where it will have a closer reand the essential air navigation charts service of the Coast and bureau Survey. More than that, it will provide represent Coast and Geodetic table for a program of basic significance to our nation at he cabinet and our national defense. Present world conditions make the ortation his phase of thal derense. Present world conditions make the merit of 2 The oresent proposal obvious.
, The ng the basic regulatory functiopendent Civil Aeronautics Board, performng the basic regulatory functions. It will continue to appoint and control el and submit its own budget.
rator to eliminate Authority's functions are transferred to the Adminisnautics Act of 1938 a to learly between the functions of the intention of Congress to distinguish 4. The function functions of the Administrator and the Authority
2. Fhe function of investigating accidents is transferred to the Civil helpless to take positive steps toward present Air Safety Board, will not be dents. Unlike the Air Safety Board, the Civenting the recurrence of accithe power to prescribe air safety rules, regulations and stand Board will have suspend or revoke certificates after hearing. regulations and standards and to the present independence of accident hearing. Not only does this continue sible prompt translation of findings into corrective action.
3. Not only are we advancing the cause of air safety by these changes, ont we will also realize appreciable savings. Several highly-paid positions on the Air Safety Board will be eliminated and other economies made dssible.
The President on May 1 conferred with Democratic members of the House Reorganization Committee, seeking their support for the plan, and on May 2 Chairman Robert H Hinkley of the CAA came to Mr. Roosevelt's support. United Press Washington advices of May 1 said:
The reorganization order becomes effective June 11 unless countermanded by both House and Senate. If Roosevelt forces can win in the House, the Senate would be impotent.
The President told his conferees that there seems to be a general misunderstanding of his objectives, which, he said, are to eliminate friction
especially within the Air Safety Board, especially within the Air Safety Board, and to coordinate administration
under a department with Cabinet representation Representative John Cochrane (Dem., Mo.), Cha
Rould not predict the Administration would), Chairman of the committee, Would not predict the Administration would win but said he is "hopeful." Warren (N. C.), J. W. Robinson (Utah) and by Representatives Lindsay Senator Pat. McCarran (Dem., Nev) father of theam (IIl.).
charged the President is "trying to scrap ather of the Act creating CAA gency which has established an enviable record ", He pledged a tireless fight against the order
"bold and unfounded statement" will not "in the slightest. Roosevelt's efforts to block the transfer." He displayed a letter from Senator Theodore F. Green (Dem., R. I.), normally an Administration supporter, expressing
surprise and amazement" at the proposed change.
Senator McCarren said the actual fact is that the President wishes to make CAA a subordinate bureau able to voice its views only through the Secre tary of Commerce. He said the old Air Commerce Bureau, which the CAA succeeded, was shot through with politics and incompetence.
"I seek," he added, "to keep this great agency out of politics. Placing it under the Commerce Department would be equivalent to making it a political football.'
A similar theme was voiced by Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, who said he will oppose the transfer.
The appalling record of airline fatalities under the Commerce Department regime speaks for itself," he said in a statement. "The record of
Washington advices of May 2 to the United Press said:
Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the CAA, said tonight that he had asked Attorney General Robert H. Jackson for an opinion to "nail down" the CAA's independence from outside interference once it becomes a unit of the Department of Commerce.
He disclosed his plan after an hour's conference with President Roosevelt. He made clear his belief that the CAA could maintain its independence even after it had been brought into the department's framework, as proposed by Mr. Roosevelt in his fourth Government reorganization order.
Chairman Hinckley emphasized his view that the CAA must be free from Chairman Hinckley emphasized his view that the CAA must be free from interference if it continues to function effectively.
The indepencence of the Board is very necessary, since it leads the way so far as the future of civil aviation in this country is concerned," he said.
The CAA legal staff had submitted a series of questions relative to the agency's status to Mr. Jackson and to the Budget Bureau, he said. Mr. The Budget Bureau was shown earlier to have investigated the CAA's set-up during the winter and to have found major "structural inadequacles ," Observers belleved that Mr. Hinckley in seeking the opinions, was attempting to build up legal precedents against possible encroachments by Commerce Department officials on independent action.
He said that his understanding of Mr. Roosevelt's reorganization order, which would abolish the Air Safety Board and assign its powers to the Authority, as well as place that body under the department, was that it would permit the department to handle the CAA's bookkeeping, procurement and mechanical incidentals.
But the CAA, he continued, would retain its full autonomy
Speaking on the Senate floor, Senator McCarren termed as "regrettable" the statement issued by Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference on Tuesday. defending the proposed reorganization. Senator McCarren challenged particularly the President's assertion that the plan had become a partisan issue.

## Congress Passes Bill to Permit "Freezing" of Property <br> Held in United States by Citizens of Conquered Nations

An Administration bill to permit "freezing" of property beld in the United States by citizens of nations invaded by belligerents in the European war was passed by both branches of Congress this week and sent to the President for his signature. The Senate passed the measure on April 29 and the House adopted it without debate on May 1. A United Press advice from Washington, April 29, reporting the Senate's action, added:
The measure was approved by a voice vote after Republican efforts to restrict its terms were shouted down. Its counterpart already has been reported favorably by the House Banking and Currency Committee. Prompt passage was requested to facilitate transactions under President Roosevelt's recent proclamation freezing property of Norwegian and Danish citizens.
Opposition to the measure was led by Senators Robert A. Taft (Rep.,
Ohio) and John A. Danaher (Rep., Conn.), both proposed amendments to curtail presidential powers.
Senator Taft charged that under the bill "the President can control every transfer of any bank account of any individual in the United States." Senator Danaher contended it would give the President power to control every evidence of ownership, including real ents and even trademarks and copyrights
ground rents and even trademarks and copyrights
Sesere of the Till by passage of the bill. He promised to "do everything possible to keep "so far at least, agression is a necessary prerequisite for the application of these powers."
The action on this bill by the Banking Committees of the House and Senate was reported in these columns April 27, page 2652.

## Congressional Conference Group Agree on $\mathbf{\$ 1 1 0 , 0 3 5 , 4 5 0}$ Rivers and Harbors Bill

A Senate-House conference committee on May 2 agreed on a rivers and harbors bill authorizing expenditures of $\$ 110,035,450$. The largest item struck out was a $\$ 34,509,000$ project for improving the East River in New York City. President Roosevelt had voiced his disapproval of this project as one that is not needed at this time.
The House passed a $\$ 83,000,000$ bill at the last session of Congress and the Senate on April 24 voted $\$ 150,000,000$ (noted in our issue of April 27, page 2650). The conference report now must be approved by both houses.

Senate Passes $\$ 1,025,057,170$ Labor Department-Security Agency Supply Bill-Over $\$ 3,000,000$ Above House Measure
The Senate on April 26 approved a $\$ 1,025,057,170$ appropriation bill for the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency. The bill was returned to the House with a request for a conference on amendments. As the measure passed the House on March 28 (noted in these columns of March 30, page 2016) it carried a total of $\$ 1,021,639,700$. In reporting the passage of the bill, Washington advices of April 26 to the New York "rimes"' said:
After overriding its own Appropriations Committee yesterday to give the Civilian Conservation Corps $\$ 50,000,000$ more than was requested by relatively small increases in the bill recommended by the committee.

As a result, the bill was larger by more than $\$ 3,000,000$ than the $\$ 1,021,639,700$ voted by the House, to which it was returned for a conlerence on its amendments.
budget figropre was $\$ 965,988$, current fiscal year was $\$ 973,307,870$ and the budget figure was $\$ 965,988,642$.
No conference or reconsideration can result in a reduction of the adbudget figure of $\$ 230,000,000$ to $\$ 280$ and Senate voted to increase the any item on which there is agreement.
Items in disagreement may be pared, but no responsible leader expects that to occur.
The Federal Security Agency received the lion's share of increases, getting a total of $\$ 858,244,400$, or $\$ 59,529,712$ more than the budget request. Earmarked for old-age assistance payments is $\$ 245,000,000$.
The bill carried $\$ 33,310,567$ for the Department of Labor, or $\$ 178,197$ less than budget estimates.
The House appropriation of $\$ 2,843,000$ for the National Labor Rela-
tions Board was increased to $\$ 3,071,000$ by the Senate which restored tions Board was increased to $\$ 3,071,000 \mathrm{by}$ the Senate, which restored funds for the Division of Economic Research. The Senate total is, however, $\$ 109,000$ less than the Board requested.
$\$ 1,045,000$ more than was voted by the House, although $\$ 35,000$ below $\$ 1,045,000$ more than was voted by the House, although $\$ 35,000$ below
the budget estimate.

## Senate Approves Conference Report on $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 7 , 1 5 0 , 0 0 0}$

Bill for State, Commerce and Justice Departments The Senate on May 2 approved a conference report on a bill appropriating $\$ 107,150,000$ to finance the State, Commerce and Justice Departments next year. The total was $\$ 2,514,000$ under the budget estimates and about $\$ 3,671,000$ below the appropriation for the current year. The bill carries $\$ 20,140,000$ for the State Department, $\$ 34,060,000$ carries $\$ 20,140,000$ for the State Department, $\$ 34,060,000$
for Commerce, $\$ 14,000,000$ for Justice and $\$ 11,797,000$ for for Commerce, $\$ 14,000$
the Federal Judiciary

Passage of the bill by the Senate was noted in our March 2 issue, page 1357.

## Senate Overrides Veto and Grants Aid to Veterans for

 Philippine IslandsThe Senate, on May 2, overrode President Roosevelt's veto by a vote of 76 to 3 and made a law of the bill to grant travel, pay and food allowances for officers and men held in service in the Philippines after the war with Spain. The House had overridden the veto 274 to 82 , on April 25 (noted in our issue of April 27, page 2651). In reporting the action, Washington Associated Press advices of May 2, said: The President has disapproved three times, but the first two vetoes-
in 1935 and 1938-were sustained by Congress. A two-thirds vote is in 1935 and 1938 -were sus
necessary to override a veto.
Senator Burke, Democrat, of Nebrask, uroing that the lo Senator Burke, Democrat, of Nebraska, urging that the latest veto
be overridden, told the Senate that the legislation involved between 7,000 be overridden, told the Senate that the legisl
and 8,000 claims totaling about $\$ 3,200,000$.
The President had contended that the payments would amount to about The President had contended that the payments would amount to about
$\$ 7,000,000$ for 15,000 men, "a gratuity to each of the officers and men $\$ 7,000,000$ for $15,000 \mathrm{men}$, "a gratuity to each of the officers and men
concerned." He added that it would be "a benefit utterly without warrant concerned." He added that it would be "a benefit utterly without warrant at Government expense for the journey performed in addition to full pay for the entire time."

## Senate Votes $\$ 136,262,834$ for Interior Department-

 $\$ 18,000,000$ Increase over House MeasureThe Senate, on May 2, approved a $\$ 136,262,834$ appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior in the next fiscal year. The bill which was $\$ 2,235,220$ above President Roosevelt's budget estimates and $\$ 17,684,647$ greater than was voted by the House, now goes to a joint conference committee for settlement of differences in the two bills. The House bill, passed on March 7 and carrying $\$ 118,578$,187, was referred to in our issue of March 9, page 1525. Among the increases, according to the Associated Press, were $\$ 13,225,000$ for the Bureau of Reclamation, $\$ 1,200,000$ for the Bituminous Coal Commission and $\$ 250,000$ to finance the South Pole expedition under Admiral Richard E. Byrd for another year.
Reference to President Roosevelt's request for additional funds for the Antarctic expedition, was made in these columns of April 13, page 2343.

## Senate Subcommittee Ends Hearings on Wagner-Lea Bill-Investment Companies Submit Outline of Bill-Investment Companies Submit Outline of Acceptable Legislation

The Subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on April 26 concluded four weeks of public hearings on the Wagner-Lea bill to regulate investment trusts, and then began consideration of proposals by the Securities and Exchange Commission and by the industry itself as to the extent of such regulation. At the concluding hearing on April 26, Arthur H. Bunker, Vice-President of Lehman Corporation, presented to the subcommittee a composite proposal representing the opinion of 25 investment trust companies as regards regulatory methods.

An official summary of Mr. Bunker's remarks said:
The proposals which we are making to you will, in our opinion, take care of most of the
Mr. Bunker stated.
"In fact, I think I
insofar as any reasonable legislation can do so
"Specifically, these provisions con can do so. Specifically, these provisions cover the subjects of independent directors, parties, and self-dealing; changes of fundamental policies which are to be prohibited without stockholders approval, abuses in the distribution of investment company securities, including dilution of the equity of existing stockholders, full publicity and disclosure to stockholders in periodic reports, proper advices as to source of dividends, proxy control, the establishment of accounting standards, and provisions for complete audits.
"All of these will be accomplished in a simple manner with administrative discretion reduced to that minimum required for flexibility. Certainty takes the place of uncertainty in the bill now before you. Our proposals do not attempt the impossible. They are not so drastic and so complex that they can be made workable only by vast delegations of power. They do not attempt to cure all possible defects of State corporate laws-defects which, if they exist, apply equally to all corporations and not merely to investment companies.
We do not guarantee that these proposals are a complete cure-all or that when tested by experience it may not develop that some amendments may be desirable. But we do say that they constitute a basis for workable legislation, that they accomplish the main objectives of the bill now before der such regulations we are certain that the industry could live and better serve the interests of its stockholders and of the public.
"We hope that our suggestions may permit the realization in workable form of the objective of this committee, namely, to bring about at the earliest practicable moment adequate and livable regulations. If, as we hope, our suggestions should agree with your opinions in this matter, those elements of the industry for which I am now spealing are prepared to cooperate with your committee in any way which you may indicate, not only in drafting such amendments to the present bill as may be appropriate,
but also in endeavoring to bring into agreement those members of our but also in endeavoring to bring into agreement those members of our
industry who would be affected by the legislation, and to whom we have industry who would be affected by the legislation, and to whom we have not yet communicated these suggestions."
Among the regulatory proposals offered by Mr. Bunker, on behalf of 25 companies, were the following:.
A. Sub-classification of Management Investment Companies-Section 5 Present Bill-The division of management investment companies into "openend" and "closed-end" companies is satisfactory. The further sublclassifications of this section are neither logical nor sound, and should be revised to provide for only two types of companies perhaps known as diversified investment companies and securities finance or holding companies.
(a) A diversified investment company should be defined as a company which as to at least $75 \%$ of its total assets holds no security of any one company in an amount greater than $5 \%$ of its to
than $10 \%$ of the voting securities of any company.
(b) A securities finance or holding company should constitute any management investment company not falling within the requirements of a diversified investment company.
B. Affiliations of Directors-Section 10 Present Bill-In lieu of the elaborate and complicated provisions of Section 10 of the bill, provide that the board of directors of any investment company shall include a minimum percentage - $40 \%$-of directors who are independent of principal underwriters, regular brokers, managers or investment advisers.
This requirement for independent representation, plus the prohibition on seif-deaing later referred to, should remove possibilities of abuse without C. Certain Prohibitions-Section 12 Present Bill-Margin exped directors. joint trading accounts should Section 12 Present Bill-Margin purchases and vention of rules and regulations of the Cited and also short selling in contraments of diversified investment companies should. Underw to a maximum of $25 \%$ of total assets and should, of course, be permitted only to such companies who have in their registration statement declared that they proposed to underwrite. In respect of underwriting, provision should also be made for carrying on underwriting and related activities through subsidiaries or companies to be owned by more than one investment company. In the future no investment company should be permitted to exceed the $5 \%$ and $10 \%$ rule advocated for diversified companies in acquiring the stock of another investment company. This will put an end to pyramiding. Proper exception, however, should be made in connection with transactions designed to simplify existing investment company systems and in connection with reorganizations, mergers, \&c.
D. Transactions of Certain Affiliated Persons and Underwriters-Section 17
Present Bill-The prohibition on self-dealing is approved and there should Present Bill-The prohibition on self-dealing is approved and there should
be prohibited any sales to or purchases from insiders whet be prohibited any sales to or purchases from insiders whether of portfolio securities or other property and also any loans to insiders. Agency fees to the Commission power to to the Commission power to grant by general rules and regulat
tions under certain circumstances to these flat prohibitions.
tions under certain circumstances to these flat prohibitions.
companies. It is suggested that provision be made that all such securities be placed with (1) a bank or trust company subject to Federal or State supervision, (2) a private banking organization if subject to state or Federal supervision, or (3) institutions subject to control and discipline of a national securities exchange under the Securities and Exchange Aet of 1934.
The obscure and indefinable provision in Section 17 regarding gross misconduct and gross abuse of trust should be eliminated. Also the provision requiring change of charters, bylaws, trust indentures, \&c. should be deleted as unnecessary.
E. Capital Structure-Section 18 Present Bill-In lieu of the prohibition on the future issue of senior securities, provision should be made for the limitation on the future issue of senior securities of closed-end companies in some such manner as the following-in the case of debentures, there should be a minimum coverage of assets at the time of issuance of $300 \%$ and in the case of preferred stock, a minimum coverage of $200 \%$. including any obligations senior to the preferred stock. Dividend restrictions to correspond should be provided as to future issues of preferred stock. All stock, whether preferred or common, should have voting privileges; an exception is made with respect to existing strict trusts.

Refunding of existing senior securities should, of course, be permitted, The subsection dealing with redistribution of existing voting rights should be eliminated.
Hearings on the proposed legislation were referred to in our issue of April 27, page 2656.

House Continues Debate on Wage-Hour Law Amend-ments-Kills Barden Bill and Takes up Norton Bill
The House continued this week debate on legislation designed to revise the Fair Labor Standards Act. After so radically amending the Barden bill, one of the three under consideration, as to cause even Mr. Barden to join the majority who voted it down April 30, it shifted consideration to the Miller Norton bill and on May 1 amended this proposal to provide that the same definition of agriculture contained in the Social Security Law be applied to the WageHour Act. In effect it was said, this would exempt from the law about 200,000 workers in a number of farm cooperatives. Representative Barden indicated that this proposal was closely affiliated with his own ideas.

More amendments to the Norton bill were adopted May 2, one providing that over-time of "white collar" workers could be leveled out over a yearly period and another exempting workers in canneries from the law. After the last mentioned was accepted, Representative Norton disowned her bill. Was accepted, Representative Norton disowned her bill. The "white collar" amendment was the proposal of Re-
presentative Ramspeck, who also has a bill of his own to presentative Ramspeck, who also
amend the law, before the House.

Concerning the killing of the Barden bill and other action, of April 30, dispatches of that date to the New York "Times" said:
The action came after the House, working steadily for five hours, loaded down the Barden measure, which President Roosevelt has outspokenly opposed, with a dozen or more changes, one of which at least would have defeated its major purpose to remove some 900,000 employees engaged in the primary processing of farm products from the 30 -cent-an-hour minimum wage and the 40 -hour work week provisions of the Act. Before the day was over, many members on the floor acknowledged that they were not sure what they had done and used the admission as an excuse for killing the Barden bill.
The House tomorrow, therefore, will proceed with consideration of the Norton bill embodying a series of minor amendments to the act reported by the House Labor Committee. But indications were that the debate tomorrow would hear more of the hint offered in today's controversy of a "trade" between Democrats from agricultural sections and those representing urban communities whereby the latter would support the Senate's increased farm appropriations in exchange for agricultural votes against the Barden proposals.
Two developments, one indicating the hand of the Roosevelt administration in the situation, tend to support this view.
President Roosevelt, in a letter to Speaker William B. Bankhead, notified the House that he had no objection to resorting to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for 1941 funds to finance the farm tenant act. The President's budget included $\$ 25,000,000$ in direct appropriation for the and the Senate inserted $\$ 50,000,000$ tobe obtained through RFC so as not, to show in the deficit. The $\$ 212,000,000$ for parity payments and $\$ 85,000$.000 for surplus commodity disposal, with the tenancy item, compose the major Senate increases in the farm bill to be dumped before the House as soon as the wage-hour row is disposed of.
In addition, Representative Malcom C. Tarver, Democrat, of Georgia, a member of the Appropriations Committee, spoke in an effort to turn Southern farm State votes away from the Barden amendment. He did not, Represe
indirection."

Advices of May 2 to the New York "Times", referring to the action taken on the Norton bill said:
Two particularly important amendments were voted during the day, One was by Representative Ramspeck of Georgia to permit the exemption of salaried, or "white collar" workers, from the hours provision provided the employer "leveled off" overtime in the period of one year. Workers thus could be worked unlimited hours in any week or period, provided that a year.
This amendment had been requested by many business organizations, Which contended that Congress never intended to lay the basis for a subsequent ruling by the former Wages and Hours Administrator, Elmer F.
Andrews, putting the 'white collar'" workers on a strict maximum work Andrews, putting The
The second important change was that proposed by Representative Bland of Virginia, to exempt workers in canneries. When this was adopted, Perkins that declared she had received word from Secretary of Labor the hours provisions.
Representative Jones of Texas, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, threw the farm bloc's support to the Ramspeck amendment
The Buck amendment was vigorously opposed by Mrs. Norton, and she continued her fight on it today, indicating that a separate roll-call vote would be demanded on final passage.
"I know deals are being made on this floor, but I am not going to be a party to any of them," she said. "If this bill is loaded with amendments a motion will be made to recommit the bill."
The House refused overwhelmingly to adopt an amendment by Representative Welch of California which would have made the Buck amendment apply only to hours, thus forcing the payment of the present minimum of 30 cents an hour to agricultural workers.
The House adopted by a voice vote the amendment of Representative Coffee of Kansas to exempt workers in livestock dressing and packing plants from the hours provision for 14 weeks in a year.
Another amendment adopted was by Representative Andersen of Minnesota. It would exempt workers in dairy processing plants in limited areas.
The House also adopted by a voice vote an amendment by Representative Gwynne of Iowa, exempting newspapers with a circulation of 5,000 or less from the wages and hours provisions. The present exemption is for news-
In our issue of April 27, page 2651 we carried a reference to the commencement of consideration of Wage-Hour legislation.

House Judiciary Committee Tables Hatch Bill to Extend Anti-Politics Provisions to State Employees Paid Anth Federal Funds-Vote Is 14-10-Sponsors Seek to Force Measure to House Floor
The Senate-approved Hatch bill, to extend the Hatch "Clean-Politics" Act to regulate the political activities of State employees paid wholly or in part from Federal funds, was pigeonholed by the House Judiciary Committee on May 1. The vote was said to have been 14 to 10 . Representative Dempsey, sponsor of the legislation, yesterday (May 3) filed a petition to move the measure from the Judiciary Committee on to the floor for a vote. This petition requires 218 signatures to become effective, and it is reported that about 70 members signed it immediately. It is also expected that a recount of the Judiciary Committee's vote will be made next week, since it is suggested that the vote to shelve the measure may have been incorrectly tallied. Hearings
before a subcommittee had been referred to in the "Chronicle" of March 30, page 2016.
A Washington dispatch of May 1 to the New York "Times" added:
Mr. Dempsey said he would file a discharge petition tomorrow on the Speaker's desk, which is another but more tedious way of trying to get the measure before the House for consideration. It requires the signatures of 218 members, and Mr. Dempsey said he would appeal not on
"I recognize," Mr. Dempsey said, "that there are members of the House against this bill, and that some members would like to see it scuttled in committee. But the country is for this bill."
Representative Martin of Massachusetts, minority leader, joined the discussion just before House adjournment.

I am heartily in sympathy with the efforts of the gentleman to get this legislation before the House," Mr. Martin stated.
Mr. Dempsey also appealed to the Republican members of the Rules Committee, of which he is a member, for favorable action on his rule. With four votes from the Republican side he believed he could obtain a majority in the committee.
Representative Barton of New York asked Mr. Dempsey if he could disclose the vote by which the measure was tabled
"The proceedings of the Judicary Committee were executive," Mr. Dempsey replied, "and I might say in the extreme."

Steel Companies Lose Wage Appeal in U. S. Supreme Court-Tribunal Decides They Must Conform to Labor Department Orders on Minimum Wages If They Wish to Bid on Federal Contracts-Court to Consider Jurisdictional Labor Union Dispute
The United States Supreme Court, by a decision of 8 to 1 , on April 29 rejected an appeal by seven steel companies against an order by Secretary of Labor Perkins, issued under the Public Contracts Act (Walsh-Healey law), fixing minimum wages they must pay if they wish to bid on contracts with the Federal Government. The majority opinion was rendered by Justice Black, and the lone dissenting vote was cast by Justice McReynolds. Previous court action on this case was reported in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 7, 1939, page 2167. The Supreme Court decision said that because no rights of the steel companies had been damaged by the wage order, they lacked standing in the courts. The only other important action of the decision day was the court consenting to review the application of the anti-trust laws to jurisdictional disputes between labor unions. Decisions on the Madison Oil anti-trust, and Apex Hosiery cases again were postponed. In summarizing the steel wage ruling, a Washington dispatch of April 29 to the New York "Times" said:
Alfine a "local chief controversy had been over the Secretary's power to define a locality" for asing the minimum wage, the Black opinion passed
over this point, dealing instead with the standing in court of the corporations.
Lee Pressman, general counsel of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Steel. Workers' Organizing, Committee, said the decision was a clear-cut vindication of the union's long struggle to make 'Little
Steel' conform to the laws of the United States." The finding he added would place "Little Steel" on a competitive basis for Government contracts with other steel companies now under contract to the S. W. O. C., result in benefits for 200,000 workers, and prevent "Little Steel" from any longer "taking advantage of substandard wages" in bidding for Government contracts.
The decision was the first interpretation of the Secretary's powers under the Walsh-Healey law, which compels contractors on Government,
work to the value of $\$ 10,000$ to pay the prevailing wage for the "locality" work to the value of $\$ 10,000$ to pay the prevailing wage for the "locality"
where the supplies are produced. where the supplies are produced.
Under an order, to have become effective March 1, 1939, in the iron and steel industry, the Labor Department proposed to divide the United States into six "localities" with a minimum wage in each. But at once came a challenge from the "Little Steel" group, including companies with plants in eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Connecticut. These companies, prospective bidders for navy contracts, were Lukens Steel, Alan Eastern Rolling Mill, and Atlantic Wire.
They complained against the extent of the "Iocality" which, in one case, covered 13 States, part of another, and the District of Columbia. A
"locality," they held, meant a local center of manuacture, or a small, geographical area surrounding the place of performance of a Government contract.
The Government asserted, however, that if necessary many States might be included; in fact, the discretion of the Secretary in the definition
was unlimited. "Little Steel" lost in a trial court, but obtained an was unlimited. "Little Steel" lost in a trial court, but obtained an
injunction in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, This injunction injunction in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, This injunction
was reversed by Justice Black. Throughout the Black opinion. ran the thought that courts must not interfere unnecessarily with the executive functions of the Government. In view of the pending controversy over the Logan-Walter bill, directly affecting the pow
unusual interest.
In brief, Justice Black sustained the Government contention, summarized in his words, namely, that the suit "constitutes an unwarranted marized in his words, namely, that the suit constitutes an unwarranted interference with deliberate legislative policy and with executive admin-
istration vital to the achievement of governmental ends, at the instance of parties whose rights the Government has not invaded and who have no standing in court to attack the Secretary's determination."
"We are of opinion," he stated, "that no legal rights of respondents were shown to have been invaded or threatened in the complaint upon which the injunction of the Court of Appeals was based. It is by now clear that neither damage nor loss of income in consequence of the action
of Government, which is not an invasion of recognized legal rights, is in of Government, which is not an invasion of recognized legal rights, is in
itself a source of legal rights in the absence of constitutional legislation itself a source of legal, rights in the absence of constitutional legislation recognizing it as such,"
To have proper standing in court, said Justice Black, the "Little Steel" group must show an injury or threat to a particular right of their own, as distinguished from the public's interest in the administration of the Walsh-Healy Act. The law, he acded, was not written for the protection
of sellers, and confers no "enforceable rights" upon prospective bidders, as of sellers, and confers no "enforceable rights"
members of the group were on navy contracts.
"Like private individuals and businesses, the Government enjoys the unrestricted power to produce its own supplies, to determine those with

Votume 150
whom it will deal, and to fix the terms and conditions upon which it will make needed purchases," he stated.
may for the purpose of keeping its own house necessity, the Government may for the purpose of keeping its own house in order lay down guide posts by which its agents are to proceed in the procurement of supplies, Public Contracts Act.
${ }^{\text {sthat Act does not depart from but instead embodies the traditional }}$ principle of leaving purchases necessary to the operation of our Government to administration by the executive branch of Government, with adequate range of discretion free from vexatious and dilatory restraints at the suits of prospective or potential sellers.
"It was not intended to be a bestowal of litigable rights upon those desirous of selling to the Government; it is a self-imposed restraint for violation of which the Government-but not private litigants-can complain. Thus, a wage determination by the Secretary contemplates no controversy between parties and no fixing of private rights; the process of arriving at a wage determination contains no semblance of these elements which go to make up a litigable controversy as our law knows the concept. an executive responsibility even where executive the administration of such tation of the law. Judicial restraint of those duties require an interprement's purchasing would constitute a break with administer the Governand a departure into fields hitherto wisely and happily apportioned by the genius of our policy to the administration of another branch of Govern.
Federal Security Administrator McNutt Calls on Directors of Government's Employment Service to Unite in Effort to Carry Out National Employment Week, May 1-8-State Agencies Made More Placements in Private Employment in March than Other Years
Federal Security Administrator Paul V. MeNutt on May 1 called upon all State directors of the Government's Employment Service to unite in a Nation-wide effort to achieve the objectives of the President's proclamation designating the week beginning May 1 as "National Employment Week." (The text of Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation appeared in these columns of April 27, page 2650.) Mr. McNutt said that "it is the duty of all public-spirited citizens to see to it that every aid is given the unemployed men and women to share the newly-created work." He explained that in calling upon the Employment Service for an intensive week's drive he had, however, been careful to make it plain that he would be disappointed if the efforts to aid the unemployed to find work stop. Mr. MeNutt added:
I suggest that during this "National Employment Week" there be set up 3,000 permanent local committees of representative citizens-one committee in every country-to go over the whole Federal and local governmental employment program and to keep constantly at work stimulating ob placement.
We cannot achieve a solution of our unemployment problem by a week's stimulation. We can, however, demonstrate the practicability of united effort, and it is my hope and, I am sure, that of every public-spirited citizen, hat industry and commerce will recognize the vital importance of lengthen-
Following up this appeal Mr. McNutt announced May 1 that State public employment agencies had made more placements in private employment during March, 1940 than in the same month of any other year. Mr. McNutt said the Social Security Board had reported to him that, out of approximately a quarter million placements made through the Employment Service during March, some 218,000 or about $90 \%$ were in private employment. The Administrator added that placements with private employers in March, 1940 were about $18 \%$ higher than for the same month last year.
At the same time, Mr. McNutt said the Board had informed him that job-insurance payments under the FederalState unemployment compensation system amounted to $\$ 132,500,000$ during the first 3 months of 1940 . He said this total represents an increase of $7 \%$ over payments for the same quarter of 1939 in the 49 jurisdictions where benefits were payable for both periods.

## TNEC Completes Hearings on Unemployment and Technological Changes-To Plan Final Report This Week

The Temporary National Economic Committee on April 26 concluded hearings on the effect of machines on unemployment. Representative Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Chairman of the group, said April 30 that the committee would plan its final report at an executive session late this week. The authority of the committee expires in December. Chairman O'Mahoney said he does not intend to seek any funds in addition to the $\$ 75,000$ remaining to the committee.

Testifying on April 26, Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissionor of Labor Statistics, said that some types of unemployment are the price that society must pay for technological advance, and that society should therefore meet the cost of caring for its victims. A, Washington dispatch of April 26 to the New York "Times" outlined the day's testimony in part, as follows:
Present forms of unemployment insurance are inadequate because job-
lessness often extends far beyond the perio lessness often extends far beyond the period for which insurance is payable, Corrington C. Gill, Assistant Works Projects Administration Commissioner, told the committee in a statment taking much the same line as that of Dr. Lubin. He advocated a permanent public works program.
mittee's hearings, that unemplo argument frequently advanced in the committee's hearings, that unemployment created by technological advances is
always made up, at least in part, in the construction of the improved machinery.

Some of the most sweeping improvements in the productive capacity of industry which have displaced workers or reduced their number per unit of produet, he said, have been made with little or no capital investment in new machinery.

Dr. Lubin said that some employers voluntarily have assumed some of the cost of displacement of labor by machines and improved methods through the payment of dismissal wages.
"It is evident," he added, "that we cannot expect the individual employer to bear these costs by himself. He, too, may be the victim of changes in technology brought about by his competitors or by changes in other industries. The risk should be widely distributed.'
Thomas P. Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, C. I. O., testified that technological advances have displaced more than 78,000 coal miners in the last 15 years.
men needed to produce each," he said, "continually cuts the number of men needed to produce each ton of coal, while the other blade cuts the number of tons needed to carry on industry, transportation and the generation of heat, light and power. Competing fuels like oil and gas come from
Hearings of the Co
Hearings of the Committee were referred to in our issue of April 27, page 2652.
Gold Problem Solution Must Await Ending of War, Winthrop W. Aldrich-Chairman of Chase National Bank Says Lowering of Trade Barriers Is Essential Condition
The solution of the gold problem must await the end of the war in Europe, when nations may be prepared to reestablish economic liberalism in international trade and trade barriers may be removed, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, said in the May issue of "Chapter Notes," published May 1 by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. The gold problem can be solved after the war, Mr. Aldrich said, if "it is possible to remove those barriers which have been throttling trade between nations." In that event, he added, nations "can return to the international gold standard with some assurance that it can be maintained". "because the creditor nations will be willing to receive the major portion of debt payments in goods." Mr. Aldrich continued:
The cessation of gold purchases by the United States Treasury would, it seems to me, have disastrous effect upon our international financial and
commercial relationships. The foreign exchanges would decline sharply commercial relationships. The foreign exchanges would decline sharply. hampered in their ability to purchase needed war materials in this narket. Furthermore, the problem of excess reserves resulting from past purchases of gold would not be solved by this means. The lowering of the price of gold and the imposition of tariff duties upon gold imports differ only in degree, rather than in kind, as to the solution just described. Either would cause the foreign exchanges to decline further. Either would restrict the volume of our exports. Lowering the price of gold would bring about an increase in our public debt, and the imposition of tariff duties would cause a complicated two-price system for gold to emerge.
As mistaken as was the policy followed by this country from 1933 to 1934, in raising the price of gold, I do not believe that we can effect a
solution by reversing this process in a mechanistic fashion solution by reversing this process in a mechanistic fashion. The rectifica-
tion of one economic error cannot be brought about through a tion of one economic error cannot be brought about through a mechanistic intervening years, too many adjustments have taken place occurred in the reversal a success.
In my opinion the price of gold should be maintained at its present gold policy. Specie payment the United States should follow a passive serve to dissuade, if not to prevent, the monetary authorities from raising the price of gold, and would, no doubt, also bring about an increase in private gold holdings, and thus a reduction in member bank reserves and deposit liabilities. As a further step the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System might, under adequate safeguards, be given additional powers to raise member bank reserve requirements.
Neither the reintroduction of gold coinage, nor the conferring of ad-
ditional powers upon the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ditional powers upon the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to raise member bank reserve requirements, is advanced under impression that it constitutes a solution of the gold problem. The first proposal is urged as a step necessary to restore the monetary character of gold and
to constitute a check upon those who, by reason of the decline in the to constitute a check upon those who, by reason of the decline in the
foreign exchanges, wish this country to make further increases in the price of exchanges, wish this country to make further increases in the
price to repeat the mistakes made in 1933 and 1934 . The second is urged as a means of giving our monetary authorities the power they may require to check expansionist tendencies.

Board of Governors of National Association of Securities Dealers Accepts Report to SEC on "Arms" Length" Bargaining-Annual Meeting Held in Washington-Quotation Service to Be Extended
The Board of Governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, at their-annual meeting in Washington on April 29 and 30, approved on the second day of the meeting the report submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission by the Association's special committee on "arm's-length" bargaining. The report was submitted after the SEC had asked for advice on how better to carry out the purposes of the Holding Company Act than through its rule U-12-F-2. It has not been made public.
Meanwhile the Association's Business Conduct Committee on April 30 perfected machinery for hearing appeals of decisions in trade practice complaints by the Board of Governors and calling up cases for review, when deemed necessary, when no appeal has been made. An official announcement by the Association continued:
The Committee made its report to the Governors at their two-day meeting being held at the Carlton Hotel in Washington, D. C., on April 29-30.
Chairman Francis A. Bonner of Blair, Bonner \& Co., Chicago, presided Chairman Francis A. Bonner of Blair, Bonner \& Co., Chicago, presided over the meeting of the Board.
The procedure of the Association provides for appeals from District Business Conduct Committee decisions in cases involving violations of the Rules of Fair Practice to the Board and from the Board to the Securities and Exchange Commission and from the SEC to the Federal Courts.
The Business Conduct Committee, as an agent of the Board, holds the original hearings on all appears or reviews, but any decisions in such cases
must be submitted to the Board for action.

Clifford S. Ashmun of C. S. Ashmun Company, Minneapolis, is Chairman of this Committee. Other members are: Donald C. Bromfield of GarrettBromfield \& Co., Inc., Denver; Frank Dunne of Dunne \& Co., New York; Pliny Jewell of Coffin \& Burr, Inc., Boston; John A. Prescott of Prescott, Tully \& Co., Los Angeles.
The following national committees also reported to the Board: Quotations, Frank Weeden of Weeden \& Co., San Francisco, chairman ; Uniform tions, Frank Weeden of Weeden \& Co., San Filwauke Co., Milwaukee, chairman; Practice, Joseph Leal, Henry L. Rosenfeld Jr., Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, New York, chairman; and Educa ton, D. C., chairman.
Chairman Bonner reported a full attendance of all 21 members of the Board and 14 District Committee Chairmen, who comprise the Advisory Couneil of the Association, The members of the Board are as follows: Richard H. Martin of Ferris \& Hardgrove, Portland; Harvey Roney of Mitchum, Tully \& Co., Los Angeles ; George W. Davis of Davis, Skaggs \& Co., San Francisco; Donald C. Bromfield of Garrett-Bromfield \& Co., Denver; Clifford S. Ashmum of C. S. Ashmun Co., Minneapolis ; John A. Prescott of Prescott, Wright, Snider \& Co., Kansas City ; H. H. Dewar of Dewar, Robertson \& Pancoast, San Antonio; John R. Longmire of Minaukee; ChairCo., St. Louis ; Robert W. Baird of the Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee; Chair-
man Bonner; William A. Fuller of Fuller, Cruttenden \& Co., Chicago; man Bonner ; William A. Fuller Mumphrey Co., Atlanta ; Charles B. MerHenry B. Tompkins of Merrill, Turben \& Co., Cleveland ; B. Howell Griswold Jr., of Alex. rill of Merrill, Turben \& Co., Crthur S. Burgess of Biddle, Whelen \& Co., Prown \& Sons, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Baltimere; Arthur ; Frank Dunne of Dunne \& Co., New York; Nevil Ford of the }\end{aligned}$ First Boston Corp., New York; Perry E. Hall of Morgan, Stanley \& Co., Inc., New York; Laurence M. Marks of Laurence Marks \& Co., New York; George S. Stevenson of Putnam \& Co., Hartford; and Pliny Jewell of Coffin \& Burr, Inc., Boston.

The Advisory Council is as follows: Frank O. Paine of Paine-Rice \& Co., Spokane; Mark O. Elworthy of Elworthy \& Co., San Francisco; Ralph G. Bulkley of R. G. Bulkley \& Co., Denver ; Lawrence B. Woodard of Wood-ard-Elwood \& Co., Minneapolis; John H. Barret of Stern Bros. \& Co., Kansas City; Chas. B. White of Chas. B. White \& Co., Houston; Walter W. Ainsworth of the Metropolitan St. Louis Co., St. Louis; Louis J. Cross of Paul H. Davis \& Co., Chicago ; Hagood Clarke of Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co., Inc., Atlanta; Ewing T. oles of BancOhio Securities Co., Columbus; Francis Crandall of Mellon Securities Corp., Pittsburgh ; Harry W. Beebe Francis Crandall of Merriman, Ripley \& Co., Inc., New York; and Hermann F. Clark of Estabrook \& Co., Boston.
Also present were Wallace H. Fulton, Executive Director, and Joseph C. Hostetler and Murray Hanson of Counsel for the Association.

An announcement given out by the Association prior to the meeting said, with respect to its quotation service:
The Governors will study the program of the Association in its efforts to supply financial communities in every section of the country with quotations on over-the-counter securities. This service was recently extended to Texas. California, Nevada, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut were previously being supplied with quotations. Plans are under way to start publication of quotes in Pennsylvania and Delaware in the near future. An extension of this service into Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska and Wisconsin is looked for soon. The problem of unifying trade
tractices (deliveries, figuring of interest, trading on a when-as-and-if rractices (deliveries, figuring of interest, trading on a when-as-and-if
issued basis, etc.) will be gone into. The 14 District Committee chairissued basis, etc.) will be gone into. The 14 District Committee chairmen, who comprise the Advisory
en activities in their districts.

Secretary Wallace Assails Bankers Associations, as Enemies of Low Farm Credits-Tells St. Paul Agricultural Loans
The American Bankers Association and some State banking associations are seeking to defeat the program of the Department of Agriculture to establish a $31 / 2 \%$ interest rate for farm loans on a permanent basis, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared on April 27 in a speech at a meeting at St. Paul, Minn., sponsored by the National Farmers Union and the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives. He said that the current $31 / 2 \%$ rate is being naintained by a compensatory arrangement with the land banks which costs the Federal Government $\$ 40,000,000$ yearly, and added that for this reason he has proposed that existing land bank bonds be replaced with Governmentguaranteed bonds which could be sold at a lower interest rate in the market. The Secretary, in his address, said, in part:

The Fart: fights, all of which are of the utmost significance to the future of our Nation and the future of world democracy. Fundamentally, the one thing for which we are all battling is the right to live in our homes year after year, with enough money to feed and clothe our children properly and give them a decent education. In order to enjoy these rights, we must pay the
We want no dictator from either Wall Street or Washington telling us what to do. But we do welcome a government which gives us the
machinery for expressing our wishes through local leadership and through which the local leadership can combine for united national farm programs. This is the very soul of an efficient modern democracy capable of standing up against threats, whether from within or from overseas. Trojan horses have worked in certain countries overseas because of the attitude of bitter minorities opposed to the rank and file of the common people. The dictators, in their vaulting ambitions, think they can place Trojan horses in this country and in Latin America. They think they can build a Trojan horse out of unemployment, out of bitter Old Dealers, out of communists, out of racketeers. To meet the challenge of the dictators we need to be fully prepared, not only in the military sense, but also in an economic sense. The farmers are the very backbane of democracy.
But if the farmers, because of reduced income and burdensome debt, are But if the leave their land, then democracy is threatened at its very source This war is certain to have deme most is therious repercussions very source. This war is certain to have the most serious repercussions on all agriof our food and tobacco than it did during the corresponding period a year ago. For political and economic reasons, England and France are not likely to buy nearly as much of our farm produce as we might wish. So far as possible they are going to try to buy within their own empires, from countries like Rumania and Turkey, for political reasons, and frorr countries like Argentina, where the English pound and the French franc will buy more than they will in this country. The British and French
wish to use their precious American dollars to buy things in this country which they can't get any place else, notably airplanes. If to win the which they can't get any place else, notably airplanes. If to win the
war the British and French are forced to buy farm products from the war the British and French are forced to buy farm products from the bard, military, business necessity.
Whatever happens, there is trouble ahead for American agriculture. We might as well recognize it and begin to prepare for it. For example, if we hold completely aloof from Europe and Asia after this war comes to an end, it is obvious that our exports will rapidly dwindle to the merest trickle. That means that Triple-A, Farm Credit, Farm Security, and all of the other agencies of the Department of Agriculture will have the biggest task on their hands which they have ever faced. If, because of unusual European war buying of farm products, there should be a temporary agricultural prosperity, we must fight attempts that are sure to be made to destr the war buying comes to an end, we will need this machinery. For after the war buying comes to an end, we will need this machinery more than ever. There must must be preparedness for peace as well as for war. The agricultural problem can be made much simpler if the provisions of the peace make room for the far-visioned approach of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull through the trade agreements program. But in any event, whatever the American people may decide on with regard to the peace, it is obvious that the Triple-A, Farm Credit and the whole farm program must be improved and not weakened. Farm income must be maintained and farm expenses must be reduced. The farm interest burden must be cut down and must not be allowed to pyramid again.
Breckinridge Long Tells Foreign Policy Group United States is Governed by Desire io Remain at Peace
Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, in an address before the Forum on Foreign Policy and National Defense at Washington on May 2 said that the foreign policy of the United States is governed by a desire to remain at peace. United Press advices from Washington, May 2, summarized Mr. Long's address as follows:
Mr. Long said that every act of the State Department has been directed at keeping this country out of the European War, but cautioned that the Nation must not lose sight of the fact that hostilities also are in progress in the Far East.
In his discussion of United States foreign policy, Mr. Long said that the State Department, in following "the paths of peace and the difficult and tortuous course of ne
He added, however, that "we have refrained from the exercise of certain rights because the exercise of those rights would take American citizens and American property into combat zones.
He lauded the reciprocal trade agreements program, asserting that its relation "to peace and order in the world is simple."
The four main points of United States foreign policy today, he said. are (1) to keep out of war: (2) to keep alive and preserve all American rights; (3) to minimize during its course the evil effects of war upon commerce and industry, and (4) to plan with hope that after the war conditions will be so stabilized that in peaceful pursuits, established under a broad program of trade agreements, nations will be prosperous, peoples contented and the causes of war reduced to a minimum."

## Gross Revenue Figures Should Not Be Exacted from All Corporations, John M. Hancock Tells Group

 of Accountants at Chicago-New York StockExchange Governor Speaks on Responsibility to Investors
The law has little power "to make men honest, competent or unselfish,"John M. Hancock, Governor and Chairman of the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange, said on April 26 in an address at the Accounting Clinic on Annual Reports of Corporations in Chicago. Mr. Hancock's subject was "Responsibility to Investors on the Part of the Public Accountant and His Client." American business and American business men, he said, "can be led to any improvement in practice that will command public confidence and respect. I am glad that they cannot be driven." Mr. Hancock said, in part:

I believe the stockholders are the backbone of American business. I believe that the management which places their interests first in a truly enlightened self-interest with the long-range view will do the best job for all concerned and gain the greatest reward for themselves. I think stockholders are entitled to better corporate reports than they are getting
today from many companies. I believe that if industry will see that today from many companies. I believe that if industry will see that
stockholders get better reports they will have served the purpose of stockholders get better reports they will have served the purpose of
industry in general. I believe that industry in general, and particularly industry in general. I believe that industry in general, and particularly
the managements of corporations in which the public is widely interested, the managements of corporations in which the public is widely interested, have had their consciences quickened by the developments of late years.
That part of the legislative and regulatory work is all to the good. My That part of the legislative and regulatory work is all to the good. My
difficulty is that I believe the benefit of a State is best served by a sound, healthy business life, and that some of this legislation hampers or prevents this sound, healthy business life. Much of the legislation is or prevents this to be justified by the public's rights to the "facts."
This so-called public demand for the facts creates a danger if it is met only by only the facts asked for. As long as the "facts" are not the only important thing, people are going to allege that they were misled by statements of facts. It is a long, slow, painful process to educate people to understand the limitations in so-called factual statements, and there is the nub of the responsibility upon management and auditors to be careful in their public statements not to say anything which is reasonably subject to misconstruction.
One other thought which seems to pervade the entire writings of men interested in this subject today has been expressed by one writer who says: "The time has come, in my opinion, to exact uniformity in the reporting of gross revenues." I am in entite disagreement wen then in any such kind of compulsion as an effective remedy, for when the attempt comes to state the degree of compulsion, or the standard of disclosure to be adopted, the standard will be a low one or else the compulsion will not work nor will not be uniformly applied. This is the question which has been under discussion in the form of the public reporting of gross sales. I wish every company could be in the position where no harm would come to it if it were to reveal this information. On the other hand, I am not ready to argue that this information should be public in all cases. That is the demand of those writing most about this ques-
tion. Let us assume that I am a stockholder of a company which does not report its gross sales, and that I have come to the conclusion that I
have a right to this information in the annual report Would I be wise to disregard the opinion of a management that this figure if publicly revealed would be injurious to my interests? 'Wouldn't I be wise to find out whether, in my opinion, it would be harmful to me to have the fact revealed? If I come to that conclusion, and if a majority of my fellow stockholders feel the same way about it, I see no right anywhere elsenor should there be power-to compel management to reveal this fact not only to stockholders but to the whole world. On the other side, if I am not a stockholder and I claim that I have a right to buy any company's stock on my own terms as to the information which I must be supplied with, then am I not also bound to assume that the owner of the stock or his representative has the right to say whether he wants to sell and on what terms? Hasn't the owner the right to say he does not the world? If this information is so important, then I believe the prospective buyer should not buy if he cannot get the information he wants. I see no reason for anyone to step in and demand that the owner who doesn't want to sell shall give up information to someone who is not an owner and who in all probability wouldn't be able to use the information if he had it.

Mr. Hancock summarized the duty of the auditor as to present an accurate but summarized picture of his deliberate judgment, arrived at freely after reasonable care or caution and based on adequate facts as to:
(a) What the company has and what it owes.
(b) What position its stockholders have compared to other security holders and creditors.
(c) What the management has accumulated from income over the years, essened by what it has returned to stockholders by way of dividends.
(d) What its true earnings were for the past year, being also satisfied (d) What its true earnings were for the past year, being also satisfied that no reaso
being larger.
C. R. Hook Assails Labor's Lack of Cooperation in Defending American System of Free, Private Enter-prise-Chairman of Manufacturers' Association Says Common Interest of Both Labor and Management Rests in Continuance of This System
Answering charges that industry has been "remiss in assuming responsibilities," Charles R. Hook, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, on April 29 chided William L. Hutcheson, American Federation of Labor executive, for labor's lack of cooperation in defending the American system of free, private enterprise. "The common interest of both labor and. management must rest in the continuance of the American system," Mr. Hook said. Speaking over a nation-wide NBC blue network hook-up from Cincinnati, the broadcast was made in reply to last week's radio address by Mr . Hutcheson, speaking for labor. Mr. Hook recalled that Mr. Hutcheson "issued a blanket charge against the executives of American industry ... that industrial management has not been sufficiently alert and zealous in the defense of that freedom of enterprise which ought to be the common concern of both management and labor." Mr. Hook listed a number of strictures and retarding factors which have "involved us in so many minor and detailed engagements that we may not have succeeded in consolidating the support of all the forces that are available for defense of American industry and the American way of life." Con. tinuing, Mr. Hook said:
But we have not," as Mr. Hutcheson says, succeeded in awakening the public to the facts "that restrictions on business inevitably bring in their train contraction and unemployment" and that "mounting taxes reduce the ability of business to expand payrolls." Nor perhaps have we the public that national prorress, "to drive home to government and to the public that national progress depends un
and labor from the clutches of bureaucracy."
American industrial managers have not been encouraged in recent years, by either labor or other groups, to take the leadership that Mr. enterprise. We have been aware that in this system are involved the freedom not only of employers but also of wage earners and, indeed, the continuance of the progress of the American people toward a higher standard of living. Nevertheless we have heard from many a platform our motives denounced as narrow and utterly selfish, our opposition to the encroachments of bureaucracy imputed to blind reactionism, and our offers of cooperation spurned as attempts to dominate the life and labor of the people. In such circumstances perhaps we have been too backward in presenting our case to the public-the case of American industry in the aggregate, which is the American people in their role of earning ? living.
Right now, to make the principles and objectives of industry better known to the American people, the National Association of Manufacturers is carrying on a nation-wide program of mobilization for understanding of private enterprise. It is going on this month and will go on for many months, looking toward a continuing effort to achieve the ultimate ideal. being held from coast. coast that every patriotic industrialist pledge himself to become an outspoken advocate of the free institutions and traditional ideals of America; that he miss no opportunity to broaden the appreciation and understanding of the importance of free enterprise as inseparable from the whole structure of freedom; that he make clear the increased contribution industry can make to the national welfare if the arbitrary restraints 'placed upon it by government are removed; that he pledge himself, in industry's own enlightened interest, not only to subscribe in thought to the principles set forth in this Declaration, but to comply with them in fact.
United States Must Be Prepared to Defend Itself Against Attack from Without and Against Destructive Ideologies from Within, Says President Lawrence of State Chamber of Commerce
The United States must be prepared to defend itself against any enemy without and against the growth of dangerous ideologies within if it is to remain the land of
freedom and progress, Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, warned on April 30 at exercises at the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City, in observance of the 151st anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington. Speaking to a gathering of several hundred persons from the foot of the first President's statue, whose erection was brought about by the Chamber and upon which he laid a wreath, Mr. Lawrence said:
When George Washington took the oath of office here on April 30, 1789, he little realized that in a brief space of years-short as history meas-
ures time-the ures time-the infant Nation was destined to become the greatest land of
freedom, opportunity and progress ever know, freedom, opportunity and progress ever known, and that by the year 1940
it would become virtually the sole hope for the sarvival of demerracy it would become virtually the sole hope for the survival of democracy
in a war-torn world. How well and truly our forefathers built! How in a war-torn world. How well and truly our forefathers built! How
precious a heritage they handed down to us! May we ever keep it sacred!
Today
Today we pause in our humble tasks to make a simple gesture in
observance of the anniversary of one of the greatest avits observance of the anniversary of one of the greatest events in our history and at the same time to pay tribute to the man whose leadership made since that memorable day in 1789 and war has grown more destructive since that memor
and far-reaching.
Today no nation may feel safe from the intolerance, hate and lust for conquest that are tearing at the heart of half the world. We see the conquest that are tearing at the heart of hall the world. We see the
things our forefathers fought for being crushed to earth in small, weak
nations. That these things nations. That these things shall not happen to us we must ever be alert, prepared to defend ourselves against any attack from without and against the growth of destructive ideologies within.

Organization of Employers Council in New York Advocated by San Franciscan-Almon E. Roth Addresses Annual Meeting of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce-Reports Adopted by Chamber Criticize Patman Bill, Cotton Allotment Plan, and Proposal for Single Grade of Milk in New York City
New York employers might well follow the example of San Francisco employers and form an employers' council, Almon E. Roth, President of the San Francisco Employers Council, declared on May 2 at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in New York City. Mr. Roth warned that Harry Bridges, head of the West Coast Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is on his way to New York to become active in maritime union affairs here. He said Bridges' prestige is waning on the West Coast. After discussing work done by the San Francisco Employers Council, Mr. Roth said:
I realize that there are many industrialists who still feel that group bargaining by employers breaks down the normal relationship of employment by interposing a third agency between the employer and his employees.
Many of these employers have been wise enough to put their houses in Many of these employers have been wise enough to put their houses in
order by paying fair wages and establishing enlightened programs of emorder by paying fair
ployment relations.
Because these farsighted employers have wisely ellminated some of the major causes for union demands, they are not as vulnerable for the moment mas sor cause of their less wise fellow employers. But let them not be deceived. Experience in many cities proves that they have not been forgotten. They have merely been granted a stay of execution.
I am in entire sympathy with the philosophy upon which such employers stand. Unfortunately, however, we must be realists and admit that,
whether we like it or not, labor is in such a strong position in this country that the day of rugged individualism in labor relations is over for the majority of employers. Too often, irrespective of what the individual employer and his employees may think about the matter, outside union agencies are stepping in to first, exact the right to bargain for such employees, and secondly, to dictate the terms of employment. Unfortunately, few employers and their employees are today permitted to live their own labor relations lives.
You may say that this is all wrong, and I will agree with you, but the fact remains that it is true and that employers must face the situation realistically. Furthermore, every employer, no matter how strong or fair he may be, has a real state in the community pattern of wage scales and working conditions which is being wrought daily through collective bargaining by other employers in his industry. Many a self-sufficient employer has suddenly awakened to learn to his dismay that closed shops, unlimited seniority, check-ofnts and unreasonable wage scales have become the in--
dustry or community fashion through union pressure on other employers dustry or community fashion through union pressure on other employess demands. It is most embarrassing for such an employer, when he finds demands. $\begin{aligned} & \text {. } \\ & \text { himself facing a strike or an arbitration, to learn that the prevailing wages }\end{aligned}$ or working conditions for his industry or community have already been or working conditions for his ind
fixed for him by other employers.
Gixed for him bargaining on an industry-wide basis or cooperation by individual
Group employers through an employer's council, does not as some fear sound the death knell of enlightened relations between the individual employer and death knell of enlightened relations between the individual employer and
his employees. While group bargaining does make for standard wages, hours and working conditions, it does not mean the end of foremen training, liberal insurance and health programs, or for any other of the many fine things which some enlightened employers have established as a part of their labor relations activities, or even in other industries where such programs have not yet been adopted. As a matter of fact, industry-wide associations and employers councils can prove most effective agencies for the extension of enlightened labor relations.
In his first remarks as the new President of the Chamber, Percy H. Johnston, Chairman of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., evoked applause from the 300 members present when he pictured New York's industrial prestige as being badly in need of defense from attacks by the Federal government. He said:
"This is my city, I love it, I want to defend it-God knows it needs defending," he said. "We are the favorite against the field, and a large part destroyers. It behooves all of us to enlist in the campaign of preserving the greatness and prestige of our metropolis.
"In addition to the solemn oath I have just subscribed to (the oath op loyalty sworn to by chamber presidents on taking office) in your presence

I take another-to defend, uphold, cherish and sustain New York City against come what may."
Richard W. Lawrence, the retiring president who had served two terms and was therefore ineligible to reelection, received an ovation as he turned the gavel over to his successor and stepped down irom the rostrum. Philip A. Benson, Acting Chairman of the committee which nominated the new ticket, said that Mr. Lawrence had done much to increase the prestige of the Chamber both in the city and increase the prestige of

The Chamber at its annual meeting adopted a number of reports, including one sharply criticizing the proposed cotton allotment certificate plan, now before Congress. The Chamber said the scheme was merely a processing tax under another name.

Another report adopted May 2 urged defeat of the Patman bill to tax chain stores on the ground that it is punitive legislation of the type which has retarded reemployment and recovery.

A report on May 1 condemned the plan to establish a single grade for bottled milk sold in New York City.

Louis H. Pink, George A. Bowles and C. A. Gough Participate in Round-Table Discussion of Insurance Company Statements and of Methods of Examination-Group Sponsored by U. S. Chamber of Commerce Meeting
It is undoubtedly possible to devise some solution as to the form of insurance company examination whereby the effectiveness of the home State examination will not be seriously interfered with and yet give some reasonable control or representation to States as a whole, according to Louis H. Pink, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, who on May 1 addressed a round-table discussion of State supervision of insurance, held in Washington in connection with the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Other speakers included George A. Bowles, Commissioner of Insurance of Virginia, and C. A. Gough, Deputy Insurance Commissioner of New Jersey:

Mr. Pink said that the present dispute is not between the so-called convention examinations and purely State examinations, but rather between those "who believe that a number of States should participate in the examination of all companies whether it is necessary or not and those of us who believe, because of the very substantial increase of expense involved and the interference with State responsibility, that there should be participation only when there is some real need or sound reason for it." He also said, in part:
The well-managed company welcomes the experienced examiners and the thoroughgoing way in which they go over all the affairs of the company. If there is anything that can be justly criticized, anything weak, anything that can be improved, they want to know it.
It is not only the right which insurance supervisors have to take over a company when it becomes insolvent or when its continuance is dangerous
to the policyholders which safeguards the public, but there is in addition the ever present threat of publicity. After giving the companies full opportunity for hearings on the tentative report, the report is made final and becomes a public document. It is accessible to anyone and if any weakness is disclosed competitors may use it to the disadvantage of the company. I have known companies to ask for examination in advance of the regular time because they believe that a new examination will show that matters formerly criticized have been eliminated. Even though a company may not be insolvent nevertheless if the practices disclosed are so reprehensible that strict censure is required, that alone may be sufficient to at least endanger the successful continuance of a company.
Few of the states have rigid civil service requirements for the appointment of examiners of insurance companies. But if those states which have a large volume of insurance to supervise, the work is carried on almost entirely by regular state employees who are on a salaried basis. There are many accounting firms of excellent reputation which are undoubtedly able to make examinations of insurance companies, yet the danger of employing outsiders in the work of examination is apparent. It places them in a position to control secrets which should be divulged only to public officials and gives them an apportunity at least for selling their service to the companies under pressure.
Almost twenty years ago Commissioner Savage of Iowa offered a resolution in the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners asking that examinations be made only by "examiners who shall either be department staff examiners or examiners who devote their services exclusively to desomewhat broadened in language but a resulution to committee and principle was adopted by the Convention. The examination of companies is a most important governmental duty and should be conducted by able, experienced public servants who are responsible only to the state.
It is not only the thorough going-over which the supervisory authorities give the companies which is important. The power to examine in itself is a stimulus to good practices and a deterrent to violations of law and unethical practice. Supervision is not an end in itself but rather an incentive to company management to police itself and improve in every possible respect the conduct of its business.
It would be a sad thing if the insurance business was dependent solely upon supervision for honesty and progress. Company management must
always be in the lead. Assuming always greater powers and functions are always be in the lead. Assuming always greater powers and functions are the inter-company associations which provide the machinery for selfregulation in the business. In these times when there is so great a trend towards centralization it is doubly important to encourage self-government in the industry and those things which make for common progress and united effort. It is not generally realized that the organizations which have been perfected for carrying on the general work of the industry which cannot be done efficiently by the individual companies are also, in the main, subject to the careful scrutiny and supervision of the insurance departments. These states and their expenses and their conduct are checked.

Mr. Bowles declared that the insurance business is one that is large, complicated, and clearly impressed with the public interest. He declared that it is so fundamentally public interest. He declared that it is so fundamentally different from other businesses that some fundamental
differences in accounting practices might be expected. He added:
What about the customers in the insurance business, namely, the policyholders? They certainly are entitled to complete information about a company's condition and operations, yet it must be remembered that in such a complicated business there are very few policyholders who would have any use for a complicated, detailed and technical financial report. Any such report designed for the direct use of policyholders must be condensed and simplified. I feel that much progress has been made during the recent past in the matter of furnishing simple and attractive financial statements to policyholders. I have also nolced that in order to bring this about companies have not hesitated to follow somewhat different prac-
tices from those generally followed by the insurance business in making their tices from those generally followeds.
But the policyholders' interest in the business does not end there. For many years the insurance business has been recognized as so intimately many years the insurance business has economic welfare of our people that suitable provisions have been made through our governmental structure for the supervision and regulation of that business. In this country, it is regulated supervision and regulation of that business. Th appropriate officers of the states. These officers, of which I am through appropriate officers of the states. The be one, are the true resentatives, not only of the holders of insurance policies, but of any of our people who may later beeome policyholders, or indeed who may in any way be affected by the insurance business.
It takes no exhaustive research to enable one to see that this covers most of our population
We who represent the people have not been too easily satisfied. No one who has taken the trouble to examine the detailed and extensive financial reports that are filed by insurance companies with the states today would be willing to say that the state supervisory authorities have ignored the details of the business and have been content with the broad superficial facts. More than any other group, with the possible exception of the insurance company managements themselves, the insurance commissioners have probably been responsible for the accounting practices and systems now in use through their control of the form and detail of the financial reports required by the states. I shall not attempt to say anything about the form of those reports, nor the care with which they are verified through pain staking and exhaustive periodical examinations. Others will discuss these subjects.
Mr. Gough discussed the contents of the annual statement forms to be used by insurance companies in filing financial statements with the supervisory authorities of the various States. The annual statement of an insurance company, he said, is complete, and if it lacks clarity "the deficiency is due largely to the attempt to include all reasonable information." He further said:
He further said:
One should not conclude that the statement blank now used is beyond criticism. It has evolved over a long period of time and will continue to evolve in the direction of serving better the interests for whose use it was designed. Further, my remarks should not be construed as indicating that I am opposed to uniformity in reporting assets, liabilities and operating results as between different companies or different jurisdictions. The problem, however, as I have attempted to point out, is not a matter of
blanks but of departmental policy and instructions to companies. What blanks but of departmental policy and instructions to companies. What values should be assigned to specific assets or liabilities, what is acceptable
to the insurance department still remain within the authority and duty of to the insurance department still remain within the authority and duty of the departments to specify. Such matters are subject to individual eon
sideration, through advices of committees of the National Association of sideration, through advices of committees of the National Association of
Insurance Commissioners, when uniformity is desirable, and on the basis Insurance Commissioners, when uniformity is desirable, and on the basis
of specific statutory requirements or under discretionary powers of the of specific statutory requirements or under discretionary powers of the
commissioners in all cases. These are matters which are and should be commissioners in all cases. These are matters which are and should be
resolved by appropriate action applicable to all companies or to individual companies, as the subject matter involved indicates, and in the light of experience on the basis of the facts presented and the circumstances involved.
There is an inconsistency in the criticisms applied to these forms of statements. Some persons regard them as altogether toe voluminous; others are of the opinion that they do not give sufficient information. Paradoxically, there are those who make both criticisms. Interests outside the insurance departments who are interested in specific details in con nection with these statements are largely publishing houses, which publish extracts therefrom for purposes of sale; analysts who are interested in the sale of statistical data derived therefrom; and agents of competing com panies. Seldom does a policyholder ever appear at the office of an insurance department to study an annual statement. He relies largely on the protection offered to him by the constant vigilance of the insurance supervisory authorities and the reputation of the representative of the insurance company with whom he deals. This reliance on the constituted supervisory authority and the person with whom he deals is consistent with his attitud with respect to the other regulated corporations, such as banks and trust companies.

When it is borne in mind that the insurance departments have full powers of inquiry, visitation and examination with respect to individua companies, it will be seen that the company's history, with respect to all its transactions, does not necessarily need to be incorporated in its annual statement in order that the insurance department may secure all the facts
So long as the statement contains the facts concerning a company's condition, all information necessary to give periodical indication of changes in company condition, to provide the essential facts necessary to the public and to establish data sufficient to place the insurance department on guard as to the development of unfavorable conditions, it will have served its purposes. In the insurance department of my State, we have not felt that the annual statement form was inadequate for the purposes intended. Our staff is competent, as are the staffs of other insurance departments, to interpret the figures given therein in the form presented. Action on the basis of the facts given therein and as supplemented by additional inquiry, is a matter for the exercise of appropriate judgment on the basis of the statutes of the particular states involved.
I am much impressed with the constructive criticism that arises from various quarters from time to time, which aids the various supervisory authorities in the more intelligent discharge of their duties, in the maintenance of standards which lead to better supervisory practices and which promote improvement in the management of the financial institutions subject to public supervision. There should be no failure to recognize the tremendous advances which have been made in company practice and supervisory procedure, particularly the progress since the establishment of state supervision on a sound foundations in other states. So satisfactory development in these matters continues, I will be content.

Charles.G. Dawes Suggests 4-Point Plan to Balance Budget-Addresses Annual Meeting of United States Chamber of Commerce-Former Premier of Belgium Van Zeeland and W. Gibson Carey Jr. Among Other Speakers-Chamber Adopts 24-Point Program
A four-point plan to balance the Federal budget was proposed on April 30 by Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President of the United States, in an address before the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington. Among the many speakers at this year's gathering were Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget, and W. Gibson Carey Jr., President of the Chamber.
The Chamber of May 2 adopted a 24-point program recommended by its resolutions committee, among other recommendations, the resolutions urged increased United States armaments on a "pay-as-we-go" basis. The program was summarized as follows in Associated Press Washington advices of May 2:
Commending the steps thus far taken to strengthen the army, navy and air forces, the committee said it was imperative to speed up preparations so that "any potential aggressor, however powerful and ambitious, will be fearful to attack us."
"We should carry our national defense on a pay-as-we-go-basis," the proposed resolution added. "We believe that substantial economies can be effected in the operations of the Government and that such economies should be made at once in the interest of national safety. With these conomies we believe that any additional burden necessary for our safety ill be assumed readily by business men and all other citizens."
The committee suggested further that the organization ask Congress to reaffirm its determination to keep the United States out of war, unless our Nation is endangered."
oans should be granted to the proposed resolutions to the question whether loans should be granted to the French and English Governments in the event that.
Although some Western members had advocated opposition to such loans, the committee was represented reliably as feeling that any stand on the issue would be premature because the Allied assets here were estimated to be sufficient for from one to two years.
Other highlights of the declarations proposed by the resolutions committee included:

1. Prolongation of the Government's "easy money" policy "threatens the whole system of private savings and private enterprise."
2. Congress should stimulate the free flow of capital into investments by removing "deterrents" from the laws regulating issuance of private securities.
3. The Wage-Hour Act should be repealed, and the Labor Relations Act fundamentally amended this session.
4. The Civil Aeronautics Authority should remain independent, contrary to President Roosevelt's order putting it in the Commerce Depart-
ment.
5. Reduced expenditures, not additional taxation, must be relied upon to end annual Federal deficits and "the internal revenue Act should be revised to encourage maximum productive activity and a long term revenue tructure should be developed.'
6. Business men should cooperate in an expedited armament program by granting vacation leave with pay to men in the National Guard while they are in training.
7. Congress should make it a criminal offense to advocate violent overthrow of established government or to advocate physical injury to Federal fficials.
8. The Department of State should continue to take prompt diplomatic action against
9. The Maritime Commission in its construction program "should work most closely with private operators" and limit construction to vessels which they can employ.
10. The country's future highway program should include a system of free inter-regional highways, and the cost of highway facilities provided especially for military purposes-but also serving general traffic-should be apportioned between the Federal Government and State or local governments in proportion to benefits.
11. Federal aid to farmers "should be limited to that portion of the crop which is domestically consumed.'
12. Reclamation activities are favored "when the areas reclaimed can use or dispose of their products in a dependable way," and when "costs are low enough so that they can be repaid by the people directly benefited."
13. Federal and State governments should encourage efforts by the forest industries to establish a system of commercial forestry on privately owned
forest lands.
14. Centralization in the Federal Government of control over petroleum production "would interfere with the development of State measures."
15. Provision and maintenance "of facilities for improvement of public ealth are local functions, and should be kept so."
16. Publicly subsidized housing has created many difficult local economic
d social problems and its benefits have not justified its cost.
Mr. Dawes said on April 30 that the next President of the United States would have to oppose "the largest army of Government spenders, wasters and patronage-dispensing politicians" in history. Associated Press Washington advices of April 30 added:
Speaking with some of the directness that won him the nickname of "Hell'n Maria ${ }^{\prime}$ " in World War days, Mr. Dawes charged that President Roosevelt's action in abolishing the Federal coordinating service in 1933 was one of the chief causes "of the present condition of chaos in the business wastem of our Government."
His plan to balance the budget, he said, was the same as that which President Harding put into effect in 1921. At that time, when the budget system was instituted, he continued. President Harding created and operdepartment.
Mr. Dawes said that "under this new system and Presidential leadership during the whole fiscal year of 1922," government expenditures, exclusive of debt reduction, were reduced from $\$ 5,115,927,689$ in the fiscal year of 1921 to $\$ 3,372,607,899$ in the fiscal year of 1922.
Mr. Dawes said that, in "the present unparalleled confusion of governmental business affairs," the next President might adopt the following procedure, which he said was carried out in 1921:
17. By executive order, the President must enable the Director of the Budget to create an organization which will empower him to assemble inpartial to incident to business policy
18. The President must make it a condition, in appointing Cabinet members or heads of independent spending agencies, that the appointees pledge o support him in reducing expenditures and balancing the budget. Disdismissal the President in his effort to balance the budget would mean ismissal.
19. In the first month of his term of office the President must call the
business organizations of the business organizations of the Government to a public meeting. Their could have of the unspent remainder of his current annual appropriation
20. To
21. To help him during his first year, the President must call in a large number of "able business executives" to advise him "where the axe could be properly and effectively wielded on waste and extravagance.
Mr. Carey, who also spoke on April 30, urged business men to meet "a great crisis" by campaigning for an end to Federal policies which undermine American institutions. He asked for a return to normaley in thinking and acting. A Washington dispatch of April 30 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" quoted Mr. Carey as follows:
"What we need most in this emergency," said Mr. Carey after picturing conditions as they have developed under the Roosevelt Administration, "is sound leadership in government. Parenthetically, I must add that part of the blame for the lack of this rests on our shoulders. For the future, however, through our activity and that of others, we as a people must see that we effect corrections. Here are those which must be fundamental:
"Carefully but surely, we must reduce Federal expenditure and balance our national budget including our vast Federal corporations. Then we must begin paying our debt. In due course, we should further encourage produccharge on the charge reflected in prices. "re reflected in prices.
applying alike to all present restrictions on business, substitute clear laws, agencies and reinstate goodwill and fictates of unrestricted administrative industry, improve our present products and give to our people through lower prices, purchasing power. Then we may once again have good jobs for all those who want to work. Also by this very process, we shall have gone a long way toward solving our agricultural situation which will be further aided as ways are found to use more farm products in industry. This statement, is of course, not to be taken as a full agricultural program. Basically, what I am pointing out is that general progress will help the farmer immensely.

If we do these things we shall occasionally have difficult times as in the past, but with reasonably long periods of prosperity in which to save, with social security and with an unimpaired Federal credit, we shall have little to fear. These are my convictions and my reasons for the statement that we can solve our problems despite such unfavorable repercussions as there may be from external conditions. And let us not forget that hand in hand with this solution will go what is of transcending import-the preservation of our liberties. For them our forefathers bled. Surely we in our time can be counted on to play our part, whatever sacrifices may be required."
Former Premier Van Zeeland said on April 29 that the fate of civilization will largely depend on the part which the United States plays in a reorganization of the economic world after the end of the European war. We quote from world after the end of the European war. We quote
an Associated Press Washington dispatch of April 29:
The nations fighting the war will pay a price entitling them to write the peace treaty themselves, he said, but once the peace is made the entire world will be confronted with grave problems.
Mr . Van Zeeland mentioned as one possible step after the war the redis-
tribution of America's huge gold stores through loans. tribution of America's huge gold stores through loans.
Declaring that the world must increase production to repair the war's damage and to meet the needs of the masses, the speaker said that freer exchange of goods must be attained.
"The idea of creating groups vaster than the national economies of the present day is getting current," he continued, referring specifically to the economic alliance between France and Great Britain. "Inside such groups, freedom, a definite advantage for all those concerned."
Mr. Van Zeeland said also that the "spirit of freedom and expansion" should not be limited to goods and capital in the reorganized world, but should extend to immigration.

Emmett F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, told the Chamber on May 1 that spending theories of the "Government-must-do-it" school might lead to a Federal tax on private savings. He said that the social order which this school envisages would offer no opportunities for savings to find employment and thus provide work. An Associated Press Washington dispatch of May 1 quoted him as follows:
"Their solution," he said, "is simply that the Government must take the savings from the people and use them in a gigantic and apparently perpetual spending-lending program. It is a perfect build-up for a tax on savings."
Mr.
Mr. Connely said he understood that unwillingness of the Federal monopthat the bankers would ask a review of the hearing was due to a suspicion ministration. ministration.

## As "a modest p

"(1) Abolish the 20-day waiting period for securities on which adequate information is already available to the public; retain the waiting-period principle, but with some flexibility, for issues of new or promotional enterprises and others with inadequate public records.
"(2) Remove the prohibition against the solicitation of orders during the waiting period, when it is retained, provided sales do not become binding until after the registration becomes effective. This would encourage the wide dissemination of information, prior to sales, that the Act contemplates. "(3) Require that in suits under the Act a plaintiff prove that a misstatement or omission caused his loss. Corporations issuing securities, it should be realized, are subject to suits of this character along with underwriters.
"(4) Provide that recovery on suits alleging misstatements or omission
of facts be limited to damazes. Rescission actions under which a purchaser of facts be limited to damages. Rescission actions under which a purchaser
seeks return of the full purchase price should be abolished in suits of this seeks re
nature.
"(5) Revise the prospectus requirements so that the dissemination of information can be accomplished in a more practical manner than at present."
The same Associated Press dispatch quoted as follows from an address by H. W. Prentis Jr.:
H. W. Prentis Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Company, of Lancaster, Pa., called on business to "set its own house in order wherever unethical practices still exist," and urged those in charge of public affairs to pooken opponents of the American system of government and free private spoken oppo
Mr. Prentis said there was a handful of radicals in and out of the government who would not be averse to seeing current conditions continue long enough to destroy the present economic system and thus make way for state socialism.
Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and former Director of the Budget issued a warning, at a dinner of the Chamber May 2, closing the convention, that complete isolation of the United States from the present world conflict would lead ultimately to a totalitarian state at home. Concerning his remarks the "Wall Street Journal" of May 3, said in part:
He reminded his listeners that they as defenders of faith in the enterprise of free people, "should and must give consideration to our own behavior." He the chamber gathering that while the gations of leadership put an added burden on them.
Mr. Douglas called for a review of the practices of the business men themselves. He said they must analyze their obligations to labor, examine the methods of financing business enterprises; probe selling practices, acknowledge the problem created by the growth of corporate empires and study concentration of wealth and power in light of their political, economic and social implications.
"On all these practices and problems there must be focused the searching light of an honest inquest," he declared. "Those that can not be sincerely defended we, ourselves, must modify to fit the pattern of the life that presumably we support."
He emphasized, however, that the business community had a right to look elsewhere to see what was responsible for the state of the nation and the world. "For," he averred, "I am not unaware of the policy of vast public spending which ultimately, however many may be the interludes and however they may obscure the trend, leads finally to economic and social disintegration. Nor do I condone a delegation of public authority to politically irresponsible agencies on so vast a scale as to make of this Government in large measure a government by bureaus. Nor would I be understood as supporting the unrestrained exercise of this authority in respect of domination of the money markets, the manipulation of a managed currency, the impairment of the free market places under the sanction of bureaucratic authority or a variety of other matters.
Mr. Douglas asserted developments abroad merit close attention in studying the domestic economy problem. "Our vital national interests are deeply involved in the outcome of this great struggle. The American way of living will be changed bey ond recognition if a glorified personal state, falt," the world," he stated.

## American Bankers Association Issues New List of Staff Speakers

A new booklet listing 24 members of the staff of the American Bankers Association who are availible for speak ing engagements, together with the topics upon which they are qualified to speak, has been issued by the Association, it is announced by Robert M. Hanes, A. B. A. President and President of the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co., WinstonSalem, N. C. The announcement added:

During the past two years the Association's staff members have made over 650 addresses before banking groups and public meetings throughou the country, and with the recent addition of several new members to the tair ins ansociation win de able to fill a greater number of engagements Mr. Hanes said. The number
In as much as there is a shift from year to year in the emphasis on various banking topics, the new booklet sets forth a revised list of topics. Copies of the booklet are available at A. B. A. headquarters in New York.

## Detroit "Free Press" Sold to J. S. Knight-Paper Marks 109th Anniversary

The Detroit "Free Press" was sold to John S. Knight publisher of papers in Akron and Miami on April 30. Mr. Knight assumes the paper's Presidency. No mention was made of the sale price, but the purchase carries with it all outstanding stock in the corporation. Announcement of the change was made by E. D. Stair, publisher and owner of the "Free Press" since 1906. Mr. Stair will continue to serve as Chairman of the Board, it is learned from the May 1 issue of the paper, which celebrates its 109th anniversary tomorrow (May 5).

## Death of Col. Charles R. Blunt, Former New Jersey Labor Commissioner-Long Newspaper Owner and

 EditorColonel Charles R. Blunt of Newark, N. J., New Jersey Commissioner of Labor from 1929 to 1934, died suddenly of. a cerebral hemorrhage in the Pennsylvania KR. station in New Brunswick, N. J., on April 27. He was 58 years in New Brunswick, N. J., on April 27. He was 58 years
old. Colonel Blunt was born in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1904. The following brief outline of his career is taken from the Newark "News" of April 28:
While in college Colonel Blunt worked as a student correspondent for the former New Brunswick "Daily Times," and after being joined the staff as a reporter. He came to Newark in 1907 as editor of the trade paper, "New Jersey Commerce and Firlance."

Colonel Blunt established "The Bloomfield (N. J.) Independent Press" in 1913. The paper took over its rival, "The Bloomfield Citizen," in 1915. Colonel Blunt operated "The Independent Press" 13 years.
When the United States entered the World War Colonel Blunt, a corporal in Battery A of the National Guard in East Orange, recruited a battery of field artillery in Essex and Passaic Counties which became part of the 112th Heavy Field Artillery of the 29th Division. He was pro-
moted to Captain and soon after to Major. While he was in France in 1919 he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel.
After the war Colonel Blunt accepted a commission in the 81st Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., but resigned from the army in 1920 and returned to Bloomfield.
Colonel Blunt was postmaster in Bloomfield from 1922 to 1924. He was elected a member of the Essex Republican delegation in the Assembly in 1926 and served through 1928. He was named Commissioner of Labor in 1929 and served until 1934. During the same years he was head of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission.
At the time of his death he was preparing to publish the "New Jersey Industrial Recorder," a trade publication.

## United States Chamber of Commerce Elects James S

 Kemper President-Other OfficersThe Board of Directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce on May 2 elected James S. Kemper, President of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., Chicago, to succeed W. Gibson Carey, Jr., President of the Yale \& Towne Manufacturing Co., New York, to head the organization for the coming year. Other officers elected were as follows:
Vice-Presidents-Northeastern division: Thomas H. McInnerney op Nice-Presidents-Northeastern IVI President, National Dairy Products Corporation.
New York, President, National Dairy Products Corporation. President, Roanoke Public Warehouse.
Northern central division: B. O. Heacock, Peoria, Ills,, President, Caterpillar Tractor Co.
Northwestern division: I. N. Tate, St. Paul, Vice-President, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co.
Southwestern division: James F. Owens, Oklahoma City, President, Oklahoma Gas \& Electric Co.
Western division: W. C. Mullendore, Los Angeles, Vice-President, Southern California Edison Co.
Treasurer-Robert V. Fleming, Washington, D. C., President and Chairman of the Board, Riggs National Bank.
Chairman of the Executive Committee: John W. O'Leary of Chicago, Chairman of the Board, Arthur J. O'Leary \& Son Co.
C. L. Seavey Renamed to Federal Power Commission and W. A. Ayres Reappointed to Federal Trade Commission
President Roosevelt sent to the Senate on May 2 the names of Clyde L. Seavey, of California, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the term expiring June 22, 1945, and W. A. Ayres, of Kansas, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for a term of seven years from Sept. 26, 1940. Both these nominations were reappointments.

## P. H. Johnston Elected President of New York State Chamber of Commerce-Other Officers Elected

Percy H. Johnston, Chairman of the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. and President of the New York Clearing House Association, on May 2 became the 47th President of the 172 -year-old Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, succeeding Richard W. Lawrence, who had served the limit of two consecutive terms. Elected with him as Vice-Presidents for four-year terms were John D. Rockefeller Jr., J. Stewart Baker, Chairman of the Board of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., and James Speyer, retired banker. Mr. Johnston's term of office is one year. A new treasurer was also elected, Leon Fraser, President of the First National Bank, succeeding Mr. Baker, who had held that office since 1934. William B. Scarborough, who has been Assistant Treasurer for the last 13 years, was continued in that post.
Frederick E. Hasler, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Continental Bank \& Trust Co., was reelected as Chairman of the Chamber's Executive Committee. Mr. Lawrence, the retiring President; John D. Dunlop, and Roy E. Tomlinson were named as members-at-large of the Executive Committee to serve until 1943. Charles T. Gwynne, dean of Chamber of Commerce executives, who has been Executive Vice-President since 1924, and B. Colwell Davis Jr., Secretary, were both reelected.
The election of Mr. Johnston as President called for his retirement as Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Currency of the Chamber, and William S. Gray Jr., President of the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., was elected as his successor. Leon Fraser and William Gage Brady Jr. were elected as new members of the committee.
Other members elected to comittees were:
Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws-Edward F. Darrell, Chairman, reelected; Carl C. Jensen and Kendall Marsh.
Internal Trade and Improvements-Louis S. Cates, Chairman; Walter S. Finlay Jr., Neal Dow Becker, Roy W. Moore and Frank Gulden. Harbor and Shipping-William H. Coverdale, Chairman; John M. Franklin, Henry R. Sutphen and David L. Tilly.
Insurance-Harold V. Smith, Chairman, reelected; William H. Koop and
Clinton Clinton V. Meserole.
Taxation-Will
Taxation-William J. Schieffelin Jr., Chairman; Cleveland E. Dodge, George W.. Bovenizer and Harold S. Sutton.
Arbitration-Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman, reelected; James F. Hughes, Jules A. Guedalia and Chester D. Pugsley.

Commercial Education-Harry S. Rogers, Chairman ; Earle T. Holsapple, King Smith and John L. Swan.
Cbarles $K$ istrict-Arthur M. Reis, Chairman ; Cbarles K. Eiherington and G. Hinman Barrett.

Public Health and Welfare-H. Boardman Spalding, Chairman, reelected; Francis P. Gallagher and George W. Gerlach.
Admissions-Leclanche Moen, Chairman; John B. Westcott, Kimball C. twood Jr., and Meyer Willet
Leonor F. Loree and James Speyer were reelected for members of the Board of Trustees of the Real Estate of the Chamber, to serve until 1943. Phineas B. Blanchard was reelected for Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Hotels and Boarding Houses.
The nomination of Mr. Johnston was referred to in our issue of April 27, page 2662.
J. C. Rovensky Elected President of Bankers Association for Foreign Trade-Others Officers Named
Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, New York, was elected President of the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade at the closing session of the annual meeting at French Lick Springs, Ind. Mr. Rovensky succeeds Dr. W. F. Gephart, Vice-President of the First National Bank of St. Louis, who has served as President of the Association for several years. Other new officers elected were: Vice-Presidents-Harry Salinger, Vice-President First National Bank of
Chicago; Wilbert Ward, Assistant Vice-President National City Bank of New York; J. M. O. Monasterio, Vice-President Hibernia National Bank, New York; J
New Orleans.
Secretary-F. B. Tedford, Assistant Vice-President First National Bank, Chicago.
Treasurer-0. L. Carlton, Vice-President Central National Bank, Cleveland.
The convention drew a large attendance of senior executives from the foreign departments of important banks throughout the United States. Principal speakers on the convention program, with Dr. Gephart as presiding officer, were: Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, Washington, D. C.; Grosvenor Jones, Assistant Director of the Department of Commerce; A. McD. McBain, Chief of the Intelligence Division, Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board and Manager of the Foreign Department of the Bank of Nova Scotia; W. S. Swingle, Vicement of the Bank of Nova Scotia; W. S. SWingle, VicePresident National Foreign Trade Council; Wilbert Ward,
Assistant Vice-President National City Bank of New York, Assistant Vice-President National City Bank of New York,
and Philip McGovern, Manufacturers Trust Co., New York.
The speech of Dr. Gephart was referred to in our issue of April 27, page 2655 .

Vilhjamur Thor Named Iceland Consul to United States
The State Department announced April 25 the completion of provisional recognition for consular representation between the United States and Iceland. Vilhjalmur Thor will be Consul General for Iceland in New York with jurisdiction over the entire United States, its territories and possessions. Bertil E. Kuniholm was named American Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, last week, as was mentioned in these columns of April 27, page 2662.

## Twelve Elected to Membership in New York State Chamber of Commerce

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held on May 2, the following representatives of leading industries were elected to membership in the organization:

Walter C. Bennett, President, Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
George S. Walden, President, Standard Vacuum Oil Co.
Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Chairman of the Board, Pan American Airways.
Frank Phillips, President, Phillips Petroleum Co.
Walter G. Baumhogger, President, United Cigar Whelan Stores Corp.
Francis I. duPont, Partner, Francis I. duPont-\& Ćo.
J. Chester Ouppia, Partner, Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassett.
Richard L. Blum, President, Julius Wile Sons \& Co

Richard L. Blum, President, Julius Wile Sons \& Co.
Floyd N. Dull, Vice-President, Continental Oasualty Co.
S. Barksdale Penick, President, S. B. Penick \& Co.

William H. Long Jr., Chairman of the Board, Doremus \& Co

## J. M. Johnson Named by President Roosevelt as Member of ICC

J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was nominated by President Roosevelt on May 2 to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Johnson, a native of South Carolina, was named to fill out the unexpired term of Marion M. Caskie, who resigned on April 1 to return to private business (referred to in March 23 issue, page 1871).
Stephen T. Early, White House Press Secretary, said more than 15 Senators had urged toe President to name to the Commission. a Southerner who was familiar with the South's transportation problems. The nomination requires Senate approval.

## Governors of I. B. A. to Hold Spring Meeting May 11-15

 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.The Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers Asso. ciation of America will hold its regular spring meeting May 11 to 15 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., it was announced April 24 by Emmett F. Connely of the First of Michigan Corp., Detroit, President of the Association. Most of the national committees of the Association will hold meetings at White Sulphur Springs during the same
period, Mr. Connely said, and their members have been invited to attend the Board sessions. In addition, all members of executive committees of the Groups, or the geographical divisions of the Association, have been given special invitations to attend a meeting of the Group Chairmen's Committee that will be held at the same time. Altogether some 270 representatives of member houses are expected to attend. The Board includes 48 members, who represent all sections of the United States and Canada.

## American Institute of Banking Annual Convention

Expected to Bring 2,000 to Boston June 3-7
More than 2,000 members of the American Institute of Banking, educational branch of the American Bankers Association, are expected to participate in a celebration of the Institute's 40th anniversary during its annual convention to be held in Boston, June 3-7, it was announced April 15 by Harry R. Smith, President of the Institute and Assistant Vice-President of the Bank of America N. T. \& S. A., San Francisco, Calif. Past and present officers of the A. I. B. will join with the membership in the celebration, and special invitations have been extended to all past national presidents of the organization. Dr. Fred I. Kent, a director of the Bankers Trust Co., New York City; Frank M. Totton, Second Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York, and Robert M. Hanes, President of the American Bankers Association and President of the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., will be speakers at the convention.' A series of conferences, open to the membership, on banking practices, audits and accounting, credits and savings banking, the trust business, business development and advertising, and investments, will highlight the convention.

## Department of Justice Establishes Neutrality Laws Unit

The Department of Justice at Washington announced on April 28 the establishment of a Neutrality Laws Unit to control all prosecutable actions arising from violations or charges of violations of laws relating to neutrality, treason, sedition, espionage, sabotage, foreign enlistments or kindred offenses. The Department said that prosecutions or arrests under the neutrality statutes will be authorized only by this unit. The New York "Times" of April 29, in a dispatch from Washington, stated:
One effect of the centralized control, the Department explained, might bo to safeguard individuals from ill-advised arrest and prosecution that might result from an intensification of war-time emotions. Another might event that an increase in cases of these types should rosecult from in the tinuation of war-time conditions. The functions of the new unit
the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the "supersede or overlap" those of agency, however, will decide what prosecutable action shall be taken in cases investigated by the F. B. I. It will work in accord with the State War, Navy and Treasury Departments in matters affecting the neutrality laws and will endeavor to expedite all such cases.
"The purpose of centralizing control of cases of this character is to assure uniformity of policy throughout the United States, which has not been possible when prosecutions are initiated by district attorneys,", said a
statement issued by the Department. "Some of the statutes involved prescribe only the most general classifications of offenses, and it is desirable that standards to govern a prosecutive policy be made uniform, and that each case be scrutinized with reference to both adequate protection of the national interest and the civil rights of individuals involved.
Tharily for purposes of control of departmental of cases itself, but is primarily for purposes of control of departmental policy and action in cases
falling within those classifications. It is believed that a more expeditious falling within those classifications. It is believed that a more expeditious and uniform consideration can be given to cases if they
unit is not engaged in active prosecutive work
Lawrence M. C. Smith will be head of the Neutrality Laws Unit. He has served with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the National Recovery Administration, and as associate counsel in the investment studies which the Securities and Exchange Commission recently presented to Congress.

Funds Impounded in Kansas City Stockyards Case Awarded to Commission Men-Appeal Planned
An order was issued by the Federal Court in Kansas City, it became known April 27 , awarding the $\$ 500,000$ impounded in the long disputed livestock commission rate case to the commission men of the Kansas City Stockyards. Two of the three judges of the Court concurred in the decision which was reached April 9, but the third dissented, holding that the funds should be returned to the producers from whom they were collected. Secretary Wallace indicated that the case would be appealed.

Advices of April 27 to the New York "Times" also said:
The ruling followed a hearing that ended Jan. 10 with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, coming to Kansas City as a witness. It was his order reducing commission rates on livestock in 1933 that brought about the court action and resulted in the impounding of the commission fees collected in exreess of the rates he prescribed.
On Nov. 1, 1937, Secretary Wallace issued a new order to the stockyard marketing agencies and the rate, higher than that of 1933, was accepted by the commission men.

It was charged that under the 1933 order the selling rates would be about $40 \%$ lower than those for similar services in Chicago, while buying charges and rates to dealers would be about $40 \%$ higher.

The commission men asserted that Secretary Wallace had issued the order without giving them a proper hearing. The Federal Court ordered
old rates to continue and that the difference be impounded. TThis procedure
 Court the original order the case has reached the United States Supreme Court three times.

In the majority opinion rendered here Judge Van Volkenburgh wrote: "We think that not only should the present order (by Secretary Wallace) be invalidated, but also that this prolonged litigation should be ended by resitation to the marketing agencies of the impounded moneys which and since not effectively challenged.
"The opportunity to determine the reasonableness of these rates beyond question was tendered by the associate chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, himself, but the order was ignored as in conflict with the obvious purpose of avoiding what might be widely heralded as an admission of error on the part of the (Agricultural) Department."
Judge Reeves wrote that he concurred in the "clear and able opinion" of Judge Van Valkenburgh.
Judge Otis's opinion held that the contention that the secretary's order was not supported by substantial evidence was not proved and also that it had not been proved that the Secretary did not give the commission men a full hearing, two major points in the litigation.

Á previous reference to the case appeared in our issue of May 27, 1939, page 3148.

American Shipping to Foreign Ports Has Increased Since Outbreak of European War to Highest Point in Last 10 Years
American shipping to foreign ports since the beginning of the European conflict has increased sharply to its highest point in a decade, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Customs and made public April 29. The increase in the number of American vessels used and cargo carried was more apparent in the first two months of 1940 than in the later months of 1939. In January and February 1,042 American vessels were employed, an increase of 110 from the like 1939 period. Indicated cargo in the two months rose to $2,562,000$ tons from $2,264,000$ tons a year ago. The rise was more striking in view of the diversion of American vessels from the war zone to Mediterranean, South American, African and Asiatic ports and the withdrawal of passenger liners from the North Atlantic. The Bureau goes on to report:
Of the indicated total tonnage cleared from the United States for foreign ports in the first two months of 1940, American vessels accounted for approximately $30 \%$ compared with about $24 \frac{1}{2} \%$ in 1939.
In 1939 a total of 7,822 American vessels with indicated tonnage of $14,869,000$ cleared for foreign ports (other than Quebec and Ontario) as against 7,335 vessels with indicated tonnage of $15,560,000$ in 1838.
Although British vessels showed a sharp decline in tonnage since September, much of this was traced to the laying up of transatlantic liners.
In February 335 vessels of Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden cleared from American ports, but with the extension of the European conflict the status of those fleets, as fa
is concerned, has become problematical.

## Federal Home Loan Banks Advanced \$10,772,264 to

 Member Institutions in First QuarterAggregating nearly $20 \%$ more than in the same period last year, $\$ 10,772,264$ was advanced by the 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks during the first quarter of this year to members institutions to assist them in meeting expanding demands for mortgage loans by some families in their communities who are building or buying homes, Federal Home Loan Bank Board officials announced today (May 4).

Home Loan Bank Board officials announced today (May 4).
Cumulative advances by the banks since their establishment in 1932 amount to $\$ 592,694,724$, of which $\$ 455,052,443$ has been repaid.

The banks reported $\$ 4,374,870$ was advanced in March, an increase of $\$ 2,363,875$ over February and $\$ 476,670$ over March, 1939.
At the end of March the banks had $\$ 176,622,145$ in capital, $\$ 260,014,507$ in consolidated assets, $\$ 5,540,253$ in reserves, $\$ 4,827,667$ in undivided profits, $\$ 68,937,973$ in cash, $\$ 19,660,855$ in commercial banks (deposits) and $\$ 34,347,114$ of members' deposits.

## Urban Land Institute, New Fact-Finding Agency for Real Estate and City Planning, to Study De-

 centralizationEstablished to assist American cities in their problems of planning, replanning, construction and reconstruction, the Urban Land Institute, Chicago, new agency for research and education in the field of real estate, announced April 28 as its first major work, a study of the problem of urban decentralization. The movement of population, industry and business array from city centers, made possible by techand business away from city centers, madvance in transportation, communication and power transmission, which exists side by side with a continuing counter movement to the cities, becomes unnecessarily destructive to urban values where it is accelerated by avoidable factors such as downtown traffic and parking difficulties, failure to protect residential amenities, and the like. It is scattering cities, with explosive force, over larger and larger areas. The study will attempt to find the facts upon which individual cities may plan coordinated action, public and private, to combat over-rapid decentralization and to open the way for sound city development and redevelopment.
The Institute is sponsored by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, but is independent of it.

## Loan Volume of Chicago Home Loan Bank in First Quarter Was $90.9 \%$ Above 1939

Volume of loans by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago during the first quarter this year was $90.9 \%$ greater than for the like period of 1939, A. R. Gardner President, reported to the Federal Board at Washington
on April 29. It advanced $\$ 894,010$ to savings, building and loan associations in Illinois and Wisconsin, bringing their aggregate borrowings from this reserve institution to \$21, $\$ 94,502$ as of March 31. Mr. Gardner said that the present loans outstanding indicate a demand for supplementary funds on the part of sarings and loan institutions about equivalent to that of the spring of 1936 .
Repayments on loans, including the quarterly contractual reductions on the principal of the long-term loans which constitute a major part of the advances, increased only $19 \%$ as compared with last year.
Mr. Gardner said that there are now 304 savings, building and loan associations with loans outstanding at the Chicago bank, a decrease of $15 \%$ in the past nine months. The decrease has come about because of unusual prosperity conditions in scme communities giving rise to influx of new individual investments in the ascies of associations in obtaining because of pare the care the entire investments demand.

Home Owners Mortgage Recordings on Urban Property Increased 12\% in First Quarter Over Year Ago, Reports FHLBB
Home mortgage recordings on urban property by all types of lenders totaled $\$ 818,731,000$ during the first quarter of this year, an increase of $12 \%$ over the same period in 1939, it was estimated today (May 4) by economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Amounting to $\$ 300$, 420,000 , March home financing activity was $18 \%$ greater than in February and 6\% higher than in March, 1939, the Board's Division of Research and Statistics said. The Division's monthly survey is confined to mortgages of $\$ 20,000$ or less on non-farm property. The Board's announcement further stated:
Savings and loan associations accounted for almost half of the increased business shown by all mortgagees in the first three months of 1940. The Associations' recordings of $\$ 247,899,000$ represented a rise of $21 \%$. Associations made the best advance of any lending group in March ove February, and over March, 1939, their $\$ 96,244,000$ in records being a gain of $25 \%$ and $16 \%$ over the two respective months.
The distribution of recordings by type of lenders in the first quarter of this year, and March, follows:

|  | First ©uarter | of Total ${ }_{\text {P }}^{\text {P. }}$ c. | Mareh | ${ }_{\text {of }}^{\text {P. Cot. }}$ O. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Savings and loan assoclations | 8247,899,000 | 30.3 | \$96,244,000 | 32.0 |
| Banks and trust companies.- | 204,057,000 $144,955,000$ | 24.9 17.7 | $75,650,000$ 51,5996000 | 25.2 17.2 |
| Insurance companies | 66,423,000 | 8.7 | ${ }^{23,084,000}$ | 7.7 |
| Mutual savings banks | $30,548,000$ $124,849,000$ | 3.7 15.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,543,000 \\ 43,303,000 \end{array}$ | 3.5 14.4 |
| Totals | 8818.731,000 | 100.0 | \$300,420,000 | 100.0 |

## Department of Commerce to Publish 1940 Edition of

 Trade Association DirectoryJames W. Young, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, announced April 29 the preparation of a Trade Association Directory by the Trade Association Section of the Bureau that will provide an informational business guide to and of 11,000 national, interstate, State and local business organizations throughout the United States. The directory will be available for distribution in the next few months at a cost of 25 c. per copy. Regarding the publication the announcement stated:
Compilation of the 1940 edition of the Trade Association Directory marks the twelfth time since 1913 that the Department of Commerce has prepared such a directory, tracing the growth and increasing importance of trade association groups to the national business community.
Director Young pointed out that the new directory will designate the location of the more than 2,500 national and interstate trade and profes ${ }^{\text {sional }}$ associations, 6,000. State and local trade associations, and over maps of the United States. The principal activities of each of the trade maps of the United states. The principal activities of each of the trade of each of the national and interstate associations will also appear. The of each of the national and interstate associations will also appear. The
associations will be indexed by commodities, by cities, and by secretaries, A resume of Commerce Department aids to trade associations, as well as A resume of commerce Department add to trade associations, ab well as
services performed by other Federal agencies, together with a bibliography of governmental and non-governmental books on trade association matters, will complete the more than 200-page volume.
Since its first directory in 1913, the Commerce Department's biennial or triennial directories of business organizations have been the only one published in this country on a nation-wide basis. The availability of information on trade associations has become increasingly important since the development of trade associations as the centers of all types of data concerning the particular industry they represent.

## "1939 Savings and Loan Annals" Issued by United

 States Savings and Loan LeagueThe tenth of the series of year-books of the savings and loan business, published by the United States Savings and Loan League as its "Annals," must be compared with the first of the series, published in 1930, to get the full sig nificance of what has happened in the outlook and problems of mortgage lending between 1930 and 1939. The new volume, edited by Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the League, puts major emphasis on at least half a dozen subjects which are not even mentioned as remote possibili ties in 1930. From a review of the volume the following is taken:
Among them are public housing (which is the subject of the lead article in the current volume) ; interest rates and the concomitant, dividend rates, which are treated in three different articles and in several for savings and loan association managers and staff; trust funds as a
source of money for savings and loan; all three of the latter being subjects of at least one article in this volume as well as touched on in many committee reports.
The new concerns of the mortgage lending business arise from two sources, it would appear from the 1939 "Annals." Of course one is the social philosophy which has risen to prominence as the depression went along. The other consists of the steps taken by the savings and loan business itself to live, move and have its increasingly important being in the face of radical Government moves, based on some phases of that social
philosophy. Mr. Bodfish,- in his chapter on "Realities of the New philosophy. Mr. Bodfish, in his chapter on "Realities of the New to its dilemma when he writes: "The days of Jefferson are gone. We want to find that common ground and that partnership with Government and with our public officials, who are servants of the people and not the masters,' which will be satisfactory and in the public interest."

The papers, committee reports, directory, statistics, resolutions and other materials record the position, problems, and prospects in our thrift and home-financing business at the present time. The new volume contains 912 pages and sells for \$5.00.

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

Arrangements were completed May 2 for the sale of a membership in The Chicago Stock Exchange at $\$ 1,500$, unchanged from the last previous sale.

Delmont K. Pfeffer, Manager of the municipal bond department of the National City Bank of New York, has been nominated for President of the Municipal Bond Club of New York, it was announced on May 2 by Francis P. Gallagher of Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Pfeffer will succeed Seymour Barr, President of Barr Brothers \& Co., Inc. Sanders Shanks Jr., editor of "The Daily Bond Buyer," has been named for Vice-President, and Monroe V. Poole, Vice-President of George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc., for Secretary-Treasurer. Nominees for the Board of Governors are B. J. Van Ingen of B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., and Archie M. Richards of Estabrook \& Co. Elections will take place at the annual meeting in June.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Sterling National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, held May 2, Jerome A. Thirsk was elected a Vice-Sresident of the bank in charge of their 42d Street and Lexington Avenue office. Mr. Thirsk was formerly an Assistant Cashier of the Bank of Manhattan Co., having been.located in that bank's Union Square office for the past 15 years. He is a graduate of the American Institute of Banking and a member of the New York Credit Men's Association.

Arrangements were made April 29 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 52,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 59,000$ on April 4, 1940.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The National City Bank of New York, held April 30, James H. Drumm was appointed Vice-President and Burness Kydd was made Assistant Comptroller. Mr. Drumm has been Assistant Vice-President since Oct. 2, 1934, while Mr. Kydd was formerly an Assistant Vice-President in the Overseas Division, and the new assignment marks his return to the Comptroller's office, with which he first became associated in September, 1920. He is also Assistant Comptroller of the International Banking Corp.

The Board of Directors of the Ninth Federal Savings \& Loan Association on the night of April 30 tendered a beefsteak dinner at Gallagher's Steak House, New York, to G. J. Fleischmann, organizer and President, in celebration of the Association's fifth anniversary. Among the guests present were:
Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator ; James H. Twohy, Governor Federal Home Loan Bank Board; George L. Bliss, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York; Francis J. Ludemann, Deputy Superintendent of Banks, State of New York; Thomas G. Grace and John Gaffey,
directors, respectively, of the Federal Housing Administration in New York and Connecticut; Supreme Court Judges Pecora, O'Brien, Leary and Schmuck; Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the United States Savings and Loan League; Dr. Charles V. Paterno, real estate operator ; Judge W. Irving Bolton and Zebul A. Woodward, President and Executive Vice-President of the New York State League for Savings and Loan Associations, respectively, and Almerindo Portfolio, Treasurer of the City of New York. Other guests included trust officers of many New York banks. Judge John R. Davies, President National Republican Club, acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Fleischmann stated at the dinner that the Association during the past two years had made the largest net gain among the "over $\$ 5,000,000$ institutions" in the entire country, its resources adrancing from $\$ 4,281,112$ on Dec. 31 , country, its resources advancing from
1937 , to $\$ 11,031,381$ on Dec. 31,1939 .

Preceding the opening of the World's Fair by 10 days, the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York formally reopened its World's Fair office on May 1. It is located in the same building that it occupied last year, and which fronts on Constitution Mall in the very heart of the Fair, being only a few steps away from the theme center and opposite the statue of George Washington. In addition to supplying customary banking services, this office has
special facilities for letters of credit, travelers' checks, hotel accommodations, travel services, and general information. This office will serve as a banking depository for the World's Fair itself, as well as for its principal exhibitors and concessionaires. Manufacturers Safe Deposit Co., which maintains an office on the same premises, also reopened on May 1. Vault and storage facilities are provided 24 hours a day for exhibitors, concessionaires and Fair visitors, and vault facilities may be rented for a day, a week, a month or any period suitable to customers. The bank's announcement went on to say:
Architecturally this office is designed to typify the "Bank of Tomorrow." The banking floor is circular in shape, with a diameter of 60 feet. row." The banking floor is circular in shape, with a diameter of
The reception space for customers looks out through a large glass window upon a beautiful landscaped garden, and between this garden and the bank windows is an outdoor paved terrace, which will be fitted with seata when the weather becomes warmer. All lighting is diffused and the ertire interior is air-conditioned.
The World's Fair office of Manufacturers Trust Co. is not only prepared to meet the banking needs of this gigantic exhibit, but itself constitutes a most interesting exhibit. This exhibit deals with money and banking, and of outstanding interest are two large murals which depict the evolution of money and the significance of money in our modern
economic structure. economic structure.
The World's Fair office is one of the 68 offices of Manufacturers Trust Co. in Greater New York
E. Chester Gersten, President of Public National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, was elected Chairman of Group VIII of the New York State Bankers Association on April 26. As Chairman Mr. Gersten succeeds Leon Fraser, President of First National Bank. Banks in Manhattan and the Bronx are members of Group VIII. The New York "Herald Tribune" of April 27 added:
F. Abbot Goodhue, President of Bank of the Manhattan Co., was elected Vice-Chairman and James M. Nicely, Vice-President of Guaranty Trust Co., was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Group. Mr. Fraser was appointed representative of the Group on the Association's Council of Ad$\underset{\substack{\text { mistration, } \\ \text { min }}}{ }$

The group voted to appropriate $\$ 1,500$ out of its funds to provide scholarships at the rate of $\$ 300$ a year for an outstanding 4-H boy and girl at New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

Clifford E. Paige and Robert L. Pierrepont were elected directors of the Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., at a special meeting of the Board held April 25. At the same meeting John Gemmell Jr. was elected VicePresident, and Wilton C. Donn was elected Secretary of the company. The company's announcement continued:
the company. The Campanys Co. operates safe deposit vaults in The Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co. operates safe deposit vaults in
rarious offices of the Brooklyn Trust Co., which owns all its capital stock various offices of the Brooklyn Tru
except directors' qualifying shares.
Both Mr. Paige, who is President of the Brooklyn Union Cas Co., and Mr. Pierrepont are trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Co. Mr. Gemmell also is a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Co., and Mr. Donn is one of its Vice. Presidents.

Group VII of the New York State Bankers Association held its annual spring meeting at Bethpage State Park, Farmingdale, L. I., on May 2. At the afternoon session a panel discussion on bank earnings was led by Don D. Love lace, Executive Vice-President Baldwin National Bank \& Trust Co., L. I. Leo P. Dorsey, counsel to the Association's Committee on Legislation, spoke on recent amendments to the laws affecting banks. In the evening over 250 bank officers and guests heard an address by Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District, on "Our Navy: Its Past, Present and Future." Group VII of the New York State Bankers Association includes the banks of Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties. At the meeting John J. Hayes, Assistant Vice-President in charge of the Borough Hall office of Manufacturers Trust Co., was elected Chairman of the Group.
The Bayside National Bank, Bayside, I. I., has announced the opening of a Consumer Credit Department, under the management of Clement A. Bushman. Mr. Bushman was, for 13 years, formerly employed in an executive capacity by the Morris Plan Industrial Bank of New York. The new department has been established to facilitate the handling of automobile and household appliance financing, and personal, FHA-insured property improvement, and other types of consumer loans.

According to advices by the Associated Press from Boyertown, Pa., on April 29, John L. Cecil, attorney for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, announced on April 29 the closing of the Bally National Bank, at Bally, Berks County, about five miles northeast of here. He said depositors would suffer no loss. The dispatch added:
The FDIO loaned the 31 -year-old Bally Bank $\$ 463,000$, Mr. Cecil disclosed, to provide sufficient bankable assets to make possible the assumption of its deposit liabilities by the National Bank of Boyertown.
"The full amount of deposits are made available to every depositor," he said. "The transaction occasions no loss whatever to any depositor and no interruption to the banking business of depositors."
Mr. Cecil eaid the FDIC would liquidate assets securing its advance to the Bally Bank "in an orderly manner." The institution was capitalized at more than $\$ 600,000$.

The National Builders Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., recently changed its name to the La Salle National Bank.

The bank will remain in its present quarters at 228 North La Salle Street until Sept. 1, when new quarters will be occupied in the Field Building. As of March 26 the institu tion showed total deposits of $\$ 6,834,707$ and total assets of $\$ 7,596,774$. It is capitalized at $\$ 500,000$ and has surplus and undivided profits of $\$ 246,507$. Laurance Armour is Chair man of the Board; C. Ray Phillips, President; Reuben B Fuessle, Vice-President, and Leonard O. Phillips, Cashier.

Effective at the close of business April 20, 1940, two Kankakee, IIl., banks-the City National Bank of Kankakee and the City Trust \& Savings Bank-both capitalized at $\$ 200,000$, were consolidated under the title of the City National Bank of Kankakee. The new organization is capitalized at $\$ 350,000$, consisting of $\$ 100,000$ of preferred stock and $\$ 250,000$ of common stock.

It is learned from the San Francisco "Chronicle" of April 26 that the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Banking has elected Paul H. Hohman, Bank of California, President; Vincent I. Mooney, American Trust Co., First Vice-President; C. Wesley Baker, San Francisco Bank, Second Vice-President; William T. Dunn, Bank of America N. T. \& S. A., Treasurer, and F. Gustavson Jr. as Secretary. These officers will represent San Francisco Chapter at the national convention represent San Francisco Chapter at the
at Boston in June. The paper added:
Ray G. Scott, Junior Past President, reported on the various committee
ctivities, which showed a very successful year. The total membership activities, which showed a very successful year. The total membership for the local chapter is over 3,100 , making it the fourth largest. The enrollment in classes is the second largest in the Nation.

Screen star Edward Arnold and radio and operatic baritone Donald Dickson will share the spotlight with A. P. Giannini, founder of the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association of San Francisco, in a special radio broadcast over the Don Lee Mutual Broadcasting System on May 6 at $9: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. The announcement says:
The broadcast will originate at a giant birthday party to be tendered to A. P. Giannini on his 70th birthday. The affair is sponsored by the 10,000 employees of Bank of America throughout the State of California, and will criginate at San Jose, Mr. Giannini's birthplace.
During the program the staff of the bank will make a unique presenta-
tion and Mr. Giannini is expected to make one of his extremely rare tion and Mr. Giannini is expected to make one of his extremely rare radio addresses.

## THE CURB MARKET

Curb market movements were irregular during the fore part of the week, but prices improved as the week progressed, and while the changes were generally within a narrow range there was a tendency toward higher levels. Paper and cardboard stocks attracted considerable speculative attention and the industrial specialties registered a number of substantial gains. Aircraft shares were weak and the aluminum issues were quiet. The public utilities were neglected during the fore part of the week, advanced on Tuesday but again turned downward the following day.

Price movements were narrow and the volume of dealings declined during the brief period of trading on Saturday, and while there were occasional strong spots scattered through the list, the paper and cardboard stocks attracted most of the speculative attention, Brown Co. pref. moving up $1 / 2$ point to 32 , while Great Northern Paper was close to its high for the week as the market closed. Profit-taking developed in the shipbuilding shares and most of the active issues in this group were down as the session ended. Aircraft stocks moved within a narrow range, Bell, Brewster craft stocks moved within a narrow range, Bell, Brewster
and Republic showing fractional declines while Waco, Fairand Republic showing fractional declines while
Irregular price movements were apparent during a goodly part of the session on Monday. Trading interest centered to a considerable extent around the industrial stocks but the net changes were small. Aircraft shares were irregular, Bell and Fairchild moving fractionally higher while Republic, Beech, Bellanca and Brewster were lower. Public utilities were off and paper and cardboard issues moved within a comparatively narrow channel. Noteworthy among the changes on the side of the decline were National among the changes on the side of the decline were National points to 105; Bridgeport Machine Co., $61 / 2$ points to $351 / 2$; Colts Patent Fire Arms, 1 point to $80 \frac{1}{2}$; and Apex Electric Mfg. Co., $13 / 8$ points to $135 / 8$.
Public utilities stocks moved to the front on Tuesday and proved to be the most popular in the day's transactions. Paper and cardboard issues also were active at higher prices. Shipbuilding shares were irregular and aluminum issues were mixed. The volume of transfers climbed up to 219,620 , against 151,475 on Monday. In the aircraft group most of the active stocks were fractionally lower. Outstanding among the changes on the side of the advance were Alabama Power $\$ 7$ pref., 1 point to $108 \frac{1}{2}$; Cities Service pref., $13 / 4$ points to $601 / 4$;'Great Northern Paper, $11 / 4$ points to $493 / 4$ New Jersey Zinc, $13 / 4$ points to 67 ; Seeman Bros. pref., $11 / 4$ points to 40; Singer Mfg. Co., 4 points to 134; United Gas pref., $11 / 4$ points to $1061 / 4$; and Standard Power \& Light, $11 / 2$ points to 25.

Mixed price movements dominated the trading in the industrial stocks on Wednesday, and while there were a goodly number of advances, there were also a fairly large
number of declines. One of the strong stocks of the day was Mead Johnson, which forged ahead 3 points to 169. Aluminum shares were down and most of the active issues in the paper and cardboard group were off on the day. Public utilities were weak and a point or more setbacks were apparent in the chemical group. Oil shares were stronger in the morning trading but lost much of their early gains during the final hour.
Higher prices prevailed on Thursday with trading centering largely around the industrial stocks. The transfers for the day dropped to 197,375 shares against 213,695 on Wednesday. The aluminum issues were irregular, Aluminum Co. of America advancing 2 points to 188, while Aluminum Co. of America pref. declined. Paper and cardboard stocks of America pref. dechned. Preper and cardard $11 / 2$ points were higher, St. Regis Paper pref. moving forward $11 / 2$ points
to $781 / 2$, while Hammermill advanced to a new top at 39 . to $781 / 2$, while Hammermil shares were easy, Bell, Bellanca and Brewster moving fractionally higher, while Beech and Republic were quiet and unchanged. Public utility preferred issues were higher, oil stocks were down and mining and metal shares moved within a narrow channel.
The market was moderately active during the early dealings on Friday, weakened around mid-session and again advanced during the closing hour. Paper and cardboard stocks continued in demand and most of the active issues in the group registered fractional gains. Aircraft shares displayed little activity and the oil stocks were fractionally higher. Public utility preferred issues advanced, shipbuilding stocks were irregular and industrial specialties registered modest gains. The range of prices for the week showed little variation, the advances and declines being about evenly divided.
dally transactions at the new york ourb exchanar

| Week Endea May 31940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Slocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { ght } \end{gathered}$ | bonas (Pat Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domentic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Poreson oostnment | Porpoton Corporate | To |
| Saturday | $\begin{gathered} 92,465 \\ 150,5650 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 544,000 \\ 741.000 \end{array}$ | $\$ 10,000$ <br> 1,000 | 513,000 31,000 | 8567,000 |
| Tuesday |  | 1,223,000 | 3,000 6,000 | 16,000 | ${ }^{1,242,000}$ |
| Wednesday | 196,830 | ${ }_{1}^{1,145}$ | 2,00 | 22,00015,000 | $1,167,000$$1,524,000$ |
| Tricsiday |  | 1,507,00 |  |  |  |
|  | 37,415 ${ }_{\text {S6,268,000 }}$ |  | \$22,000 | \$125,000 | 56,415,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Salese as } \\ \text { Now York Curb } \\ \text { Exonange } \end{gathered}$ | Week Enaea May 3 |  | Jan. 1 to May 3 |  |  |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |  | 1939 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. | 1,137,415 <br> \$6,268,000 22,000 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r} \hline 5 & 461,130 \\ 0 & \$ 6,834,000 \\ 0 & 10,2,00 \\ 0 & 13,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,433,359 \\ \$ 122,272,00 \\ 843,000 \\ 2,673,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,577,329 \\ \$ 166,928,000 \\ 1 \mathbf{1 , 9 1 0 , 0 0 0} \\ \mathbf{2 , 4 5 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 00 | 37,049,000 | \$125, | 788,000 | \$171,291,00 |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Bartlett, Knight \& Co. and Nichols, Terry \& Dickinson, Inc., two of La Salle Street's prominent investment banking houses, will merge under the name of Knight, Dickinson \& Kelly, Inc., effective May 6, it was announced today. This is one of the
Augustus Knight, President, Bartlett, Knight \& Co., will head the new Augustus Kminc inser and Phil S: Diclinson, president, Nichols, Terry \& Dickinson, Inc., and Frank S. Kelly of the same firm, will be vice $\$$ presidents.
presidents.
New offices will be taken in the Board of Trade Bldg., where the Nichols firm has been previously located. Bartlett, Knight \& Co. have been at 105 West Adams St.
105 Mr. Knight has been in the bond business since 1910 and is now a member of the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association. He is a charter member and former president of the Chicago Bond Club. He was formerly a director of the State Bank and Trust Co. of Evanston and a former alderman of Evanston City Council. He graduated from Yale and $i_{s}$ a member of the University and Glenview Golf Clubs.
Mr. Dickinson entered the investment business here in 1915 with Charles Kidder \& Co. and later joined Wm. L. Ross \& Co., an outgrowth of this $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{irm}}$. He helped organize Nichols, Terry \& Dickinson, Inc. in 1930 . He graduated from Lawrence College in 1915 and is a member of the University and Hinsdale Goif Clubs and the Bond Club of Chicago.
Mr. Kelly was formerly a partner of the Chicago house of Lane, Roloson \& Co. and joined Nichols, Terry \& Dickinson, Inc. in 1932. He graduated from Exeter Academy and the University of Minnesota and is a member of the University, Lake Sho
the Bond Club of Chicago.
the Bond Club of Chicago. John A. Chapman, at present a Vice-President of Bartlett, Knight \& Co. and a director of International Harvester Co., will join the new firm
Vice-President. Vice-President.
Bartlett, Knight \& Co. was established in 1920 and has specialized in municipal bonds, primarily those originating in the Middle West, and has done a general securities underwriting and distribution business as well Nichols, Terry \& Dickinson, Inc. have done a general ungerwizas will distribution busine
join the new firm.
"This merger," Mr. Knight declared, "comes as a result of the facilities and experience of each organization being ideally suited to complement those of the other," Mr. Knight said. "The trend today in investmen banking, and underwriting particularly, is toward larger, betency."
firms. The combination or our made by T. L. Watson \& Co. that Martin E. -Announcement has been made by T. L. Watson \& Co. that Martninh. Alpers and William C. Farley have been admited entor general partner, in the firm and that John E. Judson, heretofore their senior general part years has become a special partner. Mr. Alpers has Datson \& Co. a member of and Mr. Farley 25 years. The fim or Work Curb Exchange, was the New York stock Exchange and the established in Bridgeport, Comn., 4 yeins offices in Bridgeport and at 40 Wall St., New York.
-Delmont K. Pfeffer, manager of the municipal bond department of The National City Bank of New York, has been nominated for the presidency of the Municipal Bond Club of New York for the coming year, it was announced by Francis P. Gallagher of Kidder, Peabody \& Co., chairman of the nominating committee. Mr. Pfeffer will succeed editor of The Daily Bond Buyer, has been named for vice-president and Monroe V. Poole, Vice-President of Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co. Inc., for secretary-treasurer, Nominees for the board of governors of the club are B. J. Van Ingen of B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc. and Archie M. Richards of Estabrook \& Co. Elections will take place at the annual meeting in June.
Other members of Mr. Gallagher's nominating committee were Charles H. Lakes of Alex Brown \& Sons and E. Norman Peterson of Equitable Securities Corp.
-Quoting from leading authorities to the effect that inflationary forces are again at work, Huff, Geyer \& Hecht, Inc., 67 Wall Street., New York City, in a bulletin entitled "Insurance Stocks in an Inflationary Economy," may be made in speculative issues when inflation breaks, such a proceedure is very risky due to the loss of confidence which the progress of inflation brings.
Because of the interest of astute investors in selected fire and casualty insurance stocks as satisfactory media for permanent inflation hedges, the firm contends that they should advance with less attractive securities if an inflation movement takes hold.
-The New York firm of M. Hesslein \& Co., Inc. has inaugurated a daily information and quotation service on puts and calls via teletype to 30 New York Stock Exchange member firms. The service includes the periodica ${ }_{I}$ hashing of bids and offerings to its stock exchange subscribers by teletype M. Hesslein \& Co., Inc. is a member of the Put and Call Dealers and teed by members of the New York Stock Exchange.
-The speaker at the next luncheon meeting of the Bond Club of New Jersey to be held at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark on Monday, May 13th, will be the Hon. J. Parnell Thomas, member of the House of Representatives for the 7th District of New Jersey, who will talk on "The Need for a Fearless Investigation of Unamerican Activities." Mr. Thomas is a member of the Dies Committee and the Committee on Military Affairs and Claims.
-At the annual election of officers of the Southern Municipal Association, John A. MacLaren of Elder \& Co. was elected president: P. E. Becraft of Sharples, Becraft \& Co.; vice-president; S. V. Duncan of R. S. Dickson \& Co., treasurer; and Miles Walsh of Hipkins \& Topping, secretary. It was also announced at the meeting that plans areu nder way for the association's annual outing tentatively scheduled for June 28th.
-Edward F. Wilson, President and a director of Wilson \& Co., Inc.; Frank A. Priebe, treasurer and director of Priebe \& Sons, Inc.: Gilbert H. Miller, of Becker. Stone \& Co.: and L. Edgar Freidheim, of the Cougle Commission Co., all of Chicago, have been admitted to membership in the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.
-Announcement is made of the association with J. A. Ritchie \& Co., Inc., of Kenneth T. Hoeck, formerly with Newman Bros. \& Worms, as Manager of the firm's trading department, and Eugene H . Cawley, formerly with Warner Marsh
-Raymond H. Baldwin, Harold S. Parker, W. H. Kieser and Daniel J. Daly, have formed Baldwin, Parker \& Co., members Put and Call Brokers and Dealers Association, with offices at 25 Broad St. to continue the stock option brokerage business of W. H. Kieser Co., which the firm succeeds.
-John B. Carroll \& Co. announce that Ira C. Ayers, Pormerly sales manager of the bond department of Ira Haupt \& Co. and prior to that with the Guaranty Trust Co. for 17 years and treasurer of the Guardian Trust Co., Newark, has become associated with their sales department.
-Following dissolution of Robert J. Levy \& Co., the formation of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Gimbel, Levy \& Co. is announced today by Robert J. Levy, Ellis A. Gimbel Jr., and Harold B. Blumenthal, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York City.
-Max E. Pollock, who has been associated for more than 20 years with Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, latterly in their sales department, has been appointed a Vice-President of Harvey Fisk \& Sons, Inc., dealers in United States Government bonds.
-The monthly letter of Eisele, King \& Studdiford, members of the New York Stock Exchange, contains a discussion of the paper and pulp and ship and shipbuilding industries and outlines of the business of leading companies in these fields.
-Ira Haupt \& Co., 39 Broadway, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange, are distributing the eighth annual edition of their statistical hand book for New Jersey municipal bonds, 9 Clinton St. Newark, New Jersey.
-'"Common Stocks as Long Term Investments" is the title of a pamphlet being distributed by the investment management department of Mackubin. Legg \& Co., 42 Broadway, New York City
-Bristol \& Willett, 115 Broadway, New York City, have prepared a brief summary on Jamaica Water Supply Co. in connection with the May issue of their Over-the-Counter
-R. S. Dickson \& Co., Inc., 30 Broad St., New York City, is distributing an analysis of Mission Dry Corp., manufacturers and distributors of Mission Orange and other soft drinks
-Harry W. Crockett, Sumner R. Wolley and George S. Murray will be associated with Coffin \& Burr, Inc., of Boston in their newly opened unlisted stock trading department.
-Colonial Bond \& Share Corporation, 74 Trinity Place, New York City, has prepared for distribution analyses of Allied Paper Mills Company and Baltimore Transit Company
-Elder \& Co., 11 Wall St., New York City, members New York Stock Exchange, have issued a statistical report on the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York, Inc.
-Charles A. Frank \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the removal of their effices to the ninth floor of 44 Wall Street. New York City
-Joseph J. Sullivan, formerly associated with Seligman, Lubetkin \& Co., is now connected with Herzog \& Co., handling real estate issues and title certficates.
-Peter P. McDermott \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the removal of their offices to 65 Broadway, New York City
-Lewis Widder Company, specialists in unlisted securities, announce the removal of their offices to 39 Broadway, New York City.

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


| Country and Monetary | oon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apr. 27 |  |  | Mav | May 2 | Mav |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ .168833 \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{\$} \\ .168783 \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ .168455 \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{c}_{3}^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{a}_{16}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 8 \\ .168161 \\ a \\ a \\ a \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ .168012 \end{gathered}$ |
| ulgar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ulgar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| m |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engl'd, pound sterl'g Otriclal | 4.035000 | $4.035000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.035000 \\ & 3.508472 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4.035000 \\ & 4.001507 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.035000 \\ & 3.496527 \end{aligned}$ | 4.0350003.475138 |
|  | , 50686 | 3.519305 |  |  |  |  |
| nland | . 01850 | $\begin{array}{r} .017666 \\ .019941 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & .017666 \\ & .019786 \end{aligned}$ |  | .017866.019689$.401133 *$ |
| ance, | . 01987 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany, relch | . 401133 * | .401133* | $\begin{aligned} & .01999 \\ & .401133 * \end{aligned}$ | $.019786$ | $\begin{gathered} .019816 \\ .40113 * \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Greece, drach | .006518* | .175830* | .006525* | .006525* | . $006525 *$ | . $4001133^{*}$ |
| Hungary, p | .175830* |  | .175830* | .175830* | .175830* | .006607* |
| Italy, ira. | . 050437 | . 050457 |  | $\begin{aligned} & .050437 \\ & .530805 \end{aligned}$ | . 050437 | $.175830 *$ |
| Netherland | . 531125 | . 531033 |  |  | . 53082 | $\begin{array}{r} .050457 \\ .530781 \end{array}$ |
| Norway |  |  | $\stackrel{.530916}{\mathbf{a}}$ | . 530805 |  | a |
| Poland, |  | . 033787 | $.033825$ | $.033625$ | -33800 |  |
| Portugal, | b |  |  |  |  | $.033675$ |
| Rumanla | . 0913 | .091304* | .091304* | .091304* | 09130 |  |
| Sweden, | .236414* | .236342* | .237162* | .237842* | . 238080 | . 0913 |
| Switzeria | . 22418 | . 224166 | . 224150 | . 22415 | . 22413 | .224244)* |
| Yugoslavia, | .022440* | .022540* | . 022540 * | . $022540^{*}$ | . $022540 *$ |  |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) dol'r |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{a} \\ & \mathbf{a} \end{aligned}$ | (a |  | a |
| nkow (yuan) dol |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shanghal (yuan) | .059200* | .059975* | .059275* | .059125* | .047862* | .043787* |
| Tlentsin (yuan) d |  | ${ }^{2} 217993$ | . 217612 | . 2163 | . 216175 | . 215000 |
| Hongkong, dolla | . 217231 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { dia ( } \mathrm{Brl}$ | . 2301628 | $234383$ | . 234383 | . 234383 | ${ }^{.301654}$ | . 23017388 |
| Straits Sett | . 471356 | $.471356$ | . 471356 | . 471356 |  | . 471356 |
| astrali |  | 3.228000 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.228000 \\ & 2.795000 \end{aligned}$ | 3.228000 |  |  |
| Fr | 2.794583 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.802916 \\ & 2.814583 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2.781458 \\ & 2.792916 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.786250 \\ & 2.797500 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| W Ze |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2.795000 \\ & 2.808250 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | 2.768125 |
| uth At | 3.98000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onnda, doll | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .848203 \\ & 182 e 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .850937 \end{aligned}$ | .847187 | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .845312 \end{aligned}$ | $. .909090$ | $.909090$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Free- extco, |  |  | * | .168575* | .166300* |  |
| exfound | .168637* | . 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Otficla | $\begin{gathered} .909090 \\ .846093 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .848541 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .844687 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .842812 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .845000 \end{aligned}$ | $.909090$ |
| Free |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South | . 29 | .297733* | 33* | . 29773 | 7733* |  |
| gent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Omid | $\begin{aligned} & .060575^{*} \\ & .050333^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .060575 * \\ & .050333 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .060575 * \\ & .050333 * * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .080575 * \\ & .050333 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .060575 * * \\ & .050333 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{6} 50575 * \\ & 050333 \end{aligned}$ |
| Free |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chile, | $\begin{gathered} .051650 * \\ .040000^{*} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .051650 * \\ .040000 * \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051650 * \\ & .040000 * \end{aligned}$ | $.051650 *$ | $\begin{aligned} & .051650 * \\ & .040000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51650^{*} \\ & 10000^{*} \\ & 39850^{*} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & .003000 \\ & .658300 * \\ & .391000^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300^{*} \\ & .389500 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300 * \\ & .389500 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300 * \\ & .389500 * \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} .658300 * \\ .389500 * \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 658300^{*} \\ & 389500^{*} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Course of Bank Clearings

Bank clearings this week 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, May 4) clearings from all cities of the United States for which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $2.7 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,270,961,338$ against $\$ 6,105,297,119$ for the same week in 1939. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $5.1 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending May 4 | 1940 | 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { ent } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Y | 82,923,513,743 | 83,080,471,120 |  |
| Chicago | 279,125,199 | 244,491,923 | +14.2 |
| Philadelph | 351,000,000 | 329,000,000 | +6.7 |
| Boston. | 200,045,460 | 190,636,419 | +4.9 |
| Kansas Cit | $81,948,274$ | 77,656,299 | +5.5 |
| St. Louls | $78.800,000$ | 72,800,000 | +8.0 |
| San Franct |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh | $109,932,652$ $105,777,640$ | $100,979,671$ $84,431,843$ | +8.9 +25.3 |
| Clevelan | 87,921,096 | 84,953,822 | +3.5 |
| Baltim | 69,518,681 | 56,428,585 | +23.2 |
| Eleven cities, five da Other cities, five days. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4.418,739,745 \\ 807,061,370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,444,976,782 \\ 759,593,030 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.6 \\ & +6.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total all citles, five days | \$5,225,801,115 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 5}, 204,569,812 \\ 900.727 .307 \end{array}$ | $+0.4$ |
| Total all citles for week | \$6,270.961,338 | \$6,105,297,119 | +2.7 |

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 until noon today. Accordingly, in the abo
In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended April 27. For that week there was a decrease of $1.5 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,568,791,016$, against $\$ 5,651,673,302$ in the same week in 1939. Outside of this city there was an increase of $10.9 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of
10.2\%. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including Reserve the totals show a loss of $9.9 \%$, but $8 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $8.4 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by $9.9 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by 18.1\%, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $16.0 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals registers an expansion of $14.6 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District of $10.1 \%$, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $15.7 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals record an increase of 7.5\%, in the Dallas Reserve District of $0.9 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $13.3 \%$.

In the following we furnished a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week End. Apra 27, 1940 | 1940 | 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| era |  |  | + |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{36504,887,68,629}$ | 3,43, ,491,497 | 9.8 | 3,448,737,480 | ,999,1 |
| 3 d Philacelphial | 388,38,797 | - $367,386,463$ |  | 324,030,078 |  |
|  |  |  | 180 | (17, | - |
| 6 An Atlanta $\ldots$ | 161, 826,734 | 138,587,922 |  | 125,711,675 | 147,068 |
| 7 th Chios | 512,408, | 447,02, 204 |  |  |  |
|  | 136,407 | 123,938,999 |  |  |  |
| M M Ineapoiss | 1135, | ${ }^{90} 12$, |  | - $114,813,894$ | -16820,00, 338 |
| $t \mathrm{~h}$ Dallas | , |  | +0.9 | ${ }_{69,862,761}$ |  |
| h San Yran... 10 | 256,43,65 | 225,288, | +13.3 | 214,017,902 | 257,661,01 |
| tal ...... 113 citles | $\begin{aligned} & .791 .016 \\ & .968,391 \end{aligned}$ | 5,651,673, |  | 6,525,669,133 |  |
| anada........ 32 e | 320,285,348 | 301,086,515 | +6.4 | 317,240,999 |  |

We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of April. For that month there was an increase for the entire body of clearing houses of $7.8 \%$, the 1940 ar the entire cody of clearing houses of $7.8 \%$, the 1940 aggregate $\$ 24,156,251,694$. In the New York Reserve District the totals record an increase of $4.3 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $17.0 \%$, but in the Boston Reserve District the totals register a decrease of $7.2 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals show an improvement of $13.5 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District of $19.0 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $11.5 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District there is a gain of $15.7 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District of $15.0 \%$, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $23.4 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District District of $23.4 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District
the totals are larger by $13.8 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District the totals are larger by $13.8 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District
by $13.2 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve District by $12.0 \%$.

|  | ${ }_{1940}{ }^{\text {Aprll, }}$ | $\begin{gathered} A_{19 r 12}, \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apral, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1937}{ }_{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pederal Reserve Dists. | 1125 |  |  | \% |  |
| ${ }_{2 d}$ 1st Boston - $-{ }^{\text {d }} 14$ citles | 1,135,014,020 | 1,223,120,837 | -7.2 | 1,008,258,060 | 237,254 |
| New York ${ }_{\text {- }} 15$ | 124,429,234,546 | 13,837,677,30 |  | 14,169,73 | 16,629,138,190 |
| 3d Philadelphia17 | 1,852,793, 920 | 1,583,655,815 | +17.0 | 1,540,465,479 | 1,874,06 |
| 4th Cleveland.-18 | 1,345,398,690 | 1,185,535,954 | +13.5 | 1,164,137,773 | 1,660,529,117 |
| 5 th Richmond. 9 | 660,065,034 | 554,527,871 | +19.0 | 542,273,494 | 641,98 |
| 6th Atlanta_..- 18 | 783,897,813 | 703,000,574 | +11.5 | 626,067,977 | 72,32 |
| 7th Chicago..... 31 | 2,228,084,326 | 1,926,079,625 | +15.7 | 1,833,285,687 | ,383 |
| 8 8th St. Louls - 7 | 642,394,063 | 558,698,458 | +15.0 | 535,376,025 | 677,109,734 |
| 9th Minneapolis16 | 507,996,698 | 411,820,176 | +23.4 | 420,898,871 | 467,070,127 |
| 10th Kansas City 18 | 781,503,503 | 686,892,930 | +13.8 | 676,652,895 | 873,018,277 |
| 11th Dallas . .-. 11 | 545,930,034 | 482,088, | +13.2 | 461,502,599 | 498,179,710 |
| 12th San Fran..-19 | 1,123,531,981 | 1,003,153, | +120 | 992,244,148 | 1,242,104, |
|  |  | 24,156,251,694 | +7.8 |  |  |
| Outside N. Y. City-.... | 12,097,915,060 | 10,773,253,3 | + | 10,268,704,270 | ,747,155,8 |
| Canada.-....... 32 clt | 1,467,146, | 378,373 | +6.4 | ,359,850,113 |  |

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for April and the four months of 1940 and 1939 follow:

| Description | Month of Aprl |  | Four Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Stoeks, number of shares | 26,695,690 | 20,246,238 | 72,427,478 | 83,885,085 |
| Rallroad d mmise bonds .- | \$139,547,000 | \$93,396,000 | \$470,475,000 | \$461,517,000 |
| U.s. Govt. bonds. | $21,248,000$ <br> $4,32,000$ | $21,949,000$ $7,459,000$ | $81,743,000$ <br> 18 | - ${ }_{31,800,000}^{93,64,000}$ |
| Total bends... | \$165,116,000 | 8122,804,000 | 8565,856,000 | 8586,921,000 |

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { Months } \\ & 1940 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $4 \text { Months }$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $4 \text { Months }$ | $4 \text { Months }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal |  |  | \% |  |  |
|  | 4,691,406,549 | 4, |  |  |  |
| 8d Phladelphis 17 | $7,298,985,814$ | 6,519,704,928 | +12.0 | 6,103,559,839 | 7,323,719,280 |
| Cleveland_-18 | 5,487,820,726 | 4,786,42 | +14.7 | 4,53, 897 | 5,209,983,889 |
| chn | 2,572,362,454 | 2,229,1 |  | 2,152, | 2,486,388,241 |
| 6th Atlanta | 3,159,922 | 2,882,039 |  | 2,609, | 4 |
| Chicas | 8,847,381 | 7,64 |  | 7,378, |  |
| Lo | 2,571,26 | 2,236 |  | 2,288, |  |
| inear | 1,884,4 | 1,599, |  | 1.578, |  |
| nsa |  |  |  | 2,749, |  |
| dlas | $\underset{\substack{2,188,202,334 \\ 4,41541,44}}{4}$ |  | +11.5 |  | 1,924,9359,923 $4,69968,843$ |
| tal |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outside | 48,1 | 42,916,323,241 | +12.1 | 40,920,30,96 | 49,14, ${ }^{1061,076}$ |
| Canada......... 32 ctt | 6,773,812,332 | 5,204,10 | 9 | 5,28, 8 ,87 | 8,333,6 |

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange for the four months of the years 1937 to 1940 is indicated in the following:

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \text { No. Skares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { No. Shates } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of January .-- .-.--- | 15,990,665 | 25,182,350 | 24,151,931 | 58,671,416 |
| February .-.....-- | 13,470,755 | 13,873,323 | 14,526,094 | $50,248,010$ $50,346,280$ |
| Marc | 16,270,368 | 24,563,174 | 22,995,770 | 50,346,280 |
| First quarter | 45,731,788 | 63,618,847 | 61,673,795 | 159,265,706 |
| April. | 26,695,690 | 20,246,238 | 17,119,104 | 34,606,839 |

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since Jan. 1, 1940 and 1939:
monthly clearings

| Month | Clearings, Total All |  |  | Cleartngs outste New York |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22,834,951,138 | 21,840,482,419 |  | 11,029,309,130 | 9,617,767,064 |  |
| M | 22,247,301,104 | 27,459,974,767 | ${ }_{-4.4}$ | 12,357,976,167 | 11,449,037.566 | . 8 |
| 1st qu_ | 75,769,569,240 | 74,992,605,154 | +1.0 | 36,007,787,654 | $32,143,069,934$ | +12.0 |
| Apr. | 26,035,844,628 | 24,156,251,694 | +7.81 | 12,097,915,060 | 10,773,253,307 |  |

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

| $\begin{gathered} 000,000 \\ \text { mitterf } \end{gathered}$omittect) |  |  |  |  | Jan. 1 to Apru |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{1937}$ |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{1938}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ |
| N |  |  |  | 16,074 | 53,700 | 56,233 | 52,117 | 67,906 |
| C | , 368 | ${ }^{1,196}$ | 1,174 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,726}$ |  | 923 |
| ${ }_{\text {Boston }}$ | ${ }_{1755}^{961}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,067}$ | 1.461 | 1,780 1 | ${ }_{6,93}$ | 6,188 | 5,776 | ${ }_{6}^{4,957}$ |
| St. L |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 4$ | 1.529 | 1,403 | 1,369 | 1,593 |
| Pi | 524 | 450 | 453 | 656 | 2,186 | 1,862 | 1,828 | 2.478 |
| San F | ${ }^{63}$ | 571 | 570 | 679 | 2,50 | 2,298 | 2,242 | 18 |
| Baltim | 33 | 274 | 270 | 311 | 1,32 | 1,10 | 1,05 |  |
| Cinclnnat | 25 | 233 | ${ }^{231}$ | 299 | 1,033 | 934 | 915 | 1,078 |
| Kansas Cl | 40 | 349 | 345 | 481 | 1,555 | 1,416 | 1,404 | 1,720 |
| Cleveland | 42 | 379 | 357 | 442 | 1,725 | ,48 | 1,313. | 1,619 |
| inneapoL | ${ }^{32}$ | 259 | 266 | 304 | 1,172 | 98 | 83 | 100 |
| New Orle | 17 | 150 | 138 | 160 | 23 |  | 23 |  |
| Detroit. | 466 | 397 | ${ }^{336}$ | ${ }^{522}$ | 1,894 | ${ }_{53}$ | ,421 |  |
| Lousvili | 146 | 134 | 127 | 176 | 414 | 7 | ${ }^{337}$ | 82 |
| Omaha | 29 | 116 | 112 | 139 | 迷 | 113 |  |  |
| Pr | ${ }_{93}$ | 43 | 41 | ${ }_{44}$ | 378 | 173 330 | 33 | 193 |
| Muw | 93 | 135 | 79 | ${ }^{199}$ |  | 515 |  | 632 |
| St. P | 130 |  |  | 108 | 467 |  | 402 | 421 |
| De | 132 | 118 | 114 | ${ }^{135}$ | 507 | 473 | 452 | 533 |
| Indianap |  | ${ }^{77}$ | 142 | 167 |  | 305 611 | 597 | 323 <br> 664 |
| Men | , | 70 | 67 | 81 | 370 |  | 307 | 333 |
|  |  | 41 | 38 | 174 | 64 |  | 538 | 819 |
| Salt Lake |  |  |  |  |  |  | 223 | 272 |
| thord | 55 | 48 | 48 | 60 | 207 | 185 |  | 22 |



We now add our detailed statement showing the figures for each city separately for April and since Jan. 1 for two years and for the week ended April 27 for four years:

CLEARINGS FOR APRIL, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 27

| Cleartins at- | Month of Aprld |  |  | 4 Months Ended Apra 30 |  |  | Week Ended April 27 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | $\|$Inc. or <br> Dec. | 940 | 39 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 1940 | 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| Irst Federal Res | rve District | Boston- ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | \% | $s$ | 5 | \% | 8 | 5 | \% | \$ | 5 |
| Matne-Bangor. | , $2,3464,303$ | ${ }^{\text {Boston- }} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{0 , 0 4 1 , 0 4 3}$ | +15.0 | 9, | 8.25 | +9.8 | 41 | 440 | +30.1 | 417,302 | 695,274 |
| Mass.-Boston. | $\underset{961,369,932}{ }$ | 1,066,507,891 | + ${ }_{-9.9}^{2.9}$ | 3,995,520,584 | - $3,7747,747,781$ | +5.7 | ${ }_{\text {230,5477,662 }}$ | 208,993,033 | $\underline{+10.4}$ | ${ }_{\text {202, } 103,628}^{\substack{1,690,166}}$ | 235,245,533 |
| Fail River | ${ }^{2} .885 \% 639$ | 2,686,236 | +7.4 | 11,778,991 | ${ }^{\text {a, }} 11,517,783$ | +2.3 | 697,319 | 644,494 | +8.2 | '547,098 | 645,116 |
| Howyoke | $1,677,972$ 1,79815 | 1, $1,7149.373$ | +7.6 +0.3 | 6,423,568 7 7 | - ${ }_{6}^{5,9859,195}$ | +8.2 <br> +1.1 |  | 424 | -0.5 |  |  |
| New Bediord | 3,035,778 | 2,856,735 | ${ }_{+6.3}^{+0.3}$ | 11,442,104 | 11,479,911 | ${ }_{-0.3}^{+1.3}$ | ${ }_{773,391}$ | 539,645 | +43.3 | 536,303 | -352,140 |
| Springtield | 15,034,976 | 13,171,944 | +14.1 | 57,492,402 | 52,566,037 | +9.4 | 3,608,935 | 2,988,633 | +20.8 | 2,933,023 | 3,348,477 |
| Conorcester- | 8, 8,893,416 | 7,480,973 | +18.9 | 35,987,774 | 31,658,416 | +13.7 | 2,030,754 | ${ }_{1} 1.703 .281$ | +19.2 | $1,638.602$ | ${ }^{2,302,1185}$ |
| New Haven | - $20,088,240$ | 17,795,970 | +14.5 | $207,339,967$ $79,278,525$ | $\begin{array}{r}185,169,379 \\ 70,393 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | +12.0 | 11, ${ }_{3}^{1,374,075}$ | 11,896,714 | $\square_{-5.0}^{4.4}$ | $10,975,573$ <br> $3,377,827$ | $13,302,169$ $4,389,93$ |
| Waterbury | 7.408,000 | 6,279,000 | +18.0 | 26,649,900 | 25,198,100 | +5.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. R . $-\mathrm{Mravanchester-}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,426,400 \\ 2,496,116 \end{array}$ | $43,255,300$ $2,277,799$ | ${ }_{+9.6}^{+5.0}$ | $190,799,900$ $9,761,646$ | $172,630,600$ $8,991,257$ | $\begin{aligned} & +10: 5 \\ & +8.6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{9,84515,600}$ | $10,550,400$ | -6.7 -16.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 , 5 1 6 , 5 0 0} \\ & 491,933 \end{aligned}$ | $11,538,900$ 605,756 |
| Total (14 elt | 1,135,014,020 | 1,223,120,837 | 7.2 | 4,681,406,549 | 4,398,105,514 | +6 | 265,967,516 | 244,492,946 | +8.8 | 233,565,187 | 274,906,089 |


| Clearnos at | Month of Aprla |  |  | 4 Months Ended Aprla 30 |  |  | Week Ended Aprll 27 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | ecot | 940 | 1939 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Inc.oor } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1940 | 1939 \| | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| cond Federa | District | -New ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | \% | s | \$ |  | s |  | \% |  | $\$$ |
| N. Y.-Albany.-. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +8.3 \\ +5.4 \\ { }^{5.5} \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +5.0 \\ +1.7 \\ +13.9 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8,002,651 \\ 716,339 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +81.5 \\ +36.0 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Bling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Butralo- }}$ | \| $\begin{array}{r}145,231,531 \\ 1,951,813 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | [ $\begin{gathered}135,093,941 \\ 1,955 \\ 1,959\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{-0.2}^{+7.5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 586,898,251 \\ 8,800,372 \\ \hline, 0,372 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{8,329,062}$ | $\begin{gathered} +13.9 \\ +5.7 \\ +1.9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,200,000 \\ 425,077 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{2}, 721,542$ | $\begin{array}{r} +8.0 \\ +1.6 \\ +10.6 \end{array}$ | $29,100,000$ 391,143 | $38,500,000$ 601,521 |
| Jamesto |  | 13, ${ }^{3}, 054.620$ | $\xrightarrow{+19.4}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,38,676 \\ 53,699,711,154 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}+1.4 \\ +{ }_{-4} .4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}685,832 \\ 2,983 \\ \hline 829625\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{663,140}$ | 3,872,957,788 |
| ${ }_{\text {Nowhes }}$ | ${ }^{13,937,929,568} 388$ | 13,382,998,387 ${ }_{35}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 53,69, \\ 147,255,79 \\ 83,570,402 \end{array}$ | $56,232,533,607$ | (- <br> +9.5 <br> +9.3 |  | 3,321,635,646 |  | ,$6,902,972$ <br> 3 <br> $, 91,469$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,612,318 \\ 4,805,885 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Syracus | 19,656,645 | 16,786,946 | +17.1+4.1 |  | ( $69,252,780$ |  |  |  | -1.4 |  |  |
| Utica | 3,744,718 | 3,601,778 |  |  | 13,200,145 | +5.1 | $4,333,331$ |  | -0.9 | - $273-85$ |  |
| Conn. ${ }^{\text {ctamam }}$ | - $17,342,214$ | 16,054,997 | +4.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 68,112,123 \\ & 71,036,497 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $3,763,050$ | 3,530,460 | $+9.0$ | ${ }_{3}$ |  |
| N. J.-Mont |  | -1,699,255 | +10 | 年,780,968 | 7,37,409 294,743,864 | +9.2 | - $\begin{array}{r}367,036 \\ 19,19,350\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}18,122,731 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | ${ }^{+5.5}$ | ${ }_{16,642,043}$ |  |
| Northern $\overline{\text { D }}$ | 114,083,762 | 106,87 |  | 446,277,945 | 432 |  | 23,626,670 | 30,982,639 | 23.7 | 22,740,567 |  |
| Oranges | 3,059,662 | 3,518,157 | -13.0 | 11,838,439 | 15,156, | -21.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (1) | 14,429,234,546 | 13,837,677,308 | +4.3 | 55,687,042,961 | 58,061,918,492 | -4.1 | 3,094,883,629 | 3,433,491,497 | -0.9 | 3,448,737,480 | 3 3,999,150,911 |
| Third |  | Philadelphin |  |  |  |  |  | 385,716 | $-3.6$ |  |  |
| Bethleh |  | ${ }^{\text {y2,189,13}}$ | +13.8 | 9,234 | ${ }_{9,694}$ |  | 581,842 | 534,561 | . | ${ }_{412,624}$ |  |
| Chester | 1,710 | 1,496 | +14 | 6,754 | 5.973 |  | 71,340 | \%7 | 1 | 08,219 |  |
| Harrisbur |  | $9,980,6$ $5,744,0$ | $\begin{array}{r}+6.4 \\ +6.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | - | +1.2 <br> +4.2 <br> +8 | 1,206,934 | 1,234,790 | 2.3 | 1476,007 | 1,131,768 |
| Lebanon | $2,343,2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,199,764 \\ & \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 572,377$ |  | 8,311,798 | ,66 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philladelph | 155,000,000 |  | +2.7 +17.4 | 6,935.000, ${ }^{\text {6, }}$ | 6,182,000, ${ }^{6,180}$ | +1.9 +12.2 | 385,000,000 | 355,000,000 | $\mp 8.8$ | 331,000,000 | 390,000,000 |
| Reading. | 7,040 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,63,577 \\ 8,707,413 \\ 8,6 \end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}+6.1 \\ +10.9\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}24,987,38 \\ \hline 37,9837786 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + +1.1 | 2,004,459 |  | -9.3 | 1,388,938 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Wrantos-B }}$ | ${ }_{4,288}^{9,656}$ |  |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 25,452,31 \\ & 40.926 .004 \\ & 17\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1,8898,478 | $\begin{array}{r}+6.0 \\ +7.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $2,142,926$ 1,029 1 | $2,600,271$ <br> $1,452,498$ |
| York | 5,9 | ${ }_{4,934,260}^{3,78750}$ | +13.2 +19.9 | - $\begin{array}{r}17,086,953 \\ 21,516,284 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15,373,637 \\ 18,992,433 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} +11.1 \\ +13.3 \end{array}$ | $1,264,637$ | 1,218,785 | +3.8 | 1,493,057 | 2,058,363 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pu }}$ | 1,087 | 1,068,062 | $\begin{array}{r}+1.8 \\ +20.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,454,343 \\ { }_{2}^{2}, 827,607 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,992,463 \\ 4.390,381 \\ 2175053 \end{array}$ | +1.5 <br> +1.5 <br> +30.5 | -------- |  | ---- | --- | ----: |
| Hazzeton. | ${ }^{2,267,9}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,340.606 \\ 13,895,592 \\ 21,646,310 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -8.1 \\ +23.6 \\ +23 . \end{array}$ | ${ }^{9.241}$ | 9,500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| .j.-Trent | ${ }_{26,761,9}^{14,18}$ |  |  | 72,008,600 | 69,244,200 | +5.3 | 5,156,200 | $4,233,800$ | +21.8 | 2,680,800 | ,169,000 |
| al 17 | 1,852,793 | ,65 | +17. | 298,965,814 | , 519,704,926 | +12 | 98,383,79 | 367,386,463 | +8.4 | ,030,078 | 403,851,424 |
|  | eDis | $29$ |  | 37,657,758 | ,114,924 | +13.7 | 2,082,678 |  | + | , 515,893 |  |
| Cinclinati | 255,930, | ${ }^{233,243,512}$ |  | 1,032,723 | 33,8 |  |  |  |  | (3,989,215 |  |
| Cleveland | ${ }^{429,333,8}$ | 378,855,00 |  | 1,724,528 | 1,4888,246 |  | - $10,172,700$ | 8,144,700 | +24.9 | 9,714,700 | -11,576,000 |
| Hamllton | 2,290,5 | 2,177,02 | +5 | 8.36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loratn |  | $7{ }^{928}$ |  |  | - ${ }_{27} \mathbf{7}, 138$ |  | 1,634,018 | 1,322,491 | +23.6 |  | 288 |
| Mangite | 17,343,731 | $\begin{array}{r}7.249,1 \\ 10.44, \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{+8.6}^{+6.0}$ | ${ }^{35} 5$ | ${ }_{39}{ }^{2}$ | +16 | 2,359,602 | 1,760,883 | +34.0 | 2,418,345 | 2,992,006 |
| Newark | 5797 | 5,317 |  |  | 19,901 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toledo | 91 | ${ }^{17,231}$ | +14.4 | $79,141,764$ $4,200,95$ | 7,046,970 | +1.0 +37.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| anklil | 391,7 |  | +16.5 | 1,495,45 | 1,297, 220 | +15.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| GPrensiter | 524,346 | 450,348 | +18.4 | 2,185,953, | 1,822,421 | +2.8 +17.4 | 123,4884, $\overline{86} \overline{3}$ | 105,2411,064 | $+17.3$ | 104,277807078 | 154,4655,979 |
| Erie | 7,489 | 6,567 | +14 | 28.144 | 25,612 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oill City | 12,32 | 8,518 | +44.7 | ${ }^{44,665}$ | 36,292,914 | + |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ky} .-\mathrm{Lexingt} \\ & \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{Va} .-\mathrm{Whe} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,43,38, \\ 6,312,845 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 5,200,369 7,629 | +2.7 -10.0 | $31,920,634$ <br> $24,655,636$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,590,162 \\ & 28,146,976 \end{aligned}$ | +4.3 -12.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| al (18 | 1,345,308, | 1,185,53 | +13. | 87,820,720 | 86,422 | +14. | ,558 | ,760 | +9.9 | , 17 | 341,069,969 |
| Fifth Feder | District- | chond- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wa. - Va - Huntil | $2,404,415$ <br> $12,691,000$ | ${ }^{11,667,916}$ | +44.2 +11.9 |  | 61,152, | +45.9 +12.4 | 2,711, |  | +12.4 | 334,06 2,44,000 | - $\begin{array}{r}380,931 \\ 2,966.000\end{array}$ |
| Richmond- | 168,978,724 | 147, 893, | +14.3 | 677,435, | 611,11 | +10.9 | 40,416,201 | 34,481,629 | +17.2 | 33,202,643 |  |
| s. C.-Charl | 5,463,4 | 5,334, |  | 21,969, | 20,799 |  | 1,138,027 | 999,391 | +13.9 | 926 | 69 |
| Columbia | 9,675, | $8,162,428$ 4.80998 | +18.5 | - 27.345 | 30,6 | $\pm{ }_{-1.6}^{7.7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Md. - Baltim | 338,911 | 274,054,795 | +2 | 1,327,002 | 1,105,5 | +20.6 | 72,307, | ,334,048 | +17. | 0,77 | 706 |
| D. C . Feremas | 115,580,391 | 99,730,5 | +14.3 +15.9 | 426,154,6 | 382,805 | +11. | 22,879,43 |  | +20 |  | 23,735,747 |
| Total (9 | 660,065,034 | 554,527,871 | +19.0 | 72,362 | 29,115 | +15.4 | 9,927 | ,525,10 | +18. | 5 | 136,765,131 |
| Sixth Fede | rve District- | Atlanta- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenn--Knoxv | 19,355,477 | 18,132, 346 | + | 80, | 75.1 |  | $4,986,696$ <br> 19785965 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,374,960 \\ 1,2020 \end{array}$ | + +17.2 | $3,029,921$ $16,102,450$ | $3,578,471$ $17,147,801$ |
| Ga. ${ }_{\text {Nashyllile }}$ | 88,524, 268900 | 74,088,456 $240,500,000$ |  | 1,059,500 | $304,24,871$ $943,000,000$ | +12.4 | 56,900,000 | - $47.800,000$ | +19.0 | 43,700, | 51, 8000000 1839212 |
| Auguste | ${ }^{5,912}$ | 4,932 |  | ${ }^{23,743}$ | 19,039 | +24 | 1,112,867 | 1,060,934 | +4.9 | *950, | 1,339,212 |
| Columbu | ${ }_{3}^{4,761}$ | 3,491 | + | 18.65 | ${ }_{15}^{14,84}$ | +25.7 |  | 874,519 | $-{ }^{18.9}$ | 681,379 | 562 |
| Fla.- Jackso | 91,489, | ${ }_{93,596}$ | ${ }_{-2}$ | 382,613, | 339,750 | +12.6 | 20,043,000 | 14,931,000 | +34.2 | 14,546,000 | 6,277,000 |
| Tampa- | ${ }^{6} 1.1744,0$ | -4,862 | ${ }_{+7}^{+27.0}$ | ${ }^{27,336}$ | 20,388 | +34.1 <br> +12.2 | 17,916,278 | 18,834,310 | -4.9 | 15,007,486 | ${ }^{9,6717,2 ̄ \overline{65}}$ |
| Moble | 9,121 |  | + | 34,973 | 27,81 | +25 | 1,867,130 | 1,468,273 | +27.2 | 1,432,588 | 1,558,518 |
|  |  | 3.443 |  | 16,42 | 14,20 | +15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miss.-Hatt | $5,141.0$ | 4,870,000 | 5.6 | 20,093 | 19,224, | + |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Jackichan}}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7,929}$ | $6,615,8$ $1,536,5$ | +25. | 7,496 | 31,396,990 | +17.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vicksburg |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ 2,798, | a,417,3 658,786, | +15.8 +9.7 | $\begin{gathered} 1118,300 \\ 38,433,279 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83,892 \\ 34,691,649 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +10.0 \\ & +10.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,596 \\ 30,166,255 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115,160 \\ & 34,760,235 \end{aligned}$ |
| New | 176,113 | 150,484,3 |  | 722,789,06 | 658,786 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (16 c | 783,897,813 | ,000,574 | +11.5 | 3,159,926,108 | 2,832,039,8 | +11.6 | 181,852,72 | 139,587,92 | +16 | 125,711,67 | 147,058,224 |
| Seventh | 1808310 | 1757.531 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {ich }}$ Detroit. | ${ }^{1,86,331}$ | $1,757,531$ <br> 396846178 | +2.9 +17.5 | [ $\begin{array}{r}7,331,759 \\ \hline 1,894,254,837 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $7,284,001$ $1,583,351,060$ | +0.7 +19.6 | 119,684,202 | 106,572,359 | +12.3 | 81,548,319 | 137,284,033 |
| Fint | 4.128 | ${ }^{3,973,386}$ |  | 16,894,344 | 17,559,110 | - ${ }^{-2.8}$ |  |  | +20 |  | ,327,809 |
| Grand | 14.0 | 11 |  | 56,336 | ${ }^{46,74}$ | +18.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jackson | 7,0 | ${ }_{6} \mathbf{6}$, | +8. | ${ }_{27}{ }^{\text {9,2902 }}$ | 24,095 | +15.8 | 1,3772,344 | 1,7233,270 | $-20.4$ | 1,720,847 | ,306,274 |
| Muske | 2,726 | $2,662,8$ | +2.4 | 10,845, | 9,332 | +1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Bay }} \mathrm{C}$ | ${ }_{8}^{2,829}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2,162}$ | +30.81 | 10,410 | 8,997 16,309 | +15.7 +82.1 | 1,588,558 | 946.22 | +67.9 |  | 371,006 |
| Gary. | 14,30880 | 13,061,054 | +9 | 61,283, | ${ }_{51,567}$ | +18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indianapoils | 86,131 | 77,022,291 | +11.8 | 339,256,2 | 304,697 | +11.3 | 19,37 | 17,98 | $+7$ | 14,75 |  |
| South Bend | 9,098 | ${ }^{7} .1786$ |  | 33,858, | 25.016 | +35.2 | , 1,927,337 |  | + + +4.0 | ${ }_{4}^{1,489,53}$ | 5,777,229 |
| Terre Haut | ${ }_{2}^{24.157,53}$ |  | +13.5 +14.9 | ${ }_{24,727,}^{98,293}$ | ${ }_{21,938,12}^{83,131,03}$ | +18.2 | 5,210,261 |  |  |  |  |
| Muwaukee | ${ }_{92,74,77}$ | 72,027,569 | +28.7 | ${ }^{377,529366}$ | 330,299,17 | +14.3 | 19,586,056 | 17,2217,273 | +13.7 | 16,2ili,47 | 18,421,872 |
| Oshkosh | 1,547,7 | 1,342,549 | +15. | 1,230,6 | ${ }^{5} 10328,498$ | +16 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shebo | 2,832, | 2,417,767 | +17. | 12,196,9 | 10,227 <br> 1.668 | +19.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water | ${ }_{1,232,860}^{510,255}$ | $1,260,22$ | ${ }_{-2.2}^{+30.2}$ | \% ${ }_{5}^{1,936,5888}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,714,981}$ | +16.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Towa-Cedar | - ${ }_{\text {5,164,972 }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,700,260}$ | +9.9 | 19,751,175 | 19,146, | +3.2 | 1,169 |  | . 6 | 1,06 | 1,123,299 |
| Des Molines | 50,027,090 | 41,406,983 | +20.8 | 172,966,728 | 150,345 | +15.0 | 13,696,468 | ${ }^{9,919,794}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+38.1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,067,220 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $13,451,489$ <br> $\substack{994 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ |
| Sloux City | 16,799,034 | 15,671,880 | +7.2 |  | 58.488 |  | 3,666,717 | 3,600,708 | +1.8 | 2,982,708 | 2,994,716 |
| -Ames | ${ }^{* 920,000}$ | - | +13.0 | 7,518, | ${ }_{6}^{3.581}$ | +6.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bloomingto | 1,700,445 | 1,341,5 | +32.0 |  | 5,450 | +12.8 | 3655.69 | 2 | + +3.5 | 6 | ${ }_{8}^{881.002}$ |
| Chicago- | 1,368,080, 271 | 1,195,760,845 | +14.4 | 5,417,882, | 4,725.528 | +14.6 | $\xrightarrow{314.115 .04} 1$ | 271,056,75 | +15 |  | ${ }^{63}$ |
| Decaris | 18,592 | 17,036, ${ }^{4,043}$ | +9.6 | ${ }_{68,658}^{17,926}$ | -151,15 | +13.3 | 3,772,84 | 4,037, | -8.3 | 3,169 |  |
| Rockfor | 5,847,848 | ${ }^{4}, 783,365$ | +22.8 | ${ }_{21,556}^{21}$ | 17 , | +21.4 | (1,2675, | 1,117,432 |  | 1,03 | $\begin{array}{r}1,434648 \\ 1,471,748 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | $5,875,440$ 641,002 | $\begin{array}{r}5,217,570 \\ 548,255 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +12.6 +16.9 | , ${ }_{2,548,481}^{22,46,772}$ | $20,596,154$ $2,134,661$ | +9.1 +19.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (31 ettles). | 2,228,084,326 | 1,926,079,625 | +15.7 | 8,847,306,249 | 7,647,080,7 | +15.7 | 512,406,424 | 7,022,204 | +14.6 | 409,651,456 | 553,202,406 |

CLEARINGS (Concluded)

| Cleartngs at- | Month of April |  |  | 4 Months Ended April 30 |  |  | Week Ended April 27 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | Inc.or Dec. | 1940 | 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1940 | 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1938 | 1937 |
|  |  |  | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | \$ | \% | \$ | \$ |
| Mo.-St. Louls | 395,378,992 | 348,320,525 | +13.5 | 1,528,640,773 | 1,403,012,075 | +9.0 | 85,700,000 | 78,700,000 | +8.9 | 72,900,000 | 90,700,000 |
| Cape Girardeau | 4,098,818 | 3,299,962 | +24.2 | 15,830,438 | 13,604,417 | +16.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Independence.. | 519,115 | ${ }^{503,671}$ | +3.1 | $1,977,803$ | 1,987,354 | +0.5 | 30,665,395 | 29,511,397 | $+3.9$ | 6,852,740 | 38,057,945 |
| Ky ,-Louisville | $146,065,988$ $93,358,214$ | $133,677,204$ $70,284,607$ | +9.3 +32.8 | $644,168,213$ $369,543,111$ | ${ }_{295,636,451}^{572,535,52}$ | +12.5 | 19,456,547 | 15,244,598 | +27.6 | 13,724,268 | 15,943,227 |
| III-Jacksonvill | 314,936 | 284,489 | +10.7 | 1,234,233 | 1,088,601 | +13.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quincy --. | 2,658,000 | 2,328,000 | +14.2 | 9,874,000 | 9,098,000 | +8.5 | 586,000 | 483,000 | +21.3 | 424,000 | 571,000 |
| Total | $642,394,063$ | $558,698,458$ | +15.0 | 2,571,268,571 | 296,942,650 | +11.9 | 136,407,942 | 123,038,995 | +10.1 | 113,901,006 | 145,272,172 |
| Minnth Federa | District-12 | neapo $11,147,966$ | +27.2 | 50,941,605 | 42,179,467 | +20.8 | 3,026,693 | 2,510,532 | +20.6 |  |  |
| Minneapolls | 325,537,000 | 259,340, 322 | +25.5 | 1,171,907,453 | 985,446,978 | $+18.9$ | 77,701,828 | 67,669,980 | +14.8 | 64,070,395 | 71,364,175 |
| Rochester | 1,743,337 | 1,399,616 | +24.6 | $6,844,318$ $458,309,690$ | 398,341,456 | +15.1 | 28,101,783 | 24,081,887 | $+16.7$ | 24,852,532 | 25,713,345 |
| Winona | 1,659,060 | 1,443,174 | +15.0 | 6,523,687 | 6,131,274 | +6.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fergus Fal | 577,518 | 495,619 | $+16.5$ | 2,119.253 | 1,788,891 | +18.6 |  |  |  |  | 209 |
| N. D.-Fargo | 10,412,005 | 9,340,432 | +11.5 | 41,065,810 | 36,501,693 | +12.5 |  |  | $+12.5$ |  | 209 |
| Grand Fork | 1,092,000 | ${ }^{935,000}$ | +16.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,046,000 \\ & 3,107,575 \end{aligned}$ | $3,611,000$ $2,688,924$ | $+12.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minot ${ }_{\mathbf{D}}$-Aberd | 924,000 $3,429,639$ | 912,258 3,11406 | +1.3 +10.1 | $3,107,575$ $12,862,933$ | $2,688,924$ $11,313,304$ | +15.6 +13.7 | 893,021 | 718,752 | +24.2 | 649,745 | 620,306 |
| Stoux Falls. | 6,025,823 | 5,982,226 | +0.7 | 24,283,412 | 26,032,630 | -6.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huron. | 715,100 | 637,500 | +12.2 | 3,045,388 | 2,626,300 | +16.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mont.-Billing | 3,609,513 | 3,028,981 | +19.2 | 13,087,657 | 10,917,926 | +19.9 | 780,764 | 689,223 | +13.3 | 579,067 | 613,548 |
| Great Falls. | 3,722,452 | 2,962,428 $10,426,583$ | +25.7 | 12,708,159 | 14,803,491 | +7.7 +18.5 | 2,939,618 | 2,323,856 | $+2 \overline{2-5}$ | 2,117,286 | 2,817,621 |
| Hewisto | 105,313 | 236,185 | +29.3 | 1,042,160 | 871,391 | +19.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| To | ,996 | 411,820,176 | 23.4 | 864,437,107 | 1,589,723,160 | +17.3 | 115,683,735 | 99,984,834 | +15.7 | 96,702,541 | 106,080,051 |
| Neb.-Fremont | ${ }_{456,517}$ | 840,005 48 | +3.8 | 931 |  | +5.2 |  | 84 | . 7 |  | 46 |
| Hasting | *610,000 | 546,048 | +11.7 | *2,241,164 | 2,221,952 | +0.9 | 120,063 | 155,257 | $-22.7$ | 107,397 | 27.553 |
| Lincoln | 13,365,834 | 11,069,272 | $+20.7$ | 46,908,428 | 42,852,483 | $+9.5$ | 2,934,397 | 2,813 | $+4.3$ | 2,29 | 2,517,259 |
| Omaha | 129,153,270 | 116,473,306 | +10.9 | 514,371,596 | 491,128,042 | +4.7 | 27,248,281 | 30,695,940 | -11.2 | 25,308,180 | 32,410,017 |
| Kan.-Kansas | 18,030,657 | 15,054,890 | +19.8 | 67,933,222 | 63,143 | +7.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manhattan | 701,966 <br> 657417 | 608,887 ${ }^{739,181}$ | +15.3 | $\mathbf{2 , 6 1 9 , 9 4 0}$ | $2,579,963$ $3,495,927$ | +1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Topeka | 10,468,199 | 8,770,583 | +19.4 | 40,317,941 | 38,641,738 | +4.31 | 3,077,680 | 1,698,051 | + $\overline{81.2}$ | 2,286,183 | 1,732,960 |
| Wichita | 14,022,592 | 11,023,977 | +27.2 | 52,996,705 | 46,033,703 | +15.1 | 3,182,201 | 2,388,555 | +33.2 | 2,368,055 | 2,997,967 |
| Mo.-Joplln | 2,271,223 | 2,031,589 | +11.8 | 9,072,169 | 7,564,035 | +19.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas Clit | 402,778,284 | 349,432,595 | +15.3 | ,554,838,590 | 1,416,257,405 | +9.8 | $94,267,285$ | 83,937,650 | +12.3 | $78,884,869$ $2,321,391$ | 18,818,739 |
| St. Joseph | 13,248,516 | 11,660,386 | +13.6 | 52,755,287 | 49,749,853 | +6.0 | 3,025,012 | 2,649,320 | +14.2 | 2,321,391 | 2,656,861 |
| Colo.-Colo. | $\begin{array}{r}36,351 \\ 2,457 \\ \hline 11\end{array}$ | 3,303,371 | +7.8 +6.7 | 135,030,514 | 9,882,250 | +3.6 | 449,769 | 490,857 | -8.4 | 642,806 | 134,145 |
| Denver | 132,289,491 | 118,168,336 | +11.9 | 506,961,596 | 472,844,713 | +4.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Puebl | 2,748,070 | 3,054,766 | -10.0 | 11,668,484 | 10,835,733 | +9.7 | 632,780 | 644,901 | -1.9 | 509,422 | 535,792 |
| Wyo.-Cas | 1,419,717 | 1,362,161 | +4.2 | 5,699,699 | 5,505,602 | +3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (18 ${ }_{\text {Eleventh }}$ | 81,503,503 | $686,892,930$ | +13.8 | 3,021,227,553 | 2,796,448,334 | +8.0 | 35,025,707 | 5,558,502 | 7.5 | 14,813,894 | 162,010,339 |
| Texas-Austin | 8,297,294 | 7,748,031 | +7.1 | 31 | 29,6 | . 3 | 46 | 1,555,020 | +5.9 | 1,295,026 | 1,444,599 |
| Beaumont | 4,434,457 | 4,076,439 | +8.8 | 17,567,605 | 16,466,781 | +6.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dallas | 247,296,000 | 208,809,275 | +18.4 | 987,740,000 | $859,429,846$ | +14.9 | 52,537,911 | 51,713,516 | +1.6 | 45,699,487 | 49,249,707 |
| El Paso - | 20,742,475 | 20,006,599 | ${ }_{+1.7}$ | 86,848,660 | 79,392,775 | +9.4 -3.3 |  |  | -8.2 |  |  |
| Fort Worth | $28,434,571$ $9,371,000$ | $28,906,824$ $9,309,000$ | -1.6 | $110,248,927$ $39,959,000$ | $114,047,818$ $39,750,000$ | ${ }_{+0.5}^{3.3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,054,492 \\ & 1,987,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,598,529 \\ & 2,263,000 \end{aligned}$ | -12.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,980,695 \\ & 1,817,000 \end{aligned}$ | $2,685,000$ |
| Houston. | 204,541,278 | 182,804,095 | +11.9 | 835,018,042 | 748,415,798 | +11.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Port Arthur | 2,094,529 | 1,748,384 | +19.8 | 8,168,046 | 7,088,288 | +15.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wichlta Falls | $\begin{aligned} & 4,680,697 \\ & 1.404 .231 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,971,634 \\ & 1209.278 \end{aligned}$ | +17.9 +16.1 | $17,854,205$ $5,350,435$ | 16,056,898 | +11.2 | 1,114,592 | 963,723 | +15.7 | 63,325 | 871,941 |
| La.-Shreveport | 14,633,502 | 13,499,537 | +8.4 | 57,595,099 | 56,287,270 | +5.9 +2.3 | 2,917, 163 | 2,553,337 | $+14.2$ | 3,197,228 | 3,220,725 |
| Total (11 citles) --- | 545,930,034 | 482,088,894 | +13.2 | 2,198,208,334 | 1,971,678,924 | +11.5 | 66,257,736 | ,647,125 | +0. | 9,852,761 | 66,354,925 |
| Twelfth Federal Re <br> Wash.-Bellingham... | $\begin{gathered} \text { rve District } \\ * 1,725,000 \end{gathered}$ | San Franci |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seattle. | 164,088,323 | 140,989,741 | +16.4 | 640,800,340 | 552,474,185 | +16.0 | 37,285,807 | 32,939,393 | $+13.2$ | 31,457,072 | 38,529,713 |
| Yakima | 4,359,173 | 4,195,316 | +3.9 | 16,056,634 | 14,958,685 | +7.3 | 990,835 | 837,883 | +18.3 | 787,031 | 957,629 |
| Idaho-Boise. | 5,311,786 | 4,358,098 | +21.9 | 20,927,160 | 18,175,222 | +15.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore.-Eugen | $1,264,000$ 142.275 .849 | 1,090,000 | +16.0 | 4,557,000 | 4,019,000 | +13.4 |  |  |  |  | 1,917,885 |
| Utah-Ogden | $12,630,390$ | 12,425,921 | +84 | 10,930,879 | 49,794,205 | +11.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt Lake Clit | 66,212,452 | 56,323,661 | +17.6 | 260,701,955 | 231,758,984 | +12.5 | 14,440,403 | 12,982,773 | +11.2 | 12,013,368 | 15,931,244 |
| Ariz.-Phoenix | 15,650,678 | 12,829,504 | +22.0 | 62,233,961 | 52,548,843 | +18.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calif.-Bakersfie | 9,165,870 | 8,654,106 | +5.9 | 31,833,580 | 30,740,026 | +3.6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berkeley-- | ${ }^{9,322,806}$ | 7,750,492 | +20.3 | 36,400,952 | 30,229,769 | +20.4 |  |  | 5.4 |  |  |
| Long Beach | $16,469,365$ $3,727,000$ | 17,638,570 | +11.0 | 67,479,980 $13,961,000$ | $73,479,609$ $13,167,000$ | -8.0 | 3,923,404 | 4,149,229 | 5.4 | ,107,049 | 4,418,009 |
| Pasadena | 14,010,821 | 15,914,618 | -12.0 | 55,333,348 | 65,421,581 | $-15.4$ | 2,846,925 | 3,483,176 | $-18.3$ | 3,347,972 | 4,189,183 |
| Riverside | 3,540,912 | 3,722,337 | -4.9 | 13,408,588 | 13,888,396 | -3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Franclsco. | ${ }^{633,620,250}$ | 571,312,742 | +10.9 | 2,509,070,570 | 2,297,905,183 | +9.2 +1.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 158,236,000 \\ 2,469,199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138,280,000 \\ 2,466,819 \end{array}$ |  | 130,809,500 | $\begin{array}{r} 155,129,000 \\ 2,741,347 \end{array}$ |
| San Jose--.-- | $11,866,635$ $7,298,823$ | $11,563,271$ $\mathbf{6 , 8 7 3}, 397$ | +2.6 +6.2 | $44,914,418$ $25,835,567$ | $45,567,989$ $26,647,364$ | $\underline{-1.4}$ | $2,469,199$ $1,863,197$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,466,819 \\ & 1,571,025 \end{aligned}$ | +0.1 <br> +18.6 | $2,525,588$ <br> $1,481,049$ | $2,741,347$ $1,670,283$ |
| Stoc | 10,991,848 | 9,319,329 | +17.9 | 38,260,658 | 33,884,298 | +12.9 | 2,339,433 | 2,118,478 | +10.4 | 1,937,664 | 2,177,688 |
| tal (19 | 1,123,531,981 | 1,003,153,252 | +12.0 | $\cdot 4,415,441,441$ | 4,019,676,481 | +9.8 | 256,434,658 | 226,268,045 | +13. | 214,017,902 | 257,661,981 |
| Grand total (191 citles) | 26,035,844,628 | 24,156,251,694 | +7.8 | 101,805,413,868 | 99,148,856,848 | +2.7 | 5,568,791,016 | 5,651,673,302 | -1 | 5,525,669,133 | 6,593,383,622 |
| Outside New York.... | 12,097,915,060 | $10,773,253,307$ | +12.3 | 48,105,702,714 | 42,916,323,241 | +12.1 | 2,584,961,391 | 2,330,037,656 | +10.9 | ,172,165,534 | 2,720,425,834 |

CANADIAN OLEARINGS FOR APRIL, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 25

| Cleartngs at- | Month of Aprll |  |  | 4 Months Ended Aprla 30 |  |  | Week Ended Aprla 25 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | (nne.or ${ }_{\text {Dec. }}$ | 1940 | 1939 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Inc. }}$ Dec. ${ }_{\text {der }}$ | 1940 | 1939 | [ $\begin{gathered}\text { Inc. }{ }^{\text {Dec. }} \text {, }\end{gathered}$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pa }}$ Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto- | ${ }_{415,469,716}^{442,4154}$ | 479,742,427 | $\begin{aligned} & -7.8 \\ & -9.5 \end{aligned}$ | 1,851,625,596 <br> 1,740,411,433 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,811,225,839 \\ 1,708,842,777 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{+1.8}$ | 110,506,918 | 110,439,012 | ${ }_{-2.9}^{+0.1}$ | ${ }_{941,531,263}^{101,595120}$ | $130,553,869$ <br> 108,069 <br> 13 |
| Wininipeg | 224,542,943 | 114,822,505 | +95.6 | -739,191,959 | - 442 2,567,339 | +67.0 | ${ }_{40,595,956}$ | ${ }_{2}^{23,045,439}$ | +78.2 | 37,646,279 | - $37,0565,533$ |
| Vancouv |  | 68,205,963 | +44.0 |  | $287,935,918$ $284,198,027$ | +29.8 | 19,673,018 | - $15.658,688$ | +6.5 +16.0 | 15,925,050 | $18,182,752$ $18,804,396$ |
| Quebec | 20,199,353 | 18,337,980 | +10.2 | 78,540,610 | 70,272,281 | +11.8 | 4,015,160 | 3,808,690 | +5.4 | 4,902,929 | 5.414,264 |
| Halifax- |  | 9,932,734 | +27.3 | 52,026,531 | 39,516,996 | +31.7 | 2,710,877 | 2,431,759 | +11.5 | 2,264,182 | 2,339,334 |
| Hamllto | - | - $19,8888,709$ | +25.4 | P6,777,453 83,577149 | 78,104,120 | +27.2 +10.3 | $5,223,103$ $4.236,040$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,480,872}$ |  | 5,402,469 | 5.788.042 |
| St. John | ${ }_{9}{ }^{20,128,758}$ | ${ }^{20,524,980}$ | +21.6 | - ${ }^{83,5555,301}$ | $75,747,761$ <br> 28,009783 | +41.2 | - | 1,794,567 | +7.1 | 边 | 1,899,285 |
| Vlotor | 7,954,869 | 7,097,711 | +12.1 | 29,159,447 | 28,109,029 | +3.7 | 1,862,192 | 1,589,349 | +17.2 | 1,666,765 | 1,610,662 |
| London. | 10,988,275 | 9,758.211 | 2.6 | 43,692,923 | 38,633,959 | +13.1 | 2,527,691 | 2,221,952 |  | 2,553,382 | 2,436,206 |
| Edmonton | 16,806,032 | 15,878.039 |  | 66,285,810 | 57,107,329 | +16.1 | 3,590,301 | ${ }_{3.696 .248}^{2.29}$ |  | 3,781,098 | 3,997,026 |
| Regina | *15,500,000 | 14,558,66 |  | *54,797,630 | 48,067,462 | +14.0 | 3,064,690 | 4,221,013 | -27.4 | 6,732,711 | 4,800,375 |
| Brandon--- | 1,293,71 | 1,201,509 | +7.7 | 4,748.326 | ${ }_{4}^{4}, 288,026$ | +11.3 | ${ }^{280,260}$ | 271,3 |  | ${ }^{332,038}$ | 279,782 |
| Sethbridge | 2,046,54 | 1,998,898 |  | 7.688,620 | 6,915,364 | +11.2 | ${ }^{466,210}$ |  |  |  | 421,894 |
|  | 5,613,091 | 83 | 12.6 | 20,813,333 | 18,001,976 |  | 1,307,938 | 1,171,965 |  | 1,247,163 | 1,417,190 |
| Brantord | ${ }_{3}^{2,8748,724}$ | 2.464, | 13.1 | ${ }^{8,627,176}$ | ${ }^{8}, 5477,960$ | +0.9 | ${ }^{472,796}$ | 582,001 | 8 | 415,324 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fort }}$ Wrinlia | \|lole | ${ }_{3}^{3.556,2}$ |  | 15,473,930 | 13,561,478 | +14.1 | 843,125 | 791793 | +6.5 |  |  |
| New Westmin | ${ }_{2,826,935}$ | ${ }_{2,790}^{2}$ | + +1.3 | - 11.19797 .124 | - ${ }^{9,0,191.170}$ | + +1.9 |  | 473 | +32.7 | -662,141 | 658,481 |
| Medictine Ha | $1,059,934$ | -947,4 | +11.9 | 1, | 3,223,983 | +11.8 | ${ }_{232}$ | 220,515 | 5.4 | ${ }_{212}{ }^{632} 2 \times 24$ |  |
| Peterboroug | 2,467,60 | ${ }^{2}, 3882,002$ |  | 9.569 | ${ }^{8.863,952}$ |  | 522, | 568 | 8.1 |  |  |
| Kitchener | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{3,996249}^{2}$ |  | ${ }_{18}^{12,637}$ | 110,064 |  | 12 | 57 |  |  |  |
| Windsor | 11,590,730 | 11,810,215 | 1.9 | 47,7927 | ${ }_{45} 5249$ | +5 | 2,517,600 | 2.871 | $\pm$ | 3,073,305 | 2,813,809 |
| Prince Ail | 1,409,583 | 1,123,608 | +25.5 | 5,191,665 | 4,352,724 | +19.3 | 2,325,905 | 283,353 | +15.0 | 301,004 | 285,300 |
| Moncton | ${ }^{3}, 2200,141$ | 2,629,637 | +22.5 | 12,832,658 | 10,620,316 | +20.8 | ${ }^{655,8}$ | 604,748 | +8.5 | ${ }_{733,328}$ | ${ }_{751,964}$ |
| Kingston | ${ }^{2} 2,570,661$ | ${ }^{2}$ 2,153, 1296 | +19.4 | 9,435,382 | $88,274,768$ | +14.0 | 563.2 | 482,41 | +16.8 | 460,457 | ${ }^{76}$ |
| a | - | 2,249,32 | +30 | 10,791,382 | ${ }^{\text {g,353 }}$ | +15.4 | ${ }_{708,514}$ | 489874 | + +4.4 | 583,328 | 79 |
| Sudbury | 4,222,507 | 3,813,304 | +10.7 | 16,560,314 | 14,728,143 | +12.8 | - ${ }_{049,645}^{405,136}$ | ${ }_{996,341}^{388,359}$ | ${ }_{-4.7}^{+4.3}$ | 1,188,427 | - ${ }_{966,408}$ |
| Total | ,67,146,4 | ,378,373,759 | +6.4 | 5,773,812,322 | 5,204,166,874 | +1.90 | 320,285,348 | 301,086,515 | +6.4 | 317,240,999 | 459,737.482 |

*Estimated. $x$ No figures available. y Calculated on basls of weekly figures.

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat... } \\ & \text { A pril } 27 \end{aligned}$ | Mon. Aprll 29 | Tues. April 30 | Wed., <br> May 1 | Thurs., May 2 | Fri., $\text { May } 3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, per oz d. | Closed | 21 d . | 21 1-16d. | $217-16 \mathrm{~d}$. | 211/2d. | 211 -16d. |
| Gold, p. fine oz. | 168s. | 1688. | ${ }^{1688}$. | 188 s . | 1688. | 168 s . |
| Consols, $21 / 2 \%$. <br> British $31 / 2 \%$ | Closed | £743/8 | 5743/4 | c741/2 | ¢743/4 | ¢75 |
| Wrar Loan.- | Closed | 4993/6 | £1001/4 | £100\% $1 / 8$ | £100\% | £1003/4 |
| 1960-90 | Closed | £1101/2 | £111 | 11111/4 | £1113/4 | £1113/4 |

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days have been:

(newly mined) 71.11
$71.11 \quad 71.11 \quad 71.11 \quad 71.11,71.11$

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

CONSOLIDATIONS
April 20-The City National Bank of Kankakee, Kankakee, Ill.- $\$ 200.000$ onsolidated April 20 under the provisions of the Act of Nō. $\overline{7}$. 1918, as amended, under the charter of The City Nationai "City of National Bank of Kankakee," with a capital of $\$ 350,000$, consisting of $\$ 100,000$ par value of preferred stock, divided into
1,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 100$ each, and $\$ 250,000$ par alue of common stock, divided into 2,500 shares of the par of preferred stock, was sold locally at par
The consolidation became effective close of business April 20. "A", $\$ 175,000$; preferred stock, "Bye, $\$ 275,000$; common stock
$\$ 100,000.0$ Prefer
The FirstN-NTional Bank of Harrison, Harrison, N. Y- Preferred
stock "A", $\$ 170,000$; preferred stock "B", stock "A", $\$ 170,000 ;$ preferred stock " B ", $\$ 30,000$; common
stock, $\$ 7,500$. Consolidated April 20 under the provisions of the Act of Nov. $\overline{7}, 207,500$ 1918, as amended, under the charter and title of "The Rye National Bank'" (Charter No. 5662). The capital of the con-
solidated bank is $\$ 500,000$, consisting of $\$ 300,000$ par value of preferred stock "A,"' divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 6$ each (retirable at $\$ 18.99$ per share); $\$ 100,000$ par value or preerred stock
par value of $\$ 100$ each (retirable at $\$ 275$ per share) par value of $\$ 100$ each (retirable at $\$ 275$ per share); and
$\$ 100,000$ par value of common stock, divided into 25,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 4$ each. The preferred stock " $A$ " is held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the preferred
The consolidation became effective April 20, 1940.
BRANCH AUTHORIZED
April 20-The Rye National Bank, Rye, N. Y. Location of
branch: 275 Halstead Ave. in the Town of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y. Certificate No. 1462A

CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN
April 26-City National Bank of Fairmont, Fairmont, W. Va_... $\begin{gathered}\text { Arnoun } \\ \$ 10,000\end{gathered}$

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston ${ }_{5 \text { Regent Co }}^{\text {Shares }}$
 1 Boston Athenaeum, par
100 United Drug Co., Inc 1004United 13 llat
( Gas \& Electric Co., consol. ref. 5s, 1968 reg. By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
 5 Pennroad Corp. commonal Bank, Chest $\qquad$ 200 Diamond State Steel, common, par $\$ 10$
1 Standard Box Co., capital, par $\$ 100$. 1 Standard Box Co., capital, par \$100... 72 Central Trust \& Savings, Co., cappltalt certificates, par $\$ 5$ $21 / 3$ Fottlt-Frischer Corp., preferred, no par
50 Crysal Oil Refining Corp., common, no 0 Crystal Oll Refining Corp., common, no par 7 St. Lousts Public Service Co., preferred sertes $\$ 10$ 150 Rittenhouse Equities, Inc., voting trust certificates ${ }^{\text {Bonds }} 15$ -
Per Cen
15,000 Rittenhouse Hotel, gen. ine. 6s 1935. Dec., 1931 and subseq. coupons $\$ 11$ lot sequent coupons. Co., A ref, and gen. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s} 1975$. March, 1932 and sub2 La Lasine International, class A.-.............
3 Choralcelo Manufacturing Co., par $\$ 10$
3 Frst Peoples Trust, 2nd preferred
First Peoples Trust, common.--

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporation called for redemption, together with inking 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 1ssue-


Company and Issue-
Date
Consolidated Oil Corp. $31 / 2 \%$ debentures $\mathbf{6}$. $\qquad$ -June *Cosmos Club $43 \%$ America $5 \%$ debentures *Crane Co. $31 / 5 \%$ debentures Flgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry. ${ }^{4}$ IS \% bonds
Fairbanks, Morse \& Co. $4 \%$ debentures Freuhauf, Trailer © Co $41 / 2 \%$ debentures
*Frick-Reid Supply Corp. 15 year debs


Inland Steal Coner Works Investment Co. $5 \%$ bonds.
Inland steel Co. 1st mtge. 33/8.-.-


Kansas Gas \& Electric Co. 1st Mitge. bonds
Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry serial
Kresge Foundation 10 -year notes

* Lane Bryant, Inc. 10-year debs.

Liquid Carbonic Corp. 10-year $4 \%$ debs.-.
Louisville \& Nashville RR., unified 50 -year 48

* Marion-Reserve Power Co. 1st mtge. 5 s .

Micromatic Hone Co. preferred stock-

* National Oip. Prod. Y. series A bonds.

Ogden Corp. 5 -year debentures. 1 st moge. bonds
Ohio Electric Power


Phelps Dodge Corp, $31 / 2 \%$ debs mtge .412 s .
* Pittsburgh, Youngstown \& Ashtabula- Ry. 1st mtge. bds.
* Public Service Co. of Colo. $4 \%$ debs...

Richmond-Washington Co. $4 \%$ bonds.
St. Louis Public Service Co. 1st mtge. 5.
Safeway Stores, Inc., preferred stock...
an Jose Water Works 1 st mtge. $3 \mathrm{M} / \mathrm{s}$...
 wift \& Co rlectric \& Power Co. 1st mtge, $5 \mathrm{~s} . . .$.
 Thompson Products. Inc. conv. pref. stock... United Biscuit Co. of America $5 \%$ debent

* U. S. Steel Corp. $314 \%$ debentures * Virginia Public service Co. 1st mtge. bonds West Indies Sugar Corp. 1st mtge. 6 s ..................................................
* Announcements this week.


## DIVIDENDS

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

| of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | When $\mid$ Holders Payable of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acme |  |  |
| Albany \& Vermont RR-, Allegheny Ludlum Steel, |  | May ${ }^{\text {June }} 15$ |
| Allontown-Bethlehem Gas, prefer |  | May 10 Apr. 25 |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{200}$ | May 15 May 10 |
| Class A qua | 433 \% | July 1 June 8 |
| American Fork \& | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}^{25}$ | June |
| tock div, of 2 additional shs. of \$1 par com |  |  |
|  |  | July 26 July 15 |
| her-Daniels-MIdla |  | June 1 May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Associated Breweries of |  | June 29 June 15 |
| Associated Telep. \& Telèeg. | + 188 | May 15Mane 15 |
| \$6 1st preferred |  | May |
| Atlanta Gas Light | 3712c | June 25 June ${ }^{5}$ |
| Atlanta Gas Light, 6 | \$15 | ${ }^{\text {Juny }} 15$ |
| las Cor |  |  |
| Atlas ${ }_{\text {Pr }}^{6 \%}$ | 75c |  |
| Baltimore Radio s̄h | 5 c | June 1 May |
|  | 15c |  |
| 研 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Baiacon Mfg. }} 6$ | \$11/2 | May 15 A |
| Beaunit Milis, \$13/2 pre |  |  |
| Berkshire Fine spinning Assoc., Inc., 7\% pref.- | + 81 |  |
| Brooklyn Edison Cóo |  | June ${ }^{\text {May }}$ May ${ }^{\text {May }} 10$ |
| Borg-Warner Corp. |  |  |
| ston F |  |  |
| yerstown | 25c | June 1 |
| Extra | 25 c | May |
| istol-M yers Co. |  |  |
| ditish Amer | 25 c | July |
| Bunker Hill \& Sulilivan Mining \& Concentrating- | 25 c | June 1 M |
| rolina Telephone | \$2 |  |
| ntral ohio Light |  |  |
| Central Railway signal Co. | ${ }^{1} 1$ |  |
| haris |  |  |
| \% preferre |  |  |
| Chrys |  |  |
| Preferred ( |  |  |
| Columbia B | 30 c |  |
| Comm |  | May 29 |
| mpania |  |  |
| Cornell-Dub |  | May |
| ne Co |  |  |
| meri |  |  |
| Crown zellerbach .-.-.-.......- |  |  |
| Crow's | $\pm 1$ | June |
| Crown Cor |  | June |
| pr |  | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 1$ |
|  |  | Ju |
| Diem \& Wing Paper Co. $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |
| Dunlop Tire \& Rubber Goods, pref. (s.a.) |  |  |


| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payabl } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eaton Mrg. |  |  |  |
| Ely \&e Wall |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {ad }}{ }^{\text {ad }}$ preferred (semi-annua | 3 |  |  |
| Employers | 1 |  |  |
| Ewa Plantation |  |  |  |
| Exolon Co |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ |
| Federal Light \& Fighman (M | \$1 |  |  |
| Fitz Simons \& Connell |  |  |  |
| Ford Motor Co. (canada | $\underline{25 c}$ |  | 5 |
| Ford Motor, Ltd. (Eng.) A | B |  | 8 |
| Fort Pitt ${ }^{\text {F }}$ |  |  |  |
| General Acceptance, | 350 |  | 6 |
| Sereral steel Wires | 18 |  | 6 |
| Partic. pret |  |  |  |
| Gold \& Stock Teleg |  |  | 1 |
| Goody ear Tire \& Ruib |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\$ 5}$ conv, preferred | \$114 |  | May 15 |
| Grand Union Co |  |  |  |
| $61 / \%$ preferred | 815 |  |  |
| Herrreserr | \$114 | ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |  |
| Hart-C |  | Ju |  |
| 㑑 |  |  |  |
| Hobart Mrg. Co. cla |  | May |  |
| phane Co |  |  |  |
| Hooven \& Allison, |  |  |  |
| Horn \& Harcel Barbizon (qua | ${ }^{1} 8$ | May | Apr. 25 |
| udson Bay Mining \& Sm | \$81 |  |  |
| Inland steel Co.-. |  |  |  |
| International Produ | 25c | Jun | May 31 |
| Ironwood \& Be Preferred (qu |  |  |  |
| Katz Drug Co. | 12 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lake Superior ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$1/4 |  | May 15 |
| Lanston Monotype |  |  | 1 |
| Lee (H. |  |  | 0 |
| Longhorn |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Marion | ${ }_{81}$ |  | Apr |
| May Departmen | 75 c |  |  |
| Mead |  | Jun |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Montgo |  |  |  |
| Montreal Oottons ${ }^{\text {L }}$ |  |  |  |
| Prefe | \$1 |  |  |
| Moran Twining ior |  |  | May 15 |
| Mountain Producers | \$1/2 |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| National Automotive Fi |  |  |  |
| New Briser Bros., | 371/c |  |  |
| New York \& Queens Elec |  |  |  |
| Prefert | 514 |  |  |
| Northeastern Water \& | $\$ 1$ |  | May 10 |
|  | 81 | Jun | May 15 |
| Oahu |  |  |  |
| Ohio Associated Telephone ( | \$11/2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Oliver United Filter | ${ }_{2} 55^{2}$ |  | - |
| Ontario ste | \$134 |  |  |
| Orange |  |  |  |
| Parker Rust | 25 c | Jun |  |
|  | $25 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Parker-Woive |  |  | une |
| Peoples Water ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | \$1 |  | , |
| elps Dodge |  |  | ay 24 |
| liadelphia Subur |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Phimips }}$ Petroleum | $871 / 2$ |  | ay 18 |
| Pittsburgh Sub | \$120 |  |  |
| Portla | 50 c | May | May 20 |
| urity | 25 c |  |  |
| Ragi | 50 c |  | Ma |
| Repub |  |  |  |
| Rochester Gas \& Electric, $6 \%$ pref. © \& D (qu.) | \$1 |  |  |
| Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Amer. dep |  |  | May 2 |
| Savage Arms Corp -- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| herwin-williams Co. (Can. | \$831 |  | une |
| Singer Mfg. Litd., America |  |  |  |
| Preferre | \$150 |  | Ma |
| uthern California |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ pref | 371/2c |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  |  |
| Standard Dredging |  |  |  |
| andard Oill Co. (C) | 25 | Ju | May |
| ndard |  |  |  |
| Extra |  |  | ay |
| Sterling Products, Inc. (qua | 95 c | Ju | May |
|  |  | June | May 15 |
| Ivania indu |  |  |  |
| lvanite Gold M |  |  |  |
|  | \$154.4 |  |  |
|  | 20c. |  |  |
| United Gold Equities (Can.) (sta |  | Ju |  |
| United States Steel Corp., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) | \$123 |  | M |
| United States Vita |  |  |  |
| nadiu | 75 c |  |  |
| 1 st |  |  |  |
| rginia |  | June |  |
| arren |  |  |  |
| est Virginia Water service., pref.' (quar.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$----- |  |  |  |
| iti | \$158 | M |  |
| Wil ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ Baumer |  |  |  |
| Williams (J. |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) --- |  |  |  |

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


|  |  | 帾 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| eel Co |  |  |
| Corporate Investors lians Ā quar.) |  |  |
| son Consol. Goid Mining $x$ Milili |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dodge Mffy Corp (N. M.T) (quar <br> Detroit Gaiset $x$ Mifg. Co. p |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| - |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dome Mines Litio ${ }^{\text {Dominion } \text { Ansio }}$ |  |  |
| Dominerer |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dominion Chical Co. common (quar Preferred (quar. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {prefered }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Fanteel Metallurgical Corp., preêerred (quar.) <br> Preferred (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Farr}_{\mathbf{P}}^{\mathrm{Pan}}$ |  |  |
| oderal Bake 8 Preferred (s |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Frre Association or |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| First Securities Corp. A and B (s.-a.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| For |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Globe-Democratic Publishers $7 \%$ prer. (quar.):- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| (e) |  |  |
|  Subject to approval by Can. For. Exch.: |  |  |
| raton \& Knight Co. prior pref. ( B . $7 \%$ preferred |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| eeat Lakes Dredge Dock Co. ( |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Prefe |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| (en |  |  |
| cer |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| bbard, Spencer, Bartiett \& Co. Mos (Chas. ET.) Co. (quar.) |  |  |
|  | - |  |
|  |  |  |
| Hudson Bay Co. $5 \%$ preferred (s..a.)........... |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 2.25 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Aperial Chemical Ind istries---- | \$1,2 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Indiana Associated Telephone $\$ 6$ pref. (qu.) Indiana Pipe Line Co |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nelman- | 812/4 | June | May 20 |
|  | $811 / 2$ |  | Apr. 15 |
| Neptune Meter |  |  |  |
| New Jersey zinc | 5150 | Jun | May 20 |
| New Mexico Gas Co., pref | \$11/2 | May | May 6 |
| New York Mutual Telephone (s.-- | 20 | July | June 29 |
| ew York stocks, Inc. (specia |  |  |  |
| Alcohol and dist. industry | 15 c | May 25 |  |
| Automobile Industry s | 15 c | May | May |
| Aviation industry series | 110 c |  | May |
| Building supply indüutry ser | 15 c |  | ay |
| Business equipment indust |  |  |  |
| Electrical equidment industry | 15 C | May | Iay |
| Fiood industry series- | 20c | May | May |
| Machinery | 15 c | May | May |
| Metels |  | May |  |
| Oil industry series | 13 c | May |  |
| Public utility indus | 15 c | May | Tay |
| Railroad equipment industry | 3 c | May |  |
| Steel indus |  | May |  |
| Tob | 30 c | May | May |
| 1900 Class A (quar.) | 50 c |  | Aug. |
| Class A (quar | 50 c |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {coranda }}{ }^{\text {Class }}$ | 12/2c | May |  |
| Norfolk \& Western Ry . | \$21/2 |  |  |
| $\cdots$ Preferred (quar, |  | May |  |
| North River Insura | 250 | June | May 24 |
| orthern Pipe |  | June |  |
| Northwestern Public Se | + 813 | June | May 20 |
| $7 \%$ preferred | \$113/4 | June |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred-äuar.) |  | June | May 20 |
| Orthwestern Telegrap | \$115 | July | June 15 |
| Oahu Raillway \& Land Co. (mon | ${ }^{10} 10$ | May 15 | May 11 |
| Q Monthly ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | June |  |
| Occidental Insurance | 30 c | May | May 6 |
| onite Co. |  |  | May |
| Onomea sugar menty | \% 8 |  | May 1 |
| Debenture stock | \$23/2 | June |  |
| Otis Elevator Co | s120 | June | May 24 |
| Ottawa Electric Ry. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | June 15 |
| Quarterly |  | Oct. |  |
| Outboard Marine \& M | 40 c | May |  |
| Fens-1111nois Glass |  |  |  |
| Pacific Fire Insurance | \$13 | May |  |
| Pacific Gas \& Electric, $6 \%$ | 3715 | May |  |
| Pacinc Lighting Oo. (quar | ${ }^{34}{ }^{8} 5$ |  |  |
| Pamour Porcupine | 6 C |  | May 15 |
| ${ }_{\text {Park }}$ Parker Pen Consol. | 10 c | June |  |
| Park-Wilshire Co. common voting tr | \$114 | June |  |
| Peerless Woolen Mills 61/2\% | \$188 | June | May |
| Peninsular Telephone (qu | 50 c | Ju |  |
| Quar | 50 c |  | Sept. |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ Aläluaur. |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{1-1}$ | Dec. 14 |
| Preferred A (quar:) | ${ }_{35 \mathrm{c}}^{35 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | Aug. 5 |
| Preferred A (quar.) | 35 c 35 35 c |  |  |
| nder (D.) Grocery, |  |  |  |
| Class A (quar.) | $87 \ldots$ c |  | May 20 |
| Penman's, Ltd. (quar.) | ${ }^{75 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |
| Preiffer Brewing Co. (quar.) - --- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | May 20 |
| Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (quar |  |  | May 14 |
|  | 6\% |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{10 \mathrm{c}}^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | June | $\mathrm{May}^{20}$ |
| Plitsburgh Bessemer \& Lake Erie (8.-a.) | 75 |  | Sept. 14 |
|  | \$11/3 | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | May ${ }^{\text {15 }}$ - |
| Pollock Paper \& Box $7 \%$ preferred (quar | \$13, | June | June 15 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$12 |  | Sept. 15 |
| Powdrell \& Alexander. Inc | 10 c | June | June 1 |
| Privater Mines Ltd. (quar |  | May |  |
| Extra - | 500 |  |  |
| rosperity Co., $5 \%$ pref | 81/6 | Juy |  |
| ubic Investing co |  |  | May 31 |
| Pubil service of N. J. $\$ 5$ pref | \$1/4 | June |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (monthl | 50 c |  |  |
| ${ }^{7 \%}$ \% preferred ( (quar.) | \$13/2 | June | May 15 |
| $6 \%$ pref. (monthly) | 50 c |  | Apr. 15. |
|  | \$17/2 | Maz | May 1 |
| Quaber Power Oto (quar.) | 25c |  | Apr. 22 |
| Rainier Brewing Co., partic. pref. $\mathrm{A}^{\text {E B }}$ ( (mo.) | 10 c |  | May 2 |
|  | 25c | May 9 | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 11$ |
|  | 50c |  |  |
| Repubilic Petroleum $51 \% \%$ pref. A | 6885 | May | May |
| ${ }_{\text {Reynoids }}$ Common B (quar. interim) | 50 c 50 c |  |  |
| Risdon Mfg | 50 c | May | May 6 |
| 7\% pr | \$13/ |  | June 21 |
| Oberts' Public Ma |  |  | June 20 |
| Quarterly |  | Oct. | Dec. 5 |
| Rochester Button Co. pref. ( | 373/c | June | May 20 |
| Voting trust certificates (quar.) |  | May | May 3 |
| Ruud Mff. Co. quar | \$1538 | June | May 15 |
| Sabin Robibins Pap | 280 | May 20 | May 10 |
| Saco-Lowell Shops, | \$134 |  | June |
| A conve pref. (quar.) |  | May | May 13 |
| Safeway itores, (Inc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \% $\%$ |  |  |  |
|  | \$133 |  |  |
| 3\% 2nd preferred (s) | \$13/3 | July | June 15 |
| n Car |  | May |  |
| a aboard Oil Co. (De-i.)', |  | Mune | Jay |
| Seaboard Surety Co, |  | May | Apr. 30 |
| rvel, Inc-- Canay |  |  |  |
| Shattuck-Denn Mining.- |  |  | May |



## * Transfer books not closed for this dividend.

$\dagger$ On account of accumulated dividends.
Payabie in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residentr of Canada
deduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such dividend will be made.

## 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 May 1, 1940, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | May 1, 1940 | Apr. 24, 1940 | May 3, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Unlted States Treasury -x. | 8,221,053,000 | 8,167,190,000 | 6,263,318,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. | 1,559,000 | 1,559,000 | 1,159,000 |
| Other cash $\dagger$ | 105,899,000 | 112,808,000 | 91,246,000 |
| 硡 | 8,328,511,000 | 8,281,557,000 | 6,355,723,000 |
| Bills dilscounted: <br> Secured by U. s. Govt. obllgations direct and guaranteed. <br> Other bllls discounted |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 270,000 \\ 590,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65,000 \\ 509.000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 972,000 \\ & 175.000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 860,000 | 574 |  |
| Bllls bought in open mark |  |  | 218,000 |
|  | 2,028,000 | 2,030,000 | 3,122,000 |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: <br> Bonds <br> Notes. <br> Bills |  |  |  |
|  | 00,060,000 | 400,969,000 | 00 |
|  | 338,532,000 | 338,532,00 | 331,160,000 |
|  |  |  | 134,259,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed | 739,501,000 | 739,501,000 | 21,957,000 |
| Total bills and securitles Due from forelgn banks | 742,389,000 | 742,105,000 |  |
|  | 17,000 |  |  |
| Federal Reserve notes of other banks.-- Uncollected items. | 1,584,000 | 1,810,000 | 3,400,000 |
| Bank premises <br> Other assets. $\qquad$ | 68,013,000 | 151,152,000 | 152,788,000 |
|  | 9,821,000 | 9,840,000 | 8,972,000 |
|  | 17,096,000 | 17,037,000 | 14,702,000 |
| Total assets. | 9,267,431,000 | 9,203,518,000 | 7,262,089,000 |
| Llablitles- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation....... Deposits-Member bank | 1,289,308,000 | 1,278,131,000 | 1,099,633,000 |
|  | 7,055,987,000 | 7,073,238,000 | 5,344,861,000 |
| eposits-Member bank reserve acc't.- <br> U.S. Treasurer-General account <br> Forelgn bank | 167,353,000 | 150,837,000 | 209,397,000 |
|  | 126,259,000 | 131,853,000 | 81,014,000 |
|  | 350,668,000 | 309,630,000 | 259,676,000 |
| Total deposits | 7,700,267,000 | 7,665,558,000 | 5,894,948,000 |
|  | 154,623,000 | 136,492,060 | 147,099,000 |
|  | 1,108,000 | 1,214,000 | 1,488,000 |
| Total Hablitile | 9,145,306,000 | 9,081,395,000 | 7,143,168,000 |
| Capital Accounts- |  |  |  |
| Capital paid in.-. | 51,049,000 | 51,068,000 | 50,888,000 |
|  | 53,326,000 | 53,326,000 | 52,463,000 |
| Surplus (Section 13-b)...............- | 7,109,000 | 7,109,000 | 7,457,000 |
|  | 10,641,000 | 10,620,000 | 8,113,000 |
| Total Hablities and capital accounts.- | 9,267,431,000 | 9,203,518,000 | 7,262,089,00 |
| Ratlo of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilitles comblned. | 92,6\% |  | 0.9\% |
| Commitments to make industrial advances. |  |  |  |
|  | 849,000 |  | ,281,000 |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. |  |  |  |
| x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proflt by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below: STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HODSE ASSOCIATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1940

| Clearing House Members | - Capıal | * Surplus and Undioided Profits | Net Demand Depostts. Averade | TIme Deposits, Averaje |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of New Y |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- | 20,000,000 | ${ }_{26,615,500}$ | 249,035,000 | ,674,000 |
| National Clty Bank | 77,500,000 | 68,734,200 | a2,261,204,000 | 172,562,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust Co_ | 20,000,000 | 57,040,000 | 732,531,000 | 4,700,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co.-- | $90,000,000$ | 185,154,500 | b2,162,651,000 | 81,271,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Manutacturers }}$ Tent Hanover Bk\& ${ }^{\text {co }}$ Co | 42,117,000 | 40,151,100 | 675,239,000 | 99,099,000 |
| Cent Hanover Bk\& ${ }^{\text {Cr Co }}$ Corn Exch Bank Tr Co- | 21,000,000 | 73,014,000 | c1,090,401,000 | 56,224,000 |
| First Natlonal Bank.-.- | 10,000,000 | 108,555,000 | 2968101,000 68,20000 | $28,162,000$ 640,000 |
| Irving Trust | 50,000,000 | 53,240,100 | $671,028,000$ | 4,811,000 |
| Continental Bk \& Tr C | 4,000,000 | 4,430,300 | 59,345,0 |  |
| Chase Natlonal Bay | 100,270,000 | 136,486,900 | d2,865,598,000 | 43,802,000 |
| Fifth Avenue Bank | 500,000 | 4,244,300 | 51,985,000 | 3,517,000 |
| Title Guar \& | 25,000,0 | 81,598,600 | e1,105,672,000 | 36,474,000 |
| Marine Midland Tr C | 5,000,000 | ${ }_{9,411,300}^{2,41,00}$ | 125,544,000 | $2,256,000$ 2,948000 |
| New York Trust | 12,500,000 | 27,984,400 | 425,109,000 | 30,312,000 |
| Comm'l Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 7,000,000 | 8,570,600 | 113,192,000 | 2,045,000 |
| Publio Nat Bk \& Tr Co. | 7,000,000 | 10,066,100 | 90,151,000 | 51,796,000 |
| Totals | 518,887,000 | 931,357,000 | 14,194,513,000 | 676,336,000 |

*As per official reports: National, March 30, 1940; States, March 30, 1940; ttrust companies, March 30, 1940.
Includes deposits in forelgn branches as follows: a (April 25), $\$ 264,492,000$ $b$ (Aprll 16), $\$ 73,752,000 ;$ c (May 2), $\$ 3,002,000 ; a$ (March 30), $\$ 67,871,000$ $e$ (April 17), $\$ 20,981,000$.

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat., } \\ & \text { Apr. } 27 \end{aligned}$ | Mon., $\text { Apr. } 29$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tues., } \\ \text { Ap . } 30 \end{gathered}$ | Wed., <br> May 1 | Thurs., may 2 | Fri., $\text { May } 3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Boots Pure }}$ Drugs --.-. |  | ${ }^{39 / 13 / 2}$ | 108/381/2 | 38/101/2 | 38/101/2 | 38/73/2 |
| Cable \& W ord. |  | ${ }_{557}$ |  | 15571/2/2 | ${ }_{\text {1557 }}$ |  |
| ntral Min \& In |  | $\pm 13$ | $\Sigma 13$ | ${ }_{\text {¢13 }}$ | ¢13 |  |
| ns Goldrields |  | 48/11/2 | 48/113 | 47/6 |  | 46/103/2 |
| Beers |  |  |  | $37 / 9$ | 3884/2 |  |
|  |  | 677/1 | ${ }^{27 / 7} 6$ | 277\% | 67\% | $677 /{ }^{66 / 6}$ |
| Electric \& Musical |  | 9/3 | 9/3 | 9/11/2 | $9 /-$ |  |
| Ford Ltd | ${ }_{38}$ losed | ${ }_{21}^{17 / 41 / 2}$ | 181/ | 18/- | ${ }_{20 /}$ | ${ }^{18 / 3}$ |
| Imp Tob of G B \& |  | 115 - | 115/7/2/2 | 101- | $115 \%$ | 115/- |
| London Mid Ry-..... |  | $\pm 22$ | \&213/ | £21/4 | ¢2136 |  |
| Metal Box. |  | $75 /$ | 75/- |  |  |  |
| Rand Mines. |  | E75 | 27\% | ¢75 | E75 |  |
| R10 Tinto. |  |  | ${ }^{214}$ | 851331/ |  | ${ }^{612}$ /2/ |
| Roils Royce-- ${ }^{\text {Royal }}$ |  | ${ }_{4281 / 2}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2063 / 2}$ |  |
| Shell Transport- |  | $75 / 71$ | 75/- | $72 / 8$ | $73 / 9$ |  |
| Wedish Match B.-.-- |  |  | 10/- | - | 10/- | 19 |
| nited Molasses. |  |  |  | 16 | /41/2 |  |
| est witwatersirand |  | 171 | $17 / 1$ | 179 |  | 17/6 |
|  |  | ¢33/4 | E3\% | \&3\% | £3\% | 83\% 8 |

## Weekly Return of 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 comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appear 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 commerclal 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" would each be segregated as "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured."

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle." page 3590.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON APR. 24,1940 (In MIIIORS Of DOIIARA)

| Federal Reserve Disticts- | Total | Boston | Nero York | Phlla. | Cleoeland | Ruchmond | Atlanta | Chicaso | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSET'S <br> Loans and investments-total | $\stackrel{\text { 23,584 }}{8}$ | 1,195 | 9,999 | 1,159 | 1,937 |  | ${ }_{632}$ | 8,359 | ${ }^{\$ 741}$ |  | 694 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 527$ | \$,227 |
| Loans-total | 8,650 | 620 | 3,305 | ${ }^{1} 439$ | 1,708 | 272 | 309 | ${ }^{+} \times 39$ | 330 | 199 | 307 | 267 | ,955 |
| Commercial, indus, and agricul. loans | 4,419 | 298 | 1,802 | 210 | 277 | 123 | 160 | 564 | 188 | 104 | 182 | 176 | 335 |
|  | 623 | 69 21 | 487 | ${ }_{24}^{29}$ | 21 | 12 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 38 38 | 15 | 1 | 23 4 | 2 | 111 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities | 473 | 19 | 211 | 31 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 74 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 13 |  |
| Real estate loans. | 1,182 | 81 | 195 | 49 | 173 | 42 | 31 | 114 | 53 | 10 | 29 |  | 383 |
| Loans to banks_ |  |  | 37 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Other loans- | 1,578 | 131 | 457 | 95 | 201 | 77 | 98 | 111 | 59 | 73 | 59 | 50 | 167 |
| Tresury bills | 598 | 16 | 173 |  | 11 |  |  | 291 | 51 | 10 | 18 | 23 |  |
| Treasury notes. | 1,871 | 38 | 957 | 31 | 156 | 137 | 34 | 290 | 33 | 31 | ${ }^{67}$ | 40 | 57 |
| United States bonds | 6,508 | 343 | 2,745 | 311 | ${ }^{651}$ | 156 | 114 | 1,038 | 151 | 115 | 93 <br> 70 | 89 50 | 702 188 |
| Obligations guar, by U. S. Govt.---- | 2,427 <br> 3,532 | 50 |  | 102 | 123 | 52 | ${ }^{69}$ | 276 | 69 107 |  |  | 50 <br> 58 | 188 323 |
|  | 3,532 10869 | 128 523 | 1,463 6.521 | 276 527 | 288 | 67 198 | 105 | + ${ }_{1}^{525}$ | 107 | 53 <br> 86 | 139 | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 136 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 323 419 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank | 10,871 | 142 | 6.521 96 | 527 20 | 604 44 | 196 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,351 65 | 178 | 8 | 191 | 13 |  |
| Belances with domestic banks | 3,194 | 170 | 223 | 218 | 327 | 265 | 238 | 585 | 188 | 72 | 307 | 295 | 308 |
| Other assets-net......... | 1,180 | 75 | 432 | 83 | 97 | 37 | 50 | 79 | 22 | 16 | 23 | 29 | 237 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 19,764 | 1,223 | 9,772 | 1,017 | 1,354 | 514 | 416 | 2,687 | 477 | 263 | 525 | 470 | 1,046 |
| Time deposits. | 5,313 | 236 | 1,044 | 268 | 747 | 202 | 192 | 965 | 190 | 117 | 146 | 135 | 1,073 |
| United States Government deposits.-Inter-bank deposits: | 580 | 14 | 68 | 53 | 47 | 36 | 44 | 135 | 7 | 3 | 24 | 31 | 108 |
| Domestic banks. | 8,432 | 342 | 3,806 | 434 | 464 | 317 | 312 | 1,227 | 355 | 161 | 428 | 69 | 317 |
| Forelgn banks_ | 734 | 22 | 673 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |
| Borrowings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}733 \\ 3,741 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 248 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,688 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 15 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ | $16 \text {. }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 96 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{94}^{12}$ | 23 393 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{59}^{7}$ | 105 | $\begin{array}{\|} 4 \\ 88 \end{array}$ | 302 347 |

## 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, May 2, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 1, 1940

| Three Ctphers (000) Omitted | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 1, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r .24, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1940}^{A p r .17,}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r i l \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A_{1940}+113, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mat. } 27, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mat. } 20, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 13, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. }{ }^{6} . \\ 1940 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 3, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| ASSETS <br> Gold etis. on hand and due from U. S. Treas_x. | 16,442,978 | 16,378,477 | 16,288,976 | 16,161,074 | 16,101,619 | 16,047,618 | 15,997,622 | 15,932,621 | 15,868,621 ${ }^{9} 5$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,119,718 \\ 7,823 \end{array}$ |
| Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes)...-- Other cash | 9,640 379,962 | 9,140 389,625 | 99 387,927 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8, } \\ \begin{array}{r}8.672 \\ \hline 8.310\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,123 375,463 | 8,239 372,262 | 361,786 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,360 \\ 362,538 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,572 \\ 35,186 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,823 \\ 363,506 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserve | 16,832,580 | 16,777,242 | 16,686,178 | 16,555,056 | 16,485,205 | 16,428,119 | 16,367,742 | 16,304,519 | 16,234,379 | 13,491,047 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Securea by U. S. Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed. <br> Other bills discounted | $\begin{array}{r}621 \\ 2,047 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 443 1,929 | $\begin{array}{r}632 \\ 1,831 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}366 \\ 1,727\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,076 \\ 1,675 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 478 \\ 1,612 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}334 \\ 1,632 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 369 \\ 2.620 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 470 \\ \mathbf{2 , 5 0 7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,773 \\ 1,717 \end{array}$ |
| Total bills discounted. | 2,668 | 2,372 | 2,463 | 2,093 | 2,751 | 2,090 | 1,966 | 2,989 | 2,977 | 3,490 |
| Bills bought in open market Industrial advances | 9,333 | 9,918 | 9,852 | 9,875 | 10,138 | 10,483 | 10,498 | 10,423 | 10,404 | [12,811 |
| United States Government securlties, airect and guaranteed: | 1,337,495 | 1,337,495 | 1,337,495 | 1,337,495 | 1,337,495 | 342,045 | 342,045 | 344,045 | 45 |  |
| Notes...-.--- | 1,129,225 | 1,129,225 | 1,129,225 | 1,129,225 | 1,129,225 | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | 1,133,225 | $1,176,109$ $\mathbf{4 7 6 , 8 1 6}$ |
| Total U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,475,270 | 2,475,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,564,015 |
| Other securitt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| relgn loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills and secur | 2,478,721 | 2,479,010 | 2,479,035 | 2,478,688 | 2,479,609 | 2,487,843 | 2,487,734 | 2,490,682 | 2,490,651 | 2,580,878 |
| Gold held abroad.-.-.-. Due from forelgn banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160 |
| Due from forelgn banks | 21,751 | 22,113 | 19,461 | 22,146 | 17,998 | 19,691 | 17,604 | 18,484 | 19,935 | 19,638 |
| Uncollected Items. | 688,329 | 638,721 | 763,669 | 592,220 | 636,668 | 743,276 | 721,035 | ${ }_{41} 71.167$ | ${ }^{819,180}$ | 109,905 42,549 |
| Bank premises | 41,533 ${ }_{59}$ | 41,621 59,145 | 41,625 58,082 | 41,612 <br> 59,572 | 41,612 58,257 | 41,671 <br> 58,005 | 41,689 57,081 | 41,703 69,540 | 41,703 <br> 65,695 | 42,549 $\mathbf{5 0 , 6 9 4}$ |
| Otier assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets | 20,122,485 | 20,017,899 | 20,048,097 | 19,749,341 | 19,719,396 | 19,778,652 | 19,692,932 | 19,637,142 | 19,471,590 | 16,794,871 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual cir | 4,945,500 | 4,918,503 | 4,931,115 | 4,923,425 | 4,934,636 | 4,899,117 | 4,895,048 | 4,881,754 | 4,889,287 | 4,465,004 |
| Depositg-Member bankg' reserve accoun | 12,869,916 | 12,883,034 | 12,757,391 | 12,574,727 | 12,395,460 | 12,294,002 | 12,256,250 | 12,438,580 | 12,367,086 | 9,872,140 |
| United States Treasurer-General | 490,106 | 469,974 376802 | 512,521 <br> 38429 | 590,460 372802 | 692,077 <br> 384 <br> 3 | 699,877 395,073 | 707,493 390,780 | $\begin{aligned} & 526,387 \\ & 364,406 \end{aligned}$ | 535,988 353,53 | 936,271 $\mathbf{2 2 5 , 6 5 6}$ |
| Forelgm banks... | 357,212 <br> 435,912 | 376,402 <br> 396,295 | 384,229 <br> 377,569 | 3720802 360,319 | 352,536 | 412,821 | 399,786 | 389,876 | 377,032 | 328,257 |
| deposits | 14,153,146 | 14,125,705 | 14,031,710 | 13,898,308 | 13,824,408 | 13,801,773 | 13,754,309 | 13,719,249 | 13,633,639 | 11,362,324 |
| Deterred availability item | 667,041 | 616,461 | 728,857 | 570,810 | 604, 5481 | 721,5531 | $\begin{array}{r}+688,636 \\ +3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 678,445 6,452 | 594,538 3,098 | 618,943 $\mathbf{4 , 5 1 9}$ |
| Other llabilities, incl. accrued dividen | 4,064 | 4,566 | 3,902 | 4,415 | 3,568 | 4,371 | +3,334 | 6,452 |  |  |
| Total lablitie | 19,769,751 | 19,665,235 | 19,695,584 | 19,396,958 | 19,367,153 | 19,426,814 | $\dagger 19,341,327$ | 19,285,900 | 19,120,562 | 16,450,790 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS | 136,113 | 136,125 | 136,132 | 136,127 | 136,145 | 136,132 | 136,107 | 136,102 | 136,074 | 134,998 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151,720 | 151,720 26,839 | 149,152 |
| Surplus (Section 13-1/ | 26,839 38,062 | 26,839 37,980 | $\begin{aligned} & 26,839 \\ & 37,822 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26,839 \\ 37,697 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,839 \\ 37,539 \end{array}$ | 26,839 37,147 | 26,839 $\dagger 36,939$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,839 \\ & 36,581 \end{aligned}$ | 26,889 36,395 | 27,264 32,667 |
| Total llabilitles and capltal accoun | 20,122,485 | 20,017,899 | 20,048,097 | 749,341 | 19,719,396 | 19,778,652 | 19,692,932 | 19,637,142 | 19,471,590 | 16,794,871 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reserve note llabilttles comblned. Commitments to make Industrial advances. | $\begin{array}{r} 88.1 \% \\ 9,225 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88.1 \% \\ 8,725 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88.0 \% \\ 8,805 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88.0 \% \\ 8,790 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.9 \% \\ 8,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.8 \% \\ 8.224 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.8 \% \\ 9.080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.7 \% \\ 9,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.6 \% \\ 9,126 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85.2 \% \\ & 11,722 \end{aligned}$ |
| Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securdtes- <br> 1-15 days blle dicounted | 227 |  |  | 523 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days bills discounted | 1,059 |  | 105 | ${ }_{233}^{523}$ | 773 | ${ }_{21}$ | 125 | 176 | 45 | 163 |
| 31-60 days bills discounted | 224 | 1,198 | 1,139 | 928 | 1,130 | 140 | 161 | 155 | 181 | $\begin{array}{r}343 \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days bills discounted. | 189 | ${ }_{255}^{161}$ | ${ }_{219}^{142}$ | 229 | 1148 | 1,123 | 1,108 | 1,116 193 |  | 355 349 |
| Over 90 dsys bills discounted | 269 | 255 | 219 | 180 | 148 | 161 | 160 |  | 157 |  |
| Total bills discounted. | 2,668 | 2,372 | 2,463 | 2,093 | 2,751 | 2,090 | 1,966 | 2,989 | 2,977 | 3,490 180 |
| 16-30 days bills bought in open market- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 202 |
| ${ }_{1}^{1-60}$ days bills bought in open market-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -*- |  | 152 |
| 1-90 days bills bought in open market. Over 90 days bills bought in open market |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 152 |
| Total bllls bought in open ma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 562 |
| 1-15 days industrial advances | 1,437 | 1,447 | 1,426 | 1,242 | 1,247 | 1,574 | 1,592 | 1,453 | 1,493 | 1,670 |
| 16-30 days industrial advances | 77 |  | 61 | 227 | 196 | 121 | 130 | 383 | 339 |  |
| ${ }_{61-90}^{31-60}$ days industrial advances | 244 | 286 | 271 | 188 | 149 | 293 | 249 | 181 | ${ }_{157}$ | 1,042 |
| 61-90 days industrial advances-- Over 90 days industrial advances | 646 6,929 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7,472 } \\ \hline 629\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}689 \\ \mathbf{7 , 4 0 5} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 781 7,437 | $\begin{array}{r}793 \\ 7,753 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,221 | 299 8,228 | 8,055 | 8,000 | $\mathbf{1 , 0 4 2}$ $\mathbf{9 , 2 7 8}$ |
| Total Industrial advances ....................- | 9,333 | 9,918 | 9,852 | 9,875 | 10,138 | 10,483 | 10,498 | 10,423 | 10,404 | 12,811 |
| O. 8. Govt. securities, direct a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16-30 days.-.-.----...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 85,813 |
| ${ }^{16} 1$-60 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 152,680 |
| $61-90$ days.-. Over 90 day |  |  |  |  |  | 2,475,270 | 2,475,270 | 2,477,270 | 2.477,270 | $\begin{array}{r} 126,468 \\ 2,113,049 \end{array}$ |
| Over 90 days | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,475,270 | 2,475,270 | 2,73,270 |  |  |
| Total U. S. Government securitles, airect and guaranteed. | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,466,720 | 2,475,270 | 2,475,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,477,270 | 2,564,015 |
| Total other securities. | ----- | ---- | ------ | --- | -..--- |  | ------ |  |  | ------ |
| Federal Reserve Notes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Isgued to Federal Reserve Bank by F, R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | $\begin{array}{r} 5,246,984 \\ \quad 301,484 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,245,738 \\ 327,235 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,239,294 \\ 308,179 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,251,464 \\ \mathbf{3 2 8 , 0 3 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5}, 251,335 \\ \mathbf{3 1 6}, 699 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,237,827 \\ \quad 338,710 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,227,268 \\ \quad 332,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,216,078 \\ \quad 334,324 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,210,592 \\ 321,305 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,739,164 \\ \mathbf{2 7 4 , 1 6 0} \end{array}$ |
| In actual circulation. | 4,945,500 | 4,918,503 | 4,931,115 | 4,923,425 | 4,934,636 | 4,899,117 | 4,895,048 | 4.881,754 | 4.889,287 | 4,465,004 |
| Collateral Held by Apent as Securty for Notes Issued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold etfs. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. By eligible paper. | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 5,374,500 \\ 1,059 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,375,500 \\ 719 \end{array}$ | 5,375,500 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,368,500 \\ 471 \end{array}$ | $5,363,500$ | $5,343,500 \mid$ | $\mathbf{5 , 3 3 3 , 5 0 0}$ | 5,328,500 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,323,500 } \\ 615 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,872,500 \\ 3,361 \end{array}$ |
| Onited States Government seourities-.------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .-.-- | .----- |
|  | 5,375,559 | 5,376,219 | 5,376,294 | 5,368,971 | 5.364.040 | 5,344,171 | 5,333,993 | 5,329,043 | 5,324,115 | 4,875,861 |

[^2]$x$ These are certifleates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 oents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certitioates bel
provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

| Three Clphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phtla. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Atlanta | Chicapo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{S S I}$ | S | \$ | S | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| from United States Treas | 16,442,978 | 888,133 | 8,221,053 | 904,183 | 1,032,549 | 416,966 | 307,959 | 2,559,398 | 361,456 | 233,662 | 356,523 | 232,259 | 928,837 |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Re | 9,640 |  | 1,559 |  | 601 | 1,192 | 574 |  |  |  | 280 |  |  |
| Other ca | 379,962 | 31,570 | 105.899 | 29,482 | 25,533 | 23,282 | 21,104 | 47,726 | 17,089 | 9,594 | 19,350 | 15,684 | 33,649 |
| Total reserves | 16,832,580 | 920,083 | $8,328,511$ | 934,535 | 1,058,683 | 441,440 | 329,637 | $2,607,895$ | 379,113 | 243,872 | 376,153 | 248,691 | 963,967 |
| Bllls dipgounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obilgations, direct and guaranteed. | 621 | 77 |  |  |  | 40 | 19 |  |  | 30 |  | 35 |  |
| Other bllls discoun | 2,047 |  | 590 | 130 | 130 | 113 | 106 | 128 | 140 | 62 | 243 | 270 | 135 |
| , | 2,668 | 77 | 860 | 160 | 143 | 153 | 125 | 182 | 165 | 92 | 248 | 305 | 158 |
|  | 9,333 | 1,199 | 2,028 | 2,70 | 353 | 91 | 1 | 339 | 60 | 172 | - 111 | 479 | 673 |
| Bonds | 1,337,495 | 97,5 | 400 | 106,80 | 136,7 | 68,248 | 56,495 | 146, | 61,3 | 40,2 | 61,738 |  | 109,438 |
|  | 1,129,225 | 82,343 | 338,53 | 90,17 | 115,4 | 7,62 | 47,700 | 123,5 | 51,7 | 34,0 | 52,13 | 43, | 92,397 |
| Total U. S. Govt direct and guarant | 2,466,720 | 179,872 | 739,501 | 196,972 | 252,256 | 125,870 | 104,195 | 269,975 | 113,100 | 74,271 | 113,861 | 95,012 | 201,83 |
| Total bills and securitles..........- | ,721 | ,148 | 742,389 | ,840 | 252,752 | 6,9 | 4,621 | 70,496 | 113,325 | 74,5 | 14,220 | 5,796 | 2,666 |
| Fed. Res. notes of | 21,751 | 848 | 1,584 | 910 | 1,672 | 3,994 | 2,598 | 3,213 | 1,708 | see ${ }_{749}$ <br>  | 1,539 | 708 | 2,228 |
| Uncollected Item | 688,329 | 66,641 | 168,013 | 53,749 | 81,766 | 53,516 | 30,606 | 96,423 | 29,214 | 17,570 | 31,702 | 24,831 | 34,298 |
| Bank premis | 41,553 | 2,871 | 9,821 | 4,530 | 5,498 | 2,519 | 2,019 | 3,367 | 2,268 | 1,386 | 3,181 | 1,153 | $\begin{array}{r}2,920 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Other | 59,524 | 4,026 | 17,095 | 4,711 | 6,668 | 3,467 | 2,475 | 6,172 | 2,601 | 1,835 | 2,654 | 2,566 | 5,254 |
| al 1 | 20,122,485 | 1,175,620 | 9,267,431 | 1,198,280 | 1,407,04 | 631,87 | 471,958 | 2,987,572 | 528,23 | 39,94 | 529,450 | 373,746 | 1,211,337 |
| LIAB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in | 4,945,500 | 405,301 | 1,289,308 | 345,472 | 452,83 | 218,64 | 160,356 | 1,088,560 | 192,777 | 142,507 | 182,466 | 79,9 | 387,31 |
| Member bank reserve account | 12,869,91 | 627,747 | 7,055,987 | 692,572 | 765,069 | 294,5 | 225,799 | 1,656,493 |  |  |  | 213,489 |  |
| U. S Treasurer-General acco | 490,106 | 20,193 | 167,353 | 22,153 | 31,106 | 29,160 | 23,938 | 1,056,998 | 28,271 | 28,049 | 29,641 | 28,156 | 29,088 |
| Forelgn b | 357,212 | 25,628 | 126,259 | 35,104 | 33,312 | 15,402 | 12,537 | 42,984 | 10,746 | 7,880 | 10,388 | 10,746 | 26,226 |
| Other | 435,912 | 6,656 | 350,668 | 13,769 | 8,839 | 6,428 | 6,531 | 5,059 | 6,825 | 5,688 | 1,706 | 5,806 | 17,937 |
| Total depo | 14,153,146 | 680,224 | 7,700,267 | 763,5 | 8,3 | 345,4 | 268,805 | 1,757,53 | 295,83 | 72,8 | 305,75 | 8,1 | 766,245 |
| Deterred avall | 67,041 | ,248 | 154,623 | 56,012 | 32,231 | ,287 | ,808 | 96,05 | ,582 | ,228 |  | ,1 | ,21 |
| Other llabilities, inc | 4,064 | 416 | 1,108 | 384 | 460 | 130 | 166 | 491 | 112 | 166 | 257 | 1 | 22 |
| Total Habll | 19,769,751 | 1,151,189 | 9,145,306 | 1,165,466 | 1,373,851 | 616,55 | 459,135 | 2,942,640 | 517,302 | 330,773 | 519,034 | 362,497 | 1,186,002 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Section | 151,720 | 10,405 | 53,326 | 14,198 | 14,323 | 5,247 | 5,725 | 22,824 | 4,122 4,709 | 2,95 3,15 | 4,613 | ,'974 | 10,224 |
| Surplus (Section 13-b) | 26,839 | 2,874 | 7,109 | 4,393 | 1,007 | 3,246 | 713 | 1,429 | , 538 | 1,001 | 1,142 | 1,266 | 2,121 |
| Other capltal accounts | 38,062 | 1,816 | 10,641 | 2,312 | 3,849 | 1,546 | 1,753 | 7,055 | 1,559 | 2,066 | 1,284 | 1,898 | 2,283 |
| Total iiabilitles and capital accounts Commitments to make indus. advs.. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 20,122,485 \\ 9,225 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1,175,620 | 9,267,431 | $\begin{array}{r}1,198,280 \\ 1,145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \|r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1,407,043 } \\ 1,182\end{array}$ | 631,871 713 | 471,958 | $2,987,572$ <br> 18 | 528,230 179 | 339,947 <br> 58 | $\begin{array}{r} 529,450 \\ 457 \end{array}$ | 373,746 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,211,337 \\ 3,778 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

*"Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. a Less than $\$ 500$.
FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted <br> Federal Reserve Bank of- | Total | Boston | Newo York | Phlla. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chtcago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F.R Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank | $5,246,984$ <br> 301,484 | $\begin{array}{r} 419,046 \\ 13,745 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,386,426 \\ 97,118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 362,503 \\ 17,031 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \dot{8}, 951 \\ 22,117 \end{array}$ | 234,476 15,831 | 173,345 12,989 | $1,129,275$ <br> 40,715 | 202,923 10,146 | 145,814 3,307 | $\begin{array}{r} 190,525 \\ 8,059 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,240 \\ 6,281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 441,460 \\ 54,145 \end{array}$ |
| In actual circulation | 4,945,500 | 405,301 | 1,289,308 | 345,472 | 452,834 | 218,645 | 160,356 | 1,088,560 | 192,777 | 142,507 | 182,466 | 79,959 | 387,315 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes lissued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  | 218,65 | 100,356 | 1,088,560 | 102,7 | 142,507 | 182,460 |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due rom United States Treasury Eltgible paper | 5,374,500 | 440,000 | 1,405,000 | 375,000 | 479,000 | 250,000 | 180,000 | 1,140,000 | 209,000 | 147,500 | 195,000 | 90,000 | 464,000 |
| 俍ible paper | 1,059 | 77 | 433 | 62 |  | 110 |  |  | 90 | 70 | 217 |  |  |
| Total collateral | 5,375,559 | 440,077 | 1,405,433 | 375,062 | 479,000 | 250,110 | 180,000 | 1,140,000 | 209,090 | 147,570 | 195,217 | 90,000 | 464,000 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, May 3
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Btd | Asked |  | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 81940 | 0.05\% |  | June 281940 | 0.05\% |  |
| May 151940 | ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ | --.-. | July 31940 | 0.05\% |  |
| May 291940 | 0.05\% |  | July 171940 -. | 0.55\% |  |
| June ${ }^{\text {June }} 1219490$ | ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  | July July 31 181940 1940 | ( ${ }^{0.05 \%}$ |  |
| June 191940 | 0.05\% |  | July 311940 | 0.05\% |  |

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

| Maturly | ${ }_{\text {Inte }}^{\text {Rate }}$ | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ d $d$ | Asked | Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Rate }}$ Int. | ${ }^{\text {bld }}$ | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 15 1940 | 112\% | 100.5 |  | Dee. 15 1942... |  |  |  |
| Dec. 1519490 | 112\% | 101.15 | 101.17 101.26 | June 15 1943--- | 13\% | 1102.5 | ${ }^{10.22}$ |
| June 151941 | 13\% | 101.25 | 101.27 | Mar. 151944 1-2- | 1\% | 102 | 02.2 |
| Dee. 15 1941... | 112\% | ${ }_{103.1}^{102.1}$ | ${ }_{103.3}^{102.3}$ | June 15 1944.-. | 1\%\% | 100.30 |  |
| Sept. 15 1942. | 2\% | 104.21 | 104.23 | - | 1\%\% | 100.19 | 102.6 100.2 |

## Stock and Bond Averages

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

|  | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trals } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Raut } \\ \text { Roads } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \substack{1046 \\ \text { ties }} \end{gathered}$ | Total 65 <br> stocks | $\left.\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Indus } \\ \text { trivas } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mtrst } \\ & \text { Frade } \\ & \text { Galls } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { Sand } \\ \text { Grade } \\ \text { Radlu } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { Utu4, } \\ & \text { tites } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tota } \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ |
| May 3 - | 147.65 | ${ }^{30.78}$ | 25.02 | 49.55 | 106.91 | ${ }^{93.61}$ | 89 | 109.25 |  |
| May ${ }^{\text {May }}$ | ${ }_{147.13}^{147.76}$ | 30.66 <br> 30.52 | 24.92 | ${ }_{49.30}^{49.51}$ | ${ }^{106.89}$ | 93.36. ${ }_{9}^{93.36}$ |  | 109.30 | ${ }_{89}^{89.37}$ |
| Apr. $30-$ | 148.43 | 30.69 | 25.10 | 49.72 | 106.90 | ${ }_{93.14}$ | 48.19 | 109.37 | 89.40 |
| ${ }^{\text {Appr }}$ Apr. $27-$ | ${ }_{148.12}^{148.11}$ | 30.71 | ${ }_{24.81}^{24.98}$ | ${ }_{49.58}$ | ${ }^{106.91}$ | 92.84 | ${ }_{47.74}^{47}$ | 109.29 | ${ }_{89.19}^{89.29}$ |

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange-See following page.
Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange. Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 2847.

## THE PARIS BOURSE

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


|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frı., } \\ \text { Apr. } 26 \\ \text { Francs } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat., } \\ \text { Apr. } 27 \\ \text { Francs } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon.. } \\ & \text { Apr. } 29 \\ & \text { Francs } \end{aligned}$ | Tues., <br> Apr. 30 <br> Francs | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wed., } \\ \text { May } 1 \\ \text { Francs } \end{gathered}$ | Thurs. <br> Mav 2 <br> Francs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banque de France | 8,125 |  | 8,230 | 8,125 | 7,915 | 8,195 |
| Bank de Parris et Des Pays Bas | 1,063 |  | 1,063 | 1,046 | 1,017 | 1,039 |
|  | 16,160 |  | 15,950 | 15,700 | 15,130 | 15,205 |
| Cie Distr d | 680 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cle General d'Ele | 1,585 |  | 1,600 | 1,610 | , 574 | 59 |
| ${ }_{\text {Cle }}$ Citenerale Tr | 760 |  | 775 | 780 | 740 | 54 |
| Comptoit Nationale d'escompte | 758 |  |  | 768 |  |  |
| Coty 8 A -----------... |  |  | 335 |  | ${ }_{3}^{330}$ | 30 |
| Courrieres-..---7 | 290 |  | 290 | 298 | 286 | 92 |
| Credit Lyonnals..........- | 1,710 | Closed | 1,705 | 1,710 | 1,689 | 10 |
| nergie Electrique du Nord | 316 |  | 320 |  |  |  |
| Energie Electrique | 652 |  | 653 | 659 | ${ }_{646}^{646}$ |  |
| Kunlmann- | 947 |  | 944 | ${ }_{940}^{94}$ | 287 | ${ }_{9}^{933}$ |
| Lyon (PL M | 1,004 |  | 1,010 | ${ }_{1}^{1,004}$ | 1,887 | 1,15 |
| Nord Ry | 1,050 |  | 1,070 | 1,080 | 1,075 | \%88 |
| Orleans Ry | ${ }^{970}$ |  | ${ }^{67}$ | 963 |  | 70 |
| Pathe Capit | O |  |  | $\stackrel{\square}{025}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Peochiney }}$ | ${ }_{74.45}^{2,040}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{2} .15$ | ${ }_{75.00}$ |  | ${ }_{74.80}^{2,10}$ |
|  | 86.90 |  |  | 87.60 | 87.05 | 87.40 |
| 5\%. 192 | 115.45 |  | 116.75 | 116.90 | $\begin{array}{r}116.40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Saint Go | 2,940 1,750 |  | 2,700 1,750 | ${ }_{\text {2,750 }}$ | 2,795 1,70 | 1,750 |
| Bcaneiae | ${ }^{1,73}$ |  | ${ }^{17}$ |  |  | 75 |
| Societe Lyonnalse | 1,292 |  | 1,329 | 305 | , 72 | , 312 |
| Sooletet Mareillials | ${ }_{78} 7$ |  | 709 | 710 | ${ }_{81} 8$ | ${ }_{82}$ |
| Tubizo Artiricial | 78 |  | 79 | 478 |  | 70 |
| Wagon-Lita_- | 45 |  | 45 | 44 | 44 | 45 |

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

| Apr. | Apr. Apr. May | May | May |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | 29 | 300 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Allegemetne Ellek trizttaets-Gesellschatt (6\%) 141


holiday

# Stock and Bond Sales New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY <br> Occupyng Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One <br> NOTIOE-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. Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.


New York Stock Record

| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for <br> Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1 <br> On Basts of 100-Share Lots |  | Ranoe for Preotous Yeat 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday $\text { Apr. } 27$ | Monday $\text { Apr. } 29$ | Tuesday Apr. 30 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { May } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday May 2 | Friday May 3 |  |  | Lowest | - | Lowest | Highest |
| S per share 68586858 | \$ per share ${ }^{*} 681_{8} \quad 683_{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$ per share } \\ & 68 \end{aligned} 68$ | ${ }_{*}^{\text {\% per share }}$ | S per share 6778 $677_{8}$ | \$ per share | 700 |  |  | \$ per 8hare |  | per share $711_{2}$ Sept |
| $\begin{aligned} & 688_{8}^{58} \\ & +1421_{4} \\ & \hline 145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} * 681_{8} & 683_{8} \\ { }^{*} 1421_{4} & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 68 & 68 \\ +140 & 145 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 138}^{* 6712}{ }^{*} 677_{8}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|cc} 677_{8} & 677_{8} \\ { }^{6} 138 & 145 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  | \%t Laboratorles | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \text { Mar } 21 \\ & 141\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{147}{ }^{7014} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Febr}_{8}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}53 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 120 & \mathrm{Apr}\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7112 Sept } \\ & 1491_{2} \text { Beppt } \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{1433} 4{ }^{478}$ |  | ${ }_{* 43}{ }^{40} 547{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  | Abraham \& Straus.-.-No par | $411_{4} \mathrm{Feb} 3$ | ${ }_{4612}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Apr} 5$ | ${ }_{3}^{3312} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{4912}{ }^{5}{ }^{\text {No }}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 4812}{ }^{712} 50$ | ${ }_{719}^{49} \quad 49$ | $\begin{array}{ll}48 & 4812 \\ 77^{2} & 485\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}48 & 48 \\ 74\end{array}$ | 4812 48312 | 4858 | 800 | Acme Steel Co.......-.-.-25 | ${ }^{45}$ Feb 6 | ${ }_{9}^{5212}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Apr} 9$ | ${ }_{612}^{311_{2}} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{5612}{ }^{512}$ Oct |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{* 24}^{71_{4}}{ }^{744^{75}}$ | ${ }_{* 24}^{738} 87{ }^{712}$ |  | 1,800 300 |  | $11_{8}$ Mar 15 <br> 21 Jan <br> 16  | ${ }^{9} 712{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Apr 888 | ${ }^{19}{ }^{612}$ Aug |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 17 \\ 4813\end{array}$ | 1678 $167_{8}$ <br> 488  <br> 488  <br> 188  | ${ }^{+1612}{ }^{161718}$ |  |  | 600 | Address-Multgr Corp-.-10 | ${ }^{21678} \mathrm{Apr} 30$ | 1912 Jan 4 | 15788 sept | ${ }_{68}^{2712} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }_{4818}^{18} 481{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{48188}^{488884}$ |  | $47^{38} 888$ | $47 \quad 471_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}4612 & 4738\end{array}$ | 8,800 | Atr Reduotion Inc...-- No par | 4612 May 3 | 5818 Jan ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{4514} 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 68 Sept |
|  |  | *34 ${ }^{13,6}$ |  | ${ }^{* 5}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{3} 4{ }_{4}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ | , 200 | Air Way El Appllance-No par | ${ }^{5} 8{ }^{2} \mathrm{Feb} 7$ | ${ }_{7}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Mar} 11$ | ${ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ | $1{ }^{11} 4{ }^{\text {Sept }}$ |
| ${ }^{*}{ }^{3} 3_{4} 6$ | ${ }^{13} 16{ }_{16} 1{ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{13} 10$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}618 & 618 \\ 3_{4} & 3_{4}\end{array}$ |  | 1,600 6,700 | Alaska Juneau Gold Min -- 10 Allegheny Corp......epe par | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {3 }}$ Mar | $71 \mathrm{~J}_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan 8 | ${ }_{58}^{614} \mathrm{Jupe}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}10 & \text { Jan } \\ 2 & \text { Sept }\end{array}$ |
| $121_{4}^{4} 1211_{4}$ |  | $12.12{ }^{12}$ |  | $118_{4}^{4} 12$ | $11^{3} 3_{4}^{4} 1211_{4}^{8}$ | 4,000 | $5312 \%$ di A with $\$ 30$ war. 100 | $103_{4} \mathrm{Jan} 30$ | ${ }^{145}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Jan | ${ }_{54}^{58} 4 \mathrm{Aug}$ | ${ }_{10} 1_{2}$ Sept |
| 1078 |  | $1012{ }^{101}$ | 10, 1014 | $10{ }^{14} 4{ }^{101}$ | 10.10 | 900 | $51 / 2 \%$ pf A without war. 100 | 912 Jan 18 | 1212 Jan | ${ }^{412}$ Sept | 18 Sept |
| $* 151_{2}$ 248 248 2458 | $\begin{array}{cc}* 15144_{4} & 1614 \\ 2414 & 2434\end{array}$ | ${ }^{* 1514}{ }^{1514}{ }^{24}{ }^{16}$ | 1514 1514 <br> 2358  <br> 248  | 1412 $141_{2}$ <br> 2418  <br> 248  | ${ }^{* 1414}{ }_{24}{ }^{151}{ }^{5514} 4$ | 200 |  | $133_{4}$ Jan 19 | ${ }_{2514}^{17}$ Apr | 8 June | ${ }_{281}^{2312}{ }^{281}$ Sept |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Alleg \& West Ry $6 \%$ gtd.. 100 | 72 Feb 19 | ${ }_{7312}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar} 21$ | ${ }_{52} \mathbf{M a y}$ |  |
| ${ }_{123}{ }^{3}{ }^{3} 1{ }^{123}$ | $123_{8} 123_{4}$ | $121_{4} 121_{4}$ | $1{ }^{117}$ | ${ }^{-12}$ |  | 3.700 | Allen Indu | ${ }_{918}{ }_{8}$ Jan 23 | $123_{4} \mathrm{Apr} 16$ | ${ }_{63}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 11780 |
| ${ }_{* 12}^{17914} 17{ }^{17914}$ | ${ }_{* 11912}{ }^{17912}$ | ${ }_{*}^{180} 180$ | ${ }_{* 12}^{179} 17{ }^{1714}$ | 179179 | $178{ }^{179}$ | 1,500 | Allied Chemleal \& Dye-No par | 171 Feb 2 | 182 Apr 9 | ${ }^{15112} 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{2012}{ }^{12}$ Sept |
|  |  | ${ }^{*} 113_{4}{ }^{12} 123_{4}$ |  | ${ }_{121}^{12} 1_{8} \quad 121_{8}$ | 12.12 | 300 | Allied Kid Co.-.-...-- | ${ }_{1134}{ }^{\text {Appr }} 4$ | 14.5 Jan 25 |  | 1478 Sept |
| $\begin{array}{cc}16 & 16 \\ 8 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}157_{8} & 16 \\ 818 \\ 814\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}153_{4} & 16 \\ 818 \\ 818\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}16 & 16 \\ 814 & 83_{8}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}1512 & 16 \\ 814 \\ 81\end{array}$ | 2,400 8,900 | Alled Mills Co Inc....No par |  | ${ }^{163_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Apr}} \mathrm{Jan}_{2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 9_{1} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 6 & \mathrm{ADr} \end{array}$ | $151_{8}$ Sept <br> $113_{8}$ Jan |
| ${ }^{* 72} 8283{ }^{8}$ | *72 | $\begin{array}{ll}7212 & 7212\end{array}$ | $72{ }^{8} 7$ | $723_{4}$ $723_{4}^{4}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}8,900 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | Am\% preferred..---.--No pat | ${ }^{633_{4}} \mathbf{J a n} 22$ | ${ }_{731}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {May }} 3$ | ${ }_{5412} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 71. |
| $\begin{array}{cc}34 & 34 \\ * 14\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}3411_{4} & 3458 \\ 14 & 14\end{array}$ | 34 3458 <br> 141  |  | ${ }^{333^{34}}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}333_{8}^{4} & 341_{4}^{2}\end{array}$ | 3,800 | Auls-Chalmers Mfg....-No par | ${ }^{313} 4$ Apr 19 | 4178 | ${ }^{28} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }^{488_{8}} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 900 | Alpha Portland Cem-No par | 1314 ADr 25 | 16 Jan 9 | $123_{4} A_{\mathrm{pr}}$ | $1978 \text { Jan }$ |
|  | ${ }_{* 16}^{218}{ }^{218} 1^{21^{18}}$ | 2  <br> ${ }_{16}{ }^{218}$  | ${ }_{* 16}^{* 2}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 21_{8}}$16 $11_{4}$ | 500 100 | Amalgam Leathar Co Inc-- 1 | 1388 Feb 28 | ${ }_{18}^{23} 3_{8} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Apr } 22}$ | $12^{11_{4} \text { June }}$ | ${ }^{33}$ Sept 21 Sept |
| 56 56 <br> 1  | 5534 56 | *55 187 | 55 $1_{2}$ 5614 <br> 1   | ${ }_{*}^{* 55} 5156{ }^{+16}$ | ${ }_{5412}^{16} 10$ | 1,100 | Amerada Cord.......-No par | ${ }_{53}^{1414} \mathrm{Mar} 18$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}50 & \text { Apg } \\ \\ 10 & \end{array}$ | ${ }^{21412}$ Sept |
| $* 1712$ $183_{8}$ | ${ }_{* 1714} 18{ }^{1838}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}* 1718 & 1778\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}* 1718 & 173_{4}^{4}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 1718}^{17178{ }^{2}}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1712 & 173_{4}\end{array}$ | 200 | Am Agric Chem (Del)...No par | $171_{2} \mathrm{May}^{3}$ | $21.3{ }^{1}$ | 16 Apr | 2412 sept |
| $\begin{array}{lll}71 & 713_{4} \\ 11 & 111_{8}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}713_{4} & 727_{8} \\ 11 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}713_{4} & 725_{8}^{8} \\ 11 & 111_{8}\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{6885}$ | 7.000 | Am Airines Inc .-.......- 10 | ${ }^{4184}{ }^{\text {J Jan }} 12$ | 75 Apr 15 | 26 June | ${ }^{47}$ 178, Dec |
| $48{ }^{11} 3_{4} 488{ }_{4}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}4858 & 488_{8}^{8}\end{array}$ | 48844 48 | ${ }_{* 4812}{ }^{118} 80$ |  | 1,700 40 | American Bank $\mathbf{6 \%}$ preferred. | ${ }^{9678} \begin{array}{r}\text { Mar } \\ 48 \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\mathbf{6 0}}^{12 \delta_{4}} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{4612}^{91_{2}} \mathbf{D e c}$ | 60 Jan |



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




$$
\sqrt{2}
$$





Volume 150

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





## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange

## FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the Week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when seting the range for the year.
in the week in which they occur, No account is taken of such sales in computing then mature.
The italic letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds minn



|  |
| :---: |





 cho num bou sozer hal





－Chicago \＆North Western Ry －









 Chicago Unlon Station－







 Series B $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ guar．．．．．．．
Series A 414 g guar．




 Colo \＆South 41／2s serles A－－1980 M N


 Columbus Ry Pow \＆Lt 48＿－
Commonwealth Edison Co－


 Consol Edison of New York－
$31 / 4$ debentures．．．．．．


 ${ }^{\circ}+$ Consol Ry non－conv deb $4 \mathrm{~s} 1954 \mathrm{~J}^{\mathrm{J}} \mathrm{J}$















$\qquad$

Week＇s
Raneve or
Friday＇s
Bst $\& ~ A s k$ O：然㣻思：



BONDS Y．STOCK EXCH$\underbrace{8}$－ 2Lown Htoh No Lo

$\qquad$ alliroad \＆Indus．Cos．（Cont．）＋
Grand R \＆I Ext 1st gug 41／31941 J J J aaa

Gult \＆Ship Island RR－
1st \＆ref Term M 5s stpd．＿ 1952 J J $\quad$ y b
Ilifnols Ce
1st gold

58：
Fonda Johns \＆Glov $41 / 3 \mathrm{~B} \ldots 1952$
f 8 PProot of claim flled by
owner
M $N$
 J
A
y
y
xbb
bb
G®




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { gyway way }
\end{aligned}
$$





## 2848 New York Curb Exchange-Weekly and Yearly Record

NOTICE-Oash and deferred delivery sales are diaregarded in the weer's range uniess they are the ony sransais in computing the range for the year.
In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Apr. 27, 1940) and ending the present Friday (May 3, 1940). 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


or tootnotes see page 2853


For footnotes see page 2853





## Other Stock Exchanges

Baltimore Stock Exchange
April 27 to May 3，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－ | FriddayLastSalePrice | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Pricese } \\ \text { oow Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stince Jan．1， 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
|  | 173／8 | 16 |  |  | 1，202 |  |  |  |  |
| Balt Transit |  | ${ }^{35 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }^{36 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st pref t C．．．．．．．．． 100 | 2.05 | 1.90 | 2.10 | 121 | 181／2 | Jan | $83.51 / 2$ | Appr Apr |
| Conso G Gas E |  | 117\％ |  | 45 | 116 | Jan | 1191／2 | Feb |
| Eastrn Sgrs Assn com Vt c 1 | 123 | $123 / 8$ | 13 | 530 | $83 / 4$ | Feb | 14 | Apr |
| Pref | $301 / 2$ | $301 / 2$ | 31 | 100 | 27 | Feb | 3114 | Apr |
| Fidelity \＆Depo | 126 | 125 | 128 | 80 |  | Apr | $1321 / 2$ |  |
| Fidelity \＆Gur Fire Corpl0 | 307／8 | 3078 | ${ }^{3078}$ |  | 991／8 | Mar | 3212 | Feb |
| Finance Co of Am A com |  | 183 | 19 | 346 | 17 | Jan | 191／6 | Apr |
| Har Tex | 40 c | 35 c | 40 c | 1，000 | 36e | Apr | 70 c | Jan |
| Common class A |  | 30c | 30 c | 0 | 25 c | Apr | 55 c | an |
| Merch \＆Miners | 26 | $211 / 4$ | 26 | 1，532 | 131／4 | Mar |  |  |
| Monon W Pa P $97 \%$ dtd25 |  | $281 / 8$ | 281／8 | 158 | ${ }_{1.75}^{28}$ | Jan | 2.50 | Mar |
| MtVern－Wood Mls com |  | 1.75 | 2.25 | 103 |  |  |  |  |
| Mt Vrn－Woodb Mls－ |  | 451 | 51／4 | 7 |  | Apr |  | Jan |
| New Amsterdanm Casualty 5 | $167 / 8$ | 167／8 | 173／2 | 405 | 127／2 | Jan | 171／6 | Apr |
| North Amer Oil Co com＿ 1 |  | 1.05 | 1.20 | 5 |  |  | 1.45 | an |
| Northern Central Ry ．．． 50 |  | 895 | ${ }^{895 / 8}$ | 200 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Owings Mills Distillery－-1 |  |  | 90 | ${ }^{200}$ |  | Feb |  | Mar |
| U \＆Fidelity 8 |  | 215\％ | $221 / 8$ | 1，367 | 21\％8 | May | 237／6 | Jan |
| Bon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| alt Transit 4 | $381 / 2$ | 373 | $393 / 4$ | 18，150 | 31 | Jan | 401／2 | Apr |
|  |  | 94 | 951／4 | 7，500 | 92 |  | 952\％ |  |

## Boston Stock Exchange

April 27 to May 3，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists


## Chicago Stock Exchange

April 27 to May 3，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists


## CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paral H．Davis \＆ 60. <br> \section*{Mombers Principal Exchange}

Trading Dept．CGO．405－406 Municipal Dept．OGO． 52
10 S．La Salle St．，CHICAGO

| cs（Continued）Par | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lasi } \\ \text { Sare } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan．1， 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
|  | 33／4 |  | 450 |  |  |
| Aetna Ball Bri |  | $121 /$ |  | 1818 |  |
| Alled Laboratories com |  | 103\％ $10 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Alled Products com．${ }^{\text {All }}$－ |  | 33\％\％ $34 / 2$ | 100 | 333／6 | Jan |
| Amer Pub Serv Co pret |  | $941 / 2{ }^{95}$ |  | ， |  |
|  |  | 1721／2183 |  | $167 \%$ Jan | 7\％Apr |
| nour \＆Co common | ${ }^{6} 15$ |  |  |  |  |
| Equipment ${ }^{\text {ento }}$ M |  | $13 / 8$ | 1，100 | J |  |
| Athey Truss Wl |  |  | 11 | Mar | ${ }^{7} 3 \%$ Japr |
| ation | 星 |  | ． 250 |  |  |
| riow \＆Seelig M Mg A |  |  |  | ${ }^{93} /{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| than－Blessing com |  | ${ }_{11}^{16 / 4}{ }^{17}$ | 150 | ${ }^{81 / 2}$ Jan | $11 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| don Mig Co com－ |  | 4.43 | 250 | ${ }^{8} / \mathrm{A} \mathrm{Apr}^{\text {A }}$ | 5\％Apr |
| Bendix Aviation com | 331／8 | 327／34\％ |  | 273／Ja |  |
| ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{1}$ 11／4／2 |  | 3 y Jan | May |
| k8 8 |  | 203／21 | 50 | 171／2 Mar | 23\％／Jan |
| Borg Warner Corp－ Common－ | ${ }_{20}^{221 / 2}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}223 / 8 & 223 / 4 \\ 20 & 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,008 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 213 / 6 & \mathrm{Mar} \\ 20 \end{array}$ | 25\％${ }^{25} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan |
| Brach \＆Sons（E J）cap．－－ Brown Fence \＆Wire |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Common－－…－．．．．．．．． 1 |  |  | 250 | $31 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |  |  | Apr |
| ${ }^{\text {Bura Priston Ring }}$ |  | ， |  | ${ }^{6} 313 \mathrm{Mar}$ | Jan |
| Cum conv |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{131 / 6}{ }^{21}{ }^{\text {JJan }}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Camp }}^{\text {Caste }}$（AM） |  | $\begin{array}{ll}183 / 2 & 19 \\ 18\end{array}$ |  | $18{ }^{18 / 8} \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |
| Cent nl Pub Ser |  | 83 | 600 | 783／Mar |  |
| atral Iil Secu |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 87 preterred． | 125 |  |  | ${ }_{112}^{54} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Prior lien |  |  | 1，300 | $1{ }^{4} / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| 兂 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago Corp Convertible | 13／4 |  | 750 |  |  |
| Ch1 Fonvertible eshatte |  | 79.89 | 150 |  |  |
| Chle \＆$N$ Weat Ry com |  |  |  |  | 75\％／8 Apr |
| Chicaro C |  | 1018 | 100 | － | $111 / \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| rysier |  |  | 3,700 |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}$ |
| Cilles service Co com． | 3 3 | $41 / 8$ $3 \%$ <br> $1 / 4$  | ${ }^{150}$ |  | 33 Mar |
| Commonwealth Edison <br> Capital | 32\％ | 323／8 $32 \%$ | ，950 |  | ${ }^{33}$ Apr |
| Compressed Ind Gases ca |  | 14 江 15 |  | ${ }^{13} 31 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| nsolidated |  |  | 900 | 7 \％Feb |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common pt sh |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1 / 8}{ }_{\text {May }}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |
| Common pt sh | \％ |  | 160 |  |  |
| ntainer |  |  |  |  |  |
| rane Co com | 0\％ | ${ }^{2013}$ | 100 |  | ${ }_{13}{ }^{2} / 3 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Cudahy Pckg ${ }^{\text {CunninghamDru }}$ | 17 | 16\％ $17 \%$ | 300 | $1631 /$ Apr |  |
| Dayton Rubber M |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{19}^{15} 4 \mathrm{May}$ | 193\％／4Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eddy Paper Corp（The）cm＊ <br> Elec Household Util cap． 5 |  | $161 / 16$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {178 }} 17 \mathrm{Mpr}$ |
|  | 456 | ${ }_{29}^{4 / 2}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{3,000}$ | ${ }^{22} 1$ |  |
| Elig Natl Watch Co－－15 |  | 297／6 47 | 8 | 37\％J Jan | ${ }_{49}{ }^{49} 18 \mathrm{Abpr}$ |
| Fitzsim \＆Con D\＆D com－＊ | 934 | ${ }^{9}$ 93／4 |  | ${ }^{9}{ }^{\text {a }}$ M May |  |
| Fwller Mrg Co com |  |  | 1,500 | 3\％\％Mar |  |
| Gardner Dens com（new） | 16\％ | 16\％ 163 | 100 | 153／3 Jan |  |
|  |  |  | 100 | 101／ Feb |  |
| General Foods com |  | 488／8 487 | 2，640 | ${ }^{45 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{493} /{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr |
| Gen Motors Corp com．－． 10 | 5 | $\begin{array}{cc}53 & 55 \\ 6 & 7\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,043}$ | $44 / 4$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| General Outdoor Adv com＊ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{501 / 4} 818$ |  | $201 / \mathrm{May}$ | 25 |
| Gorsard Co（H W）com－＊＊ | 111／2 | 113／311\％ | 400 | ${ }^{11 / 4}$ Apr |  |
|  |  | 1253．2 2614 | ${ }^{290}$ |  | $27 \%$ $20 \%$ Feb |
| Hall Printiog Co com－ 10 |  | $163 / 4$ <br> 17 | ${ }_{120}^{225}$ |  | ${ }_{914}^{21 / 4} \mathrm{May}$ |
|  |  | $97 / 10$ |  |  |  |
| Heln－Werner Motor Parts 3 Heller pref（w w） | 103／4 | 1018 103 | 100 | $263 /$ | 26\％May |
|  |  | ${ }^{29} 8.40$ | 220 |  | ${ }_{32}{ }^{42}$ M Mar |
|  |  | $351 / 2$ | 675 | 117／6 | ${ }^{165 / 3} 4 \mathrm{Appr}$ |
|  |  |  | 50 |  | 193 |
| Hubbell Harvey Inc com． 5 Hupp Motor Car com．．． |  | $4^{3 / 8} 4^{3 / 8}$ | 100 | $3 \% \mathrm{AD}$ | ， |
| Hulinols Brick Co cap．．．． 10 |  | 10\％ 11 | 241 | ${ }^{97 / 6} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| \＃linis Sentral RR com 100 |  | $273 /$ | ${ }^{30}$ | 21519 |  |
| Indlana Steel Prod com．－1 |  | ${ }^{24} 8480$ | 10 | $823 / 8$ | $903 / 8$ |
|  |  |  |  | 533／Feb | 62\％J |
| International Harvest com＊ Interstate Power 86 pret．．＊＊＊ |  |  | 100 |  | 43／3 Jap |
| （ty |  | 133／4 |  | ay |  |
| Joslyn MIg ¢ Supply com－ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 50 |  | ${ }_{81}^{6 \%}$ App |
|  |  | 101101 | 10 | 100 Jan | 101 |
| Ken－Rad Tubedis ${ }^{\text {Preat comA＊}}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 165$ |  |  |  |
| Kentucky Util jr cum pt 50 |  | ${ }^{4631 / 2}$ | 20 |  | 493 |
| Kerlyn Oil Co Cl － A com |  |  | 45 | 23 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}13 \% & 11 / 6 \\ 3 \% \%\end{array}$ | 600 | 13／4 Jan |  |
| Leath \＆Co com．．－．．．－－－＊ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

For footnotes see page 2857.



523 W. 6th St. Los Angeles Teletype L.A. 290
Los Angeles Stock Exchange
April 27 to May 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | FridayLastSalePrice | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weet's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { How Hioh } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lowo | Hig |  |
| Bandint Petroleum Co.--1 | 356 | 35\% | 200 | 31/2 Mar |  | n |
| Barnhart-Morrow Con | 10 c | $10 \mathrm{c} \quad 10 \mathrm{c}$ | 1,409 |  |  |  |
| Blue Dlamond Corp | 1\% | 15/6. $13 / 4$ | 2,438 | 13/8 Feb |  | Feb |
| Bolsa Chica Oll A com_. 10 |  | 2.2 | 500 | $13 / 1$ Jan |  | Mar |
| Broadway Dept Store.---** | 48 | $4 \%$ 4\% | 100 | 4\% Mar |  | Jan |
| Buckeye Union Oll pf vte 1 |  |  | 1,000 | 2 c Jan |  | Jan |
| Byron Jackson Co | a133 | $a 133 / 4133 / 4$ |  | $14 . \mathrm{Apr}$ | 1414 |  |
| Calli Packing Corp | $a 251 / 2$ | $a 251 / 2 \mathrm{a} 258 / 4$ | 85 | 2314 Mar |  | Jan |
| Chrysler Cord |  | $87 \quad 87$ | 501 | $831 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 901 | Jan |
| Consolidated Oil | 71/4 | 734 | 282 | $71 / \mathrm{Feb}$ |  | Jan |
| Consolldated Steel | 53 | $51 / 4.5318$ | 730 | $43 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 61/4 | Apr |
| Preterred | 104 | $101 / 410 \%$ | 567 | $93 / 4$ |  | Apr |
| Creameries of Amer v t $\mathrm{C}_{\text {- }}$ | 5\% | 55\%8 $\quad 5 \%$ | 230 | $53 \%$ Jan | ${ }^{6}$ | $\mathrm{Apr}^{\text {a }}$ |
| Douglas Atrcraft Co | 88 | $88.881 / 4$ | 340 | $87 \%$ Apr |  | Apr |
| Electrical Prods Cory | 10\% | $10518105 / 8$ | 437 | $91 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 103/4 | Mar |
| Emsco Derrick \& Equ | 10 | 10.10 | 400 | $81 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | Jan |
| Exeter Oil Co A co | 37 c | 37c 38c | 1,800 | 350 Feb | 430 | Jan |
| General Motors com | 535/8 | 531/6 541/8 | 744 | 52 Jan |  | Apr |
| Goodyear Tire \& Rub | 21 | 21.21 | 188 | 21 May | $245 / 8$ | Feb |
| Hancock Oll Co A co | 38 c | 38e 380 | 203 | $363 / \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | Apr |
| Holly Development | 5 c | $721 / 6 \mathrm{c} \quad 75 \mathrm{c}$ | 800 | 620 Mar | 80c | Jan |
| Hudson Motor Car | a5946 |  | 20 | $53 / \mathrm{Apr}$ | $871 / 2$ | Mar |
| Hupp Motor Car Co |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9_{18} & 9_{18} \\ 30 & \end{array}$ | 200 |  | $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Apr |
| Jade Oil Co- | c | $3 \mathrm{c} \quad 3 \mathrm{c}$ | 1,000 | 2 c Jan |  | Mar |
| Lane-Wells Co... | 113 | $113{ }^{13} 113 / 4$ | 100 | 1/2 Jan | $113 / 4$ | $\mathrm{Apr}^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Lincoln Petroleum C | 140 | 14 c 15 c | 4,600 | 7 c Jan | 160 | Mar |
| Lockheed Aircraft Cord - 1 | 3814 | 371/2 $381 / 2$ | 1,005 | $27 \frac{1 / 4}{}$ Mar | 41\% | Apr |
| Los Angeles Investment. 10 | $41 /$ | 41 | 203 | $41 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | Jan |
| Menasco Mig Co | 3\%/4 | 31/2 $371 / 8$ | 10,128 | 1\% Jan | $41 / 4$ | Apr |
| Ocidental Petrole | $a 15 \mathrm{c}$ | $a 150 \quad a 15 \mathrm{c}$ | 200 | 250 Feb | 30 c | Feb |
| Oceante Oll Co | 36c | 36c 37e | 60 | 35 cma | 47e | Feb |
| Pactific Finance Cord co | 13 | $13 \quad 13$ | 222 | $111 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 137\% | Apr |
| Pacific Gas \& Elec com.-25 | 3158 | 315/8 315 | 321 | $311 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 3438 | Mar |
| 6\% 1st pref | 323 | $321 / 2321 / 2$ | 255 | 33 Apr | 3414 | Apr |
| 51\%\% 18t pref -...... 25 | 295/8 | 295/8 295/8 | 100 |  | $311 / 2$ | Jan |
| Pacific Indemnity Co...10 | a38 | a38 a38 | 仡 | $353 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 393/3 | Apr |
| Paclific Lighting Corp com ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 44.6 |  | 442 |  | 493/9 | Jann |
| Pacific Western Oil | 26\%/8 |  | 100 | 71/4 May |  | Jan May |
| Republic Petroleum com. 1 | $23 / 8$ |  | 1,214 | $23 / 6$ Apr |  | Jan |
| $51 / 2 \%$ pref | 39 | 39 3915 | 20 | 3614 Feb | 40313 | Jan |
| Rlee Ranch Oil Co | a15c | a15c alse | 600 | 140 Feb | 16 c | Feb |
| R1chfleld Oll Corp | $10^{73 / 8}$ | ${ }_{10}{ }^{71 / 8} \quad 10^{73 / 8}$ | 1,684 | $67 / 1 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 81/4 | Jan |
| Ryan Aeronautical |  |  | 708 | 7315 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Safeway Stores Inc. | a49\%88 | $a 495 \% 8{ }^{501 / 8}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 433/2 } & \text { Jan } \\ \\ 503\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Security Co units ben int.- | 33 | $33{ }^{33}$ | 11 | 31 Jan | 33 | Feb |
| Signal Oil \& Gas Co A | a2614 | a2614. $a 261 / 4$ | 30 | 27 Jan |  | Mar |
| Solar Aircraft C | 414 | $41 / 841 / 2$ | 875 | $41 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| Sontag Chain Stores Co. | 2 | 61/2 63/ |  |  |  | Apr |
| So Calif Edison Co Ltd | 30\% | $30 \quad 301$ | 1,345 | $287 / \mathrm{Ja}$ | $303 / 2$ | May |
| 6\% preferred B | 30\% 8 | $301 / 30$ | 1,262 | 2936 Feb | $30 \%$ | Jan |
| Southern Paecific Co | 12 | $\begin{array}{ll}291 / 8 & 291 \\ 12\end{array}$ | 433 |  | 29\%\% | Jan |
| Standard Oil Co of Calif. | $221 / 4$ | $221 / 4221 / 2$ | 1,382 | $122 / 4 \mathrm{Ma}$ |  | Jan |
| Superior Oll Co (The) .-. 25 | 36 | 36.36 | 300 | $331 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 36 | Jan |
| Transamerica Corp.-.-. 2 | 55/8 | 55/8 57/6 | 2,106 | 5\% Mar |  | Mar |
| Union Oil of Calif...--25 | 15 | $15 \quad 161 / 8$ | 4,451 | 15 May | $173 / 6$ | Jan |
| Wellington Oll Co of Del. | 113/8 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 113 / 8 \\ 238\end{array}$ | 2,553 100 |  |  | Apr |
| Western Pipe \& Steel Co_10 | $18{ }^{2 / 8}$ | $18{ }^{18 / 8} 18$ | 100 | 18 Apr | 18 \% | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Jan} \\ & \text { Apr } \end{aligned}$ |



Philadelphia Stock Exchange
April 27 to May 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list ${ }_{s}$

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Range of Prices Low High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Stice Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| American St | 13\%/8 | 133/8 | 371 | 1176. Feb | 143/2 | Apr |
| American Tel \& Tel.... 100 |  | 1727/81731/2 | 101 | 1681/8 Jan |  | Jan |
| Barber Co---------10 |  | 153/8 153/4 | 52 | $137 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}$ | 157/8 | Apr |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa pret_-100 | 1161/8 | 1161/117 | 274 | 1137/ Apr | 125 \%/8 | Jan |
| Budd (E G) Mig C |  | 47/6 $\quad 51 / 8$ | 260 | 47/8 Mar |  | Jan |
| Budd Wheel Co | 5\% | $51 / 2 \quad 55$ | 250 | 43/4 Apr | 61/4 | Feb |
| Chrysler Cord |  | $855 / 8863 / 8$ | 125 | 805\% Feb | 90\% | Jan |
| Electric Storage Battery 100 | $331 / 6$ | $321 / 235 / 8$ | 1,364 | 28\%, Jan | 335\% | Apr |
| General Motors_-.... 10 | 543/4 | 537/8 543/4 | 395 | 507/8 Jan | 55\% | Apr |
| Horn \& Hardard (Phil)com* |  | $1221 / 2123$ | 108 | 119 Jan | 1251/2 | Jan |
| Horn \& Hardart ( N Y ) cm* |  | 343 353/8 | 420 | $34 \quad \mathrm{Feb}$ | 35\%/8. | May |
| Lehigh Coal \& Navigation* | 23/6 | $\begin{array}{lll}21 / 4 & 21 / 2\end{array}$ | 581 | ${ }^{2}$, Jan | $27 / 8$ | Mar |
| Nat'l Power \& Light |  |  |  | $73 /$ | $83 / 8$ | Apr |
| Pennroad Cord v $t$ | 17/8 | 178 $\quad 21 / 8$ | 6.310 | 13/2 Mar | 21/4 | Jan |
| Pennsylvania RR...... 50 | 215/8 | 213/8 $223 / 4$ | 2,928 | 21 Jan | 247/8 | Jan |
| Phila Elec of Pa \$5 pret..-* |  | $115141161 / 2$ | 74 | 1143/4 Apr | 1203 | Jan |
| Phila Elec Pow pref...-. 25 | 31 | 3031831, | 790 | 303\% Mar | 317/8 | Jan |
| Salt Dome Oill Corp.-...-1 | 87/8 | $87 / 8178$ | 155 | $63 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 87/8 | May |
| Scott Paper |  | 423/8 $431 / 2$ | 396 | 413.4. Apr |  | $\mathrm{Apr}^{\text {apr }}$ |
| Tacony-Palmyra Bridge-- |  | $461 / 2461 / 2$ | 10 | 413 Jan | 481/4 | Mar |
| Transit Invest Corp pref. |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 / 2 & 2^{1 / 2} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| United Corp co Preterred | 23/8 | $\begin{array}{cc}2 & 21 / 4 \\ 37 & 3718\end{array}$ | 695 25 | ${ }^{17 / 8} \mathbf{3 1 / 8} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 2384 | Jan |
| United Gas Imprvmnt cm-* | $121 / 2$ | $12.125 / 8$ | 9,024 | $111 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 153/8 | Jan |
| Preterred. | 1141/4 | 1135/6 1141/2 | 224 | 1117/8 Mar | 1173/8 | Feb |
| Westmoreland Inc |  | 103/4 11 | 205 | $93 / 8$ Jan | 12 | Apr |

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
April 27 to May 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Liday } \\ \text { Sase } \\ \text { Price } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Week's R Range } \\ \text { of Prtces HIoh } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Stince Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| Allegh |  | 24 | $2{ }^{20}$ | $183 / 4$ | 25 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkansas }}$ Natri Gas ptd-100 | ${ }^{411 \% 8}$ | ${ }^{71 \% \%} 81818$ |  |  |  |  |
| Blaw-Knox Co- |  | 10.10 \% | 137 | $93 \%$ Mar | $11 \%$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Byers (A M }}$ C | ${ }^{1156}$ | 111/81158 |  | 1113. Mar | 133\% ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | Feb |
| Col Gas \& Elec Co | ${ }_{6} 15$ | 6100 100 |  | 100 Apr | 7300 4 |  |
| Copperweld St | 4 | 233/4243/4 | 161 | 15\%/3 Jan | 25 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Crandall McKenz \& |  | ${ }^{6} 51 /{ }^{6}$ | 10 | ${ }^{4} 51 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | 173/2 | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Man }}$ |
| Duquesne Brewing Co-.-. 5 |  | 13/2/ 13/2/ |  | 11/4 Jan | ${ }_{14}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | Mar |
| Follansbee Bros pret...- 100 | 18 | 18.1812 | 235 |  |  |  |
|  | 90 | $88{ }^{1 / 2} 190$ | 2,785 | $843 / 2$ | ${ }_{90}{ }^{13 / 4} \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}{ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Lone Star Gas C |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel Sup | \% | 6 6\% | 3,795 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{1 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | May |
| Natl Fire |  |  | 100 |  |  | Jan |
| Pittsburgh B |  |  | ${ }^{100}$ | $11 / \mathrm{May}$ | 2314 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{13}^{363 / 8} 13{ }^{36 / 8}$ | ${ }^{50}$ | ${ }_{10}^{32 / 4}$ Jan | ${ }_{13 \%}^{36 \%}$ | ${ }_{\text {Appr }}$ |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass - 25 |  | $1021023 /$ | - 49 | $991 /$ Jan |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& Boit. | 62/8 | $67 / 8{ }^{7 / 6}$ | 137 110 | ${ }_{3}^{6 / 8}$ | $83 / 8$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Pittsburgh steel Fdy com |  | ${ }^{4} 78.8$ | 50 | ${ }_{5}^{3} / 3 / 1 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
| Ruud Mig Co- ${ }^{\text {San Toy Mining }}$ |  |  | 1,000 | ${ }^{5 / 3 / 2}$ Jan | ${ }_{10} 1 / 2$ | ${ }_{\text {Mar }}^{\text {Mar }}$ |
| Vanadium-Alloys sti |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Westinghouse Air Brake | 241/5 |  | ${ }_{36}$ | ${ }_{106 \%}^{228 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 1173 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| UnlistedPennrosd Corp |  |  | 201 | 15\%. Jan |  |  |



## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED



Provincial and Municipal Issues
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, May 3

| rovince of Alberta- | $\left.{ }^{B i d}\right\|^{\text {Ask }}$ |  |  | $\left.{ }^{B t d}\right\|^{A s k}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{50}^{50}$ | ${ }_{51}^{52}$ |  |  |  |
| covoi British Columbla |  |  | 68.-.......sept 151948 | 100 | $1011 / 2$ |
| 5s.a.-....July 121949 | 89 86 | ${ }_{89}^{92}$ |  | 8481/ | ${ }_{96}^{90}$ |
| Provice or Manitoba- |  |  | Province of Quebee- |  |  |
| 43/8.....-Aug ${ }^{1} 1941$ | 88 | ${ }_{80}^{91}$ |  | 931/2 | 95 |
| [ | ${ }^{76}$ | 80 80 8 |  | 89 | ${ }_{91}^{92}$ |
| Ov of New Brunswick- |  |  | rov of Saskatchewan - |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{83}^{85}$ | ${ }_{86}^{89}$ | ${ }_{58}^{58}$-------June 151943 |  |  |
| Province- of Aovor |  | 86 |  | ${ }_{62}^{68}$ | ${ }_{65}^{71}$ |
|  | ${ }_{94}^{90}$ | ${ }_{98}^{93}$ |  |  |  |

Railway Bonds
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, May 3 (American Doliar Prices)


Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, May 3 (American Dollar Prices)

| Canadian | Natlonal Ry- |  |  | Canadian Northern Ry- |  | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41/28. | ..-Sept 11951 | 9714 | 97\% | 61/2s.......July 11946 | 1083/4 | 1091/3 |
|  | --J.June 151955 |  | $1 \begin{gathered}10014 \\ 974\end{gathered}$ | Grand Trunk Pacific Ry- |  |  |
| 41/28- | --JJuly 11957 | $971 / 2$ | 988 | 48.......Jan 11962 | 90 | 94 |
| 58. | -..July 11969 | 1013/4 | 101\% | 3s.........JJan 11062 | 82 | 84 |
| ${ }_{58}^{58 .}$ | ---Oct 111969 | 1017 | $1021 / 2$ |  |  |  |

Montreal Stock Exchange
April 27 to May 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Fridau } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prtces } \\ \text { Low Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stince Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | , |  |
| A |  | 1214 121/4 | 20 |  | Jan | 12 | pr |
| Alberta Pacitic Grain A | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2 \quad 21 / 2$ |  | 23/6 | Feb | , | ar |
| AlbertaPaclficGrain prt 100 |  | 33.34 | 10 | 31 | Apr | 35 | $n$ |
| Algoms Steel Corp......* | 141/2 | $141 / 2141 / 2$ | 540 | 141/6 | Jan | 165\% | Apr |
| Preferred.-.-......- 100 |  | 92.92 | 20 | 92 | Jan | 100 | Feb |
| Asbestos | $213 /$ | $\begin{array}{lll}213 / 4 & 223 / 6\end{array}$ | 980 | 22 | Apr | $261 / 4$ | Jan |
| Associated B | 181/2 | $181 / 219$ | 415 | 161/2 | Jan | 193/2 | ar |
| Preferred.----....- 100 |  | 111111 | 12 | 1101/4 | Apr | 1121/2 | Feb |
| Bathurst Pow \& Paper A.* | 1/2 | 141/4 15 | 3,615 | 123/3 | Mar | 15\% | Jan |
| Bawlf (N) Grain |  | 15.20 | 1,685 | 15c | ADr | 1.75 | Jan |
| Preterred.- | $443 / 4$ | $441 / 2451 / 2$ | 45 | 2514 | Feb | 45 | Apr |
| Bell Telephone-.-.-.-100 | 1611/2 | $1611 / 2165$ | 375 | 1611/2 | May | 169 | Mar |
| ${ }^{\text {Brazillian Tr Lt }}$ \& Power-* | 91/8 | $98 \quad 97 / 8$ | 1,640 | 81/2 | Jan | 105/8 | Apr |
| British Col Power Corp A * | 29 | $29 \quad 29$ | 110 |  | Jan | 30 | Mar |
| Bruck Silk Mills |  | $51 / 41 / 2$ | 575 | 43/4 | Jan | 7 | Feb |
| Bullding Products A (new)* | $151 / 4$ | 151/4 $151 / 8$ | 935 |  | Feb | 171/ | Jan |
| Bulolo | 203/4 | 20 多 21 | 535 | $201 / 2$ | May | $231 / 2$ | Feb |
| Canada Cem | 61/8 | 61/8 633/8 | 591 |  | Apr | 81/ | Jan |
| Preferred.- |  | $97^{9} \quad 97$ | 51 | 95 | Jan | 99 | Feb |
| Can Forgings cl | 20 | $20 \quad 20$ | 25 | 20 | Jan | 23 | Feb |
| Can North Power Cord | 131/2 | 13.14 | 230 | 13 | Apr | 18 | Jan |
| Canada Steamship (new) | 71/4 | 63/4 73/4 | 1,722 | 53/4 | Jan | 81/2 | Mar |
| $5 \%$ preferred. | 19 | 181/2 $201 / 4$ | 1,120 | 15\%/9 | Jan | $21 / 8$ |  |
| Can Wire \& Cable |  | 64.64 |  |  | Jan |  | Jan |
| Canadian Bronze. |  | 42 42 | 215 | 42 | Apr | 45 | Jan |
| Preferred.----- 100 |  | 107107 | 11 | 1063/4 | Apr | 107 | May |
| Canadian Canners Ltd...-* |  | - 10 | 25 | , | May | 9 | May |
| Canadian Car \& Foundry | 12 | 113/413 | 1,917 | 117/8 | May | 163/ | Jan |
| Preferred. |  | 22.4 | 265 | $223 / 4$ | May | 281/8 | Jan |
|  | 35 | 34344 $367 / 8$ | 813 | 30 | Jan | 371/3 | Feb |
| Canadan Converters...ios | 22 | 22 <br> $187 / 82$ <br> 187 |  | 20 | Jab |  | May |
| Canadian Cottons pref. 100 | 116 | 116116 | 41 | 112 侑 | Jan |  | $\stackrel{\text { Feb }}{\text { May }}$ |
| Cndn Industrial Alcoh |  | $2314.21 / 2$ | 406 | 12 | Feb |  | Jan |
| Class B |  | $21 / 4$ | 315 | 214 | Apr | 3\% | Jan |
| Canadian Locomotiv |  | $131 / 2{ }^{131 / 2}$ | 55 | 12 | Jan | 19\%/4 | Feb |
| Canadian Pacitic Ry |  | 7 78 | 7,105 | 6 | Jan | $81 / 4$ | Mar |
| Consol Mining \& Smeiting | 40 | $\begin{array}{cc}39 & 818\end{array}$ | 2,162 |  | Feb |  | Jan |
| Crown Cork \& Seal Co. | 31 | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 32\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} 115$ | 28, 3 | Jan |  | Apr |
| Distlllers Seagrams | 27 | $261 / 2271 / 4$ | 2,960 | 23 | Jan | 274 | Apr |
| Preferred <br> Dominion Brid |  | $\begin{array}{ll}95 & 95 \\ 33\end{array}$ | 60 |  | Jan | 9614 | Apr |
| Dominion Coal pref |  | $333 / 4$ 35 <br> $21 / 2$  <br> $11 / 2$  | 888 |  |  | 401/2 | Jan |
| Dominion Glass.......- 100 |  | 123123 |  | 122 | Jan | 125 | Jan |
| Preferred_---100 | 145 | 145150 | 25 | 145 | May | 155 | Feb |
| Dominion Steel \& Coal B 25 | 131/8 | 1234133 | 1,986 | $123 /$ | May | $15 \%$ | Jan |
| Dominion Stores | 61/2 | ${ }_{61 / 2}^{41 / 2}{ }^{41 / 2}$ | 15 |  | Jan | $51 / 2$ |  |
| Dominlon Textll |  | $8914891 / 2$ | 141 | 8 \% ${ }^{4}$ | Anr | $901 / 2$ | Mar |
| Dryden Paper | 95/8 | $91 / 210$ | 390 | $77 /$ | Mar | 11\% | Jan |
| Electrolux Co |  | $101510101 / 2$ | 10 |  |  |  | Feb |
| Enamel \& Heating |  | ${ }_{31}^{4} 1 / 2{ }^{413 / 2}$ | 50 | 21/4 | Jan |  | $A D r$ |

Montreal Stock Exchange


Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted


## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange


British and Any Other European Internal Securities Foreign Dollar Bonds
English Transcontinental, LTd.
19 RECTOR STREET
NEW YORK
Telephone Whitehall 4-0784
Teletype N. Y. 1-2316

| Stocks (Concluded) Par | Friday Last SalePrice | Week's Range of Prices Low High | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whares } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
|  |  | 4.6 | 1,474 | 411 Mar | \% | Feb |
| Preferred | $0^{61 / 2}$ | ${ }^{61 / 2} 0^{61 / 2}$ |  | ${ }_{16} 1 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $71 \%$ | Feb |
| Slmpsons A |  |  | 55 | 16 Jan |  | Feb |
|  | 1011/2 | ${ }_{1011 / 2}^{11} 103$ | 55 93 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 51/ } & \text { Jan } \\ 993\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Sliscoe Gold............... 1 | 88 c | 87 c 91c | 11,467 | 75 c Jan | 950 | Apr |
| Sladen Malartic.....-.-. 1 | 48 c | $46 \mathrm{c} \quad 53 \mathrm{c}$ | 40,450 | 38c Apr | 610 | Jan |
| Slave Lake | $43 / \mathrm{c}$ | 418c 43/4 | 2,500 | 4 c Mar | 73/4 | Jan |
| South End Petro |  | $41 / 2 \mathrm{c} \quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ | -4,000 | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Mar | $71 / \mathrm{c}$ | Jan |
| Standard Paving |  | 1.101 .25 | 185 | 1.10 Apr | 2.00 | Jan |
| Steel of Canada .-....--- ${ }_{5}^{*}$ | $781 / 3$ | $\begin{array}{lll}78 & 783 \\ 781 / 4\end{array}$ | 587 | $761 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ | $861 / 2$ | Jan |
| Steed Rock Iron Mines.--*********) | 2.64 | $\begin{array}{ll}2.60 & 2.90\end{array}$ | 31,600 | 1.80 | ${ }_{3.10}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Straw Lake Beach | 57/8c | $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ 6c | 18,450 | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Feb | $81 / 6$ | Apr |
| Sturgeon River- | 151/2c | 151/2c $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 3,600 | 111/4 Jan | $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Mar |
| Sudbury Basin | 1.65 | 1.651 .70 | 1,100 | 1.65 May | 2.05 | Jan |
| Sudbury Contac |  | $61 / 2 \mathrm{c} \quad 61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 500 | 41/c Cl Feb | $83 / 4$ | Feb |
| Sylvanite Gold.--...-...- ${ }^{1}$ | 2.86 | ${ }_{2}^{2.86} \quad 2.99$ | 5,305 | 2.86 May | 3.45 | Feb |
| Tamblyn common_......-** |  | $111 / 4{ }^{111 / 2}$ | 435 | $11 . \mathrm{Feb}$ |  | Feb Jan |
| Teck Hughes_-........... 1 | 3.60 1.40 | $\begin{array}{ll}3.60 & 3.70\end{array}$ | 4,642 | 3.60 May |  | Jan |
| Texas-Canadian_........- 1 | 1.40 | $\begin{array}{lll}1.40 & 1.60 \\ 12 & 12\end{array}$ | 980 30 | ${ }_{12}^{1.40} \mathrm{May}$ | 2.05 | Mar |
| Preferred.-........-.- 100 |  | $108 \quad 1081 / 2$ | 23 | 1061/ Feb | 110 | Jan |
| Toburn | 1.55 | $\begin{array}{lll}1.55 & 1.55\end{array}$ | 100 | 1.50 Mar | 1.90 | Jan |
| Toronto Elevator | 28 | 28.29 | 35 | 28 May | 32 | Jan |
| Toronto Elevator pref - . 50 |  | 488/4 49 | 15 | 473/4 Mar | 49 | Apr |
| Toronto General Trusts100 |  | 83.83 | 8 | 81 Apr |  | Feb |
| Twin City |  | $21 / 2 \quad 21 / 2$ | 22 | $23 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 23 㙏 | Apr |
| Uchl Gold | 55 c | 55 c 60c | 4,200 | 55 c May | 1.12 | Jan |
| Union Gas | 163/8 | $16.161 / 2$ | 1,648 | 151/6 Jan |  | Feb |
| United |  | $391 / 2$ | 115 | 383/4 Feb | 42 | Mar |
| B-7-3 | 61/2 | $61 / 2{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 385 | ${ }^{6}$ Jan |  | Feb |
| United OI United St |  | $5^{60} \quad 5{ }^{61 / 2}$ | 500 3,900 | $5_{5}^{6 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{May}$ | $81 / 2$ | Jan |
|  | $\stackrel{59}{89}$ | ${ }_{84 \mathrm{c}}^{5} \quad$54 c | 68,030 | 590 590 |  | May |
| Ventures. | 3.45 | 3.40 3.65 | 793 | 3.40 May | 4.35 | Jan |
| Waite Am | 5.40 | $5.20 \quad 5.45$ | 5,695 | 5.15 Apr | 6.05 | Jan |
| Walkers. | 403/4 | $403 / 43$ | 1,579 | 403/4 May | $431 / 2$ | Jan |
| Preferred | 20 | $20.201 / 4$ | 520 | 19\% Mar | 203/3 | Feb |
| Wendigo. | 14 c | $12 \mathrm{c} \quad 15 \mathrm{c}$ | 19,000 | 8 c Jan | 160 | Apr |
| Western Cana | 3 | $3.31 / 8$ | 300 | 3 May |  | Jan |
| Preferred..........--100 | 44 |  | 20 | $37 \quad$ Jan |  | Apr |
| Westflank |  | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c} 31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 500 | $31 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ Apr |  | Mar |
| Westons | 1414 | 1414 147/8 | 1,285 | $12 . \mathrm{Feb}$ |  | Apr |
| Winnipeg Electric A....-** | 17/8 | $17 / 1717$ | 163 | $13 / 4 \mathrm{ADr}$ | 25\% | Jan |
| B.-.----------- |  | $2.00 \quad 2.00$ | 150 | 1.30 Feb | 2.38 | Jan |
| Preferred Wood (Alex) pref --.-.-. 100 |  |  | 50 25 | ${ }_{75}{ }^{97 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ |  | Feb |
| Wood Cadillac.-......... 1 |  | $171 / 2 \mathrm{c} 171 / \mathrm{c}$ | 1,700 | 161/4 e Apr | 30c | Jan |
| Wright Hargre | 6.90 | $6.90 \quad 7.10$ | 9,705 | 6.90 May | 8.15 | Jan |
| Ymir Yankee. |  | $47 / 8 \mathrm{c} \quad 5 \mathrm{c}$ | 15,500 | $41 / 6 \mathrm{ceb}$ | $51 / 20$ | Jan |
| York Knitting |  | $\begin{array}{ll}81 / 2 & 81 / 2\end{array}$ | 225 | $71 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 11 |  |
| BondsUchl $\qquad$ War Loan 19 | $\begin{gathered} 871 / 2 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 871 / 2 & 871 / 2 \\ 100 & 1001 / 4 \end{array}$ | $\$ 500$ 15.400 | $871 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | $97$ | Feb |

## Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section Soe pago 2864

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, May 3
American Dollar Prices)

|  | Bid | Ask |  | Bi | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abitlbl P \& P ctis 5s_-1953 | 51 | 53 | Gen Steel Wares 41/28-1952 | 671/4 | 681/ |
| Alberta Pac Grain 6s._1946 | $761 / 2$ | 79 | Gt Lakes Pap Co 1st 5s' 55 | 731/2 | 751/2 |
| Algoma Steel 5s_-.-. 1948 | 751/2 | 7716 | Int Pr \& Pap of Nild 58 '68 |  | 80 |
| Beauharnois Pr Cord 5s '78 | $713 / 2$ | 731316 | Lake St John Pr \& Pad Co $51 / 38$. 1961 | 64 | 66 |
| Brown Co lst 51/8_...1946 | 471/4 | 4814 |  |  |  |
| Calgary Power Co 5s-. 1960 | 87 | 881/2 | Maple Leaf Miling - |  |  |
| Canada Cement 41/88-1951 | 751/2 | 7712 | 23/48 to '38-51/38 to '49-- | 56 | 58 |
| Canada SS Lines 5s_--1957 | 67 | 70 | Massey-Harris 41/88--1954 | 67 |  |
| Canadian Canners 48.1951 | 74 | 76 | Minn \& Ont Pap 68_-1945 | $383 /$ | 393/4 |
| Canadian Inter Pap 6s 1949 <br> Canadian Vickers Co 6s '47 | 891/2 | $901 / 2$ | McColl-Front Oil 41/81949 | 731/2 |  |
| Consol Paper Corp- <br> $51 / 3$ ex $\rightarrow$ tock...... | 56 | 58 | N Scotla Stl \& Coal $31 / 58$ ' 63 Power Corp of Can 41/2s '59 Price Brothers 1st 5s_ 1957 | 59 $801 / 2$ $701 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 82 \\ & 721 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Dom Gas \& Elec 61/28-1945 |  | 82 | Quebee Power 4s...... 1962 | 71 | 73 |
| Dom Steel \& Cosl $61 / 881955$ | $801 / 2$ | 82 | Saguenay Power- |  |  |
| Dom Tar \& Chem 4 3/8 1951 <br> Donnacona Paper Co- | 74 | 76 | $41 / 8$ series B <br> Winnipeg Electrio----190 | 75 | 77 |
| 4s--.-...------1956 | 65 | 6716 | 4-5s series A......- 1965 | 55 | 48 |
| Famous Players 43/28.-1951 | $681 / 2$ | 701/2 | 4-5s serles B.......-1965 | 46 | 48 |
| Federal Grain 6s .....-1949 |  |  |  |  |  |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-A circular containing a discussion of the history, business, earnings,
financial position and outlook of American Potash \& Chemical Corp. is
being distributed by the New York Stock Exchange firm of Neuhut, Plohn
\& Co., 60 Broad St., New York City.
-Amott, Baker \& Co. have announced that their Mortgage Certificate
Department hereafter will be under the joint supervision of Lionel Asen,
formerly of Sterling Investing Co. and Jules Whitney who was formerly
with Charles King \& Co.
-Walter B. Pierce \& Co. announce the removal of their offices to larger
quarters at 71 Broadway, New York City.

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 3



New York State Bonds

| New York State Bonds |
| :--- |

Public Authority Bonds


Federal Land Bank Bonds
3s 1955 opt 1945.....J\&JJ.


| Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlanta 11/8, 2 s .......... | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{\text {Bid }}$ 91/2 |  |  |  |  |
| antic |  |  | Lincoln |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{+}^{15}$ | 33. | Lincoin | 8 |  |
| Denver 2 s , | 100 |  | New York |  |  |
| First Caro |  |  | North Caroinn ys, | ${ }_{744}^{99}$ |  |
| First Montgom |  |  | tic Coast Portland 5s.- | 100 |  |
|  |  |  | sylv | 104 |  |
| $18,2 \mathrm{~s}$. | 991/2 |  | Phoentx 43 |  |  |
| First Texas | 1/2 |  | Potomac 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | (san Ant | ${ }^{7993} 4$ |  |
| Fletcher | 100 |  |  | $r 13$ |  |
| emont 436 |  |  | Union Detroit |  |  |
| ( | ${ }_{109}^{991 / 2}$ |  | Unlon Detroit | ${ }_{99}^{993} / 2$ |  |
| Iowa 4 |  |  | , |  |  |
| Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | ${ }_{47} 8$ | ${ }_{52}^{90}$ |  | 2 |  |
|  | 145 | 155 |  | 30 |  |
| Denver-..............---100 | 50 | 55 | Potomao | 100 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Des }}^{\text {Des Moines-....--- }}$ (100 | ${ }_{14}^{58}$ | ${ }_{18}^{64}$ | Sin ${ }^{\text {San Anto }}$ |  | ${ }^{8}$ |
| ont |  | 18 |  | 105 |  |
| Fremon $\qquad$ $100^{\prime}$ |  | 3 | Virgina-Caroina-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 25 |  |

## New York Bank Stocks

 Bank of Manhattan $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$Bank of Yorktown_. 66 Bank of Yorktown_60 2-3

Chase...-T...13.5


| First Nationai of N Y |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Merchants Bank_ | 100 | 1925 |

New York Trust Companies


\section*{Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures <br> 

Chicago \& San Francisco Banks


## Vermilye Brothers

## Unlisted Industrial Stocks

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


FHA Insured Mortgages

|  |  | Asted |  | da |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ala | 1011/2 | 02 | New Jer | $1011 / 2$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkanas }}$ | ${ }_{102}^{101}$ | 10323 |  |  |  |
|  | $101 / 2$ | 102 吅 | New York state 43/38. |  |  |
| District of Columbia 43/58- | 102 | 1033 | North Car | $1013 / 5$ |  |
| Florida 4 | 101 | 1023 | Pennsy Vania 4 4.8. | 102 |  |
| Georgia $43 / 8$. | $1011 / 2$ | 102\% | Bouth Carolina 41/3 | 1013 |  |
| Indiana 4 | 101 | 102 | Tennessee 41/78. | 1013 |  |
| Louistana 4 | 102 | 1031/2 |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts | 102 | 103 | V1rginia $43 / 6$ |  |  |
| Michigan 41/88-....- | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 1021 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1021 / 23 / 2 \\ 61031 \end{array}\right.$ | we |  |  |

SPECI ALIZING
F.H.A. INSURED MORTGAGES

The best "Hedge" security for Banks and Insurance Co's.
Circular on request
STORMS AND CO.
Commonwealth Building PITTSBURGH, PA.
Phone Atlantic 1170

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 3-Continued




## Ouotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 3-Continued

## Public Utility Preferred Stocks

## Bought . Sold . Quoted

Jackson \& Curtis

## ESTABLISHED 1879

Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges

## 115 Broadway

New York City
Tel. BA relay 7-1600
Teletype N.Y. 1-1600

## Public Utility Stocks

| Par Bid Ask Par |  |  |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama Power \$7 pret.-* | 106 | 083/8 | Nassau \& |  | 341/2 |
| Amer Cable \& Radlo wit ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | National Gas $\&$ El Corp ${ }^{10}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | New Eng G d E | 68\% |  |
|  | ${ }_{97}{ }^{6 / 4}$ | 983 | New Eng Pubs |  |  |
| Associsted Gas \& Electric |  |  |  | $723 / 5$ | $731 / 2$ |
|  |  | 1\%/8 | ${ }_{\text {\$ }}^{\$ 6}$ prior 1 len pref- |  | ${ }_{141}$ |
| Birmingham Elec \$7 pret-* | 124/2 | 86 | New Or |  |  |
| \$3,50 prior pre |  | 483 |  | 121/2 |  |
|  |  | 48 | 86 cum |  |  |
| P |  |  | 7\% c |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{90}^{1083 / 2}$ | ${ }_{922 / 2}^{111}$ | N Y Water Serv | 3 | $3 / 4$ |
| Central Matine |  |  |  | 58 | 60 |
| $7 \%$ preterre | 107 | \% | Northern St |  |  |
| Cent Pr \& 4 Lt 7 | 11 |  | (Minn) $5 \%$ pre |  | 年 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumers Power | 105\% |  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred | 95 | 971/2 | \$7 ${ }^{\text {\$7 }}$ preterred |  |  |
| E1 87 pret | 571/2 |  | ${ }^{6 \%}$ preterred- |  | 1091/2 |
| Derby Gas \& E1 87 pret | 57/2 | 60 | Okla G\& E 7 | 117 |  |
| Federal Water Serv Corp- |  |  |  | 86 | 881/2 |
| 50 cum preterred.-.-* | ${ }_{41}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $431 / 2$ | Panhandle Eastern |  |  |
| da | 10 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LIne Co } \\ & \text { Penna Elison } \$ 5 \text { pref } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Hartord Electrio Light_25 |  |  | Penn Pow \& Lt 87 |  |  |
|  | 24 | 243/8 | Peoples Lt \& Pr 83 | 20 | 21 |
| Interstate Natural Gas | 261/2 | 28 | ${ }_{\text {Philadel }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pub Serv Co of I |  |  |
| Jer Cent P\& L | 108 |  | \$7 prior lien pret..... | 104/2 | 106 |
| Kansas Pow \& Lt 41/\%\% 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kings Co Ltg 7\% pret. 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Island Lighting |  |  | Repubic Natural Gas |  | 发 |
| 7\% preferred.-.-... 100 | 403/4 | 423/4 | Rochester Gas \& Eleo- |  | 061/8 |
| Pow \& Lt Assoclates |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 | 25 | ( |  |  |
| $\%$ conv partio pret--50 | 34 | 35 | $4.8 \%$ preferred. | 3 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\substack{\text { ississippl } \\ \$ 7 \\ \text { preferred }}}$ | ${ }_{91}^{82}$ |  | $\underset{\text { Southerr }}{\substack{\text { N }}}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Miss }}{ }^{\text {P7 }}$ | 84 |  | ${ }_{\text {Tex }}$ | 103 |  |
| ourl Kan Pipe Line | 41/2 | $51 / 2$ | Utah | 681/2 | 70\% |
|  |  |  | Washington Ry |  |  |
| pret. |  |  | West |  |  |
| M\% preterred | 44 | 45\% | West Texas Util 86 pret. |  | $12014$ |

## Public Utility Bonds




 Assoclated Electric 58. 1961
Assoc Gas \& Elec CorDAssoc Gas \& Elec CorD-
Income deb 31/8_.
 Income deb $48^{8} \ldots \ldots 197$
nncome deb $41 / \mathrm{s}_{\ldots} \ldots 1978$ ncome deb 4,
Conv deb 4 s ,

Conv deb $41 / 38$ | Conv deb 41/3s.....1973 |
| :--- |
| Couv deb 58, |
| Conv deb 51/an | 8 s without warrants 1940

ABsoc Gas \& Elec CoCons ret deb 4158 Sink fund inc $41 / 28$. 198
Sink fund inc 58.198
 Blackstone Valley Gas Cent Arx Pub Serv 5s-1948
Central Gas \& Elecentral Gas \& Elec-
$18 t$ tien coll $\operatorname{tr} 51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
 Cent Ill El \& Gas 33/88-1964
Central Intnols Pub Serv1st mtge 33/8.....-1968
Cent Ohlo Lt © Pow Cent Oho Lt \& Pow 481984
Central Pow \& Lt $38 / 81969$ Central Pow \& Lt 3 $/ 8,81969$
Central Puble Utilty
Income $51 / 6$ with stk, 52 Cities Service deb 58 - 196 58 ................ 196 Consol E \& G 6
Bs series B
Crescent Publle Service

Dallas Pow \& Lt 31/8-1967 Dayton Pow \& Lt 3s_- 1970 nland Gas Corp-


Investing Companies


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 3-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

Danks and Trust Compani Out-of-Town)

Canadian
Federal Land Bank Bonds Foreign Government Bonds Industrial Bonds
ndustrial Stocks
Insurance Stocks
Investing Company Securities Joint Stock Land Bank Securi$\xrightarrow[\text { Mill Stoc }]{ }$
Mill Stocks
Mining Stocks
Municipal BondeDomestic
Public Utility Bonds Public Utility Stocks Railroad Bonds Real Estate Bonds Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks

The Bank and Quotation Record is published monthly and sells for $\$ 12.50$ per year. Your subscription should be sent to

## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

## BRAUNL \& CO., INC. <br> 52 William St., N. Y. Tet. HAnover 2-5422

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds
Due to
oominal.

| Anhalt 7s to $\quad$ Anto..... 1946 |
| :---: |
| Bank of Colombiä\%-1947 |
| 78....----------1948 |
| Barranquilla 88'35-40-46-48 |
| Bavarla 61/28 to .....-1945 |
| Bavarlan Palatinate Cons |
| Citles 7s to .-...- 1945 |
| gota (Colombla) 61/8 ${ }^{\text {s }} 47$ |
|  |
| Bollva (Repubilc) 88-1947 |
|  |
| 78 |
|  |
| Brandenburg Elec 6s_1953 |
| Brazil funding 58__ 1931-51 |
| Brazil funding serip |
| Bremen (Germany) 78.1935 |
|  |
| British see United Kingdom |
| British Hungarian Bank |
| 71/28..............-1962 |
| Brown Coal Ind Corp- |
| 61/28..... |
| Buenos Alres scri |
| Burmelster \& Wain $\mathrm{EBR}^{\text {- }} 1940$ |
| Caldas (Colombia) |
| Call (Colombla) 78..-1947 |
| Callao (Peru) 71/8 1944 |
| Cauca Valley 71/8...-1946 |
| Ceara (Brazil) 88.....-1947 |
| Central Agric Bank- |
| see German Central Bk |
| Central German Power |
| Madgeburg 68...... 1934 |
| Chllean Nitrate 58: |
| Clity Savings Bank |
| Budapest 78.-...-- 1953 |
| Colombla 48...-.....- 1946 |
| Cordoba 7s stamped_-1937 |
| Costa Rica funding 5s. '51 |
| Costa Rlca Pac R |
|  |
| Cundinamarca 63/2s-. 1959 |
| Dortmund M |
| Duesseldorf 7s to...... 1945 |
| Dulsburg 7\% to........ 1945 |
| East Prusslan Pow 6s. 1953 |
| Electric Pr (Ger'y) $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ '50 |
| 61/28.............-1953 |
| European Mortgage \& In- |
| vestment 71/28...... 1966 |
| 71/28 income....- 1986 |
|  |
| 78 Income......... 1967 |
| Farmers Natl Mtgo 78. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ '63 |
| Frankfurt 7s to...... 1945 |
| French Nat Maill SS 6s '52 |
| German At1 Cable 7s_ 1945 |
| German Butuding \& Land- |
| bank 61/2s .......... 1948 |
| erman Central Bank |
| Agricultural 6s..... 1938 |
| German Conversion Offlice |
| Funding 38......... 1946 |
| German |
| Graz (Austria) 88...... 1954 |
| Great Britain \& Ireland- |
| See United Kingdo |
| Guatemala 88_....... 1948 |
| Hanover Harz Water Wks |
| 68..........-.......- 1957 |
| Hatti 68....-.......... 1953 |
| Hamburg Electric33 . 1938 |
| Housling \& Realf mpir 46 . |

Housing \& Realín mp, 46




\section*{Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates <br>  <br> 50 Broadway Bldg| 1st income 38.....-1946 |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}500 \text { Fifth Avenue } \\ \text { 61 }\end{array}$ | 63/8 (stamped 48) - 1949

52 d \& Madison Off Bldg1st leasehold 3s-Jan $1{ }^{1} 52$
 1400 Broadway Blag
1 st 4 s stamped

 Harriman Bldg 1st 6s_1951
Hearst Brisbane Prod 6s' 42 Hotel St George 4s._. 195 <br> Letcourt Manhattan Bldg
18t 4-58_.......... 1948
Letcol
 Lewls Morrls Apt Bidg
18t 4 s Lextington Hotel units..................
Lincoln BulldingLincoln Building
Income $51 / 2 \mathrm{w}-\mathrm{s}$ _._196 London Terrace ADts-19
1st \& gen 3-4s....--195
Ludwig BaumannLudwig Baumann----
18t 5 B (Bklyn)



}

Sugar Securities

| Bonds | Bta | Ast | Stocks Par | Bid | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antilla Sugar Estates- |  |  | Eastern Sugar Assoc com_ 1 | ${ }_{30}^{12}$ |  |
| Baraqua Sugar Estates-1951 | 527 | 29 | Preferred.-.-.-.-...-1 | 301/3/4 |  |
|  | 564 | 66 | Punta Alegre Sugar Corp-* | $11{ }^{1 / 4}$ | 12 |
| Haytian Cord 4s | f49 | 51 | Savannah Sugar Retg..-1 | 33 | 35 |
|  | $f 20$ | 22 | Vertientes-Camaguey <br> sugar Co |  |  |
| New Ni/28......-. 1940-1942 | 25 |  | West Indies Sugar Corp-il | $9 \%$ | 0 |

For footnotes see page 2862
Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section April 27 to May 3, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \end{gathered}$ | Range | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- |  | Low Hi | Shat | Low. | Hio |  |
| , | 1 c |  | 1,00 |  |  |  |
| Bruck Silk |  | 514.5 | 100 | $5 \quad \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |  |
| Can Bud B |  |  | 497 | 4 Jan |  |  |
| Canada Vin | 113 | 113/6 12 | 221 | 113/8 May |  |  |
| Canadian |  |  | 2,100 |  |  |  |
| Coast Coppe |  | $1.55 \quad 1.55$ | 100 | 1.55 Ap |  |  |
| Consolidated P |  | $73 / 8.81 / 4$ | 7,316 | 61/2 Mar |  | Apr |
| Corrugated B |  |  | 25 | 40 Ja |  |  |
| Crown Dom |  | 3 c | 100 | 2 c Ma |  |  |
| Dalhous |  |  | 1,700 | 40 c Mar |  |  |
| DeHavilla |  | 14.14 |  | $11 . \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
| Dominton Bri |  | $331 / 2.343$ | 85 | 331/2 May |  |  |
| Howard Smit |  | $22 \quad 22$ | 25 |  |  |  |
| Kirkland- | 17 c | $121 / 2 \mathrm{C}$ 180 | 6,600 | 10c Feb |  |  |
| Langley's pr | 25 | $24 \quad 25$ | 74 | 18 Mar |  |  |
| Montreal Po | 30 | $30 \quad 301 / 2$ | 387 |  | 313/4 |  |
| Osisko Lak |  | 7140 71/4c | 1,000 | 714c May |  |  |
| Pawnee- |  |  | 1,000 | 3/4c Mar |  |  |
| Pend-Ore | 75 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.70 & 1.92\end{array}$ | 5,285 | 1.66 Mar | 2.35 |  |
| Robb Mon |  |  | 2,000 | 3/2c Mar |  |  |
| Rodgers Maje |  | $23 / 8.23 / 4$ | 130 | $23 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
| shawinigan |  | 17188 $221 / 4$ |  | 201/4 Feb |  |  |
| Temiskaming |  | 5c $51 / 2$ | 4.000 | 5 cma |  |  |
| * No par value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | R | NT NOT | CE |  |  |  |
| -Sutro Bros. \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a municipal bond department in their New York office under the management of John W. Hutton, who formerly managed the municipal bond department of Francis I. Du Pont \& Co. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Fuller, Rodney \& Co., 44 Wall St., New York City, have prepared an analysis of the plan of recapitalization which will be offered to the stock- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| holders of General Cable Corp. at a special meeting to be held on May 23. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In detailing the advantages of the plan to the several classes of stock, the |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| firm recommends the acceptance of the plan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -G. A. Saxton \& Co., Inc. announce that Howard S. Perry has become |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| associated with them in their Boston office, where he will be in charge of their unlisted trading department. Mr. Perry has had long experience in |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| the securities trading field, having been connected with Boston investment firms since 1917. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The firm of P. F. Fox \& Co. announces the removal of its offices to 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## General Corporation and Investment News RAILROAD_PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL_-INSURANCE-MISCELLANEOUS

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

## SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4391 to 4397) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $\$ 139,902,000$.
Tampa Union Terminal, Inc. (2-4391, Form D1-A), of Tampa, Fla. has
$61 / \%$ sist closed mortgage sinking fund good bonds, sude 1953 , and issued
by predecessor $\$ 680000$ of certificate by predecessor; $\$ 680,000$ of certificates for $7 \%$, 15 -year sinking fund gold
debentures, due 1943 , and issued by predecessor; and $\$ 165,000$ of certifidebentures, due 1933 , and issued Jy predecessor; and promissory note dated Jan. 13, 1933 and issued by registrant. (See reristrationsorytatement 2 t.4392). The certificates are regysterged under
plan of recapitalization. Wiliam H. Foster is President of the company. plan of recapitalization. William $H$. Foster is Pres
There will be no underwriter. Filed April 25,1940 .
Tampa Union Terminal, Inc. (2-4392, Form A-2), of Tampa, Fla., has ined a registration, statement covering 7,212 shares of $\$ 4$ cumulaz shares of \&y non-cumulative 2nd preferred stock no par. The 1 st preferred
stock will be offered in exchange through certificates for $\$ 1,202,000$ principal amount of $61 / \%$, 1 st closed mortgage sinking fund gold bonds. due
1953 and issued by predecessor, Tampa Union Terminal $\mathbf{C o}$., and will be offered on the basis of three shares of preferred stock plus $\$ 200$ cash for
each $\$ 500$ principal amount of bonds. The 2nd oreferred stock will be each ${ }^{\text {is }}$ in exhange through certificicases for $\$ 670,000$ princiipal amount of
$7 \%, 15$-year sinking fund gold debentures, due 1943 , issued by predecessor company, and will be offered on the basis of $21 / 2$ shares of preferred for Baltimore Trust Corp. for $\$ 62,500$ principal amount of bonds, $\$ 10,000$ principal amount of debentures, and \$165,000 promissory note and such certificates to be exchanged for $\$ \$ 0,000$ cash. (See registratio
$2-4391)$ There will be no underwriter.
Rich's, Inc. (2-4393, Form A-2), of Atlanta, Ga., has filed a registration Rich's,
state. (2-4393, Form A-2), of Atlanta, Ga.
has filed a registration shares are to be offered to common stockholders through warrants at $\$ 860$ per share. The balance, 700 shares are to be reserved for warrants to be issued to stockholders who convert their preferred stock into common.
Proceds ot the issue will be used for working capital Walter $H$ Reh is
President or the company. There will be no underwriter. Filed April 26, Presiden
1940.
Business Capital Corp.- (2-4394, Form A-1) of Jersey City, N. J. has filed a registration statement covering 25,000 shares or $\$ 1$ par class A common stock which will be offered at \$7 per share. Proceeds of the issue
will be used for working capital. Joseph A. Reichart is President of the company. Reichart, DeWitt \& Co., Inc. have been named underwriters. Filed April 27, 1940
Montgomery Ward \& Co., Inc. (2-4395, Form A-2) of Chicago, II no par, common stock subscription warrants and common stock subscription instalment receipts. Filed April 29, 1940. (See subsequent page
in for further details).
Indianapolis Power \& Light Co. (2-4396, Form A-2) of Indianapolis, Ind. has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 3,000,000$ of 1st motge. preferred stock, par $\$ 100$. Filed April 30,1940 . (See subsequent page for
further details).
urther details)
Texas Corp. (2-4397, Form A-2) has filed a registration statement
covering $\$ 60,000,000$ of debentures, due May 15, 1965. Filed May 2,1940 . (See subsequent page for further details).
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of April 27, page 2709.

## Acme Wire Co.-30-Cent Dividend

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30 . Regular quarterly
dividends of 25 cents per share were previously distributed. See also -V. 149, p. 3543.
Aircraft Accessories Corp.-To List on the San Francisco Stock Exchange-
Corporation has applied to the San Francisco Stock Exchange for listing of the company's class A capital stock. The exchange has approved the application, which covers 177,000 shares, 50 cents par value, and
will become effective at a date to be announced later. Company, in its Glendale plant, manufactures several different kinds of
specialized aircraft equipment, notably hydraulic devices for the extension and retraction of landing gears, wing flaps and machine gun turrats. A Kansas City subsidiary, the Thomas L . Siebenthaler Mfg. Co., produces
de-icing equipment, radio transmitters and receivers, and other aircraft supplies. Customers include some of the largest aircraft manufacturers and airlines in the United States and abroad, several of which-Consolidated Aircraft, have shares traded in the aircraft group on the San Francisco Exchange. The officers and directors of the company are: Walter A. Hamilton, Chairman of the Board; Ted Lynn, President; Edward Burke, Vice-Presi-
dent; Wiliam J. Hosmer, Secretary; and John H. Newby and \&. W. Voor-
hees, directors.-V.149, p. 2677, 1615.

Aircraft Precision Products, Inc.-To Merge-
See United Aircraft Products, Inc., below.-V. 150, p. 1749 .
Akron Canton \& Youngstown Ry.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { March- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & \$ 182,746 & \$ 166,907 & \$ 140,083 & \$ 207,577 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 57,306 & 47,072 & 30,294 & 82,861\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccccr}\text { Gross from railway_-..- } & \$ 182,746 & \$ 166,907 & \$ 140,083 & \$ 207,577 \\ \text { Net from railway_-... } & 57,306 & 47,072 & 30,294 & 82,861 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 29,800 & 13,924 & 30 & \mathbf{4 3 , 9 5 3} \\ \text { From Jan. 1- } & & & & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway }-.-- & 572,214 & 497,203 & 379,667 & 600,440 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 200,201 & 148,313 & 56,599 & 239,661 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income--- } & 113,343 & 55,370 & \text { def28,376 } & 115,589\end{array}$
Alabama Water Service Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

12 Months Ended March 31-
Operating revenues .-...
Net earnings.
Gross income -
Amort. of debt discount \& expense.-
Miscelianeous deductions.

Net income........-.-..........-. $\$ 141,148 \quad \$ 110,004 \quad \$ 128,903$ Assets-Utility plant, $\$ 8,382,139$; investment and fund accounts, $\$ 432$,-
620; cash, $\$ 709,057 ;$ accounts warrants and notes receivable (net), $\$ 110,950$; accrued unbilled revenue, $\$ 17,635$; material and supplies, $\$ 73,059 ;$ prepaid

Liabilities- $\$ 6$
$(6,000$ shares of no par value) accounts payable, $\$ 28,723$; consumers' deposits and accrued interest thereon $\$ 30,505$; general taxes accrued, $\$ 48,469$; Federal income taxes accrued ferred stock accrued, $\$ 3,396 ;$ miscellaneous accruals, $\$ 6,142$; consumers extension deposits \& $\&$ unearned revenue, $\$ 57,459$; reserves; $\$ 1,424,764$;
contributions for extensions, $\$ 4.037$; capital surplus, $\$ 546,298 ;$ earned contributions for extensions, $\$ 4.007$; capital surplus
surplus, $\$ 465,565$; total, $\$ 9.785,679$,

Alabama Great Southern RR.-Earnings-
 Net ry. oper. income

Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.-Acquisition-
See N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., below.-V. 149, p. 1751.
Alleghany Corp.-Collateral Value Below $150 \%$ The quarterly appraisal of collateral behind the $5 \%$ bonds of the corporation madl three issues was below the $150 \%$ level required by the indentures. The collateral value behind the 1944 bond issue was $142 \%$ of the $\$ 31$, of the $\$ 21,938,000$ of bonds outstanding and the collateral behind the 1950 issue had declined to $31.16 \%$ of the $\$ 22,500,000$ of bonds outstanding. The Guaranty Trust Co, trustee of the 1944 bonds, appraised collateral
behind its bonds at $\$ 44,103,714$, including deposited cash of $\$ 349,189$. behind its bonds at $\$ 44,103,714$, including deposited cash of $\$ 349,189$ This compares with appraised collateral totaling $\$ 43,456,546$, including
$\$ 349,189$ of cash, or about $139.9 \%$ of the face amount of the bonds shown in The Continental
collateral behind that issue Trust Co, trustee of the 1949 issue, appraised
 $\$ 693,315$ of deposited cash, or about $132.2 \%$ of the face amount of the The Marine Midland Trust Co. trustee of the 1950 bond issue, appraised
collateral behind its issue at $\$ 7.014 .328$, including $\$ 103.569$ of deposited cash. Collateral behind the 1950 bonds in, the Feb. 1 appraisal was valued a $\$ 7,685,608$, including $\$ 142,766$ of deposited cash or about $34.16 \%$ of the The Guaranty Trust Co. added an explanatory note pointing out that while suits instituted by the trustee of the Missouri Pacific RR. against Terminal Shares, the Alleghany Corp, and the trustees of the bonds had RR. had been tried and the Court found in favor of the Burlington having the right to condemn certain properties of Terminal Shares. For this reason a valuation of $\$ 447.61$ per $\$ 1,000$ note was placed upon the Terminal Shares notes by the Guaranty Trust in making its appraisal. The Continenta planation for carrying Terminal Shares notes in the present apraisal at
$\$ 465.66$ per $\$ 1,000$ note instead of $\$ 546.45$ per $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 546.43$ per
$\$ 1.000$ respectively as carried in the Trust Co., on April 1, valued the Terminal Shares notes at $\$ 397.47$ pe $\$ 1,000$ note.

New Director -
Stockholders, at their meeting held May , , reelected the directors with no opposition offered to the management's, slate. Only change in the
board, which includes Chairman Robert $R$. Young, was the naming of Jo. J. Anzalone, Secretary, to fill a vacancy left by the resignation naming of J. J. Anzalone, Secretary, to fill a vacancy left by the resignation of Harvey
D. 2709 . p. 2709 .

Alton RR.-Earnings-


American General Corp.- March 31 Statements-
The statements of corporation for the three months ended March 31, 1940, indicate net assets aidation $\$ 50$ per share and accrued dividends) and $\$ 7.37$ per common share.
The annual report for 1939 showed net assets as of Dec. 31 equivalent to $\$ 116.67$ per preferred share and $\$ 7.78$ per common share. The statements
for the three months ended March 31,1939 , showed net assets as of that date equivalent to $\$ 100.99$ per preferred share and $\$ 5.91$ per common share -V. 150, p. 830

American Insulator Corp. of Del.-EarningsStatement of Income for the 3 Months Ended March 31, 1940 | Gross sales, less returns, allowances and outward freight |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cost of goods sold (incl.depreciation amounting to $\$ 9,082$ ) | $\$ 375,-189$ |



 Note-Sales and expenses are not made or incurred ratably through th year. Therefore, the results from operations for the three months ended p. 1924 .

American Investment Co. of Illinois-To Pay 75-Cent Common Dividend-Stock Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15. Dividends of 60 cents
were paid on March 1 , last, and on Dec. 1,1939 and previously regular
quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. authorized issuance as a stock dividend two additional shares of the $\$ 1$ par value common stock for each share of common held, payable
July 26 record July 15 . On April 22 stockholders voted to increase July 26 record July 15 . On April 22, stockholders voted to increase
authorized common to $1,800,000$ from 750,000 shares, and to change par to $\$ 1$ from no par.-V. 150, p. 2563 .

American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary Corp. $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Quarter Ended March } 31 & 1939 \\ \text { Net profit after charges and Federal taxes_...-- } & \$ 440,754 \text { loss } \$ 307,042\end{array}$ During the first quarter dividends received from foreign subsidiaries
amounted to $\$ 171,723$. No part of these dividends is included in the foregoing stach, and will not be included in income until the earning of such

American Light \& Traction Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended Feb. 29 . Gross oper. earns, of subs. (ait
company transfers........
General operating expenses. General operating expenses
Provision for depreciation
General taxes and estimated
Net earnings from operations of subsidiaries...
Total income of subsidiaries... $\quad \mathbf{8 8 , 5 8 3 , 3 3 2}$
Balance of earnings, attributable to minority
Proportion of earnings, attributable to minority
Equity of American Light \& Traction Co. in earnings of subsidiaries \& Traction Co. (exclu-
Income of American Light \& Traction Co. (exclu-
sive of income received from subsidiaries)
Total
Expenses of American Light \& Traction Con
Taxes of American Light \& Traction Co
Balance
mpany interest deductions.........................
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus....
Dividends on preferred stock.
Balance Earnings per share
-V. 150, p. 2709.
American Metal Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31-1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-12 Mos.-1939

Total income__-_ $\overline{\$ 1,303,378} \overline{\$ 696,858} \overline{\$ 7,320,661} \overline{\$ 5,387,562}$ Admin. \& sell. exp., int.,
taxes (other than Fed.
income), deprec., de
pletion, \&c........- $\quad 791,356 \quad 627,773 \quad \frac{2,952,792}{} \quad \frac{2,591,341}{}$
Balance-.-.-.-.-.
frov.
losses on metal purch.
delivery............. Cr121.845
Profit
Federal income taxes.-.
 Earns. per sh. on com.stk

American Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Dec.31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938
 Oper. exps., incl. taxes

$\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\text { deple'n res've approp_ } & 2,608,505 & 2,551,100 & 10,040,727 & 9,633,393 \\ \hline\end{array}\right]$ | Net oper. revenues $\ldots$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other income (net) | Gross income $\quad \overline{\$ 9,777,748} \overline{\$ 8,851,524} \overline{\$ 37,311,084} \overline{\$ 35,525,289}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Interest to public and } \\ \text { other deductions } \\ \text { and }\end{array} & 3,970,535 & 4,048,854 & 15,940,046 & 16,032,661\end{array}$

 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Portion applicable to } \\ \text { minority interests }\end{array}$ | 13,706 | 18,392 | 61,743 | 64,330 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | a Net equity

A mer. Pow. \& $\bar{L}$. Co-
$\$ 4,003,676$
$\$ 2,994,741$
$\$ 14,153,821$
$\$ 12,665,626$

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Expenses, inci. täxes.-.-. } & 147,340 & 109,512 & \mathbf{1 5 5 , 2 1 7} & 424,626 \\ \text { Int. \& other deductions. } & 71,726 & 725,908 & 2,892,903 & 2,907,103\end{array}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance carried to con- } \\ & \text { solidated earned sur. } \\ & \$ 3,165,887\end{aligned} \$ 2,178,881 \quad \$ 10,903,109 \quad \$ 9,409,106$ Of American Power \& Light Co. in income of subsidiaries. 1938 reflect an adjustment by one of the subsidiaries in December, 1938, following settlement of a rate case, removing from revenues $\$ 582,309$ applicable to the irst 11 months of that year.
 $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Total } \\ \text { Expenses, incl. taxes...- } & \$ 4,121,691 \\ & 147,340 \\ & \$ 3,627,077 \\ 109,512\end{array}$ Expenses, incl. taxes.Net income....... $\overline{\$ 3,262,625} \overline{\$ 2,791,657} \overline{\$ 8,395,243} \overline{\$ 6,086,219}$ Earned Surplus for 12 Months Ended Dec. 31, 1939 (Company Only)

 Adjustefent of unamortized debt discount and expense on reacquired bonds, less net profit of $\$ 46,472$ applicable thereto.-
Earned surplus Dec. 31, 1939............................................. $\overline{\$ 10,259,143}$

## Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only)

| ssets- | $1939$ | $\underset{\S}{1938}$ | Liabdities- | $\stackrel{1939}{\$}$ | $\stackrel{1938}{\$}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investments .-. | 1,473,011 | 253,372,058 | x Capital stock |  |  |
| Cash | 6,551,937 | 6,015,222 | (no par value) | 14,579,677 | 214,579,677 |
| U.S.Govt. oblig. | 2,270,529 | 2,519,496 | Gold deb. bds., |  |  |
| Short-term secur | 8,894,218 | 8,704,704 | Am. $6 \%$ series | 42,388,000 | 43,360,500 |
| Note ree--sub. | 250,000 | 265,000 | S'west'n Pow. \& |  |  |
| Accrued int. | 306,765 | 283,299 | Light Co. 6\% |  |  |
| Accts. receivable | 3,167 | 3,322 | gold deb. bds., |  |  |
| Divs. rec.-sub. | 1,333,884 | 208,334 | series A. | 3,911,000 | 4,142,000 |
| Oth. curr. assets |  |  | Accts. payable- | 254,078 | 135,119 |
| Special deposit. | 49,159 | 45,017 | Accrued accts_- | 1,214,712 | 1,181,962 |
| Deferred charges | 3,320,303 | 3,446,955 | Pref. divs. pay- | 1,810,074 | 1,206,704 |
|  |  |  | Other cur. liab |  | 420 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 36,026 | 026 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 0,259,143 | 10,221, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | T



831,003,750 828,116,495 | $214,579,677$ |
| :--- |
| $111,622,200$ |
| $111,523,579,677$ |

Total $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Capital stocks subscribed-Pref. stocks of subs. Customers' refunds
Dividends declared.
Dividends declared Accounts payable-Customers' deposits - Matured int. on long-term debt (cash in special
deposits) deposits)
Contingent liabilities (contra) Retirement and depletion reserves
Uncollectible accounts reserves... Casualty and insurance reserves. Inventory adjustment reserves...
Other reserves. Contributions in aid of construction
Undeclared cum. divs on pref. stock of subs. Mndeclared cum. divs. on pref. stock of subs Capital surplus. $\qquad$

Total -
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\overline{831,003,750} \overline{828,116,495}$ a Represented by $\$ 6$ preferred cumulative (entitled upon liquidation to issued and outstanding, $793,5812-10$ shs..inclusive of $262-10$ shs. ( $282-10$ in 1938 ) shs, of scrip; $\$ 5$ pref. cumulative (entitled upon liquidation to
in
$\$ 100$ a share); pari passu with $\$ 6$ preferred; authorized, $2,200,000$ shs.;
issued and outstanding, 978,444 shs.; common, authorized, $4,000,000$ shs.; issued and outstanding, 978,444 shs.; common, authorized, $4,000,000$ shs.;
issued, 3,013,812 $27-50$ shs., iess 5,301 shs. reacquired and held by company; in 1937) shs, of scrip. b Includes miscellaneous current liabilities.-
 Total_......... $\$ 8$,
-V .150, p. 1418.

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc. - Weekly Output -
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water
Wrks \& Electric Co. for the week ended April Works \& Electric Co. for the Week ended April 27,1940 . totaled $51,473,000$
kilowatt hours, an increase of $31.3 \%$ over the output of $39,179,000$ kilowatt kilowatt hours, an increase of $31.3 \%$ over the output or $39,19,000$ or 1939 .
hours for the corresponding weik out
Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five
years follows:

American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting Co.-Earnings-
[Including Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies]
Period-
No

Per sales-

| Gross profit on s | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 253,457 \\ 16,340 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 280,567 \\ 42,975 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,139,734 \\ \mathbf{1 6 1 , 9 1 0} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total income | \$269,798 | \$323,543 | \$1,301 |
| Administrative, sel | 94,660 | 102,119 | 405,648 |
| Interest expense, ${ }^{\text {Provision }}$ | 6,468 114.000 | 121,500 | 156,694 |
| Provision for Federal income taxes | 9,900 | 20,065 | 69,79 |
| Net profit | 4,76 | 79,6 | 354,463 |


| Net profit $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net profit. } \\ & -\mathrm{V} .150, \text { p. } 2563 . \end{aligned}$ | \$44,769 | \$79,600 | \$354,463 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anaconda Wire \& Cable Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| 3 Months Ended March 31- |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| Profit on manufacturing operations |  | \$816,228 | \$561,212 |
| Interest earned (net) |  | 3,202 |  |
| Total income |  | \$819,430 | \$564,562 |
| Selling \& administrative expenses --- |  | 445,709 | 421,396 220327 |
| Depreciation, obsolescence and dism | nts | 212.122 | 220,327 |
| Provision for Federal income taxes |  | 32,319 |  |
| Net income |  | \$129,280 | \$877,161 |
| Earns per share on capital stock |  | \$0.31 |  |

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2867

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.-New Chairman, \&c.in Cornelius F. Kelley, whose first job was as water boy at a dollar a day in Butte, Mont, and who has been President
The position of Chairman had not been filled since the death in Feb., 1933 of the late John D. Ryan.
James R. Hobbins, formerly
President of Anaconda to succeed Mrecutive Kice-President, was elected Mr. Kelley will continue his active executive interest in Anaconda as
Chairman of the Board.-V.150, p. 2563 . Chairman of the Board.-V. 150, p. 2563 .

| Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co.-Earninas- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Income (divs., | \$691,627 | \$685,349 | \$698,202 | , 69,178 |
| Expenses | 64,032 | 67,855 | 70,295 | 70,422 |
| Taxes | 11,824 | 15,581 | 29,047 | 32,658 |
| Interes |  |  |  | 219 |
| Net income | \$615,771 | \$601,913 | \$598,860 | \$565,879 |
| Approp. for gen. conti | 25.000 | -25,000 | 25,000 |  |
| Balance of income | \$590,771 | \$576,913 | \$573,860 | \$565,879 |
| Dividends on preferred.- |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends on class A.-- | 292,260 | 292,260 | 191,015 60,887 | 143,550 125,685 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Balance } \\ -\mathrm{V} .149, \mathrm{p} .1 \end{array}$ | \$88,081 | \$85,003 | \$111,858 | \$65,644 |

Balance
$-\mathrm{V} .149, \mathrm{p} .1318$.

## Ann Arbor RR.-Annual Report-



Freight[Combined corporate and receivers' accounts]
Freight-
Passenge
Mail, exp r-..-..............
 Total oper. revenues.-
Maint. of way \& struct.-
Maint. of equipment Maint. of way \& struct
Traffic expenses Traffic expenses-..-.General expenses_Transp. for invest.---Cr_ Total oper. expenses
Net oper. revenue.... Operating income...
Other oper, income.-.

$\qquad$ Total op r. income...
Hire of freight cars from
Other deductions from
Operating income...

Net oper. income
Non-oper. income.

| income | \$368.563 |
| :---: | :---: |
| income... | 16.648 |
| come | \$385,211 |
| funded debt- | 409,577 |
| funded debt.- | 9,357 |
| ductions from |  |
| me | 32,75 |

Interest on funded debt, Int, on unfunded debtgross income.......
Net deficit. Comparative Ba
$\xrightarrow[\text { Anvestments }]{\text { Asta }}$ 19391938
Investments...
 Traffic \& car serv. Net bal. rec, from agents \& condrs Mise. acc'ts rec
Mat' and supplies
Other curr a asset


| Mat'l and supplies | 219,806 | 205,208 | wages payable_- | 1,055,382 | 1,037,737 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other curr. assets_ |  |  | Misc. acc'ts pay | 7,970 | 14,160 |
| Deferred assets ..- | 16,853 | 35,017 | Int. mat'd unpald. | 1,355,757 | 1,228,793 |
| Unadjusted debits | 1,621,325 | 1,626,372 | Divs. mat'd unpd |  | 1,849 |
|  |  |  | Funded debt ma- |  |  |
|  |  |  | tured unpaid - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21,826 | 200,200 23,938 |
|  |  |  | Other current liab. | 9,432 | 7,512 |
|  |  |  | Other def'd liabil. | 27,124 | 18,202 |
|  |  |  | Unadjusted credits | 3,966,031 | 3,762,002 |
|  |  |  | Add'ns to property | 154,030 | 154,030 |
|  |  |  | Profit \& loss bal.. | 876,691 | 991,711 |

Total_..... $\overline{25,561,198} \overline{25,453,55}$ Total.......... Earnings for March and Year to Date
March-
Gross from railway.... 1940
$\$ 333,205$
48,370
12,471 $\begin{array}{rr}1939 & 1938 \\ 8331,734 & \$ 308,800 \\ 61,772 & 53,757 \\ 25,956 & 20,903\end{array}$ From Jan. 1 Inco
Gross from railway _... 1,000,057

expense, $\$ 56,451$; prepaid insurance and taxes, $\$ 16,301$; miscellaneous $\$ 1,826250$ Liabilities-First mortgage bonds, $\$ 2,700,000 ; 2 \mathrm{~d}$ mortgage income bonds, $\$ 1,826,250$; accounts payable, $\$ 45,511 ;$ miscellaneous current liabilities, nterest on 1st mtge. bonds, $\$ 9,000$; int. on 2 d mtge. income bonds, $\$ 24,006$; stock, $\$ 524,487 ;$ earned surpls, $\$ 199096 ;$ dericit in contingency reserve,
Dr $\$ 17,403$; total, $\$ 5,587,715$.-V. 150, p. 2410 . \$1,403; total, $\$ 5,587,715 .-\mathrm{V}, 150$, p. 2410.
A. P. W. Paper Co., Inc.-Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding $33 / 2 \%$ 10-year registered convertible notes due interest. Payment will be made at the National. Commercial Bank \&
Trust Co. Albany,
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.-Earnings-


Arizona Power Corp.-Earnings 3 Months Ended March 31-
Total operating revenues
Ordinary expenses. Maintenance Provision for deprec., renewals and Provision for Federal income tax.................... Provision for State and local taxes...........................
Operating income-
Non-operating incom $\qquad$
Gross income---
Interest on long-term debt
Interest on long-term debt-......................................


| 1940 | 1939 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 168,008$ | $\$ 148,494$ |
| 44,162 | 50,873 |
| 8.306 | 10,476 |
| 13,750 | 13,750 |
| 11,255 | 5,571 |
| 3,233 | 3,068 |
| 20,321 | 18,834 |

 a Sinking fund requirements are appropriated from net income to the
extent avaiabile and are a prior charge to the declaration and payment of extent avainabe and are a prior charge to the declaration and payment of
ann otivided
Note - 939 figures restated for comparative purposes.-v. 150, p. 1128.

| Arkansas-Missouri Power Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Mar. 31- | 1940-3 | s-1939 | 1940-12 | 1939 |
| Operating revenues--.- | $\$ 324,712$ 250,290 | \$229,378 | \$1,036,834 | 970,406 |
| Net oper. income-- | \$74,423 | $\$ 62.029$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 390,418 \\ & 27,563 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 342,734 \\ \begin{aligned} 27,306 \end{aligned} \end{array}$ |
| Gross income | \$75,174 $\mathbf{3 5 , 3 4 7}$ | $\$ 62.277$ 36.346 | \$417,981 | $\$ 370,041$ 146,115 |
| Net income | \$39,827 | \$25,931 | \$275,709 | \$223,926 |

Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

## Period End. Mar. $31-$ Operating revenues Operating revenues..-

 Operating expenses....
 Net oper. revenues.
Other income (net)
 Int. on mortgage bonds Other int. \& deductions.

| Net income-- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dividends applicable to pref, stocks for the period | $\$ 34,958$ |
| $\mathbf{9 4 9 , 2 6 5}$ |  |



## Balance

\$212,293
$\$ 400,290$
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-F. P. C. Finishes Inquiry A charge that practices of the Associated Gas \& Electric System holding and service companies were "damnabe to the utmost" brought to a close
Apri129 the Federal Power Commission's 4-year investigation of the effect
of thes practices on rates charged by six Pennyvlvania operating subidiaries. sidiaries. charge was made by Lambert McAllister, Commission counsel, after Edwerd F. Huber, attorney for the Pennsylvania companies, asserted in beginning of 1939 and were "improbable" of recurrence. past., "he said in reply to Mr. Huber's statement. "The fact that they have As a matter of fact,. Mr. McAllister added, the complained-of practices

which today is paying charges for which there is no justification,"
Reserving to Mr. Huber the right to cross examine Daniel Starch, former Associated Gas \& Electric official, Commission Examiner Frank Hampton Ansounced at the conclusion of the April 29 session the investigation was ended and he would study the record preparatory to making a report to the on a report, to be filed later on operating expenses of Associated Gas \& Electric companies and a comparison of expenses of non-system companies. The investigation started in January, 1933 , and was delayed more than the request of the Pennsylvania companies for an injunction to block the inquiry The respondent companies are Metropolitan Edison Co Nor-
thern Pennsylvania Power Co., Pennsylvania Electric Co., Erie Lighting thern Pennsylvania Power Co., Pennsylvania Electric
Co. Clarion River Power Co., and Solar Electric Co.
Trustees to Open Washington Office-
The trustees of the two top holding companies of the Associated Gas \& May 1 various proposals for furthering cooperation between them and Federal Government agencies. The trustees, Walter H. Pollak for Associated Gas \& Electric Co, and Corp. informed Judge Vincent L. Leibell that they had changed their original plans to report developments to the court monthly, but would
mate reports instead every other month. Their next report will be filed
with the court about the middle of June. The program for improving cooperation with the Federal agencies which was proposed May 1 provides for establishment of an office in Washington and the designation of a single attorney to examine each report of any past,
pending, or future investigation of the Associated $S$ Sstem or any of its pomping, or ruture investigarion orvenue Bureau, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice, the Federal Power Commisssion, or the Securities and Exchange Commission. Judge Leibell authorized the
trustee to open an office in the Nation's capital in furthance of this program.
SEC to Inquire of Shinn \& Co. Influence in AssociatedThe Securities and Exchange Commission on April 25 ordered a public
hearing for May 7 to determine whether Shinn $\& C$. is subject to a conhroing influence, directly or indirectly, by Associated Gas \& Electric Corp. and Associated Gas \& Electric Co.
In its order, the SEC asserted th
In its order, the SEC asserted that it has reasonable grounds to believe power to vote $10 \%$ or more of the outstanding securities of the following companies:

The Railway \& Bus Associates: Triple Cities Coach Co., Inc.; Triple Cities Traction Corp.; Richmond Railways, Inc.; Staten Island Coach co., Investing Co.: New Hampshire Electric Railways; Oley Valley Railway, and Re action was taken under the Holding Company Act of 1935. The proceeding is part of the Commission's plan to determine the status of the
multitude of companies in the Associated Gas System. The Associated multitude of companies in the Associated Gas System. The A
Output-
The Utility Management Corp. reports that for the week ended April 26 , net electric output of the Associated Gas \& Electric group was $93.671,983$
nits (kwh.). This is an increase of $11,181,42$ units or $13.6 \%$ above production or $82.490,574$ units a year ago.--V.' 150 , p. 2710

## Associated Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Dividends-

 The board of directors on April 30 declared dividends of 28 cents per share payable on May 15 to holders of record on May 1 . Like amounts were pald on Feb. 15 . last. Dividends of 49 cents and 42 cents, respectively,were paid on these issues of Nov. 15 , Aug. 15, May 15, Feb. 15, 1939 and were paid on these issues of Nov. 1
on Nov. 15, 1938.-V. 150, p. 273 .
Associates Investment Co.-CorrectionThe name "Associated" Investment Co. in last week's "Chronicle"
Theor have been Associates Investment Co. See V. 150, p. 2710.
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry.-Earnings-
Incl. Gulf Colorado \& Santa Fe Ry. and Panhandle \& Santa Fe Ry.] Period End. Mar. $31-$
alilway oper.
revenues ailway oper. expenses Railway tax accruals-
Other debits or credits_ $\qquad$
Net ry. oper. income- $\quad \$ 431,396 \quad \$ 108,218 \quad \$ 1,409,803 \quad \mathbf{\$ 7 7 , 6 6 9}$ a Includes for 1940 and 1939, respectively, $\$ 365.246$ and $\$ 351,587$,
representing accruals under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 and the Unemployment Insurance Acts.
b Includes for 1940 and 1939, respectively, $\$ 1,078,330$ and $\$ 1,026.005$ ployment Insu
Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast RR.-Earnings-

| March- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$317,484 | \$339,725 | \$330,901 | \$386,101 |
| Net from rallway | 44,078 | 66,165 | 54,998 | 89,386 |
| Net.ry. oper, income | dep8,175 | 7,545 | def6.615 | 43,775 |
| Gross from railway | 302 | 981,891 | 863,270 | 1,010,267 |
| Net from railway. | 100,693 | 195,806 | 77,278 | 178,052 |
| Net ry. oper. income -V. 150, p. 2079. | def44,358 | 35,993 | def22,981 | 54,415 |
| Atlanta \& West | oint $\mathbf{R}$ | Earni |  |  |
| March- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Gross from railway. | \$160.159 | \$144,702 | \$136,077 | \$165,562 |
| Net from railway... | 21,315 | 14,409 | 9,959 | 29,951 |
| Netry, oper, income | def5,161 | def10,219 | def13,878 | 5,380 |
| Grom from railway | 470,843 | 429.512 | 391,260 | 472.253 |
| Net from railway | 69,197 | 51,610 | 10,270 | 70.100 |
| Net ry opar. income. | def2,063 | def19,420 | def60,939 | def737 |

Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Earnings-
Period End.Mar.31- 1940-Month-1939 1940-3 Mos.-1939.

 Net oper. revenues | Operating income | $\$ 850,824$ | $\$ 1,187,330$ |  | $\$ 2,231,342$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Equip. \& joint facil. rents | 205,728 | 235,831 | 750,133 | 711,692 |  | $\begin{array}{lllll} & \text { Net ry. oper income - } \\ \text {-V. } & \$ 445,096 & \$ 951,499 & \$ 1,481,209 & \$ 1,911,690\end{array}$

| Atlantic Refining Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Months Ended March 31- | 193 | 1938 |
| Gross operating income............. $\$ 35,988,626$ | \$35,988,626 \$29,820,790 | \$31,366,799 |
| Costs, operating \& general expenses $26,772,549$ | 26,772,549 $24,152,152$ | 24,375,638 |
|  | 1,853,317 1,251,672 | 1,335,192 |
| Insurance and doubtful receivables.- $\quad 355,750$ | 355,750 256,908 | 379,898 |
| Intangible development costs..----- 677,599 | 677,599 426,663 | 473,152 |
| Depletion, lease amortiz. \& aband'ts, 512,564 | 512,564 579,021 | 479,272 |
| Deprec., retire'ts \& other amortizat'n 2,652,281 | 2,652,281 2,546,562 | 2,472,060 |
| Net operating income. .-........-. - \$3,164,566 | ,164,566 \$607,812 | ,851,587 |
| Non-operating income, net..........- 157,882 | 157,882 130,937 | 246,286 |
| Income before interest charges...- $\$ 3,322.448$ | \$3,322.448 $\quad \$ 738,749$ | ,097,873 |
| Interest charges .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- 199,532 | 199,532 200,296 | 49,796 |
| Net income for period_...........- $\$ 3,122,916$ | \$3,122,916 \$538,453 | \$2,048,077 |
| Income applic. to minority interests 4803 | 1403 1,173 | 1,180 |
| Dividends on preferred stock.......-- 148,000 | 148,000 148,000 | 148,000 |
| Balance applicable to common stock \$2,974,513 | \$2,974,513 \$389,280 | \$1,898,897 |
| Earned per share on $2,663,999$ shares common stock | \$ $\$ 1.12$ \$0.15 | 80.71 |
| 50, p. 2564 ----------------- 1.12 | \$1.12 \$0.15 | \$0.7 |
| Atlas Powder Co.-To Pay 75-Cent | 75-Cent Dividend |  |

Atias Powder Co.-Tors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock no par value, payable June 10 to holders of record May 31. Similar
payment was made on March 11, last, and compares with $\$ 1.50$ paid on of 50 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters and 75 cents paid on Dec. $10,1938$.
See $V .148, p .723$ for detailed
ecord of previous dividend payments.-V.
150, p. 2711 .
Atlas Tack Corp.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31Net sales - Ended March 31-

Cost of goods sold | 1940 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 631,933$ |
| 479,46 | Gell. \& adminis. exps. incl, outward freight. Operating profit.

| \$152,466 | \$147,700 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 106,380 | 101,707 |
| \$46.086 | \$45,992 |
| Cr9,689 | Cr8,208 |
| 14,669 | 13,274 |
| 6,405 | 5,884 |
| \$28,738 $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 3 0}$ | $\$ 28,044$ $\$ 0.29$ | Earnings per share

$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2711$.
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { March- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway }-\ldots & 193,207,632 & \$ 12,523,484 & \$ 10.549,384 \\ \$ 15,911,760\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net ry. operating income } & 1,749,392 & 2,025,490 & 420,978 & 3,241,532 \\ \text { From Jan. } 1 & \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 40,407,061 & 35,314,013 & 30,501,204 & 43,256,121 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 40, \ldots-- & 8,738,908 & 8,445,491 & 3,514,343 & 11,562,235\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots & 40,407,061 & 35,314,013 & 30,501,204 & 43,256,121 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 8,738,908 & 8,445,491 & 3,514,343 & 11,562,235 \\ \text { Net ry operating income } & 8,863,726 & 4,956,668 & \text { def202,938 } & 7,061,954\end{array}$

Babcock \& Wilcox Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Total income............................................058,677 $\begin{array}{r}1,812 \\ \text { loss } \$ 510,815 \\ 1,875\end{array}$ Interest paid
Provision for Federal income tax
$\$ 829.565$ loss $\$ 512.690$ $\times$ After selling, administrative and general expenses including provision
Baltimore Transit Co.-Earnings-
[Including Baltimore Coach Co.]
Period End. Mar. 31 - 1940 Month- 1939 1940-3 Mos.- 1939 Operating revenues
Operating expenses

| Net oper, revenues.- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 183,774 \\ 97,119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 165,195 \\ 90,234 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 472,976 \\ 296,054 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 391,584 \\ 264,310 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating income | \$86,655 | \$74,961 | \$176,922 | \$127,274 |
| Non-oper. income..- | 2,035 | 1,734 | 4,056 | 3,507 |
| Gross income | \$88,690 | \$76,695 | \$180.977 | \$130780 |
| ixed charge | 5,308 | 6,359 | 15,685 | 18,234 |
|  | 83,382 | 0 | ,2 | 112,546 |

 The approximate interest for
$\$ 235,223$-V. 150, p. 1927 .
(N.) Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.-Receives Purchase OfferCompany has advised shareholders that a special general meeting of
shareholders will be held May 30 to consider offer of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. to purchase assets and liabilities of N. Bawlf Grain Co. for $\$ 1,000,000$ in cash, A meeting of Alberta Pacific shareholders will be held May 31 to approve the offer. Directors of the two companies
preferred dividends of Bawlf are in arrears since Dec. 1. 1930, and at the end of the current fiscal year will total $\$ 1,300,000$. From this it is Assuming that $\$ 1,000,000$ is avaitable for distribution to preferred shareholders, the disbursement would amount to less than $\$ 50$ a share. Arrears on the $\$ 100$ par value preferred total approximately $\$ 85$ a share. In voluntary or involuntary liquidation the shares are entitled to $\$ 105$ and dividends-
R. W. Milner, President, states regarding the position of common shareholders: "It is obvious that the common shareholders have no equity. The company's counsel has advised that since these arrears are unpar the preof the company, and accordingly that the common shareholders will have no right to vote at the coming special general meeting of the company. V. 149, p. 2362

## Beattie Gold Mines (Quebec), Ltd.-Earnings-

 Quarter Ended March 31-Tons of ore milled .-.-.-.
Net inome $\quad 1540,700$ Development, operating \& other current expenses
Operating profit
Non-operating rev
${ }^{1939}$

| Totgl. |  | 826,163 | $\$ 252.515$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Provision for taxes |  | 30.500 | 26.600 |


| Net profit |
| :--- |
| - V. $150, ~ p . ~$ |

\$235,663

## $\$ 225,915$

Beauharnois Light, Heat \& Power Co.-Notes and Bonds Called-
Company has called for redemption on June 1, all $\$ 1,800,000$ principal 1978 , as well as all 40 -year convertible notes outstanding, maturing Jan. 1. mortgage bonds outstanding maturing at like date. permission to redeem in whole or in part within 60 days at par and accrued interest to the date of redemption $\$ 16,200,000$ principal amount of $5 \%$ $40-$ year second mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1978, and $\$ 1,800,000$ principal amount of unsecured $5 \%$ 40-year convertible notes, maturing Jan. 1, 1978 . amount of $5 \%$ 20-year notes to mature May 1,1960 .
The company states that proposed retirement and issue will have the
effect of simplifying its capital structure and reducing its expenses effect of simplifyi
V. $14 e$, p. 3329 .

Beaunit Mills, Inc.-Accumulated Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of to holders of record May 15. Similar payment was made on March 1, last, and on Dec. 1, last, and a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents was paid on Sept. 15, 1939 , this iatter being the first dividend paid since March 1, 1938, when a regular

| Beaumont Sour Lake \& Western Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Gross from rail | \$270,535 | \$283,452 | \$298,060 | \$340,605 |
| Net from railway | 129,148 | 134,649 | 152,783 | 195,690 |
| Netry. operating income | 69,121 | 72,378 | 91,531 | 12, |
| Gross from railwa | 821,853 | 830,258 | 836,906 | 5,51 |
| Net from railway | 401,217 | 414.236 | 410,563 |  |
| Net ry operating incom | 217,452 | 230,645 | 225,432 | 324,5 |

Netry. operating income
$\begin{array}{lr}401,217 & 414,236 \\ 217,452 & 230,645\end{array}$
Beech Aircraft Corp.-Sales-
Net delivered sales for the first six months and three weeks of the fiscal year 1940 were reported on April 26 at $\$ 1,117,438$, which compares with schedule, calling for completion of two twin ngine airline transport plane schedule, calling firways, Ltd., before April 30 . now seems assufed, the corporation said. Deilivery of these airliners will bring to more than $\$ 275,000$
the net total of sales since April 1.-V.150, p. 2411.
Belden Mfg. Co.-Earnings-


Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc.-To Pay Preferred Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $\$ 5$ con-
vertible preferred vertible preferred stock, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 24 vertible preferred stock, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 24. regular quarterly dividends of like amounts were distributed.-V. When p. 2248 .

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania-Earnings-
12 Months Ended March 31-
Operating revenues
Operating expenses
a Operating taxes
$\begin{array}{rrrr}-29,523,829 & 5,946,241 \quad 5,723,732\end{array}$

 Net income $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\text {-b } \$ 1,1111,832 \\ -\quad 1,300,000 \\ \hline \\ 8,800,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Balance, surplus $\qquad$ $\$ 1,011,832$ def $\$ 105,822$ defsi7 378
a No provision incluced for Federal undistributed profits tax. b Equivalent to

Bernards Water Co.-Bonds Placed Privately-The company on April 18 sold privately $\$ 250,000$ 1st mtge. series A $33 / 4 \%$ bonds due Feb. 1, 1965.
Proceeds will be used to pay off the presently outstanding $6 \%$ bonds
( $\$ 36,000$ ) called for payment May 20 at 105 and for working capital, \&c. The called bonds may bes surrendered at any time with all coupons maturing subsequent to May 1 , 1940, attached, at any orfime of the the Bernapds Water
Berna.,
Bernardsill, N. N. Bernardsvile, N.J., or at the election of holders at office
Trust Co.. Newark, N. J.
The New York Trust Co. is trustee for the new issue.

Birmingham Electric Co.-Earnings-
Period Ended Feb. $29-1$
Operating revenues. Operating revenues......
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Operating expenses.-. } \\ \text { Direct } \\ \text { Property }\end{array}\right)$ retirement reProperty retirement re
serve a Amortization of limited-


Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net) Gross income. .-.....
Int. on mortgage bonds.
Other int, \& deductions.

| - | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | 309 | 310 |
|  | $\$ 93,056$ | $\$ 111,052$ |
|  | 352 | 536 |
|  | $\$ 93,408$ | $\$ 111,588$ |
|  | 45,750 | 45,750 |
|  | 4,350 | 4,412 |
|  | $\$ 43,308$ | $\$ 61,426$ |


$600,000 \quad 600,000$

$\frac{3,719}{\$ 1,199,002}$| 4,466 |
| ---: |$\frac{3,732}{\$ 1,169,244}$



Balance.
$\$ 172,637 \quad \$ 142,726$ a Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Feb. 29, 1940 , amounted to stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared for payment on
March 1, 1940 . Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V. 150 ,
p. 2412 .

Birmingham Gas Co.-Notes Called-
Directors have authorized the redemption on May 31, 1940 of all the
issued and outstanding si $x$-year $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund notes due Oct. 1, 1944 at the redemption price of 100 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the office of the trustee, Birmingham Trust \& Savings Co. Birmingham
Ala.-V. 150, p. 1130 .

Boeing Airplane Co.-Lists Underwriters-
Company filed May 1 with the Securities and Exchange Commission an amend thent to its registration statement reporting the investment banking
firms that will underwrite its offering of 360,979 shares ( $\$ 5$ par) common The new stock is to be offered in the ratio of one share for each two held mon shares of the United Aircraft \& Transport Corp. Who become stock holders of the company after the record date and before the expiration date for subscription. Warrants to subscribe will expire on May 24.
will purchase from the company are H Harriman, Ripley \& Co.. Inc., 25;
G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co., 25: Blyth \& Co. Inc G.; M.-P. Murphy \& Co., 25; Blyth \& Co., Inc. $15 ;$ Lehman Brothers, Unfilled orders on April 17 amounted to $\$ 26,006,715$, compared with
$\$ 23,002,575$ on Dec. 31,1939 , and $\$ 14,394,918$ on Dec. 31,1938 . -V .150 .

## Borg-Warner Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -





#### Abstract

Net profit Shares of com Shares of com. stock. Earnings per share $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\$ 1,776,240 & \$ 1,154,705 & 10 s s \$ 287,673 & \$ 2,171,923 \\ \mathbf{y 2}, 36,713 & \mathbf{y}, 302,042 & \mathbf{y 2}, 302,030 & \mathbf{z 1 , 1 5 0 , 9 8 2} \\ \$ 0.76 & \$ 0.50 & \text { der } \$ 0.125 & \mathbf{x} \$ 1.88\end{array}$ x On the basis of the new stock (two shares of which will be issued for each share of old) the earnings of $\$ 2,171,923$ are equal to $\$ 10.94$ per share on $2,301,964$ shares ( $\$ 5$ par) common stock outstanding $\$(2,461,814$ share ess 159,850 shares owned by corporation). y Par $\$ 5$. $z$ Par $\$ 10$. less 159,850 shares owned by corporation). Yar 31 Balance Sheet March 31




Total_......49,700,769 45,181,444 Total_......49,700,769 45,181,444 x After depreciation. y Including 125,184 (159,850 in 1939) shares of
Borg-Warner common stock. z Par $\$ 5$ accounts payable only.
Offers Heating Unit-
The Norge heating division is getting underway on a broad manuracturing cost for homes in the $\$ 2,000-\$ 9,000$ class, Four new units will be in full he corporation and General Manager of Norge.
The new units range in size from a small below-floor installation, which equires no basement, to a completely automatic full-sized pressure type oil burning warm-air type, with an alternate model in the largest size designed
o burn gas.-V. 150, p. 2412.
Boston \& Maine RR.-Time for Deposits ExtendedThe time limit in which the plan of exchange may be made operative
has been extended to June 13 , it was announced April 28 by W. S. TrowMridge,
$\mathbf{M r}$
, Trowbridesident.
Mr. Trowbridge stated, II am sorry to announce that it has been found
declared operative to June 13 because not enough bondholders have as yet approved the plan by sending in their assents to make its consummation under the plan, and it is absolutely necessary to its success that the severa millions of dollars worth of bonds not now assented should promptly join the great majority of assenting bondholders to make the plan possible. the plan are doing everything within their power to bring about a successfu conclusion, but the success or failure of the plan is now clearly dependen "On the cooperation of those bondholders who have not yet come in. that it would agree to purchase new 1st intge. bonds to makc a plan of ex change possible. The plan is dated 1st intge. 15, bonds to makc a plan of ex was released to the public Jan. 4, 1940. Active soliciation of assents started Jan. 9, 1940, and sary to extend the time limit to May 1, and it is now necessary to extend it further to June tim.
over $30 \%$. It is considered by the the railroad since Nov, 7 has gone up increase in market value is caus the management of the railroad that thi that the plan will be successful. Bondholders who have not yet assente fails." realize that the present market value cannot be maintained if the plan tioned at the annual stockholders meeting by institutional holders men assented, have since come in ders meeting by Mr. French as not havin bonds in the hands of the public which have not assented. Because of the necessary lapse of time required to obtain approvals of the plan by RFC and the Interstate Commerce Commission, formal applicaapplication deen filed with those bodies, but it must be understood that such declaring the plan operative. must realize that the success of the plan depends on their cooperation, and that its successful consummation will be much more advantageous to all

May 1 Interest Paid-Payment of Principal DeferredInterest and principal payments on $\$ 2,639,000$ of Boston \& Maine bond
which matured May 1 were treated in the same way as the Feb. 1 maturity but no payment was made on the principal Presdient E, S. French warned bondholders not to be misled into think formal application with the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue new bonds and for approval of the purchase of new bonds by the tions was made to start the formal steps and in the hope that before the tions was mare to start the formal steps and in the hope that before th
ICC considers these applications the railroad may be able to demonstrat to it that substantially all of the bonds of the railroad have assented to the plan.
to the plan are not further stated: "I am greatly disappointed that assents We still need assents from several millions more of bonds, and we are going to make every effort to get them. However, if we are to be successful,
bondholders must cooperate. It would be unfortunate if the selfish desire of a relatively small group, who seek to profit at the expense of cooperatin bondholders, should now bring about bankruptcy proceedings. The rail road will not, however, directly or indirectly, buy any bonds in order to

Application to ICC and RFC Does Not Mean Success of Plan its plan of exchange does not mean that sufficient bonds have yet assente to plan of exchange does not mean that sufficient bonds have yet assented
to justify declaring the plan operative, it was announced April 30 by
W. Trowbridge, Vice-President. Commenting on reports that the
by the ICC and the RFC indicated that a sufficient appations, as announced had assented to make the plan operative, Vice-President Trowbridge said,
"This is emphatically "This is emphatically the plan true.,
Mr. Trowbridge pointed out
Mr. Trowbridge pointed out that, when it was found necessary to extend the time within which the plan of exchange may be declared operative
to June 13 because not enough bondholders have as yet approved the plan to make its consummation feasible, the railroad "because of the necessary lapse of time required to obtain approvals of the "It must be understood, however,", he said, "that such application does not assume that sufficient bonds have yet assented to justify declaring the plan operative. It is absoluteiy necessary to its success that the
several millions of dollars worth of bonds not now assented must promptly join the great, majority of assenting bond holders, if we are to make the
plan possible." plan possible.

Asks ICC Permission to Issue Securities in Voluntary Adjustment The company has formally applied to the Interstate Commerce Comm.
for authority to issue the securities necessary to effect its voluntary plan
of capital readjustment in which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation agreed to cooperate.
The road asked authority to issue $\$ 124,054,000$ of bonds bonds, consisting of $\$ 72,160,000$ first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, consisting of
$\$ 51,894,000$ income mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds due 1970 . $\$ 51,894,000$ income mortga,
of the total issue $\$ 51,893,250$ of first
ons of income $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ are being offered to holders of the road's $\$ 103,786,500$ of income $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ are being offered to
outstanding bonds.-V. 150, p. 2713 .

## Boston Edison Co.-Earnings-



 Taxes accrued........- $\frac{1,828,788}{\$ 2.777,634} \frac{1,876,712}{\$ 2,623,589} \frac{6,420,031}{\$ 7,425,092} \quad \frac{6,382,370}{\$ 7358,130}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net oper. income_--- } & \$ 2,777,634 & \$ 2,623,589 & & \$ 7,425,092 & \$ 7,358,130 \\ \text { Non-operating income-- } & 25,510 & 15,656 & & 128,123 & 103,772\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Earnings per share_ par) } & 617,164 & \mathbf{6 1 7}, 161 & 617,164 & 617,161 \\ -\mathrm{V} .15 \mathrm{~F} \\ & \$ 3.76 & \$ 3.50 & \$ 9.12 & \$ 8.8\end{array}$

## Boston Worcester \& New York Str eet Ry.-Earnings-

 3 Months Ended March 31- Net profit---1.-
Revenue fare pase
-V. 14y, p. 2963.

Botany Worsted Mills-New Director-
J. P. Maguire has been elected a director of this company succeeding
Henry C. Whitehead.-V. 150, p. 2565 . (E. J.) Brach \& Sons-Stock Increase Voted-

Stockholders approved resolutions at the annual meeting held May 1,
increasing the authorized common stock to 300,000 shares from 200,000 and waiving their preemptive rights in regard to 25,000 shares. They also authorized the sale
$-\mathrm{V}, 150$, p. 2565

Bristol-Meyers Co.-New Officers-
Executive changes approved at the recent directors meeting included Executive changes approved at the recent-Trectors meeting included
the selection of Philip C. Sayres as Secretary-Treasurer; Water H. Kamp
as Comptroller, and L. J. Brosky as Assistant Secretary.-V. 150, p. 2082

British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings
 $\xrightarrow{\text { Net earnings }}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 513,468 & \$ 1,756,006 & \$ 1,625,193\end{array}$

Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 Saper orting revenues:
Opales of electricity Sales or electricity.
Other oper reven $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 1 4 , 1 7 8 , 5 2 9} \\ 407,617 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 13,542,508$ $\begin{array}{cc}\$ 51,830,391 \\ 1,425,828 & \$ 49,705,678 \\ 1,063,364\end{array}$ Total oper. revs -... $\$ 14,586,146$ a Oprating oper.revse...:
Depreciation
Operating income Non-oper. revenues-..:-
Non-oper. rev, deduct'ns

$\qquad$



 | 94 | $\$ 12,950,342$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 2,254 |  |
|  | 217.233 |

 $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 3,83,569 & \$ 11,8296.093 & \$ 10,478,932 \\ 2,419,395\end{array}$ b Including provision for Federal income tax. $\mathbf{c}$ Amortization of debt
discount and expense and miscellaneous deductions.- $\mathbf{V} .150, p, 1423$.
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.-Court Order Signed for Razing Three Elevated Lines-
In the presence of Mayor La Guardia and John Cashmore, Brooklyn
Borough President, Supreme Court Justice Charles C. Lockwood signed Borough Prese 30 authorizing the demolition of three Brooklyn evwood signe The lines to be razed as a result of the orders are the Fulton street from the East River to Rockaway Avenue; the Fifth Avenue, from Myrtle
Avenue and Hudson Avenue, to Third Avenue and $38 t h$ Street, Brooklyn, Avenue and Hudson Avenue, to Third Avenue and 38th Street, Brooklyn,
and the spur between the Broadway, Brooklyn, ferry and Willamsburg Bridge Plaza.
Demolition of the lines will begin within 30 to 60 days, it was estimated
by Leo Brown, assistant corporation counsel. The cost of the razing


Brooklyn Union Gas Co.-Earnings-

 quisition adjustments
quisition
excl. of franchises...--
General taxes-
15,043
9088.625
147700

$3,587,5 \overline{51} 8$
115,300


 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Other interest and mis- } \\ \text { cellaneous deductions_ }\end{array}$ | 72,451 | 26,127 | 161,824 | 115,558 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Net income....... $\$ 622,642 \quad \$ 617,422 ~ \$ 1,807,810 ~ \$ 2,071,402$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a Earnings per share } & \$ 0.84 & \$ 0.83 & \$ 2.43 & \$ 2.78\end{array}$ a 745,364 shares issued and outstanding.--V. 150, p. 2566 .

Burlington-Rock Island RR.-Earnings-March-
Gross from railway...


 Netry operating inc
Business Capital Corp.-Registers with SEC-
California Oregon Power Co.-EarningsYear Ended Feb. 29-


Appropriation tor retirement reserve.-..-.........
Taxes.-. $\$ 5,0$
1,1

Net operating revenues

Rent for lease of electric pl $\qquad$ | $\$ 2,329,702$ |
| :---: |
| 238,248 |

$\qquad$

Net operating income. $\qquad$ \$2,091,45 Gross income
ed debt-

## $\$ 2,331,081$ 238,210 $\$ 2$


Amoriz. of prelim. costs of projects abana............
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p}, 2414$
Campbell, Wyant \& Cannon Foundry Co. (\& Subs.) Period End. March 31, 1940




Net profit for perio Consolidated Balance Sheet






Total $87,022,389 \cdot 86,862,155$ Total …. $87,022,389 \$ 86,862,155$ 2714,075 whares. y Represented by 348,000 no par shares.-V. 150, p.

Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-
Period End.Mar. 31- 1940-Month - 1939 1940-3 Mos.- 1939 Gross earnings--.-.-...
\$213,705 \$222,200
\$213,705 \$222,200
$\begin{array}{r}1940-3 \\ \begin{array}{r}1,304,20 \\ 664,296 \\ \hline\end{array} \\ \hline 663,20\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}105.1939 \\ \$ 1,303,603 \\ 616,724 \\ \hline\end{array}$
-Net earnings $-150, \mathrm{p} .2249 .-$
Canadian Malartic Gold Mines, Ltd.-EarningsQuarter Ended March 31-
 Balance....-.................................... Operating
Expense
Toron nto office-............................................ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 274,40 \\ 157,68 \\ 6,6 \\ 10,6 \\ \hline \$ 100, \\ \hline\end{array}$ Operating profit
-V. 150, p. 1424.

| Canad | Lines | Main | arnings- | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1938 |  |
| Gross from | \$356,5 | \$308,2 |  | \$335,562 |
| Net ry. operating income | 121,027 | 100,734 | 70,165 | 102,370 |
| Gross from railw | 1,097,3 | 81 | 918.258 |  |
| Net from railway | 479.325 363.239 | 295,658 200334 | 300,876 193,054 | 231,4 |



Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 300,012 & 230,905 & 183,612 & 308,336 \\ \text { Net rom railway_ } & \text { def38,616 } & \text { def87,445 } & \text { def143,445 } & \text { def32 }\end{array}$ Net ry oper. income.... def119,439 def165,040
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2085$ def221,181 def

Canadian Pacific Ry.-Unification of Canada's Roads Urged-
Addressing the company's stockholders at their annual meeting at Mont real, May 1, sir Edward Beatty, President, in effect demanded unification of transport facilities in Canada. Duplication of services by the C. P. R sore spot in transportation matters. Sir Edward brought this and other grievances to the fore when he said:
"While the immediate concerr. is essentially the provision of transportatsould be kept clearly in view long-term requirements which have for some time been evident.
"It has long been clear that unnecessary competition exists between various classes of transportation agencies. At great public expense we have
provided mieans of transportation far in excess of the economic demands of

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Intresest on funded debt } \\
& \text { Amortization of debt discount and expense-...... }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Other interest, } \\
& \text { Interest charge }
\end{aligned}
$$ the country and we have unwittingly permitted traffic to be diverted to media of greater costs.

of "It it harfic has in necessary for me to point out that a substantial volume water and air carriers. Much of this traffic has been lost to the railways ostensibly because of the ability of other agencies to render cheaper services and actually because these agencies have been permitted to operate withou "Whenever departure is made from the strict principle that each agency must pay fairly and adequately for the facilities provided for it there is placed upon the general taxpayer the burden of bearing a portion of the transport efficient contributors.

Wins Suit in Detroit on "Soo" Interest-
The Wayne County (atron has the following.
The Wayne County (Mich.) Circuit Court has ruled that no cause for
action exists in a suit against the Canadian Pacific Ry. to compel it to pay anterest since July 1. 1938, on the $4 \%$ consolidated bonds of the soo line In 1890 the Canadian Pacific guaranteed interest on Soo Lines 4 s which matured July 1. 1938, and interest to that date was paid. Because the 1937 , principal of the issue was not met, however, and the circuit court action was to compel the Canadian Pacific to pay interest after maturity
date. For an appeal to be taken to the state Supreme Court, special permission of the circuit court must be obtained in cases involving less than $\$ 500$.
The circuit court action covered claims of only $\$ 160$ and to date no request for permission to a ppeal has been filed.
A similar suit brought by the Massachuseets Mutual Life Insurance Co along with nine other insurance companies a and two trust companies is
pending in Cook County Circuit Court. Date for trial has not yet been set.
Earnings for March and Year to Date
 Working expenses........ $\frac{9,975,994}{\$ 1,501,561} \cdot \frac{9,677,294}{\$ 773,551} \frac{30,335,030}{\$ 5,302,489} \frac{27,877,81}{\$ 1,467,921}$ Net earnings-....
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2714 .501,561$
$\$ 773,551$
$\$ 5,302,489$
$\$ 1,467,921$

## Carpenter Steel Co.-Earnings-




Central Arizona Light \& Power Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Mar. } 31-1940-\text { Month- } & 1939 & \text { 1940-12 Mos. } & \text { 1939 } \\ \text { Operating revenues }\end{array}$
 Property retirement re-
serve appropriations serve appropriations:-
Amort. of Limited-term
 Gross incomethe. on mtge. bond.:-:-: Net income ${ }^{\text {Nividends applic. to preferred stocks for the period }}$ Balance.
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p}$
Central Illinois Light Co.-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Mar.31- } & \text { 1940-MOnth-1939 } & \text { 1940-12 Mos.- } 1939\end{array}$




| Balance.- -V .150, p. $2415 .-\cdots \overline{\$ 117,510} \overline{\$ 137,506} \overline{\$ 1,485,087} \overline{\$ 1,248,910}$ |
| :---: |

## Central of Georgia Ry.-Annual Report-

Traffic Statistics for Calendar Years (Combined Corporate and
Receivers'
 dv. rev. per ton per mile Rev. per frt.-train mile. Av. rev. tr. load (tons) -


 Income Account for Catendar Years (Combined Corporate and

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net rev. from ry. oper-_ } & 1,970,313 & 1,736,111 & 2,165,334 & 2,639,862 \\ \text { Railway tax accruals.-- } & 1,351,817 & 1,331,733 & 1,052,802 & 1,137,601\end{array}$


| Net ry. oper. income- | $\$ 554,686$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 253,987$ | $\$ 854,911$ | $\$ 1,239,804$ | Dividend income. Inc. from funded searsMiscell. rent income.-:-

Miscell. non-oper. inc:$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Total non-oper. inc.-- } & \mathbf{\$ 5 7 2 , 6 4 9} \\ \text { Gross income_-127,336 }\end{array}$ Int. on funded debt Int. on funded debt-
Int. on
non- netobiabie debt to affiliated cos.--
Rent for leased roads...
Miscellaneous



Central Illinois Public Service Co.-Earnings-


 -Net income $\qquad$ $\$ 433,717 \quad \$ 2,115,765 \quad \$ 1,758,928$
Central Indiana Power Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues_-- } & \$ 1,537,266 & \$ 1,427,883 & \$ 5,868,284 & \$ 5,332,365 \\ \text { Oper. expenses \& taxes_- } & 1,213,421 & 1,170,130 & 4,736,371 & 4,320,834\end{array}$

 Net income
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .27 \overline{1} \overline{5}$.
$\qquad$
Central Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

| Operating revenues Oper. expenses \& taxes | $\begin{array}{r} 190-3 \mathbf{M} \\ \$_{2}^{2,275,366} \\ 1,572,399 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { os. } 1939 \\ & \$ 2,183,182 \\ & 1,455,407 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1940-12 \mathrm{~A} \\ 89.376,133 \\ 6,314,414 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,941,818 \\ 5,704,095 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| et operating income er income (net) .-. - | $\begin{array}{r} 8702,967 \\ 3,178 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 727,775 \\ 2,696 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,061,719 \\ 2,318 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,237,723 \\ 6,690 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Int. \& other deductions. | $\$ 706,145$ | $\$ 730,471$ | $\$ 3,064,037$ $1,568,495$ | $1,846,840$ |
| Net income | \$347,563 | \$283,049 | \$1,495,542 | \$1,397.5 |

Central RR. of New Jersey-Annual ReportTraffic Statistics for Calendar Years

 Combined Operating Account for Calendar Years


|  |  | 10,120 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To | \$33,547,419 | \$29,251,620 | \$32,577,715 | \$31,799,356 |
| Maint. of way., \& | 2,778,921 |  |  |  |
| Maint. of equipment | ${ }^{6}, 389,535$ | ${ }^{5,042,061}$ | 5,947,540 | $6,034,653$ 13.113 .469 |
| Transportation expenses | 13,538,012 | 13,140,385 | 13,615,467 | 13,13,49,616 |
| General expenses | 874,268 | 845.302 | 1,003,703 | 1,181,939 |
| Miscell. operations | 225,084 | 243,008 448 | 272,309 35 | 262,110 |
| Total------------ | \$24,363,838 | \$21,720,016 | \$23,927,577 | \$23,608,786 |
| Net revenue-.-.-.--- | 9.183,581 | 7,531,604 |  | $8,190,570$ $4,976,122$ |
| Iway tax | 5,0342 | 5,862,946 | 1,813,926 | 1,594,911 |
| Joint faccility ren | 62,691 | 27,478 | 63,920 | 55,533 |
| Net oper . inco | \$1,943,304 | \$259,143 | 82,147,765 | \$1,564,004 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| iscelir rent iycome- | 102,006 | 10,477 | 109 | 2 |
| Dividend income- | 232,905 |  | 245,635. |  |
| Inc. from funded secs | 210.837 | 210.915 | 209,953 | ${ }_{41,732}$ |
| Inc. from unfunded secs. | 32,662 | 35,171 | 56,135 | 41,732 |
| Release of premium on |  |  | 1,231 |  |
| Miscellaneous | $5^{1,781}$ | 55,728 | 49,535 | 46,159 |
| Gross incom | \$2,877,613 | \$1,178,294 | 83,118,419 | \$2.585,659 |
| Rent for lease | 2,401,592 | 2,389.153 | $2,389,887$ 338.082 |  |
| Miscellaneous rents | ${ }_{217,377}$ | 338,935 216,750 | Cr70,646 | 339,254 296,803 |
| Sep. oper. prop. loss | 15,484 | 21,043 | 16,719 | 18,468 |
| Int.on funded de | 2,437;700 | 2,455,700 | 2,473,700 | 2,491,700 |
| Int. on unfunded d | 23,582 | 9,412 | 40,890 | 21,061 |
| Maintenance of inv |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell. income charges. | 12-38\% | 11,865 | 11,697 | 10,898 |
| Income applic. to sink. | 19,815 | 20,295 | 22,505 | 22,455 |


|  |  | Balance Sh | D |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 |
| Assels- |  |  | Ltablilites- |  | ${ }_{38}$ |
| Road \& equip. | 48,312,351 | 147,672,068 | Capital stock-- | 27,436,800 | 27,436,800 |
| Imp. leased rys | 14,096,600 | 14,066,189 | Grants in ald of |  |  |
| Inv. in affil cos. |  |  | construction | 88,324 |  |
| Stocks | 4,719,060 | 4,719,060 | Funded debt un- |  |  |
| Bonds .-....- | 5,007,021 | 5,007,021 | matured.-.-. | 50,798,000 | 51,198,000 |
| Advance | 5,659,870 | 5,759,571 | Accts. \& wages- | 1,823,528 | 1,959,483 |
| Notes \& mtges | 740,000 | 740,000 | Traffic, \&c., bal. | 1,550,117 | 1,353,854 |
| Other invest'ts.. | 4,289,472 | 4,115,759 | Miscell. accts..- | 275,018 | 158,241 |
| Misc. phys. prop | 3,170,616 | 3,169,416 | Interest \& rents |  |  |
| Secs. unpledged. | 1,174,000 | 1,174,000 | accrued. | 19,442 | 26,942 |
| Cash_ | 5,036,109 | 3,447,002 | Int. divs. and |  |  |
| Time deposit--- |  | $120.6{ }^{-183}$ | tured unpald |  |  |
| 8pecial deposits. |  |  | tured unpaid. | 2,462,172 |  |
| Traffic, \&c., bal, Misc, accounts. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,113,813 \\ & 1,094,401 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 840,016 \\ 1,167,377 \end{array}$ | Other curr, liab. Taxes .-...-- | 15,539,069 | 13,648,963 |
| Loans \& bills rec | 16,029 | 9,799 | Prem. on funded |  |  |
| Agts. \& cond'rs. | 420,978 | 322,565 | debt-.-.-T- | 2,461 | 3,692 |
| Mat'l \& suppl's. | 1,382,876 | 1,487,424 | Other def. liabil | 959,081 | 267,140 |
| Int. \& divs. rec. | 112,792 | 113,343 | Unadj. accounts | 1,010,727 | 743,512 |
| Other curr assets | 38,446 | 51,407 | Ins. \& cas. res've | 607,350 | 589,984 |
| Ins., \&e., funds. | 630,913 | 613,380 | Approp, surplus | 66,764,759 | 66,762,397 |
| Oth.unad accts. | 1,805,516 | 1,453,610 | Accr'd depreci- |  |  |
| Other def. assets | 466,430. | 445,249 | ation. | 29,227.933 | $27,901,962$ $3,461,006$ |
|  |  |  | Profit and loss | 694,059 | 3,461,006 |
| Total | 99,391,542 | 6,494,901 | Total...- | 199,391,542 | 196,494,901 |
|  | Earning | for March | and Year to D |  |  |
| March-T |  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 93 |

 | Gross from railway_.... | $8,841,135$ | $7,593,393$ | $7,077,717$ | $7,933,379$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net from railway...... | $2,208,719$ | $1,703,094$ | $1,783,457$ | $2,127,271$ |
| Net ry oper. income..... | 407,346 | 30,893 | 163,952 | 503,834 |
| V. 150, p. 2086. |  |  |  |  |

| Central States Edison, Inc.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Mar.31- | 1940-3 M | -1939 | 1940-12 | s. -1939 |
| Gross revenues | \$111,423 | \$107,017 | \$443,103 |  |
| Operating expense | 66,749 | 59,735 | 250,472 | 228,861 |
| Maintenance | 6.357 | 6,177 | 26,577 | 22,411 |
| Depreciation | 13,125 | 12,200 | 52,500 | 48,800 |
| General taxes | 8,484 | 8,500 | 34,854 | 34,490 |
| Federal income taxes | 791 | 2,740 | 3,661 | 3,820 |
| Net oper. income | \$15,916 | \$17,665 | \$75,038 | 94,341 |
| Non-operating income.- |  | Dr262 | 2,860 | 2,137 |
| Gross income | \$15,930 | \$17,403 | \$77,897 | \$96.477 |
| Int. chgs. of subs | 482 | 487 | 1.956 | 2,049 |
| Int. on Central States |  |  |  |  |
| bonds. | 11,253 | 11,664 | 45,058 | 47,369 |
| Net income | \$4,195 | \$5,252 | \$30,884 | \$47,059 |

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Century Ribbon Mills, Inc. } & \text { (\& Subs.) } & \text { - Earnings- } \\ \text { 3 Mos End, Mar. 31- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \quad 1937\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- }\end{array} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Net income after deprec. } & \$ 32,048 & \$ 63,551 & \text { loss } \$ 17,587 & \$ 47,467\end{array}$ and Federal taxes
000 shs. per sh. on $100,-$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { (no par) } & \$ 0.23 & \$ 0.54 & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.36\end{array}$ After allowing for dividends on preferred stock,-J. 150, p.
Century Shares Trust-Balance Sheet March 31-

- Assets- Investments:



 Undistributed income.-
 crdinary shares, no par. c Represented by
ordinary shares. d Represented by 512,880 ( 495,025 in 1939 ) shares $\$ 1$
par value.
in\V. The income stater
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
Quarter Ended March 31 -
Quarter Ended March 31-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit after charges and taxes } & 1940 & 1939\end{array}$
$\times$ After deducting $\$ 46,050$ depreciation and $\$ 34,352$ Federal taxes.
Assets-Land and buildings, $\$ 1,245,509$; machinery and equipment,
$\$ 1,439,246 ;$ patents, $\$ 1144,767$; U. S. Treasury bonds, $\$ 200,000$; other investments, $\$ 16,431$; inventories, $\$ 1,845,413$; cash, $\$ 234,963$; accounts receivable, $\$ 844,170 ;$ deferred accounts receivable (patent icense), $\$ 75,000$;
deferred assets, $\$ 30,452 ;$ total, $\$ 6,065,956$.
Liabilities-Common accounts payable, $\$ \$ 43,879 ;$ deferred account preferred stock,
accrued wages. $\$ 49,586$; reserve for taxes, \&c., $\$ 155,280 ;$ surplus, $\$ 187,500$; $\$ 29,-$ accrued wages, $\$ 49,586 ;$ reserve for taxes,
$710 ;$ total, $\$ 6,065,956$. V. 150, p. 2250 .


## Charleston \& Western Carolina Ry.-Earnings-

| arc | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail | \$215,409 | \$219,270 | \$205,004 | \$262,383 |
| Net from railway | 48,596 | 78,304 | 53,428 | 110,669 |
| NetPry. oper. income..- | 24,477 | 48,393 | 28,389 | 79,583 |
| Gross from railw | 66 |  |  |  |
| Netifrom railway | 176,237 | 212,294 | 109,716 | 25,804 |


| Netlfrom railway..--- | 663,936 | 613,349 | 558,518 | 651,813 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net ry. oper. income.-- | 176,237 | 21,707 | 12,294 | 109,716 |
| V. | 91,707 | 124,055 | 32,761 | 140,804 |

Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Annual ReportTraffic Statistics for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { Average miles operating- } \\ \text { Operations- }\end{array} & 8,973 & 8,964 & 8,975 & 9,004\end{array}$
 Rate per pass. per mile_- 1.684 cts. 1.722 cts. 1.654 cts. 1.645 cts. $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Rev. freight (tons) } \\ \text { x Rev frt. } 1 \text { mile } & 29,-219,597 & 28,131,527 & 32,661,256 & 31,397,941\end{array}$

$\mathbf{~ O p e r . ~ r e v . ~ p e r ~} \mathrm{m}$.

Condensed Income Accounts-Calendar Years Railway oper re $1939 \quad 1938 \quad 1937 \quad 1936$

 Railway tax accruals
Eqt.
rents- joint facility 4,358,644 4,514,015 4,815 4,979,454 Net ry. oper. income $\$ \overline{\$ 12,270,452} \overline{\$ 12,407,392} \overline{\$ 13,326,496} \overline{\$ 13,448,827}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Non-operating ing income } \\ \text { In. from lease of road } & 122,683 & 130,324 & 154,131 & 144,486 \\ \text { Misc. rent income. } & 508,712 & 526,059 & 522,743 & 502 ; 467\end{array}$
 Dhysical property-: Inc. . emom fundede. secur
Inc. from unfunded seInc. from unfunded seRelease of prems. on Release of prems. on
fiuded debt
iscellaneous incomeRent for income leased roads...Miscellaneoused reats ..-:
Miscell. tax accruals Misceli. taxaccruals
Int. on funded debtInt. on unded debt unded debt-
Miscell. income charges
 General Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  |  | 1938 | - 1939 | 938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{599}{ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |
| Road \& equil't 60 |  |  |  |  |
| Inv. In arill. Cos.: 20.585644 |  |  | Govt. grants.-. ${ }_{\text {Funded debt-. }}$ |  |
| sock | 3,175, |  | Trat., \&e., bals. $1,350,279$ |  |
| Advanc |  | , | Acets. \& wages-- 4,676,134 |  |
| Other Investm |  | 4,315,316 | Matured inte |  |
| Misc.phys. prod. <br> Dep. in lieu of mortg'd prop. | 5,101,7 | 5,062,479 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { unpald } \ldots \text {.-.- } & 2,600\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Mise. accts. pay. ${ }^{1833,676}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Accrued int., \&e $\quad 2,301,002$ | ,305 |
| Cash. | 7.261,906 | 8,232,693 | Tax llablity-a. $\quad 5,220,604$ | 5,329,385 |
| Cash--7.-.-d |  |  | Prem. on td. dt. ${ }^{\text {43,646 }}$ |  |
|  | 851,165 |  | . | 1,392 |
| Rents reeelvableLoans \& bllis rec. | ${ }_{2}^{22,93} \overline{6}$ | 23.212 | Accrued deprec. 76,492,654 | 73,628, |
|  | 3,785 |  | Othe |  |
|  | 10,306,4 | 8,956,851 | credit-.-.---- $1,834,358$ |  |
| Mater | 11. | 13,9 |  |  |
| Bai. from ajents |  |  | tired | 44,044, |
|  | $\bigcirc 771$ |  | Sinkting fund re- |  |
| Misc, accounts Oth. curr. assets | 2,7 | 2,44,043 |  |  |
| Disc. on td. dt- | 3,997 | 4,159,864 | Profit and loss . . 138,107,084 |  |
| Other unadjust. | 2,018,219 | 1,802,285 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Total-......680,426,448 $682,372,669$ Total......-680,42,
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway-:-..- } & 2,182,233 & 1,869,393 & 1,629,668 & 2,795,523 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.- } & 1,035,138 & 812,260 & 538,248 & 1,705,178\end{array}$ From Jan. 1Gross from railway
Net from railway
N2,.687,315 Net ry. oper. inco
Chicago \& Eastern Illinois RR.-Delisting HearingThe Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26 announced public herning and registration the common stock ( $\$ 100$ par) of the company, The application stated, among other things, that the Exchate ge bommice
Stock List has received notice deemed by the Committe to be authoritive that the stock is without value. Hearing on the application will be held May 29 at the Commission's New York regional office, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Earnings for March and Year to Date

| March- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$1,279,696 | \$1,330,946 | \$1,223,472 | \$1,608,792 |
| Net from railway | 246,093 | 289,830 | 233,836 | 45 |
| Net ry. oper. | 0 | 67,935 | 18,466 | 5 |
| ross from rail | 3,943,6 | 3,745,830 | 3,614,31 | ,40 | | Gross from railway | $3,943,623$ | $3,745,830$ | $3,614,318$ | $4,408,394$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net from railway | 799.517 | 763,641 | 667,759 | $1,326,428$ | Net from raiway......

Net ry. oper. income
-V. 150, p. $2087,2416$.

## Chicago Great Western RR.-Earnings-


 Net ry, oper. income...
From Jan. $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1-_ } & \text { 20, } & 4,307,033 & 4,232,083 & 4,013,168 & 4,596,407 \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & 905,267 & 906,033 & 492,556 & 937,547 \\ \text { Net from railway_-..-- } & \mathbf{7 7 , 7 3 9} & 69,310 & \text { def329,715 } & 72,598\end{array}$ Net from railway.
Net ry. oper. income
-V. 150, p. 2717.

## Chicago \& Illinois Midland Ry.-Earnings-

 March-Gross from railway...-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } & 1,100,737 & 896,539 & 858,748 & 1,136,117\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. income
Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { March- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway-... } & \$ 780,731 & \$ 762,067 & \$ 682,762 & \$ 968,585\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway --..-- } & 219,668 & 101,614 & 85,028 & 234,595 \\ \text { Net } & 20,509 & \text { def41,886 } & \text { def66,619 } & 80,383\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1- } & & & \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 2,-359,839 & 2,076,255 & 1,947,525 & 2,758,640 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 2,646,974 & 172,479 & 108,346 & 601,165 \\ \text { N }\end{array}$ Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income
-V. 150, p. 2717

## Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.-Earnings

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { March- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway-...- } & \$ 8,525,609 & \$ 8,134,961 & \$ 7,819,997 & \$ 9,156,833\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Net from railway......- } & 1,967,692 & 1,451,540 & 1,312,587 & 2,128,386 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income... } & 885,925 & 321,093 & 227,564 & 1,049,098\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 25,895,196 & 23,455,628 & 22,221,298 & 25,48,5,503 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 6,148,660 & 4,17,878 & 3,429,299 & 5,359,690 \\ \text { Net ry oper. income... } & 2,896,019 & 798,252 & 101,548 & 1,999,254 \\ \text { N-V.150,p. 2718. } & & & & & \end{array}$

Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Earnings$\xrightarrow{\text { March- }}$ Gross from railwa
Net from railway Net from railway
Net ry. oper. inco
From Jan. Gross from railwa Net from railway-
Net ry. oper. income

Offical Resignscharge of the New York office was accepted on April 25 at a meeting of the board in Chicago. He resigned allso from the same position with the
Chicago St . Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry, a subsidiary. Harry W. Rush formerly $T$ fiscal representative effective May 1, with offices at $11 i$ Broad was according to R. L. Williams, chief executive officer of this company and Presi-
dent of the Chicago st. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry Mr Rush will also take over the duties as fiscal representative of the latter road.
F. O. Linstead will become Treasurer of the C. \& N. W., and H. Aldridge assistant local Treasurer at Chicago on May 1 .
Ernest Melander will become Treasurer and Edward Price Assistant Treasurer of the Omaha with offices aut St. Paul.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2568$.

Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-To Purchase Additional Equipment
Trustees were authorized on April 22 by the U. S. District Court in
Chicago, to purchase 150 open-top 50 -ton, hopper-bottom cars, and 60 Chicago, to purchase 150 open-top, 50 -ton, hopper-bottom cars, and 60
covered, 70 -ton hopper cars, and a $1,000-\mathrm{h}$.p. Diesel switching locomotive covered,
for immediate delivepery cars, and a 1,000-h.p.
The covered hopper cars are to be used in the transportation of cement. The Diesel switcher is to be used in the railroad's yards at Ft. Worth Texas, where it has been under test.
The value of the proposed new cars and locomotive is given as $\$ 659,750$. Earnings for March and Year to Date


Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry,-Earnings

 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { From Jan. 1-1 } \\ \text { Gross from railway _ . . - }\end{array} & 4,037,586 & 3,727,927 & 3,723,669 & 3,932,342\end{array}$
 Official Resiqns-
See Chicago \& North Western Ry., above.-V. 150, p, 2718.
Childs Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
3 Months Ended March 31 -
Sales and rentals
Sost of sales and general
Loss from operation.
Other income

| $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \$ 3,730,757 \\ 3,874,778 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1939 \\ \$ 3,734,620 \\ 3,753,267 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8144.021 28,734 | \$ $\begin{array}{r}18,646 \\ 4,056 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| \$115.286 | \$ 14,590 |
| +94,643 | 157,568 |
| Cr2,899 | Cr1,803 |

Interest
Depreciation and amortization
Reserved for bad debts, \&c
8354,480
$\$ 261,861$
$-\mathrm{Vet} .150, \mathrm{p} .1131$.
Chrysler Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-$| 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 89 | 8 | 8 |


 Total income, .....eil-
Adminis
$35,137,957$
$27,477,838$
$12,556,352$
$27,069,823$ Adminis, engin'g, seil-
 foreign income and ex
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { cess-profits taxes and } \\ \text { surtax on undist.profs. }\end{array} & 4,750,000 & 3,400,000 & 1,242,028 & 3,225,735\end{array}$


 and expenses in the amounts ort 1940, $\$ 10,002,838$ charged to cost of sales
 Income of the foreign subsidiaries, included in the foregoing statement,
for the three months ended March 31 . 1940 , has been translated at the average rates of exchange prevailing during the periog, and amounted to
$\$ 491,006$ after adjustment at the close of the period to open market rates of exchange.-V. 150, p. 1131.
Christiana Securities Co.-Earnings, \&c.-


Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pac. Ry.-Earninas -




Cities Service Co.-Capital Reduced-New DirectorStockholders on April 30 approved retirement of 41,589 shares of common
stock held in the treasury stock held in the treasury, reducing the company's capital by $\$ 415,894$ indemnifying directors and officers in special instances. The plan for reimbursing directors provides that "no such fixed sum paid to a director $\$ 500$ a month of the board and of any committee or the board shall exceed Burl S. Watson, Vice-President of several real estate subsidiaries of Cities Service, was elected to the board of the parent company to succeed
the late Henry L . Doherty the late Henry L. Eoherings for ourter
[Including Subsidiary Companies and Utilities Not Controlled*] Gross operating revenue-_...... $\$ 67,094,802 \quad \$ 57,19395,92$
 Net operating revenue.-.-....................... $\$$

Gross income-
Subsidiuries and Utilities
Not Controlled -.......
$\$ 15,062,466$

$\$ 11,250,943$ | Interest charges and amortization of discount...-* | $4.316,264$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Preferred dividends paid and accrued | $4,019,553$ | Preferred dividends paid and accrued .-....... Cities service Co. Interest charges on funded

debt and
$\begin{array}{ll}2,240,600 & 2,335,742\end{array}$
Net income - $\$$,2,265,614 $\$ 2,953,441$ * The term "utilities not controled as used in statement means Oities Gas Co., and Wyandotte County Gas Co , in which Cities Service Co owns the majority of the securities carrying voting rights. Pursuant to certain indentures dated JJuly 11, 193, O, Otities Service Co. For the protection fits outstanding debentures, pledged these securities except an undivided
$90 \%$ interest in its holdings of the pref. stock of Cities Service Power \& Light Co.) with trustees and conveyed to such trustees all of its voting rights therein
 a And indebtedness of subsidiary companies and utilities not controlled.
Clark Equipment Co.-75-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 17 to holders of record May stock, payable June 17 to holders of record May 29 An extra of 25 cents
in addition to a dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 15, last. See also V. 150, p. 1132 , for detailed record of previous dividend payments.- V . 150 , p. 2569.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago \& St. Louis Ry.-Tenders-
The Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. will until 12 o'clock noon, May 15, receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first collateral trust mortgage
bonds to exhaust the sum of $\$ 44,483$, at prices not exceeding 105 and ccrued interest.-V. 150, p. 989 .

## Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3. Months Ended March 31- Total income a Total income | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 698,783 | $\$ 105,420$ | $\$ 184$ |
| $b 107,500$ | 6182,447 | 169,631 |
|  | 10,631 |  | Interest on bonds Amortiz. of bond discount $\& \&$ expense. Net loss <br> $\begin{array}{rr}4,733 & 7,099 \\ 44,503 & 44,670\end{array}$ 

 before deducting interest on bords, premium and commission on bonds purchased, amortizarion of bond discount and expenses, and provisions for tanding timber sold). b Includes interest on bank loans.Note-Total provision for depreciation and depletion for the period of three months endeding timber sold in the amount of $\$ 7,968$ ), of which the
to land and standing applicable amount of \$55,77 Fas charged to surplus arising from adju

## Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.-Earnings-

$\square$

$\begin{array}{llll} & \$ 1.17 & \$ 5.61 & \$ 2.3\end{array}$ x After all charges, incl. provision for depreciation and Federal taxes. -

| Cleveland |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross income. | 83,693,498 | \$3,535,371 | \$3,500,463 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Operatin | 2, 290,778 | 2,067,586 | Cr2.051 |
| Taxes | 362,758 | 336.437 | 355.129 |
| Interest and disco | 51,045 | 53,034 | 57,423 |
| Net income |  | \$465.846 | \$454.819 |
| Capital reduction sinking fund....-. Transfer to M. D. \& R. reserve acc't | $\begin{array}{r} 55,402 \\ 131,539 \end{array}$ | 52,447 324,559 | 52.507 436,953 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Profit } \\ & -\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1132 . \end{aligned}$ | \$166,360 | \$88,839 | ef\$34 |
| Clinchfield RR.-Earnings |  |  |  |
| March- 1940 | 1939 |  |  |
| (ross from ralway ..... $\quad$ ¢41,311 | -299,603 | 197,885 | 404,255 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Netry operating income } & 360,442\end{array}$ | 259,719 | 150,213 | 38 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1,784,467 \\ \hline 917912\end{array}$ | 1,489,206 |  |
| Net ry operating income $1,138,733$ | 816,991 | 493,852 | ${ }_{9}^{919,2}$ |

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 125,000 shares of 84.25 preferred.
V. 150, p. 2917 .

Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Earnings-

 | Grosin from railway_... | $1,331,244$ | $1,342,637$ | $1,437,751$ | $1,834,200$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Vet from railway | 320,559 | 21,725 | 145,495 | 398,250 | Net ry. operating 1.

$-V .150$, p. 2089.

## Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. - New Director-

The corporation announced the election on May 2 of Heenry R. Hayes as The corporation announce
Ramage,-V. To fill the vacan
R2251.

Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly OutputThe electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (intercompany saies ceducth $132,799,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding period last year,'an increase of $7.1 \%$. The following are the output and percentage com:
four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:


Commonwealth Edison Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Gasper purchased
Other operation......-
Maintenance
State, local misceli
Federact laxes.---cell
Federal Income ta-e-:-
Net oper. income...

 Int. chgd. to construct'n
 Consol. net income- $\overline{\$ 9,146,256} \overline{\$ 6,767,439} \overline{\$ 27,793,407} \overline{\$ 20,975,903}$
 Earnings per share-2569, 2419, ${ }^{\$ 0.751}$

Commonwealth Light \& Power Co.-SEC Rejects Plan -Proposes Liquidation of Inland Power and Parent Commonwealth Light-Both in ReorganizationThe Securities and Exchange Commission disapproved on May 2 a plan wealth Linht \& Power Co., condemning "the frenzied trading" of utilities securities by promoters which, it alleged, resulted in formation of the two
companies. of The plan, product of a protective committee for holders of certan bonds of both companies, provides for formation of a new Delaware corporation
to which would be transferred all Inland's assets and which, in turn, would to which would be transferred all Inland s assets and which, in turn, woult
issue 334,440 shares of common stock. Both Inland and Commonwealth would be dissolved.
The companiles are undergoing reorganization under the Bankruptcy
Act in the Northern District of Illinois. The SEC, which under the Act in the Northern has a veto power over reorganization of registered
Holding Compay Act but also raised the guestion whether the proposal bad been duly responsive case. "it is evident here," the Commission sald, regarding its main point as to feasibility, that the enterprise now represented by tis inland and Commonwaath never had economic justificication. It was the product of
frenzied trading in utility securities by series of promoters who have left
a a great number of deluded and injured investors in their wake. of those that ramain, the property in Michigan has no imaginable relation from conceivable advantage to investors can be found in the creation of a new conding company tor retain control.
holdhe public security holders who
"The public security holders who thought they were purchasing bonds that common stock, but witl merely have stock of a holding company of
which control will rest in still another holding complen which contron will rest in still arother holding company.
new holding company cansiderations, the plan itseif recognizes that the new holding company can only be temporary and proposes that the prop-
erties be liguidated within two years. In the event of failure to liquidate Fithin that time, a trustee is once more to be appointed to carry out that iquidation.

Custody of Assets
These assets have been in the hands of receivers from the end of 1932 iguidation' is to be accomplished within two years, we are unable to see Why that liguidation cannot be accomplishod as effectively by the present
rustees as by a new group of five individuals called a board of directors "'If, as has been suggested, the liquidation cannot be accomplished within two years prescribed by the plan, then it is difficult to justify the
expense of consummation of the plan and termination of the present expense of consummation of the plan and termination of the present
trusteeship only to appoint a new and perhaps strange trustee two years The Commission questioned whether the plan "observed the principles of the Los Angeles case in so far as concerns provisions regarding secured "As the matter stands today," the agency added, "the secured creditors
of Inland, namely, the holders of the collateral trust bonds, have an excluof Inland, namely, the holders of the collateral trust bonds, have an exclu--
sive claim to the common stock of the Kansas Power Co. and of the Michian he unsecurod creditors.
urports to give these hondholders a greater share of the unpledged assets han it is asserted is their due by reason of their deficiency claim. On the
ther hand, it is conceivable that a dissenting bondholder (and objecting other hand, it is concei vable that a dissenting bondholder (and objecting

In the aggregate, including new shares to be received in return for its
laim against Inland, Middle
West, would
have received 128,615 shares claim against Inland, Middle West, would have received 128.615 shares
of the new companys stock, or about $38.46 \%$ of the amount which would

Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.-Challenges $A u$ hority of SEC-Willkie Says "Death Sentence" for His Company Would Violate Law, Public Interest-

Corporation, which operates utility properties in 10 States, on April 30
hallenged the right of the Securities and Exchange Commission to enforce challenged the right of the Securities and, Exchange Commission to enforce against its system the "death sentence" provisons of section 11 of the ngton to the Commission's show-cause integration proceedings, that any attempt by the SEC to force the corporation to
Would be "detrimental to the public interest."
The corporation's.s brie? Was signed by itt Pressident, Wendell L. Willkie.
He declared that any order which might be issued by the Commission "purporting to be in pursuance" with the provisions of Section 11-the death sentence -requiring Commonweath \& Southern Corp. to divest ntent and provisions of the Act, would be unlawful and would be to the tion of the Constitution of the nited states. in its answer was necessitated
While the position taken by the corporation by the desire to preserve completely its legal rights, Mr. Willhie asserted, twas not to be construed as an indication that it intended to fight the If it is at all possible, Mr. Willkie said in a statement in New York April 30 , "I am willing to make a sincere efffrt to work out the entire integration
prohlem of our system ata a round table conference with members of the SEC The Commonwealth and Southern system, which comprises 10 operating properties serving a population in excess of $5,600,000$, is providing elec tric service to residential consumers at an average cost of 2,93 cents a kilowatt annually, according to Mr. W. Whlkie's answer to the Commission. Willkie added, $27 \%$ lower than the national average for the country and Whe use $37 \%$ higher, saying that in 1939 the national average rate was 4 cents
thilowatt hour and the national use 897 kilowatts. Citing the low rates and high use throughout the Commonwealth and outhern, system willkie declared that then that it was serving the "public
 present tibuta primarily to two outstanding achievements: 1. The Commonwealth and Southern Obbective Rate Plan, Whereby
harply reduced rates are made available for additional consumption. harply reduced rates are made available for addino nai consumption. assistance to the operating properties in their aggressive sales appliance campaigns and merchandising activities.
Mr. Willkie stated in effect that
the various properties comprising the system, many substantial economies In discussing the Northern Group in the system, operating in the States of Michigan, IIHnoiss, Indiana, ohio and Pennsyivania, he asserted that in "insuring to the communities in which the properties are located electric and gas service of a high standard at rates for such service not otherwise obtainable.
Dalley area, Mr. Willkie cited past difficulties arising out of the conflict Vith the Tennessee Valley Authority, but added that at the present it appeared that the remaining propertyo wned by Commonwealth \& Southern Valley Authority. "It appears very likely," he added, "that, as soon as the investment Government and the Southern group of subsidiaries of Commonwealth efunded with substantial savings of annual interest charges and possibly preferred dividend charges, as has been done by the subsidiaries of the
Northern group." Concerning smal
\& Southerning symall scattered non-utility enterprises in the Commonwealth as soon as is practicable through outright sale.
Arguing that continuation of ownership by Commonwealth \&s southern f its sul Co., Alabama Power Co., Georgia Power Co., Gulf Power Co., Mississippi Power Co. and South Carolina Power Co.- Was not detrimentar to the public interest, Mr. Winde declared the system was not so large as to effectiveness or reguation. The continuation of such ownership, he declared, was consistent with the provisions of Section 11 (b) (1)-th, "death "The ownership, by Commonwealth and Southern of the common stocks of its subsidiaries," he said, "has not adversely affected the national pubic nterest, the interest or investors in the secur and manufactured gas, and the elimination of any such ownership would be, contrary to the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers.;
Monthly Output-
Electric output of The Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. system for the
month of March was $702,863,637 \mathrm{kwh}$., as compared with $644,524.711 \mathrm{kwh}$. for March, 1939, an increase of $9.05 \%$. ${ }^{\text {in }}$ For the three months ended
March 31,1940 , the output was $2,153,036,902 \mathrm{kwh}$, as compared with

 The above excludes the output of The Tennessee Electric Power Co., the electric properties of whch were sold in Ausust, 1933 .
Go March was $1,845,637,100$ cu. It. a as compared with system for the month for March, 1939, an increase of $18.66 \%$. For the three months ended
 $934,800^{\circ} \mathrm{cu}$. ft., as oompared with $15.017,451,800 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. for the year ended
March 31.1939 an increase of $14.37 \%$-V. 150 p. 2720 .
Community Power \& Light Co.-SEC Asks Court Order to Enforce Plan Opposed by Minority-Stockholder Seeks Injun tion-
The Securities and Exchange Commission April 25 applied to the Federal the recapitalization plan which that agency has approved for the company. This action rollowed by two days the filing of a suit in Wilmington, Del.; by a dissenting preferre the plom pany from carrying out the plan, and may resity Act of 1935. This section
validity of Section 11 (E) of the Public Utility appears to have been designed to by-pass state corporation laws in effecting reorganizations. It is aimed to protect a volumbary reorganization plan
of a utility which has received the approval of SEC from being upset in the courts by minority stockholders. Under the procedure, the company files a reorganization plan with the SEC, which finally approves it. Then the
SEC speedily gets court approval and so blocks any attempt by stockholders to obtain adverse judicial action. rorganization plan is regarded generally
The Community Power \& Light reor as having established a standard to guide utility holding company managements in any capital readjustment program where substantial preferred
dividend arrears are involved Under this plan, preferred stockholders receive $95 \%$ of a new common stock issue in exchange for their shares and dividend arrears. while the common stock receives the $5 \%$ balance of the new issue.-V. 150, p. 2720.


Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Community Public Service Co.-ListingThe New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of $53,2391 / 2$
additional shares of capital stock, par $\$ 25$, upon official notice of issuance.additional shares


## 

Connecticut Telephone \& Electric Corp.-DealingsYork curital Extock, par \$1, has been reinstated to dealings by the New Corporation formerly was known as Air Devices Corp. Dealings in
the capital stock of Air Devices Corp. were suspended on Oct. 21 , 1938 . the capital stock of Air Devices Corp. were suspended on Oct. $21,1938$.
On April 11, 1940, the nmae was changed to Connecticut Telephone \& Electric Cor, Accordingly, upon the reinstatement of the stock to dealings, transactions will be recorded
$\mathbf{V}, 150, \mathrm{p}, 2720 ; \mathbf{V}, 148, \mathbf{p}, 3372$.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc. (\& Subss.)

 Sales of electric
Sales of
Sales of gas... Other operating revenue a Operating expenses..- $29,930,66$
${ }_{b}$ Depreciation.
Operating income...
Non-oper. revenues- $-820,120,74$
 cother interest,
 Balance Preferred dividends
Common dividends.-
 o Including provision for Federal income tax. © Amortization of debt discount and expense and miscellaneous deductions. do Of subsidiary com-
panies held by the public, and share of net income applicable to minority panies heid by the pubirc, ond subsiare of net income abpicable to minority
interest in common stock priated for acquisition of bonds or of new property

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Comparative Income Statement of Company only } \\
& \text { Mar. } 31 \text { - } 1940-3 \text { Mos- } 1939
\end{aligned}
$$



Saleso of gas

a Deprerating expenses.-.
Operating income-
Non-operating revenues
Non-oper. rev deduct'ns
Gross income_-.. $\overline{\$ 14,350,576} \overline{\$ 14,853,548} \overline{\$ 47,277,142} \overline{\$ 46,579,597}$ Int.on long-term debt.--
cother interest


| Balance a vailable for divs. on common stock |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a Incl. maint. expend. of | $2,202,299$ | $2,166,585$ | b Including provision for Federal income tax, c Amortization of debt discount and expense and miscellaneous deductions.

Weekly Output-
Company announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended April 28 , amounting to $13,000,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, compared with
137.00000 kwh for the corresponding week of 1939 , a decrease of $1.5 \%$.

Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of Baltimore (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Total oper. revenues. $\overline{\$ 10,344,619} \overline{\$ 9,518,448} \overline{\$ 37,411,110} \overline{\$ 34,844,737}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total oper. revenues. } & \$ 0,344,619 & & \$ 9,518,448 & \$ 37,411,110 & \\ \text { a } & \$ 4,844,737 \\ \text { Oper. } \\ \text { taxes..... deprec. \& }\end{array} & 7,986,180 & 7,298,337 & 28,635,775 & 27,138,882\end{array}$


 Divs. on common stock-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Balance- } \\ \text { Earns. per share of com. } \\ \text { stock }\end{array} & \$ 591,525 & \$ 456,050 & & \$ 1,696,553 & \$ 662,812\end{array}$ O Operating expenses are adjusted to equalize the costs of power for the
made through the balance sheet account "Hydro Equalization" and resulted In deductions of $\$ 349,881$ and $\$ 1,374,400$ from operating expenses in the three months and 12 months ended March 31 , 1940 , respectively, and an
addition of $\$ 120,497$ to, and a deduction of $\$ 2,199$ from 0 onerating expenses in the three months and 12 months ended March 31, 1939, respectively.-
V. 150, p. 2251 . V. 150, p. 2251.

Consolidated Oil Corp.-Debentures Called-
Corporation has selected by lot for rodemption on June 1, 1940 through operation of the sinking fund, \$750.000 prinina an amount, of
convertible $31 / \%$ sins through 15 year convertible $31 / \%$ sinking fund debentures, due 1951 , at 102 yr and accrued
interest.
of the Chase Naent will be made on and anter June 1 at the principal office on June 1 the right to convert such drawn debentures will cease. - V. 150 ,

\section*{Container Corp. of America-Debentures Called- <br>  paid on that date at the principal office of City Bank Farmers Trust Co. Contin <br> | Continental Ga |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months Ended | 1940 |  |
| Gross operating earnings of subsidiaries (aftereliminating intercompany tiansfers) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ntenance | 1,960,680 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Non-operating | $183$ |  |
| tal income of subsidiar |  |  |
| Interest, amort. and prefer | 3 |  |
|  | \$7,094,499 | \$6,395,3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { roportion of } \\ & \text { common sto } \end{aligned}$ | 8,3 |  |
| Equit |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ve of income received fro |  |  |
| usive of income received from subsidiaries) ......- | 4,241 | 18,93 |
|  |  |  |
| Expenses of Continental Gas \& Electr | $86,76$ | 15478 |
|  |  | 138 |
| ue |  |  |
| rtization of debenture disc |  |  |
| , | 42,03 | 41,5 |
|  |  |  |
| idends on prior preference stock |  | 320,0 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 851.563 \\ \mathbf{\$ 1 3 . 2 9} \end{array}$ | \$2.048 | V. 150, p. 2721 .}

Continental Steel Corp.-Obituary
Niles Chapman, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Treasurer
Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp.-To Pay 20-Cent Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
stock, payable May 10 to holders of record April 30 . Dividend on 40 cents stock, payable May 10 to holders of record April 30. Dividend on 40 cents
Was paid on Sept. was paid on sept. 15, last, 10 cents was paid on Sept. 24, 1938, and an
nitial dividend or $27 / 2$ cents per share was distributed on Sept. 28, 1937.
-V .149, p. 1619 .

Cosmos Club-Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding 4Y/2\% mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1949 have been
called for rededmption rom May 15 at par and accrued interest. Payment wilt
be made at the American Security \& Trust Co., Washington, D. C.
Crane Co.-Debentures Called -
 at the Continental Mlinois National Bank \& Trist Co. of Chicago or at
J. P. Morgan \& Co., N. Y. City.-V. 150, p. 1761 .
Cremo Brewing Co., Inc.-Balance Sheet March 31, 1940




$\qquad$
 . ing to 851,958 --V. 150, p. 686
Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co.-Listing and RegistrationThe capital stock, par 85 , has been admitted to listing and registration

## Crescent Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Period Ended $M$ | 1940-3 M | -1939 | 12 M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total operating re | \$750,845 | 8889,466 | \$2,668.311 |
| Purchased power- | 1178 | 106.378 |  |
| Operations | 226,393 | 134,870 207,070 |  |
| Maintenance | 31,764 |  |  |
| Taxes incl. Fed. inc. taxes | 69,872 3,780 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Income from operatio Non-oper. income (net) | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 263,426 \\ 4,477 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 240,055 \\ 5,904 \end{array}$ | 8846,920 29,800 |
| Gr | \$267,902 | \$245,960 | 876,720 |
| Interest on long-te |  |  |  |
| Interest on unfunded debt. |  | 析 |  |
| Taxes assumed on interest- | 10.226 | 9,438 | - 49.7884 |
| Amortization of intangibles. | 20,984 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}, 787$ | ${ }^{3} 1$, 672 |
| Dividends on preferred shar | 18,078 | 14,441 | 67,228 |
|  | \$181,718 | \$148,794 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes of Crescent |  |  |  |
| Co | ------ | ------ | 458 |

Balance to surplus............... $\quad \$ 122,168 \quad \$ 39,547 \quad \$ 94,459$ a Includes $\$ 26,882$ of duplicate interest in connection with the refunding
of bonds and notes or Oentral Ohio Light \& Power Co., a subsidiary company: b No accrual of interest was necessary during this quarter as the entire semi-annual interest of $3 \%$ payable June 1,1940 for the six months ended
March 31,1940 was provided for in full in the last tuarter of 1939. $\mathbf{c}$ Before

The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
May 4, 1940


Curtiss Wright Corp.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Quarter Ended March 31-, } \\ \text { Net profit after depreciation, taxes and reserves_... } & \$ 2,414,196\end{array}$ It is noted that consolidated net earnings for the first quarter of 1940 ,
as indicated above, are the largest for any quarter in the company's history. -V . 150 , p. 2571.
Dallas Ry. \& Terminal Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Feb. 29-
Operating revenues.
Operating expenses. Operating expenses.......
Oirect taxes...............
Prop, retire. res, approp $1940-M$
$\$ 242,271$
180,370
17,037
2,787 Net operating revenues
Rent for lease of plant Operating income.... Gross income- -----
nt. on mortgage bondsNet income_- $\$ 1,781$
Dividends applicable to pref. stock for period. $1940-12 \mathrm{M}$
$\$ 3,095,545$
$2,162,533$
206,837
225,664
 $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 500,511 & \$ 490,907 \\ 186,063 & 186,063\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}24,077 \\ 15,505 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 811,276
15,550

 | 186,003 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 304,844$ |
| 21,639 |

 Net income_-_
Dividends applicab
Balance, deficit. Balance, deficit.. a Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Feb. 29,1940 amounted to $\$ 658,040$. Latest dividend amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share on $7 \%$ preferred
stock was paid on Nov. 1, 1933. Dividends on this stock are cumulative. stock was paid on
-V. 150, p. 2572 .

Dayton Power \& Light Co'-ListingThe New Yoris Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 25,000,000$
irst mortgage bonds, $3 \%$ series due 1970, which are issued and outstanding. V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2576$.

Deep Rock Oil Corp.-SEC Issues Report on Proposed Reorganization Plans-Disapproves Two Plans Already Proposed
The Securities and Exchange Commission on April 29, issued an advisory report on the two proposed plans for the reorganization of the corporation. The second plan was filed by the independent preferred stockholders, committee on March 12,1940 for examination and report, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter $\mathbf{X}$ of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended:
It is the conclusion of the SEC Act, that if the debtor is insolvent, which we
believe to be the fact, neither of the plans meet the requisite statutory and believe to be the fact, neither of the plans meet the requisite statutory and
judicial standards; and on other assumptions of value considered in the projudicial standards; and on other assumptions of value considered in the proceedings feasible.,
Extracts from then
Extracts from the Commission's report follows:
Nature of the Debtor's Business-The debtor operates as an integrated
unit engaged in producing, refining, and marketing petroleum and petroleum unit engaged in producing, refining, and marketing petroleum and petroleum products. On April 30, 1939 , the debtor owned or controlled leases coverOklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, of which 9,175 acres
were developed. As of July 1, 1939 , it had estimated underground oil were developed As of July 1,1939 , it had estimated underground oin
reserves approximating 9,500, 000 barrels. It owns a refinery at Cushing,
Okla., with a daily capacity of 10,000 barrels of crude oil and a cracking plant, with a daily capacity of 10,000 barrels of crude oil and a cracking
Oklant with a capacity of some 5,00 barrels per day. It has a lubricating
plat plant with a capacity of some 5,00p barrels per day, a hare a part of the
oil plant and other related equipment. Generally, a large part of the some 550
debtor's market is in the Chicago and contiguous area. marketing stations, of which 214 are bulk stations and 313 service stations, macated largely in the
sota and Nebraska.
History of the Debtor-The debtor was incorp. in Delaware on May 31,
1919, as the Shaffer Oil \& Refining Co. by Standard Gas \& Electric Co. and one $O$. B. Shaffer for the purpose of acquiring the oil properties then owned by Shaffer and others. Byllesby \& Co., an investment banking
firm which controlled Standard, contracted with Shaffer to organize the Pirm which controled paid to him for the properties was some $\$ 15,580,000$
debtor. The price
consisting of $\$ 9,500,000$ in cash, a $\$ 1,000,000$ note of Byllesby and Stand ard, 50,000 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) participating $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and 80,000 shares (no par) common stock of $\$ 1$ per share).
Byllesby agreed to purchase $\$ 11,000,000$ of a $\$ 15,000,000$ authorized
 shares (no par) common stock for $\$ 15.200 .000$ in cash, to be applied by the debtor to the cash payments due shaffer and for working capital. Of distributed to the public by a syndicate formed by Byllesby and the
$\$ 3,000,000$ were pledged to secure the debtor's notes for $\$ 2,000,000$. $\$ 3,000,000$ were pledged to secure the debtor's notes for $\$ 2,000,000 \dot{\text { Ther }}$ was
The common stock which had been issued to Standard and Shaffer in a deposited in a voting trust which gave equal control to both. Shaffer
undertook the management of the property, but after two years severed undertook the management of the property, but after two years severed
his connection with the company, selling his common stock to standard
and surrendering to the debtor his 50,000 shares of preferred stock which and surrendering to the debtor his 50,000 shares of preferred stock which
were cancelled. control and domination of Standard through ownership of common stock. Standard's officers, directors, and agents always constituted a majority
of the board. Al oo the fiscal affairs of the debtor were wholly
controlled by standard, which was its banker and its only source of financial controlled by standard, which was its banker and its only source of financial About 1922 Standard decided because of the unsatisfactory progress of
the debtor, that the debtor should acquire additional oil properties and the debtor, that the debtor should acquire addine cracking plant. Standard thereupon advanced to the
erect a gasoline account some $\$ 500,000$ for the acquisition of certain debtor on open account some $\$ 500,000$ for the acquisition of certain prop
erties (known as the Bradstreet properties) the price of which was $\$ 650,000$ erties (known as the Bradstreet properties) the price of which was $\$ 650,000$,
the balance belng paid by notes of the debtor. Title was taken in the name of a trustee for the debtor. In 192 , also, the debtor erected a new cracking
plant. Again at least part of the funds so expended were advanced by plant. Again at least part of the funds so expended were advanced by
Standard and charged by it to the debtor. Deep Rock Oil \& Refining Co. standard and charged by it to the debtor. Derg Bradstreet properties.
was organized to hold the cracking plant and
In 1925 by various book entries Standard proported to take over from the debtor the Refining company's stock, evidencing equity ownership in the above mentor could not operate. As of Oct. 1 , 1925 , but in fact some-
Which the dater, at the dictation of Standard's official, a lease was executed
by the Refining company to the debtor covering the properties in question whereby the debtor was to pay, for the first three monthas, sine Refining
month and, for the ensuing 4y, years, 850,000 a month to company as rental. The rental paid by or charged to the debtor was reetween the $t$ wo companies. Under this lease. which expired oct. 1, 1930. the debtor paid, or became oblo the lease, the operations of the leased $83,075.000$. During thet term of $\$ 30,401$. Despite these losses, the lease
properties showe a ne tor was renewed on similar terms in 19bior had insufficient capital, was topFrom its yery inception parlous financial condition," requiring that tit be inanced by advances from standaracount to Standard grew to more than
to 1926 , the balance due on open accoun
gen $14.800,000$ and standard determined to place some one
t the debtor with the public. This Standard did by purchasing preferred stock and some $\$ 7,500,000$ face value two year $6 \%$ notes for $\$ 7,273,750$, Thies being , however, remedy the debtor's need for additional capital. and by the spring of 1928 the debtor again owed standard more than
S11,000,000. Notes of the debtor were maturing, and standard found it
No necessary to arrange a new offering; but, in order to do so, it was necessary,
as the supreme Court has characterized it, to "improve" the debtor's balance sheet. Accordingly, Standard purchased common stock from the
 preferfe, so of notes now outstanding which were sold by a syndicate organized by Byllesby and the proceeds apphed ero the redemption of the notes and bonds then outstanding. This rinancing, however, gave the
debtor no new working capital and reb., 1933 the debtor again owed Standard some $89,342,000$, including rentals, management fees and other
similar charges as well as capital advances. There was also included in the similar charges as wel wased on stock hald by sy Standard.
account dividends declared
The original insufficient capitalization of the debtor, Standard's mismanagement and the debtor's unfavorable operations had their effect. In a few years the debtor became involved in other financial difficulties. wn
May of 1932, anticiciting
difficulties in refunding the note isse which was May of 1932, articipating an an attermpt was made to extend the maturity
to mature
thereof to 1937, but the effort was only partially successful. Conditions thereof to 1937, but the effort was only partiapreme Court of the United
did not improve. In the language of the sup did not improve. mous sums it owed standard but also because or ef aticuses in minage in the preservation of standard's position, as at once proprietor and creditor of Deep Rock. It is impossible to recast Deep Rock's history and experi-
ence so as even to approximate that would be its financial condition at this ence sod it been adequately capitalized and independently managed and had
day had its fiscal affairs been conducted with an eye singlo prevent the preferred
In order to remain in undisturbed possession and to In order to remain in undisturbed possen in the management, standard has
stockholders having a vote and a voice caused Deep Rock to pay preferred dividend in rarge amounts. Whatever
may be the fact as to to te legailty of such dividends judged by the balance not have been paid over a long course of years by a company ont he precipe of bankruptcy and in dire need of cash working capital. This is only one of the aspects in which standard
to the detrinent of Deep Rock sinancial condition and ability to function.
Others are apparent from what has been said and from a study of the record, "eb. 28, 1933 , two officials of the debtor instituted receivership proceedings in the District Court of Tulsa County, , with domination and control of the debtor, alleging fraud in the exercise of that control, and claiming invalidity of the unsecured claim of Standard The case was removed to the 1934 proceedings under section 77-B of the of Oklahoma, and in June. .is and H. N. Greis, who had been one of the recelvers, was appointed trustee. The trustee and the preferred stock-
red ing fraudulent transactions. Hearings before a master were held, on this claim, but before any report the
reported favorably by the master.
The first plan in the case was promulgated by the reorganization committee in Aug, 1934, and was based on this compromise. The plan was
rejected by the District Court because it accorded standard a position rejected by the
senior to the present preferred stockholders, and placed a portion of standsend's claim on a parity with that of the noteholders. In Nov., 1936 a
arecond plan was filed by the reorganization committee, which allocated to the noteholders a new $\$ 10,000,000$ note issue and $8 \%$ of the common stock of a new company. $73 \%$ of the common stock was allocated to Court by thi $19 \%$ to the preferred stockholiers. On appeat eo the supreme disapproved, the court holding that it was inequitable to permit Standard's claim to participate ahead of the preferred stock.
In its opinion, the supreme Court accepted the finding of the District Court that the value of the debtor's assets did not exceid excluding standard, on the ground that the prior claims of the noteholders excludeferred stockholders substantially exceeded the value of the debtor's assets and, accordingly, that standara, which gan only a subordinate claim. had no right to participa to some $\$ 6,129,000$ and sought allowance thereof as the basis for participation in the reorganization. On Feb. 27, 190, after hearing on the claim and the plan proposed by the reorganization
committee, the District Court found for the reasons above stated that committee, the District Court
Standard's claim Was entitled to no participation in the reorganization.
Sto cracking plant (or the documents of ownership thereof) to the debtor. Following the
filed its plan
$6 \%$ convertible gold notes due


 $x$ Standard filed an amended claim on Dec. 26,1939 , stating the amount due it at $\$ 6,129.248$ rather that court hat sound such claim to $96.6 \%$ of the common stock.

Plan Proposed by the Reorganization Committee
Under the plan proposed by the reorganization committee. a new cor-
poration would be organized with the following capitalization: $6 \%$ sinking fund debentures, dated Jan. 1, 1940, maturing
 All of the debentures and 4C0,000 shares of the common stock would be the balance of the common stock would be allocated to the present pre ferred stockholders. Standard would receive no partion
ance with the holding of the District Court. In addition to the $\$ 1,200,000$ of cash which has already been distributed to the noteholders on account of for interest, $\$ 1,700,000$ of cash would be paid in partial compensation for interest accrued The company would be managed by a board of seven directors, the initial board to be appointed by the court and to be acceptable to the reorganiza tion committee. Succh initial board would serve for two years and at least a majority of such board would be representatives of the noteholders. holders. It is also provided that the present trustee shall be the initial holders. It is also provided tebtor.

Plan Proposed by the Independent Preferred Stockholders' Committee The plan filed by the independent preferred stockholders' committee pro$5 \%$ d $5 \%$ debs. to be dated July 1, 1940, and due Jan. 1, There wound be distributed to the noteholders $\$ 1,800.000$ in cash (in
addition to the $\$ 1,200,000$ already paid). The above mentioned $\$ 7.000,000$ of new debent allo receive $50 \%$ of the common stock, the balance to be issued to the preferrod
stockholders. The plan also provides for a sinking fund into which would
be paid $50 \%$ of the debtor's income, for the retirement of the debentures,
The debtor would be managed by a board of five directors to be appointed The debtor would ber managed by a board of five directors to be appointed would be nominated by the reorganization committee and two by the
independent preferred stockholders committee.

## Summarized Consolidated Earnings


a Includes commodity taxes in 1935 and 1936. Other incomes included Appraised Value of the Debtor's Property-In connection with our analysis
of value, it is appropriate to mention the appraisal of the debtor's property made by the trustee as of Sept. 1, 1936. Such appraisal arrived at a value $\$ 9,500,000$ represented rixed property of which $50 \%$ was in producing leases and related equipment. These latter, in accordance with accepted The undeveloped leaseholds were valued on a per acre basis. The value of the pipeline, refinery and tank cars, however, while stated going concern"' was determined by a method which involved merely a
variation of the so-called reproduction cost basis. Under the method folowed by the trustee, the reproduction cost new of such property was determined; and the depreciation rate which would be allowed ior tax purposes was related thereto, giving a per annum value which was then multiplied
by the number of years of estimated remaining life. The distributing by the number of years of estimated remaining life. The distributing all such assets, prospective a sornings therefrom were not taken into account in determining the value.
The District Court foun
The District Court found that the properties of the debtor were of a
alue not in excess of $\$ 17,000,000$, a finding accepted by the supreme Court. In this connection, it is clear, we believe, that neither the District Court nor the Supreme Court did more than fix a maximum value which finding which would preclude this Court now from considering a value other than the maximum value found in the appraisal. In so far as the nonproducing departments are concerned, we believe that the appraisal was predicated on an erronous principle. The earnings from such properties are the measure of their value to the debtor as a g
value is substantially less than the appraised value.

> Fairness and Feasibility of Proposed Plans

The law is well established that the inclusion of a class of security holders in a plan of reorganization depends upon the existence of an equity for that class. A plan is not "fair and equitable" uniess it priovides participa-
tion for claims and interests in recognition of their priorites, and the value to each participating class. if the effect of a plan is to divert to a junior
class values allocable to senior security holders, the plan fails to meet the class values allocable to senior security holders, the plan falls to meet the requisite statutory and judicial standards. S. Supreme Court has recently reafrimed that doctrine, holding mitted to participate and that where the claims of the creditors exceed the value of the debtor's assets, all such assets must be applied to the satis-
faction of creditors' claims. The allocation of any participation to stockholders in such a case, except on the basis of a necessary contribution, was held to be unfair to the creditors and therefore illegal. The same principle has been applied as between senior and junior creditors, between creditors and stockholders of a solvent corporation, and between classes of stock-
holders. The fairness of the plans proposed in this case must be judged holders. The fairne
Plan Filed by the Reorganization Committee-The claims of the noteholders
as of Dec. 31,1939 , including interest to that date, amounted to $\$ 12,900,000$. Deducting the cash distributions contemplated under the reorganization
committee's plan, the claim would be $\$ 11,200,000$. The plan filed by the reorganization committee provides for the issuance of new 12 -year $6 \%$
debentures dated Jan. 1, 1940 , in the aggregate amount of $\$ 5,500,000$. These debentures would be distributed to the present noteholders who
would also receive $80 \%$ of the common stock. The balance of the common stock would be issued to the present preferred stockholders.
As it is our opinion that the debtor is substantially insolvent on a going in the reorganization. Furthermore, on any basis, the noteholders are required to make substantial sacrifices if a plan is to be feasible, and they are clearly entitled to adequate compensation for such sacrifices. The
reorganization committee's plan, in order to achieve feasibility provides reorganization committee's plan, in order to achieve feasibility, provides
that in respect of more than half of the noteholders' claims they shall receive common stock, thereby reducing them to a parity position with the present preferred stockholders to such extent, $\$ 00$ fixed interest pernum in priority to any only $\$ 330,000$ per annum fixed interest and $80 \%$ of the balance of the income. The record does not indicate that their interest and share of the to their loss of priority with respect to income, they would be giving up The plan of the reorganization committee is apparently predicated substantially on the appraisal, which is the only valuation in the proceedings
thus far which has received any judicial recognition, and on thus fiar which has received any judicial recognition, and on that basis
the plan may be air. On the appraised value, the noteholders' claims the plan may be air. On the appraised value, the noteholders' claims,
after deducting the $\$ 5,500,000$ of new debentures would approximate in amount almost $70 \%$ of the remaining equity (giving fffect to cash distributions, and suggested.reorganization expenses). Under the plan the
noteholders would receive $80 \%$. Considering the substantial sacrifices which they must bear, we are of the opinion that an so\% participation in the equity of the debtor is not in excess of that to which the noteholders are entitled, even accepting the appraised value.
We must emphasize, however, that in our
not sound, and that on our views as to a proper valuation, no value appears to exist for the interests of the preferred stockholders, We are not unmindful of the fact that the preferred stockholders were responsible for the
appeal to the supreme Court which was successful in overturning the original unfair plan, but, in light of the principles which we believe applicable, we are unable to recommend to the Court that the equities urged in
favor of the preferred stockholders on account of their successful apeal favor of the preferred stockholders on account of their successful appeal
justify the diversion to them of values which belong to the noteholders. Plan Filed by the Independent Preferred Stockholders' Committec-The provides for the issuance to the noteholders of $\$ 7,000,000$ of $5 \% 15$-year debentures, dated July 1, 1940 , with the common stock evenly divided between the preferred stockholders and the noteholders. The board o noteholders, with the controlling vote on the initial board exercised by the
fifth director appointed by the Court. fifth director appointed by the Court.
holders, which would leave them the distribution of $\$ 1,800,000$ to the note1939 , to be satisfied with new securities. The new debentures to be issued under this pan would, however, be dated July 1, 1940 , when the claim of
the noteholders would be $\$ 11,400,000$. In respect of such claim the notethe noteholders would be $\$ 11,400,000$. In respect of such claim the note evidencing $50 \%$ of the remaining equity. Even on the appraised value such $50 \%$ of the remaining equity would represent no more than $\$ 3.500,000$
which would result in a total compensation to the notehold which would result in a total compensation to the noteholders of $\$ 10,500,000$
(assuming the debentures to be adequate compensation in their face amount) This would mean a loss of $\$ 900,000$ to the noteholders with respect to the face amount of their claim as of July 1, 1940 . In addition, they would
be deprived of $1 \%$ interest on the principal of such new debentures during be deprived of $1 \%$ interest on the principal of such new debentures during
the period to maturity, or an interest loss of over $\$ 1,000,000$. Such loss by the noteholders would be in addition to the sacrifices involved in their accepting parity with preferred stockholders, their forbearance by way of
extension and their ultimate loss of income. Furthermore, even such computation is based on the appraised value, which in our opinion is
unacceptable. As we have said, we believe that the debtor is insolvent and, accordingly, that the preferred stockholders are entitled to no partici pation. On either basis, therefore, the independent preferred stockFeasibility of Plans.
tion is to provide the debtor with a sound capital structure. In view of
the past record of this debtor and of the numerous uncertain elements which more desirable that the debtor be capitalized without any funded debt It does not appear to us, however, that it can be said with much certainty that it is not feasible for the debtor, as proposed in the plan of the reorganization committee, to issue $\$ 5,500,000$ of debt securities. in the light of its debtor would have working capital equal to approximately $90 \%$ of the
face amount of its face amount of ita funded debt.
Under the plan of the independent preferred stockholders' committee, fixed charges would be slightly larger than the fixed charges under the reorganization committee's plan. This measure of feasibility is, however,
achieved directly at the expense of the noteholders, through a reduction in achieved directly at the expense of the noteholders, through a reduction in
interest rate from $6 \%$ to $5 \%$. On a going concern basis, the amount of the debentures would approximate the value of the entire enterprise.
Under the circumstances, we believe that the independent preferred stockholders' committee's plan would not provide the debtor with a sound capital structure, and is therefore, not feasible

Conclusion
It is our conclusion that the debtor is insolvent and, therefore, that and judicial requirements. Without detracting from that conclusion, we have also considered both plans in light of the trustee's appraisal, and by
that test it appears that only the plan of the reorganization committee may be deemed fair and equitable. We have set out at length, however our reasons why the appraised value is not a sound criterion in judging plan of the independent preferred stockholders' committee should be displan of the independent prefe
approved.-V. 149, p. 4172 .

| Delaware Lacka March- | nna \& |  | 19 | ings- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$4,162,76 | \$4.111,153 | \$3,775,966 | \$4,616,625 |
| Net from railway | 765,422 | +1015 | - 822,089 | 1,218,274 |
| Net ry. operating income | 257,501 | 347,003 | 368 | 802,222 |
| Gross from railway | 13,085,286 | 11,794,332 | 10,466,581 | 12,426,924 |
| Net from railway | 2,756,612 | 2,401,187 | 1,817,068 | 2,745,046 |
| Net ry operating income $\text { -V. } 150, \text { p. } 2094 \text {. }$ | 1,213,257 | 939,437 | 468,893 | 1,523,649 |
| Delaware Power \& Light Co,-Earnings - |  |  |  |  |
| Period End. Mar. 31-1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-12 |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues | 1,609,643 | \$1,494,090 | \$5,908,000 | \$5,601,884 |
| Maintenance. | 669,939 | 592,176 | 2,465,690 | 2,256,891 |
|  | 40,807 | 39,969 | 150,023 | 171,028 |
| Prov. for deprec., re- |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. tax-- | 91,569 | 79,070 | 307,544 | 280,665 |
| Prov. for other Fed taxes | 27,200 | 25,866 | 101,062 | 95,793 |
| Prov. for State and local taxes. $\qquad$ | 34,510 | 33,383 | 135,445 | 133,726 |
| Non-operating income.--- | \$552,461 | 4,334 | 39, | 91,554 |
|  | 12,241 | 5,998 | 70,224 | 23,136 |
| Gross income --Int on long-term debt-- | \$564,702 | 550 | ,109,500 | ,014,690 |
|  | 18,500 | 142,750 | 555,417 | 571,000 |
| Amortiz. of debt discount | 3.124 | 3 | 12.501 |  |
| Amortiz, of debt discount \& exp. (bds. retired) -- |  | 3,165 |  | 2 |
|  | 2,435 | 2,435 | 9,739 | 9,739 |
| Taxes assumed on int | 5,400 | 6,000 | 20,837 | 23,432 |
| Other interest | 748 | 1,089 | 3,072 | 4,608 |
| Miscell, deductions | 578 | 459 | 1,862 | 1,909 |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income_........- } & \$ 413,917 & \$ 394,464 & \$ 1,506,071 & \$ 1,391,459 \\ \text { Note-Previous years' figures restated for comparative purposes.-V. } 149 .\end{array}$ p. 2969 Note-

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.- Annual Report -

Avge, miles Passengers carrated - -
Pass. Pass. carried one mile-- 101 Revenue p
Rev, frt.
Rate per 39,
2,556
333,898
13,103
502, cts.
600,999
5252000


| operating Revenues- 1939 |  | 193 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight_-.............. $822,237,756$ | \$20,749,893 | \$23,845,818 | \$22,922,897 |
| assenger_............... $1,519,182$ | 1,436,506 | 1,596,035 | 1,469,462 |
| Mail, express, \&c.....- $\quad 710,019$ | 711,282 | 756,160 |  |
| Dining, hotel, \&c....-- 169,393 | 139.704 | 173,509 |  |
| Miscellaneous .-.....-- 436,688 | 366,785 | 410,470 | 378,458 |
| Total oper. revenues_. \$25,073,039 | \$23,404,171 | 26,781,992 | \$25,599,309 |
| Operating Expenses- |  |  |  |
| Maint. of way \& struc-- $\quad 3,528,417$ | 3,179,025 | 4,757,721 | $4,015,100$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Maint. of equipment.--: } & 5,948,805 \\ \text { Traffic } & 838,566\end{array}$ | 5,971,298 | 7,785,324 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.503,865 \\ 659,246 \end{array}$ |
| Transportation_-.----- $\quad 8,985,239$ | 8,792,850 | 10,129,391 | 8,800,742 |
| Miscell. operations....- 243,543 | 215,211 | 238,948 | 182,735 |
|  | 841,577 | 920,701 | 012,407 |
| Transp. for invest.-Cr ${ }_{-}$135,289 | 26,715 | 450,900 | $\frac{235,137}{\$ 20,938,958}$ |
| Total oper expenses - $\$ 20,263,361$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 19,742,480 \\ 3 \\ \hline 661,691\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 24,125,717 \\ 2656,275 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,938,958 \\ 4660,351 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net revenue from oper-- } & 4,809,678 \\ \text { Tax accruals. } & \text { 2, }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,661,691 \\ & 2,623,602 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,656,275 \\ & 2,179,586 \end{aligned}$ | $4,660,351$ <br> $2,247,427$ |
| Total oper. income. .- $\$ 2,582,468$ | \$1,038,089 | \$476,688 | \$2,412,924 |
| Non-Operating In |  |  |  |
| Hire of frt. cars-rec'ts - 845,384 | 780.458 | 1,138,768 |  |
| Rent from equipment --- $\quad 78,955$ | 123,429 | 186,260 | 79,909 |
| Joint facil rent income- 520,307 | 519.877 | 515,885 | 503,168 |
| Miscell.rentincome.--- 96,746 | 102,946 | 89,530 | 88,395 |
| Misc. non-op. phys. prop 213 | 13 |  |  |
| Income from funded sec $\quad 51,0$ | 52,455 | 84,579 | 78,664 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Income from unfunded } \\ & \text { securities \& accounts_ }\end{aligned} \quad 185,422$ | 4,815 | 4,418 | 5,668 |
| Release of premiums on |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dividend income_......-. 162,251 <br> Miscellaneous income_- 2,558 | 145,241 2,496 | 166,503 1,352 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,146 \\ 1,607 \end{array}$ |
| Total non-oper. inc... \$1,943 |  |  |  |
| Gross income........... 4,525 | 770 | 2,664 |  |
| Deductions- |  |  |  |
| Hire of frt.cars-paynts $1,344,392$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,297,161 \\ & 157,908 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 580,946 \\ & 17.553 \end{aligned}$ |
| Rent for equipment...- 177,528 <br> Joint facility rents. 839,079 | $\begin{aligned} & 157,908 \\ & 835,654 \end{aligned}$ | 167,753 | 763,636 |
| Rent for leased roads..- $\quad 247,686$ | 247,435 | 247,437 | 247.440 |
| Miscellaneous rents ... ${ }^{\text {a }} 858$ | 1,041 |  |  |
| Int. on bd., ctfs, \& mtge_ 3,375,338 | 3,514,219 | 3,505,617 | 3,614,138 |
| Int. on unfunded debt $-\mathbf{x} \mathbf{2 , 4 8 8 , 5 1 1}$ | $\times 2,369,244$ | *2,254,037 | 2,093,48 |
| Amort. of dise. on fund. $7,528$ | 844 |  |  |
| isc. income charges..- $\quad 2,180$ | 1,619 | 1,126 | 755 |

Net deficit.-......- $\$ 3,957,329 \$ 5,660,106 \quad \$ 5,945,944 \quad \$ 4,046,440$ x Includes $\$ 1,955990$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,652,190$ in 1938 interest on under-
ying bonds matured unpaid.

## Assets- Invest.in road Invest. in road \& Equipment..... Impr. on leased Equpr, on leased ry. property. ry. property- Deps. in lieu - mtged molged. prop Misc. phy, prop Invs. in atili.cos Cash.-........... Loans \& blils rec Trai, \& car serv bals, re'le. Net bal. rec. ${ }^{\text {in }}$ et bal. rec. ir. Mis. accts. rec. int. \& divs. rec. <br> Adork. Id. advs. Other def. assets Rents \& insur'ce <br> prems. pald in advance..... Disc. on Id. dt- Other unadjust Other unadjust. debits

Doehler Die Casting Co.-Earnings-
Quarter Ended March 31-
Net sales - - --
Net profit after taxes.
Earnings per share

## V. $\mathbf{V}$. 50, p. 2094.

Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { March- } \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- }\end{array} & { }_{\$ 124,361} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 99,365 & \$ 115,356 & \$ 155,980\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway_.....xdef400,452 } & \text { def439,315 } & \text { deff30,218 } & \text { def449,681 } \\ \text { def }\end{array}$ Net ry. oper, ínco Gross from railway $\ldots .$.
 Net ry. oper. income.-.der1523,617 der
Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings -

| March-~ $\quad 1940$ - ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1939 | 1938 - ${ }^{157}$ | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ross from railway ....- $\quad \$ 153,692$ | \$ $\$ 141,563$ | \$157,036 |  |
| Net from railway .-.--- 27,468 | deet25,904 | 10,866 | 75,492 |
| Net ry, oper, income --From Jan. |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway_....- 452,147 | 389,107 | 415,549 | 602,570 |
| Net from railway ...... $\quad 23,693$ | def65,192 | def56,102 | 110,534 |
| Net ry oper. income..- def22,710 | def116,394 | def 118,471 | 39,480 |
| V. 150 |  |  |  |
| East Coast Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| Period Ended March 31- | 1940-3 M | -1939 | $12 \mathrm{Mos.1940}$ |
| Total operatiag revenue | 171,754 | \$166,854 | \$714,955 |
| Purchased power .-..-iletible accts.) | 26,382 66.94 | 24, 62 | 1147,302 |
| Operations (incl. | 13,175 | 10,747 | 49,112 |
| a Taxes. | 17,996 | 17,127 | 71,793 |
| Income from operations | \$47,257 | 852,465 | \$272,360 |
| Non-operating income ( | Dr 174 | 898 | 6,024 |
|  | \$47,083 | \$53,363 | 278,384 |
| Fixed charges of subsidiaries-. -Fixed charges of East Coast Public |  |  |  |
| Fixed charges of East Coast Pubic | 21,787 | 22,831 | 90.141 |
| b Ba | \$24,140 | \$29,416 | \$183,599 | a Exclusive of Federal income taxes of East Coast Public Service Co. b Before provision for renewals, replacements a

## Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, 1940

Assets-Property, plant and equipment, $\$ 3,143,141$; miscellaneous inrestments, $\$ 3,298$; specia notes receivable, $\$ 27,415$; accounts receivable posit-R.E:A., $\$ 10,029$; notes receivabe, $\$ 2,410$; materials and supplies, $\$ 54,493$; prepayments, $\$ 7,337$; other current assets, $\$ 1,828$; deferred debits, $\$ 6,513 ;$ total, $\$ 3,405,315$. ; a ccounts
Liabilities-Long-term debt, $\$ 2,326,449$; notes payable, $\$ 2,242$, payable, $\$ 46,425$; consumers deposits (refundable), $\$ 9,926$; interest on long-term debt accrued, $\$ 14,475 ;$ taxes accrued, $\$ 20,384$; insurance accrued, $\$ 1,442 ;$ other accrued liabilities, $\$ 2,591 ;$ deferred credits, $\$ 11,357$; reserves.
$\$ 96,575$; common stock (par $\$ 1$ ), $\$ 30,517$; earned surplus, $\$ 62,323$; capitai


Eastern Air Lines, Inc.-Underwriters Listed-
Company filed April 30 with the Securities and Exchange Commission an amendment to its registration statement reporting the underwriting syndicate for the offering of 110,909 shares of ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock to its common stockholders. by common stockholders which will be underwritten by each of them follow:
Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., $18.8 \%$; Smith, Barney \& Co. $18.8 \%$ Blyth \& Co..
 \& Co., $5.45 \%$; and Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades \& Co., $5.45 \%$. subscribe to the stock also were reported in the amendment. Holder
of record of May 10 will be offered rights to subscribe to new common stock at the rate of one-quarter of one share for each share held, and rights to subscribe will expire at 3 p . m . New York Daylight Saving Time on May 24. The subscription price wi
ment.-V. 150, p. 2722.

$\qquad$

Net income avail. for div. requirements-
Earned per share of $41 / 2 \%$ prior pref. stock

- $\begin{array}{r}81,661,933 \\ \hline 6.75\end{array}$



[^3]For the week ended April 25,1940 , the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light
Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1939, was as. follows:
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Elec. Power \& Light Corp_- } 60,015,000 & 54,151,000 & 5,864,000 & 10.8 \% \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co_ } & 84,472,000 & 79,445,000 & 5,027,000 & 6.3 \%\end{array}$ The above figures do not include the system inputs of any companies not appearing in both periods.-V. 150, p. 2723 .

Electric Bond \& Share Co.-Denied Delay of Integration Action-
For the second time, the Securities and Exchange Commission has re-
fused to grant company postponement of its integration proceedings which the company requested. The company April 26 , one day before it was due to file an answer to the show-cause integration order against it, asked the SEC to extend the dead-
line for a period not shorter than 90 days. The SEC has denied this request, agreeing only to a postponement of one week.

The Commission has given careful attention to the application and is of the opinion that it does not set forth adequate grounds for the suggested delay. Accordingly, the application will be denied, but in order that re-
spondents may not be in default a further one week extension to May 4,
1940, will be allowed. It is apparent from the Notice and Order that the only form of answer Which the respondents are required to make is an the ons y form of answer
ing, or otherwise explaining their respective positions as denying, or otherwise explaining their respective positions as to" the allegations of the Notice and Order. These allegations are 136 in number. The first
135 allegations merely state, in quite general terms, the identity of the respondents, their parent-subsidiary relationships under the statute, the types of business engaged in, and other similarly uncontroversial matters. If any erroneous statements of fact have been made, a brief scrutiny of records in
the New York offices of the system would unquestionably suffice to disclose the error. Paragraph 136 of the Notice and Order is a general allegation that it
appears to the Commission that "the holding-company system of said
Electric Bond \& Share Co is not confined in its operntith single integrated public-utility system within the meaning of the Act, and to such other businesses as are reasonably incidental, or economically
necessary or appropriate to the operations and necessary or appropriate to the operations of such integrated public-utility
system. explain their position regarding this allegation, we are unable to perceive the need for the type of extensive research which is described in the application for delay. Such research may be necessary in the preparation of a simple answer admitting or denying or taking any other prosition in to rimard
to this and ond a simpie answer admitting or denying or taking any oth
the ander allegations of the Notice and Order.
The Notice and Order further provides that respon
option, Notice and Order further provides that respondents may, at their to the issues arising under Section 11 (b) (1). The present application refers to these provisions but contains no indication that respondents propose to exercise the option of filing this type of answer. There is merely a statement as to the difficulty of deciding whetber, and in what manner,
the option should be exercised. viously granted, no further substantial delay in the filing of answers time preappropriate. Respondents will have ample opportunity to answers seems will be afforded programs at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, their will be afforded adequate time to prepare supporting data for purposes of
the hearing. In the absence of any intent to formulate and present any such program at the present time, there appears to be no occasion for further

11 Park Place Corp. (Park Murray Building)-Protective Committee
Announcement was made April 30 of the formation of a bondholders mittee is composed of C. Elliott Smith, Chairman. Associate Professor of Real Estate at New York University; H. R. Amott, President of Amott, Baker Real Esi, Inc.ite, Inc.
The commit
The committee's formation follows a recent announcement by the cor-
poration that only one-half of the May 1 coupon would be paid. This poration that only one-half of the May 1 coupon would be paid. This approximately $\$ 42,000$ of tax arrears.
The committee is asking authorizations from bondholders to proceed with necessary action to conserve the property and its income. Counsel
for the committee is Harold W. Newman, Jr., 61 Broadway and tions are being taken by the Secretary, Tracy A. Williams, at 150 Broad-
way, New York.-V. 137 , p. 1059 .
Equity Corp.-March 31 Statements-
The statements of the coproration for the three months ended March 31 ,
1940 , indicate net assets as of that date equivalent to $\$ 5,219.71$ per $\$ 1,000$ 1940, indicate net assets as of that date equivalent to $\$ 5,219.71$ per $\$ 1,000$ sock (preference in liquidation $\$ 50$ per share and accrued dividends), and
35 cents per common share 35 cents per common share.
to $\$ 5$ annual report for 1939 indicated net assets as of Dec, 31 equivalent per common share 1939 indicated net assets as of that date amounting to $\$ 4,609.63$ per
$\$ 1,000$ debenture and $\$ 46.57$ per preferred share. In the $\$ 1,000$ debenture and $\$ 46.57$ per preferred share. In that computation sidiary, was taken at market quotations: in later calculations it has been
taken at its preference in liquidation.-V. 150, p. 839 .

Exolon Co.-20-Cent Dividend-
Diock, no par value payable a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, no par value payable May 15 to holders of record May 4. This
compares with 15 cents paid on Feb. 23, last; 10 cents paid on Nov. 15 , Aug. 30, and May 31,1939 , and 15 cents paid on Jan. 16, 1939, and on
Jan. 15,1938.-V. 150, p. 1135 .

Fairchild Aviation Corp.-Aviation Orders IncreaseCorporation announced that unfilled orders as of March 31, 1940, were
$\$ 1,960,505$ against $\$ 1,113,284$ a year before, and $\$ 1,923,200$ as of Dec, 31,

Federated Publications, Inc.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, voting trust certificates payable April 30 to holders of record April 22. This compares with 50 cents paid on Nov. 16 , last; 15 cents paid on
Dec. 22,1938 , and 20 cents paid on May 5,1938 .-V. 149, p. 3555 .

## Florida East Coast Ry.-Earnings-

$\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From opan. income - } & 322,857 & 419,177 & 622,766 & 433,435 \\ \text { Gros from railway_ } & 3,804,913 & 3,675,786 & 3,906,710 & 3,729,855\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Not from railway }-\ldots-.- & 1,415,783 & 1,570,896 & 1,733,811 & 3,729,855 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 1,030,948 & 1,117,421 & 1,306,356 & 1,570,111 \\ \text {-V. 150, p. 2423. } & & & & \end{array}$
Florida Power Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

 Other taxes

Gross income- -- -a - -
Interest on first mortage bonds
Interest on other long-term debt
Amer interest - dizant of discount and expense.

-V. B . 150 . p. 1277 .-- $^{-}$ $\$ 473.175$

Florida Portland Cement Co.-Earnings| 3 Month Per Ended March 31- |
| :--- |
| Gross sales, 1ess freight, discounts allowed, \&c.... $\quad 1940$ |
| Cost of golds sold |
| 542.960 | 1939

$\$ 367,57$
200,22

Gross profit on sales.-
$\times$ Selling and administra $\$ 167,352$
56,296
$\$ 11.056$ Net profit before provision for Fed. income taxes $\begin{aligned} & \$ 196,136 \\ & \$ 111.056\end{aligned}$ income, \&c. Incl expe applicable to non-operating periods (less miscellaneous Note-Charges included in the above profit and loss accounts and in
finished cement inventory for depreciation and depletion were as follows:


## Florida Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating revenues.-i.- } \\ \text { Deduct rate reduction } \\ \text { reserve. }\end{array} & & \ldots 1,692,924 & \$ 1,360,353 & \$ 14,568,869\end{array} \$ 14,488,690$


 $\$ 6.246,921$. Latest dividends amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share on $\$ 7$ preferred stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, were paid on Jan. 2, 1940,
Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V, 150, p. 2575.

Florida Public Service Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended March 31-
Total operating revenues

a Balance. $\qquad$ \$212.661 $\$ 340,790$
affiliated a Before interest on conver
company V. 150, p. 2252 .

Ford Motor Co., Ltd.-Cuts Dividend-
of divididends, the directors of this company announced on Arpil 29 that they The reference to limitation of dividends was to $6 \%$. Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his budget speech on April 23, when, after recounting measures taken to make sure that the wartime rate of profits
should not be more than reasonable, he said increased profits would be far less valuable to the country if they were "used for increased distribution to shareholders who, may be tempted to devote a good deal of them to purposes of The original $71 / 2 \%$ dividend had been declared before the Chancellor's
speech.-V. 149, p. 2081.

Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { March- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938, \\ \text { Gross from railway ....- } & \$ 150,606 & \$ 474,249 & \$ 509,272\end{array}$
Gross from railway
Net from railway 1940
$\$ 450,606$
100,766
33,312 Net from railway $-\ldots-$.
Net ry. oper. income.
From Jan

| 86,515 | 104,505 | $\$ 534,362$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6,694 | 21,776 | 166.851 |
|  | 89,673 |  | | Grom Jan. 1- | $1,356,853$ | $1,320,725$ | $1,585,875$ | $1,469,066$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nets from railway | 1,350 |  |  |  |
| Net from railway oper. income...- | 311,805 | 112,285 | 23,553 | 39,050 |
| N ry | 1164 | 153,947 | 221,211 |  | Net ry. oper. income

-V. 150 , p. 2097 . $1,469,066$
426,211
221,286

Fort Worth Stock Yards-25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 27. Dividend of $371 / 2$ cents
Frick-Reid Supply Corp.-Debertures Called-
Farmers Trust Co.. 22 William St., New York, $\$ 60.000$ principal amount Farmers Trust Co.inking fund st., New York, $\$ 60,000$ principal amount of its 15 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund gold' deb
and accrued interest.-V. 147, p. 2866 .

| (Robert) Gair Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Mos. End. Mar.31- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Profit for period......- | \$406,987 | 255,270 | \$352,468 | 659,986 |
| Provision for depreca'n. | 154.139 | 205,768 | 216,646 | 204,555 |
| Int. on bonds of sub. co- | 3,000 | 21,572 | 24,635 | 25,985 |
| of subsidiary company | 9,750 | 9,750 | 9,750 | 9,750 |
| Profit for period before |  |  |  |  |
| providing for int. on |  |  |  |  |
| inc. notes \& inc. $\operatorname{tax}$ | \$240,098 | \$18,180 | \$101,437 | x\$419,695 |
| Prov. for int. on the notes |  |  | 48,692 |  |
| Provision for inc. taxes. | 36.500 | 5,300 | 38,700 |  |

Net profit_................. $\$ 203,598$ loss $\$ 35,785$. $\$ 14,045$
$x$ The provision for interest on income notes and income taxes amounts to x The provision for interest on income notes and income taxes amounts
approximately $\$ 104000$. Ings as defined in the Trust indenture covering the company's 40--year $6 \%$ income notes and such earnings cannot be determined until the result interest to the extent of the current year's earnings as so determined but not in excess of $6 \%$ on the principal amount of the notes outstanding The Note-The earnings of the Canadian subsidiary for the quarter ended Note-The earnings of the Canadian subsidiary for the quarter ended
March 31, 1940, expressed in Canadian dollars (Which are not included in
the above statement for 1940), amounted to $\$ 71,807$ after provision of the above statement for 144,500 for Dominion income taxes, but not including its equity in the profits of As of Jan. 1, 1940, the company changed from the "unit method" to the "group method" of depreciation. It is believed that, on the basis of assets values as at Jan. 1, 1940, the depreciation charges to profit and loss in the depreciation and related charges to profit and oss would have been
under the old method $-\mathbf{V}, \mathrm{p}$
2424

Gemmer Mfg. Co.-EarningsEarnings for the 6 Months Ended March 31, 1940 Gross profit from operations 8279.262
53.841

$\qquad$




Earned surplus as at March 31, 1940
$\qquad$ \$1,005,684
Balance Sheet March 31, 1940
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, \$295,379; customers' accounts and royalty recelvashe, ${ }^{\circ} 2,310$, marketable securities (at cost, less reserve

 $\$ 23,149 ;$ cash surrender value of insurance on life of orficer, bubject to trust agreement dated oct. $($ less reserve for deprion or $\$ 904,277$ ) $81,280,303$; land not used in operations, $\$ 49,553$; patents, $\$ 1 ;$ total, $82,633,026$. reserve for workmen's Compensation Insurance $, 815,259 ;$ provision for
Federal tax on income, $\$ 45,000$; for prior years $\$ 13$, 887 ; class A (authorized and issued 40 , 000 shares having a stated value or $\$ 37$, 50 per share, but a liquidating and redemption value of $\$ 45$, plus accrued dividends at the rate
of $\$ 3$ per annum, $\$ 1,500,000$; class B (authorized 140,000 shares) having a stated value of $\$ 1$ per share. After dividend of $\$ 3$ per annum, this stock shares pro rata with class A stock in any additional dividends, 8100,$000 ;$
shase
lestreasury stock at stated value Dr 8411,819 earned surplus, $\$ 1,005,684$; less treasury stock. at stated value, Dr $\$ 411,819$; earned surplus,
capital surplus, $\$ 189,318$; total $\$ 2,633,026 .-\mathrm{V}, 150$, p. 1934 .

## General Box Co.-Earinings-

Consolidated Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1940


Income before other charges_....................................... Net income.
-V. 150, p. 1934.

General Cable Corp.-Earnings-







Net profit-.........-- $\$ 727,425$ loss $\$ 196,773$ loss $\$ 66,147 \times \$ 87,652$ After deducting the quarterly requirements of $\$ 1.75$ per share of $7 \%$
cumulative preferred stock and $\$ 1$ per share of class A stock, these earnings cumulative preferred stock and \$1 per share of class A stock, these earning
are equivalent to approximately 47 cents per share of common stock.V. ${ }^{\text {are equivalent }}$ t

## General Investors Trust-Earnings-

Income Slatement for Three Months Ended March 31, 1940
(Not including realized and unrealized gains or losses on securities, or

Total income.
$\$ 28.295$
4.043
Net income.-....................................... Bance Sheet March 31, 1940
Assets - Securities owned at quoted market prices (cost per books was $\$ 2,036,521)$ common stocks, $81,079,574$; preferred stocks. $\$ 474,440 ;$
onds, $\$ 424,513 ;$ cash in bank, 867,851 ; accrued interest on bonds, $\$ 6,369$; total, $\$ 2.052,746$. hares outstandme; capital surplus. $\$ 1,667,961$; unrealized depreciation of securities owned, Dr $\$ 57,995$; undistributed income (per accompanying statement of undistributed income) $\$ 6,445$; dividends payable, $\$ 24.282$;
 $\$ 823$; reserve for Federal capital stock tax, $\$ 480$;' reserve
capital liability, $\$ 923$; total, $\$ 2,052,746$.-V. 150, p. 2254 .

General Motors Corp.-Quarterly Report-Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Chairman, states
The Business Trend-The period under review was characterized by a indices a vailable and generally used in determining the trend of the domestic economy. At the time of this writing, this downward course appears to be osing its force, indicating perhaps the end of this particular movement. buying of General Motors products, adjusted for the seasonal characteristics, rose in January and February counter to the trend of general business but declined somewhat in March. Nevertheless, the upward movement, which quarter of that year, has been sufficiently maintained to result in a subqtantial increase in the volume of the corporation's business in in the surst quarter of 1940 over the same quarter of 1939 . The higher volume of
business resulted in larger profits for the stockholders and larger payrolls, a breater number of a vailable hours of work and higher weekly earnings for the corporation's workers, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year-all as set forth later in this message. This applies to conAs applied to over
reduction as comparead with the corresponding period a year apted, a sharp
be recalled that the volume of overseas sales it wil be recalled that the volume of overseass sales was mainatained within a very
narrow range for over two vears up to the declaration of war in September narrow range for over two years up to the declaration orwar in september,
1939 . affairs in accordance with a war economy. Therefore, overseas sales for the first quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1939 showed a
reduction of $21.9 \%$-the rate of reduction progressively increasing throughout the quarter. This reduction was more than accounted for by a decrease in passenger car sales. Sales of trucks substantially in increased comperease
with the corresponding period a year ago-a reflection of war necessity

Sales in Units and Value-Total sales to dealers, including overseas
shipments from the United States shipments from the nnited States and Canadian plants but excluding proand trucks during the first quarter of 1940 , compared with 431,057 for the rirst quarter of $1939-$ an increase of $27.4 \%$.
sales by the corporation to dealers within the United States during the first quarter of 1940 amounted to 506,449 cars and trucks as compared with 375,597 for the correspording period a year ago-an inctease of $34.8 \%$ or the
Retail sales by dealers to consumers within the United States for the quarter ended March 31, 1940 amounted to 419,308 cars and trucks, com pared with 314,178 for the corresponding period a year ago-an increase 1940 were well in line with the current consumer demand, giving considera tion to the seasonal trend O Oerseas sales, inctuaing production from all sources, for the first quarter corresponding perriod of 1939 -a derease of $21.9 \%$. Attention is called to correespond hat in this comparison sales to the German domestic market have
thee ar excluded in both 1939 and 1940 , for the reason that the record of such
ben en sales for the first quarter of 1940 is not available at the time of this writing The competitive position of the corporation, as mifeasured by its percentage of total new car and truck registrations in the United States, makes a ver satisfactory comparison with previous years. The percentage of passenger
cars in particular indicates an excellent acceptance of the corporation's current products
Net sales in value of the corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, but excluding inter-divisional transactions, for the first quarter of 1940 amounted
to $\$ 458,150,556$, compared with $\$ 367,768,303$ for the same quarter a year ago-a gain of $24.6 \%$. 1940 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, is reflected in the fact that there was disbursed through payrolls a total of of $1939-$ an increase of $17.2 \%$. $\$ 97,789,568$ for the corresponding period The average number of employees on the payroll during the first quarter
of 1940 was 247,678 . This compares with 236,160 for the corresponding period a year ago-a gain of $4.9 \%$. The a verage number of hours worked per week by all General Motors
hourly workers in the United States during the first quarter was 37.4 . This hourly workers in the arage of 33.1 hours for the same quarter a year ago, a compares of $13.0 \%$. This increased number of hours of employment re
increase of sulted 1 n increased weekly earringes innasmuch as the average hourly earned rate in the two periods was about the same.

## A Financial Reviewo

The condensed consolidated balance sheet of General Motors Corp as with a comparison of corresponding items at Dec. 31, 1939 and at March 31 . 1939; also summaries of consolididated income and surplus for the quarter ended March 31, 1940, together with comparisons of the correspondin quarter of 1933
in the earnings of sabsidiary companies not consolidated for the equities ended March 31, 1940 were $\$ 670028,461$, as compared with $\$ 53.177,928$ quar the corresponding quarter of 1939 . After deducting dividends of $\$ 2,294.555$ accrued on the preferred stock, earnings available for the common stock for
the first quarter of 1940 were $\$ 64,733,906$. This compares with $\$ 50,883,373$ for the first quarter of the previous year. Earnings ore the first cuarter of 1940 were equivalent to $\$ 1.50$ per stare
shares outstanding during the quarter, which compares with $\$ 1.18$ per share
 due to the revaluation of working capital abroad to current exchange rates. Further, they do not include profits of $82,849,173$ which cannot be transInability to obtain information from Germany, this amount does not include earnings of Adam Opel A. G. In 1940 an increasing number of coun-
tries are placing as a result of the war situation, exchange restrictions on tries are placing, as a
the transfer of funds.
the transfer of funds.
In further explanation of the circumstances outlined in the preceding
paragraph it paragraph, it might be said that the corporation's acouncting proactice
provides that, in the event it is impossible, due to exchange restrictions, to provider profits from the country of origin to the United States, such amounts are excluded in determining the coropration's profits. Furtherrore, in
the event that a change in the rate of exchange between any country in the event that a change in the rate of exchange between any country in which the corporation may be operating and the United states results in a
reduction in the value, as measured in dollars, of the working capital in use in that operation, the reduction becomes a charge against the corporation's earnings.
3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-$
solidated Income Account
1940
(units): Motors sales
to dealers, including Canadian sales, over-
seas shipments over
Retail sales by deaiers. G. M. sales to deaier $\begin{array}{lll}549,182 & 431,057 & 298,271\end{array}$ 439,200 $\begin{array}{lllll}419,308 & 314,178 & 225,922 & 340,693\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}506,449 & 375,597 & 196,851 & 337,181\end{array}$ $\$, 49 \quad 3 / 5,597$ Net sales-value _-.......
Profit from oper. \& inc. Profit from oper. \& inc.
from inv. (incl. div. irom inv. (incl. div.
recd. from sub. not
sol.). ater all exps
ncident theret sol. arter all exps
incident thereto, and

after providing for preciat'n of real estate, $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { plants \& equipmente.- } & 86,774,542 & 66,181,821 & 6,925,810 & 52,335,988\end{array}$ G. M. equity in the un$\begin{array}{llllll}$|  divided profits or losses  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| O  ! sub. cos. not consol.  | $3,926,778$ | $4,469,904$ | $4,760,692$ | $4,928.451$ | l \& \end{array} $\begin{gathered}\text { Net profit from oper. } \\ \text { and investments..- }\end{gathered} 90,701,320$

70 Less provision for:

| Employees' savings \& inv.fund-net | 54,027 | 82,509 | 63,089 | 38,461 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Emplos' bonus (and, in 1936, pay. to G. M. |  |  |  |  |
| A Management Corp.) <br> Amts. prov. for empls. bonus paym'ts by hav'g separate bonus | 5,245,000 | 3,817,000 |  | 3,042,000 |
| plans | 47,600 | 80,500 | 87,000 | 105,800 |
| Total | 5,346,627 | 3,980,009 | 150,089 | 3,186,261 |

Total
$\begin{array}{r}4,346,627 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net inc. before income \&
excess profits taxes $\&<$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { taxes....-.-.--1o } \\ \text { Net income for period } & \frac{18,303,000}{67,051,693} & \frac{13,465,000}{53,206,716} & \frac{3,272,000}{8,264,413} & \frac{9,214,000}{44,864,178}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { G. M. Corp.'s prop'n of } \\ \text { net income. } & 67,028,461 & 53,177,928 & 8,234,017 & 44,814,166\end{array}$ Divs on pref. cap stock phic. to st stock held in
treasury) Amt. earned on com. Aver. no. of shs. of com. cap. stk. outstanding
during the perion during the period ....
Amt. earned per Amt. earned per sh. $\overline{\text { pep }}$
com. capital stock. $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Note-The above earning } \\ \text { the earn }\end{array} & \$ 1.50 & \$ 1.18 & \$ 0.14 & \$ 0.99\end{array}$ of the earnings or forrign subsidiaries as could not be remitted because of
foreign exchan foreign exchange restrictions.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\quad \text { Summary of Consolidated Surplus for the } 3 \text { Months } & \text { Ended March } 31 \\ & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Earned surp.at beginning } & 8 & \$ 8 & \$ & \$ 7\end{array}$
 of net income eper sum-
mary of consol in

Earned surplus before
dividends
--513,471,037 476,593,C36 403,023,759 412,895,391

Total cash divs. paid
or accrued Less amt. reed. or accrd. by G. M. Corp. on cap.
stock held in treasury:
Pref.cap.stk.( $\$ 5$ ser)
Common cap: stock.
$\qquad$
Net cash divs. paid or
accrued ............--
Earned surp. at end of
period.
period.-.....-478,804,665 442,088,639 389,988,416 399,865,616 Consolidated Balance

Mar.31'40 Dec. 31, '39 Mar. 31 , '39

## Assets-

Cash -
U. S.-. Gove. securities (short-term) Other market, securities (short-term)
Sight drafts \& C. 0 D items Sight drafts \& C. O D. items..........
Notes receivable. a. Accounts

Inventories -.....-.-.-.
Miscellaneous asset
Capital stock in treasury
Real estate, plants, \& equipment
Prepaid expenses \& deferred charge
Prepaid expenses \&, deferred charges.
Goodwill, patents, \&c.-.
Total Liabilities-
Accounts payable
Taxes, payrolls, warranties, \& sundry U.S. \& foreign in come \& excess profits taxes---.-.-.-- funds, payable Dividends payable on pref. capital stk Employees savgs. funds, payable sub sequent to one year
Employess bonus (at Dec.
31,
tributable as bonus) .-.
Taxes, warranties, \& miscellaneos.-
Reserves: Depreciation of real estate plants and equipment.......... Employee benefit
Contingencome-ies and miscellaneous
Common stock ( $\$ 10$ par)
Minority int. in pref. stock of sub.co.
Earned surplus
Total
a After reserve for doubtful accoun $1758061,2261706940,1971636181,714$ mon, 39.722 shares $\$ 5$ series no par preferred. a Represented by $1,875,366$

Auditors' Plan Rejected, Pensions Voted-
A proposal that stockholders be given the right to appoint the auditors of the corporation's books was rejected overwhelmingly by the shareholder The meeting approved the contributory retirement plan for empioyees
earing more than $\$ 250$ a month, which had been outlined to stockholders earning more than $\$ 250$ a month, which had been outlined to stockholders Proposal that stockholders appoint the auditors was made by John J
Gilbert, a stockholder. Mr. Gilbert explained that he and shareholders Gilbert, a stockholder.
represented by him would be satisfied if stockholders were given the right
to express approval or disapproval of the auditors chosen by the board of to express approval or disappi
directors.-V. 150, p. 2425 .
Gannett Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \times & \$ 260,680 & \$ 216,141 & \$ 205,576 & \$ 197,855\end{array}$ $\times$ After depreciation, interest, Federal income and N. Y. State franchise Note-Above figures include equity of Gannett, Oo, Inc. in undistributed
Nof and
net profits of controlled companies.-V. 150, p. 2253 .
General Investment Corp. - March 31 Statements-
The statements of corporation for the three months ended March 31,
1940 , show net assets at that date equivalent to $\$ 88.22$ per share of cumulaive preferred stock, $\$ 6$ dividend series, which is entitled in liquidation to 115 per share and accumulated dividends.
As shown by the report for the period ended Dec. 31, 1939, the comparable
figure was $\$ 99.55$ per preferred share at that date-V, 150, p. 839
 Bal. avail. for com
stock \& surplus.
stock \& surplu
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2254$.

## General Refractories Co.-Earnings-

The income statement for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, follows: of depreciation and amortization, depletion and taxes, $\$ 9,256,449$; gross profit, $\$ 2,314,115$; other income from various sources, $\$ 291,104$; profit, corporate and property taxes, $\$ 333,264$; amortization of bond expense and premium on bonds purchased, $\$ 27,221$; interest other than on funded debt, $\$ 5,777$; interest on funded debt, $\$ 37,187$; other deductions, $\$ 164,863$;
Federal and Pennsylvania income taxes (est.), $\$ 339,455$; net income, $\$ 1,-$

General Printing Ink Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 a Earnings per share-- $\$ 0.19$
a On 735,000 shares.-V. 150, p. 2254.

General Steel Wares, Ltd.-Participating DividendDirectors have declared a participating dividend of 25 cents per share
in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
participating preferred stock, both payable May 20 to holders of record
April 24. Like amounts were paid on April 24. Like amounts were paid on Feb. 20, last.-V. 150, p. 995 .

| General Telephone Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Provision for depreciation-..-.-. } & 866,447 & 778,074 & 3,319,882\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| salaries \& other operating expenses. | 1,372,487 | 1,258,868 | 5,323,905 |
| General taxes. | 469,920 | 424,928 | 1,835,782 |
| Federal incom | 163,966 | 120,754 | 591,492 |
| Net operating in | \$1,217,151 | \$1,065,012 | \$4,752,895 |
| ther income (net) | Dr8,564 | 51,085 | +132,787 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Interest on long | 477,604 | 452,162 | 1,814,419 |
| General interest | 2,027 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Amortiz. of debt discount \& expense.-- } & 28,588 & 30,230 & 118,310\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Prov. for sub. cos. pref. cum. divs. } & 27,344 & 55,138 & 81,932\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Minority int. in current earnings | 35,182 | 29,805 | 160,195 |
| Miscellaneous deductions | 2,468 | 3,683 | 12,003 |
| et inc | \$448,831 | \$351,620 | \$1,771,617 |
| eferred divid |  |  | 337,500 |

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings Period End. Mar. 31- 1940 -Month- 1939
Total ry. oper. revenue_ $\$ 96,800$ Total ry. oper. revenue-
Net rev. from ry. opers
Railway operating loss Equipment rents (net)
Joint facility rents (net)

Net ry. operating loss.
Non-operating income.
Ledus.....-...........-
Deficit before interest
$\mathbf{x}$ Loss.
$\qquad$ $1940-3 \mathrm{Mos}$
$\$ 270,264$
272,183

- Tixiz
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Oper. revenues (est.) } & \mathbf{1 9 4 0} & \$ 19,775 & \$ 19,850 & \$ 331,589\end{array} \$ \mathbf{\$ 3 1 2 , 8 5 9}$

Georgia Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended March 31-
Total operating revenues
Operating expenses....
Maintenance.
Provision for retirements
Provision for retireme
Federal income taxes.
Other taxes
Operating income
Other income
Other income.-.
Gross income_....-
Interest on long-term debt-1.-. --
Other interest-
Amortization of debt discount and expense.
Interest charged to construction. ......................
-V. 150, p. 1278

| 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$1,205,361 | \$1,127,509 |
| 650,347. | 630,131 |
| 83,604 | 75.141 |
| 158,286 | 127,265 |
| 21,219 | 456 |
| 107,104 | 101,033 |
| $\$ 184,801$ 5,860 | \$193,483 |
| \$190,661 | $\$ 197$ |
| 160,242 | 161,137 |
| 12,531 | 17,030 |
| 9,788 $C r 90$ | 9,790 |
| \$8,190 | \$9,492 |

## Georgia RR.-Earnings-

March-
Gross from railway....- $\quad \$ 322,260$
Net from railway...
Net ry. oper. income--
From Jan.
Gross from railway ...... Net from railway....--
Net ry. oper income. Net ry. oper. inc
$-V .150, p .2098$

## Georgia Southern \& Florida Ry.-Earnings -

$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railway... }]{\text { Marc }}$
Net from railway....-.
From Jan. 1 Income
Gross from railway.....
Nrt from railway.
Net ry oper, income
-V. 150, p. 2726 .
$\begin{array}{lll}72,466 & 28,389 & 144,432\end{array}$
Giant Portland Cement Co.-Recapitalization VotedStockholders have approved the proposed plan of recapitalization. To
dividend arrearages of $\$ 30.50$ a share as of Dec. 31,1939 will be added the first quarter dividend of $\$ 1.17$ a share, bringing $\$ 31.67$ a share to the The plan as approved calls for issuance and exchange of a dividend arrears unit and eight shares of new common stock, $\$ 5$ par, to be created, for each share of preferrea stion of the par value of common stock from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 5$, and called each share of $\$ 50$ par common be exchanged share-for-share for the new common. Other phases of the plan were approved as proposed.V. 150 , p. 1937.

Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.-Listing-
The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 143,500 shares 143,500 shares of no par common stock, presently listed and outstanding such shares to be listed upon official notice of the filing of the certificate of . 150, p. 1767.
Grand Union Co.-Dividend-
At a regular meeting of the board of directors held on April 26, 1940, a dend arrearage certificates was declared. This distribution is payable on June 8, 1940 , upon presentation of distribution coupon No. 2 at the office of the company, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Init
like amount was paid on March 8. last.-V. 150, p. 2727.

Granite City Steel Co.-Earnings3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-1940 \quad 1939$


 | Total income | ....... | $\$ 289,794$ | $\$ 190,886$ | loss $\$ 20,727$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Fed. taxes \& spec. chgs. | $\mathbf{x 4 6 , 8 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{x 3 2 , 6 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{x 1 9 , 0 2 7}$ | 21,853 |
| Depreciation | 199,825 | 144,775 | 115,339 | $\mathbf{9 5 , 7 7 3}$ |

 $x$ Interest and special charges only.-V. 150, p. 2098.
(W. T.) Grant Co.-Official Promoted-

Following a meeting of the board of directors, William T. Grant, Chairman of the board, announced the promotion of of the Executive Committee, of the company, to the position of casity he will continue as executive head of the company. Raymond $H$, Fogler, who recently resigned as President and director of Montgomery Ward \& Co., was elected a 2425 .

## Great Northern Ry.-Earnings-

 - MarchGross from railway. Net from railway $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 16,818,915 & 15,354,850 & 13,807,698 & 16,151,402 \\ \text { Net from railway_...- } & 3,182,732 & 2,011,888 & 1,329,457 & 2,430,011\end{array}$ Net from raiway.
Net ry. oper. income.
-V.iso, p. 2727.

## Green Bay \& Western RR.-Earnings-

 $\underset{\text { Gross from }}{\substack{\text { March- }}}$ $\begin{array}{lccccc} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 136,838 & \$ 138,434 & \$ 124,649 & \$ 155,585 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \$ 136,720 & 41,671 & 30,815 & 40,930\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net rom railway.....- } & 40,720 & 41,671 & 30,815 & 49,930 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income-- } & 22,311 & 20,199 & 13,190 & 31,114 \\ \text { From Jan. } & & & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 418,949 & 410,405 & 349,386 & 416,223 \\ \text { Net from railway_..... } & 124,749 & 128,217 & 75,797 & 112,434 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income } & 68,347 & 65,561 & 29,326 & 59,762\end{array}$ Net ry oper inco.
## Grumman Aicraft Engineering Corp.-Listing and

 Reqistration-The New York Curb Exchange has removed from listing and registration Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.- $\$ 7,500,000$ RFC Loan Petition-
The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for
authority to borrow $\$ 7.500 .000$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corp, authority to borrow $\$ 7,500,000$ from the Reconstruction
as further step in the unification with the Mobile \& Ohio RR. Proceeds of the loan, in accordance with the provisions or
(already approved by the ICC) will be used to purchase from southern Ry its holdings of Moble the M. \& N agreed to purchase $\$ 7,839,500 \mathrm{M}$. \& O. generals from planthern for $\$ 7,538,166$ which includes interest at the annual rate of $2 \%$ from Sept. 1, 1938. to May 1, 1940 . Southern will utilize receipts from the sale to reduce RFC loans, contracted in part to meet the maturity on
Sepp. $1 ; 1938$, of a bond issue secured by the $M$. \& O. generals.
. approved, upon application, by the KFC is last October, to be secured by $\$ 10,556,000$ first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, series A, of the new combined com-
pany. The merger plan provides for the purchase of $\$ 104,240 \mathrm{M}$. \& O . paneral mortgare held by the general public on the same terms as agreed
to by southern, namely $\$ 930.60$ per $\$ 1,000$ bonds, plus interest at $2 \%$ a year from Sept. 1, 1938, although the present borrowing will be applied only to the purchase of Southern's bonds. Balance of the $\$ 9,50,000$ and betterments, and to meet expenses of reorganization and consolidation -V. 150, p. 2728
Gulf Oil Corp. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report-
 Operating expenses .....208,431,997 202,001,640 200,981,907 173,974,823 Operating profits... $\overline{\$ 68,257,029} \overline{\$ 64,327,048} \overline{\$ 77,694,371} \overline{\$ 61,803,252}$
 Total_---- depr-, $\quad \$ 72,940,260 \quad \$ 68,789,756$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Taxes (other than Fed.). } & 11,089,461 & 11,037,225 & 10,399,301 & 9,014,467 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. tax-- } & 2,893,221 & 1,719,356 & 1,787,062 & 1,713,820 \\ \text { Interest, \&cc...... } & 3,159,691 & 2,888,410 & 2,917,050 & 3,511,285\end{array}$

 $x$ Excludes stock dividend of $100 \%$ paid Dec. 21, 1936 , on $4,538,101$
shares and totaling $\$ 113$ refined products were paid (or accrued) to Federal, State and local taxing authorities and are not included in the above gross operating income and expense. Such taxes totaled $\$ 77,094,866$ in 1939; $\$ 71,810,982$ in 1938 ,
$\$ 70.683,500$ in 1937 , and $\$ 60,866,318$ in 1936 . z After paying $100 \%$ stock


Gulf \& Ship Island RR.-Earnings-
Gross from railway....

$\qquad$ 1937
$\$ 177,245$
56904
28,601 Net rym oper. income.-. Grom Jan. $1-$ Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income...
-V. 150, p. 2100 .
$\begin{array}{ll}299,307 & 287,702\end{array}$
287,702
14,747
2,938
$\mathbf{3 2 5 , 9 3 1}$ 399,700
169730
ef 13.474
 Note-In the above figures no allowance has been made for depreciation Harred development.-V,150, p. 996.
Hamilton Gas Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Operating Earnings for the 12 Months Ended March 31, 1940

 Maxes (other than Federal income) $\begin{array}{r}213,157 \\ 11,348 \\ 30,564 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 a Available for interest on first mortgage junior lien $4 \%$ sinking fund
bonds, series $B$ (annual requirement- $\$ 5,700$ ), depletion depreciation bonds, ser
abandoned leases and Federal income taxes.
Note Above statement includes Harshbarger Gas Co. from Jan. 1, 1940 Note-Above statement includes H
to March 1, 1940-V. 150, p. 1279 .

## Hancock Oil Co. of Calif.-Earnings - <br>  Net profit.....-.-. Including raw materials, operating, selling and administrative expenses Sate, county and Federal taxes.-V. 150, p. 2579 .

Hawaii Consolidated Ry., Ltd. - Annual Report-

| Calendar Years- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rev. from operations. | \$590,202 | \$653,490 | \$681,017 | \$691,276 |
| Non-oper. income...- | 74,615 | 133,088 | 166.718 | 156,907 |
| Total revenue | \$664,817 | \$786,578 | \$847,735 | \$848,183 |
| Maint. of way \& struct.- | 141,895 | 148,806 | 139,855 | 131.852 |
| Maint. of equipment. | 73,648 | 82,323 | 76,125 | 72,386 |
| Traffic, transportation \& general expenses. | 269,490 | 263,485 | 275,506 | 258,235 |
| Taxes | 96,655 | 125,595 | 106,867 | 149,766 |
| Int. \& miscell, rents | 4,282 | 2,574 | 9,398 | 19,323 |
| Net inc | \$78,847 | \$165,795 | \$239,984 | \$216,620 |
| Divs. paid on pf. A stock | 64,375 | 103,000 | 154,500 | 154,500 | Divs. paid on pf. Ā stoc

Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 Prop. investments
Cash on hand \& in banks..... in Sundry debtors.-. cost..... Rents \&ins. prems ppild In adv.....

Special funds... |  | 157,654 | 149,382 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 18,898 | 60,984 | Cr |
| Ac |  |  |
| Ac |  |  | $\qquad$ $3,654,960$

40,065
68,895 $\begin{array}{lll}-5,927 & 6,250 & \begin{array}{ll}\text { D } \\ \text { A }\end{array} \\ & 4,050 & 3,914 \\ \text { F }\end{array}$

Total......... $\overline{\$ 6,813,002} \overline{\$ 7,055235}$ Total_........ $\$ 6,813,002 \overline{\$ 7,055,235}$ -V. 148. p. 2428
Hershey Chocolate Corp.-Earnings-

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit on sale | \$3,776,655 | \$3,618,805 | \$3,098,892 | \$3,132,347 |
| Shipping expenses | 726,408 | 631,427 | 589,466 | 682,444 |
| Sell. \& gen. adm, exps.- | 704,742 | 645,300 | 649,002 | 621,249 |
| Operating pro | \$2,345,506 | \$2,342,078 | \$1,860,424 | $\$ 1,828,654$ |
| Other income | 95,858 | + 77,721 | 69,970 | 109,723 |
| Total income | \$2,441,364 | \$2,419,799 | \$1,930,393 | \$1,938,377 |
| Cash discount, | 221,418 | 194,482 | 218,677 | 220,301 |
| Federal taxes | 461,090 | 429,802 | 321,529 | 361,924 |
| Net income | \$1,758,856 | \$1,795,515 | \$1,390,187 | \$1,356,152 |
| Conv. pref. dividends | 253,844 | 253,844 | 253,844 | 253,844 |
| Common dividends_ | 514,312 | 514,312 | 514,312 | 526,312 |
| Surplus | \$990,700 | \$1,027,360 | \$622,031 | \$575,996 |
| Shs.com.stk.out.(no par) | 685,749 | 685.749 | 685,749 | 701.749 |
| Earnings per share | \$1.82 | \$1.88 | \$1.28 | \$1.21 | Earnings per share...

-V. 150, p. 1601 .
Heywood-Wakefield Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Net profit after charges- } & \$ 4,880 & \mathbf{x} \$ 105,252 & \mathbf{x} \$ 104,725 & \$ 101,664\end{array}$ . Consolidated Comparative Balance Sheet March 31

| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Llabulities- | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$178,058 | \$25,315 | Accounts payable. | \$354,319 | \$351,632 |
| Acc'ta \& notes rec. | 1,635,409 | 1,341,050 | Notes payable | 700,000 | 300,000 |
| Inventories- | 2,134,118 | 2,115,483 | Accrued payrolls, |  |  |
| Misc. investments | 86,974 | 59,795 | taxes, \&c- | 150,001 | 56,799 |
| Plants \& equipm't (less reserve for |  |  | $5 \%$ 10-yr.reg. deb. bonds. $\qquad$ | 581,600 | 4,400 |
| depreciation) --- | 3,901,868 | 3,935,655 | Capital stock: |  |  |
| Pat'ts \& goodwill. Deferred charges |  |  | Series A 1st pref. |  |  |
|  |  | 123, | Series B 1st pref. |  |  |
|  |  |  | stk. (par \$25). | 3,487,000 | 3,487,00 |
| . - |  |  | Common stock |  |  |
|  |  |  | Surplus. | 1,267,661 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,504,000 \\ & 1,194,208 \end{aligned}$ |
| tal | 38,040,581 | 600,338 | Total | 8,040,581 | 600,3 |

Harvil Aircraft Die Casting Corp.-To Offer Stockthrough Pistell will offer 225,000 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock to the public amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. At the same time the company will sell 75,000 shares of the stock to Blair \& Co.,

$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{i} 1938$.

## Holyoke Street Ry.-Earnings-

 3 Months Ended March 31-Net profits after all chares
 Average fare per rev.
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1601$.

Hoskins Mfg. Co.-Balance Sheet March 31-AssetsCustomers' notes \& accts. receivable
sundry acets. rec Inventories.-. rec U. \& . Govt. sees-: misc.bds. \& stk Accr. int. receiv.Claims for deps. in closed banks_--
$\times$ Prop.acts.(cost) Pats, \& goodwill:Def'd charges to
future opera'ns.
Total_........ $\$ 2,046,268$ T1,912,342 Total_... $\$ 2,046,268$ \$1,912,342 x Apter reserve for depreciation of $\$ 267,618$ in 1940 and $\$ 305,166$ in 1939. The income statement for the three months ended March 31 was pub-
Household Finance Corp.-Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31-
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cash \& gov't secur. 7,692,215 } & 7,475,900 \\ \text { a Instail. notes rec. } 67,573,808 & 53,474,283\end{array}$ Loans to employees pursuant to for-
mer stock ownership plan....-. ship plan.-..-.
Other receiv., \& Office equip, and
improvements.
$\begin{array}{ll}52,436 & 86,914 \\ 47,401 & 50,634\end{array}$
597,746 496,559

Notes payable-em-
ployees, officers ployees, offcers
and others pur-
suant to thritt
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { \& cap. stock tax } & 1,595,623 & 1,660,349 \\ \text { Dividends payable } & & 962,306\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Dividends payable } & 962,306 & 962,264 \\ \text { Miscel. liabilities_ } & \mathbf{1 8 5 , 1 6 8} & 61,994 \\ \text { Reserv. } & & \end{array}$ exerve for Can.
extons \& flluctua-
tinting- $265,216 \quad$ c562,049 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { company - } & 31,165 & 31,668\end{array}$ Prear) stock ( $\$ 100$, d Com. stock $\cdots 18,000,0001818,000,000$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Capital surplus.... } & 697,334 & 694,952 \\ \text { Earned surplus_... } & 6,241,083 & 9,197,303\end{array}$
$\qquad$ 75,963,605 61,584,290
$\qquad$ $75,963,60561,584,290$ a After reserves for losses of $\$ 5,108,828$ in 1940 and $\$ 4,503,963$ in 1939 . a Atter reserves for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 420,478$ in 1940 and
$\$ 436,159$ in 1939 . 1 Includes $\$ 62,049$ unrealized appreciation of exchange. d Represented by 737,389 less 83 (125 in 1939 ) shares in treasury.
The income statement for the 3 and 12 months ended March 31 was published in $\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2728$.


Houston Oil Co. of Texas-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31 -Including Houston Pipe Line Co.]


Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting Co., Ltd.-Dividendpayable June 10 to holders of record May 10 per share on the capital stock payabe June 10 to hoiders of record May 10 similar payment was made
ond oc. 1, last, and dividends of 75 cents were pald on June 26,1939 ,
and on Dec. 12 and June 27, 1938.- -150, p. 2728.

Illinois Central RR.-Earnings of System-

 $\begin{array}{clllll}\text { Net rym oper. Income--: } & 1,353,743 & 1,272,643 & 1,055,715 & 2,227,120\end{array}$




## Equipment Trust Certificates-

The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 26 authorized the com-
pany to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding $\$ 4,734$.-
 $101.179 \%$ of par and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment. (See also V. 150, p. 2579)-V. 150, p. 2728.
Illinois Iowa Power Co.-New President-
p. 1602 .

Indiana Gas \& Chemical Corp.-Earnings-
Quarter Ended March 31- Wabash Coke \& Warehouse Co. 1
Production sales
Cost of sales inclant, admin. selling expenses
8398,827 Insurance Taxes -
Net income before Federal income taxes ........ $\quad \$ 40,186$
 cumulative preferred and cammon stock not yet ext exceanged under plan on
reorsanization, $\$ 811$ special deposits. $\$ 26,225$ : accounts receivable (net) reorganization, $\$ 811 ;$ special deposits, $\$ 26,225 ;$ accounts recelvable (net),
$\$ 171,116$ inventories, $\$ 244,486$; prepaid insurance, $\$ 7,512 ;$ accrued interest receivabie, $\$ 50$; deferred charges, $\$ 28,296$; miscellaneous investments $\$ 3,842$; cost of work in progress not allocated $\$ 1,490$; lands, buildings and Liabilities-Accounts \& common stock declared but unclaimed, $\$ 811$; accrued liabilities, $\$ 24,560$. reserve for maintenance and contingencices, $\$ 33,952 ;$ morttgage note of
Wabash Coke $\&$ Warehouse Cot, $\$ 9,750 ;$ cumulative prefered W1, 170,000; common stock and capital, surplus, $\$ 963,691$; earned surplus,
$\$ 89883$ total, $\$ 2,332,165$.-V. 148 , p. 3690 .

Indiana Pipe Line Co.-Capital ReducedStockholders at a special meeting held April 24 approved the proposal of the par value of shares to $\$ 7.50$, , rom $\$ 10$ each. It is proposed to make a
capital distribution of $\$ 2.50$ a share to stockholders - 150 ,

Indianapolis Power \& Light Co.-Bonds and Preferred Registered -
Company on April 30 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a revistration statement NN. 2-4396, Form A-2 under the Securities Act of
1933 covering $\$ 32,000$, 000 of first mortgage $34 \%$ bonds, series due 1970 1933 covering $832,000,000$ of first mortgage $31 \%$, bonds, series due 1970 and The company will offer or a limited time to holders, of its old parefrred stock, the right to exchange their shares for the new preferred on a share for share basis plus cash equal to the difference between the redemption price of not taken under the exchange offer are to be sold to underwriters. shares
The net proceeds from the sale of the securities, together with treasury The net proceeds from the sale of the securities, together with treasury $0 \begin{aligned} & \$ 3,600,000 \text { to redemption on or before Aug. } 1.1940 \text { at } 105 \% \text { of } \$ 32 \text {,- } \\ & 000,000 \text { of first }\end{aligned}$
 $\$ 260,00$ to repurchase on or before July 1 , 1940 at $\$ 104$ a share 2,500 shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock which were sold' by the company on Apris 8 .
1940 at private sale to Lehman Bros., Goldman, Sachs \& Co. and The First will terest and dividends on the sonds and preferred stock to be redeemed will be paido out of the company 's treasury funds. Lehman Bros, Goldman Sachs \& Co. and The Tirst Boston Corp, New
York, will be the principal underwriters. The prospectus states that to Pacilitate the offering it is intended to stabilize the prices of the securities This is not an assurance, it states that the prices will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced, will not be discontinued at any time. after at least 30 days' notice at $\$ 112$ a share, together with accrued divs. The redemption provisions of the bonds, the price at which the securities are to be offered to the public and the under writing discounts or commissions are
to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.--V. 150 ,

## Indianapolis Water Works Securities Co.-New Name

 -Bonds Called-See Indianapolis Water Works Investment Co. above.-V. 150, p. 691.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.-Committees File Expenses with Court-
The Interborough $5 \%$ bond committee, the Interborough $7 \%$ note committee, and the Manhatean consolidated $4 \%$ bond commmittee (the
three contracting commites named in the interboroush-Manhattan unification plan) filed on May 1, as required by the plan, petitions with the
Federal Court listing the expenses and liabilities incurred by these comFederal Court listing the expenses and labsuces incurred by these comThe Chairman and members of the three committees have waived compensation for such services except that compensation for the Chairman
of the $7 \%$ note committee is included in the expenses of that committee. The expenses and liabilities of the committees, each of which now represents over $94 \%$ or its class of securities, cover a period of nearly eight
years and include compensation and expenses of counsel, depositarles,
engineers, and accountants, and estimated expenses of delivering the new
securities and cash under the plan in exchange for outstanding certificates securities
of deposit. The committee representing the Interborough $5 \%$ bonds, of which
$\$ 97,195,000$ are outstanding, asks for the approval of expenses and liabil$\$ 97,195,000$ are outstanding, asks $\$ 947,000$. The committee representing ithe Interborough $7 \%$ notes, of which $\$ 31,672,000$ original principal amount
is outstanding (on which $\$ 28,716,450.63$ remains unpaid for principal and is outstanding (on which $\$ 28,716,450.63$ remains unpaid for principal and
final coupon), asks for approval of expenses and liabilities amounting to final coupon), asks for approval of expenses and liabilities amounting to
approximately $\$ 433,000$. The committee representing the Manhattan consolidated $4 \%$ bonds, of which $\$ 40,670,000$ are outstanding, asks for the approval of expenses and liabilities amounting to $\$ 563,000$ in addition to expenses and liabilities of $\$ 345,000$ heretofore judicially reviewed. Court, will result in a charge slightly less than $1 \%$ on the outstanding Interborough $5 \%$ bonds, about $1.36 \%$ on the original principal amount of the Interborough $7 \%$ notes, and about $2.09 \%$ on the outstanding Manhattan consolidated $4 \%$ bonds. There will be a further charge on the compensation and expenses as may
minority committees for these issues.
The total expenses of each of the three committees on the above basis
will amount to less than the cash interest allowance to the date of consummation, so that the holders of the securitis repre, sented by these committees will receive, after payment of all expenses, at by the plan, viz. $\$ 825$ for each $\$ 1,000$ Interborate stock or cash called for hattan consolidated mortgage bond (plus, in the latter case bond and Manrepresenting interest up to Jan. 1, 1939), and for each Interborough $7 \%$ note $\$ 793.34$, representing $871 / 2 \%$ of the amount remaining due.
It is expected that the corporate stock and cash called for by the plan will be ready for delivery to assenting security holders within two month in view of the announcement made by Mayor La Guardia that the city plans to take'title to the interboroushi-Manhattan properties not later conclusion the Mayor's program for July i, and thus carry to a successinl conclusion the

Case Deferred by Supreme Court-
Consideration of the intricate financial and legal affairs of the Interby the supreme Court Co. and the Manhattan Ry. was postponed April 29 the issue will be moot, as N. Y. City will have taken control of the rpoperties

Indianapolis Water Works Investment Co.-Bonds Called-
This company formerly known as the Indianapolis Water Works securities Co. has given notice tue are called for redemption as of July 1, 1940, a $1021 / 2$ At the close of 1939 the face amount of bonds outstanding was
$\$ 3,537,500$. At the office of the company it was stated that no refinancing was contemplated at present. The company is a holding company owning all of the $c$
Company.

Interlake Iron Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Rents. For Federal capital
Prov.
stock tax
Other income.................
Total. Amort. of bond discount Int on promissory note Exp.in connect with iron Charges or credits in spect of cash adv's \& spect in Dalton Ore
inves.-Prov, for amort. Co.-Prov, for amort of investment -ad
Int. rec. on such adve-
Estimated normal Fed-

| $\$ 384,177$ 39,997 | $\$ 103,420$ 27,114 | $\$ 372,647$ 143,964 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 945,683 \\ 178,637 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$424,174 | \$130,534 | \$516,611 | \$1,144,320 |
| 86,316 | 91,697 | 92,600 | 116,735 |
|  |  |  | 10,811 3,416 |
| 371,180 | 314,515 | 317,919 | 506,910 |
|  |  |  | 12,581 |
| 75,000 | 75,000 | 70,125 | 79,500 |
|  |  | 7.700 | 63,065 |

Net loss.............
New President-
Frank Armstrong was on April 25 elected President of the company to succeed the late C. D. Caldwell. Mr. Armstrong was First Vice-President. was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Caldwell's death, -V. 150, p. 2580: V. 149, p. 2692.

International Business Machines Corp.-To Retire Debentures-New Director-
At the annual stockholders' meeting held on April 30 Thomas J. Watson, President of the company, announced that the company has arranged to
retire on June 15,1940 , in advance of maturity, an additional $\$ 800,000$ of retire on June 15, 1940, in advance of maturity, an additional $\$ 800,000$ of
its 10 -year $3 \%$ sinking fund debentures due 1946 . This increases the amount retired to $\$ 1,800,000$ and reduces the outstanding amount to $\$ 8$,$200,000$.
Charles
Charles R. Ogsbury, a Vice-President of the company, was elected a pany since 1910. Other directors were re-elected
The average wage paid by the company to its men and women hourly wage employees during 1939 was $\$ 1,850.68$, excluding p and salaried employees, Mr. Watson said in discussing employee relations. amount of group insurance provided without charge for employees of 5 to 10 years service. It also made contrubutions to the benefit funds for
factory workers who are absent because of illness, permitting benefits to factory workers who are absent
be increased.-V. 150 , p. 2729 .

International Paper Co.-Tenders-
Bankers Trust Co. as trustee for the first and refunding $5 \%$ sinking fund of these bonds to exhaust the sum of $\$ 100,604$ now in the sinking fund at prices not to exceed $1021 / 2$ and accrued interest. Offers will be received up to May 13, 1940 at the corp


a Interest accrued on IRO refunding and improvement bonds at the rate
$3 \%$ per annum.-V. 150, p. 2580 .

International Great Northern RR.-Earnings-
 Net ryom railway-...-- def 139,021 def196,199 def 100,65

## V 150, p. 2427.

## International Rys, of Central America-Earnings-

 Railway ond. Mar. 31-
## s. of Central A 1940-Month-1939

 Net rev. from ry opers.Inc. aval. for fixed ch'ges Inc. a vail. for fixed ch'ges
Net income.
-V. 150, p. 2729.

Iowa Electric Co.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 14,000$ first mortgage bonds series A $4 \%$ due Jan. 1, 1961 has
 Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.-V. 150, D. 1939

Jersey Central Power \& Light Co.-Gets State's Approval for Refinancing of $\$ 42,225,000$ of Bonds-
Permission for the company to refinance $\$ 42225,000$ of bonds by selling securities at lower interest rates was granted April 26 by the New Jersey
state Board of Public Utility Commissioners. Action by the company on the board's approval is based on approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
The company would issue $\$ 38,000,000$ of bonds due in 1965 at $31 / 2 \%$
annual interest and $\$ 5,300,000$ in 10 -year serial notes at $31 / 9 \%$. It is pro posed that the bonds pe sold to an underwriting group headed by The First Boston Corp. and that the
Trust $\mathrm{Co}-\mathrm{v} .150, \mathrm{p} .2729$.

Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales-
Company reports. that its, sales for the four weeks ended April 20,1940 .
were $\$ 2,130,935$ as compared with $\$ 1,860,892$ for parallel weeks in 1939, an
 $\$ 7.498,411$ for a like period in 1939 , an increase of $11.04 \%$.-V. 150, p. 2428 .

Johansen Brothers Shoe Co.-Initial DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of 5 cents per share on the
mmon stock, payable May 10 to holders of record April 25 .-V. 135 . p. 3700 .

Joliet \& Chicago RR.-Unstamped Stock Delisted-
The capital stock (unstamped) has been stricken from listing and registration. This security was suspended from dealings on the New York Stock
Exchange Feb. 28, 1940 . Stamped stock is now Iisted.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2729$.

Joplin Union Depot Co.-Bonds Authorized-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 25 authorized the company to issue not exceeding $\$ 650,000$ first mortgage $3 \%$ serial bonds, to be sold at 102.689 and accrued sherest and the proceeds applied to the exten requirthority was granted to the Atchis on Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry., Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR. and Kansas City Southerrn Ry. to assume obliigation and liability in respe
the interest thereon
the interest its outstanding bonds at maturity on May 1, 1940, the com pany proposes to issue $\$ 650,000$ of first mortgage $3 \%$ serial bonds, to be secured by a new first mortgage and deed of trust to be dated May 1, 1940
to the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. and Edward F. Swinney as trustee to the fre franchises and all the properties of the company, including al upon the franchises and all the properties orentse of interest and principa of the bonds, acquired by the company under the operating agreement o May 2 2 1910, and a proposed supplemental operating agreement to bo
dated May 1,1940 , between the company, the proprietary companie dated May 1, 1940, between the company, the proprietary companies
and the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., as truste日, whereby each of the proprietary companies will agrea to pay' its equal proportion of the sums
reauired for principai and interest payable on the bonds, and taxes of the required for principas and interest payable on ths bonds, and taxes of th
depot company and the payments due for those purposes from any depot company and the payments due for those purposes rom any
the companies in defauit, and to be bund by the other covenants and conditions of the agreement of day May 1 , 1940 , will be in coupon form egisterable as to principal, in the denomi-annualiy on May 1 and Nov. 1 The bonds are to be issued in 15 serial maturities, the first 14 of which. wil mature in the aggregate amount of $\$ 25,000$ a year from May 1, 1941, to Negotiations for the sale of the bonds were conducted with 15 banks,
nsurance companies, and security houses. No formal invitation for bids was issued, but it was announced to thoses interested that bidis would be sold to Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler, Chicago, the highest bidder, a $102.689 \%$ of par and accrued interest, representing an average annual c

## Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 Gross earns (all sourc
a Operating expenses. Net earnings_-........
Interest charges_-
Amort. of disc. and prem Depreciation-------Misc. inc. deductions Fed. and Stateinc. taxe

| $\$ 722,592$ |
| ---: |
| 119,993 |
| 88,540 |
| 178,390 |
| 1,560 |
| 4,605 |
| 83,392 |

Net profit and loss $\$ 326,112$

 arns. per share commo $\$ 0.58$
83.972,358 \$3,649,699

## 150, p. 2581 .

Kansas Gas \& Electric Co.-Declaration EffectivePrivate Sale of $\$ 16,000,000$ Bonds to Insurance Companies Approved-The Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26 issued an order permitting to become effective a declaration filed pursuant to Section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 regarding the issue and sale to 10 insurance companies of $\$ 16,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, $33 / 8 \%$ series due 1970 .
The insurance companies and the amounts to be taken by each are as
follows: Metropolitan Life Insurance Cou $\$ 4.000,000$ : The Equitable Lire follows: Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., \$4,000,000; The Equitable Life
Assurance Society of the United States $\$ 44,000,00 ;$ John Hancock Mutual
 \$1,500,000 Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. $\$ 1,000,000$; New $\$ 1,000,000$; Aetna Life Insurance Co.. 8500,000 ; New England Mutual Life
Insurance Co., 8500,000 ; Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, \$500,000.
The findings and opinion of the Commission state in part: 000.000 first mortgage bondis, $3 \% \% \%$ series due 1970 . The declaration states that the proceedsoo the said, bonds will be used principally to redeem and retire, at $1013 \% \%$ si6.000,000 outstanding first mortgage bonds. $41 / 2 \%$
series due 1980. Called for payment May $^{25}$ at 1013 and interest.] series eross proceeds of the $\$ 16,000,000$ bonds (including accrued interest


The net proceeds of the sale will be used as follows:


Total_-.-................................................-16,647,500 The new bonds are redeemable in whole at any time or in part from time
to time, on at least 30 days' notice, at the foilowing prices: to time, on at least 30. days' notice, at the foilowing prices: 110 before
April 1,1941 , less onequartere ach year thereafter prior to April 1, 1955 , less one hale eech year thereafter priior tp Aprit 1,1965 , less to onequarterer each,
year thereafter prior to Oct 1,1969 , and at principal amount thereafter. year thereafter prior to Oct 1,1969 , and at principal a mount thereafter.
Bonds are redeemable at generally lower premiums if redeemed out of boonds are redeemabe at generally lower premiums if redeemed out or
deposits with the trustee made pursuant to the improvement fund provision,
or out of proceeds or out of proceeds from the pale of property pursuant to the exercise of
eminent domain or by order of any governmental body or agency having eminent domain or by order of a ay governmental body or agency having
the right to order such a sale, or it $t$ peoperty is ond to a governmental body; provided, among other things, that the proceeds from su
aggregate not less than $\$ 5,000,000$ during any 12 months' period. Capitalization and Surplus After Financing,

1 st mortgage bonds, $33 / \% \%$ series, due 1970
$6 \%$ gord debenture bonds, series A, due $202 \overline{2}^{2}$
 Capital surplus
Earned surplus.
$\qquad$ a 13,743 shares (no par value).-V. 150, p. 2730

## Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings-

 $\xrightarrow{\text { Mross from }}$ Gross from railway.. Net ry oper. income.... Gross from railway Net from railway_-Net ry. oper. Income
-V .150, p. 2730 .


Kansas Power \& Light Co.-Co-registrarCentral Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. has been appointed co-registrar of company. The Bank has also been appointed depositary for the cancellation Coutstanding shares of common stock of the Continental Realty Investing
of Inc.-V. 150 , p. 273 .
Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years } & \\ & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$

 Operating profit.....

Other income | $\$ 1,913,103$ |
| :---: |
| 274,70 |
| $\$ 1$ |

Total income ....--
$\$ 2,187,872$
$\$ 3,458$
$\$ 1,841,128$
$\$ 2,134,334$
$\$ 2,285,129$ Intss on investments and b Prov. for loss of affil. companies settlement of lease oblig c48,430 $\begin{array}{rrr}34,217 & 56,104 & \mathbf{6 , 2 4}, 90 \\ 400,000 & & \end{array}$
(B. F.) Keith Corp. (\& Subs.)-Annual Report-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Rents, concessions and } \\ \text { other income }\end{array} & 978,241 & 1,021,856 & 1,007,393 & 1,006,100\end{array}$ Total income----- $\$ 9,615,372 \quad \$ 9,377,977 \$ 10,329,461 \$ 10,386,249$ Artists' s salaries, other
salaries oper expenses \& theatre-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}4,533,184 & 4,334,959 & 4,733,639 & 4,683,796\end{array}$ Operating income $-\$ 1,131,113 \quad \frac{552,907}{\$ 951,494} \frac{585,574}{\$ 1,250,081} \frac{573,284}{\$ 1,443,252}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Divs. received on invest. } \\ \text { in other companies.-- }\end{array} & 252,079 & 315,027 & 327,703 & 246,647\end{array}$ nterest earned_-1--accounts written off in
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Sundry other income:-... } & \overline{2} \overline{2}, \overline{4} \overline{5} \overline{2} & \overline{12}, \overline{4} \overline{5} & \overline{1} \overline{1}, \overline{9} \overline{6} \overline{3} & 16,178\end{array}$
 settiement of lease oblig:
LToso sale of ap. assets
Prov for loss of afril. cos. Prov.ror toter of adrili. cos.
Sundry
pov. for incorome taxions Prov. for income taxes.
Provision for surtax_Profit for year
Balance at Jan. Disc't on bonds retired Liquidat'g div.from affil
Adj. of prior year's chgs
 Dividends paid--
Transfer of capap
sub toits oper surplus sub. to its oper.surplus
account
 $\mathbf{x}$ Adjustment of reserves for investments in affiliated companies.

Earnings for 13 Weeks Ended
${ }^{\text {Mar. } 30, ' 40 \text { Apr. 1, '3 } 39 \text { Apr. 2, } 38 \text { Apr. 3. } 37}$
Profit before prov. for
deprec. \& income taxes $\$ 375,281 \quad \$ 408,358 \quad \$ 376,38$ Apr. $3,{ }^{3} 37$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { deprec. \& income taxes } & \$ 375,281 & \$ 408,358 & \$ 376,208 & \$ 597,663 \\ \text { Depreciation } & 11,76 & 131,423 & 140,777 & 146,025 \\ \text { Prov. for income taxes-- } & 46,050 & 58,570 & 148,775 & 67,775\end{array}$
Net prof. after all chgs. $\overline{8209,455} \xlongequal[\$ 218,365]{\mathbf{~}} \mathbf{\$ 1 9 6 , 6 4 6} \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 383,863$ $\times$ Before surtax on undistributed earnings. companies show a net profit of $\$ 566,36 \dot{L}^{\text {after all charation and subsidiary }}$ ment of lease obligation in the amount of $\$ 400,000$.

a After amortization. b Represented by 400,000 no par shares. c After
reserve for depreciation.-V. 149, p. 3117.
Koppers Co.-Official Retires-
S. T. Brown, since ig12 Treasurer of this company, on April 30 an-
nounced his retirement due to illness.-V. $149, p, 3560$,

La France Industries-Plan.Confirmed
firmed the reorganization plan of the company and its subsidiary, the Pendleton Manufacturing Co.
The plan cuts the $\$ 5,000,000$ capital oblication of the In hali and calls for a $\$ 600,000$ Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan which has been approved.
Colonel James Henry Hayes was designated chairman of the board to operate the La France and Pendleton
named president.-V. 150 , p. 1282.1 A

Lee Rubber \& Tire Corp.-Estimated EarningsNet earnings of corporation after taxes for the six months ended April 30 ,
1940 , are estimated to be between $\$ 1.60$ and $\$ 1.70$ a share on the outstanding stock, according to A. A. Garthwaite. President. This compares with Mr. Garthwaite stated that for the corresponding period last year sales
were unseasonably stimulated by three price advances which caused a were unseasonably stimulated by three price advances which caused a
considerable amount of forward buying. Indications are that net billings of the corporation for the six months
ended $A$ anril 30 will be anproximately $4 \%$ below the first half of the 1939 ended April 30 will be approximately $4 \%$ below the first half of the 1.139 .
fiscal year and about $23 \%$ above the first half of the 1938 fiscal year.- V . 150, p. 131.

| March- | Rive |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$133.232 | \$131,749 | \$129,555 |  |
| Net from railway-...-- | ${ }^{46.148}$ |  |  | 49.719 |
| Net ry. oper. income.-- | 20,377 | 18,512 | 15,341 | 20,489 |
| Gross from railway.... | 393,412 | 390.750 | 341.518 | 392 |
| et fro | 121,457 | +13,4106 | $\begin{array}{r}76,754 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4} 12,656$ |

## Lehigh Valley RR.-Interest

Payment of $25 \%$ of the interest due May 1,1940 , will be made on pre-
sentation for stamping of coupons from (a) $5 \%$ and
 gold bonds due 2003 , "plain" and "assented," and." (c) $4 \%^{\circ}$ gen. consol.
mtge. gold bonds due 2003 "plain" and "assented." Interest is payable at office of the company, New York. and Year to Date
March-
Earnings for March and Yous to Date
Gross from railway
..... 83

| 1940 |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{l}977,77 \\ 394,21 \\ 394\end{array}$ |
| 17 |

1939
$\$ 3.637,10$
940
499,5
${ }_{\$ 3,295,990}^{1938}$

| 90 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 68 | $1,642,80$ |
| $1,43,87$ |  |
| 90 | 944,244 | Net ry. oper. income

From Jan. 1 ,
 Net
Net r. oper. inco
-V. $150 . \mathrm{p} .2430$.

Lane Bryant, Inc.-Debentures CalledCompany will redeem on May 1, 1940, at 100 and interest all of its outstanding 10-year $6 \%$ sinking fund gold debentures, which will be paid ont-
presentation at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. -V. 150, p . 2582 . Lexington Water Power Co.-EarningsLexington Wonths Ended March 31-
Operating revenues Operating revenues.......
Operating expenses.........
Mrintenance
Mrovision for retirements.
Federal income taxes.......
Other taxes.-......
Operating inco
Other income.
Gross income
Gross income -............... Other interest-.................

Net income.
-V. 150, p. 1283.

Link-Belt Co.-Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31 | Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Labuities_ | 1940 | 1939 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



 Acort................ Accr. Int. recelv. on y Pro.., , plant and equip, at cost.
Investm.
Int infle
In Int in empoovee,
itock pur. trusts stock pur.trusts
Other assets.

$\qquad$
61/2 \% cum. pt. sth
(por \$100)
Com. stock
a Earned surplusb stock reacc. and $103,350 \quad 103,366$ $\begin{array}{ll}171,116 & 168,893\end{array}$ 370,296 306,899 394,199 200,550 $27,080 \quad 24,563$ $\begin{array}{ll}149,738 & 111,697 \\ 195,900 & 134,688\end{array}$ 3,180,000 $\quad 3,277,800$ $0,690,745 \quad 10,584,739$

Total_...........21,033,188 Dr642.692
Total_.......... $\overline{21,933,188} \overline{20,358,907}$ X After reserve for receivables of $\$ 361,622$ in 1940 and $\$ 346,955$ in 1939 .
y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 8,250,188$ in 1940 and $\$ 8,112,996$ in Y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 8,250,188$ in 1940 and $\$ 8,112,996$ in
1939 z Represented by 718,066 (709,177 in 1939 no par shares. a of
which $\$ 525,932$ is restricted in 1940 and $\$ 642.692$ was restricted in 1939 which $\$ 525,932$ is restricted in 1940 and $\$ 642,692$ was restricted in a 1939 ,
through acquisition of treasury stock. b 33,604 shares of common stock in 1939 and 1940 and 973 shares of preferred in 1939 , at cost. The income statement for
published in V. 150, p. 2731.
Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd.-Sells American InterestsIt is reported that company has completed the liquidation of its minority
holdings in Loblaw Groceterias, Inc., and now has no further interest in the American company. It is understood that the 37,944 new common shares held by Loblaw Groceterias Co., Ltd.. were sold at pric
average the company about $\$ 11$ a share.-V. 150, p. 2731 .

$$
\text { Capitalization as of Dec. } 31,1939
$$

| $\$ 390,000$ |
| :--- |
| 537,284 | 1 st mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ refunding bonds (seríal) $\begin{array}{lll}5 \% \text { partic. pref. stock }(5,372.84 \text { shares }) \text {-y } & 537,284 \\ \text { Common stock }(249,580 \text { no par shares stated value } \\ \$ 5) & 1,247,900\end{array}$ x Bonds are payable $\$ 5,000$ per month. Balance March 1, 1940, was

$\$ 380,000$. Maturities to March 1,1941 , have been paid in advance $\$$ The $5 \%$ pref. stock is redeemable at 103 and accrued dividends. It is and to an additional dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in any year when common dividends are paid. It is also entitled to a sinking fund of \$1 per share of dividend is paid on the common stock in any calendar year fore any Comvany was incorp. in Texas in Co. The name was changed to the Longhorn Portland Cement Co. Aug. 30, 1937 , to identify the company more closely with the territory
served. The plant with an annual capacity of $1,250,000$ barrels per year is thoroughly modern in every respect and reputedly a very low-cost producer of cement. The products of the company are marketed under the well-known trade name of Longhorn, Repco Quick Hard \& Slow Set. [Amos Company.]

Long Island RR.-Earnings-

 Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income..........ef104,128
From Jun. .
Gross from railway
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net ry. oper. income..... } & \text { def449,572 } & \text { def } 446,759 & \text { der } 371,134 & \text { def406,173 }\end{array}$

[^4]Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Earnings$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { March- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 1, \ldots-- & \$ 7,174,528 & \$ 7,154,192 & \$ 6,032,464 & \$ 8,987,980\end{array}$ Net from railway From opan. income.Gross from railway ..... $23,758,029$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net from railway_....- } & 5,398,602 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income_- } & 3,381,884\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. income

McCrory Stores Corp.-Debentures Offered-Public offering of $\$ 3,000,000$ 15-year $31 / 4 \%$ sinking fund debentures was made April 30 by an underwriting group headed by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt; Kidder, Peabody \& Co., and Goldman, Sachs \& Co. and including Hemphill. Noyes \& Co.; Hornblower \& Weeks; Baker, Watts \& Co., and Fuller, Rodney \& Co. The debentures were priced at $1021 / 2 \%$ and accrued interest.
Dated April 1, 1940; to mature April 1,1955 . Interest payable A-o,
Cedeemable for sinking fund at principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to date of redemption, plus a premium expressed in percentages of the principal amount as follows: $21 / \%$ if red. prior to Apr. 1,$1942 ; 21 / \%$ if red. on or after Apr. 1,
1942 and prior to Apr. 1,$1944 ; 2 \%$ if red. on or after Apr. 1, 1944 and prior 1942 and prior to Apr. 1,$1944 ; 2 \%$ if red. on or arter Apr. 1,1944 and prior
to Apr. 1,$1945 ; 134 \%$ orter Apr. 1,1945 and prior to Apr. 1 ,
$1947 ; 11 / 2 \%$ if red. on or after Apr. 1, 1947 and prior to Apr. 1, 1948, and reducing $1 / 4 \%$ on Apr. 1,1948 and each Apr. 1 thereafter to and incl. App. 1, Disebentures are to be redeemable at the option of the corporation (otherWith accrued the sinking fund) at the principal amount thereof, together in percentages of the principal amount as follows: $4 \%$ if red. prior to Apr $1942 ; 31 / \%$ if red. on or after Apr. 1,1942 and prior to Apr. 1,$1943 ; 3 \%$
if red. on or after Apr. 1,1943 and prior to Apr. 1, $1944 ; 21 / 2 \%$ if red
 1946 and prior to Aprl 1, 1948; 2\% if red. on or after Apr. 1, 1948 and prior
to Apr 1, 1950 . $11 / 2 \%$ if red. On or after Apr. 1,1950 and prior to Apr 1 1952; $1 \%$ if red. on or after Apr. 1,1952 and prior to Apr. 1,1953 . $1 / 2 \%$
if red. on or after Apr. 1, 1953 and prior to Apr. 1, 1954, and on and after Apr. 1, 1954 until maturity without premium, the listing of the debentures on the New York Stock Exchange and for their registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
Purpose-Net proceeds from the sale of the debentures, together with
requisite funds from the treasury of the corporation, will be used to redeem requisite funds from the treasury or the corporation, wing be used to redeem
the presently outstanding $\$ 2,92.50015$-year $5 \%$ sinking fund debentures due May 1, 1951, at $104 \%$ of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest from May 1,1940 to the date of redemption.
Corpotion-Organized in Delaware on May
Corporation-Srganized in Delaware on May 20, 1915, for the purpose of
poriting the assets and property of J. G. McCrory Co., a acquation organized in 1882, and engaged in a variety chain store bare corand for the purpose of establishing and conducting a 5 cents to business, and exclusively for csah. The number of stores in operat made at retail and exclusively for csah. The number of stores in operation at the end March 31, 1940 was 202 . The gross sales of the corporation amounted to approximately $\$ 5,613,987$ in 1915 and to approximately $\$ 43,193,608$ (inclusive of 1939.

$$
\text { Net Sales and Net Income, Years Ended Dec. } 31
$$

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net sales, incl. concession sales_-_- } & \$ 43,193,608 & 1939 & 1938 & 10,068,193\end{array} \begin{array}{lll}\$ 41,001,241\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income after depreciation, avail- } & 2,801,904 & 2,240,450 & 2,707,862 \\ \text { able for int charges \& income taxes } & 2,231,012 & 1,745,017 & 2,167,637\end{array}$ Funded Debt and Capitalization-If effect had been given to the issue and sale of the debentures now offered and the redemption of all the presently sate of the debentures now onking fund debentures, the funded debt and capitalization of the corporation outstanding at Dec. 31, 1939 would have Real estate mortg

 Underwiters-The underwriters and the amounts of debentures severall to be purchased by them from the corporation are as follows: ${ }^{\text {to Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt........................... } \$ 825,000}$ Kidder, Peabody \& P Co
Goldman. Sachs \&
Goldman,
Hemphill,
Hornblower \& Weeks.
Baker, Watts \& Co
Fuller, Rodney

## McGraw Electric Co.-Earnings -

12 Months Ended March 31-
Net sales, after discount, returns and allowances
7.084,6
$\$ 5,872,290$
$4,68,140$
 $\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Net profit before prov. for income taxes_...-.-- } & \$ 1,807,008 & \$ 1,236,079 \\ \text { Provision for Federal and State income taxes_--- } & 344,424 & 238,455\end{array}$


## Majestic Radio \& Television Corp.-Plan Approved-

 Federal Judge John P. Barnes at Chicago approved a plan of reorganiza-ion for the corporation April 27 , providing for a new company of the same name and $\$ 165,000$ working capital.
Two-thirds of the 250 creditors and a majority of the 2,000 stockholders The company proposed the issuance of $\$ 165,0005 \% 10$-year debentures, with stockholders to be given the first opportunity to purchase at 30 cents a unit. was not whe A bonus of one share of common stock would go with each debenture, and it is provided that the $5 \%$ interest will not start until the fifth year to

Manufacturers Light \& Heat Co.-Hearing PostponedA public hearing before the Securities and Exchange Commission on the applications (Files 70-7, 70-25 and 70-26) in regard to the consolidation of
the Manufacturers Light \& Heat Co., Manufacturers Gas Co., Pennsylvania Fuel Supply Co. and Grense been postponed to May 16.-V. 150 , orig. 2260 .
Marion-Reserve Power Co.-Listing and RegistrationThe 1st mortgage bonds, $415 \%$ series due April 1, 1952 , have been re-
moved from listing and registration by the New York Curb Exchange.

## Bonds Called-

All of the outstanding first mortgage gold bonds, $5 \%$ series due June 1, 1957 of the Ohio Electric Power Co. have been called for redemption on National Bank of the City of New York.-V. 150, p. 1285.
Marshall Field \& Co.-Stock Offered-A block of 30,000 shares of the outstanding $6 \%$ cum. ( $\$ 100$ par) pref. stock, second series, was publicly offered April 29 by an underwriting group headed by Glore, Forgan \& Co., and including Lee Higginson Corp. and Shields \& Co. The stock was offered
at a price of $\$ 104$ a share plus accrued dividends. The offering does not represent new financing by the company but consists of shares being purchased from the personal estates of Marshall Field and members of nis immediate family. The shares being sold by Marshall Field, personally, represent less than half of his holdings of such pref. stock. The issue has oversubscribed.
The company, during the past five years, according to the prospectus accompanying the offering, has been engaged in a comprehensive reorganiza-
tion of its operations, properties and capital structure, the result of which
has been to reduce substantill
 preferred dividend requirements. Net profit for 1939 of $\$ 4,633,558$ was
the highest earend in the last nine years and is equalent to $\$ 30.91$ a share
on the p. 2431 .

Market Street Ry.-Bonds Listed -
The san Francisco stock Exchange has approved the application of
company for a new listing of $\$ 4,618,0005 \%$ first mortgage bonds due April 1 , 1945.-V. 150. p. 2732.

Mastic Asphalt Corp., South Bend, Ind.-Common Stock to Be Offered Publicly-
 account of certain stockcholdors. It is is expected or that then stock for the the
filed a registration statement shortiy with the secarities and Exchange Commission covering the proposed offering.
Corporation is one of the largest manufac
Corporation is one of the largest manufacturers of insulated brick-design
siding used extensively in the modernization and construction of medium siding used extensively in the modernization and construction or mesium
and onow-priced homes. Its products is marketed under the trade name

Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Ltd.-Earnings Tons of ore milled March 31-
 Development and operating costs.-...............- $\quad \begin{array}{r}\$ 197,831 \\ 160,739\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r}15204,1212\end{array}$

 Net profit.$\$ 31,392 \quad \$ 44,213$ Note-In the above figures no allowance has been made for taxes, de-

## Merchants \& Manufacturers Securities Co.-Annual

 Report-Consolidated net earnings of company (and subsidiaries), which owns all of the common stock of Domestico Finance Core. Cor the year ended March
31,1940 were $\$ 369,374$, according to Leslie E . Mickle, Vice-President and all charges including operating expenses. provision for Federal local after State etaxes and after deduction of divider provision for Federal, local and
stockholders amounting to 8287 , 326 ,
 acluding provision for Federal income taxes as cosed with chat $\$ 618.596$ for the preceding fiscal year, a gaxes of nearly cored with net of
Mr. Mickle in the report to Domestic's stockholders. 872,403 as against $\$ 12,815,083$ for the preceding Finance Corp. totaled $\$ 12$ months, 399. Company alsso acquired loan balances through purchases aggregating
$\$ 652,825$.-v. 150, p. 2261.

Merchants \& Miners Transportation Co.-Earnings-
 a After deduction of operating e penses, rents, ta e es, and depreciation.
For he 12 Month Period April 1,193 . 10 March 31,1940 , Incl. Total
 p. 1774.

## Metropolitan Playhouses, Inc.-Tenders -

The Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co, will until 12 oclock, noon,
May 23 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient $5 \%$ debentures due Feb. 1, 1945 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 236,478$ at prices not exceeding redemp-

Middlesex \& Boston Street Ry.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31Net Months Ended March 31-

 $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{c}8940 \\ \mathbf{2} 444,731 \\ 9.37 \\ 9.513\end{array}$ |
| :---: |



Middle West Corp.-Annual Report-Purcell L. Smith, President, says in part:
Corporate Income-Net income of the corporation in 1939 amounted to
$\$ 1,421,729$, or 43 cents per share on its $3,308,354$ shares of capita issued or reserved for issuance, as compared with $\$ 1,310,028$, or 39 cents
per share in 1938 . Total income of the corporation in 1939, derived principally from invest-
 ments in common and preferred stocks accounted for approximately $91 \%$
of the 1939 total income. Those companies from which the corporation
received income of


Investments-During 1939,
Investments-During 1939 , the corporation added to its investments in
subsidiary and affiliated companies in the amount of $\$ 3,156,820$, as follows
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { par) } \\ \text { Central \& South West Utilities } & \text { Co. } \$ 7 & \text { prior Iien } & 10,347 & 755,042\end{array}$


## Total_-

## $\$ 3,156,820$

 the cocpopration recined in in 1939 from the sale or liquidation, \&c., of certain of portion of its investment in Canadian subsidiaries and sales of securities of Arkansas-Missouri Power Corp. and United Public Utilities Corp. Prom itsinvestment portoino, were the principal source of capital funds received hy the corporation during the year In In addition, , liquatatation of Ameriven
Central Utilities Co., and the dissolution of the company were completed n 1939.
holding companies which are involved in in reorganization proceedings These
 Corp., Midland United Co. and Midland Utilities Co. A plan of reor-
Eanization for the first two companies was filed with the securities and
Exchange Commission in April, 1938, but as yet no report on the plan has
been received from the Commission. Reorganization plans for Midland
United Co. and Midland Utilities Co. have been delayed due to a number of factors; , however, certain of the principal subsidiary operating companies of these two holding companies refunded their outstanding bonds in 1939 operating companies
Construction-The subsidiary operating companies in the consolidated group expended a gross amount of approximately $\$ 8,400,000$ for conments a approximated $\$ 4,500,000$ for the year. The major portion of the including the constructionn rebuilding eved to normal extensions of service distribution facinititius, and to to the renewal and replacement of property During the year, Southwestern Gas \& Electric Co. completed the in-
stallation of a 15,000 kilowatt turbo-generator in its Shreveport stant and of ansas Electric Power Co. placed in service the initial unit of
plant Kan. A rapidly growing demand on Central Power \& Light Co. Por electree, service in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, Texas, required the company to

start work in 1939, on a new steam generating plant with an initial capacity of 15,000 kalowatts, to supplement its present facilities for serving that | market. |
| :---: |
| Gross |

in $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross construction expenditures of the consolidated operating companies } \\ & \text { in } 1940 \text { are budgeted at approximately } \$ 13,000,000 \text {. }\end{aligned}$.
Refunding Operations by Subsidiaries-Since last annual report to stock-
holders, seven operating subsidiaries in hooders, seven operating subsidiaries in the Middle West System have or preferred stock through the issue and sale of new securities, as follows socurities issued: $\$ 18,000,0001 \mathrm{lt} \mathrm{mtge} .33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1967 ; \$ 4,000,00031 / 8 \%$ notes, ${ }^{1939-47}$ Central Power \& Light Co-Dold debt and stock, $\$ 32,045,200$ New securities issued: $\$ 25,000,000$ ist mtge. $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1969 ; \$ 7,000,000$ serial debs.,
$1 / 1 / \%-3 \%, 190-16$. securities issued, $\$ 2,000.000$ coll. $3^{3}$ Old debt and stock, $\mathbf{~ n o t e s}$, $82411-000,000$. New Southwestern Light \& Power Co. . Old debt and stock, $\$ 7,071,500$.
 securities issued, $\$ 2,250,00027 / 2 \%$ serial notes, 1941 -45.
Southwestern Gas \& Electric Co. Old debt and stock, $\$ 24,834,600$ New securities issued: $\$ 16,000,000$ ist mtge. $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1970 ; \$ 7,500,0005 \%$


 Incident to the refunding program by subsidiaries, The Middle West
Corp. on Feb. 20,1940, subscribed and paid $\$ 1300,000$ for shares of Corp. on Feb. 20, 1940 , subscribed and paid $\$ 13130,000$ for shares of common approval of the SEC, Central \& South West Utilities Co. Will a accuire these
shares rrom The Middle West Corp. at the latter's cost. The Middle West
Con Corp. also contributed $\$ 500,000$ cash to capital or paid in surplus of Ken-
tuck Utilities Co., on March 5, 1940, to be applied to the prepayment of a like princinalal amount of its serial notes.
Substantial savings in interesta and preferred stock dividend charges result years, substantially all of the savings effected by the refpanies which have Years, substantialy all of the savings effected by the companies which have
issued short-term serial indebtednoss will be applied to the retirement of
such serial oblimations such serial obligations as they mature.
Since Nov. 27 , 1935, the date of org
13 companies in the Middle West ysstem Service Co and Lake Superior District Power Co. in amounts totaling
$\$ 53,600,000$, have consummate $\$ 53,600,000$ ), have consummated., 15 separate refunding operations and value of the new securities issued has amounted to $\$ 265,435,200$, distributed
as follows: Bonds.-
Bods.
Debenturs
Derentur



Public Ownership Activities--Six elections were held during the year 1939 for the establishment of municipal electric plants in communities served by subsidiary operating companies. In four of the communities the proposed
bond issues for the municipal plants were rejected by the voters. In two communities, in which the total annual electric revenues approximated
$\$ 73,000$, the elections favored the issuance of bonds for construction of
Municipal plants. Dam Authority continued construction during the on the hydro-electric project on the Grand River, known as the Pensacola Dam, Which is adjacent to properties of Public Service Co. of Okla. This hydro-electric project will have four 16,000 kilovolt-ampere turbo-generators
which the Authority estimates will produce $200,000,000$ kilowatt-hours of firm energy annually. The Authority contemplates the completion of the installation and commencement of operation by the summer or fall of 1940 . ope stated policy of Public Service Co. of Okla. has been, and is, to cowillingness to negotiate with Public Service Co. of Okla. for the sale to it and other electric utilities in the area of a considerable portion of the lectric output.
certain areas adjacent to the properties owned by Central Power and Light Co. in the Colorado River Valley. Tentative agreements have been entered into between the Authority and Central Power \& Light Co. by which certain towns adjacent to the Authority's service area may be sold to the Authority on a basis whereby the investments of the company in these areas will be
substantially recovered. Six of these towns voted bonds in 1938 for electnic
municipal plants.
Corporate Simplification-Progress has been made by certain of the sub-
sidiary holding and operating companies in formulating and sidiary holding and operating companies in formulating and placing in
effect plans calling for the simplification of the corporate structure of the system. Kentucky Securities Co., an affiliate of Kentucky Utilities Co., disposed payment of notes by Southeastern Greyhound Lines and Kentucky From th ties Co. and from liquidation proceeds of the latter company; Kentucky Utilities Co. and its subsidiary, Lexington Utilities Co, received, in the
aggregate, $\$ 617,300$ in 1938 and $\$ 1,487,450$ early in 1939 . It is expected aggregate, $\$ 617,300 \mathrm{in} 1938$ and $\$ 1,487,450$ early in 1939 . It is expected
that Kentucky Utilities Co. Will receive a final liquidating dividend from Kentucky Securities Co. property of Lexington Utilities Co. was acquired
On Jan. 3,1940 , the
subject to the lien of its first mortgage bonds, by Kentucky Utitict subject to the lien of its first mortgage bonds, by Kentucky Utilities Co
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma withdrew, in Dec., 1939, the declaration which it had filed with the SEC in August. 1938, in connection with proposed offer to exchange its $6 \%$ prior lien stock for $\$ 6$ preferred stock and class A common stock of southwestern Light \& Power Co., its subsidiary consideration for several years, was taken in Feb., 1940, when Central \& South West Utilities Co. and American Public Service Co, two subsidiary
holding companies in the system, jointly filed a plan with the SEC for conholding companies in the system, jointly filed a plan with the SEC for conhave been passed upon by the Commission, however, they can not be submitted to securityholders of the two companies for their consideration and vote. The plan provides that stock of the proposed new consolidated
corporation will be offered in exchange for the outstanding stocks of the
companies being consolide companies being consolidated. The proposed new corporation will of the simple corporate structure with no dividends in arrears. On the basis of
the plan filed with the SEC, the Middle West Corp. will own somewhat in excess of $50 \%$ of the voting stock of the new consolidiated corporation. against the coroceedings-On March 1, 1940, the SEC began proceedings commonly known as the "death sentence section," of the Public Utility The order of the Commission beginning the proceeding contains a preCorp. is not confined in its operations to those of a single integrated public
utility system within the meaning of the Act, and to such other businesses as

Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR.-Earnings$\xrightarrow{\text { March- }}$ Gross from railway.... Net from railway_-....:
 Gross from railway Net from raiway
Net ry. oper. income.
$-V .100, \mathrm{p}, 2584$.
are reasonably incidental, or economically necessary or appropriate to the operations of such integrated public-utility system." "The order requires
the corporation and its subssidiaries to make answer "admitting, denying. or otherwise explaining their respective positions as to each of the allegations, application, the Middle West Corp. and its subsidiaries have been
ollowed an extension of time until May 9 , for answer, and until June 28, for the crirst hearing. it is permitted to retain the majority of its more important subsidiaries, and it is willing to dispose of others on fair terms and, in fact, has been carrying on negotiations toward that end. The corporation is preparing with the pretation and application to its situation of the provisions of the section.

Slatement of Income for Years Ended Dec. 31 (Company Only)


Consolidated Income Account (Incl. Subsidiaries)
(Exclusive of Central Illinois Public Service Co. and Lake Superior District Calendar Years
Operating revenues Operating reve
ODeration
Maintenance.
Depreciation_
Taxes

Net operating income
Other income (net) $\qquad$ $\xrightarrow{\$ 21,509,186} 395,069$

 General interest
\$11,584,140 \$10,183,059
 subsidiary companies held by the
minority interest in net income
 subsidiary companies Earnings per share on capital stock
a Before deducting provision for preferred stock dividends and minority interest. b including \$15, 42 and

$$
\text { Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 \text { (Company Only) }
$$




 of assets aca in

Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earns.
(Excluding Wisconsin Central Ry.)

Balance before interest \$56,043
x $\$ 200,099$
$\mathbf{x} \$ 58,172 \times 8668,582$ $\times$ Loss or deficit.-V. 150, , .2733 .

| Mississippi Ce | 194 | 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1940$ | ${ }_{874} 193971$ | ${ }^{1938} 878.832$ | 1937 882,3 |
| Netfrom railway- | der1,978 | 11,867 | 17,508 | 17,809 |
| Netry. operating income | def11,569 | 1,449 | 6,328 | 7,177 |
| Gross from railway | 203,332 | 194,231 | 199,921 | 223.569 |
| Net from railway-- | def311 | def12,163 | def3,480 | 6.556 |

## -V .150 , p. 2108 .

## Mississippi Power Co.-Earnings-

 Period End.Mar. 31- $1940-$ Month -1939 Gross revenueOper. exps and taxes.-.

| Prov, for deprec | 168,227 177,257  <br>  25,000 23,333 | 865,08 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Interess and other deduc
Nivs. on pref. stock--.
Balance
N Note-Results of operation through Dec. 18 , 1939 of certain properties
conveyed to Tennesse Valley Authority and other public agencies on that date are included herein.-V. 150, p. 2261
Mississippi Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End.Mar.31- $1940-$ Month- 1939 Operating reve
Operating exp
Direct taxes. Direct taxes..-.....-.-.
Prop, retire. res. approp.
Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net)
Gross income-----
Int. on mortgage bonds
Int. on mortgage bonds-
Other int. \& deductions

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net income-1.-.-- } & 894,262 & 847,199\end{array}$

## 1940-12 Mos- 1939 . 

 $\begin{array}{rr}2,275,562 & 2,276,303 \\ 285,000 & 305,000\end{array}$
Total..........77,787,912 $\overline{76,312,556}$ Total..........77,787,912 $\overline{76,312,556}$
a Includes reacquired stock.
Exclusive of Central Illinois Public Service Co. and Lake Superior District

| Power Co.] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ | ${ }_{8}^{938}$ | Ltabilites- |  | 38 |
| Prop., plant and |  |  | Capital stock-- | 16,541,774 | 16,541,774 |
| equipment--3 | 75,388,192 | 37,103,706 | Paid-In surplus. | 42,130,651 | 42,130,651 |
|  |  |  | plus. | 8,264,539 | 5,556,658 |
| 8c.......- | ,558,372 | 27,490,468 |  |  |  |
| Sinking funds \& |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,176 | 1,118,986 | Min. int. in |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| exps in in process |  |  | def.of sub.cos. | 2,227,4 | 2,307,784 |
| ${ }^{\text {othe }}$ or amortiz | 15,765,276 | 4,352, |  |  |  |
| Other det. ch |  |  | 0 or sub. cos--2 |  |  |
| Cash on dep. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - |  | 14,923,221 | Acts. payable- | 2,155,7 | 2,477,060 |
| pay, of bondint., divs.,de. |  |  | Notes payable |  |  |
|  |  |  | Custs. deposi | 2,929 |  |
| Market. securs- | 1,925,000 | 1,950,000 | ${ }^{\text {Act }}$ | 5,15, |  |
|  |  |  | Ac |  |  |
|  |  |  | - ${ }^{\text {Divs. payable- }}$ Miscll. current |  |  |
|  |  |  | Misceliilterrent |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Contributions |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2107$

Midland Steel Products Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 | Earns.per sh.on com.stik. | $\$ 597.682$ | $\$ 540.966$ | $\$ 171,881$ | $\$ 558,215$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 1.37$ |  | Nil | $\$ 1.44$ | X After depreciation, Federal income taares,

Income account
or
quarter ended March
31 , 1940, follows: Manufacturing profit, $\$ 1,066,692$; selling, general and administrative expenses, ciation, $\$ 99,611 ;$ Federal income taxes, $\$ 129,832$; profit sharing reserve, $\$ 80,835$; net profit, $\$ 597,682$,-V. 150, p. 844 .
Midland Valley RR.-Earnings-

| March- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$90,993 | \$108,379 | \$101, 113 | \$109,838 |
| Net from railway | $\begin{array}{r}30,504 \\ 13,391 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 48,307 30,869 | 34,701 17 | 42,685 22,683 |
| From Jan. 1 |  | 30,869 |  |  |
| Gross from railway..... | 342,823 168,032 | 319.118 150.288 | 300,875 | 353,115 172,387 |
| Net ry oper. inc | 106,291 | 94,153 | 53,611 | 115,023 |

## Balance

 | $\$ 7,92,049$ | $\$ 7,353,600$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $4,477,704$ | $4,205,864$ |
| 908,937 | 929,381 |
|  | 765,000 | $\begin{array}{r}4,773 \\ \hline \$ 1,445,18\end{array}$

$\$ 1,488,355$
1,798
 Dividends accumulated and unpaid to March $\begin{aligned} & \$ 112,111 \\ & \$ 191,645\end{aligned}$ $\$ 454,059$, after giving effect to dividends amounting to $\$ 2$ a share on $\$ 6$
preferred stock, declared for payment on May 1,1940 . Dividends on this preferred stock, declared for payment on May 1, 1940. Dividends on this stock are cumulative.-V. 150, p. 2584.

March-
Mross from Gross from rail Net from railway

 Net ry. operating income
Missouri Illinois Ry.-Earnings-

| March- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$168,359 | \$175,893 | \$93,966 | 142,727 |
| Net from railway | 75,132 | 83,869 | 24,615 |  |
| Net ry. operating income | 47,626 | 45,042 | 9,449 | 31,509 |
| Gross from railway | 497,936 | 483,233 | 252,883 | 356,354 |
| Net from railway. | 220,350 | 215,587 | 53,051 | 123,233 |
| Netry. operating income | 141,038 | 129,252 | 3,446 | 60,66 |

ting incom

Interest due July 1, 1939, and Jan. 1, 1940, on the 1st mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, series A, due 1959, is now bein
New York.-V. 150, p. 2108.

Missouri Pacific RR.-Interest Payments-
Interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum from Nov. 1, 1939, to Dec. 31. 1939, incl., and at rate of $31 / 2 \%$ per annum from Jan. 1 , 1940 , to Apris Pacific RR. 3d mtge. extended $4 \%$ gold bonds, due 1938 , on surrender of interest warrant No. 4 . Interesi is payable at office of $J$. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc. River and Gulf Divisions 1st mtge. 4\% 30-year gold bonds, due 1933, upon pepresented by certificar endorsement of payment, and payment on bonds the close of business on A pril 30sit interest is payable at office of $J$. $P$. Morgan \& Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.


Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2889

Monongahela Ry.-Earnings-

## ${ }_{\text {Gross }}$ March

 Net from railway .... Netry. operating incomeFrom Jan. Gross from railway..... Net ry operating in

| 1940 | 1939 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 10,969$ | $\$ 370.61$ |
| 237.601 | 215,45 |
| 121,030 | 104,674 | | $1,335,177$ | $1,025,124$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 794,770 | 593 |

$\begin{array}{rr}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 281,729 & \$ 485,395 \\ 10,667 & 296.496 \\ 73,653 & 178,948\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lr}719,425 & 1,321,948 \\ 378.246 & 798.307 \\ 89.341 & 447,971\end{array}$

Montgomery Ward \& Co., Inc.-Registers with SECCompany on April 29 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-4395, Form A-2) under the securities Act
of 1933 covering 772,910 shares (no par) common stock, common stock subscription warrants, and common stock subscription instalment receipts.
The stock is to be offered through subscription warrants to the company's common stockholders of record May 241940 at $\$ 40$ a share in the ratio of one share for each 634 shares held. The warrants will be exercisable on or before July 10. 1940, and will become void after that date. Purchase may be made either by payment in full or by payment of half the subscrip instalments on or before Oct. 10, 1940, and Jan. 10, 1941. The compan will issue the common stock subscription instalment receipts to subscriber who elect to take advantage of the instalment payment plan. may be offered by the company to officers, to employees or to not to underwriters, at $\$ 40$ a share, it is stated. According to the registration statement there are to be no underwriters. statement, will approximate $\$ 30,686,400$. The cording to the registration the past year it has expended more than $\$ 7,900,000$ for fixed property additions and approximately $\$ 12,300,000$ has been added to not working
capital which has only partially furnished the amount used for larger in ventories and time payment receivables resulting from increased volume It is anticipated that approximately $\$ 6,000,000$ will be required for gross additions to capital assets during each of the next two years, it is stated and the proceeds from the sale of the stock will be applied to that
The balance will be added to the company's working capital.

New President, \&c.-
At the annual meeting of stockholders held April 26 the following were elected directors to fill vacancies: Louis C . Lustenberger, Vice-President Eugene R. Wimmer, Vice-President in Charge of Retail Operating. Directors at their meeting elected sewell L. Avery. Chairman of Board
and President. As President he succeeds Raymond H. Fogler, resigned.-
V. 150, p. 2733.

Mountain States Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earns.


 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net operating income- } & \$ 349,179 & \$ 377,611 & \$ 1,072,209 & \$ 1.096,642 \\ \text { Net income-. } & \mathbf{2 5 8 , 9 5 9} & 296,429 & 822,453 & 852,624\end{array}$

## Mt. Vernon Telephone Corp.-Earnings-

## 3 Months Ended March 31-


Interest income from operations.......................


Balance a valiable for common stock and surplus
$-\mathrm{V}: 149, \mathrm{p} .2980$.
$\$ 10,678$
4.500

| 1939 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 43.557$ |
| 19,929 |
| 20.5 |

$\$ 24,708$
2,57
8
$\$ 23,627$
2,603
7,442
2,
2,556

Murray Corp. of America-New Official-
Directors have elected L. Clayton Hill Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing and C. David Widman, Vice-President in Charge of Finance,
$\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{W}$. Wurster, formerly Asst. Sec. \& Asst. Treas., was elected Socreter and Treasurer.-V. 150, p. 2261.
National Broadcasting Co.-April Gross Revenue Up $13.5 \%$
Gross network revenue for the NBC networks for April, 1940, hit an
all-time high, with the total figure of $\$ 4.041,518$ showing an increase of
 The record-breaking April revenue, which continues this year's individual
monthly increases over 1939, brought the gross revenue four months also to a new, all time high of \$16,883, 154, an increase of
$8.8 \%$ over the cemparable 1939 January through April figure of $\$ 15.514,431$
$\$ 3.128 .68$ e from the NBC-Red Network for April of this year amounted to The NBC Blue Network revenue totaled 8912,833 , an increase of $34 \%$. er the 1939 figure of $\$ 681.413$--V. 150, p. $2261,1942$.

## National Fuel Gas Co.-New Director-

Herry S . Thompson was on April 25 elecred a director of this company to succeed the late Robert S. Re Brewster. Wiliam J. Judge, President, told
stockholders that the volume of business done by the company in the first stockholders that the volume of business done by the company in the first
two months of this year was well ahead of that in the similar period last year. $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p}, 1141$.

## National Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Gross income after retire- } & 29,189 & 15,398 & 291,884 & 228,745 \\ \text { ment accraals } & 29,0- & 21,413 & 7,376 & 196,719\end{array}$

## Net income- $2 \overline{4} \overline{3}$

## National Investors Corp.-Asset Value-

 poration reported an asset value at March 31, 1940 of $\$ 6.27$ per char compared with $\$ 6.05$ on Dec. 31,1939 , an increase of $3.6 \%$. $=\mathbf{V}$. 150National Oil Products Co.-Debentures Called-
Company will redeem on June 1 , 1940 all its outstanding 15 -year con-
ertible 4\% debentures due June 1,1952 at $104 \%$ gnd accrued interest vertibiebentures will be paid on that date at the corporate trust denartment
The der
of The Chase National Bank, trustee, 11 Broad St., New York. The right of The Chase National Bank, trustee, 11 Broad St, New York. The right
to convert these debentures into common stock of the company ceases on to convert these debentures into common stack June 1, according to the announcement.-V. 150, p. 1606
National Tea Co.-Sales-
Sales for the four woeks ended April 20, 1940 amounted to $\$ 4,658,814$
as compared with $\$ 4,201,69$ for the corresponding four weeks in 1939 an in crease of $10.88 \%$.
ines
The number of stores in operation decreased from 1,103 in 1939 to 1,065 at April 20, 1940. Average sales per location increased $14.83 \%$,-V. 150

Nehi Corp.-Dealings-
The new common stock, no par, has been removed from "when issued"

Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings | Period End.Mar. 31- |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating revenues } \\ \text { Mainten }\end{array}$ | Maintenance---...-.

Other oper expenses Taxes ${ }^{\text {Depectation-.............. }}$ Net oper. revenues.
Other income Interest $1940-$ Mont
$\$ 390,956$
19.199
156.432

45,826 $\begin{array}{r}\text { onth }-1939 \\ \$ 477.294 \\ 18,652 \\ 205.266 \\ 51,863 \\ 49,429 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1940-12$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 5,306,497$ |
| 2.246 .140 |
| 2,54574 |
| 561.667 |
| 583,352 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Mos. }-1939 \\ \$ 5.568,03 \\ 261.983 \\ 2,292.635 \\ 572.84 \\ 603,745 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cr}\$ 1,760,764 & \$ 1,836,822 \\ 31,217 & \begin{array}{r}31,183 \\ 81,71,\end{array}\end{array}$ $\$ 153,20$

113,56
1,5 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,791,981 \\ 1,352.124 \\ 81.455 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $81,868.00$
$1,385.91$
83.21 Amert of dat. disc. axp.
Miscelianeous deductions $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 134,520 \\ 11,43 \\ 6.75 \\ 1,185 \\ \hline 181\end{array}$ $\$ 15,146$ $\$ 15,146 \quad \$ 31,509$ $\begin{array}{ll}1,509 & \$ 344,735\end{array}$ \$383,745
Net income t) of $\frac{-1.62}{2}$ bonds \& debs. (net)
Other misc. debits. (net) $x$ Farned surpus $\times$ Available for redemption of bon Available or redemption of bonds, dividends, $\$ 314,386, \$ 359,27$
New England Gas \& Electric Ass'n-System Output For the week ended April 26, New England Gas \& Electric System reports electric output of $8,066,786 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of $383,516 \mathrm{kwh}$. or year ago. cu. ft., or $15.01 \%$ above production of $90,367,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft . in the correspond
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.-Assessment UpheldThe New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals on April 25 affirmed the Newark totaling $\$ 22,268,000$ on this company. The concern sought a reduction to 816,238,509.
The company paid on an assessment of approximately $\$ 19,000,000$ under
 ment, which was for 1935, was levied upon tangible personal property such as poles, wires, cables and central office equipment. It was based upon the
basis of reproduction cost, less depreciation. The company claimed the proper asessmet basis should be the sale or market value of the property proper assesssment.
New Jersey Water Co.-Bonds Placed Privately-Company on April 18, 1940 , sold privately an issue of $\$ 1,550,000$ 1st mtge. series A $4 \%$ bonds due Feb. 1, 1965.
Proceeds will be used to pay off the outstanding first mortgage 5 s , called
for payment June 18, at 101 and interest- V .150, p. 2586 .
New London Northern RR.-Extension of BondsThe Interstate Commerce Commission on April 25 authorized the comyrtgage $4 \%$ gold bonds.
The applicant does not now, and will not ont July 1, 1940, have sufficient Co. Hartford the maturng bonds, cont netracts whereby the appliant putnam \& assured of extending the bonds. The basis of their compensation is $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ of $\$ 1,4000000$ together with the compensation of attorneys acting for
them in the matter. Through the efforts of Putnam \& Co. the applicant them in the matter. Through the efforts of Putnam \& Co. the applican have agreed to extend the following amounts of bonds: Travelers Insurance Co, $\$ 800.000 ;$ Aetna Insurance Co, $\$ 100,000$; and Connecticut General Life Insurance, Co., $\$ 500,000$. The applicant has agreed to pay to each of
the insurance companies the sum of $\$ 15$ for each $\$ 1,000$ of bonds extended, It will also pay to the Travelers company for the period from Fen. 1, 1940 ,
to July 1,1940 , interest at the coupon rate on the total amount of bonds which the latter is committed to extend. This is based on the fact that to the amount of bonds it has agreed to extend. There is a further commitment on the part of the Travelers company to purchase, at not more than par and accrued interest, bonds tendered Lo it by the hoiders at any time
subsequent to Feb 1, 1900, or after the approval by ICC the of the extension of the bonds, whichever, is later, and prior to July 1,1940, The bonds ogether with any of the bonds held by it, is not to exceed $\$ 800,000$, the mount that company is committed to extend. July 1 1940. on such purchased bonds pr on such other bonds held by it to a total amount not in excess of the amount indicated, will be credited to
the applicant. Bonds equal to the commitments by the Aetna and the
 ford National Bank \& Trust Co.
the amounts they have agreed to will deposit bonds for extension in the amounts they have agreed to extend than the insurance companies, may deposit them under an arrangement whereby the depositary may the payment at maturity of all sums then due for principal and interest in respect of such bonds. This would effect the payment in full of the bonds in so far as the present holders, other than the three insurance companies, are concerned and would be a further pur The supplemental indenture will provide for the extension of the maturity date of the bonds to July 1, 1955, for affixing to each bond an extension agreement substantialy in the form given in the supplemental indentere,
for stamping on the face of each bond a legend referring to the supplemental indenture and the extension agreement, and for attaching to each extended bond in coupon form interest coupons for the extended period, the rate of terest and the than 30 days' notice, redeem all the extended bonds at any time, or any part by lot, on any semi-annual interest date. to and including July, 1, 1943, at 105 , thereafter to and including July 1 . 1946 , at 104, there-
after to and including July 1, 1949, at 103, thereafter to and including after to and including July 1, 1949, at 103 , thereafter to and including
July 1,1952 , at 102, therearter to and inclucing July 1 , 1953 , at 101 , thereafter to and including July 1, 1954, at $1001 / 2$ and thereafter at par, with
accrued interest in each case. The trustee will cancel all extended bonds bonds to the applicant. sinking fund for the extended bonds, it will on or before May 1 , hat, as a a a
on or before May 1 of tach year thereafter, while any of the extended bonds on or before May 1 of each year therearter, while any or the expued bonds be equal to the total a mount of bonds outstanding if that amount is less than $\$ 30,000$. As an additional sinking fund payment, the applicant may at any time pay moneys to the trustee in any amount not exceeding 820.000
in any one year.
Upon the receipt of any sinking fund payment, the trustee will apply it to the purchase of the extended bonds as can be purchased most cheaply, in its judgment, either at private or public sale, with or without advertisement, but at not exceeding par and accrued interest, If, on or
before May 20 , 1941 , and on or before May 20 of each year thereafter, the trustee is unable to purchase extended bonds in an amount sufficient to absorb the sinking fund over and above any balance in its opinion too small semi-annual interest date, upon not less than 30 days' notice, at par and accrued interest, an amount of extended bonds sufficient to absorb the sinking fund, as nearly as may be. All extended bonds accuired by the trustee
New Orleans \& Northeastern RR.-Earnings$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from }]{\text { March- }}$
Net from railway ....
Net rym oper. income-:-
From Jan.
From Jun. I. income
Net from railwayNet rrom rallway-
Net ry. oper. inco
-V. 150, p. 2586.
$\square$


New Orleans Public Service Inc.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31-
Oprating revenues
1940-MOnth-

On | $1940-12 \mathrm{Mos}-1939$. |
| :--- |
| $19,837,297$ |
| $818,463,863$ | Operating exp

Direct taxes
Property resirement re-
serve appropriations.
Net oper. revenues
Other income (net)
Gross Income Int. on matge. bonds. Int. charged to construc
Net income-

| $\mathbf{3 2 , 5 0 8 , 4 5 2}$ |
| :---: |
| 544,586 |

Balance
 a Dividends accumulated and unpaid to March 31 , 1840 , amounted to ferred stock declared for peym to a dividend of $\$ 15.75$ a share of $\$ 7$ pre-
stock are cumulative April 1 , 1940. Dive
Divdends on this

New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-EarningsGross from
Net from railway
y.....-:
ng income

Net ry operating income
From Jun. Gross from railway..... Net ry operating inc
-V. 150, p. 2109 .

Newport News Sh Control May Pass to New Interests-
It is reported that two groups, one headed by Lehman Bros. and one by of this company. It was originally thought that a decision mightork reached April 30 , but it is now believed that no definite action will be taken
for a few days more While recapitailization and redistribution of the stock is likely to take place following the consummation of the sale juse jus tow this will be worked
out depends on which group is the successful bidder.-V. 148, . 1968 .
New York Central RR.-Proposes $\$ 10,400,000$ Equipment Issues-
The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for aid in financing the purchase of new equipment which it is estimated will
cost cost $811,577,100$.
advise the tIC 1 ater as to thered at competitive bidding and the road will
June 1 the price. The certificates are to be datil 1. 1940, to be issued in 10 series of equal amounts with the first datied to mature June 1, 1941 and the remaining series on June 1 each year there-

Notes Authorized -
The Interstate Cized-
pany (1) to tssue not exceeding $\$ 16,000,000$ of promisissory
renewal on
noted the coma part of the coutstanding notes due April 30, 1940, and (2) to in partial solidation mortgage $4 \%$ bonds therefor not exceeding $86,903,000$ of conCentral RE River RR. $3 / 2 / \%$ gold mortgage bonds, 86 or New York Central and $\$ 24,550,100$ of 6 runding and improvement mortgage bonds, series $A$ RR. and in substitut promissory notes of the Hudson River Connecting mortgage bonds, $4 \%$ series $A$ and $\$ 12,549,600$ of con $\$ 12,000,000$ of first There is outstanding $\$ 20.000,000$ of $4 \%$ notes, issued within the limita
tions of Section tions of Section 20a (9) or the Interstate Commerce Act to evidence a like 1940. These notes are collaterally secured in part by certain April 30 , The names of the banks holding the maturing notes and the face amount
 and J. Po Morgan $\$ 000$; the Chase National Bank, New York, $\$ 2,500,000$; The applicant will pay at maturity $20 \%$ of the face amount of the notes $\$ 16,000,000$, and the time for the payment of the balance of the to to will be extended. The extension will be evidenced by two renewal noans to be dated Aprii 30,1940 to bo be wiven to each banced by two renewal notes,
$3 \%$ note payable May 1 , indich will be a due such bank, and the other a $31 / \sigma$ note payable A pril 30 ipal amount the remainink one-half of the and uaid principal amount, the interest to be payable on the last day of each month in each case. The applicant is to
have the right to repay on May 1,1942 upon at least 10 davs' notice in writing, all or a part of each renewal note due April 30 , 1944, and in case any such prepayment is made on any of succh notes, a ratable prepayment is to be made at the same time on each of the other nor notes due Aprrment 30,
1944 provided that the aggregate amount of such prepayments is not to
be less than $\$ 500$. be less than \$500,000.

Earnings for March and Year to Date
Earnings -

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } . \ldots . . & 88,012,076 & 1,0,108,165 & 70,057,954 & 94,024,618 \\ \text { Net from railway_-.,- } & 20,360,767 & 17,098,810 & 10,296,528 & 24,164,609\end{array}$


New York City Omnibus Corp.-Earnings-
[Consolidating Madison Ave. Coach Co. and Eighth Ave. Coach Corp.]
3 Mos. End. Mar. 31 -
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { taxes and deprecia'n- } & 590,525 & 683,828 & 699,127 & 61,989 \\ \times \text { Net income } & 515,895 & 603,762 & 596,576 & 484,704\end{array}$ tributed profits or excess profit tax provision for Federal surtax on undisof "camount te net income is before deduction of provision for amortization of "amount. to be amortized on basis of recapture contract in monthly

## New York Connecting RR.-Earnings-

 $\xrightarrow{\text { Groaschom railway }}$Gross from railway
Net from raiway
Net ry. oper. income...
From Jan. 1 ,

New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-New DirectorBiggest Problem Facing Road Is October, 1941, Maturityelected a director at the annual meeting May 1 to succeed Herbert Fitzpatrick. Other directors of the Nickel Plate were reelected. The biggest problem facing the road is the maturity on Oct. 1, 1941 of
the $\$ 12.656 .000$ extended $6 \%$ unsecured notes, George D. Brooke, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting. Even if the road's earnings
 satisifactory." Mr. Brooke said it would be impossible to pay off the notes. Vickel Plate would be able to meet the problem much earier.-V. 150 , p . 2734 .
New York \& Honduras Rosario Mining Co.-Earnings
 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Prod or or and and silver. } \\ \text { Freight and expens. on } \\ \text { bullion_- }\end{array} & 108,469 & 91,111 & 89,479 & 83,518\end{array}$
 New York adminis. and
general expenses.
Net operating profit Net operating profit
Income from invests.
Other deduc. from Inc Federal taxes on income Appropriated for depl.-

## Net profit-

 Dividends paid-7......-Earns. per sh. on $188,3 \overline{3} \overline{7}$

| 88,051 | 86.782 | 78,026 | 77.117 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| \$870,883 | \$8877.949 | \$931.315 | +8747.409 |
| 32,021 90.242 | +46,249 | + 15.810 | 10,442 |
| 10,668 | 2,790 | 2,529 | 2,466 |
| 832,968 | \$796,156 | \$887,004 | \$768,244 |


a Including excess pronits for the Quarter Ended March 3
Profit from opers. before expend. on new props.
Expenditures on new properties.........
Profit from operations.
Interest and dividend $\qquad$ 1939
$\begin{array}{r}1918,755 \\ 8,568 \\ \$ 210.187 \\ 13,253\end{array}$
Interest and dividends on investments-............
Interest for the year 1939, on Neptune Gold Min ing Co., 10 -year $5 \%$ income deb. notes, paid Profit on investments sold or redeemed........... Profit for quarter
Earnings per share

$\frac{180}{28,013}-\quad \begin{array}{r}11,343 \\ \$ 234,782\end{array}$
A ssets-
a Mines, plant and
equipment
equipment and
Cash, --.......-1
U. s in travt. $\&$ other marketable gec-
Broken ore in stope Broken ore in stopes
and mills bins Inventories bins

| Invests. and other |
| :--- |
| assets |

Deferred eharges.:
1939 $\qquad$ 1939
$\$ 45.639$
${ }_{\$ 39,559}^{1938}$

Total .......... a After reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 3,936,280$ in 1399 and
$\$ 3.847,686$ in 1938 . b 11,633 shares of capital stock in treasury. $\mathbf{V} .150$.
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-To Pay Dutchess County RR. Bonds-
Federal Judge Carroll C . Hincks on April 25 approved an application
oy the trustees to retire $\$ 282,000$ of Dutchess County RR. bonds, plus $\$ 6.343$ interest The trustees also were allowed to compromise a claim of $\$ 128,000$ against
receivers of the New York Westchester \& Boston representing use of the property
Court Power Defined in Rail Bankruptcy-
The U. S. Supreme Court ruled April 29 that the Federal District Court a railroad undergoing reorganization in the Federal District Court for Massachusetts.
Justice Reed
Justice Reed delivered the opinion, which affirmed a ruling by the Federal urisdiction. No dissent was announced. Trustees of the New waven and the. Old Colony which are being re-
organized in the Connecticut Federal District Cont sich rganized in the Connecticut Federal District Court, sought to collect a
claim against the Boston \& Providence RR. Corp. being reorganized in the Massachusetts court.
The $\$ 3,955,298$ claim was for a defirit in the operation of the Boston \& Justice Reed said that the Bankruptcy Act "represents an intention to ities o court charged with operation the fullest ability to secure the necesthose having the -an intention to give the operating court power to promise irst lien on the road to secure payment for the operation,"
"This is no way impairs the operation of Section 77A which grants to the Massachusetts court, during the pendency of the proceedings under this and its property wherever loca "'The purposes of Section 77 include the development of a 'fair and
equitable' plan of reorganization. The Massachusetts court is left with equitable' plan of reorganization. The Massachusetts court is left with
furisdiction to accomplish this, but is bound liendeclared by the Connecticut court. "The Connecticut court was given jruisdiction, so long as it continued to operate the road, to grant a lien for operating expenses prior to any existing
claims against the road. The decision of the Court of Appeals that the Connecticut court had jurisdiction to grant the lien sought by respondent
(New York, New Haven and Old Colony) is affirmed."-V. 150, p. 2734.
New York Ontario \& Western Ry.-Earnings-
March-
Gross from
Net from railway
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net ry railway-...-- } & \left.\begin{array}{c}\$ 005.698 \\ \text { def } 39\end{array}\right)\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots \text { N... } & 1,216,817 & 1,727,817 & 1,558,417 & 1,668.777\end{array}$
 - V. 150, p. 2110.

New York \& Queens Electric Light \& Power Co.-

 Sales of electricity .....- $\$ 7,274,616$ ther oper. revenues $\qquad$ | $86,878,134$ |
| :--- |
| 122,173 |

Total oper. revenues-
Oper
$\$ 7,393,702$
$\$ 7.000 .307$
$\$ 27,511,484$
$\$ 25,130,771$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Non-oper. revenues-.-- } & 4,834 & 4,697 & 12,261 & 26.195 \\ \text { Non-oper. rev. deduct'ns } & 3,295 & 1,196 & 10,800 & 7,609\end{array}$

 | Net income- | $\overline{\$ 1,441,1010}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividends declared on preferred stock |  |
| $\$ 1,304,858$ |  |
|  | $\$ 3,323,854$ |

 b Includng provision for Federal income tax. © Amortization of debt

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Earnings-

 Net incone.

## -V. 150, p. 1942. <br> New York Steam Corp.-Earnings-

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Period End. Mar. 31- \\
Sales of steam (M.ibs.) Sales of steam_-.............
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
19403 \mathrm{M} \\
5 ., 203.128 \\
\$ 4,992,263 \\
2,694 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
-1,546,024 \\
\mathbf{S 4 , 4 0 6 , 7 7 0} \\
2,713
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 10,630,362 \\
\& 56,589
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1339 \\
\hline 13,69 \\
\hline 80.591 \\
53,004
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Total oper. revenues \& \$4,99 \& \$4,409,483 \& 10,686,951 \& \$9,761,515 \\
\hline a Operating expenses.-- \& 2,476, \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,302,078 \\ \\ \\ 1728 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(6,760.695\)

6 \& 6,451,587 <br>
\hline \& 488,171 \& 465,792 \& 1,628,985 \& 1,591,250 <br>
\hline Operating income. \& 29 \& \$1,468,752 \& \$1,723,132 \& \$1,272,057 <br>
\hline Non-oper. rev.deduct'ns \& ${ }_{13,113}$ \& 7,471 \& 80,651
35,097 \& ${ }_{32,832}$ <br>
\hline Gross income- \& \$1,831,770 \& \& \$1,768,686 \& <br>

\hline Int. on long-term debt.:- \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
244,843 \\
\mathbf{2 1 , 8 3 1}
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
244,843 \\
67,106
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 979,370

287,959 \& $1,425,758$
270,429 <br>

\hline Net income.-............. \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,525,096 \\
150,000
\end{array}
$$ \& \$1,167,709

150,000 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 501,357 \\
& 300,000
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\times 8384,802 \\
\times 150,000
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline Balance int. expend of \& $\$ 1,375,096$
235,092 \& $\$ 1,017,709$

266,139 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 201,357 \\
& 966,142
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $\mathbf{8} \$ 34,802$

$\times 66,179$ <br>
\hline A \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} b Amortization of debt discount and expense and miscellaneous deduc-

tions. c . net income aprourrated for acquisition of bonds or of new
property. x Loss.-V.

New York Susquehanna \& Western RR.-EarningsGrass from railway....
Net from railway


Gross rom railway....
Net from railway.-.
Net ry oper. incomeHitiz


New York Telephone Co.-Earnings-






New York Westchester \& Boston Ry.-Sells Property York saal of the Bronx County properties of the road to the City of New check for the agreed-upon price of $\$ 1.785,00$, less taxes. The city plans
to use the property for extension of its rapid transit system.-V.
$2730 . \mathrm{D}$.

Norfolk Southern Ry.-Purchase of Norfolk Southern RR. Properties Authorized-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 19 approved the pur-
chase hy the Norfolk Southern Ry, of the properties of the Norfolk Southchase by
ern $R$ R.
The
(a) to issue not exceedins 83688,00020 year to $4 \%$ the Norfolk Southern Ry.
first mortiga irst mortgage bonds, series A, $41 / 2 \% \$ 6,892,300$ of general mortgage con-
vertible income bonds and 350,000 shares procure the authentication and delivery of not exceeding $\$ 0404,800$ of first morttage bonds, series A $41 / \% \%$ (c) to assume obligation and liability in
respect of not exceding $\$ 1,737$, 000 of Norfolk Southern RR. receivers
 of the Norfolk \& Portsmouth Belt Line RR., the securities to be issued and oblthe Norfolk southern RR.
of the The Commission dismissed that part of the application seeking authority
to issue common stock purchase warrants in respect of not exceeding 4,800 to issue common stock purchase warrants in respect of not exceeding 4,800
shares of no par value common stock. When and if the plan becomes ock.
distributed under the terms and conditions set forth in the plan and to be ment in exchange for the certificates of deposit issued under the reorganization a areement or the several deposit agreements. The holders of such
certificates will receive for each $\$ 1,000$ bond and interest accrued thereon to Juy 1,1938 , securities as follows:
(1) For Norfolk \& Southern first mortgage bonds, $\$ 1.100$ of first mortgace
 (2) For Norfolk ons and
mortgage bonds, series A. $\$ 550$ of income bonds, and three shares of common stock Raleigh \& Cape Fear bonds, $\$ 1,000$ of first mortgage bonds,
(3) Feries A, and 3.16 shares of common stock, series A, For Raleigh \& Southport bonds, \$100 of first mortgage bonds, series
A, $\$ 500$ of income bonds, and 4.7 shares of common stock. A, 5500 of income bonds, and 4.76 shares of common stock. gage bonds series A , and $\$ 800$ of income bonds.
(i) For Norfolk southern first and refunding mortgage bonds, $\$ 100$ of
first mortgage bonds, series $\mathrm{A}, \$ 500$ of income bonds, and 4.8 shares of first mortgage bonds, series A, common stock. (7) For Suffolk \& Carolina first consolidated mortgage bonds, $\$ 350$ op
first mortgage bonds, series A, $\$ 100$ of income bonds, and one share of
common stock. Unpaid coupons due prior to July 28, 1932, but not presented for pay-
ment before that date, in the amount of $\$ 12.275$ will recive treatment as the principal of the respective bonds, but may be paid by the reorganization manager in cash.
common stock purchase warrant giving the holder the right to share, one during a period of three years after the date of consummation of the plan on,
 a share during the first two years and at 812.50 a share during the thrr y year.
General creditors who hate unsecured claims, entitiled to a prefence. will be paid in cash, and those navinge claims not entititled to a preference,
will, when allowed by the court, be entitlad to receive common stockerence basis of one-fifth of a share for each \$100 of principal and interest so allowed.
For the benefit of the holders of the Norfor mortgage bonds, the stock and bonds of the John L . Roper Lumber Co, and any contracts executed by that company are to be heli by a trustee, and the bondholdors will receive in evidence of their beneficial interest transfer-
The Commission in its report states:
to be done before the plan can be consummated and before we can mains without reservation, the findings necessary to grantung our approval. The present showing as to the applicant's ability to moet the cash requirements
of the reorganization appears to bee satisfactory, but it is impossible to much additional cash may be required, or whether its resources will be
adequate at that time to pay all the expenses of the reorganization, interest pense, and leave an ample amount for working capital. We will require that a statement of cash resources and requirements more nearly current with the actual reorganization, be submitted. Nothing herein is to be construed however, as approving the proposed issue of receivers' cor-
tificates, the abandonment of the line known as the suffolk \& Caroll division, the abandonment of the line known as the Suffolk \& Caroline
dision of the lease of the Durham \& $S$. Carolina, or any the other proposals hereine refere od to. Which wiill require the approval of
this Commission, except those specifically designated in the order.- V . this Comm
North American Light \& Power Co.-New PresidentAt the recent organization meeting of the board of directors following the the company. Directors are:' Herbert C. Freeman, JJames F . Fogarty,
Frederick H . Piske, Robert sealy and Allen Van W yck.-V. 150, p. 2110,
North Texas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| ${ }^{\text {Period End. Mar, } 31-1 ~}$ | 940-M |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation | 124,667 64,742 | \$119,411 | 758.415 | \$1,350,106 |
| Maintena | 16,009 | ${ }_{15}{ }^{\text {15,213 }}$ |  | 202,00 |
| Taxes | 13,014 | 13',944 | 146,557 | 146,7 |
| Net operating revenues Non-oper. income (net) | \$30,901 | \$26,428 7 | \$275,886 | 55,537 3 |


| Balance--.-.-....... | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30,901 \\ & 10,246 \end{aligned}$ | \$26,435 | \$275,886 | 255,570 137,236 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Int. on equip ino- |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{\$ 1 3 , 5 1 7}}$ | \$132,071 |  |
| Int. on equip. note Bal. before bond | $\begin{array}{r} 821 \\ \hline \$ 19,834 \end{array}$ | 1,034 | +108120 |  |
| bonds ( | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 19,850 \\ \hline 1658\end{array}$ | 3,442 | 38,929 | 43,480 |
| $3 \%$ Balance- income intere | \$16,9 | \$9.041 | ${ }_{3782.291}^{881}$ | 869,058 <br> 43,258 |
|  |  |  | \$44,360 | \$25,800 |
| Northampton Street Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Net }}^{3}$ Months Ended March 31- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Average revenue per |  |  | 9.59 cts. | 9.48 ct |



Northern Oklahoma Gas Co.-Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding 10 -year 1st mtge. and collateral trust sinking fund
bonds have been called for redemption on June 15 at 103 and accrued bonds
interest. Payment will be made at the International Trust Co, Denver, Colo., or at the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City.-V. 149, p. 3271 .
Northern States Power Co.-Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week pared with the corresponding week last year.-U. V. 150, p. 2736 .
Ohio Electric Power Co.-Bonds Called-
ve.-V. 150, p. 1289
Ohio Oil Co.-To Pay Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 15 to holders of record May stock, Day paid on the common sharess since Dec. 15 , 1938 , when 20 cents per
dividend share was also paid.-V. 150, p. 1944.
Ohio Central Telephone Corp.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-


Interest income from operations...........................
Depreciation
Amortization of debt discount and expense........
Provision for Federal income tax


| Balance available for common stock and surplus. $\quad \$ 19,085$ |
| :--- |
| V. 150, p. 2737. |

Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.-Earnings-
$\qquad$
Net from railway....-
Net ry. oper. income.
Gross from railway
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from ralway..-- } & 69,357 & 85,553 & 114,269 & 122,373 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,909 & 2,59 & 14\end{array}$
Net ry, oper. incom
$\begin{array}{rrr}69,357 & 85,553 & 114,269 \\ 11,909 & 22,598 & 44,795 \\ \text { def7,089 } & 1,601 & 19,310\end{array}$
41,953
14,019
Oldetyme Distillers Corp. - Sale to Schenley-
A centract under which the Schenney D Distillers Corp. would accuire all of the pants, whes been negotiated by officers of both corporations and will go into effect if approved by Oldetyme stockholders, Schenley officials announced Through the purchase of the Oldetyme assets and plant, schenley, which now operates erght distilieries and New York, would acquire a distillery at Cenducky, Calianother at Limestone springs, Ky.; a rectifying plant in Jersey City, and a
spirits distillery in Newark, N.J.-V. 150 , p. 2434 .
Oliver United Filters, Inc.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the class $\mathbf{B}$ stock, payable May 20 to holders of record May 10 . Last previous distri-
bution was the 50 -cent dividend paid on Dec. 23 . 1938.-V. 149, p. 3272 .

## Otis Steel Co.-Earnings-


Outboard, Marine \& Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Interest paid, \&c $\mathbf{x}$ - Loss on for. exchange-
Prov. of Fer Fed. Wis., and
Canad. income tan

| $\$ 234,188$ | $\$ 246,245$ | $\$ 174,809$ | $\$ 150,612$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4,555 | 3,753 | 4,741 | 4,355 |
| 25,069 | $-7,6$ | 35,382 | -1.6 |
| 38,000 | 50,950 | 38,000 | 50,950 |
| $\$ 166,563$ | $\$ 191,542$ | $\$ 96,686$ | $\$ 95,307$ |


x Including adjustment resulting from conversion of accouts of canadian
ubsidiary to U . S . dollar banis amonting to \$19.695 for the three months ended March 31, 1940 and $\$ 29,760$ for the six months ended March 31, 1940 .

Oxford Paper Co.-Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on account of accumulations on the 85 preference stock, payable June 1 to holders of record
May 15. Dividend of like amount was paid on March 1, last, and one of May 15. Dividend of like amount was paid on March 1, last, and one of
81 was paid on Dec. 1, 1939, this later being the first dividend aid since
in March 1, 1938
distributed.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2738$.
Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.-To Vote on LoanStockholders at their annual meeting will be asked to approve the action
of the directors in procuring for refinancing purposes a loan of $\$ 1,250,000$ in November, 1939 . This Soan, which may be fncreased to $\$ 1,500.000$, is secured by a mortgaae of fixed assets, floating equipment, and stock of
subsidiaries: a loan of $\$ 225.000$ secured by life insurance pollies and generally commodity loans secured by canned salmon. The loan bears the interest rate of 5\% which has been currenty redeced struction Finance Corp. The loan may be increased to $\$ 1,500,000$, accordstricton thang statement, in the event the company disposese of 123.132
ing to the
shares of unissued capital stock for not less than $\$ 600,000$.-V. 149, p. 3880 .

## Parker-Wolverine Co.-Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payabie June 15 to holders of record June 1 . Dividend of 50 cents
was paid on Dec. 15 , last: one of 25 cents was paid on June 15, 1939, and the was paid on Dec. 15 , last, one of previous paymen
V. 150 . p. 1609 .
Parmelee Transportation Co.-Transfer Agent-
Company has notified the Now York Stock Exchange that. effective
May 13, 1940, its commo stock will be transferred at the office of Schroder Mruyt Co. instead of at the company's offices.-V. 150, p. 2738.

## $\mathbf{x}$ 0 O M In

Peninsular Calendar Years-
$\mathbf{~ G r o s s}$ ren Oper. $\exp$. and ail taxes Maintenance-.-...... Res. for accrued deprec. Net incomeme $\mathbf{i d e n d s}-. .$.
dividends
 x Includes non-operating income.- V . 149, p. 2983 . ${ }^{267,976} \quad 140,687$

Pennsylvania Water
3 Months Ended March 31
 Operating revenues Operating expe
Depreciation
Taxes.

 Interest on long-term debt Taxes assumed on interest-... Interest charged to construction....
 Common stock dividends $\qquad$

## Surplus. $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1143$

Peopes Gas Light \& Coke

$\qquad$ 1938
$\$ 1,598.420$
183

Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co. (\& Period End Mar 31- 1940-3 Mos-1939

Subs.) - Earnings Gatiod End. ©herm


Total gas sales in
therms 195,404,377 190,276,512 759,076,301 700,052,626 Gas sales revenie Gas sales revenueGen. customers' serv
Interruptibleservice
Other gas utilitities
 Other gas servicr revs-
Gross profit from sales
by non-utility subs

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.-New DirectorGeorge Killan. Secretary and Treasurer, has been
succeed Walter S. Wing, resigned.-V. 150 , p. 2739.

## Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\mathbf{3 M O s} . \text { End. Mar. 31- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \times \text { Net profit... } & \$ 152,812 & \$ 120,690 & \$ 70,913 & \$ 175,264\end{array}$ $x$ After depreciation, depletion, interest and Federal income taxes, but Bonds Called -
A total of $\$ 54,000$ first mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund bonds due Dec. 1 , A totas heen cailed for redemption on June 1 at $1021 / 2$ and accrued interest.
Payment will he made at te Philadelphia. New York and Boston offices of Payment will be made at the Philadelphia, New Yo
Brown Bros. Harriman \& Co.-V.. 50, p. 2264 .

## Pennsylvania Power Co.-Earnings-

 Oper. expenses and taxes
Prov. for depreciation

| Gross income |
| :---: |
| Int. and other deduct'ns |

 - Balance $150, \mathrm{p} .1609$.
\$44,027
\$19,410
$\$ 313,782$
Pennsylvania RR.-Earnings of System-
[Including Long Island RR, and Baltimore \& Eastern RR.] Period End. Mar. 31-1940-Month-1939 1940-3 Mos.-1939

 Railway taxes -...-.---
Unemploym'tins.
Railway retirement Railway retirement taxes
Eqpt. rents-Dr bal Eqpt. rents-Dr. bal-
Jt. facil. rents-Ir. bal

Net ry, oper. income. March-
Gross from Gross from railway Net ry. oper. incom $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Gross from railway_...-108,602,565 } & 95,690,220 & 82,904,131 & 114,698,370\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & \mathbf{1 5 , 6 2 7 , 9 4 1} & \mathbf{1 3 , 7 2 8 , 7 1 4} & \mathbf{7 , 7 2 7 , 1 9 3} & 17,873,211\end{array}$

Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines-Earnings-March-
Gross from Gross from railway.
Net from railway
Net Net from railway--
Net ry. oper. income
From Jan.
Greon Gross from railway_ Net from railway.
Net ry. oper. income
-V .150, p. 2112 .

| Pennsylvania Telephone Corp.-Earninas- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1939 | 1938 | 193 |
| Local service reven | \$2,088,193 | \$2,030,994 | \$1,953,962 |
| Toll service revenu | 341,084 | 306,607 | 325,106 |
| Miscellaneous | 37,979 | 37,698 | 48,874 |
| Total | 467,256 | 74,699 | 7,942 |
| Provision for uncolle | 2,479 | 2.816 | 6.905 |
| Total operating rev | 2,464,776 | \$2,371,8 | 7 |
| Operating expenses a | 1,750,330 | 1,732,74 | 1,644,083 |
| Net operating | \$714 | 638 |  |
| Other income (ne | Dr10,707 | Dr4.07 | Dr8,728 |
| Net earnings | \$703,739 | \$635.072 | \$668,226 |
| Interest on long- | 222,083 |  | 208,000 |
| General interest | 8,814 | 40,226 |  |
| Interest charged to constru | Cr8,042 | Cr26,829 | Cr3,753 |
| Amortization of debt disct. \& | 4.773 | 5,023 | 5,023 |
| Net in | \$476,110 | \$408,652 | \$457,408 |
| Preferred di | 81 | 104,676 |  |
| Common divide | 318,000 | 300,000 | 340,000 |

Gatal oper.r
Operation C .-.
Maintenance
Maintenance.
Daxreciation
Taxes
Operating income.
Gross income.
Int. on long-term debt.
Amortiz, of debt disct.
and expense.

Other interest charges-$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Amort or intangles of } & 77,699 & 77,988 & 309,057 & 270,183\end{array}$ | subsidiary companies_ | 52,319 | 52,319 | 209,277 | 209,277 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Miscell. inc. deductions. | 47,819 | 8,436 | 237,139 | 108,286 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income-- --- } \\ & \text { Shs. of stock in hand of } \\ & \text { pubic }\end{aligned}$

$\$ 1,463,845$
$\$ 1,005,447$
$\$ 2,749,889$
$\$ 1,932,979$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Shs. of stock in hands of } & 656,119 & 656,119 & 656,119 & 656.119 \\ \text { public-.............. } & \$ 2.23 & \$ 1.53 & \$ 4.19 & \$ 2.95\end{array}$ Note-T The consolidated income accounts as shown above eliminate the
effect of the higher rates for gas service which have been charged since Feb. 5,1938 .
Rate Litigation-On April 1, 1940, the U. S. Supreme Court declined to review this company's appeal from the opinion or the supreme court of Federal question was involved. We have always felt that the company was entitled to the relief granted by the decrae of the Circuit Court of Cook County, III, in this matter and, in our opinion, the case as presented to
the U. S. Supreme Court did involve a substantial Federal question which affects the rights of this company. However, that Court having held to the contrary, the case is closed.
to the company immediately put into effect the lower rates for gas service refunding the impounded molved and is taking the necessary steps to begin operation will constitute money as promptly as possible. The refunding tion of about $20,000,000$ items on the company's books and the issuance of take several $1,00,000$ refund checks. The completion of the refunding will take several months time. The consolidated income accounts for 1939 and 1938 are restated herewith to eliminate or earnings per share for the periods involved as previously reported. Consolidated Earnings for the Calendar Years


 Total gas sales revenue $\qquad$- $\$ 39,374,952$ \$37,795,405




## Petroleum Heat \& Power Co.-Earnings-

 Earnings per share
-V. 148, p. 2910 .

## Peoria \& Eastern Ry.-Plan Hearing Set-

Maree Federal judges, sitting as a statutory court, on April 29 fixed May 8 for a hearing on a proposed adjustment of an issue of first consolidated mortgage bonds of the company. It was reported that $78 \%$ of the $\$ 8,376,000$ are outstanding. The court, consisting of Circuit Judge Learned Hand and District Judiges
John M. Woolsey and Muray Hubert, granted the request of the William
Carnegie Ewen

The committee, representing holders of the railroad's $4 \%$ income bonds, will oppose certain features of the plan affecting an operating agreement with

Pfeiffer Brewing Co.-Earnings -

| 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| and Federal taxes. Earnings per share. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 86.898 \\ \$ 0.20 \end{array}$ | $\$ 82,153$ $\$ 0.20$ | $\mathbf{x} \$ 74$ | \$22 |


Phelps Dodge Corp.-Debentures Calledredemption on June $15 ., 1940^{\circ}$ at 105 and accrued interest out of moneys in the sinking fund, $\$ 1,142,800$ principal amount of conv. $31 / 2 \%$ debentures. due 1952. Payment will be made on and after June 15 at the New York
office of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc.-V. 150, p. 1783 .

Philadelphia Co.-New Directors-
of At the recent annual meeting of stockholders Leo T. Crowley, Chairman
Standard Gas \& Electric, were elected directors of this company.
Frank R. Phillips was reelected President.-V. 150, p. 2739 .

## Philadelphia Dairy Products Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) -

 Years Ended Dec. 31$\begin{array}{ccc}1939,755 & 1938 \\ \$ 18,353,054 & 1937 \\ \$ 19,338,135\end{array}$ expenses .........ad..........15,485,702 $16,971,895 \quad 18,172,868$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating profit.................... } & \$ 934,934 & \$ 684,042 & \$ 460,063 \\ \text { Other income } & 60,038 & 52,533 & 69,773\end{array}$ Total income Loss (net) on disposal of prop. \& eqpt.
$\times$ Expenses (net) of nonMiscellaneous deductions. Prov. for Federal \& State income taxes Income applicable to minority ints.-Loss from opers. of sub. sold Jan. 19 .

| \$994,971 | \$736,576 | \$529,837 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 78,056 | 93,270 | 110,949 |
| 4,980 | 5,060 | 4,945 |
| 10,842 | 39,393 |  |
| 8,180 | 7,812 | 12,842 |
| 174,150 | 135.950 | y52,545 |
| 67,490 | 50,204 | 36,293 |
| 17 |  | - 58 |

Net income . .-................... $\$ 535,329 \quad \$ 404,887 \quad \$ 287,528$ X Includes depreciation in the amount of $\$ 19,574$ in $1939, \$ 20,138$ in
1938 and $\$ 26,795$ in 1937 . y Includes $\$ 4,800$ surtax on undistributed
profits. Coriod End. Mar. 31 Earnings for 3 and 12 Mos. Ended March 31
 $x$ After all charges.

Excluding Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939
Assets-Cash in banks andilities of Subsidiary sold Jan. 19, 1940] Asets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 1,445,389$; accounts receivable,
$\$ 693,896 ;$ inventories, $\$ 398,097$; investment in subsidiary sold Jan. 19 ,
1940 , at realized amount (by agreement, to be applied in redur payable-banks, due subsequent to 1940, per contra), $\$ 144,131$; due from
officers and emper $\$ 75,143$; cash deposited with trustee in lieu of mortgaged properserve stroyed, $\$ 14,046 ;$ investments, $\$ 99,774 ;$ prepaid expenses and deferred charges, principally supplies, insurance, leasehold improvements, taxes in operations (less reserves, for depreciation $\$ 261,046$ for possible no loss on
 net assets of subsidiaries over its net investment therein, $\$ 3,389,073$; total Liabilities-Notes payable-banks, $\$ 192,000$ accounts payable, $\$ 800,087$ accrued expenses, principally salaries and wages, and taxes, $\$ 204,405$
employees' cash deposits, $\$ 92,360$, mortgages and instalments thereof due within one year, $\$ 14,595$; portion of bondses and instalments thereof due one year, less bonds in treasury, $\$ 36,500$; dividend payable on on subsidiary's
preferred stock, $\$ 4,375 ;$ provision for' Federal and State income taxes, $\$ 194,-$
749 ; notes payable 749; notes payable (banks, due subsequent to 1940 ), $\$ 204,000$; mortgages
payable, due subsequent to 1940 , $\$ 12$. 564 , publicly, less portion of to 1940 , $\$ 12,564$; funded debt of subsidiaries held of subsidiaries held publicly (at redeemable value and accrued dividends subsidiary, $\$ 200$; first preferred sharest in common stock and surplus of stated value, $\$ 4,892,400$; second preferred shares, $\$ 4$ non-cumulative and participating with common shares in dividends in, excess of $\$ 4$ per common
share. Entitled on redemption to $\$ 100$ ( $\$ 104$ per share and declared but unpaid dividends with rempect to previous calendar years, and on diquared but stated value, $\$ 1,765,120$; common shares (par $\$ 0.25$ ), $\$ 27,720$; paid-in served as available for dividends on first and second, preferred shares only).
$\$ 615,247$; less reacquired shares, at cost, $\$ 67,951$; total, $\$ 12,302,566$.
V. 150, p. 1945.

## Philadelphia Transportation Co.-Interest Payment

 who received $3 \%$ interest for 1939 , will recelve on July 1 an of this company Under the reorganization plan of the transit the board of directors. P. T. O. bonds get $3 \%$ interest, plus another $3 \%$ if earned. Ahters of newbeen paid to bondholders, stockholders begin to share in the profits The announcement means that owners of the former underlying companies will be the only ones to share in the earnings for 1939. Employ $P$. $R$ T. system, who, as stockholders in the former $P$. $R$. T., received common stock in the new company, will receive no dividends and the same is true
of former holders of $P$. R. T. preferred stock. $V: 150$ p. 2591 .

Philco Corp.-Stock to Be Distributed Publicly and Listed on New York Stock Exchange-
Stockholders of the corporation, the largest radio recei ver manufacturing
company in the United States, at a special meeting this afternon mend the articles of incorpor, at a special meeting this afternoon voted to in ownership of the corporation's securities. Heretofore Philco has been a privately-owned company.
As a result of this action, the par value of the outstanding common stock be exchanged for $331-3$ shares of new common of present common stock will given to the exchange, corporation will have outstanding $1,221,100$ shares of common stock and 28,385 shares ( $\$ 100$ par) $\$ 5$ preference stock, but no It is contemplated that present stockholders will public offering a part of their holdings of the reclassified cell through a stock to plans also look to a public offering of sufficient additional common completion of these plans, the common stock will represent stock. Upon standing securities of the corporation, and application will be made outthis stock on the New York Stock Exchange. The company is in negotiaoffering of the common shares. in connection with the proposed public In discussing the financial program made possible by this action of the
stockholders, James T. Buckley, President, said: from retiring the purpose of this change in Philco's capitalization, apart better position to raise such additional capital from time to time as may become necessary or desirable for a growing business. Philco, which has where its future development will be best served by access to the capital
market market. "In addition to carrying on its radio manufacturing activities, Philco the business had gross refrigerator sales amounting to several million
dollars. Also, in 1938 the company started the sale of portable air-condioning units and already leads the industry in this new and growing business. broadcasting and television apew deveropments such as high frequency "The present management of the company, which has been Philco. With it for many years past, will continue in office..'
Sales of Philco Corp. and subsidiaries last year totaled $\$ 45,423,184$. Sales of Philco Corp. and subsidiaries last year totaled $\$ 45,423,184$.
The consolidated balance sheet of Philco Corp. and subsidiaries, as of
Dec. 21, 1939, showed current assets of $\$ 17,093,320$, and current liabilities of $\$ 4,480,032$, with cash substantially in excess of current obligations sylvania, as "The Herganized on Oct. 11, 1892, under the laws of Pennlamps and, later, storage batteries. The name manufactured electric arc to Philadelphia, Storage Battery. Co. on July of the company was changed chief products were storage batteries for electric cars, trucks, and ignition line of products. By 1920 , sales volume amounted to $\$ 4.000,000$ a year Shortly after the introduction of radio in 1920 , Philco began the produc-
tion of storage batteries especially designed for tion of storage batteries especially designed for radio receivers. produc- 1924
the company's research organization produced a device called "socket power" which provided for the operation of radio sets, from ele electric "socket
sockht
sock. So rapidly did the demand for "socket power" units grow that by 1927 the company's sales reached $\$ 15,400,000$.
and since 1931 has led the industry in volumen enfacturing business in 1928 ales of radio receivers last year were volume of sales and number of sets. Approximately $14,000,000$ radio receiving sets have been many's history. Of major importance in Philco's growth are its research activitios. The companies maintain one of the few large engineering statfs in the radio industry. Among the achievements of the Philco laboratories have been circuit using a diode rectifier ial application of an automatic volume control where they are now in general use, creation of the modern battery set business, development of the portable radio so that it has become a major radio reception, with the result that in the past five years a of high-fidelity ment in the quality of broadcast reception has been brought about in this sulted in a number of important advances in the art of telies have also reOn Jan. 1,1940 , the name of the company was changed to Philco Corp Its main office and principal laboratories and was changed to Philco Corp.
delphia. These plants contain approximately $1,000,000$ sq. ft. of manufacturing and storage space. Other laboratories are situated in De Detroit, and other mannufacturing and ather laboratories are situated in Detroit,
air-conditioning are located in severaling plasts for radio, refrigeration and
in Canada.

Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.-Earnings-
 Total income----
Operating expenses Depreciation and amortization
Taxes-ai-. Provisions for reserves.

Dividends pai ------.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. $\$ 383,11$
352,85

46.0000
$\$ 378,337$
352,855
${ }_{33077,675}^{8,675}$

## Phillips Petroleum Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings - <br> rnings-

Quarter Ended March 31-
Grossinco (1940 non-operating income $\$ 626,059) \$ 27,165,788$ 1940 $\$ 25,092,439$
Cost of products sold operating and general ex-
 Net operating profit. .-........................
Reserves for depletion, deprec., develo
 Net profit

| $\$ 3,286,621$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.74$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,485,533 \\ \$ 0.33\end{array}$ | Earnings per share,--.-.--

Frank Phillips, Chairman states:-
Frank Phillips, Chairman states:
The companys total sales. volume of finished products was greater than
Thasoline prices continued Iarge inventories and excessive crude oil runs to refineries It is hoped that crude oil production and runs to refineries will be more
in leeping with prospective domestic demand than with expectations of in keeping with prospective domestic dem
A substantial Dortion of the non-operating income reported above was
derived from the licensing and exchange of patent rights for manufacturin nerved rrom the licensing and exchange of patent rights for manufacturing
neohensane and other products These right are the now available, through
icense, the industry.-V. 150, p. 1945 .

Phoenix Hosiery Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $871 / 2$ ents per share on account
of accurulations on the $7 \%$ cuum pref. stock, par \$100, payable June 1
to holders of record May

Pinellas Water Co.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
Operating revenues

```
Operations--
Maintenance
Taxes
```

Provision for depreciation..............................................



| 1939 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 90,930$ |
| 22,002 |

Gross income
Interest on 1st
Interest on
Inter
bends Amortization of debt discount and expense.......
Provision for Federal income tax
$\$ 54,404$

501 | $\$ 53,730$ |
| :---: |
| 501 |

${ }_{-}^{\text {Net income }}$
$\$ 19,635$
$\$ 20,035$
Pioneer Gold Producers, Inc.-Promoters Indicted sion Aprii 29 reported that a Federal Grand Jury in U. Exchange CommisDenver returned an indictment charging six defendants witt violation of
the fraud section of the Securities Act of 1933 and the mail fraud statute in denendants named in the indictment are: 1van E . Groodners, Winc. The Bona and A. M. Kearns, of Denver, M Mron Bates and Orville Bates, Denver
and Durango, and Francis M. Good win, Washington, D. C . The indictment charged that the defendants employed a scheme and Iowa, Hlinois, Oklahoma, Utah, Nebraska and other States, by means of misrepresentations and other fraudulent devices designed to induce the
public to invest in the stock of Pioneer Gold Producers, Inc., which was the owner of a group of mining claims located in Montezuma County, Col., and
which also owned a lease and option to purchase a mill site at the mouth of the La Plata Canyon in the State of Colorado. Goodner was President of general manager. A. M. Kearns and William J. Bona, under the name of A. M. Kearns Investment Co., were the riscal a acents, underwiters and
transfer agents for the company, the indictment alleged. The defendants represented to prospective investors, according to the indictment, that the
money be obtained from the sale of the stock of Pioneer Gold Producers Inc., would be used for the purpose of building a new custom mill, when it was intended, the indictment alleged, to divert the funds derived from the
sale of the stock to pay the obligations of La Plata Mountain Gold Mines,

Inc. to the defendants Goodner and Goodwin, who were President and Vico-
President respectively of the La Plata Co. Contrary to representations made by the defendants, the indictment alleged, the La Plata Co. did not have 100.000 tons of gold or silver ore,
 ore from the property of the La Pre, Inc, would not be repaid by the La Plata
the Pioneer Gold Producer, Ince Co through-paymen.
of the La Plata Co.
Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-

 Net from railway--...:
-V. 150, p. 2740.
Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-RFC and Pennroad Corp. to Advance Funds for RefundingThe Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to lend the company
 the extent of $\$ 3,000,000$ and the Chemical Bank a $\$ 330,000$. Co . Will lend
then Emil
$\$ 330,000$
Em Emil Schram, Chairman of the RFC, wrote to Charles J. Graina, President or ere Pittsburgh to approval by the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission.
The Pittsburgh \& Pive-year collateral trust notes The indebt
$\$ 4.186 .607$ owed by the railway to the RFC

| for March and Year to Date |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March- | ${ }^{1940}$ | 1939 ${ }^{1966.724}$ | 1938 $\$ 233$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \$ 417\end{aligned}$ |
| Gross from ralwa | - 108,674 | 73,875 | 50,301 | 143,349 |
| Net ry, oper. inco | 86,374 | 59,775 | 56,430 | 151,212 |
| Gross from railwa | 1,084.66 | 797,083 | 661.699 | 1,125,780 |
| Net from railway | ${ }^{351,196}$ | ${ }^{236,7861}$ | 147,960 | 381,049 |
| Net ry. oper. | 303,326 | 200,961 | 147,900 |  |

Pittsburgh Youngstown \& Ashtabula Ry.-Bonds Called-
In accordance with sinking fund provision of mortgage covering issue of first general mortgase bonds, tenders are being invited for sale and delivery interest, to extent of $\$ 113,790$.
Sealed proposals must be in ofice of Geo. H. Pabst Jr., Treasurer, Pennsylvania RR. Co., 380 Seventh Ave., New York City, before three o'clock p. m. May 31,1940, an
bonds offered.--V. 148, p.
 a In equity stock of a former subsidia
General Electric Co. as of Aprii 30,1938

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PAprince, } 1938 \text {. } \\
& \text { Batance Sheet March } 31 \\
& \text { 1993 }
\end{aligned}
$$


Utillty plant.... 6
Non-uth. prop \&
expends. tor fut
expends. for fu-
ture developm't. from affll, cos.
Sink. fund \& other special deposits Prepd. accts. and def'd charges Unamort debt dis-
Cash.
Notes accts. re-
ceivable (net)
Total $\qquad$ $\overline{77,167,072} \overline{75,057,180}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { a Common stock.- } & 5,357,712 & 15,357,712 \\ \text { Earned surplus.-- } & 5,326,533 & 3,858,895 \\ \text { Lond }\end{array}$

226,810 no par shares.-V. 150, p. 2740
Porto Rican American Tobacco Co.-PlanFederal Judge Henry W. Goddard sent April 25 the plan of reorganization for the company to the Securities and Exchange Commission, with a request 22. This would aid the court to act on the plain in time to meet a deadine Cigar Co.
Porto Rican owns about $81.8 \%$ of Congress Cigar, for whose assets consolidated Cigar has offered $\$ 4,000,000$.
[Formation of a committee to represent minority stockholders of Congress Tobacco C̈o. has been abandoned, according to Harold L. Allen, attorney. -
Tobacco Co. has
V. 150, p. 2740 .
Postal Telegraph, Inc.-New Director-
Gerhard M. Dahl, Chairman of the Board of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp., has been elected a director of this company, it was announced
following the April meeting of the board of this newly organized company formed to own the Nationg ide land lines of the Postal Telegraph System.

## Power Securities Corp.-Bonds Called-

Bankers Trust Co, as trustee for collateral trust bonds, American $6 \%$
series, has called for redemption on June 1, 1940, $\$ 45,100$ principal amount series, has called for redemption on June 1, $1940, \$ 45,100$ principal amoun of the bonds at 101 and accrued interest. Certain of the bonds are designated receive, upon presentation and surrender thereof, new collateral trust bonds, American $6 \%$ series, in the denomination of $\$ 100$ each, of an aggre-
gate principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of their present gate principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion at the New York All called bonds should be presented for redemption at the $N$
office of Bankers Trust Co. on and after June 1.-V.149, p. 2985.

Public Service Co. of Colorado-Bonds Called-
Public Ser total of $\$ 400,0004 \%$ sinking fund debentures, due Dec. 1,1949 has been called for redemption on June 1 at 103 and accrued interest. P. P.
will
Public Service Co. of Indiana-Proposed Merger Filed with SEC-
Withis company, Central Indiana Power Co., and Terre Haute Electric Co., Inc., April 30 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, an application for a report on a proposed plan for the consomdation of an appempanies and their subsidiaries, Northern Indiana Power Co. and
thesesser Power Corp., into a new corporation. A declaration covering the Dresser Power Corp., into a new corporation, A deccarater
solicitation of proxies and consents of shareholders to such plan, was included solicitate application.
with the
The new corporation is to be named Public Service Corp. of Indiana, Inc. If the consolws:
tion as fo lows
Common stock ( $1,030,873$ 6-10 shares, stated Amount of Total value $\$ 25$ each $)$
Preferred sta Preferred stock ( $5 \%$ series, 377,991 - 16 -20 shares M partgage bonds 18,899,590 23.20

$-.-8111,064,917 \quad 1 \quad 100.00$ A pro forma income statement for the new corporation for the year a net income of $\$ 6.73$, per share on the new $\$ 50$ pref. stock, and $\$ 1.55$ a ne share on the new common stock, which will have a stated value of $\$ 25$. and Terre Haute Electric Co. (except shares owned by constituent cor and Terre Haute Electric Co. except sarese owned including all aycecrued and unpaid corporation on the following basis

Shs. of New Corp
to Be Issued
in Exchange for
Each Share
Pref. Com.
(1) Public Service Co.- $\$ 7$ cum. prior pref. stock, plus accrued and unpaid divs.- 3.00 $\$ 7$ cum. prior pref. stock, plus accrued and unpaid divs.-
$\$ 6$ cum. prior pref. stock, plus accrued and unpaid divs. (exclusive of shares beneficially owned by the trustee of
Midland United Co. $\$ 6$ cum. prior pref stock, plus accrued and unpaid divs. (shares beneficially owned by Midland trustee)
6 cum. pref. stock, plus accrued and unpaid divs. 2.85 $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, plus accrued and unpaid divs. Common stock Terre Haute Electric Oo.
Pref. stock, plus accued
Pref. stock, plus accrued and unpaid divs. (exclusive of
shares beneficially owned by Midland trustee) shares beneficially owned by Midland trustee)--1.-Pref. stock, plus accrued and unpaid divs. (shares bene-
ficially owned by Midland trustee)..............................
 4.80
4.00 2.30
2.30
0.80 The shares of the new corporation issued in these conversions are to dividends of $\$ 2.50$ per share from that date. The trustee of Midland United Co. beneficially owns all of the presen
utstanding common capital stock of the three companies (except 161,451郎 Central Indiana Power and will be canceled by the consolidation) by Central hares of the $\$ 6$ cum. prior pref. stock of Public Service Co.,
$11,9374-6$ shares of the pref. stock of Terre Haute Electric. It also owns
and 1,468 shates or controls interest-bearing obligations and other securities, which, with It has been proposed to the trustee of Midland United Co. that, as a part of the plan of conso and take in payment therefor shares of common stock of the new corporation on the basis of $\$ 25$ per share; and also that he subscribe for an additional 80,000 shares of common stock of the new corporation of $\$ 2,000,000$. pay in consummated, the interest of the trustee of Mif the consolidation plan is consummated, the inted Co, in the new corporation will be as follows: Stated Value Non Stock- of Shares Com Com. \&
To Be Received in Exchange for $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 2,000,000 & 80,000 \\ 1,553,000 & 62,120\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}7.76 & 5.68 \\ 6.03 & 4.41\end{array}$ Cash Be Received in Exchange for-
$\times$ Interest-bearing obligations.X Interest-bearing obligations
Terre Haute securities:
Common
Common_-.....-..............-
\$6 prior pref. stock of Service Co.,
11,937 $4-6$ shares...............
Com. stocks of Service company
$\begin{array}{cccc}2,000,000 & 80,000 & 7.76 & 5.68 \\ 176,160 & 7,0464-10 & 0.68 & 0.50\end{array}$

Service Co. (excl. of 161,451
shs. owned by Central)
Through ownership of 161,451
shs. of Service Co...-.

Total_...-..-................. $\begin{array}{lll}84,314 & 7-10 & 8.18 \\ 5.98\end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{lllll}
$1,210,882$ \& 48,435 \& $3-10$ \& 4.70 \& 3.44 <br>
$1,195,718$ \& 47,828 \& $7-10$ \& 4.64 \& 3.39 <br>
\hline

 

$\$ 11,944,745$ <br>
of constituent corporations and accrued <br>
\hline $477,7898-10$ <br>
\hline 63.91 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} x Interest-bearing obligations of constituent corporations and accrued

interest, $\$ 1,485,191 ;$ mortgage bonds and securities, $\$ 67,809$. and its sub-
Both Public Service Co. and Central Indiana Power Co. sidiary Northern Indiana Power, recently completed the refunding of their long-term debt. In order to redeem its outstanding funded debt, the
Public Service Co. on Dec. 12, 1939, issued and sold $\$ 38.000 .000$ of 1st Public service Co. on Dec. $\$ 10,1900,000$ of 10 year $37 / \% \%$ serial debentures. On Feb. 27 the latter refinanced its outstanding funded debt through the
issue and sale of $\$ 9,500,000$ of 1 st $\mathrm{mtge} .41 / 4 \%$ bonds and the issue of issue and sale of $\$ 9,500,000$
$\$ 600,000$ of $3 \%$ serial notes.
$\$ 600,000$ opplicant companies serve an aggregate population of 780,000
in adjacent sections of central and southern Indiana. As of Dec. 31 in adjacent sections of central and southern Indiana. As of Dec. 31 ,
1939 , the Public Service Co. had approximately 148,000 electric customers, 40,000 gas customers and 22,000 water customers. The Central Indiana Power and Northern Indiana, Power companies together serve approximately customers with water.-V. 150, p. 2435 .

Rapid Transit In N. Y. City-Governor Lehman Signs Moffat Bill Allowing Higher Subway Fare-
Governor Lehman on April 25 signed the Moffat Bill authorizing the
New York City Board of Transportation to increase the 5 -cent fare on rapid transit, facilities after June 1. Rapid transit facilities throughout the city will come under city ownership in June,
149, p. 1189.

Railway Equipment \& Realty Co., Ltd.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31-
Gross (incl. non-qper. Gross (incl. non-oper.
income)
Operating expenses.-...
 netincl. surp.items.-
Balance, loss. $\qquad$
Cr9,488 Dr3,243 Dr31,345
$\$ 95,284 \bigcirc 102,816$ prof $\$ 261,998$
Dr28,289

Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31

| Assets- | 9 |  |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital ass |  |  | Liablities- |  |  |
| Cash | 177,846 | 27,733,999 | Long-term de'jt..- | 4,772,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Receivables |  | 519,203 127 | Accounts \& wages. | 438,908 | 539,695 |
| Mat'ls \& supplles. | 273,344 |  | Accrued interest-- | 19,514 | 26,767 |
| Deferred charges.. | 650,990 | 1,058,276 | Instal. contracts.- | 977,043 | 1,268,096 |
|  |  |  | Deferred credits.- | 253,472 125,070 | 705,559 |
|  |  |  | Reserves ...... | 4,041,454 | 404,305 $3,845,997$ |
|  |  |  | Capital | 7,588,058 | 17,885,959 |
| Total | 215,519 | 9,676,377 | Total | ,215,519 | 29,676,377 |

Railway Express Agency, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating expenses_.... } & \mathbf{8 , 6 3 0 , 4 7 2} & \mathbf{7}, 951,083 & 17,614,048 & \$ 23,561,682 \\ \text { Express taxes } & \mathbf{1 7}, \ldots, 843 & 16,000,095 \\ \text { Interest and discount on } & 58,093 & 529,937 & 1,173,054 & 1,055,373\end{array}$

| funded debt_....... | 83,761 | 75,600 | 167,522 | 151,210 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other deductions. | 7,450 | 6,258 | 18,033 | 12,695 |


| x Rail transp. revenue |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Payments to |  |  |  |
| $\$ 3,453,817$ | $\$ 3,174,787$ |  | $\frac{18,08}{\$ 7,108,596}$ |

x Payments to rail and other carriers-express privileges.-V. 150, p. 2436
Railway \& Light Securities Co.-Earnings-
3 Mos. End. Mar. 31 -
Int. received \& accrued_
Cash dividends


Net income_-......- $\$ 39,802 \quad \$ 37,210$
Note-The above statement of income does not include realized and unrealized pront and loss on securities.

| Comparative Balance Sheet March 31- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bonds and notes ._ | ,718,009 | 1939 | Liablitties- | 1940 | 939 |
| Stocks.....----- | 4,055,854 | 4,065,001 | Conv. coll. trust |  |  |
| Accept. notes rec. | 499,676 | -449,373 | Oct. 1, 1955 due |  |  |
| Cash_---1.- | 619,196 | 297,031 | Accounts payable. | +000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Acerd. interest re- | 9,519 | 99,547 | Tax liability - | 16,880 | 12,370 |
| ceivable. | 57,002 | 63,897 | Res. for pref. divs_ | 31,704 | 31,704 |
| namortized bond |  |  | ser. A (\$100 par) |  | 113,600 |
|  | 93,000 | 99,000 | Com.stk. (no par) |  | 113,600 |
|  |  |  | 163,140 shares.- | 2,146,447 | 2,146,447 |
|  |  |  | Special surplus | 359,409 | 363,263 |
|  |  |  | Jan. 1, 1932) ... | 383,340 | 351,882 |

Total_........ $\$ 9,052,256 \overline{\$ 9,031,268}$ Total_........ $\$ 9,052,256$ Note-Investments are carried above at book amounts which represent
adjusted values for those acquired prior to Feb. 10,1932 and cost for those acquired subsequently. These investments, priced at market quot athone for to ess by $\$ 219,502$ at March 31,1939 . Dy $\$ 530,935$ at March 31 , 1940 , and Light Securities Co. after Miarch 31, declared of record py Ror thereto,
aggregating $\$ 18,543$ at March 31.1940 , and $\$ 18,535$ at March 31,1939 ,

Reading Co.-Annual Report-
Income Account for Calendar Years
$\left.\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Average miles operated. } & 1939 & 1,450 & 1938 & 1,451\end{array}\right)$
 Passenger.
Miscell. express.
Incidental \& jt. facility
Total
Ry. Oper. Expenses-.........
Ry. Oper. Expenses-
Maint. of way \& struc
Maint. of way \& struc _ $\$ 4,588$ Maint. of equipment._-
Transportation
Miscell. operations.
General operations
Transp. for invest.-- Cr -


7 . $\$ 4,469,125$ $4,469,125$
$0,243,412$
$22,183,068$
22,1856 $\begin{array}{lr}1,865 & 2,503,82 \\ -\quad 3,403\end{array}$

Total ry. oper. income $\$ \overline{\$ 12,651,497} \frac{10,021,028}{\$ 13,170,097} \frac{5,316,76}{\$ 13,456,784}$ Other Oper. Income-
O Hire of freight cars, net Other equip, rents, net.
Joint facility rents, net
Total _.............
Non-Oper. Income-
Miscell. rent income-
Misc. non-op. phys. prop
Sep. oper. prop. profit.--
Sep. oper. prop. profit--
Inc. from fund. securs-
Income from unfurd
securities \& accounts securities \& accounts
Inc. from skg., \&c., fds
Miscellaneous income
Tot. other non-opinc.
Gross income. Deductions-
Rent for leased roads..-
Miscellaneous rents--
Miscell. tax accruals_-
nt. on funded debt
Int. on unfud debt- Int-
Amortization of discount
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { on funded debt_-...-- } & 6,910 & 7,058 & 7,210 & 19,316 \\ \text { Miscell. income charges } & 40,910 & & 751\end{array}$
 Disposition of Net Inc.-
Inc. applied to sinking
\& ., reserve funds
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { First pref. divs, }(4 \%) & 1,120,000 & \$ 3,295,309 & \$ 6,828,301 & \$ 6,470,669 \\ \text { Second pref. divs. }(4 \%) & 1,120,000 & 1,120,000 & 1,120,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Second pref. divs. (4\%\%) } \\ \text { Common dividends. } & 1,680,000 & 1,680,000 & 1,120,000 & 1,120,000 \\ 1,400,000 & \text { (3) } 1,750,000 & (4) 2,800,000 & (4) & 1,680,000 \\ 2,800,000\end{array}$
 $\times$ Figures revised.


Reed-Prentice Co.-Preferred Dividendpreferred stock, payable a dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumulative
of $\$ 3.50$ was paid on Dec. 14, last.-V. Vers of record April 26 . ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Dividend

Reynolds Investing Co., Inc.-Plan ApprovedThe Securities and Exchange Commission approved the trustee's amended plan for reorganization. The amendments concern chiefly maturity of the
new debentures, voting rights of the debentures and the designation of
prefor new debentures, voting rights of the debentures and the designation
preferred and common stock as liquidating stock.-V. 150, p. 2741 .
Rich's, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 150, p. 2592.
Rustless Iron \& Steel Corp.-Earnings -
 1939
$\$ 1,117,180$
Gross profit on sales.

Provision for officers' and executive employees
special compensation-1................................

| 30,854 | 18,054 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 23,327 | 13,400 |





Net profit.-.
Note-Depreciation provided has been charged
$\$ 312,847$
$\$ 183,724$ Cost of goods sold
Cost of goods sold
Selling, general and administrative expenses.-.-.-. Total.
 31, 1939, have been revised to give effect to the provision for officers' and executive employees' special compensation not accrued on the books of the
company until December, 1939. - Balance

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Assets- 1940 \& 1939 \& Liabllities- \& 1940 \& 19 <br>
\hline Cash in banks and \& \& Accounts payable. \& \$299,469 \& \$124,899 <br>
\hline on hand----- $\$ 1,219,941$ \& \$283,983 \& Notes pay due bks. \& 1200,000 \& 1124,899
300000 <br>
\hline Y Recelvable...-- 424,532 \& 340,327 \& Acerued ilabilities. \& 217,541 \& 110,710 <br>
\hline Prep'd \& def.assets

Prer \& $1,108,423$
85,984 \& Reserve for Fed-
eral income tax \& \& <br>

\hline Notes receivable, not current \& \& Bank loan \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
274,148 \\
1,550,000
\end{array}
$$ \& 77,186 <br>

\hline $\mathbf{z}$ Fixed assets...-. $3,585,061$ \& 2,038,263 \& \$2.50 cum. pref. \& \& <br>
\hline Inv. In \& advs. to subsidiaries 200,731 \& \& a Common stock. \& 1,925,021 \& $1,189,048$
870,783 <br>
\hline Patents ...-...-- $\quad 200$ \& 111,844
2 \& Sur \& 2,526,505 \& 1,294,200 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} 1939. z After reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 24,186$ in 1940 and $\$ 14,914$ in 1939. z After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 474,561$ in 1940 and $\$ 341,792$ in 1939. a Represented by 926,229 ( 871,934 in 1939) shares, par $\$ 1$, after

deducting $318(303$ in 1939) shares held in treasury at a cost of $\$ 1,526$
$(\$ 1,454$ in 1939$)$.-V. 150, p. 2742 .

## St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat \& Power Co.-Earns.

 Period-
a General and administrative expenses
Mrovision for replacements.
Amort. of losses on abandoned street



Schenley Distillers Corp.-To Purchase
Schumacher Wall Board Corp.-Accumulated Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the $\$ 2$ cum. partic. pref. stock, no par value, payable last, and compares with \$1 paid on Nov. 15, last; 50 cents paid on Aug. 15, and May 15, 193 paid on Feb. 15, 1939, and on Nov. 16, May 15 and on Feb. 15, 1937, this 15 and July 15, 1938 , and on Augi 16 . Mce May 15, 1932, when a regula quarterly dividend of like amount was distributed-V. 150, p. 1294.
Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co. (\& Subs.) Catendar Years-
Operating revenues
$\begin{array}{ccc}1938 & \text { \& } & 1937 \\ \$ 4,085.207 & \$ 4,157,31 \\ 1,846.331 & 1,909,807\end{array}$

 Miscellaneous interest, \&c. (net) ... $\qquad$ 258,523
14,791 Amort. of debt discount and expense

$$
\frac{14,050}{849,778} \frac{\$ 424,314}{}
$$

$$
\$ 440,056
$$

Net income $\overline{1} \overline{8}-280$ in 1939 representing $\$ 494,778$ Federal and state taxes o a terest paid to boidholders; in 1938 these taxes were included in general taxes.-V. 149, p. 887.
Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Earnings-
 Net ry. operating income
 Net rrom rearaing in
Net.
V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2592$.

Seaboard Oil Co. of Del. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{rlllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Quar.End. Mar. } 31- \\ \text { Qross oner. revenue. }\end{array} & \$ 1,819,295 & \$ 1,845,696 & \$ 2,076,160 & \$ 1,884,726\end{array}$ Gross oner. revenue--
Share of products accu--
$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { ing to operators of } \\ \text { Kettleman Hills...- } \\ \text { Operating expenses-- }\end{array}\right\} \quad 663,162 \quad\left\{\begin{array}{lll}212,965 & 195,785 & 195,527 \\ 486,785 & 511,111 & 421,985\end{array}\right.$

 Intang. develop. costs:Amort. of int. in Kettle-
man No. Dome Assoc man No. Dome Assoc-
Prov. for contingencies.
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax--
Net profit.-.

| See $x$ |  | See 120 120,000 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 150,357 \\ 27,000 \\ 59 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35,000 |  |  |  |
| \$502,949 | \$401,052 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 456,729 \\ & \$ 0.36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 591.365 \\ \mathbf{8 0 . 4 7} \end{array}$ | Provision for depletion, depreciation, amortization, property abandonments and exploration works in foreign countries. issued during 1939 the

Note-In quarterly profit and loss statements amounts of gasoinne in the above stateman Hills) and such costs and were shown separately. In the above statement exses.-V.149.p.3123.

| 3 Mos.End. Mar.31Total gross earnings-.-- | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \$ 528,988 \\ & 397.542 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \$ 533.853 \\ & 456.780 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 514,936 \\ 436,408 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \quad \$ 488.100 \\ 425.743 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net earn | $\$ 131.446$ 61.954 | $\$ 76,073$ 62,288 | $\$ 78,528$ 62.701 | \$62,357 63,450 |
|  | 1,754 | 6,210 | 4,351 | r39 |
| Amort. of reorg. exps. ap plicable to funded debt | 597 | 597 | 597 | 597 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income } \\ & -\mathrm{V} .150 . \text { p. } 3123 . \end{aligned}$ | 864,141 | 86,978 | 810,879 | \$31,294 |

Sharon Steel Corp.-New Officials-
J. H. Carter. Vice-President of the company, has been elected Operating Vice-President to succeed. J. Milton Hughes. The latter has been trans-
ferred to Pittsburgh. J. Reid Evans, who has served as secretary and Treasurer for many years, has been elected Treasurer, and $A$. J. Watson, formerly Asst, Secretary, has been named secr
been made Asst. Secretary.-V. 150, p. 2593 .
(The) Sisters of Charity, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of St. Joseph, Dubuque County, Iowa-Bonds Offered-Dempsey-Tegeler \& Co., St. Louis, are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 1,000,000$ 1st \& ref. mtge. serial real estate bonds. Bonds bear interest rates of $11 / 2 \%, 2 \%, 21 / 4 \%, 21 / 2 \%, 23 / 4 \%$, and $3 \%$, depending on the date of maturity.
Bonds dated May 15. 1940; due serially beginning Dec. 1, 1940, and semi-annually thereafter to Joune Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo. Mr tristee. Bonds in coupon form, in the denom. of $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$. Any or ail unmatured bonds mar bo prepaid at the option ar tecrued minterest on 30 days
interest date prior to maturity at par and published notice. The first coupon attached to the bonds of this issue shall
 six months' interest. J. F. Tegeler, St. Nu0 1, 1941, are to bear interest at rate of $11 / 2 \%$ per annum, from Ma Ma 15,1940 . Bonds maturing Dec. 1, 1941 ,
 to bear interest at the rate of $234 \%$ per annum, from May 15,1940 . Bonds maturing Dec. 1, 1944 , and June 1.1945 , are to bear interest at the rate of 2\% per annum for first two years from May 15, 1 , are to bear interest at rate of $2 \%$ per annum, for first two years from May 15, 1940 , and $234 \%$ there
of
ater. Bonds maturing Dec. 1, 1946, to and incl. June 1, 1952, are to bear ofter. Bends maturing Dec. , 1946, to and incl. June 1,1952 , are to bear
interest at rate of $21 / 2$ per annum, for the first three years, from May 15 . interest at rate ond
1940, and $3 \%$ thereforter
These bonds ane the obligation of The Sisters of Charity, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of St. Joseph, Dubuque County, Iowa, a corporation controlled by The sisters of Charity of the Blessed irgid by a first deed of trust house is located at Dubuque, Owa, and ard at approximately $86,000,000$. on the three properties of the Order
The Congregation of the Sisters of Charity of the Be Besed Virgin Mary was founded in Philadelphia, Noval institute, having received approbation Iowa, in 1843 . This Order is a Papal Institute, having receiveo appri. These in 1877 from Pope Pius 1 an and againely to Christian education. Provincial House have been established and are maintained at dhavenport, central Movernment vested in the Superior General and Caunsellors, domiciled at government vested in the superior there are approxmltely 1,871 members in the Order, conducting two colleges for women, five boarding academea and four central high schools for girls, and serving 119 high and lower grade year 1939-1940. Proceds ow interest rate-V. 132, p. 673.

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.-Annual Report-
John A. Brown, President, in the annual report for 1939 sent to the stockholders, states
\$1. The reporte net earnings for the year were $\$ 34,452,710$, equivalent to The earnings as reported for 1939 are after deducting $\$ 5,300,000$ for certain foreign reserves or writeoffs and after excluding $\$ 2,600.000$ of estimated The assets and liabilitioes of foreing subsidiaries in European combat
areas are stated in a separate classificatoin in this areas are stated in a separate clasisicatain in this year's report. After
allowing for these changes in accounting, the company's net current assets
 year (not including those of partly owned companies not consolidated) were $\$ 84,100,000$, of which about $92 \%$ was spent in the United states.
the year were too low in relation to crude oil prices. Mr. Brown during "Socony-Vacuum's net production of crude oil in the United States in 1939 was 53.575 .021 barrels, an increase of $11.8 \%$ over 1938 . The company year. Crude runs in refineries in the United States increased $3.9 \%$ to United States increased $8.9 \% \%$ tro 104,745 , 194 barrels.
1939 up to the beginning of the war. Since that time, Government re strictions upon civilian consumption of petroleum products in several countries have changed the ordinary course of consumption, and in the uture conditions. Total estimated sales of crude oil and be formed about in 1939 (including half of sales of $50 \%$-owned companiess) were $42,575,400$ barrels, an increase of $5 \%$ over 1938 . There was almost no physical de-
struction of property during 1939, and there has been no confiscation except in that part of Poland seized by Russia, where the value involved is relatively small.
of "The difficulties of business under war conditions are a further indication a peace-time business, and no possible profits here or there under special War conditions can benefit us possible profits here or there under special
of orderly, peaceful progress."

## Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross oper. income } & - & \$ 495,659,065 & 1938 & \$ 544213,976 \\ \$ 574024 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$ eral expenses-...-372,288,180 $423,672,859 \quad 431,023,418400,961,459$

 Reserve for depletion \&
lease amortization $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { ntaase amortization } & 10,247,411 & 8,993,293 & 7,331,422 & 6,000,389\end{array}$
 Net oper. income...
Non-oper inc. (net)
$\$ 32,142,067$
$\$ 30,584,024$
$\$ 52,554,297$
$\$ 39,638,364$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Int. \& divs. received.. } & 11,630,366 & 16,737,314 & 10,927,626 & 9,372,563 \\ \text { Miscell. inc. (net) } & 496,050 & 763,448 & 445,915 & 603,198\end{array}$ Profit on foreign exch
Interest paid
Interest paid (other than
on funded debt)_-.-. Dr656,399 $\quad$ Dr826,163 Dr1,300, $318 \quad$ Dr $1,751,011$
Income before int \&
disc't on fund din
 funded debt.........-
Preml exp
called for called for redemption.
Prov. for loss on miscell. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { invest. and advances. } & 1,356,936 & 500,362 & 347,521 & 2,550,000\end{array}$ foreign exchange on Misc. deduct's fromincProvision for inc. taxes Applicable to minosity
interest (net)

## Net profit accruing to


 arising ferreciation, retirements and other amortization. b Net adjustment 505.642 in 1938 ). Fderal. State and foreign income taxes, $\$ 5,734,799$ ( 87 ,
 In addition there was conlected for ftates gasoline taxes amounting to
$\$ 74,487,487(\$ 71,584,397$ in 1938). $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y Taxes included above: } \text {. Federal, State and foreign income taxes, } \\ & 704,864(\$ 7,970,229 \text { in } 1936) \text {; }\end{aligned}$
 1936); property and miscellaneous taxes, 815 , 169,780 ( $81,660,093$ in 1936) collected for states gasoline taxes amounting to $\$ 69,131,172$ ( $\$ 64,422,956$ 1935. Amortization of intangible development costs capitalized after Dec. 31,


Skelly Oil Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Total income---

 ${ }_{-V}^{\text {Earnings }} 150$, per share 2743 .
Soundview Pulp Co.-To Pay 50-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 1 Dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on March 1, last.-V. 149, p. 3277 .

South Carolina Electric \& Gas Co.-Earnings-

 | 1939 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 4,031,93$ |
| $1,65,52$ |
| 192,11 |
| 53,37 |
| 16.50 |
| 578,90 |







## South Carolina Power Co.-Earnings-

 Gross revenue-
Oper. exps and Oper. exps. and taxes--:
Prov. for depreciation--

 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 297,72 \\ 167,2 \\ 31,25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1940-12$ |
| :--- |
| $\$ 3,73,928$ |
| $2,68,498$ |
| 375 | Mos. -1939

$\$ 3,427,42$
2,01
2

Interest and other deduc
Divs. on pref. stock.
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .22 \overline{6} \overline{8}---$
Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar
Electric Lighting revenue
$\$ 5.747,214$
3 Electric Lighting revenu
ELectric power revenue.
Miscellaneous revenue.

## Production oxper revenue.

 Transmission expense--Distribution expense.-Commercial expense Adminis. and gen. exp-2Taxes
Provision for Federal
Pincome Provision for deprec...--
Rent for lease of oper. Rent for lease of oper

property-Vernon.$\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { property-Vernon-..- } & 72,169 & 75,930 & 288,338 & 291,464 \\ \text { Prov. for employes' bonus } & 101,000 & 105,000 & \text { Cr4,000 } & 105,00\end{array}$ | Net oper. revenue... |
| :---: |
| Net non-oper. revenue.- |
| $\$ 4,220,126$ |
| 838 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 4,263,616 \\ 3,221 \\ \$ 18,964,644 \\ 458,206 \\ \$ 18,782,365 \\ 155,522\end{array}$ | Net earnings.- Int. and amort. of debt $\$ 4,220,964 \xlongequal{\$ 4,266,838} \$ 19,422,830 \$ 18,937,887$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Int. and amort. of debt } & \$ 4,220,964 & \$ 4,266,838 & \$ 19,422,830 & \$ 18,937,887 \\ \text { discount.---.--- } & 1,556,087 & 1,628,194 & 6,694,680 & 6,925,169\end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Balance for dividends } & \$ 2,664,877 & & \$ 2,638,644 & & \$ 12,728,150\end{array}\right)$ $\left.\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Balance for dividends } & \$ 2,664,877 & & \$ 2,638,644 & & \$ 12,728,150\end{array}\right)$

Remainder shareon com
 440,957
143,960
634,377 $\begin{array}{r}632,28 \\ 1,502,70 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 570,000
$1,764,757$


 ${ }^{\$ 34,55.486}$ | $1,745,88$ |
| :---: |
| $\substack{658,43}$ | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and Earned per share on com

mon stock outstanding

## Registrar-

Manufacturers Trust Co. is registrar for the common and preferred stocks of this company. -
Southern Colorado Power Co.-Earnings-
Year Ended Feb. 29-
Operating revenues. Appropriation for retirement reserve.......................... Taxesision for Federal and State income taxes
 Gross income mortization of debt discount and expense-Other interest - Interest charged to construction-

## 

 | Balance for dividends | $\$ 2,664,877$ |  | $\$ 2,638,644$ |  | $\$ 12,728,150$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\$ 188,8 0 7 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 5 9 4 , 1 0 0 } \$ 1,379,188$

 applicable to the period prior to Aprin 30, 1938 , included therein of amortization or debt discount and expense on first mortgage gold bonds, series A $6 \%$. due
April 30,1938 , which has been applied retroactively in the accounts.--V.
150, p. 2593


$-\mathrm{Total}-150, \mathrm{p} .2117$
Southern Pacific SS. Lines-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { March- } & \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 7940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ Gross from railway Net from railway
Netry. operating income
From Jan. From. Oan. 1 ing incon
Gross from railway $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots-\ldots & 2,270,956 & 1,740,142 & 1.537,704\end{array}$ Net from ralway
Net ry. operating incom
$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2117$.

Southern Ry.-Earnings-
March-
ross from rallway Grossfrom railway
 From Jan. 1 W.
Gross from railway-:
Net from railway
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}2,499,197 & 2,456,450 \\ 1,583,624 & 1,536,586\end{array}$ Net from railway-............
Net railway operating income
 Gross earnings (est.) $\quad . \quad \$ 2,554,253 \quad \$ 2,393,314 \quad \$ 41,215,654 \$ 38,602,14$ -V. 150, p. 2743.

## Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-




 V. 150, p. 2745.

Spokane Portland \& Seattle Ry.-Earnings-MarchGross from railway arating income $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Net ry. operating income } &$|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  From Jan.  | 1914,051 |
| 88,112 |  |\end{array} $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway_... } & 1,987,921 & 1,874,715 & 1,842,435 & 2,077,30\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net rom railway } & 546,857 & 1,871,312 & 1,849,398 & 4882,882 \\ \text { Net ry. operating income } & 211,193 & 118,703 & 170,298 & 348,782\end{array}$ -Vet ry. operatingi.

Standard Cap \& Seal Corp.-20-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15 . This compares with

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system for the week ended April 27, 1940, totaled 118,769, 942 kilowatt hours, an increase of 13
responding week last year.-V. 150, p. 2743 .
$\underset{\text { Calendar Years- }}{\text { Standard Oil Co. (Ind.) (\& Subs.) -Annual Report- }}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Costs, oper. \& gen. exps_259,597,340 } & 261,136,302 & 260,608,582 & 241,407,161 \\ \text { x Ordinary taxes_--1, 12,196,542 } & 11,764,669 & 12,878,302 & 10,539,796\end{array}$ x Ordinary taxes.

Net oper. income.--
Non-oper, income (net)
Inc. before int. chg
 Surtax on undist. profits

| Profit for period_-. |
| :---: |
| Loss applic. to min. int. |
| $1,349,700$ |

$28,146,379$
374,404
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit accrued to } \\ \text { corporation....... }\end{array} \mathbf{3 4 , 1 4 2 , 6 4 3} & 27,771,976 & 55,950,785 & 46,883,448\end{array}$

Earned Surplus Account Dec. 31 $1939 \quad 1938 \quad 1937$ 1936 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Previous earned surplus } & 148,416,908 & 136,351,999 & 117,982,345 & 107,010,404\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll} & \text { Adjustment of earned } & \text { Cr150,892 } & \text { Dr435,798 } & \text { Dr2,511,165 } \\ \text { Cr645,400 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { surplus } \\ \text { Net profit for year } & \text { ye--- } & \text { Cr } \\ \text { N }\end{array}$

 | Total surplus | $18,710,442$ | $163,688,177$ | $171,427,523$ | $154,401,138$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a Divs. on com. stock-. | $19,090,029$ | $15,271,269$ | $35,075,524$ | $36,418,793$ | Total earned surplus 143 ,620,414 148,416,908 136,351,999 117,982,345

 a Paid by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. $x$ In addition to the amount of taxes shown above there was paid (or accrued) for State and Federal
gasoline taxes the sum of $\$ 86,533,468$ in $1939 ; \$ 82,824,345$ in 1938, $\$ 83$,375,622 in 1937 and $\$ 77,612,229$ in 1936 .

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Cash_-.-....... } & 70,975,895 & 53,303,261 \\ \text { Marke., securs. } & 25,981,663 & 23,876,818\end{array}$ Short-term com-

$\begin{array}{lll}$|  mercial notes  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  at cost  |  |  | \& $8,455,843 & 3,092,924\end{array}$ Accts. and notes Accts. and notes

recelvable...-receivable.-.-
Unad, claim.-

Prod. (lower of $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Prod. (lower of } & 653,906 & 27,553,906\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { cost or mkt.). } & 81,004,641 & 97,825,095 \\ \text { Mat'ls \& suppl's } & 6,861,791 & 6,245,681 \\ \text { Oth. curr, assets } & 306,900 & \end{array}$ | Oth. eurr, assets | $\mathbf{3 0 6 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 2 4 5 , 6 6 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Inv, on oth. cos. |  |  | Inv, on oth. cos.

and long-term
receivable - -108,252,303 109,366,230
Cash \& securs. Cash \& securs.
deposited with
$\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { deposited with } \\ \text { trustees }\end{array} & 243,962 & 243,962\end{array}$
 y Inv. in sub.cos.
$\begin{array}{lrr}\begin{array}{lll}\text { Goodwill \& other } \\ \text { intang. (net). }\end{array} & 3,059,279 & 3,078,571\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Prepald \& der'd } & 3,04,036 & 1,813,261 \\ \text { charges...... } & 3,046,036 & \end{array}$
Total_......723,079,698 $\left.\frac{1,810,21}{724,663,142} \right\rvert\,$ Total_.....723,079,698 $\overline{724,663,142}$ $x$ After reserve for depreciation, depletion, intangible development cost
and amortization of $\$ 360,444,103$ in 1939 and $\$ 341,389,138$ in 1938. y Exand amortization of $\$ 360,444,103$ in 1939 and $\$ 341,389,138$ in 1938 . y Excess of cost over book value
sidiaries.-V. 150, p. 1615.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock,
par $\$ 25$, both payable June 15 to holders of record May 15 See $V .149$, par $\$ 25$, both payable June 15 to holders of record May 15 . p. 2594 , for record of previous dividend payments.-V. 150 , p. 2594.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.-Earninas-March-
 $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Net from railway - } \\ \text { Net ry } & 6,907 & 5,223 & \text { def30, } \\ \text { der } 23,697 & 1,348\end{array}$
From Jan 1-

$\begin{array}{rr}\text { def30,592 } & \text { der } \\ 399,944 & 362,254 \\ 8,371 & \text { def8,909 } \\ \text { def99.962 } & \text { def110,091 }\end{array}$ def30,014 | Grass from railway-..-: | 384,884 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Net |  |
| 14.925 |  | $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Accts. payable_ } & 18,074,845 & 16,191,407 \\ \text { Notes payable to } & & \\ \text { bank_-....-- } & 2,500,000\end{array}$


 $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Long-term notes } & 1,223,015 & 1,513,670 \\ \text { Purchase obligs. } & 490,059 & 582,988\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st pref. mtge. } \\ & \text { notes......... } \\ & \text { Cap. \& surp. of }\end{aligned} \quad 8,00,000 \quad 8,250,000$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cap. \& surp. of } \\ & \text { min. interests } \\ & \text { Cin, } \\ & \text { Cin6,974 }\end{aligned} \quad 14,535,024$
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Capital surplus } \\ \text { pald in } \\ \text { Earned surplus. } & 114,096,620,414 & 148,416,43,419\end{array}$ Net ry. operating income def84,146 def99.962 def110,091 def88,679 -V. 150, p. 2117.
Tampa Union Terminal, Inc.-Registers with $S E C$ See list given on first page of this department.
Tennessee Central Ry.-Earnings-

March-
Gross from




Gross from railway....
Net from railway
Net
Net ry. operating income
From Jan. Gross from railway Net from railway
Net ry operating income Net ry. operating in

Terre Haute Traction \& Light Co.-Tenders-
The State Street Trust Co., Boston, Mass., will until May 14 receive
Tids for the sale to it of sufficient first consolidated mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds to exhaust the sum of $\$ 39,083$.-V. $148, \mathbf{p} .2759$.

Texas Corp.-Registers $\$ 60,000,000$ Debentures-
The corporation on May 2 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-4397, Form A-2), under the Secur-
ities Act of 1933 covering $\$ 60,000,000$ of debentures due May 15, 1965 . The interest rate is to be furnished by amendment.
The net proceeds from the sale of the debentures are to be used, together
with treasury funds, to redeem on or about June 24,1940 , at $103 \%, \$ 60$ with treasury funds, to redeem on or about June 24,1940 , at due June 15 , 000,000 of the corporation's outstanding debentures will be $\$ 61,800,000$, it
1951 . The total redemption price of the is stated, and accrued interest will amount to approximately will be the principal underwriter, it is
Dillon, Read \& Co., New York, stated. The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering it is intended to stated. The prospectus states that to facthis is not an assurance, it states,
stabilize the price of the debentures. Thit
that the price will be stabilized, or that the stabilizing if commenced may that the price will be stabilized, or
not be discontinued at any time. underwriting discounts or commissions and the redemption the provisions are to
be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.-V.
be furnished by amendment to the registration statement
Texas Electric Service Co.-Earnings-


Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Third Avenue Ry. System-Earnings-

Period End. Mar. 31-
Operating revenues.
Operating revenues-...-
Operating expenses.....
Net operating revenue
Taxes
Operating income----------
Non-operating income-

| Gross income.......... | $\mathbf{8 1 8 1 , 8}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Deductions.......... | 215,2 |



\section*{ | $\$ .1939$ |
| :--- |
| $\$ 10.548,890$ |
| $8,074,843$ | | $\$ 2,474,048$ |
| :---: |
| $1,27,112$ | <br> | $\$ 1,200,935$ |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 1 5 , 6 3 8}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{1: 01065: 523}$ <br> $\$ 540,670$}

Tilo Roofing Co., Inc.-Sales-
R. J. Tobin. President of this company, reports that sales for the 16 -week
period ended A pril 20,1940 amounted to $\$ 758,330$ compared with $\$ 657,777$ for the corresponding period amounted vear, an increase of $15.29 \%$.hith The siles
figures include gross income from service fees on operations of subsidiary figures include gross income from service fees on operations of subsidiary
finance company.
The company recently opened its first branch office in Pennsylvania.
This brings its total number of offices to 42 . V . $150, \mathrm{p} .2747$.
Tobacco Securities Trust, Ltd.-DividendDirectors have declared an interim dividend oo $5 \%$ on the American
Depository Receipts for ordinary stock payable May 31 to holders of record May 2.-V. 150, p. 1147 .

Toledo Edison Co.-SEC Criticizes Dividend Policy of Company-
The dividend policy of the company, a subsidiary of Cities Service sion in its deeision approving the company's recent bond and debenture
offering. Common stock dividends exceeded earning available by $\$ 1,800,000$ beearned surplus from $\$ 7,245,939$ to $\$ 2,830,455$, the to sec said "'The effect of this dividend policy has been two-fold:" the Fifrst, the ratio of common stock and surplus to total capiltalizaiton has been reduced. Second, such policy has placed the applicantitalizaiton the position
that now, when faced with the imperative need of funds for that now, when raced with the mperative need of funds for new con-
struction, its only source of such tunds is thorugh increasing its debt.:
For this reason, the sEC explained it future usse rof earnings availabe explained, it has imposed conditions on on the the future use of earnings available for common stock, requiring that $\$ 362,500$
of such earnings be added to surplus amnually as long as any of the new
debentures were outstanding. debentures were outstanding.
This condition was
This condition was imposesed April 19 when the SEC issued its order
permitting the sale of the bonds and debentures.-V. 150, p. 2747 .
Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings-

| $\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from }]{\text { Matcher }}$ |  | 1939 | 1938 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$182,406 | \$189.030 | \$169,482 | \$203,009 |
| Netry. operating income | 29,389 | 30,058 | 18,016 | 22,621 |
| Gross from railw | 575.725 | 90,10 | 497 | 775,046 |

 Netry operating in
-V. 150, p. 2117.

Twin City Rapid Transit Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-





Union Central Life Insurance Co.-New Vice-President Ralph A. Metzger, formerly with Harriman Ripley \& Co,., and prior to
that with National City Co. in Cincinnati and Cleveland, has been elected a Vice-President of this company. Sinne Mat, 1939, MI. Mretzerer has been
Manager of the Union Central's bond department.-VV. 140 , 132 .

Union Pacific RR.- $\$ 81,602,000$ Bonds Offered-Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. offered April 30 a new issue of $\$ 81,602,000$ ref. mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, series A, to be dated June 1, 1940 and to be due June 1, 1960. The bonds were priced at $102 \%$ and accrued interest to date of delivery. This is the first public financing for the Union Pacific other than equipment trust obligations since September, 1936, when Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. sold $\$ 20,000,000$ of debenture $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ due 1970 . In April of the same year Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. sold $\$ 26,835,000$ of debenture $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ due 1971. The present offering has been oversubscribed.
Coupon bonds in $\$ 1,000$ denom, registerable as to principal, exchange-
able for fully registered bonds and reexchangeable, all as will be provided able for fully registered bonds and reexchangeabie, all as will be provided
in the refunding mortgaee. Interest payable J-D
New York, truse Nate National Rank. New York, trustee. Redeemable ast a whole at any Chase National Bank,
Nime and in part (but
only in amount of $\$ 500,000$ or multiples thereof, except for the sinking
 Incluaing June 1 1950, and scaled downward thereafter. Redeemable for
sinking fund on June 1 . 1951 , or any interest date thereafter at redemption
prices beginning at $1021 / 2 \%$ to and incl. June 1, 1955, and scaled downward thereafter.
Purpose- The proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be used, with other
moneys, to redeem $\$ 85,902,000$. first lien \& refunding mortgage $4 \%$ bonds and 5\% bonds. Company adisise that such bonds wort be redeemend at
$107 \% \%$ plus accrued interest to sept. 1,1940 , upon surrender thereof, promptty after the refunding mortgage bonds. series A, shall have been
delivered.
Issuance-Issue and sale of these bonds is subject to the approval of the
Interstate Commerce Commission. Interstate Commerce Commission.
Legal Investments-In the opinion of counsel, these bonds are legal in-
vestments for saving banks under the laws of New York, New Jersey, vestments for saving banks, under the laws of New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire añ Vermont. Listino-Company has agreed to make application in due course for the registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 .
Company-Company owns 3,559 miles of railroad, the main lines ox-
tending from Council Bluffs, iowa, to Ogden, Utah, and from Kansas ending from Counci Bluffs, Iowa, to Ogden, Utah, and from Kansas
Citi, Mo., to Denver, Colo, and to connections With the Council Bluffs-
Ogden line at Cheyenne and Borie, Wyo. The Union Pacific System in-
 beinf: Los Angeles \& Salt Lake RR., (Salt Lake City, Utah, to Lus Angeles,
Cailp.) Oregon Short Line RR. Salit Lake City, Utah, and Granger,
Wyo to Wyo., to Butte, Mont., and to Huntington, Ore.); Oregran- ashington RR, Spokane, Wash.) ; and, The St. Joseph \&\%, Grand Island Ry, (s). Joseph
Mo. to Grand Hiland, Neb.). The properties of the subsidiaries named above are leased to the company, the leases extending from yeer to year payable includes interest on funded debt, depreciation and oth or items as
set out in the leases and. in the case of The St. Joseph \& Grand Island R dividends (amountingto about $\$ 3,000$ per annum) on stock now outstanding
in the hands of the public.

The line between Council Bluffs and Ogde owned by the company
(which, with other owned mileage will be suject to connects at Ogden with the lines of the southern Pacifice System, and, with those lines, forms part of the "Overland Route") which handles a large
volume of traffic moving between California and the East. volume of traffic moving bet ween California and the East.
Security-The refunding mortgage will be a dirrect lien on 3,544 miles of
railroad now owned by the company (subject only, upon satisfaction of the first lien \& refunding mortgage, to the prior lien of the company's first railroad and land grant mortgage on about 2,020 miles, comprising most
of the company's main lines) and a lien (subject to said first railroad and of the company's main liness) and a lien (subjoct to said first railroad and
land grant mortgage, so far as it attaches thereto and to equipment trusts) on appurtenances to the mortgaged property, whether now owned or hereequipment or interests therein now owned or herearter acquired. The appurtenant to the mortgaged railroads or on any property owned by subsidiary companies or on any securities or on any mineral rights in mortgaged premises Company will covenant that the $\$ 100,000,000$ first mortgage
Tailroad and land grant $4 \%$ bonds due July 1,1947 will not be extended,
but will he paid at
 bonds.
Refunding Mortgage-The refunding mortgage will authorize the issue of at any one time outstanding such bonds to be risuzuble ing mortgage bonds to bear interest at such rate, to mature on such date or dates, and otherwise to have such terms as may be determined by the board of directors. $\$ 100,-$ 000,000 of bonds will be reserved, as aforesaid, to refund the first mitge.
railroad and land grant $4 \%$ bonds. $\$ 18,398,000$ principal amount of bonds may be issued at any time or from time to time, at the request of the company, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in lieu of First ilion \& refunding bonds now outstanding or in the treasury, in respect
of which no refunding mortgage bonds are presently being issued. Refunding mortgaze bonds may be issued to refund refunding mortgage bonds of other series, or in lieu of refunding mortgage bonds retired otherwise than through
the sinking fund.
Sinking Fund-Company will agree in the refunding mortgage to create a
sinking fund beginning in 1951, in the amount of $\$ 430,000$ a year, or such smaller amount as may bo earned and available ofter such deductions from net income of the preceding year and may be perritted by the refunding
mort tage. The sinking fund may be used to retire secured fund mortgage. ment trust obligations) and to accuire secured funded debt of leased subbsidiaries. It will be provided that payments into the sinking fund may be moneys may be used to redeem refunding mortgage bonds, series A, at the sinking fund redemption prices hereinafter stated. Other provisions as to the use or sinking fund moneys and the disposition of securities acquired through
the operation of sinking fund will be such as may be approved by the C and included in the refundi
Stock-Company had outstanding in the hands of the public on March 31 Company has paid dividends on its preferred stock vind common stock 1898 and on its common stock since 1900 . Dividends are currently being pan
Barch 31, 1940 , $\$ 100,000,000$ first mortgage railroad and land grant $4{ }^{\circ}$


 leased subsidiaries (whose accounts are consolidated with those of the
company in the financial statements) outstanding in the hands of the public aggregated $\$ 110,917,000$, of which $\$ 56,191,000$ (including $\$ 16,424,-$ 000 guaranteed by the company) matures in 1946
guaranteed by the company, matures in 1961 .
43d Annual Report-A comparative income account and balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1939, will be found under "Reports and Documents" on subsequent pages of this issue.
W. A. Harriman, Chairman of the Board, states in part:

Income-The operated mileage at close of year and income for the year
1939, compared with 1938 , were as follows: Milestated Mileage at Close of Year-

Total mileage operated....-.-.-...........-- $15,724.71 \quad \frac{15,717.26}{}$

 Railway operating income--and
Rents from use of joint trucks, yards, and terminal
$\$ 30,107,175$

$\$ 29,188,068$ $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Rents from use of joint trucks, yards, and terminal } \\ \text { facilities }\end{array} & 1,743,688 & 1,742,835\end{array}$ ire of equipment-debit balance, and rents for | $31,850,861$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 30,930,903$ | Hire of equipment-debit balance, and rents for

use of joint tracks, yards and terminal facilities...
11,617,673
11,063,512

Net income from transportation operations-- $\overline{\$ 20,233,188} \overline{\$ 19,867,391}$ Income from investments and sources other than $13,580,375 \quad 13,623,345$
 Net income from all sources--


Surplus, transferred to profit and loss........- $\$ 1,647,448 \quad \$ 1,382,050$ The decrease of $\$ 42,969$ in "income from investments, \&c." resulted
principally from decreases of $\$ 329,723$ in net income from oil operations In outhern California, \$726i571 in interest on bonds, notes and equipment trust certificates, $\$ 21,243$ in interest on loans and open accounts, and
$\$ 22.383$ in rents from leased road and equipment, and increases of $\$ 368,830$ $\$ 22,383$ in rents rom leased road and equipment, and increases or $\$ 368,830$
in dividends on stocks and $\$ 243,467$ in miscellaneous income, the latter
 Co. for services rendered for and privileges granted to that company.
The increase of $\$ 57$, 228 in " "ixed and other charges') is the net of incesse of The increase of ${ }^{\text {S }} 557.428$ in "fix in in and other charges" is the net of increase
 four years compared favorably with that of years prior to the the past four years compared favorably with that of years prior to the depression
excenting the peak years 11288
and 192, but the revenue therefrom was substantially less than that of predepression years. The lag in revenue was due to a lower level oo rates as indicated by decreased a verage revenue per ton mile, which has declined steadily since 1921 (the only important
exception being the increase in 1938 resulting from a general rate increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission early in that year, upon
petition of the railroads) due in part to rate reductions ordered by the 1 ICO petition of the railroads) due in part to rate reductions ordered by the 1 rch
or made voluntarily, especially in later years, to retain traffic or to regan or made voluntariy, especialy in agencles, and in part to the unrecovered loss of higher-rated short-haul traffic to, motor carriers. If the volume
of traffic moved in 1939 had moved at the 1921 averase rate per ton mile, of traffic moved in 1939 had moved at the 1921 average rete per ton mile,
the 1939 rreight revenue would have been $861,032,854$ greater and at the 1929 average rate per ton mile, it would have three years has been greater than in any year since 1926, but, as in the senger business has been particularly susceptible to competition. from motor vencies, especially private automobiles, and both the volume of traffic
and the revenue derived therefrom declined rapidly shortly after 1921.
eaching a low in 1933 when the volume was but $38.8 \%$ and the revenue
but $24.4 \%$ or those for 1921 Up to that time the average revenue per passenger mile declined to 62. a $^{6} \%$ of 1921 primarily because of loss to private


 cars ior women and childrencend and other efforts of the management to afford patrons modern and erficient service In 1939 the volume had recovered
to $92 \%$ of 1921 , but revenue was only $46.9 \%$, as the average revenue per passenger mile had declined to $51 \%$.
The decrease in operating reverues in 1939 as compared with 1921
$(19.6 \%$ was partly offset by savings in operating expenses which were ( $19.6 \%$ was partly offset by savings in operating expenses which were
reduced
$21.9 \%$ but net income from transportation operations decreased
 due chiefly to increased rental payments for refrigerator cars of the Pacific
Fruit Express Co. (owned jointly with the southern Paciric Co.) because of increased
equivalent to $9.9 \%$ of per pross operating revenues, $\$ 468.52$ per employee, and $\$ 7.33$ per share of common stock. The amount of interest on funded debt and other charges for 1939 was
lower than for a any yaar 192l-1939 except 1938 , haring doclined $14 \%$
from 1921 but nowithstanding this reduction and reduction of dividend on common stock, the balance remaining arter dividends in recent years has been considerably less than in the predepression years because of the
haeatly reduced income. The average balance after dividends for the 10 years 1921 to 1930 , inclusive, was $\$ 13,200.000$, while for the nine years 1931 to 10i9, inclusive, it was s1,900, ithe vicinity of Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors the company completed during the year the drilling of
36 additional wells (all producing), and at the close of the year had 156 producing wells and 10 wells in the course of drililing or located. Company drilling is still confined to that necessary to protect its properties against
draina be by others. Under the voluntary proration arrangement with other producers (mentioned in previous reports) whoreby production is resstructed producers mentioned in previous eports
the allowable production per well wase amain drastically reduced ise ffective
June
and June 1, 1939, and further minor reductions were successively adopted on
Aug. 1, Sept. 1. Oct. 1, Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 . The effect of these reductions was. partially offset by the increase in number of producing wells, but the production during the year (7,378,626 barrels) was 526,698 barrels less
than for the year 1938. The results of operations for the year were as follows:
 Production expenses friling weplls and constructing
Expenditures
other facilities totaled $82,041,847$, of which there other facilities totaled $82,041,847$, of which there
was charged against receips, representing intangible drilling and development costs such a drilling, geological work, clearing ground, builaing
$\xrightarrow{1,166,787}$
3,041,388
$\$ 4,384,176$
Net income- beginning of this development to jan. ing ion the From the beginning of this development to Jan. were
receipts from the sale of oll and other products were
The expenditures-cost of drilling wells and constructing othe
fecilities and production expenses and taxes, paid and accrue facilities and production axses and taxes, paid and accrued
 WOf the total expenditures, $\$ 8,778,556$ was charged against receipts in against future recipte

Operating Statistics for Calendar Years


The consolidated income account for calendar years was given in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 24, p. 1299.
AssetsInvestment in road and equipment Misceillaneous ine of mortgaged propert- $\bar{y}$ soldal-:-
 Bonds, notes and equip. trust certificates
Advances Advances- in other ompanes: stocks-
Investments, notes and equip. trust certificates Bonds, notes and equip. tr
U. Govt. bonds and notes
Sinking funds

 Miscellareous accounts receivable Material and supplies- ---e-̄-̄ableRents receivable.Other current assets
Working fund advances Rents and insur. prems. paid in advance-.... Discount on furdeded debt paid in advance-.--:-----
Other unadjusted debits

Total alit.-Common siatock
Preferred stock Preferred stoc
Funded debt Grants in aid of construction Non-negotiable debt to affiliated companies Traffic and car service balances payable Miscellaneous accounts payable... nterest matured unpaid ${ }^{-1}$ unded debt matured unpaid Unmatured interest accrued.Onmatured rents azcrue
Tax liability- -unded debt
Premium or
Insurance reserve
nsurance reserve--i-ation
Reserve for depreciation
 Reserved for depreciation of securitiests.-
Funded debt retired through inc \& surp
Sinking fund reserves



## $\overline{\$ 1,219,380,245} \overline{\$ 1,210,357,821}$

Ulen \& Co.-Delisting Hearing-
The Securities and Exchange Commission April 26 announced public hearings on the application of the New York stock Exchange to strike from isting and registration ong other things, that in the opinion of the Exchange's Committee on stock List this security is not suitable for continued listing
 total market value
the Commission' N .150. p. 2441 .

## United Aircraft Products, Inc.-Merger Plan-

The boards of directors of this company and Aircraft Precision Products, Inc., have agreed upon a merger plan under which this company will isssue Meetings of stockholders will be called soon to approve the plan. Meetings of stockholders will be called soon to approve Ares. Dnc., will be the
Harry $L$. Bill, President of United Arcratt products
. chief executive or the combined companies, and it is pioposed to for the first board certain directors of Airccarbined net income was 1123,775 . A pro quarter were $\$$ shet at March 31 shows total assets of $\$ 1,194,936$, curr
format balance she
assets of $\$ 690,444$ and current liabilities of $\$ 858,355$.-V. 150, p. 1619 .

- United Gas Improvement Co.-Hearing PostponedThe securities and Exchange Commission granted May 1, a postponemen
 simplificication o
Company Act

Weekly Output-
The electric output for the U. G. I. system companies for the week iust

-United Light \& Power Co.-Submits Integration PlanWould Recapitalize, Sell Some Properties, Buy Others, Set Up Three Systems-But Still Holds Act Invalid-
Company on May 2 filed an integration plan with the Securities and
Exchange Commission which goes far beyond any proposals submitted by Oxher holding companies. In brief United Libat proposes. Ottablishment of three integrated systems to be effected through the purchase or new properties and the parent company and a simplification of
the general corporate structure of the system. plain that its willingness to
submithe sume time, the company made it plan was not a waiver of any of its rights or beliefs with
suble submit such a plan was not a warier or a asy or
respect to ret ritiger respect to retaining its present utility assers.
oo that stand, and tur olly preserve its constitutional rights, it alleged that
Section 11 of the Utility Act is unconstitutional and violates the Fifth and Section 11 of the Utility Act is unconstitutional and violates the Fifth and Tenth amendments of the Constitution.
Requesting the cooperation of the SEC in an attempt to solve the problems created by section 11 in a constructive manner, and "with due regard tor following plans for a holding company system limited to three geographical areas. first area would embrace: Electric facilities situated in eastern Kansas, Northern Missouri, Eastern Nebraska and southern Iowa as wel
as Rock Island and Moline, Ill. These facilities, the plan states, would be as Rock Island and Molene, Hl. These physicilly interconnected or capable of physical interconnection, physically interconnected or capade or system of coordinated gas utility com-
The first area also would include a panies operating in substantially the same territory.
The operations in the first area contemplate the retention of the holding
company system of all electric and gas utility assets now located in that company system or all electric aowing subsidiaries of United Light.

 Company. To round out these properties, the plan proposes the purchase of certain
additional electric and gas facilities located in the territory including
 those or a substantial port
Midie West Corp.; and the
.
holding company, systems. its gas properties in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Oklahoma as well as the San
 property is the largest. It is a subsidiary of the American Light \& Traction
Co. Which in turn is an intermediate holding company in the United Light Cot Which in turn is an intermediate holding company in thene property has gross eanings of more than $\$ 8$,-
set-up. The san Antonio set-up. The san Antonio property has gross earnis
000,000 and a plant account of nearly $\$ 32,000,000$.
The utility properties for the second system, would consist principally of nterconnected or capable of physical interconnection, the plan states. Operanions in that area, it is added contemplate the retention within the he Columbus \& Southern Ohio Electric Co. The scope of these operations ocated within or immediately adjacent to the present territory now served by Columbus and Southern Associated Gas \& Electric System owns properties in the heart of the For its third integrated system the company proposes a gas operation in Michigan and outside of that state. Such operations. it is stated, con-
template the retention within the holding company system of the utility
assets now owned by a United Light affiliate, the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., and the accuusition by it of assets of American-Michigan Pipe
Line Co. and American Production Co., also United Light affiliates. The third system operations also, it is soic, contemphate and the construction or acquisition of additional gas tran
facilities within and without that State.
The plan proposes that the company's investment-through its subsidiary holding company American Light \& Traction -in the Detriont Edison
will be retained. The third darea, however, the plan states, could be exFiil be retained. The third a area, in owever, the phan states, could be ex panded to include Detroit Edison
to be a subidiary of United Iight.
American Light owns approximat
American Light owns approximately $20 \%$ of Detroit Edison Co. common Consummation of the various steps, it is is testimated, would result ulti-
Cont mately in the acquisition of approximately the elimination from the noldocated within the prescribed territory and the elimination having approximately the same value.
It also would reeduce. the number of States in which the electric and gas
utility companies in the holding company system will operate to 7 from 14 , utility companies in the holding company system wrom 26 .
Limitation to three systems, the plan states, would be accomplished by sale or exchange of other properties as opport be accomplished from funds of thbtained. the co integration program in $N$, Paper \& Power ' , adequately financed with the resources and credit which are now or wil. The plan outlined in the company's reply does not list the properties to it would like to purchase to effectuate the plan sion a detailed list of properties it would like to acquire for each of the thre areas.
Recapitalization of the parent, the company asserts, would facilitat refinancing of its own oblizations as well as aid in simplification of the
holding company system. Accordingly, it expects shortiy to go before the SEO with a full financial program. The basic elements of the recapitalization plan already have been presented to the SEC the plan states, but the
company did not make public any outline of this proposal. However, the company did not make pubenc any out call for an exchange of commmon for the present prefer and and class B common shares. The exchange arrangemen existing class A and class B common shares. Community Power \& Light
plan under which $95 \%$ of the common stock went to the preferred. The have extctange terms for the Une been deter mined.
a major obbective of the
A major objective of the company, the plan asserts, is to eliminate intermediate holding companies insofy, the as it can be be accomp, is to elished withate
jeopardizing the interests of security elimination of minor intermediates without much it looks forward to the the
dea deavoring to work out pians for the eliminoution much of thifficulty and is en-
namer in intermediates, namely Continental Gas \& Electric and United LLight matailways, which it asserts present complex problems because of the large amounts of securities
of the holding comp nies which are outstanding in the hands of the public.
The company The company confludues its reply wisthanding in the hands of the pubic.
sider the problems the Commission consider the problems. plans and objoctives outlined in order that a determination may be had as to the future course of procedure which should be and its subsidiaries in a constructive manner and in their proper order.-
-V . $150, \mathrm{p}$. 2749 .

United Light \& Rys. Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsGross oper. earns. of sub. \&
eliminating inter
1
 Maintenance
Provision for
Provision for depreciation
Net earns. from oper. of sub. \& controlled cos.-
Non-oper. income of sub. \& controlled companies.
Total income of sub. \& controlled companies...
Int., amort. \& pref. divs, of sub. \& controlled Balance
Proportion of earns, attrib. to minority com. stock

| $\$ 8.735,82$ |
| :---: |
| $2,113,466$ |



Equity of United Lt. \& Rys. Co. in earnings of Income of United Lt \& Rys. Co. (excl. of income
received from subsidiaries)
Total.
Expotal - of United Light \& Rys. Con
Taxes of United Light \& Rys
Balance
Holding
$\begin{array}{r}86,622,355 \\ \quad 999,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\overline{\$ 19,825,837}$

Interest on $53 / 2 \%$ debentures; due 1952 $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$7,622,055 } \\ 109,805 \\ 93,670 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Amortization of debenture discount and expense.
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus.
Prior preferred stock dividends.

- Balance - $150 . \mathrm{D} .27 \overline{7} 49$.


## United Public Utilities Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Totabsidiaries-Toper Power purehased
Gas purchased
Operation Gas purchas
Operation
Maintena Maintenance......... Deprec, and depietion-:-
State iocal and miscell.
Federal taxed med
Fed. and state inc. taxe Fed. and State inc. taxes Net earns. Prom opers
Other income (net) Total net earnings-
Gen. int and misceli Balance of net earns.
applic.
to
United

| applic. Uto Corp | \$323.2 | \$280,602 | \$1,011.280 | 850,060 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| neral exps. and | 20,629 | 22,947 |  |  |
| Int. on collateral trust. bonds |  |  | 100,082 | 93,668 |
| nt. on 10-year intorscrip |  | 101,481 | 405,919 | 408 |
| cell. inc. deductions | 1,324 | 1,174 | 28,639 4,865 | 4,687 |
| Net income | \$192,99 | \$147,153 | \$471,776 | 311.0 |

## United States Electric Light \& Power Shares-4-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of four cents per share on the class B
stock, payable May 15 to stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30 P. Previlousiy quarterly
dividends of three cents per share were distributed.-V. 148, p. 448.

## United States Steel Corp.-Debentures Called-

J. P. Morgan \& Co.. Inc., as sinking fund agent, has drawn by lot for accrued interest to to that date, out of moneys in the sinking fund, $\$ 2,427,500$
principal amount of United states principal amount of United States steel Corp. 10 -year $31 / 2 \%$ d debentures,
due June 1,1948 . Payment of the drawn debentures will be made upon presentation at the office of the sinking fund agent on and after June 1 .

## Quarterly Earnings Report-

Reporting the earnings of the corporation for the first quarter of 1940, directors had declared the regular quarterly on the preferred stock, payable to holders on May 20,1940 . 19 per share ncrease over the same period of 1939 of $25 \%$ but were 1940 showed an the
$26 \%$ less than tor the tast quarter of that year.
tharnings durproximater the quarter of 1940 reflected a substantial improvement over those shown for the corresponding period a yeer ago.
to $\$ 17.113 .995$. A comparisor capital stocks for the first quarter amounted
quarter of 1940 and for the first and and shipments for the firs quarter of 1940 and for the first and fourth quarters of 1939 follows the first

1st Quar. 1st Quar. 4th Quar.
 Net income applicable to capital
stocks after all changes and allow-
ances for deprec., int. on bonds
and Federal income taxes.
Shipments of finished steel products:
 Net current assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries at March 31 of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock paid April ${ }^{26}$, including the dividend compared with $\$ 431,988,444$ at Dec. 31 , 1939, and $\$ 392,871,801$ at March in current liabilities capital obligations duat with determined by including shown and excluding from current assets the receivables not year of the dates one year. They do not, of course, reflect any effects from the new financing
program. orn April 25,1940, a registration statement covering $\$ 75,000,000$ of May 1, 1955 , inclusive, was filed with the Securities and Exchan 1940 , to iission. The net proced sfrom the sale of the surial debentures will be used ration to redeem or retire on or before July 15, 1940, at 103 and int. to said
is we, the $\$ 95,140,00031 / 4 \%$ debentures then outstanding. This refinancing

## United Public Utilities Corp.

Convertible Coll. Tr. "B" $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ due 1960
Convertible Coll. Tr. "A" 6 s due 1960
TRADING DEPARTMENT

## EASTMAN, DILLON \& Co. <br> 15 Broad Street STOCK EXCHANGE

15 Broad Street New York
Tel. Bowling Green 9-3100 Bell System Teletype N. Y. 1-752
The capital outlays in 1940 for additions to and betterment of properties,
ess credit for properties sold, have been approximately $\$ 10,500,000$. Also, less credit for properties sold, have been approximately $\$ 10,500,000$ Also,
a net of $\$ 1,640,000$ of maturing capital obligations or those retired by sinking funds have been paid, making a total outlays or capital account in
1940 of $\$ 12,140,000$. 940 of $\$ 12,140,000$.
At April 1 1940 , unexpended balances on approved appropriations for
property additions and betterments amounted to approximately $\$ 63$,-
000,000 . The employment and payrolls statistics for the first quarter of 1940 com-
pared with the first quarter of 1939 are as foll pared with the first quarter of 1939 are as follows:
$\begin{array}{cc}1 \text { st Quar. } & 1 \text { st Quar. } \\ 1940 & \text { Per Cent } \\ \text { Increase }\end{array}$
 Consolidated Income Statement for 3 Months Ended March 31
 Profit
Net profit from disposal
$\$ 19,170,709$
$\$ 2,960,966$
loss $\$ 200,852$
$\$ 29,929,733$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net profit from disposal } \\ \text { of sundry prop., \&c.-- }\end{array} & 249,543 & 10,231 & 367,123 & \text { loss115,000 }\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Subsidiary bond interest } & 1,460,652 \\ \text { U.S. Steel bond interest } & 845,605\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Profit from perations } & \$ 17,113,995 & \$ 660,551 \text { bc } \$ 1,292,151 & \text { c } \$ 28,561,533 \\ \text { Preferred dividends...- } & 6,304,919 & 6,304,919 & \mathbf{6 , 3 0 4 , 9 1 9} \mathbf{d 2 0 , 7 1 6 , 1 6 3}\end{array}$
 a After deducting all expenses, including reserves for estimated taxes,
local and Federal taxes. b Loss or deficit. a Before undistributed profits. d Includes regular. quarterly of $\$ 1.75$ and $\$ 4$ a share undistributed profits. d Includes regular qua
Utah Light \& Traction Co.-Earnings-

| Period Ended Feb. $29-$ | 888 | $\$ 91$ | 1112 | -1075 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating expenses-.--:- | \$88,459 | \$91,295 | \$1,112,128 | 81,107,695 |
| Direct taxes.- | 7,303 | 7,309 | 87,099 | -87,607 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{8} \mathbf{8 2 , 4 2 8} \\ \mathbf{5 3 , 6 5 0} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times 1,329 \\ 52,976 \end{array}$ | 81,864 616,759 | $\$ 22,576$ 600,375 |
| Gross income------ | \$51,222 | \$51,647 |  |  |
| Other int. 8 deductions. | -50,763 | $\begin{array}{r}51,519 \\ \hline 455\end{array}$ | 612,140 10,362 | $\begin{array}{r} 619,405 \\ 6,469 \end{array}$ |
| Balance, deficit- | \$321 | \$327 | \$3,879 | \$3,923 | Notefict. provision has been made in the above statement for unpaid

interest on the $6 \%$ income demand note interest on the $6 \%$ income demand note, payable if, as, and when earned,
amounting to $8,963,199$ for the period from Jan. 1, 1934, to Dec. 31,1939 .
-V. 150 , p. 2598 .

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

 Property retirement re-
serve appropriations.
Net oper. revenues
Gross income. --.-.-.
Int. on mortgage bonds. Int. on mortgage bonds
Int. on debenture bonds
Other int. \& deductions
$\qquad$


$\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,182,523 \\ 2,284,330 \\ 300,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 2,329,764 | Net income |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a Divs. applicable to prer. stocks for the period-- | $\$ 155,463$ | $\$ 1,704,761$ |  | Balance, deficit. \$294,565 \$311,039 a Dividends recumulated and unprid to Feb. 29,1940 , amounted to

$\$ 7,529,361$ arter giving effect to dividends of $\$ 1.162-3$ a share on $\$ 7$ $\$$ preferred stock and $\$ 1$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared for payment
April 1, 1940. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative,-V. 150, p. 2598.

Utah Ry.-Earnings

| Marc | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$56,869 | \$62,636 | \$55,092 | \$134,320 |
| Net from railway ---- | 7,796 | 6,699 | 4,529 | -34,505 |
| Netry. operating income <br> From Jan. 1- | 3,643 | def140 | def3,423 | 17,111 |
| Gross from railway .-... | 244,796 | 233,383 | 178,060 | 6 |
| Net from railway | 56,748 | 49,952 | 20,094 | 129,304 |
| Net ry. operating income -V. 150 , p. 2130. | 27,654 | 22,929 | def18,879 | 56,753 |

## Utility Equities Corp.-March 31 Statements-

The statements of corporation for the three months ended March 31,
1940 show net assets as of that date equivalent to 889 , 1940, show net assets as of that date equivalent to $\$ 89.50$ per share of the
$\$ 5.50$ dividend priority stock. The priority stock is entitled to $\$ 100$ per share and accumulated dividends in involuntary lisuidation and to $\$ 100$
per share and acumulated dividends in wor per share and accumulated dividends in voluntary liquidation.
The net assets as shown in the respective reports
amounted to
$\$ 90.14$ pe The net assets as shown in the respective reports amounted to $\$ 90.14$ per
priority share at Dec. 31,1939 , and to $\$ 79.53$ at March 31,1939 .-V. 150 ,
p. 100 .

Van Raalte Co.-Profit-Sharing Plan-
At their recent annual meeting, stockholders approved company's profitsharing plan for 1940 which provides that certapin employees, selected by
the management shall receive in addition to the management, shall receive, in addition to regular salaries, an amount
equal to $20 \%$ of net profits in excess of $\$ 200,000$, which would have other wise been applicable to dividends on capital stock
Approval also was given to a proposal whereby directors who are no
 to receive such remuneration for serving as a director and as a member of
any committee as may be fixed from time to time by the board of directors, This remuneration would not, however, in any one ealendar year exceed
$\$ 2.500$. It was further provided that each director and officer of the corpo ration should be indemnified by the corporation against expenses reasonably he was a party by reason of his having been an officer or director of the
corporation.-V. 150, p. 2751.

Viau, Ltd.-New President-
Following the recent annual meeting of shareholders, directors of tite company elected Roger viau, President. Guy Perron was elected VicePresident, replacing . Edouard Labell anirman of the Board of Directors and Ait
1981.
Virginia Public Service Co.-Bonds Called-
Company will redeem on June 1, 1940, 8105,000 of its first mortgage and refunding 20 -year $51 / \% \%$ gold bonds, series A, at $1011 /$ and accerued interest. Payment of the redemption price will be made at the principal office
New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, New York.-V. 150, p. 1148 .

## Virginian Ry.-Earnings-

 March-$\qquad$ Net from railway-
Net ry, oper. incom
From Jan. Gross from railway. railwayNet ry $\quad$ oper. inco
Waldorf System, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsQuarter Ended March 31 -

## a Net profits- $b$ Narned per Eh

a V. 150, depreciat

Walgreen Co.-Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31-

 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Cash in banks in } \\ \text { trans, \& on hand }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Accounts payable. } \\ \text { Employees' invest. }\end{array}$ | 809,131 | $1,997,086$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Tax antic U. S. savings bds Acets. recelvable $\quad 302,000 \quad 40,000$ Inventories....-prepaid rent, ins.,

taves, \&c..... Inv, \& oth, assets-
$\mathbf{x}$ Land, bulldings, equipment..... Goodw., leaseni-1s.,
lease, improvelease,
ments, $\% \mathrm{mprove}$

Westmoreland, Inc.-Unlisted Trading-
The old capital stock, no par, has been removed from unlisted trading by the New York Curb Exchange, and the new capital stock, par \$10, has been admitted to unlisted trading. The new stock
share in exchange for the old stock.-V. 150, p. 2278 .

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.-Earnings-

> [Incl. Wholly Owned Subsidiary America


Balance before interes

## -V. 150, p. 2752

Wisconsin Electric Power Co.-Preferred Shares OfferedA group of Wisconsin underwriters, headed by The Wisconsin Co., made an offering of 81,355 shares of $43 / 4 \%$ preferred stock at par ( $\$ 100$ ) on April 29. The shares are part of a new issue of 262,098 shares of preferred stock, $43 / 4 \%$ series the issuance of which is subject to the effectiveness of the company's exchange plan.
Under this program, company is offering holders of its $6 \%$ preferred one share orne dividend dividend adjustment 4 nthe preferred to be offered by the underwriters is 81,355 shares since acceptance of the exchange offer by $60 \%$ of holders of the $6 \%$ preferred is necessary to make the plan effective. \& Fox \& Co.; Loewi \& Co.; Partridpe-Player Co., Inc.; Braun, Monroe \& Co. Harley Haydon \& Co.; Inc.; The Miliwaukee Co.; Datton, Riley \& Co Inc.; Bingham, Sheldon \& CO. A. A. C. Best \& Co. The Marshall Co., and
Wisconsin Hydra-Electric Co.-EarningsWMonths Ended March 31Gross earnings
Operation...-
Maintenance $\qquad$ Provision for retirement reserve....................-General taxes--.................
State and Federal income taxes.
Net earnings
Inter'st on funded debt-

Amortization of debt discount and expense, \& c--



## Net income -V .150, p. 195

\$11,662
$\$ 24,38$
Wisconsin Telephone Co.-To Issue Stock-
The Wisconsin Public Service Commission on May 1 authorized this company to issue $85,000,000$ of common stock. Proceeds of the sale, ac preferred stock. The new issue will increase outstanding common stock to $\$ 55,000,000$ - $\mathbf{v} .150$, p. 2131.

## Wright Aeronautical Corp.-Earnings-

Quarter Ended March 31- 1940 Net profit afier depreciation. taxes and reserves--. $\$ 1,237000$ \$1,231,72
$\$ 2.05$ Earns. per share on.

## Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR.-Earnings- <br>  Net ry. oper. income <br> From Jan. 1- <br> 

 Net ry. oper. incon-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .2131$.

Yellow Truck \& Coach Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings3 Month Ended March 31Net sales
a Prorit from operations
Pren

Net profit
\$1,023,751 \$388,779
a Including the company's proportion of net profits or losses of wholly owned and controlled companies not consoidated, berore provision for
depreciation and Federal income taxes. b Net sales for 1939 have ben decreased $\$ 198,109$, as compared with, the amount previously published. as a result of certain reclassifications which had no effect upon net profit.
Zonite Products Corp.-New President-
John M. Olwyler has been elected President of this corporation. He has
been with the corporation more than 12 years. serving 10 years as VicePresident in
$150, \mathrm{D} .2131$.

## 

PUBLISHED as áverrtisements

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT-YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939

To the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company:
The Board of Directors submits the following report for the year ended December 31, 1939, of the operations and affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, including lines leased from Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, Oregon-Washington Railroad \& Navigation Company, Los Angeles \& Salt Lake Railroad Company and The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company. The lessor companies have certain income and charges, and the figures in the Income Account, other than those relating to transportation operations, and in the Profit and Loss Account and General Balance Sheet and tabulations and tables relating thereto are stated on a consolidated basis, excluding offsetting accounts between the companies except as otherwise noted.

## INCOME

The operated mileage at close of year and income for the year 1939, compared with 1938, were as follows:

|  | 1939 | 1938 | Increase | Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operated Mileage at Close of Year |  |  |  |  |
| Miles of road - ${ }^{\text {Miles of additional main }}$ | $9,897.95$ | 9,903.86 |  |  |
| Miles of yard tracks and sidings. | 1.537 .91 $4,288.85$ | $1,542.52$ $4,270.88$ | 17.97 | 4.61 |
| Total Mileage Operated. | 15,724.71 | 15.717.26 | 7.45 |  |
| Transportation Operations |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues.Operating expenses.. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 164,253,371.47 \\ 117,858,588.04 \end{array}$ | $8150,213,214.05$ <br> $105,731,151.07$ | \$14,040,157,42 $12,127,436.97$ |  |
| Revenues over expenses Taxes | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 46,394,783.43 \\ 16,287,608.07 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 44,482,062.98 \\ & 15,293,994.56 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Railway Operating Income <br> Rents from use of joint tracks, yards, and terminal facilit | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30,107,175.36 \\ 1,743,685.81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$29,188.068.42 } \\ 1,742,834.54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8919,106.94 |  |
|  | \$31,850,861.17 | \$30,930,902.96 | \$919,958.21 |  |
| Hire of equipment-debit balance <br> Rents for use of joint tracks, yards and terminal pacilities | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 9,220,088.41 \\ & 2,397,584.77 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 8,644,167.12$ $2,419,344.40$ | \$575,921.29 | \$21,759.63 |
|  | \$11,617,673.18 | \$11,063.511.52 | \$554,161.66 |  |
| Net Income from Transportation Operations | \$20,233,187.99 | \$19,867,391.44 | \$365,796.55 |  |
| Income from Investments and Sources other than Transportation Operations |  |  |  |  |
| Income from oil operations in Southern California-net Dividends on stocks owned | \$4,384,176.05 $4.87,501.25$ $3,85.501$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$4,713,899.76 } \\ 4.506,670 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$368,830.70 | \$329,723.71 |
| Interest on bonds, notes, and equipment trust certificates owned................- | 3,023.725.60 |  |  | 276,571.62 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}200.804 .80 \\ 328824.59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 223,188.71 <br> 333 ,970.08 |  | $22,383.91$ $5,345.49$ |
| Miscellaneous income | $\begin{array}{r}328.64 .59 \\ 723.125 .04 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 333,970.08 \\ & 479,657.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{243,467 \%}{26}$ |  |
| Total | \$13,580,375.03 | \$13,623,344.83 | ------------- | \$42,969.80 |
| Total Income | \$33,813.563.02 | \$33,490,736.27 | \$322,826.75 |  |
| Fixed and Other Charges |  |  |  |  |
| Interest on funded debtMiscellaneous rents Miscellaneous charges | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 14,221,975.97 \\ 581,963.84 \\ 581,991.71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 14,263,258.04 \\ 28,038.71 \\ 498,206.00 \end{array}$ | $\$ 14.925 .13$ | \$41,282.07 |
| Total | \$14,846,931.52 | \$14,789,502.75 | \$57.428.77 |  |
| Net Income from All Sources | \$18,966,631.50 | \$18,701,233.52 | \$265,397.98 |  |
| DISPOSITION OF NET INCOME |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends on Stock of Union Pacific Railroad Co.: <br> Preferred stock: <br> 2 per cent paid April 1, 1939 <br> 2 per cent paid October 2,1939 <br> \$1,990,862.00 $1,990.862 .00$ | 83,981,724.00 | \$3,981,724.00 |  |  |
| Common stock <br> $13 / 2$ per cent paid April 1, 1939 $\qquad$ $83,334,365.00$ <br> $11 / 2$ per cent paid Octor 2 <br> $13 / 2$ per cent paid October 2, 1939 $1 / 2$ per cent payable January 2,19 $\qquad$ | 13,337,460.00 | 13,337,460.00 |  |  |
| Total Dividends. | \$17,319,184.00 | \$17,319,184.00 |  |  |
| Surplus, Transferred to Profit and Loss | \$1,647,447.50 | \$1,382,049.52 | \$265,397.98 |  |

Operating results for year 1939 compared with year 1938:

|  | 1939 | 1938 | Increase | Decrease | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average miles of road operated.- | 9,900.75 | 9,907.52 | ------------ | 6.77 | 1 |
| Operating Revenues |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$132,484,798.15 | \$120,429,544.33 | \$12,055.253.82 | --..........-- | 10.0 6.4 |
| 4. Mall--- |  | $5,024,152.29$ <br> 5,040.974.09 <br>  | 1, $334,3966.46$ 28,933 2,07 | --...-. | 6.7 <br> 1.4 |
| 5. Other passenger-train | 2,850,060.70 | 2,476,461.67 | 373,599.03 | ----.-.-....- | 15.1 |
| 7. Water line | 1,811,118.24 | 1,623,826.49 5 5 | $187,291.75$ $1,327.34$ | - | 11.5 24.0 |
| 8. Other-- | 2,041,125.27 | 2,047,005.86 |  | 95,880.59 | ${ }^{24 .} 8$ |
| 9. Total operating revenues | \$164,253,371.47 | \$150,213,214.05 | \$14,040,157.42 | ------------ | 9.3 |


|  | 1939 | 1938 | Increase | Decrease | Per <br> Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Maintenance of way and structu | $\$ 18,546,351.71$ <br> $30,195.781 .94$ | $\$ 16,354,100.36$ <br> $26,413,538.92$ | \$2,192,251.35 | -...-.......... | 13.4 |
| 12. Tota | \$48,742,133.65 | \$42,767,639.28 | \$5,974.494.37 | ------.-.....- | 14.0 |
| 13. Traffic.-.-F- | $4,970,557.16$ $55,219,064.55$ | $4,2442,1501.33$ $50,282,80$ | 4,936,263.22 | - | 9.8 |
| 14. Transportation-railinine | 50,10,153.23 |  | ${ }_{178.731 .60}^{1.349 .36}$ |  | 15.3 |
| 16. Miscellaneous operations............ | $3,609,699.92$ $5,307,680$ | 5,001,449.85 | 306,231.11 |  | 6.1 8.0 8. |
| 18. Transportation for investment-C-Credit | 5,307 700.63 | 4,662.20 |  | 83,961.57 | 85.0 |
| 19. Total operating expenses | \$117,858,588.04 | \$105,731,151.07 | \$12,127.436.97 |  | 11.5 |
| 20. Revenues over expenses | \$46,394,783.43 | \$44,482,062.98 | \$1,912,720.45 | ------------ | 4.3 |
| Taxes |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21. State and county - - - |  | $\$ 9.310 .726 .66$ $1,900,456.01$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 240,729.67 \\ \mathbf{1 7 3}, 752.56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | --.-.-.....-- | ${ }_{9}^{2.1}$ |
| 23. Unemployment insurance | +1,866.501.26 |  | $184,793.86$ 339801.13 3 |  | 11.0 |
| 24. Federal income -- | 2,525,114.75 | 2, $2182,486.00$ | $\begin{array}{r}339,801.13 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{26.4}^{15.5}$ |
| 25. Federal capital stock | 14,659.16 | 13,304.87 | 1,354.29 |  | 10.2 |
| 27. Total taxes | \$16,287,608.07 | \$15,293.994.56 | \$993.613.51 | ------------ | . 5 |
| 28. Railway operating incom | \$30,107,175.36 | \$29,188,068.42 | \$919,106.94 575,921.29 | --.-.-.-...- | 3.1 <br> 6.7 |
| 29. Equipment rents (debit) <br> 30. Joint facility rents (debit) | $9,220,088.41$ $653,898.96$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8,644,509.86 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -575,921.29 | \$22,610.90 | 3.3 |
| 31. Net railway operating income | \$20,233,187.99 | \$19,867,391.44 | \$365,796.55 | -.-.--......- | 1.8 |
| Per cent-Operating expenses of operating revenues. | 71.75 | 70.39 | 1.36 | -------.---- | 1.9 |
| Freight Traffic (Commercial Freight only) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tons of revenue freight carried Ton-miles, revenue freight | 26,453,735 13,057,817224 4 | 11,713,952,906 | 1,343.918.318 ${ }_{\text {10, }}^{1.169 .064}$ |  | 4.6 11.5 6.5 |
| Average distance hauled per ton (miles) | 493.61 1.015 | 463.28 1.028 |  |  | 6.5 1.3 |
| Average revenue per ton-mile (cents) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | ${ }_{8}^{18.94}$ | \$5.99 | - | 8.05 |  |
| Passenger Traffic <br> (Excludes Motor Train, other than Streamlined Train) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,753,484 \\ & 1,020,98.118 \end{aligned}$ | \% $\begin{array}{r}1,684,267 \\ 944,680 \\ \hline 6063\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}69,217 \\ 76,30,2.25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | --........:- | 4.1 <br> 8.1 |
| Average distance hauled per passenger (miles) | $\begin{array}{r} 582.26 \\ 76.62 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 4.8184 |
| A verage passengers per passenger-train mile |  | 1.739 18 |  | .0̄2̄ | 1.4 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.31 \\ & \$ 1.90 \end{aligned}$ | \$11.28 |  |  |  |
| Average total revenue per passenger-train mile_ | \$1.90 | \$1.85 | \$. 05 |  | 2.7 |

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET-ASSETS

|  | December 31, 1939 | $\text { December }_{1938} 31 \text {, }$ | Increase | Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| vestments: <br> Road and Equipment | \$971,609,571.35 | \$962,258,960.15 | 89,350,611.20 |  |
| Less: <br> Receipts from improvement and equipment fund | \$23,823,091.13 | \$23,823,091.13 |  |  |
| Approprdiate to crevited to this account | 13,310,236.52 | 13,310,256.52 |  |  |
| Tota | 837,133,327.65 | \$37,133,327.65 |  |  |
| 701. Investment in road and equipment | \$934,476,243.70 | \$925,125,632,50 | \$9,350,611.20 |  |
| 704. Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold <br> 705. Miscellaneous physical property ............. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 2 6 , 8 8 0 . 2 2} \\ & 11,729,990.76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 363,157.35 \\ 9.529,318.95 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$2,200,671.81 | \$336,277.13 |
| ta | \$11,756,870.98 | \$9,892,476.30 | \$1,864,394.68 |  |
| 706. Investments in affiliated companies: Stocks. <br> Bonds, notes and equipment trust certificate <br> Advances. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,367,936.91 \\ 8,731,931.78 \\ 20,713,458.92 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,367,836.91 \\ \mathbf{9}, \mathbf{6 5 1 , 4 3 7 . 1 3} \\ \mathbf{2 0 , 7 2 5 , 9 3 6 . 3 7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | \$100.00 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 919.505 .35 \\ \quad 12,477.45 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Tot | \$49,813,327.61 | \$50,745,210.41 | -------------- | \$931,882.80 |
| 707. Investments in other companies: <br> Bonds, notes, and equipment trust cortificate | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 80,776.736 .32 \\ \mathbf{6 6 ; 4 6 3 , 4 4 1 . 0 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 80,956,197.19 \\ 67,735,085.14 \end{array}$ | -.....-......... | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 179,460.87 \\ 1.271,644.07 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total | \$147,240,177.39 | \$148,691,282.33 | ------------- | \$1.451.104.94 |
| United States Government Bonds | 86,477,617.31 | \$12,855.780.67 | ------------- | \$6,378.163.36 |
| 703. Sinking funds | -------------- | 8350.00 | ----.--------- | \$350.00 |
| Total Investmen | \$1,149,764,236.99 | \$1,147,310,732.21 | \$2,453,504.78 |  |
| Current Assets: | \$23,964,442.52 | \$23,447,319.13 | \$517,123.39 |  |
|  | 37.573.89 | $\begin{array}{r}41,877.23 \\ 8.264 .48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $84,303.34$ $1,782.36$ |
| 713. Traffic and car-service balances receivabie | $4,052,722.41$ $1,399,428.61$ | 3,626,594.25 | $426,128.16$ 292 |  |
| 715. Miscellaneous accounts receivable...- |  | $1,240,303.14$ 51, $579,507.44$ 2, | 4,222,827.53 | 200.509.91 |
| 716. Material and supplies - Interest and dividends receivable. | 25,802, 78.80 .46 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 21,579,507.44 } \\ \hline 85097 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,22,827.53 | 107,127.07 |
|  | 161,381.62 | 120,073.41 | 41,308.21 |  |
| 719. Other current assets: <br> Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. capital stock applicable to <br> payment of extra dividend of 1914 <br> Miscellaneous items | $113,267.70$ $1,267.90$ | 113.531.70 | 314.89 | 264.00 |
| Total Current assets | \$61,322,655.43 | \$56,136,572.75 | \$5,186,082.68 |  |
| Deferred Assets: <br> 720. Working fund advances <br> 722. Other deferred assets. | $\$ 114,482.75$ $5,756,364.51$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 380,357.45 \\ 4,661,540.58 \end{array}$ | \$1,094,823.93 | \$265.874.70 |
| Total Deferred Assets | \$5,870,847.26 | 85,041,898.03 | \$828,949.23 |  |
| Unadjusted Debits: <br> 723. Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance <br> 725. Discount on funded debt <br> 727. Other unadjusted debits | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 25,281.87 \\ 1,768,216.48 \\ 1,729,006.47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 18,114.26 \\ 699,910.52 \\ 1,150,593.68 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.167 .61 \\ \hdashline 578,412.79 \end{array}$ | \$31,694.04 |
| Total Unadjusted Debits | \$2,422,504.82 | \$1.868,618.46 | \$553,886.36 |  |
| Grand Total | \$1,219,380,244.50 | \$1,210,357,821.45 | \$9,022,423.05 |  |



## EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE TO INVESTMENT IN ROAD AND EQUIPMENT

| Extensions and Branches <br> Additions and Betterments (excluding equipment) <br> Equipmen | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 442.14 \\ 6.706 .702 .61 \end{array}$ <br> $9,791,958.78$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total Expenditures | \$16,499,103.53 |
| Credits to Investment in Road and Equipment: <br> cost of property retired and not replaced <br> Cost of equipment retired <br> Adjustments | $\$ 1,049,089.60$ $5,958,141.97$ $5,9581,141.97$ $141: 260,76$ |
| \%- Total Credits. | \$7,148,492.33 |
| Net increase in "Investment in Road and Equipment" | \$9.350,611.20 |

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

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

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, May 3, 1940.

Coffee-On the 27th ulto. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher. Transactions totaled five lots. Trading was confined to the December delivery. The five December sales were effected at 5.98 cents, or 2 points over the previous close. For the week the volume was light and prices were 2 to 5 points net lower. The market today appeared to be awaiting news from Brazil with regard to suggestions for awaiting news from Brazil with regard to suggestions for session for that purpose at the close of the week. On the 29 th ulto. futures closed 1 point down to 2 points up compared with previous tinals. Sales totaled 7 lots, all in the Santos contract. In Rio de/Janeiro the spot price on No. 7 coffee was off 20 reis to 13 milreis per 10 kilos. On Satur day, 24,000 bags were received at the Brazilian port of Santos from the interior, the first receipts since April 16th. Not a single bag cleared from Santos for the United States
during the week and but 16,000 bags for other points. These during the week and but 16,000 bags for other points. are the smallest weekly shipments from santos since the
civil revolt of 1932 , which closed the port for a period of about three months.
On the 30th ulto. futures closed unchanged to 2 points net lower for the Santos contract. Transactions totaled 26 lots, all in the Santos. In Rio de Janeiro the spot price on No. 7 coffee was off 200 reis to 12.8 milreis per 10 kilos. A cable from Brazil said that the meeting of the Consultative Council had been suspended pending consultation with Sao Paulo Planters Council. It has been said that various coffee interests in Brazil are at odds on the question of coffee interests in Brazil are at odds on the question of
regulations for the next crop, especially as regards the sacrifice quota to be imposed. On the 1st inst. futures closed 5 to 6 points net higher. Transactions totaled only 12 lots, all in the Santos contract. The market was quiet and 2 points up during the early trading. May sold at 5.72 cents, up 2 points as four transferable notices were issued an immediately stopped. Colombian coffees were reported firmer,
due to the expert bounty recently declared. According to explanations from the Federation of Growers' office here, the "emergency measure was aimed at helping planters in Columbia."
On the $2 d$ inst. futures closed 8 to 4 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 33 lots. Santos futures were lower this morning, with spot May off 10 points at 5.66 cents and the balance off 12 to 13 points. Trading totaled 4,750 bags to a late hour. Four more notices were issued against the spot position which contributed to the losses. Prices of actuals were unchanged with slight demand either in spots or shipment coffees. Today futures closed 9 to 7 points net higher, with sales totaling 33 lots, all in the Santos contracts.
Santos coffee futures were 2 to 4 points higher in quiet trading. The actual market was generally unchanged and dull. The full effects of Colombia's export bounty are yet to be felt, observers say. Meanwhile with Brazil's new crop due to start moving next month, no decision has been reached on the amount which growers will have to give up for burning.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
May----........................04 04 December

## 

Santos coffee prices closed as follows: ${ }_{\text {Muy- }}^{\text {May }}$
-.....................98 ecembe

Cocoa-On the 27 th ult. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Light dealer covering and scattered outside buying which absorbed long liquidation, accounted for most of the activity. Transactions totaled 96 lots, or 1,286 tons, with activity centered in the distant positions. Open interest at the start of the day showed a net reduction of 71 terest at the start of the day showed a net reduction of tion on first notice day resulted in a contraction of 111 lots tion on first notice day resulted in a contraction of 111 lots
in the May position, leaving 812 still open. Trading was in the May position, leaving 812 still open. Trading was gains of 10 to 4 points. Local closing: May, 5.99; July, 6.03; Sept., 6.06; Dec., 6.14; Mar., 6.22. On the 29th ult. futures closed unchanged from previous finals. Sales totaled 83 lots. The market was a dull affair during today's session. Brokers reported that there was good demand for cocoa just under the market. During early afternoon prices were unchanged to 1 point higher, with May at 5.99 c ., unchanged. changed to 1 point higher, with May at 5.99c., unchanged. bags. A year ago stocks amounted to 1,339,516 bags. Local closing: May, 5.99; July, 6.03; Sept., 6.06; Dec., 6.14; Mar., 6.22.
On the 30th ult futures closed 10 to 8 points net lower. Transactions totaled 303 lots. Trading in cocoa futures today consisted largely of switching operations out of May into later months. The market was heavy, standing 5 to 7 points net lower during early afternoon. Sales to that time points net lower during early arternoon. Sales to that time lowering prices. The British Control Board is holding for 6.15c. a pound, which manufacturers here are not disposed to pay. Warehouse stocks continued to diminish. The overnight loss was 3,100 bags, reducing the total to $1,056,045$ bags against $1,341,009$ bags a year ago. Local closing: May, 5.89; July, 5.94; Sept., 5.96; Dec., 6.05; Jan., 6.08; Mar., 6.14. On the 1st inst. futures closed 5 to 2 points net lower. The market ruled heavy during most of the session. Although 114 notices issued against the May cocoa contract were not permitted to circulate very freely, the market continued to work under the pressure of long account liquidation. All of the transferable notices were issued by trade houses, while most were promptly stopped by a leading manufacturer, it was reported. Three tenders were Ivory Coast, 23 Midlagos, and 78 Bahias. The total issued to date is now 171. Transactions in futures today totaled 315 lots or 4,221 tons. Local closing: May, 5.85; June, 5.87; July, 5.90; Sept., 5.92; Dec., 6.02; Mar., 6.12.

On the 2 d inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net higher. Transactions totaled 158 lots. Cocoa futures showed improvement, prices standing 1 to 3 points higher during early afternoon, with May at 5.86 c . While steady, the market was quiet, sales to mid-afternoon totaling only 80 lots. Primary markets remained firm, but manufacturers held aloof. The open interest in May today was down to 622 lots with last notice day May 24th. Warehouse stocks decreased 2,900 bags. They now stand at $1,052,697$ bags, compared with $1,339,007$ bags a year ago. Arrivals so far this season are 860,000 bags behind the movement last year. Local closing: May 5.87; July 5.93; Sept. 5.96; Dec. 6.04; Jan. 6.07. Today futures closed 7 to 5 points net higher, with sales totaling 249 lots. Cocoa futures rallied in sympathy with other commodities, standing 4 to 5 points net higher during early afternoon. May was firm in spite of circulation of 51 notices, which were promptly stopped. Sales to early afternoon totaled 175 lots. It was reported that manufacturers had resumed purchases of cocoa. There also was some speculative demand. Warehouse stocks decreased 4,700 bags overnight. They now total $1,047,999$ bags against 1,336,802 a year ago. Local closing: May 5.94; July 6.00; Sept. 6.03; Dec. 6.11; Mar. 6.19.
Sugar-On the 27th ult. futures closed unchanged to one point higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 41 lots. The world's sugar contract closed 1 to $21 / 2$ points up, with sales totaling 39 lots. The strength in the
latter was said to be due to short coverings for Cuban account in anticipation of new business. The domestic contract was merely marking time with most of the business confined to week-end covering. Raws and refined continued quiet. Nothing new developed in the freight situation. Meanwhile refiners, well covered ahead, were disinterested in offerings. On the 29th ult. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 80 lots. Sugar futures were irregular. The domestic market during early afternoon stood unchanged to one point lower. The world sugar contract closed one point up to unchanged, with sales totaling 130 lots. It was reported again that restrictions on Norwegian ships banning Cuban ports had been lifted. That should ease the freight situation, it was said. However, the raw sugar market remained steady, with Cubas on offer the raw sugar market remained steady, with Cubas on offer
at 1.95 c ., with May shipment lots held at 2c. a pound. at $1.95 \mathrm{c} .$, with May shipment lots held at 2c. a pound. Three parcels of Puerto Ricos, early May shipment, were
offered at 2.90 c . Refiners showed no interest. In the world sugar merkat prices were $1 / 2$ to 2 points higher on a turnover of 4,000 tons, with September selling at $1.511 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., up $1 / 2$ point. F. O. Licht's latest estimate of European beet sugar acreage showed an increase of $10 \%$, with estimated total as $2,065,000$ hectares, exclusive of Russia.
On the 30th ult. futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 177 lots. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ points net lower, with wales totaling 276 lots. The sugar markets ruled heavy today. No sales of raws were reported despite the heavy volume of offerings, attributed to an easier freight situation. Refiners were not interest in any sugars to arrive before the middle of June, it was said. In the meanwhile it was predicted that the warmer weather would stimulate the consumption of refined sugar. In the world sugar market prices were unchanged to $1 / 2$ point lower except for the spot May position, which was up one point to 1.52 c . during early afternoon. Fifty-one transferable notices were issued, but they were stopped early. It was revealed that 71 additional notices would be issued tomorrow, last notice day and last day for trading in May contracts. It was disclosed today that the F. O. Licht estimate of beet sowings in Europe yesterday did not come directly from F. O. Licht, but apparently from some other source. On the 1st inst. futures closed one point off to unchanged for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 157 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ points net lower to $1 / 2$ point higher, with sales totaling 229 lots. No sales of raw sugar were reported. When the owner of a cargo of Cubas arrived today failed to get his price of 1.95 c ., he ordered the sugar into storage. Nearby Puerto Ricos and Philippines were offered at 2.85 c ., while Puerto Ricos for late May clearings were held at 2.90c. Refiners were out of the market. It was rumored that the Cuban Institute has halted shipment of world sugars to the United States if the movement was for refining and re-export. The shipping situation has not yet been clarified. The Norwecian committee was reported to have turned down several time charters from Cuba to the United States, suggesting that charters from Cuba to the United States, suggesting tha On the $2 d$ inst. futures closed over.
On the $2 d$ inst. futures closed 3 points off for the May option, but unchanged for the rest of the list compared with previous finals for the domestic contract. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point lower, with sales totaling 58 lots. Transactions in the domestic contract totaled 114 lots. Sales of raw sugars today caused the spot price to drop to 2.80 cents. Pepsi Cola paid that price per pound for 10,000 bags of Puerto Ricos due May 8th. Another sale of 2,000 tons of Philippines due May 13th at the same sale of 2,000 tons of Philippines due May 13 th at the same price was reported. Information from washington indicated resolution extending the sugar act of 1937 for another year. In the world futures market prices dropped 1 to $11 / 2$ points, with July at $1.481 / 2$. A cable from London reported that British Colonial areas would receive more consideration. It also was said that the British Government had purchased 25,000 tons of Cuban raw sugar at 1.48 cents f.o.b. CubaToday futures closed 1 point up to 3 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 205 lots. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ point down to $1 / 2$ point net higher, with sales totaling 119 lots. Sugar markets were steady to firm. In the domestic market prices during early afternoon were unchanged to a point higher in rather slow trading. There were smaller offerings of raw sugars, with no further price concessions by sellers. Another lot of Philippines, 1,000 tons, due May 17, was sold to a refiner at 2.80 c - the same price paid for two other lots of Puerto Ricos. Other sugars were held at 2.84 up to 2.90 according to shipment. Refiners were interested at the last price. The Cuban inRefiners were interested at the last price. The Cuban in-
stitute is reported to be studying the advisability of prohibitstitute is reported to be studying the advisability of prohibriquota for refining and re-export. The British were reported to have purchased 35,000 tons of raws in San Domingo, Aug.-Sept. shipment, at 1.45c. a pound f.o.b.

## Prices closed as follows:


United States Exports of Refined Sugar in First Quarter Were Largest Since 1925
Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first three months of 1940 totaled 42,975 long tons as contrasted with 14,894 tons during the similar period last year,
an increase of 28,081 tons, or approximately $189 \%$, according to Lamborn \& Co., New York. The exports for the first three months of 1940 are the largest of any similar period in 15 years, or since 1925, when the exports amounted to 48,480 tons. The firm's announcement also said:

The refined sugar exports during the January-March period of 1940 went to more than leads the list, being followed by Syria with 5,645 , with tond Norway, leads. the list, being followed by Syria with 5,640 tons, and Norway,
5,517
tons. Last year the United Kinedom topped the list with 8,340 tons, being followed by Ecuador with 1,563 tons and Panama with 1,139 tons.

Lard-On the 27th ulto. futures closed 8 to 7 points net higher. Despite the small receipts of hogs reported at principal western markets on several days last week, receipts for the first five days of the week at 12 western markets, were slightly larger than in the preceding week. At the high point last week the top on hogs was $\$ 1.50$ higher than the early April low of $\$ 5.15$. On the 29 th ulto. futures closed 3 points down to 3 points net bigher. The opening quotations were 10 points off from previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were around 19,000 head as compared with trade expectations of some 20,000 . However, prices of some types of hogs were off 10 c . and lard also declined. Hog receipts at the principal western markets amounted to 71,900 head as compared with 70,300 a year ago. Hogs at Chicago closed steady to 10 c . lower, with sales ranging from $\$ 5.35$ to $\$ 6.45$. Lard exports from the Port of New York totaled 420,000 pounds, destination Europe.

On the 30th ulto. futures closed 12 to 15 points net lower. Considerable May liquidation prior to first notice day, which occurs tomorrow, was reported as depressing the market The decline in hogs also had a bearish influence, hog prices closing with net losses of 15 c . to 25 c . Hog receipts at western points were 98,600 head as compared with 73,600 head a year ago. A report from Chicago stated that bids will open on May 6 for 500 tons of lard for Belgium. Exports of lard from the Port of New York yesterday totaled 120,000 pounds for Europe. Sales of hogs at Chicago ranged from $\$ 5.25$ to $\$ 6.30$. On the 1 st inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower. Lard stocks at the first of May in Chicago increased 9,315,287 pounds over April 1, according to a report issued today, bringing the total to $179,161,979$ pounds, a record level This sizable advance was disappointing since it had been forecast that the increase would be about $2,250,000$ pounds in the last two weeks whereas supplies increased $7,220,312$ in that interval. Chicago lard stocks now are some 108,000,000 pounds larger than a year ago, representing an advance of over $150 \%$. A year ago Chicago stocks increased less than $1,000,000$ pounds in April. Lard exports to Europe from this port today totaled 56,000 pounds. Hog receipts at western points totaled 72,900 head, as compared with 56,600 a year ago. Chicago hogs closed steady at $\$ 5.85$ to $\$ 6.25$

On the 2 d inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 points net higher. Trading was light, with the undertone barely steady. No exports of lard from this port were reported today. Chicago hogs closed steady to strong at $\$ 5.35$ to $\$ 6.35$. Hog receipts at Western points were 62,200 head as compared with 57,300 head for the same day last year. Today futures closed 10 to 2 points net higher. The firmness of lard futures was influenced in no small measure by the strength of wheat and corn markets

livery weakened in the closing minutes of trading today and closed 14 points net lower. Most of the selling came from commission houses while dealer and trade interests were reported as buyers. There was no activity in the outside market. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade declined to $195 / 8$ c. per pound. Local closing: May, 19.24; July, 1885; Sept., 18.62; Dec., 18.40c.; March, 18.25 On the 29 th ulto, futures closed 1 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 202 lots. Rubber futures were fairly active and somewhat firmer. May liquidation continued but the demand was good, with the result that offerings were were well absorbed. During early afternoon May stood at 19.23 , off 1 , while July was 5 points higher at 18.90 , and December at 9 points higher at 18.49. Primary markets were steady and shipment offerings were high and limited. London closed unchanged to $1-16 d$. lower, while Singapore was quiet, unchanged to $1-32$ d. lower. Sales of futures here to early afternoon totaled 1,310 tons of which 150 tons were exchanged for physicals. Local closing: May ,19.25; July 18.87; Sept., 18.67; Dec., 18.45; Jan., 18.40; March, 18.29

On the 30 th ulto. futures closed 28 to 32 points net lower Transactions totaled 209 lots. Commission houses con tinued to liquidate May contracts, which a British dealer interest absorbed, while at the same time selling distan months. The market was irregular, standing 2 points lower to 3 points higher during early afternoon, with May at 19.23 cents, off 2 points, and July at 18.90 , up 3 points. 19.23 cents, of 2 points, and July at 18.90 , up 3 points.
Towards the close some heavy selling developed and prices Towards the close some heavy selling developed and prices
took a severe drop, closing at the lows of the day. Twenty tons were tendered for delivery against May contracts. Tre London market closed quiet and unchanged to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher Singapore was unchanged to 1-32d lower. Shipment offer ings were light and rather high. Local closing: May, 18.97 July, 18.65; Sept., 18.35; Dec., 18.15; March, 18.00. On the 1st inst. futures closed 3 points up to unchanged. The market during the first hour showed net gains of 10 to 17 points on commission house buying and dealer selling. Fac tory selling during the final 15 minutes almost completely wiped out the early substantial gains. There were no notices put out against the May delivery today. The reduction in the May open interest position was small; amounting to only 12 lots. No trades were registered in the May delivery on the exchange today. The outside market was quiet. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade remained unchanged at $191 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per pound. Local closing May, 19.00; July, 18.06; Sept., 18.37; Dec., 18.15; March, 18.00.

On the 2 d inst. futures closed 21 to 18 points net higher. Transactions totaied 104 lots. Rubber futures continued to advance, influenced by firm primary markets, high shipment offerings and smaller exports. British dealer interest were noted as active buyers of December. Commission houses also were on the buying side. During early afternoon prices were 15 to 16 points higher, with September at 18.52 and December at 18.31. Transactions to that time totaled 66 lots. Certificated stocks of rubber decreased 60 tons They now total only 900 tons. The London rubber market closed $1-16$ to $1-8$ d higher. Singapore was $1-16$ to $3-32 d$ higher. Local closing: May 19.20; July 18.87; Sept. 18.55 Dec. 18.33; Jan. 18.28; Mar. 18.18. Today futures closed 72 to 45 points net higher. Transactions totaled 527 lots Nearby rubber čutures advanced half a cent a pound under strong competitive buying by trade, dealer and speculative interests. Demand converged on the July contract, which registered the maximum cain of 50 points to early afternoon July rose 63 points to 19.50 , and December 42 points to July rose
18.70 . Sales to that time totaled 216 lots. Buying was based on increasing difficulties experienced in obtaining prompt shipment rubber from the East. Manufacturer were reported to be paying advanced prices in the loca spot rubber market. Certified stocks of rubber decreased by 60 tons. They now total only 840 tons. The London market closed 1-8d higher while Singapore was 1-32 to 1-16d higher. Local closing: May 19.79; July 19.59; Sept. 19.14; Dec. 18.80; Jan. 18.73; Mar. 18.63.

Hides-On the 27th ulto. futures closed 4 to 7 points net lower. The opening range was unchanged to 8 points lower Trading was light and without particular feature. No new developments were reported in the domestic spot hide mar ket today. Local closing: June, 13.70; Sept., 13.97; Dec. 14.22; March, 14.46. On the 29th ulto. futures closed 15 to 18 points net higher. Trading was relatively light. The opening range was 3 to 9 points up with the upward trend continuing during the balance of the session, prices closing about the highs of the day. Transactions totaled 1,400,000 pounds. Certificated stocks of hides increased by 1,637 hides to a total of 945,343 hides. The domestic spot hide market was reported quiet and unchanged. Local closing: June, 13.86c.; Sept., 14.13; Dec., 14.37; March, 14.61
On the 30 th ulto. futures closed 9 to 15 points net lower. The opening range was 4 to 11 points off. Transactions totaled $4,720,000$ pounds. Certificated stocks of hides decreased by 2,400 hides to 942,943 hides. No important developments were reported in the domestic spot hide situation today. Local closing: June, 13.72; Sept., 14.00; Dec., 14.26; March, 14.55. On the 1st inst. futures closed 20 to 25 points net lower. Transactions totaled 213 lots. Raw hide futures opening range was 12 to 2 points lower. Further declines set in following the opening. Uncertainty over the European situation and apathy of tanners influenced
the trading. Local closing: June, 13.52; Sept., 13.78; Dec., 14.05; March, 14.27.
On the-2d inst. futures closed 5 points off to unchanged, with sales totaling 183 lots. Raw hide futures opened 7 to 4 points higher. Prices receded somewhat during the morning, and rallied a bit towards the close. Transactions totaled 113 lots during the morning. Certificated stocks increased by 3,086 hides to 946,029 hides. Scattered selling was noted with demand limited. Local closing: June, 13.47; Sept., 13.78; Dec., 14.02. Today futures closed 2 points net higher to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 218 lots. Raw hide futures opened 7 points lower to unchanged. lots, Raw hide futures opened following the opening. Transactions totaled Prices firmed following the opening. Transactions totaled
137 lots. In the domestic spot markets sales totaled 9,800 137 lots. In the domestic spot markets sales totaled 9,800 hides including heavy native steers April take-off at $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. spot market 5,000 frigorifico steers April take-off were reported at 13c. Local closing: June, 13.49; Sept., 13.75; Dec., 14.04; March, 14.28 .

Ocean Freights-Closing of the Mediterranean to British merchant vessels further complicated the problems of the chartering trade, which have been left with little free tonnage to trade since the restriction of Norwegian vessel operations and the driving of Denmark's merchant marine off the high seas. Charters included: Grain: New York to Antwerp (berth), April 75c. Australia to North Atlantic, $\$ 17$ per ton. Buenos Aires to Antwerp, $\$ 25.50$ per ton May. Buenos Aires to north of Hatteras (linseed), $\$ 8.50$. Sugar: Philippines to U. S. Atlantic, $\$ 12$ per ton. Brazil to Antwerp, $\$ 24$ per ton. San Domingo to Marseilles, $\$ 20$ per ton. San Domingo to Casablanca $\$ 18$ per ton. Cuba to Bordeaux, $\$ 21$ per ton. San Domingo to Nantes, $\$ 20$ per ton. Coal: Hampton Roads to Buenos Aires, available at about $\$ 9.00$ to $\$ 9.25$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Rosario, $\$ 9.75$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, available $\$ 9.75$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, available
at about $\$ 9.00$ to $\$ 9.25$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Italy, at about $\$ 9.00$ to $\$ 9.25$ per ton. Hampto
$\$ 13.50$ to $\$ 14$ per ton asked May-June..
Time Charter: West Indies or Canadian trade, $\$ 5.25$ per ton.
Coal-Reports from operators in the New York area state that the demand for anthracite coal during the past week has slowed down considerably both on the line deliveries and at tidewater landings. As was expected, the new retail prices, which will go into effect this week, have not made any great impression on business. Dealers are still buying coal to meet their immediate requirements. It is also stated that the dealers are anticipating another reduction in wholesale schedules for the spring. According to the larger producers here, prices are very steady and the likelihood of any reduction in the near future is doubtful. Buckwheat and pea sizes are tight at both delivery points, operators report. Stove and egg grades are slow, while chestnut is moving at a fair rate at line deliveries and at tidewater. According to figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ending April 13, have amounted to 877 cars as compared with 1,664 cars the same period last year.
Wool Tops-On the 29th ulto. futures closed 1 to 3 points net lower. The session was a very quiet one. Spot price at $\$ 1$, was $1 / 2$ c. lower. Sales were estimated at 125,000 pounds. Reports from Boston wool market state that very pounds, Repors was being transacted. Members of the trade reported a moderate amount of dealer buying in several producing areas of the West and Midwest. Mills and top makers, however, were reported showing little interest in accumulating wools. Local closing for wool tops: May, 96.6; July, 95.5; Oct., 95.2; Dec., 95.1; March, 94.8. On the 30th ulto. futures closed 4 to 8 points net lower. Sales were estimated at about 50,000 pounds. Spot tops were $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower at $99 \mathrm{c} 1 / 2$. a pound. No delivery noties were issue, Local closing: May, 95.8; July, 94.7; Oct., 94.5; Dec., 94,4; March, 94.4.
On the 1st inst. futures closed quiet at 4 to 7 points net decline. Trading was lighter with about 310,000 pounds estimated to have been sold during the day. Spot tops were unchanged at $991 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound. Reports from Boston state that prices were strengthening on country packed lots of three eights and quarter-blood bright fleece wools offered from the country. Wools of this description offered through Boston houses were bringing 36c. in the grease delivered to mills. Moderate quantities of fine Western wools were mills. Moderate quantities of fine Western wools were
selling occasionally. Good French combing length fine selling occasionaly.
territory wools in original bags were bringing 83 c . to 84 c ., scoured basis, while 12 months' Texas wools were bringing 82c. to 85c., scoured basis, delivered to users. Local closing for wool tops: May, 95.1; July 94.2; Oct., 94.1; Dec., 93.9; March, 93.8. On the 29th ulto. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 3 cents net lower. Transactions totaled 18 lots. Trading in silk futures was extremely quiet owing to observance of a holiday in Japan. The turnover to early afternoon was on six lots and that was executed in a switching operation between the September and the December deliveries on the No. 1 contract. The No. 2 contract was inactive. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined 1 cent to $\$ 2.65$ a pound. Certificated stocks decreased 110 bales to 1,510 bales. Ten bales were tendered for delivery on the May contract, bringing the total for the
month so far to 120 bales. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Aug., 2.35; Sept., 2.32; Oct. 2.31; Nov., 2.30; Dec., 2,29. On the 2 d inst. futures closed firm at 3 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 40 contracts or 200,000 pounds. Spot tops were unchanged at 98.5 c . a pound. Local Closing: May 95.3; July 94.5; Oct. 94.5; Dec. 94.4; Mar. 94.3. Today futures closed 4 to 2 points net higher, with total sales to midday estimated at 500,000 pounds of tops. Wool top futures continued to decline in initial dealings today, but subsequently turned stronger on active short covering. A minor portion of the trading consisted of switching from the nearby positions to the more distant contracts. Trading was in good volume, with total sales to midday estimated was in good volume, with total sales to midday estimated in the trade at approximately 500,000 pounds of tops. Boston observers state that the wool market continues strong even though buying is irregular in the Eastern sea-
board markets. Scoured wool of medium grade board markets. Scoured wool of medium grade has moved to the mills at steady prices and there is more call for noils of medium grade. There is some demand for fleeces of medium grade at 36 c . and fraction higher for bright wools and good quarter-blood fleeces are steady on a comparative basis. Estimates place the amount of new wool purchased and under contract at $35,000,000$ pounds. Local closing for wool tops: May 95.9; July 94.8; Oct. 94.7; Dec. 94.6; Mar. 94.6.

Silk-On the 30 th ulto. futures closed $21 / 2$ c. to 1 c . net higher. Transactions totaled 39 lots. Raw silk futures were firm in quiet trading, which to early afternoon totaled only 12 lots. At that time July stood at $\$ 2.42$, up 2 cents and September at $\$ 2.35$, up 3 cents. The trade was waiting for silk mill statistics due tomorrow. In the uptown spot market prices were 1 cent lower at $\$ 2.64$ a pound for crack double extra silk. Certificated stocks increased 80 bales to 1,590 bales. The Yokohama Bourse closed 13 to 15 yen lower. Spot grade D silk was 5 yen lower at 1,450 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contracts: July, $2.421 / 2$; Aug., 2.36; Sept., $2.341 / 2$; Oct., 2.33 ; Nov. 2.32; Dec., 2.30. On the 1st inst. futures closed 3 c to 5 c . net higher. Transactions totaled 65 lots, all in the No. 1 contract. Statistics on silk for April, particularly the figure on mill takings, proved to be a pleasant particularly the figure on mill takings, proved to be apleasant
surprise, and influenced the buỵing of gutures. Prices were firm, standing $31 / 2$ to 4 cents higher during early afternoon, with July at $\$ 2.461 / 2$, and September at $\$ 2.38$. Sales to that time totaled 35 lots, all in the No. 1 contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market was marked up 2 cents to $\$ 2.66$ a pound. Sixty bales were tendered on contract. Certificated stocks increased 110 bales to a total of 1,700 bales. The Yukohama Bourse closed 2 to 8 yen higher. Spot Grade D silk advanced 15 yen to 1,465 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: May, 2.531/2; July, 2.46; Aug., 2.40112; Sept., 2.39 ; Oct., $2.361 / 2$; Dec., 2.35. On the 2 d inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Transactions totaled 75 lots. After an initial loss of $11 / 2$ to 2 c ., silk futures turned steady in quiet trading, which to early afternoon totaled 37 lots, all on the No. 1 contract. The market appeared to be awaiting developments. During early afternoon July was selling at $\$ 2.44$ and Sept. at $\$ 2.37$. In the uptown spot market crack double extra silk was 1c higher at $\$ 2.67$ a pound Certificated stocks decreased 30 bales. They now total 1,670 bales. The Yokohama Bourse closed 11 yen lower to 1 yen higher. Spot grade D silk was 5 yen higher at 1,470 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: May, 2.53; July, 2.46; Aug., $2.401 / 2$; Sept., $2.381 \frac{1}{2}$; Oct., 2.37 ; Nov., $2.351 / 2$; Dec., 2.34. Today futures closed 1c. down to 2c. net nigher. Transactions totaled 16 lots, all in the No, 1 Contract. Silk futures ignored strength of other markets. Quotations were lower in sympathy with a decline on the Japanese bourses. During early afternoon futures were about $11 / 2$ c. lower on small transactions, only ten lots changing hands to that time, with Sept. selling at $\$ 2.37$. In the uptown spot market crack double extra silk was 3 c . lower at $\$ 2.64$ a pound. On the Yokohama Bourse prices were 11 to 21 yen lower. Spot grade D silk declined $221 / 2$ yen to $1,4471 / 2$ yen on a bale. Local closing: May, 2.52; June, 2.46; Sept., 2.381/2; Oct., 2.39; Nov., 2.36; Dec., 2.36 .

## COTTON

Friday Night, May 3, 1940
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 35,572 bales, against 50,671 bales last week and 46,091 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1939, $6,773,086$ bales, against $3,259,520$ bales for the same period of 1938-39, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1939, of $3,513,586$ bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | ues. | Wed. | hurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galves | 2,266 | 5,353 | 3,248 | 930 826 | 459 | 207 |  |
| New Oriean | 1784 1 | 1,062 | ${ }_{3}^{1,850}$ |  | 940 | - 1.734 |  |
| Mobile- | 435 | 1,0 | 102 | 1,029 | 46 |  | -1,640 |
| ${ }_{\text {Silmington }}^{\text {Savanah }}$ | 32 | 1,228 | 4 |  | 2 | 19 | $\begin{array}{r}287 \\ 503 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Norfolk | $2 \overline{4}$ | 70 |  | 92 | $8{ }^{8}$ | 17 | 387 |
| Baltimor |  | -.- |  |  | 462 |  | 462 |
| Totals this week | 5,260 | 9,152 | 8.217 | 2,881 | 2,393 | 7,669 | 35,572 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1939, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipts to May 3 | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 11939 \end{array}\right\|$ | This Week | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 11938 \end{array}$ | 1940 | 1939 * |
| Galveston <br> Brownsville | 12,463 | 1,704,611 | 2,285 | 940,362 | 667,573 | 1,499,055 |
| Houston | 10.7 ${ }^{-7} \overline{8}$ | 2,012,822 | $\underset{4,336}{ }$ | 1,004,437 | 687,375 | 603,560 |
| Corpus Christi--- |  | 178,826 | +927 | -291,309 | 389,689 | 46,218 |
| New Orleans | 8,048 | 2,350,272 | 7,345 | 16,678 792,273 | 91,815 66446 | 31,792 476.430 |
| Mobile...--, | 1,640 | -163,854 | 7,174 | -62,063 | $\begin{array}{r}664,446 \\ 70,744 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 476,430 50,450 |
| Pensacola \& G'p't |  | 54,593 |  | 11,354 | 64,769 | z3,934 |
| Savannah....-.-- | 1,287 | 63,667 | 40 | 1,892 34.238 | 116.451 | 147,471 |
| Charleston |  | 38,470 | 4 | 15,987 | 116,269 | 147,498 31,719 |
| Lake Charles...- |  | 45,970 | -- | 158,760 | 28,719 4,221 | 31,719 |
| Wilmington | 503 <br> 387 | 9,218 21209 |  | 12,796 14 | $\begin{array}{r}4,589 \\ \mathbf{9 6}, \mathbf{9 3 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,161 |
| New York | 387 | 21,209 | 511 | 14,556 | 26,934 | 28,266 |
| Boston. |  |  |  |  | 1,108 | 1.955 |
| Baltimore | 462 | 19,354 | 880 | $\overline{2} \overline{2}, \overline{1} \overline{1}$ | 1,1,325 | 1,175 |
| Totals | 35,572 | 6,773,086 | 16,498 | 3,259,520 | ,476,527 | 1,943,287 |

$\times$ Receipts included in Corpus Christi. $\mathbf{z}$ 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- | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston. | 12,463 10 18 | ${ }_{4}^{2,285}$ | 3,987 | 8,768 | 9,130 | 1,461 |
| New Orleans- | 18,048 | - 7,345 | 7,43 10,140 | 14,066 | 10,755 | 13,750 |
| Savannä'-:- | 1,287 | 174 | 630 116 | $\begin{array}{r}8,045 \\ 1,356 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,011 2 2 2 | ${ }_{191}^{112}$ |
| Branswick -- |  |  |  |  | 2,586 | 191 |
| Wharreston-:- |  |  | 1,1818 | 740 | 510 | 788 |
| Norfolk ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 387 | $51 i$ | 370 | 772 | 1,014 | 339 |
| All others... | $46 \overline{2}$ | 1,807 | $6 \overline{8} \overline{9}$ | 2,199 | 1,0558 | 17,73̄ |
| Total this wk. | 35,572 | 16,498 | 24,610 | 40,825 | 39,157 | 21,595 |
| Since Aug. 1-- | 3,086 | 259,5 |  |  |  |  |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 65,027 bales, of which 25,430 were to Great Britain, 4,783 to France, nil to Germany, 10,918 to Italy, 9,828 to Japan, 7,978 to China and 6,080 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 34,611 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $5,592,771$ bales, against $2,999,433$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.


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

| May 3 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared or- |  |  |  |  |  | LeavingSlock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Britain }}{\text { Great }}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Other } \\ \text { Foreign } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Const- } \\ & \text { wise } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |
| Galveston.... | 9,000 |  |  | 20.200 | 2,000 | 19,200 | 648,373 |
| New Orieans.- | 7,7\% 70 | $8{ }^{2} \overline{2}$ |  | 20,403 |  | 9,078 | 666,926 |
| Charleston-.- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 116.269 |
| Mobile- |  |  |  | --- | - |  | 28,719 70,744 |
| Other ports.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26,934 214,467 |
| Total 1940.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1939-..- | 4, ${ }^{4,239}$ | 3,335 | $6-200 ̄ 2$ 4 4 | 16.105 | 3.218 | 33,099 | 1,927,800 |
| Total 1938-... |  |  |  | 23,721 | 8,111 | 49,793 | 2.592,790 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery continued moderately active, with prices showing a sagging tendency. There was little in the news to encourage substantial operations on either side. Outside news appeared to have little or no influence. Washington reported that the agricultural appropriations bill would be held up until next week. In the cotton trade the measure is expected to be passed. Actual spot business in the South continues light.
On the 27th ulto. prices closed 5 points net higher to 3 points net lower. Trade demand for old-crop cotton months as a result of more favorable weather in the South caused conflicting price trends here in the cotton futures market. Easier Bombay cables were accompanied by selling orders for about 5,000 bales in July from that source at the opening of the local market. Initial prices were 1 to 5 points while trade price-fixing were promptly absorbed by spot houses tive connections also aided the tone. The market became quiet later but with the undertone steady largely as a result of the trade demand. For the most part, other transactions were regarded as evening-up of commitments for the weekend. Uncertainties over foreign developments continued a restricting influence. Spot sales in the South totaled 8,246 bales, compared with 4,169 bales a year ago. Middling 10.16 to 11.02 cents. 10.16 to 11.02 cents.
higher. The opening prices closed unchanged to 3 points net higher. The opening range was 2 to 6 points higher, with trading rather quiet. Trade shorts continued to cover in the May position, which is being evened-up slowly. Outside buying in new-crops and Bombay buying in March also were helpful factors. Bombay prices advanced more than $\$ 1$ a bale from Saturday's closing levels, in American money and there were rumors that the British Government would purchase larger quantities of Indian cotton at the expense of American cotton. In the cotton belt there were general rains over the week-end, the heaviest being in the central belt. Minimim temperatures were also considered too low for proper germination of cotton. Because of the showery weather some in the trade are beginning to question whteher the acreage increase will be realized. The trade has been looking for $26,000,000$ to $27,000,000$ acres planted to cotton. Southern spot markets today were unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales from reporting sopt markets in the South were 5,116 bales, as against 1,533 bales a year ago
On the 30th ulto. prices closed 1 point off to 3 points up Prices ruled within a very narrow range, with the undertone of the market heavy during most of the session. Outside news was not stimulating. Delayed action on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, continued unfavorable weather in the cotton belt, and a tightly controlled situation in May contracts, were not conducive to aggressiveness on either side of the market. There was a quiet opening, unchanged to 3 points lower. Prices eased slightly to losses of 1 to 3 points lower. Prices eased slightly to losses of 1 to 3 points on the issuance of 23 May notices, and scattered outside liquidation. Trade interests continued to absorb contracts however, and the market for a time steadied a bit. In the South there is a fill-in demand for spot cotton and the basis is firm. Export business is quiet, but there are reports that southern European countries are in need of cotton if ways can be found to finance and ship cotton, especially to Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Greece and Hungary. Spot sales totaled 10,719 bales against 3,171 last year
On the 1st inst. prices closed 1 point up to 9 points off. The trend continued easy when the market opened, initial prices being irregular, 2 points lower to 1 point higher. Later the market stood 1 to 3 points under the previous colosing level Hedge selling in new crop months was a feature as it had been yesterday. Bombay and spot houses were sellers, but Bombay also figured on the buying side of the market. The European news was followed closely, particularly the action of Great Britain in withdrawing her mercantile fleet from the Mediterranean Sea. The diversion of British shipping had little market effect here, but did result in widening the differences between Liverpool and Bombay and also between Liverpool and Alexandria. After Liverpool had closed 3 to 6 points higher, activity in the market here quieted down. The weekly weather report was regarded as unfavoralbe to the progress of the new corp. From Southern spot markets came word that domestic mill inquiries for cotton were numerous, both for prompt and deferred shipment, but that export trade was quiet.
On the $2 d$ inst. prices closed 1 point up to 14 points net lower. Selling of cotton futures, induced by a better weather map than has been seen in some weeks, caused prices to dip from 5 to 11 points in the early trading, with dieclines most severe in the new crop deliveries. The opening was barely steady, 3 to 7 points net lower, with new crop deliveries relatively weak. Foreign selling, mainly by Bombay connections, was an early feature. Bombay sold July, October and December contracts. A few May notices were issued, but they were stopped promptly by spot houses. Hedge selling was more active, appearing in the new crop months. After the opening, selling pressure increased. Liquidation of May by commission houses and Southern offerings depressed the market, extending loss to a maximum of 10 points by midday. With the advent of warmer weather in the South, which is bringing improved
crop prospects, there was increased selling of the late months. The South reported that mill demand for cotton has fallen off materially as a result of smaller sales of textiles, but that the basis in the interior was well maintained for middling and better grades, which are scarce outside loan stocks.

Today prices closed 7 to 14 points net lower. Cotton futures eased further some 4 to 7 points under scattered liquidation induced by political news and reports of weather conditions favorable to growth of the new crop. Prices continued in a downward trend on the opening, which was 2 to 5 points net lower on active months. The weak tone of the market was attributed to a combination of foreign selling, the European war news, and the improved weather in the cotton belt. Southern selling contributed to the weight on the market. Offerings were absorbed by trade interests and scattered buyers. Both the Continent and Brazil were reported sellers here. After the first hour foreign selling subsided, but the market failed to show any improvement. On the contrary, it extended its losses, standing 4 to 9 points lower shortly before noon. Sales of spot cotton in Southern markets yesterday totaled 11,000 bales at an average price of 10.48 c .
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the last week has been: April 27 to May (3-Minal) Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade. 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 May 9, and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on May 2.
New Contract-Basis Middling 15-16 inch, established for deliveries on contract on May 9, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for $7 / 8$-inch and $29-32$-inch staple and $75 \%$ of the average premiums over 15-16-inch cotton at the 10 markets on May 2.

|  | old Conitact |  |  | New Contract |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inch | $\begin{gathered} 15-16 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1 \operatorname{In} . \\ \text { and } U p \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 / 8 \\ & \text { Inch } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 29-32 } \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-16 \\ & \text { Inch } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 31-32 } \\ & \text { Inch } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1 \operatorname{In} . \\ \text { and } U D \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| White- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mld. F | . 54 on | . 65 on | . 74 on | . 36 on | . 45 on | . 54 on | . 60 on | . 66 on |
| St. Good Mic | . 49 on | . 59 on | . 69 on | . 31 on | . 39 on | . 49 on | . 55 on | . 61 on |
| Good Mid | . 33 on | ${ }_{.} 53$ on | ${ }^{63}$ on | . 25 on | ${ }_{20}{ }^{3}$ on | ${ }_{30}{ }^{43}$ on | ${ }^{47}$ on | . 44 on |
| $\stackrel{\text { Mid }}{ }$ | Basis | . 110 on on | .210 | . 18 off | . 10 off | Basis | . 06 on | . 14 on |
| St. Low | . 50 oft | . 40 oft | . 30 oft | . 67 oft | . 60 otf | . 51 otf | . 46 oft | . 39 off |
| ow Mld | 1.04 otf | . 94 otf | . 87 off | 1.21 ott | 1.14 oft | 1.05 oft | 1.00 off |  |
| *St. Good O | 1.52 otf 1 | 1.44 off | 1.38 off | 1.69 oft | 1.65 off | 1.55 off | 1.53 oft | 1.49 off |
| *Good Ord | 2.09 off | 99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good Mid | . 43 on | . 53 on | . 63 on | . 25 on | . 33 on | . 43 on |  |  |
| 8 s | . 30 on | . 40 on | . 51 on | . 12 on | . 20 on | . 30 on | . 37 on | . 44 on |
| Mid. | Even | . 11 on | . 21 on | . 18 ots | . 10 otf | Even | . 06 on | . 14 on |
| St. Low | . 50 oft | . 40 otf | . 30 oft | . 67 oft | . 60 otr | . 510 off | 46 oft | . 39 off |
| Low Mid- | 1.04 otf | . 9440 otf | . 878 ott | 1.21 otf |  |  |  |  |
| *St. Good Ord. | 1.52 off | 1.44 otf | 1.95 off | 1.69 | 6 | 1.55 off | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 1.53 & \mathrm{off} \\ 2.08 & \mathrm{off} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1.49 \mathrm{off} \\ 2.05 \mathrm{off} \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ood Mid | . 08 | . 18 on | . 13 on on | : 25 off | . 16 oft | . 07 off | . 012 oft | . 06 on |
| st. | . 60 | . 49 oft | . 41 o | a. 77 | . 69 | a. 60 | a. 55 | . 49 off |
| * St . Low | 1.22 oft | 1.14 oft | 1.08 oft | 1.39 otf | 1.35 ott | 1.26 otf | 1.24 ott | 1.18 off |
| *Low MId....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good M1d | . 49 off | . 41 off | . 34 ott | *. 67 oft | *. 62 oft | *. 54 | + 72 |  |
| St. M | . 690 | . 62.0 off | . 550 oft | *.87 oft | *. 83 ort | * 737 | *.72 | . 63 off |
| *M1d | 1.26 ott | $1.2207 t$ | 1.19 ott | 1.42 oft | 1.41 ott | 1.37 orf | 1.3 | 1 |
| * St. Low Mld --- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1.83 \mathrm{otf} \\ & 2.32 \mathrm{off}\end{aligned}\right.$ | 1.81 ott | 1.80 2.31 $0+t$ | 1.99 otf | 1.498 | 1.96 oft 2.49 oft | $1.8$ | $1.9$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Low Mid }}$ Yellow stained- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good | 1.3 | . 930 | 1.33 of |  |  |  |  |  |
| -M | 1.86 off | . 85 oft | 1.85 ott | 2.03 oft | 2.03 ott | 2.0 | tt |  |
| Gray- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | . 66 oft | . 57 oft | . 92 ott | of | 79 |  |  |
|  | , | 18 oft | 1.14 off | 1.43 | 1.39 otfl | 1.32 ott | 1.29 | 1.25 off |

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 the same days:

|  |  | Spot |  | Contract |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | old | New | old | New | old | New |
| Saturday----.....-...- |  | 1,200 |  |  |  | 1,200 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10.800 | 100 | 10.800 | 100 |
| Thursday-.-.-. |  |  |  | 800 |  |  |  |
| Total week............. |  | 1,203 |  | 11,600 | 100 | 12,800 | 100 |
| Since Aug. 1............- 98,256 |  |  |  | 71,400 | 2,100 | 169,656 | 2,10 |
|  | Spot Market Closed |  |  | Futures Market Closed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ol |  | Ne |  |
| Saturday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday | Nominal | 1-:-:-............ |  | Steady <br> Steady <br> Steady. <br> Steady <br> Steady. |  | Steady <br> Steady <br> steady <br> Steady |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nomina |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nomina |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { April } 27 \end{aligned}$ | Monday $\text { April } 29$ | Tuesday April 30 | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { May } 1 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Thursday May 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { May } 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { May (1940) } \\ \text { Range } \\ \text { Ran } \end{gathered}$ | 10.73-10.80 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.77-10.83 \\ & 10.80 \end{aligned}$ | $10.76-10.81$$10.80-10.81$ | 10.79-10.81 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.73-1.79 \\ & 10.77-10.78 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{10.71}^{10.71-15}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 10.81 |  |  |
| May (new) | $\begin{aligned} & 10.94-10.94 \\ & 10.94 \end{aligned}$ | 10.93-10.96 | 10.91-10.95 | 10.93-10.93 | $1.9{ }^{1}-10.91$ | $10.83-10.87$ |
| Closing-- |  | 10.94 | 10.95 | $10.93 n$ |  |  |
| June (old) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }--1}$ | $10.67 n$ | $10.66 n$ | 10.67n | 10.67n | 1.63n | $1.57 n$ |
| une (new) |  |  | $10.82 n$ | $10.81 n$ |  |  |
| Range -- | $10.80 n$ | $10.80 n$ |  |  | $11.77 n$ | $1.71 n$ |
| July (old) | $\begin{aligned} & 10.46-10.55 \\ & 10.53-10.55 \end{aligned}$ | $10.49-10.56$ | 10.50-10.54 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 10.51-10.54 \\ 10.53-10.54 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 10.48-10.52 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 11.43-1 & .48 \\ 1.43-1 & .44 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Range-- |  | 10.51-10.53 | 10.54 - |  | 10.5 ) - |  |
| July (new) | 10.61-10.67 | - - | 10.6610 .6910.69 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.68-10.69 \\ & 10.69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.63-1 \\ & 10.64 n \end{aligned} .63$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10.60-10.61 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Closing- |  | $10.67 n$ |  |  |  |  |
| Aug.- |  |  |  |  | $1.54 n$ |  |
| Closing- | 10.57n | $10.57 n$ | $10.59 n$ | $10.59 n$ |  | $10.50 n$ |
| Sept.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing.- | 10.37n | $\overline{10.37} n$ | 10.38n | $10.38 n$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 n \\ & 812.3-10.13 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $1.24 n$ |
| Rang | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10.13-10.17 \\ & 10.17 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.14-10.22 \\ & 10.18 \end{aligned}$ | $10.14-10.20$ | ${ }_{10.17-10.18}^{10.18}$ |  | ${ }_{9.99-98-10.04}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Range }}^{\text {Closing }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| or.- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.3-10.13 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Range ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | $10.09 n$ | $10.11 n$ | 10.1 | $10.10 n$ | $9.99 n$ | $9.90 n$ |
| Dec.-- | $\begin{gathered} 9.99-10.02 \\ 10.02 \end{gathered}$ | $10.00-10.08$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10.01-10.05 \\ & 10.04 n \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.03-10.05 \\ & 10.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.90-9.99 \\ & 9.91 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.81-9.89 \\ & 9.82-9.83 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Closing-- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. (1941) |  | $\begin{gathered} 10.00-10.00 \\ 9.99 n \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.99-9.99 \\ & 9.99 n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.99-9.99 \\ & 9.99 n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.84-9.92 \\ & 9.85 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{976}^{9.76-9.84}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | $9.96 n$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| eb.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Range }}{\text { Closing. }}$ | $9.91 n$ | $9.93 n$ | $9.94 n$ | $9.93 n$ | $9.80 n$. | $9.71 n$ |
| Mar.- | $\begin{aligned} & 9.84-9.86 \\ & 9.86 n \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.85-9.93 \\ & 9.88 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.85-9.89 \\ & 9.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.87-9.90 \\ & 9.88- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.75-9.84 \\ & 9.76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.66-9.72 \\ & 9.66- \end{aligned}$ |
| Range Closing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Rlosing }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## $n$ Nominal

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended May 3, 1940, and since trading began on each option:

| Option for- | Range.for Week | Range Since Begtnning of Option |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |




 August
September September
October.--November-
December-
December
1941--
January-..
January--

 -9.66 мay 3 - 9.93 Apr. $29 \mid-33$ Mar. 18194010.08 Apr. 171940

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.

| New York | AIT 7.26 | Apr. 27 | Apr. 29 | Apr. 30 | May 1 | May 2 | Open Contracts May 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 14,800 | 7,200 | 7,400 | 9,500 | 10,600 | 18,400 | $\times 201,100$ |
| May- | 14,800 | 100 | , 500 | 300 | 200 | 200 | y12,600 |
| July-0. | 22,400 | 17,600 | 19,900 | 23,900 | 16,900 | 22,800 | 469,000 |
| New. | 100 | 700 |  | 1,100 | 300 | 300 | 39,100 |
| October New | 9,300 | 4,600 | 10,800 | 10,100 | 7,400 | 18,900 | 326,000 |
| December-0 | 8,500 | 4,000 | 6,800 | 9,500 | 6,900 | 14,500 | 236,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 1941- } \\ \text { January } \end{array}$ | 1,000 |  | 100 | 100 | 400 | 3,800 | 11,700 |
| March | 7,000 | 1,000 | 5,100 | 4,000 | 5,300 | 6,500 | 126,800 |
| Inactive monthsAugust, 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |
| Total all futures. | 63,200 | 45,200 | 50,600 | 58,500 | 48,000 | 85,400 1 | 1,422,900 |
| New Orleans | Apr. 24 | Apr. 25 | Apr. 26 | Apr. 27 | Apr. 29 | Apr. 30 | Open Contracts Apr. 30 |
| y-Old 1940 | 7,800 | 7,000 | 1,200 | 550 | 700 | 1,450 | 32,600 |
| New | 100 4,000 | 1,100 10,500 | 3,300 | 1,500 | 5,550 | 2,200 | $\begin{array}{r}65,200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Juy-old. | 4,000 | 10,500 | 3,300 | 1,500 | 5,550 | 2,200 | 65,700 |
| October-Old |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Necember | $\begin{array}{r} 10,150 \\ 2,200 \end{array}$ | - 850 | $\begin{array}{r}3,400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 250 | 3,800 | ${ }^{2} 750$ | 23,700 |
| 1941- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January .--...........- |  |  |  |  | 100 600 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,750 \\ \hline 19300\end{array}$ |
|  | 850 50 | 1,000 | 450 | 350 | 600 | 100 |  |
| Total all futures | 25,150 | 24,000 | 9,250 | 4,900 | 11,100 | 6,600 | 214,700 |

x Includes 3,400 bales, against which notices have been issued, leaving net open
contracts of 197,700 bales. $y$ Includes 100 bales against which a notice has been contracts of 197,700 bales. y Includes 100 bales

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.

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 May 3, 1940 |  |  |  | Motement to May 5, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \mathbf{M a y} \\ \mathbf{3} \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \mathbf{5} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ek | S |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| la., Birm'am | 130 | $49,535$ | 0 | 18,683 | 45 | 32 | 419 |  |
| Eufaula | 71 | $\begin{gathered} 16,0,30 \\ 16,347 \end{gathered}$ | 310 | 8,384 | 22 | 12,865 | 29 | 8,726 |
| Montgo | 1,033 | 63,822 | 924 | 74,199 |  | 86,036 | 3,057 | 64,058 |
| Ark., Blyt | 129 | 170,075 | 1,182 | [ 543,0351 | 42 | ${ }_{131,682}^{44}$ | 182 | 74,159 |
| Forest City |  | 32,263 | 2,249 | 36,781 |  | 38,998 | 108 | 50,099 |
| Helena |  | 68,352 | 1,200 | 38,881 |  | 60,249 | 62 | 51,798 |
| Hope | 2 | 40,997 | 366 | 33,848 | 2 | 38,926 | 33 | 47,397 |
| Jonesboro | 4 | 9,261 | 1,152 | 26,299 |  | 19,315 |  | 34,607 |
| Little Ro | 490 | 109,623 | 1,743 | 127,732 | 61 | 104,642 | 1,668 | 128,667 |
| Newport- | 485 | 38,658 <br> 137 |  | 25,255 |  | 40,179 |  | 40,006 |
| Walnut R |  | 162,708 | ${ }_{9} 918$ | -73,384 | 36 | 135,204 48,611 | 123 | 115,277 40838 |
| Ga., Albany |  | 14,872 | 476 | 12,547 | 28 | 13,335 | 170 |  |
| Athens | 49 | 39,979 | 475 | 129,686 | 12 | 31,575 | 940 | 35,068 |
| Atlanta | 1,306 | 145,967 | 5,677 | 107,356 | 717 | 114,880 | 4,319 | 90,056 |
| Augusta | 1,951 | 149,442 | 2,875 | 122,655 | , 810 | 120,103 | 3,760 | 136,674 |
| Columb <br> Macon | 300 | 14,200 | 600 | 29,800 | 300 | 11,200 | 400 | 34,200 |
| Rom |  |  | 936 | -37,43 | 10 | ${ }_{16} 28$ |  |  |
| La., Shreve | 103 | 108,007 | 733 | 60,43 | 1 |  | 229 |  |
| Miss., Clarks | 1,158 | 162,200 | 1,747 | 45,288 | 413 | 132,25 | ,384 | 45,528 |
| Columbus | 235 | 20,931 | 632 | 34,431 | 25 | 27,653 | 438 | 37,557 |
| Greenwood | 1,578 | 237,319 | 4,014 | 62,054 | 485 | 198,833 | 2,463 | 79,554 |
| Jackson | 31 | 33,854 | 544 | 15,977 | 80 | 32,611 | 242 | 36,491 |
| Natchez. |  | 7,258 27.383 | ${ }_{134} 13$ | 13,941 |  | 7,841 |  | 16,117 |
| Yazoo City |  | 27,993 | ${ }_{772}^{134}$ | 16,221 32,863 | 132 | 28,92 | ${ }_{6}^{504}$ | 19,399 |
| Mo., St. Lou | 9,257 | 327,251 | 9,473 | 5,209 | 4,276 | 163,608 | 4,499 | 2,960 |
| N.C., Gr'bo <br> Oklahoms- | 55 | 4,688 | 111 | 1,746 | 66 | 5,520 | 153 | 1,717 |
| 15 towns | 992 | 330,120 | 6,241 | 190,082 | 51 | 338 |  |  |
| S. C., Gr'ville | 1,044 | 112,405 | 1,637 | 72,097 | 1.594 | 87, |  | 63,934 |
| Tenn., Men's | 34,713 | 3227,059 | 48,685 | 684,268 | 19,920 | 1906,866 | 33,598 | 677,207 |
| Texas, Abile |  | 26,944 |  | 9,797 |  | 21,982 |  | 12,530 |
| Austin. | 18 | 7,406 |  | 1,691 |  | 15,469 |  | 4,622 |
| Dallas | 405 | -50,957 | 449 | 34,167 | 16 | 14,7 | 308 | 2,890 40,345 |
| Pari | 33 | 75,926 |  | 24,456 | 1 | 63,233 | 288 | 42,361 |
| Robstown |  | 6,518 |  |  |  | 6,479 | 31 | 698 |
| San Marc |  | 4,106 |  | ,298 |  | 13,306 | 26 | 2,333 |
| exarkana | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | 36,912 | 189 | 23,637 |  | 27,529 |  | 35,437 |
| aco | $86$ | 56,382 | 234 | 13,322 | 137 | 54,592 | 831 | 22,182 |
| Total,56town | $56.7636173 .372100,112{ }^{\prime} 2411.420$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total,56towns $\overline{56,763} \overline{6173.372} 100,1122_{2411,420}^{31,006} \overbrace{4492,076}^{69,209} 2757,237$
Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.
The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 43,349 bales and are tonight 345,817 bales less than at the same period last year. The recepts of all the towns have been 25,757 bales more than in the same week last year.

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on May 3 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:



Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

| May 3-Shipped- | -1939-40- |  | -1938-39 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Aunce 1 |  | Sinc |
| Via St. Louis | 9,473 | 324,377 | Week | Aug.912 |
| Via Mounds, | 3.400 | 234,950 | 5,275 | 161,996 |
| Via Rock Isla | 482 | 11,416 | ,204 | 161,918 |
| Via Virginia point | , 274 | 152,252 | + 276 | -7,515 |
| Via other routes, | 13,503 | 699,888 | 4,075 | $\begin{aligned} & 150,141 \\ & 560,502 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total gross overlan Deduct Shipments- | 30,758 | 1,430,997 | 21,661 | 1,046,684 |
| Overland to N. Y., Bosto | 462 178 | 19,376 | 880 | 23,126 |
| Inland, \&c., from South | 6,545 | 19,830 299,446 | 11,352 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,264 \\ 359,193 \end{array}$ |
| Total to be deduct | 7,185 | 326,652 | 12,457 | 390,583 |
| Leaving total net overlan | 23,573 | 1,104,345 | 9,204 | 656,101 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 23,573 bales, against 9,204 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 448,244 bales.


Movement into sight in previous years:


# Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Mar 

 Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday April 27 | Monday <br> April 29 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuessay } \\ & \text { April } 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { May } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Thursday May 2 | Friday <br> May 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May old. | 10.89b-. $90 a$ | 10.90b-.92a | 10.90b-.91a | 10 | $1086 b 187 a$ | 0.8 |
| Nuw ${ }^{\text {New }}$--- | ${ }_{10}^{10.92}$ | 10.983 | $10.98 b$ | $10.98 b$ | $10.84 b$ | $10.89 b$ |
| New --- | 10.75 b | 10.786 | ${ }_{10}^{10.63 n}$ | $10.63 n$ | $1058 b 1059 a$ | 10.53 |
| October -- | 10.21-10.22 | 10.21-10.22 | 10.21 | $10.75 b$ 10.20 | ${ }_{10}^{10.70}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10.65 b}$ |
| Decenber. | 10.05b-.08a | 10.076 | 10.07 b | 10.08 | 9.96 | $9.86 b-9.88 a$ |
| January .- | $9.99 b$ | $10.01 b$ | $10.01 b$ | $10.02 b$ |  |  |
| March ... | 9.90b-9.92a | 9.910 | 9.91b-9.93a | 9.93 | $9.79 b-9.80 a$ | 9.80 |
| May---- |  |  |  |  | $9.69 b$ | ${ }_{9.62 b}$ |
| Spot | Quiet | ulet | ulet |  |  |  |
| Old futures | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady. | Ster |
| New fut'es | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady. | Steady <br> Steady. |

Two New Members of New York Cotton ExchangeAt a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange held May 2, the following were elected to membership in the Exchange: William David Lawson of Gastonia, N. C., President and Treasurer of W. D. Lawson \& Coi, Inc., cotton merchants; and Hans Winkler of New York City, President and Secretary of the Reinhart Cotton Co., Inc., cotton exporters. Mr. Lawson is also a member of the Memphis Cotton Exchange.
Showing of Cotton-Textile Moving Picture-The Association of Cotton-Textile Merchants of New York extends a cordial invitation to executives and employees of all market firms, their customers and friends to attend an exhibition of the cotton-textile moving picture, "The Threads of a Nation," on May 21 in the Wiestern Union Auditorium, 60 Hudson Street, New York. There will be no admission charge. Since the time of each showing is around 12 minutes in length, it is planned to have continuous exhibitions from $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the one day only, in order that every person in the market may have an opportunity to view and become acquainted with this initial cooperative venture in public education. In announcing this, W. Ray Bell, President of the Association, said:
As an enthusiastic co-sponsor and supporter of this program, the Associaof a Nation" has already attracted exceptional interest from theaters throughout the country. Over 1,000 bookings mean that $2,000,000$ people value for the cotton textile industry and its products, it should return cost and effort many times over. We are glad of the opportunity to present
"Maid of Cotton" to Visit, New York Cotton Ex-change-The "Maid of Cotton," ambassador of King Cotton, in the person of Miss Mary Nell Porter, of Memphis, Tenn., visited the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday morning (May 3). Her call at the Exchange was in the course of a 15,000 -mile national tour which will include most of the principal cities of the country. She is making this tour in behalf of the 1940 Memphis Cotton Carnival. The "Maid of Cotton" is garbed entirely in cotton. One of the major purposes of her tour is to demonstrate to the women of the country that cotton garments are not only practical but stylish and smart.
Record Consumption of Raw Cotton in Australia Forecast-Australia's raw cotton consumption during the current year is expected to reach the record figure of 60,000 bales, which is more than $60 \%$ in excess of the 1939 total, according to a dispatch to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, from Wilson C. Flake, American Consul in Sydney, which went on to state:
As domestic production of cotton in the Commonwealth probably will
not exceed 13,000 bales, raw cotton imports during 1940 therefore will amount to approximately 47,000 bales. The increasing consumption of cotton in Australia is due to the heavy expansion since the outbreak of
war in local production of fabrics suitable for the manufacture of uniforms and other war supplies.
In normal years the United States has supplied about half of the raw
cotton imported into the Australian market with India cotton of the remainder.
May 15 Set as Closing Date for Loan Cotton Exchange Program-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced April 26 that the program for the exchange of low-grade cotton from the 1934 loan stocks for cotton of the better grades and staples will be terminated after acceptance of offers submitted for consideration before noon May 15 ,
1940 . The CCC went on to state: 1940. The CCC went on to state:

The exchange program was designed to help supply the demand for
hhort staple low-grade cotton. especially for export. Lately demand for short staple low-grade cotton, especially for export. thately demand for
low-rrade cotton has become more balanced with the available supply and the 1934 loan stocks are no longer greatly needed to meet consuming requirements.
since the program was started in February, COC has accepted proposals
to exchange 168,158 bales of low value cotton in the 1934 stocks for 159,480 to exchange 168,158 thesetter grades and staples. The exis orchange is made on the value of the cotton determined on the basis of certified reweights
of warehousemen a and the average grade and staple differences quoted on of warehousemen, and the average grade and staple differences quoted on
10 designated spot markets on Dec. 15,1 1539. The private owner of cotion pays 10 points to cover costs of the CCC.
Argentina Plans Fixed Domestic Price for Raw Cotton -The following ís learned from a message to the Department of Commerce from Vice-Consul Joe D. Walstrom at Buenos Aires:

Plans for fixing the domestic price of locally-grown cotton have been announced by the Government of Argentina, after conferences between Ministry of Agriculture officials, growers and spinners. The price to be established will continue to prevail for a period of not less than six months.
It is understood that the present program calls for the establishment of a "pool," representing the local spinning mills, which will buy. direct from the growers and indepencent gon of the commercial cotton companies would would leave them only the cotton entering into export. However, it is reported that spinners still would be permitted to purchase from cotton merchants, instead of from the pool, by paying a slight extra charge.
It is estimated that the 1939-40 Argentine cotton crop will exceed 80,000 tons, which is nearly 10,000 tons in excess of the preceding year's total. Exports of cotton from Argentina during 1939 totaled 17,829 tons. compared with 22,361 tons in 1938 and 49,205 tons in 1936.
Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that stands are fair to good in the extreme west and south portions of Texas, but the general current condition of a considerable portion of the crop is poor because of dryness; however, fair to good progress has been ${ }^{\circ}$ made in Texas.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

|  | May 3, 1940 | May 5, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Orleans .--.--- Above zero of gauge | 12.2 | 16 |
| Memphis-.--------Above zero of gauge- | 30.5 | 36.3 |
| Nashyilie-----------Above zero or gauge, |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations oi that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1939, are 6,834,683 bales; in 1938-39 they were $4,392,943$ bales, and in 1937-38 were in
$8,410,924$
bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the $8,410,924$ bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the
outports the past week were 35,572 bales, the actual move-
ment from plantations was nillbales, stock at interior towns having decreased 43,349 bales during the week.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years, as received by cable:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alexandria, Egypt, } \\ & \text { May }_{1} \end{aligned}$ | 1939-40 |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Receipts Cantars) This week. Since Aug. 1 -- | 8,104.000 |  | 110,000$7.269,932$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 180,000 \\ 9,322,975 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Theek }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { This } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { This } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Exports (bales) - <br> To Liverpool- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 3.000 \\ 14.000 \\ 3,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191.509 \\ & 140,110 \\ & 522.527 \\ & 41,828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,800 \\ 11,450 \\ 1,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146,7755 \\ & 153,556 \\ & 555,388 \\ & 544,748 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.000 \\ & 6,000 \\ & 9,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160,719 \\ & 153.167 \\ & 602.850 \\ & 23,263 \end{aligned}$ |
| To Manchester, ${ }^{\text {To }}$ \% Continent \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To America.........- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total exports.... | 20,000 | 895,974 | 17.550 | 880,417 | 21,000 | 939,999 |

Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs
Note-A cantar is 99 los. Ety 104,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 20,000 bales.
Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states tbat the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for cloth is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1940 |  |  | 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Twist } \end{gathered}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shithings, Common to Finest | Cotton <br> Middl'o <br> Upl'ds | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32 s \text { Cop }}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest | Cotton <br> Middl'g <br> Upl'ds |
|  | d. | s. d. s. d. | d | d. | s. d. s. d | d. |
| ${ }_{3}$. | Unquoted | 12 13@12 43/ | 8.29 | $83 / 10316$ | 89 | 5.13 5.07 |
| $9-$ | Unquoted |  | ${ }_{8.12}^{8.29}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 9 \\ 8 & 9 \\ 8\end{array}$ | 5.18 5.15 |
| 17-- | Unquoted | 12 l | 8.04 | 8146914 | 89 (9) | 5.15 |
| Mar. | 14.54 | 12 11/2012 41/6 | 7.99 | 83\%10 9\% | 89 © | 5.29 |
| 8 | 14.54 | $12 \mathrm{l} 11 / 2121241 / 2$ | 8.03 | 81/2@ 91/2 | 89 @ 9 | 5.40 |
| 15. | 14.18 | $12{ }^{(12} 3$ | 7.65 | $9{ }^{9} 10$ | $9{ }^{9}$ @ 93 | 5.27 |
| 21. | 14.20 | $12 \quad @ 123$ | 7.55 | 83/4 9334 | $8101 / 19811 / 2$ | 5.16 |
| 29. | 14.31 | 12 (12 3 | 7.70 | 83/4 © 9\% | 89 (a) | 4.95 |
| 5r. | 14.40 | 123 @126 | 7.84 | 85\%6936 | 89 (1) 9 | 4.92 |
| 12. | 14.55 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 3 \\ 12 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ | 8.12 | 81/2 931/6 | $8{ }^{8} 1 / 308101 / 2$ | 4.93 |
| 19.- | 14.75 | ${ }_{12}^{12} 431 / 2127312$ | 8.09 | 85\% @ 96 |  |  |
| 26.- | 14.78 | 12 41/2@12 $71 / 2$ | 8.07 | $81 / 2$ (G) 93/2 | $871 / 29101 / 2$ | 5.00 |
| $\mathrm{May}_{3}$ | 14.85 | 12 41/2012 $121 / 2$ | 8.18 | 83/4 93941 | $8101 / 20911 / 2$ | 5.28 |

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 65,027 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
 York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.
Foreign Cotton Statistics-Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit the following tables:

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton.
Liverpool Imports, Stocks, \&c
India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
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 | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12: 15 . \\ \text { P.M. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Quiet | Moderate demand | Quiet | Moderate | Moderate |
| Mid.upl'ds |  | 8.14 d . | 8.11 d . | 8.19d. | 8.13d. | 8.180 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Futures } \\ \text { Market } \\ \text { opened } \end{gathered}$ |  | Quiet, unchanged to 2 pts. advance | Quiet but st'y, 1 pt. decline to 1 pt.advance | Steady 6 to 8 pts. advance | Quiet, unchanged to 2 pts. advance | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quiet } \\ \text { 1 to } 3 \text { pts. } \\ \text { decline } \end{gathered}$ |
| arket, |  | Quiet but | Quiet but | Quiet but | Quiet, un- | Quiet but |
| ${ }_{P}^{4}$ |  | st'y, 3 pts. advance to 2 pts. decl. | St'y, 1 to 3 <br> points <br> decline | $\begin{gathered} \text { St'y, } 3 \text { to } 7 \\ \text { polnts } \\ \text { advance } \end{gathered}$ | 3 pts. decline | teady, 3 to 5 pts . advance |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:


Closed.

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, May 3, 1940.
Flour-Continued dulness prevailed in the local flour market the past week. Apart from small sales to cover current needs, there appeared to be a disposition to hold back pending fresh developments in the wheat market. Irregular price movements in wheat and the recent dragging tendency, it was pointed out, were not conducive to any increased confidence in present price levels.
Wheat-On the 27 th ulto. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 1 c . net higher. The wheat market today reversed the week's downward trend, as traders, covering previous short sales and evening up accounts for the week-end, bid prices up more than a cent a bushel. The critical European situation caused this show of caution and found many dealers unwilling to risk unusual developments. After an early slump of as much as $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., due to favorable weather over most of the grain belt, prices shot up almost 2 cents to score net overnight gains of as much as $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at one stage. May contracts, on which deliveries can be made beginning next Wednesday, led the upturn. Receipts of wheat totaled $1,269,000$ bushels at 12 markets compared with $1,173,000$ a week ago and 797,000 a year ago, but traders said the peak of the movement of loan grain probably has been reached inasmuch as April 30 is the deadline for redemption of grain that has been sealed under loans. On the 29th ulto. prices closed $1 / 4$ c. to $3 / 4$ c. net higher. The market received good support despite the bearish weather reports. The market displayed strong recuperative power again today and rallied 2c. after an early 1c. decline, to close with fractional net gains for the day. Most of the buying on the rally apparently represented short covering, but there was little evidence that dealers who bought recently at higher prices and have small losses, were willing to accept these losses. There were trade reports that foreign interests have been on the buying side because of the war, and an impressive feature was the persistent demand that developed with each early price dip. This was attributed to public investment buying. Some buying also was associated with signs of diminished terminal market receipts as the deadline for redeeming grain under Government loans nears. The 12 principal terminals received $1,494,000$ bushels compared with $1,775,000$ bushels a week ago and 910,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth aggregated 770 cars, compared with 896 cars a week ago and 295 cars a year ago.

On the 30 th ulto. prices closed $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Heavy terminal market wheat receipts on the day that loans advanced to farmers on 1939 grain matured, favorable weather over the grain belt and selling of May contracts prior to the delivery period, caused a decline of $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 2$ cents in the early trading on the Chicago Board. The market at times showed a disposition to rally, and at one time during the session was $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher than yesterday's close. Later trading, however, recorded severe declines. Some of the late selling of May wheat, which led the decline, was associated with the fact that tomorrow is the first day for delivery of grain on these contracts. After the close, notices were filed of intention to deliver 670,000 bushels of wheat tomorrow. All loans on wheat which are not eligible for extension and which have not been paid off now are due, according to government plans, and unredeemed wheat will be pooled. How much is involved could not be determined. On the 1st inst. prices closed $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $27 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Wheat prices tumbled as much as three cents a bushel today to the lowest levels since before the invasion of Scandinavia, but then recovered some of the loss. Selling in connection with continued heavy marketing of grain and Rome reports indicating there will be no sudden change in Italy's non-belligerent position, uncovered stop loss liquidation that gained headway as prices declined. Liquidation of May contracts, on which first deliveries were made today, also was a market factor, while the trade had several reports of improved and favorable crop conditions. With a monthly railroad survey indicating some improvement has occurred in winter wheat condition the past month, due to rains, the tendency was to go slow in the market pending release of May private crop reports due within the next few days. The critical European situation also encouraged caution, as most dealers, while concerned by reports of Allied reverses in Norway and the ordering of merchant ships to stay out of the Meditterranean, did not known how to interpret these developments in relation to the value of wheat.
On the $2 d$ inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher, compared with previous finals. Wheat prices dipped $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at one time during today's session, to the lowest level since the spread of war into Scandinavia, but the loss was wiped out later and fractional net gains were substantuted. Buying attributed partly to mills as well as previous short sellers helped to steady the market. News of British abandonment of the northward drive on Trondheim and word
that Allied fleets are concentrating in the Mediterranean threw war developments into sharp focus and caused some evening up of accounts in grains. There were reports of more domestic activity in flour. Mrs. E. H. Miller, a recognized crop expert, estimated winter wheat production at $455,237,000$ bushels, an increase of more than $5,000,000$ bushels compared with her April 1 forecast and about $29,-$ 000,000 bushels over the Government's April figures. She said abandonment in Oklahoma apparently is heavier than indicated a month ago, but that this has been more than offset by less than anticipated abandonment in the Ohio Valley.
Today prices closed $13 / 8$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Wheat prices shot up 2c. a bushel from early lows today as buying expanded, due to the critical European situation, strength in securities, and inflation talk. Early fractional losses followed release of private estimates indicating winter wheat prospects have improved. The average of six estimates released by recognized crop experts indicated the prospective winter wheat harvest will be $441,000,000$ bushels. This is $13,000,000$ bushels higher than these same experts figured the crop a month ago, and $15,000,000$ bushels higher than the April 1 Government forecast. Individual estimates, however, showed rather wide variations, ranging from $421,000,000$ bushels to $455,000,000$ bushels. The average of the estimates of abandonment was $25.8 \%$ compared with an average abandonment the past 10 seasons of $17.5 \%$. The crop in 1939 totaled $563,000,000$ bushels. Open interest in wheat tonight was $128,649,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york No, 2 red

 daily closing prices of Wheat futures in chicago


## .

 Sat--108

-107 | May |
| :--- |
| July |
| September Hion and -1113 |
| 1114 |

 , yar
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Sat. } & \text { Mon } \\ -893 / 8 & 89 \\ -91 & 91 \\ -93 & 93\end{array}$ Corn rallied $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and closed at the bed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 1 c . net higher pot prices were stady to 15 pars. On the 294 h ult pri lower. Receipts totaled igher. Corn closed at ult. prices closed 1/2c. to 1c. net sold only 5,000 bushels, but handlers booked 46,000 bushels to arrive, and receipts were 116 cars. Country dealers in northwest Iowa were reported selling corn to truckers at 61 to 62e., presumably to go to Kansas and Nebraska On the 30 th ult. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 1c. net lower. Corn declined despite light receipts, totaling only 49 cars, and bookings of only 38,000 bushels to arrive. This restricted movement, reflecting storing of grain under loans, was offset by Government estimates that a record carry-over is in prospect for next October. Notices of delivery intentions unsettled corn. On the 1st inst. prices closed $5 / 8$ to $7 / 8$ c. net lower. Corn sagged with wheat, although shippers sold 25,000 bushels. Deliveries, totaling $1,142,000$ bushels, were larger than expected and notices were filed of intention to settle contracts for 283,000 bushels by delivery tomorrow.
On the $2 d$ inst. prices closed $5 / 8$ to 1 c . net higher. Inde pendent strength of corn reflected commercial demand, ight country offerings, and moderate shipping sales. To day prices closed $5 / 8$ to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Corn continued to show indenendent strength, advancing as much 1c., with July contracts in the lead. Prices were within fractions of the season's high, and traders said very light receipts, reflecting the country holding policy, undoubtedly was the cause of the buying. Chicago received only 39 cars.
dAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. } & \text { Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 81 \% & 821 / 8 & 811 / 2 & 801 / 8 & 811 / 8 & 83\end{array}$ DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF

## May-.... Japly September

 CORN FUTURES IN CHICA $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Season's High and When Made } & \text { Season's Low } & \text { and } & \text { When Made } \\ \text { May }\end{array}$Oats-On the 27 th ulto. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Oats rallied a cent from the early lows, and held strong during most of the session. Shippers sold 12,000 bushels of oats. Competition of Canadian oats was reported in New England. On the 29th ult. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Oats weakness reflected to some extent Eastern reports that Canadian grain and other feeds are competing in New England. On the 30th ult. prices closed 1/4c. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This market for a time showed independent strength, but in the later trading prices eased. On the 1st inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ e. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Shipping sales of 37,000 bushels of oats checked the decline in this grain.

On the $2 d$ inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Ship pers sold 36,000 bushels of oats. Oats futures followed the other grains in the upward trend. Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to T/8c. net higher. Trading was light, with fluctuations narrow.

2914
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
May 4, 1940
daily closing prices of oats futures in Chicago May.
 411
-48
-35
September'- Hïghtañ When Mäde o Season's Low and When Mad ${ }^{35}$

 daily closing prices of oats futures in winnipec

## May


Rye-On the 27 th ult. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The action of the rye market was somewhat disappointing, especially in view of the strength displayed in the other grains. The rye market usually responds in a substantial way to any upward movement in wheat and the other grains. On the 29 th ult. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading in rye futures was relatively light, with the undertone firm at the close, largely in sympathy with the firmness of wheat futures. On the 30 th ult. prices closed $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Notices of delivery intentions unsettled rye. The weakness of the wheat market also had a depressing influence on rye futures. On the 1 st inst. prices closed $11 / 2$ to $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The weakness of the other grains, especially wheat, naturally affected the rye futures market, which showed substantial losses at the close. The closing levels were off more than 2c. from the top prices of the day.
On the $2 d$ inst. prices closed $8 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was relatively light, though the undertone was firm during most of today's session. Today prices closed 1 to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. There was some good outside buying, apparently influenced by the strength of wheat and corn.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## May...... Sulytember Septemer

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Season's High and When Man- } 711 / 4 & 711 / 8 & 70 \frac{5}{8} & 691 / 8 & 695 / 8 & 707 / 8\end{array}$

 Depily CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
 Closing quotations were as follows: FLOUR

 GRAIN
Wheat, Now York- $\quad$ Oats. New York-

Corn, Now York- $\qquad$ 401 bs feed $\qquad$
, -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:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Recetpts at- \& Flour \& Wheat \& Corn \& Oats \& Rye \& Bar \\
\hline \& \({ }^{\text {bols } 1966 \text { ligs }}\) \& bush 60 bos \& 1260 \& \({ }^{\text {bush }} 32\) \&  \& Sush 48 libs \\
\hline \& \& \& \& 233,000 \& \& \\
\hline Duluth \& \& 1,318,000 \& 32,000 \& 20,000 \& 45,00 \& 28.000 \\
\hline w \& 14,000 \& 2,0 \& 72.00 \& 11,000 \& 2,000 \& 437,000 \\
\hline \& \& 19.00 \& \({ }^{57,0}\) \& 3.00 \& \& \\
\hline Indiana \& \& \& 317,000 \& 137,000 \& 28,000
15,000 \& \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Peorla }}^{\text {St.eL }}\) \& 49, \& \({ }_{37,0}^{142}\) \& \({ }_{506}^{275,0}\) \& 90,000 \& \& 90,000 \\
\hline Kansas \& 26, \& 1,321,000 \& 255,0 \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline J \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Sloux \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& 1,039,000 \& \& 68,0 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& 9,104,000 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& 5,066 \& 9,74 \& ,86 \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 1939 -.-. \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(16,842,000\) 290,618,000 \(183,717,000\) 17,596,000 \(268,075,000 \quad 210,770,000\)}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{79,321,000 85,408,000} \& 23,472,000 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{96,196,000 \begin{tabular}{l}
\(82,731,000\) \\
\(85,098,000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, April 27, 1940, follow:}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Recestpts at- \& Flour \& Wheat \& Corn \& Oats \& Rye \& Barley \\
\hline \& \[
-\longdiv { \text { bbls } 1 9 6 \text { los } }
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { bush } 60 \mathrm{lbs} \\
108,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& bush 56 lbs \& \({ }_{\substack{32 \\ 92 \\ \hline, 000}}\) \& oush 56 lbs \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { bush } 48 \text { lbs } \\
29,000
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline dad \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31,000
10,000} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{118 ,} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}2,000 \\ 241 \\ 70,000 \\ 70 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25,000

11} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{000} <br>
\hline atim \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline New \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}33,000 \\ 340,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,000} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{1,000} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>
\hline \& \& \& 70,000 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Halitax \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tot. wk. '40 Since Jan. 1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r|r}
0 & 238,000 \\
1 & 4,163,000
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,130,000 \\
36,207,000
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
313,000 \\
12,714,000
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
54,000 \\
1,829,000
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{|r|}
6,000 \\
1,438,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
30,000 \\
1,114,000
\end{array}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left.\begin{gathered}
\text { Week } 1939 \\
\text { Since Jan. } \\
\mid \\
1939 . . .
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
304,000 \\
5,018,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
342,000 \\
19,185,000
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\hline 386,000 \\
7,981,000
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
71,000 \\
1,048,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
16,000 \\
330,000
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

614,000
\]} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, April 27, and since July 1, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exportsfom- | Wheat, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Corn, } \\ & \text { Bushels } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Flour } \\ \text { atrels } \end{gathered}$ | Oats, Bushels | Ruye, | Barley Bushels |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | 241,000 | 1,000 | 115 |  |  |  |
| Albayy-.- | 785,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia | ${ }^{307,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore--- | 920,00 |  | 13,000 |  |  |  |
| St. John West.-. | 340,000 $505,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal | 3,290,000 |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} a 67,115 \\ 3,566,906 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | ,069,00 | 3,522,000 | 10,250,0 |
| Total 1939.- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 462,000 \\ 67,084,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 109,369 \\ 4,659,485 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,000 \\ 3,446,000 \end{array}$ | 1,838,000 | 16,528 |

## a Complete flour export data not avallable from Canadian ports.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, April 27, were as follows:

| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | Wheat Bushels | Corn Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oats } \\ \text { Bushels } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { Bushels } \end{gathered}$ | Barley Bushels |
| New York | 49.000 | 169,000 | 7,000 | 129,000 | 5,000 |
| Phlladelphia | 93,000 | 260,000 | 28.000 | 4.000 | 5,000 |
| Baltimore ( $\mathbf{x}$ | 267,000 | 409,000 | 19,000 | ${ }_{2}^{13,000}$ | 3,000 |
| New Orlean | 371,000 | 661,000 | 330,000 | 2,000 |  |
| Galveston. | 2,116,000 |  |  | 9,000 | 14,000 |
| Fort Wort | 6,105,000 | 133,000 | 169,000 | 9,000 | 14,000 |
| Wichita | $2,208,000$ $5,390,000$ | 2,000 |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 1,825,000 | 599,000 | 120,000 | 17,000 | 13,000 |
| Kansas Cit | 21,456,000 | 1,480,000 | 318000 | 210,000 | 18,000 |
| maha | 5,855,000 | $2,160,000$ 409 | 251,000 | 20,000 | $\mathbf{9 , 0 0 0}$ |
| St. Louls | 2,785,000 | 1,301,000 | 154,000 | 3,000 | 04,000 |
| Indianapolis | 518,000 | 665,000 | 224,000 | 99,000 |  |
| Peoria |  | 1919,000 |  |  | 513,000 |
| Chicago.-. | 3,915,000 | 14,156,000 | 1,127,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 873,000 \\ & 199,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| On Lakes. | 52,000 | 377,000 |  |  |  |
| Milwaukee | 164,000 $16,477,000$ | 615,000 $4,631,000$ | 183,000 $1,360,000$ | 2,770,000 | 1,930,000 |
| Minneap | 24,380,000 | 5,013,000 | 1,308,000 | 3,359,000 | 1,239,000 |
| Detroit | 120,000 | 2,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 300,000 |
| \% | 2,889,000 | 398,000 | 247,000 | 497,000 49,000 | 901,000 |
| " afloat | 510,000 | 433,000 |  | 49,000 |  |

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total Apr. 27, 1940_. } & 98,119,000 & 33,970,000 & 5,891,000 & 9,694,000 & 9,701,000 \\ \text { Total Apr. 20, } & 1940 \ldots \ldots & 97,198,000 & 35,385,000 & 6,000,00 & 9,690,000 \\ \text { Total Apr. 29, 1939... } & 68,362,000 & 38,639,000 & 9,834,000 & \mathbf{7 , 1 4 2 , 0 0 0} & 6,569,000\end{array}$ $\times$ Baltimore also has in store 25,000 bushels of Argentine oats.
Note-Bonded grain not included above: Oats-Buffalo, 13,000 bushels; total, 13,000 bushels, against none in 1939. Barley-New Mrk, 21,00 bushels Buffalo 249,000; Baltimore, 156,$000 ;$ total, 656,000 bushels, against 81,000 bushels in 1939,
$W$ heat-New York, 402,000 bushels;' Boston, 404,000 ; Philadelphia, $1,509,000 ;$ Baltimore, $1,323,000 ;$ Buifalo, $2,872,000$; Duluth, $2,732,000 ;$ Erie, 385,$000 ;$ Albany; 5,453,000; Portland, 624,000; total, $15,704,000$ bushels, against 1,578,000 bushel
in 1939. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wheat Corn }\end{aligned}$ Oats Rye Batley


Summary -
 Total Apr. 27, 1940 . $\overline{373,075,000} \overline{33,970,000} \overline{16,824,000} \overline{12,867,000} \overline{17,710,000}$

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended April 26 and since July 1, 1939 and July 1, 1938, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ A p r .26, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & \text { 1939 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} W e \theta k \\ A p r .26, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Bus | Bus | Bushel | Bushels | Bush | Bus |
| No. Amer- | 4,543,000 | 170,691,000 | 197,876,000 | 248,000 | $25,935,000$ $\mathbf{3} 790$ | ${ }^{69,498,728,000}$ |
| Black Sea- | 808,000 | 35,500,000 | $81,855,000$ | 69,000 $3,473,000$ | 3,790,000 | 15,728,000 |
| Argentina- | 2,997,000 | 138,307,000 | $74,655,000$ | 3,473,000 | 95,004,000 | 109,729,000 |
| Australia - <br> India |  | 11,293,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 84,958,000 \\ \mathbf{7 , 3 4 4 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Other countries | 288,000 | 20,384,000 | 29,936,000 | 892,000 | 39,414,000 | 38,009,000 |
| Total | 8,636,000 | 376,175,000 | 476,624,000 | 4,682,000 | 164,143,000 | 232,964,0 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended May 1-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended May 1, follows:
Stagnant pressure conditions were the weather controls during the past
week, with no well-defined movement of cyclonic areas in the United week, with no well-defined movement of cyclonic areas in the United States. At the beginning of the period a moderate depression over the
Central Valleys caused cloudy, unsettled, and showery weather in much Central Valleys caused cloudy, unsettled, and showery weather in much of the character until near the close of the week when widespread rains occurred over the Northwest, South, and the interior states.
movement of an extensive "high," central over the northern Plains on movement of an extensive "high," central over the northern Plains on country, drifting slowly to the Atlantic States by the 29th. It was attended eastern areas,
For the week as a whole the temperatures averaged below normal in the Missouri, central Mississippi, and States. The greatest minus departures, 6 to 10 degrees, occurred in the near normal, while they were above normal in most Rocky Mountain sec tions. The central and north Pacific areas were relatively cold.
Freezing temperatures were confined to a fairly narrow belt in more Freezing temperatures were co ine Appalachian Mountains freezing ex-
northern sections, except that in the
tended as far south as southwest Virginia. In the Gulf area the lowest temperatures ranged from about 55 degrees to the high sixties. The lowes reported was 18 degrees at Greenvile, Maine, on the $\mathbf{W}$, hat reading of 24 degrees on the following day.

Volume 150
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Widespread precipitation occurred from the Mississippl Valley westward
to the Rocky Mountains, but to the eastward the to the Rocky Mountains, but to to the eastward the ame amounts were murd
lighter than Yor most preceding weeks, with many stations reporting little or nor rainfanl. The amounts were unsually heavy stations rep in mort ong the northern
Great Plains, with some stations reporting weely totals up to two inches Great Plain
or more.
normal from the Ohio for April indicate the month was much wetter than Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, Iowa, northern Metween the
western Northern Dakota. Montana, South Dakota, western Northern Dakota, Montana, south Dakota, central and eastern
Kansas and most of Oklahoma had above-normal rainfall. However, an area comprising the west-central and southwestern Great Plains continued relatively dry, Western Kansas, eastern Colorado, extreme northwestern Oklahoma, northwestern Texas, and eastern New Mexico had large deExtremely beneficial rains occurred during the week over large northwestern areas, including practically all sections from eastern Kansas and heavy falls were received also rather generally in Oktam and some The topsoil is now amply supplied with moisture for current needs ove the northern and northwestern Great Plains, eastern Nebraska, centra and eastern Kansas, and all of Oklahoma, except the northwest portion
It continued unfavorably dry, however, in western Nebraska, the western third of Kansas, eastern Colorado, extreme northwestern Okiahoma, New Mexico, and rather generally in Texas, except the eastern portion. favorable in permitting the soil to dry sufficiently for the resumption field work and operations became more active. In for the resumption of of the Ohio
Valley, however, activity was confined to the higher ground. Valley, however, activity was confined to the higher ground. Low temperatures during the week further retarded the growth of vegetaof spring-planted crops slow and mostly unsatisfactory. The season continues two or three weeks late rather gensarally ${ }^{2}$ Fieid operations were
delayed also in the northern and northwestern piains because of frequent delayed also in the northern and northwestern Piains because of frequent
rains and wet soil. West of the Rocky Mountains conditions continue generally favorable, although there was some local frost damage in northern sections. In California rain did some damage to cut hay and caused som
loss of spray in orchards and vineyards, but one Small Grains-From the Mississippi Valley eastward the growth. winter wheat and spring-planted grain was retarded by the prevailing low winter wheat and spring-planted grain was retarded by the prevailing low
temperatures. Sunshine and warmth are needed generally. However the general outlook coninued mostly fair to good. In Missouri progress generally good color. In Texas wheat is spotted, with plants heading low in north-central districts because of dry soil. In Oklahoma progress was fair, through there
was some wind damage in the extreme west; recent rains have been beneficial was some wind damage in the extreme west; recent rains have been beneficial,
but the general condition still ranges from poor to only fairly good: some is heading in the south. Wheat made good advance in the eastern half of Kansas and fair growth in the western half, with plants, mostly jointed in south-central and southeastern counties and now jointing in the northeast. Northwest the outlook continues satisfactory.
The week was rainy in much of the spring wheat belt, with field work
retarded in some later districts where seeding has not been completed retarded in some later districts where seeding has not been completed.
The early seeded grain is coming up to good stands in South Dakota and seeding is well along in Minnesota and southern North Dakota, but less
than one-fourth finished in the extreme northern part of the latter State. than one-fourth finished in the extreme northern part of the latter State. best in several years. The seeding of oats and barley is about completed but growth was slow because of low temperatures. In the upper Mississippi
Valley most oats are up to good stands. Valley most oats are up to good stands.
Corn-Preparation for corn planting made somewhat better progress in
the Ohio Valley States, although many lowlands still are too wet to work. Some planting was accomplished during the week on uplands of southern valley sections. In Missouri planting is well started. In Texas progress of corn was mostly slow because of dry soil, while warmer weather is needed
in Oklahoma. One-half to three-fourths of corn has been seeded in southin Oklahoma. One-half to three-fourths of corn has been seeded in southslow advance because of surface-soil wetness, but at a depth of one or two
feet the soil is dry; there was some local planting reported from this sta leet the soil is dry; there was some local planting reported from this State. belt, principally because of low temperatures in central and eastern cotton and dry weather in much of Texas. In Texas planting made fair to good progress, but germination in north-central and northwestern sections is precarious because of cold, dry soil; stands are fair to good in the extreme of the crop is poor because of dryness. Seeding was slow in Oklahoma where warmer weather is needed.
In the central and easter
In the central and eastern portions of the belt generally low temperatures
and wet soil in some places were unfavorable and planting was not except in a few localities. In South Carolina planting wad not active progress, but germination is slow, while fair advance was reported from
North Carolina. Some local planting was done as far north as south-

The weather bulletin furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
too cold and wet for seed germination. Oats coming and planting, but too cold and wet for seed germination. Oats coming up to good stands;
wheat jonting. Pastures growing rapidy. Some corn planting. Cotton planting begun in southeast. Tobacco fair to good; plants just coming up many areas. Truck and gardens late; much replanting necessary. Early
fruits in east and central seriously damaged. Pears in full bloom in north.
Damage to apples thought slight.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Lettuce and cabbage harvests favored in early vegetation and fruit. Crops retarded somewhat by cold. Satisf to tory progress transplanting tobacco; slight blue mold damage. Sotton South Carolina-Columbia: Too cold, growth. Dryness favored soil preparation and planting. Much replan and account cold Good progress planting cotton; germination and growth poor. Commercial cabbage, lettuce, and asparagus on market. Warmth urgently
Georgia-Atlanta: Too cold for cotton, corn, winter wheat, tobacco, sweet potatoes, oats, gardens, and truck. Little rain, but soil mooisture planting required. Pastures and notatoes good active in south; much rerecovering slowly from late freeze. Garden making woll advanced; growth
slow. Transplanting tobacco. Good progress spraying peaches. Aphids
damaging plums. Farm work backward.
Florida-Jacksonville: Nights too cold; adequate rain; ample soil
moisture. Progress and condition of cotton Digging potatoes. Truck improving. Shipping tomatoes, good growth and beans. Citrus good set; new fruit sizing well. tomatoes, cucumbers Alabama-Montgomery: Cold nights. Cotton planting mostly slow; little planted in north; germination slow; condition yery poor to poor.
General farm work mostly good progress. Cattle fair to good. Corn and gegetables fair condition.
vood progress. Cattle fair to good. Corn and
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Sunshine inadequate; nights too cold on 24 26th. Progress of cotton planting and replanting varied, but cold on 24 ,
due to rain and wet soil; early planted stands generally rather poor. Early planted corn deteriorated or poor progress. Gardens and truck poor to fair progress. Tomato plants small
Soil dried rapidly, but heavy to excessive rains the last two days cold farm work. Cotton planting and excessinve rains the last two days halted some up to good stands. Progress and condition of progress until rains good, some being cultivated; late planting about done. Progress and condrecovering; growing rapidly. Planting sweet potatoes.
rain in east and locally in middle, but little eor plant growth. Adequate badly. Condition of winter middle, but little elsewhere and rain needed in north-central account dry soil and cold. Oats and minor grains rapid where where rain needed. Corn recovering rapidly from effects fair else cold in northeast, but progress mostly poor elsewhere and warm rain needed;
progress, , Cotton planting fair to good progress, but germination in north-central and northwest somewhat doubt-
ful due to cold soil and lack of rain; stands fair to good in extreme west pros south, but condition of much poor due to lack of rain. Truck rapid progress in east and fair in south; condition generally fair. Onions mostly to good condition, but need rain generally. Livestock fair to good condition prospects good.
Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Most nights were too cold; rain adequate for present needs, except in extreme northwest, but more needed to replenish good; some wind damage in west; recent rain helpful, but winter wheat poor to only fairly good; heading locally in south. Corn about planted condition of early fairly good; needs warmth. Oats fair growth, but plants small and crop below normal; some heading in south-central. Cotton planting slow, due to cold; some up. Rains improved pasture prospects and
replenished stock water, but more needed in west. Livestock improving. Arkansas-Little Rock: Farm work further delayed by cold. Ground
too wet in many areas for planting cotton; that up making slow growth. too wet in many areas for planting cotton; that up making slow growth growth. Potatoos recovering rapidly, Setting tomatoes. Flood stages in Tennesse - Neray
Ten soil, but preparations now planting slow, due to cold and previous up, but growth slow. now active. corn planting fair progress; some Pastures and clovers good, but late. Truck and vegetables growing slowly. les lost and harvest delayed about a week.
Plowing resumed on uplands last three days; considerable land ready for corn planting. Corn and cotton fair progress in extreme west; some forn proved slowly: very Gardening fairly well started. Tobacco plants corn growth irregular; jost on drier with our leaves, winter grains improved some fields; progress good; patchy, due to imperfect stands.
pastures much improved; good grazing

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

## New York, Friday Night, May 3, 1940.

Helped by warmer temperatures, retail business improved perceptibly, notably towards the end of the period under review. Belated buying of spring apparel lines made its appearance and appreciable increases in the volume of business were registered in most sections of the country. Depart ment store sales the country over for the week ended April 20 according to the Federal Reserve Board, gained $7 \%$ ove last year. New York and Brooklyn stores showed a small loss in sales amounting to $0.7 \%$, while in Newark establishments an increase of $15.7 \%$ was registered.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets reflected the improved flow of goods in retail channels as merchants showed more interest in offerings of goods for the summer trade. While individual orders remained rather small, their total increased materially and predictions were current that a protracted spell of warm weather may easily lead to a rush of buying with resultant delivery difficulties in some lines Wash goods moved in fair volume and a steady call, mostly for early delivery, existed for domestics. Business in fin ished silk goods gave indications of a moderate improvement mainly under the influence of warmer temperatures. Trad ing in rayon yarns continued fairly active. Yarn shipments during April were believed to have been fully up to the March figure and surplus yarn stocks are anticipated to reveal little if any increase over the moderate end-of-March level As heretofore, an especially active call prevailed for the finer counts.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets continued in its previous desultory fashion as users having accumulated sufficient supplies during the recent buying flurry to carry them along for some weeks to come, showed little inclination to add to their commitments Mills, on the other hand, felt in a more comfortable statisti cal position, and as a result refrained from pressing thei goods on the market. Prices generally were well maintained although no new buying wave is anticipated until the movement of finished goods shows the expected seasonal improvement. Late in the week some second-hand offerings at slight concessions made their appearance, but their total volume was restricted. Business in fine goods remained inactive; however, sentiment improved as it was hoped that rising temperatures would quickly result in better buying of fine gray cottons. While broadcloths attracted increased interest, business in piques fell off materially. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 67 / 8 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{F}$. 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 61 / 2$ to $65 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 55 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2 \mathrm{inch} 64-60 \mathrm{~s}$, $5 \mathrm{e} . ; 381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 43 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.
Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics improved appreciably as clothing manufacturers displayed more wil lingness to cover their fall requirements. As a result, mill operations experienced their first increase in some time. Chief factors causing the improvement in trading were the expectation of higher prices and the belief that the advent of warmer weather will soon be reflected in accelerated consumer buying. Meanwhile, reports from retail clothing centers made a somewhat better showing as the public started to cover some of its pend-up needs. Business in women's wear fabrics remained dull. While the new fall lines continued to attract scattered interest, actual orders were limited as garment manufacturers awaited an improvement in retail sales before adding to their commitments. Some interest developed in coat fabrics for summer.
Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens remained spotty although scattered sales of dress goods-were reported. Prices continued firm in view of the tense situation in the primary centers abroad. Business in burlap was fairly active and prices ruled steady, ehiefly under the influence of the tightening spot position. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 5.75 c ., heavies at 7.65 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co,Inc.

Founded 1890
106 W. Adams St.
CHICAGO
DIRECT
WIRE
314 N. Broadway
ST. LOUIS

## News Items

Arkansas-New Highway Debt Retirement Proposal Of-fered-A new plan for retirement of State of Arkansas highway debt has been proposed by Lieutenant Governor Bob Bailey. The plan is based on a refunding program calculated to pay off the debt by 1976, predicated on estimated annual revenue of $\$ 12,000,000$, and involves the sale of new bonds at a maximum interest rate of $3 \%$.
This plan is distinct Prom that sponsored by Governor Carl E. Bailey,
who is not related to the lieutenant povernor, and which is slated to be voted on at the November election. now approximately $\$ 139,000,000$, will be It in figured that the debt, now approximately $\$ 139,000,000$, will be
pared to about $\$ 137,000,000$ by the time any refunding plan can be placed pared to about $\$ 137,000,000$ by the time any refunding plan can be placed
in operation.
Maximumal annal principal payments of $\$ 6,000,000$ are provided in the
 \$43,300, 000 or ror high way maintenance, and $\$ 2,500,000$ for
athough total allotments would be held to $\$ 11,970,000$
Any surplus in the highway fund would be subject to appropriation Any surplus in the highway fund would ber Not included in the calculations are credits of $\$ 1,000.000$ to the state
and refunding board and $\$ 3,000,000$ to general revenue that would be available Governor Baileys plan left the interest rate for determination in nego-
tiations with banking groups. This plan was blocked, however, when the tiations with banking groups. This plan was blocked, however, when the State supreme Court ruled that an attached emergency clause was invalid,
preventing refunding last October, Referendum petitions were filed subpreventing
sequently.
Local Housing Authorities Sell Bonds-Public offering was made on May 1 of a grand total of $\$ 4,583,000$ series A bonds, representing individual offerings by 11 local housing authorities-V. 150, p. 2610. The largest issue awarded was that of $\$ 1,666,000$ of Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, N. Y., which went to a group headed by Phelps, Fenn \& Co., on a bid of 100 for $2 \mathrm{~s}, 21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, and $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a net interest cost of $2.477 \%$. Included in the group were R. W. Pressprich \& Co.; F. S. Moseley \& Co.; Stranahan, Harris \& Co., and McDonald-Coolidge \& Co.
This same syndicate was awarded a $\$ 534,000$ 20-year Yonkers, N. Y.,
bond issue at $2.58 \%$ and 8319,000 Elizabeth, N. J., 20 years, at $2.51 \%$. The financing accomplished was done at rates in all cases below that rate
 which in most cases was $3 \%$ or $314 \%$. The average interest rate offered
by private capital amounted to $2.58 \%$. Other awards were:
 Heimerdinger, Weil'Roth \& Irving and Van Lahr, Dalle \& Isphord-
ing, at a rate of 2.4.49\%
Annapolis, Md., $20-$ year issue, to a syndicate composed of Macku-

100,000 Long Branch, N. J., 20-year issue to R. W. Pressprich \& Co. at
396,000 Hintington, W. Va., 20 -year issue to Walter Woody \& Heimer-

49,000 Vincennes, Ind., 20-year issue to Magnus \& Co., at $2.92 \%$ :
69,000 Mt. Hope, W. Va., 20-year issue, also to Magnus \& Co., at 3 .
107,000 North Bergen, N., J.. 15 . year issue, to First National Bank of
(These sales are reported subsequently in more detail under individual listings.)
Michigan-Municipal Quotations Compiled-Quotations on all Michigan municipal bonds are listed in the new semiannual compilation of Crouse \& Co., of Detroit, being issued as of May 1. The current issue, said to be more complete in detail than its predecessors, shows the nominal or bid side of the market on outstanding obligations of taxing units in that State.
New York, N. Y.-Estimate Board Adopts Budget of \$581,048,834-The Board of Estimate adopted a tax levy budget of $\$ 581,048,834.10$ for the fiscal year 1940-1941 at a meeting held on April 26. The budget, adopted with only one dissenting vote, was $\$ 65,410.78$ less than the executive budget of $\$ 581,114,244.88$ submitted by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia on April 1. The budget adopted by the board is approximately $\$ 6,461,005$ less than the current tax levy budget. Although the new budget, which will go into effect on July 1, must be adopted by the Council, it is doubtful whether the Council can make any permanent changes in it against the wishes of the Mayor because of the Mayor's veto power.
Although in all probability the budget adopted will not be changed substantially, the reall estate tax rate for the next fiscal year cannot be computed authantically until the Tax Commission has published late in May and frinal
assessed valuation of taxable real estate. Mayor LaGuardia said in his assessed valuation of taxable real estate. Mayor LaGuardia said in his
budget message of April 1 that he had made overy effrt in preparing the
budet year above the current basic rate ref would not be nincteased in prepe next tirical The budget adopted by the board reflectee ach saving of of 850,000 , as com.
pared with the executive budget, in debt service pared with the executive budget, in debt service paid out of tax-levy funds. This was offseet in part, however, by miscellaneous increases, including
about $\$ 50,00$ or the offie of District Attorney Willame
Kings County. The board also responded to pleas made by sewer laborers
at the budget hearings and provided that all or these employes who
actuall worked underground in sewers should be paid 1,690 year
Miscellaneous other funds, totaling $\$ 96.843,300.50$. which the city Miscellaneous other funds, totaling $896,843,30,50$. Which the city
receives, excluding revenue from real estate taxes and proceeds or the general fund, will bring the total $1940-1941$ bu
This includes the tax levy of $\$ 581,048,834.10$.

Comptroller Compiles Däta on Unification Bonds-Joseph D. MeGoldrick, City Comptroller, made public on April 29 the text of a pamphlet prepared by his office for the benefit and guidance of small investors interested in the bonds the city will issue in connection with its purchase of the Interborough and B. M. T. transit systems for $\$ 326,000,000$. Publication of the pamphlet was inspired by the receipt of many inquiries regarding the nature and value of the unification bonds.
Addressed primarily to the many small investors now holding Interborough and B. M. T. securities to be exchanged for the city's $3 \%$ bonds, the pamphet stresses the fact that the city bonds will be tax exempt, as to
Interest, and will be backed, not by the revenue from the lines under municipal operation, but by the fuy failt revenue credit of the city inself. city, ever since it first floated a bond issuse in in 1812, has maintained a a clear record for payment of bonded debt. The city also has demonstrated, the booklet points out, its ability to collect taxes in good times or bad. The bonds, the pamphlet says, can be sold in the market and will be
listed on the Stock Exchange. Mr. McGoldrick, however, advises those who receive them in exchange for company securities to retain them, i possible, because of the excellent investment features
New York State-Bill to Purchase Bear Mountain Bridge Approved-The first important step toward public ownership of the Hudson River Bear Mountain Bridge and a consequent reduction in toll rates to the level of other bridges and tunnels crossing the river was accomplished on April 27 when Governor Herbert H. Lehman signed the Williamson when Governor Herbert H. Lehman signed the Williamson
bill which authorized the State to acquire the bridge at a cost not to exceed $\$ 2,300,000$. If the plan authorized by the bill is carried out, the bridge, an important link in tourist and holiday travel, will eventually become toll free.
Those familiar with the Bear Mountain Bridge situation said that if bridge tolls were reduced, it would be of great advantage to persons travel ing to the Palisades Interstate Park through the syatem or partways throung
Westchester County. It was generally recognized that the reduction of Westchester county. It was generally recognzed that the reduction of
the tolls would result in a large increase in visitors to the park by automobile the tolls would result in a in arge increase in visitors to the park by automobile. River Bridge Co, private owners of the bridge, were ready to sell, it was understood that the bridge was not producing a profit under present toll
rates. The present rates are 80 cents for a car and driver and 10 cents for rates. The present rates are 80 cents for a car and driver and 10 cents for
each passenger. Thus the toll at present is $\$ 1$ for a car, driver and two passengers.
In the event that the State Bridge Authority acquires the bridge the tolls gers. The money for the purchts a car, regardless of the number of passengers. The mill, is to be raised through the sale of tax-free bonds. In the event
of the that the bridge is bought, tolls will be continued until the bridge yields
sufficient revenue to pay off the bonds. Thereafter it will become toli free.
New York State-Housing Bonds Approved-Governor Lehman approved recently as Chapter 593. Laws of 1940, the Thompson bill, making provision for the issuance by the State of a total of $\$ 300,000,000$ in housing bonds, authorized by the ratification of the voters of the Constitutional Amendment in November, 1938.

Bills Signed for Income Tax Relief-The Governor signed on April 29 the Todd bill, which will permit income taxpayers to pay the $1 \%$ emergency income tax in two instalments. The Governor announced before this year's payment was due that he would sign the measure, but after the income tax date, so that it would be effective next year.
Because of its theoretical temporary nature the emergency tax has been
payable in one sum on April 15. The Todd bill permits payment of half of the emergency tax on April is and half on June 15. The regular tax remains payable in three instalments, April 15, June 15 and sept. 15 . Aill, elimininating the requirement that tax the Governor was the couder bill, elliminatin
notary public.
New York State -"Pay-as-You-Go" Relief ApprovedGovernor Lehman has signed a bill of Assemblyman Moffat Fiscal Chairman of the Assembly, which requires all municipalities to adopt a pay-as-you-go method of financing relief by 1945. The new law tapers off the issuing of bonds for relief by increasing the portion of the local share of home relief to be raised by taxes from year to year until 1945, when further issuing of relief bonds will be prohibited. He vetoed a similar bill by Senator William C. Martin, Syracuse Republican, which would have permitted municipalities to pay $80 \%$ of their current relief costs from bond issues.
Governor Considers Extra Session for Budget RevisionIt was intimated by Governor Lehman on April 30 that he might call a special session of the Legislature in order to revise the State budget, which he insists has been put out of balance. The Governor had completed action the previous day on all legislative bills, the end of the 30 -day period following adjournment. The Governor is said to have as cribed the present budgetary situation to the fact that the Republicans during the session rejected his recommendation for a $\$ 15,000,000$ boost in the income tax, also their refusal to make any tax increases.
Rhode Island-Legislative Session Adjourns-The 1940 session of the General Assembly adjourned $\sin e$ die on April 24. The Providence "Journal" of April 25 carried the following summary of the measures approved and defeated at this session:

RECORD OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR SESSION

[^5]
## Volume 150

The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
2917

Act carrying out the Administration's recommendations for changes in
the liquor laws. Act exempting State employees of 10 years' service from the necessity of taking Civil Service examinations,
Act repealing the tax on tobacco products other than cigarettes. of municipal elections. Act giving Providence a fifth Senator, and revising Senatorial and Repre-
sentative district Act appropriating $\$ 50,000$ for use of the Attorney General's Department in investigating vote frauds. An act eliminating the re
to Supreme Court on constitutional questions, authorization of the General An act requiring cities and towns asking bond authorization of the General
Assembly to provide specific information on their financial condition.
Act enabling cities and towns to install parking meters if approved in eferendum.
Act authorizing Providence to regulate and license auto parking places Act allowing Providence to issue $\$ 1,000,000$ in funding bonds
Act allowing Providence to issue $\$ 750,000$ in bonds for
$\$ 750,000$ in bonds for school improve-
An act placing a ceiling of $\$ 3,000$ on the amount of employee's salary on An act to change the waiting period under the Unemplotion taxes. ion law from two weeks to one week for total the Unemployment CompensaReesolution to pay the committee on elections, frauds, and corrupt practices, and its clerks, a total of $\$ 6,950$.
Act making appropriations for support of the State totaling \$15,180,983.27 Act setting up permanent visiting committee of five for State institutions.
An act requiring certain mimimum standards of knowledge in basic
ciences of applicants for license to practice in the healing arts. ciences of applicants for license to practice in the healing arts.
An act bringing supervision of the manufacture and sale of bedding and upholstery under the Department of Business Regulation, and providing Nachinery for supervision and penalties for violations.
dependent children from two-thirds to thee-q uarters, and defining settlement at five years for chronic relief.
Act appropriating a total of $\$ 697,174$ for various large-scale projects. Act giving Providence police and inem 15-day sick leave. ithout counting it toward their debt limit
Change to Dec. 20 date for submission of budget estimates to Governor by department heads, and giving Governor more time to submit budget to Referendum on
Referendum on non-partisan elections in the City of Providence.
Act causing owners of ide tax exempt mill property to set a price at which
hey will sell when claiming exemption. Failed to Pas
in Hct revising the ward lines in the City of Providence. House act killed An act adding Eldred Ave. Jamestown to the State highway system (Died in House finance committee.)
(Died in House finance committee.)
Several bills dealing with increased safety in building laws to prevent
fire tragedies. (Died in House judiciary committee.)
Administration's Corrupt Practices Act (Died in House judicial
use judicial comResolution proposing constitutional amendment for life tenure for
Supreme and Superior Court judges. (Passed House. Die in Senate special legislation committee.) judges. (Passed House. Den State Labor Relations Act, recognizing right of collectivo bargaining. (Desolutions proposing constitutional amendment to end gas tax diversion. Act to permit cities and towns to tax personal tangible property of telephone company. (Continued to next session.)
Acquisition of Mount Hope Bridge by State after approval of voters. Several measures proposing investigation of wire tapping. (Died in House and Seasates committees.)
Joint resolution creating a commission to conduct special audits and
investigations of municipal finances. (Died in Senate finance committee) Savings bank life insurance. (Died in House corporations committee
by request of Governor.) Act permitting Newport, if referendum approves, to a cquire property of Newport Electric Corp. (Died in House corporations committee.)
New charter for Central Falls. (Died in House corporations committee.) An act repealing the Administrative Control Act for Providence. (Died Two acts proposing a State-wide juvenile court. (Died in House and
Senate judiciary committees, Act providing for acquisition by the State of the Jamestown Bridge when Act setting a minimum limit of 16 inches on striped bass. (Died in Senate isheries committee.)
Acts giving the state temporary measure of control over municipal
affairs in Pawtucket and Central Falls. (Died in House judiciary com-
mittee.) Act permitting city and town council to grant local planning boards the $^{\text {men }}$ right to approve sub-divisions and propose amendments to zoning ordinances Resolution for a commission to study advisability of a bridge across
Providence River or Narragansett Bay. (Died in House judiciary committee.)
Act to put State on pay-as-you-go basis by limiting new State debt at Act to guarantee public hearings under the Civil Service Law. (Died in House judiciary committee.) House finance committee after passage by Senate.) criminals. (Died in Senate special legislation of mental defectives and criminals. (Died in Act providing Providence policemen and firemen be paid on salary in-
tead of per diem basis. (Died in Senate corporations committee.)

United States Housing Authority-Local Units Schedule Note Offerings-The following is the text of a statement made public by the above-named Federal agency on April 29
The United States Housing Authority announced today that 31 more
local housing authorities will sell $\$ 126,000,000$ of temporary loan notes to private bidders offering the lowest interest rates. on April 30 with opening of bids on May 7, and the second to be advertised for bid openings on May 14
The public sale of this fourth offering of six months maturity notes will bring the total of private funds directly invested in slum clearance to about
$\$ 235,000,000$, or more than $30 \%$ of the current $\$ 770,000,000$ United States Housing Authority program.
The sale of these short-term notes makes possible very substantial interest savings because local authorities will pay interest rates which are less than savings in interest will reduce the cost of the projects of these local authsavities by at least $2 \%$ and this will also reduce the Federal subsidies which
are computed on the basis of the capital cost of the projects. are computed on the basis of the capital cost of the projects.
With part of the lower interest funds obtained from these With part of the lower interest funds obtained from these sales, the local on their loan contracts, together with accrued interest. With the remainder they will meet costs of construction of their USHA aided housing projects The last offerings of these short-term notes in March by 25 local auth orities were sold at interest rates ranging from $29-100$ to $435-1,000$ of $1 \%$. rates and the $23 / 4$ to $31 / 4 \%$ which, as required under the United States
Housing Act, they would otherwise be paying the USHA Local housing authorities in the following cities will participate in the
present offerings:

| City- | Amount | City | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $z$ Akron, Ohio | \$1,000,000 | $\times$ Lexington, K | \$670,000 |
| z Anniston | 400,000 | $\times$ Louisville, K |  |
| $\times$ Atlanta, | 11,000,000 | z Mobile, Ala | 1,500,000 |
| z Baltimore, M | 13,950,000 | z Newark, N |  |
| z Birmingham, | 3,500,000 | $z$ New Bedford. Mass | 800,000 |
| z Butte, Mont | 530,000 | $x$ New Orleans, L | 20,000,000 |
| z Charleston, S . | 900,000 | $x$ Pensacola, Fl | 900,000 |
| x Charleston, W | 2,100,000 | $x$ Peoria, III | 3,600,000 |
| $x$ Chicago, Ill | 7,500,000 | $z$ Phenix City, Ala | 800,000 |
| z Cincinnati, | 2,100,000 | z Philadelphia, Pa | 11,000,000 |
| z Denve | 1,050,000 | z Pittsburgh, Pa | 13,300,000 |
| $x$ Detroit, Mi | 6,700,000 | z Savannah, Ga | 700,000 |
| z Frederick, | 230,000 | $z$ West Palm Beach, Fla. | 1,000,000 |
| $\times$ Gary, Ind. | 750,000 | $\mathbf{x}$ Washington, D. C | 3,980,000 |
| z Great Falls, Mont | 425,000 |  |  |
| Hattiesbu |  |  |  |
| Helena, M | 180,00 | Total |  |

 and open bids on May $7 . z$ These cities, with offerings totaling $\$ 60,865,000$,
will advertise The total amount of cash already advanced by the USHA to each of the repaid together with accrued interest, and the balance of the proceeds repaid together with accrued interest, and the balance of
which will be available to finance cost of construction, follows:
West Palm, Ba-ach, Fian-
Washington, D, C,

| Approx. |
| ---: |
| Amount of |
| Acrued |
| Interest |
| $\$ 6,300$ |
| 2,940 |
| 5,766 |
| 86,500 |
| 24,600 |
| 3,900 |
| 916 |
| 560 |
| 1,162 |
| 2,900 |
| 6,275 |
| 1,825 |
| 1,300 |
| 1,560 |
| 1,030 |
| 460 |
| 2,697 |
| 2,291 |
| 4,800 |
| 102,900 |
| 7,300 |
| 20,850 |
| 10,298 |
| 958 |
| 5,125 |
| 8,217 |
| 8,920 |
| 1,800 |
| 5,700 |
| .498 |


| Total to |
| ---: |
| Be Repaid |
| to USHA |
| $\$ 425,300$ |
| 244,440 |
| $1,661,766$ |
| $8,324,500$ |
| $2,490,600$ |
| 184,900 |
| 697,416 |
| $1,717,560$ |
| $3,501,162$ |
| 261,900 |
| 337,275 |
| $2,288,825$ |
| 98,300 |
| 129,560 |
| 82,300 |
| 126,560 |
| 30,487 |
| 168,697 |
| $1,072,291$ |
| $1,313,800$ |
| $5,274,900$ |
| $13,202,850$ |
| 568,798 |
| $3,031,958$ |
| 478,125 |
| $8,997,217$ |
| $7,886,920$ |
| 123,800 |
| 711,700 |
| $1,515,498$ |

$\begin{array}{r}\text { Balance } \\ \text { Available } \\ \text { or Cost of } \\ \text { Construct' } \\ \$ 574,700 \\ 155,560 \\ 9,338,234 \\ 5,625,500 \\ 1,009,400 \\ 345,100 \\ 202,584 \\ 382,440 \\ 3,998,838 \\ 1,838,100 \\ 712,725 \\ 4,411,175 \\ 131,700 \\ 620,440 \\ 342,700 \\ 223,440 \\ 149,513 \\ 501,303 \\ 957,709 \\ 186,200 \\ 2,252,100 \\ 425,909 \\ 6,797,150 \\ 331,202 \\ 568,042 \\ 321,875 \\ 2,01,783 \\ 5,413,080 \\ 576,200 \\ 288,300 \\ 2,464,502 \\ \hline\end{array}$ The notes are non-callable, wholly exempt from Federal income taxes for bond counsel opinion and for the paying agent, the interest rates will The short-term financing operates along these lines
Inasmuch as the interest on USHA loans begins to accrue immediately as funds are deposited to the credit of the local housing authority it is prefIump sum. Bank to pay the local housing authority an advance on account of its loan n
on the basis of this irrevocable commitment, the local authority issues these notes approach the date of maturity, the USHA honors the local authority's requisition by directing the Federal Reserve Bank to pay the advance. T
term notes.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations ARIZONA

GILA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT. NO. 1 (P. O. Globe), Ariz. BOND ELECTION-An election is said to have been heid
order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 33,000$ in gymnasium bonds GILBERT, Ariz-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Town Council is said to have passed recently MARICOPA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Phoenix),
Ariz.-PRICE PAID $T \mathrm{It}$ is stated by the Clerk of the Board of Super-
visors that the $\$ 56.000$ refunding bonds sold to Refsnes, Ely, Beck \& Co. visors that the $\$ 56,000$ refunding bonds sold to Refsnes, Ely, Beck \& Co.
of Phoenix, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, as noted here
chased at par. Due on April 1 in 1941 to 1950 . 150, p. 2763 -were pur-

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-MATURITY-It is reported by the Commissioner of Education that the $\$ 200,000$ revolving loan fund bonds sold to
M. W. Elkins $\&$ Co. of Little Rock, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.03 as noted Mere-V. 150, p. $2764-$ mature on March 11, as prollows: $\$ 8,000$ in 1941,
$\$ 9,000$ in 1942 and $1943, \$ 10,000$ in 1944 and $1945, \$ 11,000$ in 1946 , to 1948 ,
$\$ 12,000$ in $1949, \$ 11,000$ in $1950, \$ 9,00$ in 1951 and $1952, \$ 10,000$ in 1953 to 1955, $\$ 11,000$ in 1956 to $1958, \$ 10,000$ in 1959, and $\$ 7,000$ in 1960 BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The purchaser reoffered the
above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from $1.00 \%$ to $3.20 \%$, according to maturity. Pricripndint. (M-s) payable at the State Treasurer's office in Little Rock. Legal oninion by Rose, Loughborough, Dobyns \&
House of Little Rock. The right to issue these bonds and pledge the collateral and revenues mentioned has been upheld by the Arkansas supreme Court.

## California Municipals

## BANKAMERICA COMPANY San Francisco Los Angeles <br> 52 Wall St. <br> Telephone WHitehall 3-3470

## CALIFORNIA

BURBANK, Calif- BONDS TO BE ISSUED-The City Council is said to have ordered the issuance of the
TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia) Calif. SCHOOL BOND OFFER-ING-It is stated by Gladys Stewart, County Clerk, that she will receive
sealed bids until 10 a . m . on May 14 , for the purchase of $\$ 15,000$ not to
exceed $5 \%$ semi-ann. Ducor Union School District bonds. Denom, \$500.
Dated June 1 . 1940 . Due $\$ 2.500$ June 1 , 1941 to 1946 . Prin and int
 beobld for cash only. and at not less than par and accrued interest to date of
delivery. A transcript of the proceedings will be furnilshed purchaser immediateiy Aatter purchase, and the purchaser will pay for the legal opinion of the proceedings. Enclose a certified check for not less than $5 \%$ of the
amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman Board of Supervisors.

## COLORADO

ORCHARD, Colo.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that \$50.000 water STERLING, Colo-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the City as noted here $V$. 150 , p . 2764 -were purchased as 6 s , at par, are dated
June 1. 1940 , are due on June 1, 1940, are due on June 1, 1952, and callable at any time.'

## FLORIDA

DADE COUNTY (P. O. Miami), Fla.-BOND ELECTION-An election is said to be scheduled for May 28 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 2,000,000$ in $4 \%$ semi-ann. public park acquisi-
tion and improvement bonds. Due July 1, as follows: $\$ 35,000$ in 1942 and 1943, $\$ 40,600$ in 1944 to 1946 . 845,060 in 1947 tos $1949, \$ 50,000$ in 1950 1957 and $1958,870.000$ in 1959 and 1960.875 .000 in $1961 . \$ 80,000$ in 1962 and 1963 . $\$ 85,000$ in 1964 and $1965, \$ 90,000$ in $1966, \$ 95,000$ in 1967 , 8100,000 in $1968, \$ 105,000$ in $1969,8110,000$ in 1970 , and $\$ 120,000$ in 1971 . DAYTONA BEACH HOUSING AUTHORITY (P. O. Daytona $\$ 57,000$ Housing Authority (First Issue), series A debentures offered for sale on May 1 were purchased by seasongood \& Mayer of Cincinnatit, as
3/4. No other bid was received. Due on Nov. 1 in 1940 to 1954 incl. DELRAY BEACH, Fla--ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-It is now reported that the 8200,010 refunding bonds offered jointly by Thomas
M. Cook \& Co. of West Palm Beach and Alen \& Co. of New York for
 are callable at par, and are secured by an unimimited tax on on all real 1968 , and
personal property within the city, including homestads. Legality appersonal property within the city, includin
proved by Chapman and Cutler of Chicago.
FORT LAUDERDALE, FIa.-CERTIFICATES SOLD-It is stated by certificates were purchased on A pril 11 by C. W. McNear \& Co of Chicenu and Ogden \& Longmead of Fort Ladder Lale, jointly. Due in one to 20 and were iscued for the purpose of refunding, prior to their maturity, $\$ 210$,000 certificates now outstanding and to make certain improvements to the water works and sewage system of the city.
YEARMI, FIa.-CITYREPORTS INCREASED REVENUES FOR FISCAL its entire long-term bonded indebtedness and "for the information of present and possible future holders of Miami obligations," Mayor Orr and other precedents in municipal finance in this country in which has had few ficome account and balance sheet on a comparative basis for the fiscal year to date. The data released by the Compissioners indicate improved tax collections and a substantial increase in aggregate revenues.
Cash receiptt of the city for the 1940 period were $\$ 4,315,882$, as compared with $\$ 3,142,934$ for the corresponding nine montrs oo 193, accordincrease in part being due to the collection of over $\$ 700,000$ of delinguent taxes from a local public utility , 1940 reflects a cash position of $\$ 2,643,151$ The balance as of March 31, 1940 reflects a ca
as aganst s.ece activity in residentatial building. in Miami is indicated by
Ae issuance of 694 permits for the construction of one- and two-family the issuance of 694 permits for the construction of one- and two-family
homes, at an estimated sost of $\$ 2,863,853$, for the three months ended homes, at an estimated sost of $\$ 2,863,853$. For the three months ended for the same three months of 1939 , according to a supplementary repor Tax collections for the current year of $\$ 3,410,694$ are $86 \%$ of the current tax roll, indicating a marked improverent in comparison with the same
date in 1939 , when total tax collections totaled $\$ 2,987,487$, or $77 \%$ of the tax roil.
1940 indent taxes for prior years amounted to $\$ 986.387$ on March 31, 1940, indicating a substantial improvement in comparison with the same Among the city's major substantial sources of revenue which have shown a rise for the current year to date are real property tax receipts amounting amounting to $\$ 513,938 ;$ fines and forfeitures receipts of $\$ 197,278$, and hos pital revenues of $\$ 329,871$. According to the Commissioners' statement, the total number of current tax receipts for real and personal property taxes
was 60,772 on March 31, 1940, as against 59,070 on the same date in 1939 . PUTMAN COUNTY (P. O. Palatka), Fla - BOND ELECTION-Th voters will pass on the proposed issalanceo of
election scheduled for May 7, it is reported.
TAMPA, Fla.-BOND SALE-The $4 \%$ semi-annual coupon or registered som-april 26 .
on 150, p. 2611 - were awarded to
O
 the Clyde C. Pierce Corp. Of Jacksonville, King, Mohr \& Co. of Mont: gomery, and meDougal \& Condon of Chicago, taking a total op $\$ 302,00$
bonds at a price of 103.82 , a basis of about $3.62 \%$, divided as follows: $\$ 250,000$ series A bonds. Due on May 1 as foilows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1941 to
$1943, \$ 10,000,1944$ to $1956 ; \$ 15,000$, 1957 to $1962 ; \$ 10,000,1963$,
and $\$ 5060$ in 1964
52,000 series i B bonds. Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 15,000$ in 1947; TAMPA, Fla.-BOND CALL-It is stated by George V. Booker, City
Comptroller, that the following bonds are being called for payment as of June 1.
Pubic improvement, $\$ 269,000$. Dated June 1, 1905. Due June 1, 1955. Public improverent, \$425,000. Dated Dec. 1912. Due Dec 1, 1962. Public improvement, si3,000. Dated June i, i1915. Due June 1, $1,1965$.
Payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York City, successor
to the United States Mortge

## GEORGIA

EAST POINT, Ga.-BOND ELECTION-It is stated by E. L. Cole, City Clerk, that an election has been called for June 5 in order to vote on MONROE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Monroe), Ga.-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received until May 2, by the Superintendent
of the Board of Education, for the purchase of $\$ 28,00021 / 2 \%$ semi-annual of the Board of Education, for the purchase of $\$ 28,000$
building bonds, approved by the voters on April 23 .

## IDAHO

CULDESAC, Idaho-BOND SALE-The $\$ 5,000$ water system bonds as 4 s , at par, according to the Village Clerk. Were purchased by the State as 4s, at par, according to the Village Clerk. Dated April 1, 1940. Due

## ILLINOIS

ASHLEY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Ashley), III.-BONDS SOLD-Eugene Shelton, Town Clerk, reports that the $\$ 20$, coo $33 \%$ highway improvement
bonds authorized by the voters at an election on April 20 , have been sold.
Due in 11 years.
BLANDINSVILLE, III.-BONDS SOLD-The issue of $\$ 66,000$ water system bonds to be considered by the voters on June 3-V. $\mathbf{1 5 0 , p . 2 7 6 4 -}$
has already been sold.
:BLUE ISLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 130, II1--BONDS SOLDAn issue of $\$ 10,00031 / 4 \%$ refu
of Chicago. Due in 20 years.

BREESE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24, III-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 25,00031 / 2$ gymnasium bonds authorized at an election on April 20 was sold to the White-Phillips Co. of Chicago.
CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, III.- $\$ 6,841,666$ CUT IN FUNDED in the last year and $\$ 6,841,666$ in the last six years, it is shown in a statement of compang as of that date a total of $\$ 92,234,000$, in addition to $\$ 8,700$ held for exchange for obligations of the old superseded park districts under the refuriding plan.
Floating debt as of the same time amounted to $\$ 1,880,706$, compared with $\$ 1,142,581$ a year earlier and $\$ 3,113,250$ on May 1,1934 . , compared
Total debt, including interest, was $\$ 10,505,279$ on March 3 l
with $\$ 98,305,271$ a year before and $\$ 127,138,306$ on May 1,1934 .
CLAREMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT, I11.-PURCHASER-The Municipal Bond Corp. of Chicago pur
reported sold in V. 150, p. 2765 .

The bonds mature $\$ 500$ annually on April 1 from 1942 to 1957 incl.
COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), II1.-SEEKS SHARE OF RACING TAX-A move has been made by county officials to augment its revenues A resolution presented by Commissioner Maurice F. Kavanagh and adopted
by the board calls on the State legislature to enact the necessary measure to make available to the county, for hospital purposes only, a share of the makeipts. Under present State laws, the State collects $\$ 2,500$ license fee
for each day of racing from the four tracks, in addition to 20 cents for each day of racing from the four tracks, in addition to 200 cents on each admission. The trac
parimutuel receipts.
DONOVAN TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dono van), III- BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 20,000$ construction bonds approved at
an election on April 6 have been sold as $31 / 4$ to Ballman \& Main of Cnicago. Ellyn), Ill.- COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 41 (P. O. Glen of Education, will receive sealed bids until $8: 15 \mathrm{p}$. m . on May 8 , for the purchase of $\$ 58,000$ school bonds. Dated June 1,1940 . Due June 1 as
follows: $\$ 15,000$ from 1952 to 1954, incl. and $\$ 13,000$ in 1955. District
will furnish legal opinion and printed bonds. A certified check for $5 \%$ of will furnish legal opinion and printed bonds. A certified check for $5 \%$ of
the issue must accompany each proposal. (The above sale was originally the issue must accompany each proposal. (The above
scheduled to take place on April $29-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2765$.)
GALVA, I1,-BOND SALE An issue of $\$ 18,00033 \% \%$ refunding bonds Was sold to the Equitable septic tank issue previously reported sold to the
bonds and the $\$ 17,000$ these bonds and the $\$ 17,000$ septic tank issue previously reported sold to the
same company-V, 150, p. 2611 are dated July 1,1940 and mature
July 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1948, incl., and $\$ 3,000$ from 1949 ,
GLENCOE, IIL--BOND SALE-The $\$ 37,5003 \%$ library building bonds offered April $25-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. 2611-were awarded to the Harris Trust \&
Savings Bank of Chicago, at par plus a premium of $\$ 3,483$, equal to 109.288 . Savings Bank of Chicago, at par plus a premium of $\$ 3,483$, equal to 109.288 ,
a basis of about $1.44 \%$ I Dated May 15, 1940 and due on May 15 from 1946
to 1953 , incl.; optionai May 15, 1946. Other bids: to 1953 , incl.; optionai May 15, 1946. Other bids:
 Mullaney, Ross \& Co.....
 North. Trust Co. of Chicago $2,284.00$
Daniel F. Rece \& Co_-... $2,256.00$
Channer Securities Co_-- $2,096.25$

HARRISBURG, III.-BOND OFFERING-Bernice Brown, City Clerk,
will receive sealed bids. until 2 p., m. on May 7 for the purchase of $\$ 40,000$, sewer revenue bonds.
METAMORA, II1-PURCHASER-The $\$ 30,000$ water and sewer system bonds reported sold in-V.150, p. 2612 -were purchased by Negley, Jens \&
PLYMOUTH, III.-BOND SALE CONTRACT-Tewis, Pickett \& Co. of Chicago have contracted to purchase an issue of $\$ 10,0004$ \% street improvement bonds, subject to approval of loan at an election on May 21.
RUSHVILLE, IIl.-BONDS DEFEATED-The proposal to issue $\$ 100,000$
April 23.
WOOD RIVER, III.-BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED-The sale of $\$ 400,000$ water and sewer system revenue bonds to Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. of St. Louis, reported in V. 150, p. 1472 , was not consumm.
voters refused to authorize the ioan at an election on April 16.

## INDIANA

ATTICA, Ind.-BOND SALE-The 87,000 direct obligation water8. Johnson of Indianapoiis, as 1 iss, at par plus a premium of $\$ 27$, equal
 and 8500 Jan. 1,1948 . Other bids:

 ELKHART COUNTY (P. O. Goshen), Ind.-BOND SALE-The issue of to Raffensperger, Hughes \& Co. of Indianapolis, as it $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at war plus a premium of $\$ 202.88$, equal to 100.751 a basis of about $1.42 \%$.
Dated May 15,1940 and due $\$ 1.500$ on May 15 and Nov. 15 from 1941 to 1949 incl. Second high bid of 100.355 for $13 / 2$ s was made by John Nuveen
HAUBSTADT, Ind.-MATURITY-The $\$ 52,0004 \%$ coupon waterHAUBSTADT, Ind.-MATURITY-The $\$ 52,0004 \%$ coupon water-
works revenue bonds sold at par to the City Securities Corp. of Indian-apolis-V. 150, p. $2612-$ mature as follows: $\$ 500$ July 1, 1942 ; $\$ 500$ Jan. 1
and July i from 1943 to 1946 incl. $\$ 500$ Jan. 1 and $\$ 1,000$ July ifrom 1947 to 1953 incl.; $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1954 to 1961 incl., and $\$ 1.000$ JEFFERSONVILLE FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT, Ind.-BOND D. 2612 -was awarded to a group composed of W. Lf. Lyons \& Co., Bankers Bond Co., both of Louisville, and Paul H. Davis \& Co of Chicago, as
$21 / \mathrm{s}$. at par plus a premium of $\$ 77.77$, equal to 100.077 , a basis of about $2.24 \%$. Dated May 1,1940 and due $\$ 2,500$ on Jan. 1 and July 1 from
1942 to 1961 , incl. Second high bid of 101.15 for 3 s was made by Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc. and O'Neal, Alden \& Co., jointly.
MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.-WARRANT SALEawarded to a syndicate composed of the Union Trust Co., Indiana National Bank, Fletcher Trust Co., American National Bank, Indiana, Trust Co.. rate, plus a premium of $\$ 19.54$. Dated April 30,1940 , and due June 15 ,
NOBLE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Portland), Ind. -BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 24,000$ school bldg. bonds offered March 18 dinanapolis, as 13 -was at awarded to Raflus $\$ 6$ premium, equal to 100.025 , a basis of
about $1.746 \%$ Dated March 1,1940 , and due as follows: $\$ 1,000$ July 1 , 1941: $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1942 to 1952, incl., and $\$ 1,000$ Jan. 1 ,
\& Co. of Cincinnati were awarded on May, Ind.-BONDSALE-Magnus \& Co. of Cincinnati were awarded on May 1 an issue of s49, 8 ,
series A housing bonds at a price of 100.14, at various interest rates, or a
net interest cost of about $2.92 \%$. The banks bid for the issue as follows: net interest cost of about 2.92\%. The banks bid for the issue as follows:
For $\$ 25,000$ maturing Nov. $1, \$ 0,000$ in $1940, \$ 1,00$ in 1941 , $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 to 1950, as $2 \$ / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, and $\$ 24,000$ maturing Nov. $1, \$ 2,000$ in 1951, $\$ 3,000$
in $\$ 3,052, \$ 2,000$ in $1953, \$ 3,000$ in 1954 and $1955, \$ 2,000$ in 1956 , and $\$ 3,000$ in 1957 to 1959 , as 3 s .
Stranahan, Harris $\%$ Co .
100.275 for $\$ 35,0003 \mathrm{~s}$.

## IOWA

BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Boone) Lowa-BOND OFFERING-It is tated by J. Harold Peeterson, County Treasurer, that he will receive bids
 is required.
DALLAS CENTER, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 17,039.57$ sewer bonds offered for sale on April $25-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p. $2460-$ were purchased by the
Carleton D . Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 5 s , at par, according to the Town Clerk. No other bid was received.
Denom
$\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}$ The purchaser took only $\$ 14,000$ of the total issue, the Town Clerk subsequently.
IOWA, State of-MAY 1 BOND RETIREMENT-The State had

 at present is $\$ 74,502,000$. The last of these the bondmary will
The May 1 payment will leave $\$ 68,440,000$ outstanding.
OELWEIN, Iowa-BONDSDEFEATED-At an election held on April 25 the voters are said to have turned
SIOUX CITY, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by O. A. Carlson, City Treasurer, that he wiil receive sealed and oral bidds until May 8 at ${ }^{2} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 105,000$ coupon flood protection 1951 to 1955. Bidders should specify the interest rate and all other cirof par and accrued interest or better. specirying the lowest interest rate.
Prin. and int.
MPrin. and int. (M-N) payable at the city Treasurer's office. These bonds
 cipal. The city will furnish the bonds and the approving opinion of Chap-
man \& Cutler of Chicago, and all bids must be so conditioned. A certified man check for $2 \%$ is required.

## KANSAS

LEOTI, Kan.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by W. J. Yotter, City chase of $\$ 50004 \%$ coupon semi-ann. city ball bonds. Denom. $\$ 5500$. Dated Apriil 15 , 1940 Due $\$ 500$ on April 15 in 1941 to 1950 incl. Prin

SEDGWICK COUNTY (P. O. Wichita), Kan.-PRICE PAID-It is stated by the County Clerk that the $\$ 80,00011 /{ }^{1 / 2}$ semi-annual public
works relief bonds sold to the Harris Trust $\&$ Savings Bank of Chicago, as noted here - V. 150, p. 2765 - were purchased at a price of 101.699, abasis
WICHITA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wichita), Kan.-PRICE PAAD- It is stated by the Secretary-Treasurer or the Board of Education semi-annual school bonds sold jointly to the small-Milburm Co. and the
Sultivan-Brooks Co., both of Wichita, as noted here V. 150 , p. $2765-$ were purchased at par. Due on Aug. 1 in 1941 to 1950 .

## KENTUCKY

BOARD OF REGENTS OF EASTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE (P. O. Richmond) Ky. - BOND SALE-THe $\$ 30,000$
 Bond Co., both of Louisville, at a price of 104.256 , a basis of a about $2.91 \%$.
Due as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1941 to 1950 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1951 to 1955 , all incl.

## LOUISIANA

CONCORDIA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Vidalia), La.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of school bonds offered for sale on
April $26-$ V. 150 , p. 2460 -was awarded to Scharf \& Jones of New Orleans, April 26-V. 150 , p. 2460 -was awarded to scharff \& Jones of New Orleans,
as 8 , paying a premium of $\$ 12$, equal to 100.048 , a basis of about $2.99 \%$. LAFOURCHE PARISH WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Thibodaux), La.-BOND ELECTION POSTPONEL-It is reported by the Secretary of the Police Jury that the election scheduled for April 30 to pass
on the issuance of the $\$ 1,200,000$ in general obligation and revenue water
bonds, was postponed indefinitely.

## MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS HOUSING AUTHORITY, Md,-BOND SALE-Phelps, Fenn \& Co.. Inc., New York, and Mackubin, Legg \& Co. of Baltimore, ing authority bonds at par, at a net interest cost of about $2.685 \%$, as follows:
For $\$ 9,000$ maturing Nov. 1,1940, as $31 / 3$ s; $\$ 13,000$ maturing Nov, $1, \$ 2,000$ For $\$ 9,000$ maturing Nov. 1,1940 , as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$; $\$ 13,000$ maturing Nov. $1, \$ 2,000$
in $1941, \$ 3,000$ in 1942 and $1943, \$ 2,000$ in $1944, \$ 3,000$ in 1945, as 2 s ;
$\$ 13,000$ maturing Nov. $1, \$ 3,000$ in 1946 to 1948 . $\$ 4,000$ in 1949 , as $21 / 4$;
 maturing Nov. 1, $\$ 3,000$ in 1952 , $\$ 4.00$ in 1953 and 1954 as $23 / 48$; and
$\$ 21,000$ maturing Nov. $1, \$ 4,000$ in 1955 to $1957, \$ 5,000$ in 1958 and $\$ 4,000$

## MASSACHUSETTS

BEVERLY, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 130,000$ coupon municipal relief bonds offered May 1-V. 150, p. 2765-were awarded to L. F. Roth-
schild \& Co of Boston as 1s, at a price of 100.3759 , a basis of about 0.93\%.
Dated April 1, 1940, and due $\$ 13,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1950, incl Dated April
Other bis:
 Second National Bank of R. L. Day \& Co Lee Higginson Corp- Whiteside \& Halsey, Stuart \& Co..Inc....-.
First National Bank of Boston
100.60
100.544 the bond market within a month or so with bond issues wotaling around the bond market wis amount around $\$ 4,170,000$ would be for welfare, $\$ 1$, 00000 funding bonds, $\$ 500,000$ for Huntington Avenue Subway bonds while the balance would be made up of various small issues. Orders
covering the welfare and funding bonds were introduced at the City Council meeting on April 22 and were referred to a committee.
BROCKTON, Mass.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 200,000$ macadam pavement bonds offered May 1-V. 150 , p. 2766 - was awarded to the Second National Bank of Boston as 3 , s, at 100.199 , a basis of about $0.68 \%$.
Dated May 1,1940 and due $\$ 40,000$ on May 1 from 1941 to 1945 incl
Second high bid of 100.133 for $3 / 4 \%$ bonds was made by Tyler $\&$ Co. of Becond
CAMBRIDGE, Mase--NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation notes offered May 2 was awarded to the Second National Bank of Boston, at $0.143 \%$ discount. Payable Dec. 12 , 1940 . The National
Shawmut Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of $0.22 \%$ EVERETT, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 250,000$ revenue anticipation County National Bank of Everett at $0.179 \%$ discount. Dated April 30 County National Dec 27, 1940 Other bids: National Shawmut Bank and Merchants National Bank of Boston, jointly, $0.183 \%$; First National Bank
of Boston, $0.22 \%$; Second National Bank of Boston, $0.228 \%$; Bates, Con-
verse \& Co.. $0.23 \%$.

LEXINGTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 50,000$ sewer construction (10-year) notes was a warded May 1 to Lee Higginson Corp. of
Boston, as 1 s , at a price of 100.477 . Dated May 1,1940 , and due yearly Boston, as 1 s, at a price of 100.477 . Dated May 1,1940 , and due yearly
from 1941 to 1950, incl. Other biders: (For 1 1s Tyler \& Co. $100.439 ;$
First National Bank of Boston, $100.412 ;$ F. L. Rothschild \& Co., 100.3659 ; Lyons \& Shafto, 100.283; Estabrook \& Co.. 100,268; R. L. Day \& Co...
100.03; (for 1 1/s) Second National Bank of Boston, 101.383; Lexington Sust Co., 100.909.
SOMERVILLE, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 125,000$ coupon macadam Webster \& Co. of Boston as 1 s , at a price of 100.469 . a basis or about $0.84 \%$. Dated April 1, 1940 and due $\$ 25,000$ on April 1, from 1941 to 1945 , incl.
Bidder-
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.
Tyler \& Co
Tyler \& Co-
Chace, Rollins \&
Chons, Inc.
Chiteside \& symond



## MICHIGAN

DEARBORN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Inkster), Mich-TENDERS WANTED-Mrs, Ruby Dickienson, Treasurer
of the Board of Education, will receive sealed tenders of 1936 refunding bonds, series A, and certificates of indebtedness dated Jan. 1, 1936, until DETROIT, Mich.-PLANS LARGE REFUNDING ISSUE-Donald Slutz, City Controller, will recommend to the City Council on May 2 the Donald Slutz, City Controller, reports that he is planning to sell $\$ 7,997$,000 refunding bonds on May 10
SALE DATE-City Council set May 14 as the date on which the bonds who
FARMINGTON, LIVONIA AND REDFORD TOWNSHIPS FRACTENDERS WANTED ESetrak Utujian, Treasurer of the Board, Mich.
tion will receive sealed tenders of certificate of indebtedness, due March 16, tion will receive sealed tenders of certificate of indebtedn
1940 , dated March 16, 1936, until 8 p . m . on May 16 .
HARRISON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. R. R. NO. 3, Mount Clemens), Mich.-TENDERS WANTED R Russel Monds until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on May 13. Offerings should be firm for
bonds days. five days.
 No. 6, Box 761, Mount Clemens), Mich. TENDERS WANTED-
Robert Sawyer, Treasurer of the Board of Education, will receive sealed
tenders of refunding bonds, dated May 1, 1937, until 8 p. m. (EST) on tenders of refunding bonds, dated May 1,1937 , until 8 p . m. (EST) on KALAMAZOO COUNTY (P. O. Kalamazoo), Mich.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 190,000$ court house and jail refunding bonds offered April $29-\mathrm{V}$. National Bank, both of Kalamazoo, jointly, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.177 , 1
a basis of about $1.48 \%$ Dated May 15 , 1940, and due $\$ 19,000$ on Dec. from 1946 to 1955 , incl, Redeemable in inverse numerical order at par and accrued interest on any interest date on four weeks' notice.
Other bids for the issue were as follows:
 Note: Discount bids for 1.11\% bonds were as follows: Stranahan, Harris
\& Co.,96.64; Channer Securities Co., 95.472; E. H. Schneider \& Co., and
the American National Bank, 97.563 .
MUSKEGON, Mich.-NOTE OFFERING-R. F. Cooper, City Clerk,
will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on May 6 for the purchase of $\$ 15.000$ will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on May 6 for the purchase of $\$ 15.000$
not to exceed $4 \%$ interest tax anticipation notes. Dated April 1, 1940 . CHAN NGE IN SALE DATE-Claud Frost, Township Clerk, subsequently
announced that bids on the issue would be received until 1 p. m . (EST) on announce
MUSKEGON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Muskegon, R. F. D. No. 3), Mich.BONDS OFFERED-Claud Frost, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids
until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on May 3 for the purchase of $\$ 140,0004 \%$ coupon water upply and sewerage system revenue bonds. Dated April 15, 1940 . Denom.
$\$ 00$. Due April 15 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1944 to 1946 incl. $\$ 3.500$.
1947 to 1949 . incl.; $\$ 4,000$, 1950 to 1952 , incl.; $\$ 4,500,1953$; $\$ 5,000$ in 19544

Detroit.
(It was previously reported that the above sale would take place on May 6) NANKIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Inkster), Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-Mrs. Mabel Vanvlear, Treasurer of the certificates of indebtedness, dated Jan. 1, 1938, until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on certificates of indebtedness, dated Jan. 1 , iverings should be firm for fays.
OAKLAND COUNTY (P. O. Pontiac), Mich.- BOND OFFERINGSealed bids will be received by the Board of County Road Commissioners
until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, on May 14 for the purchase of $\$ 519,000$ highway improvement refunding bonds issued on behalf of various townships and cities in the county pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board on ofarch 4,
Said refunding bonds are to issued under the provisions of the socalled
Cover Act (Act No. 59 of the Public Acts of 1915, as amended) to refund a Cover Act (Act No. 59 of the Public Acts of 1915, as amended) to refund a
like amount of outstanding bonds for the purpose of reducing the interest like amount of outstanding bonds for the purpose of reducing the interest
rate. The refunding bonds pertaining to each Covert road district shall be
deemed a separate issue and the amount thereof is as follows: rate. The refunding bonds pertaining to each Covert road district
deemed a separate issue and the amount thereof is as follows:

## 

 Road No. 114------2ands will be dated June 1, 1940, and will mature May 1, 1958, but will be callable in durect numerical order for prior redemption at par and accrued interest on and after various dates in accordance with a certain
schedule set forth in the said resolution of March 4, 1940. All bonds will be coupon bonds of the denomination of $\$ 1,000$ each and will bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding $31 / 2 \%$ per annum to Nov. 1, 1943 , and $4 \%$
per annum thereafter, expressed in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, payable Nov. 1 , per annum thereafter, expressed in multiples of $1 / 4$ of No, payabe Nov. 1 , 1940, and semi-annually thereafter on May 1 and Nov. 1 or each year. Both princip
troit, Mich.
Proposals may be submitted for any or all of the issues. All proposals
must state the rate of interest and the premium, if any, for each $\$ 1,000$ bond and shall be for not less than par and accrued interest. Bonds of each issue will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal produces the lowest interest cost to the obligor after deducting premium, is and, bids upon such city bonds
road districts where city bonds are to be issued will be considered separately. Interest on premium will not be considered as deductible in determining the net interest cost. In computing net interest
cost. interest will be figured to a date one year subsequent to the first callable cost, interest will be figured to a date one year subsequent to the rirst callable date the various issues of bonds and also a schedule showing the date on upon after which each bond is callable for redemption, will be furnished by
and
mail upon request to the Road Commissioners. mail upon request to the Road Commissioners.
The Board will furnish the bonds and the appoving legal opinion of Claude $H$. Stevens of Berry and Stevens, attorneys, Detroit. A certified
check drawn upon an incorporated bank or trust company and payable to check drawn upon an incorporated bank, or trust company and payable to
the order of the Board of County Road Commissioners in an amount equal to $2 \%$ of the par value of the b
or proposals of each bidder.

REDFORD TOWNSHIP, REDFORD UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT District Secretary will receive sealed tenders until 7 p . m . on Ma Doty
 of indebtedness, dated May 1, 1937.
WOYAL OAK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hazel Park), Mich,-TENDERS until noon (to be opened at T:30 p. M., on May 4, of refunding bonds,
series A, B, O and D, dated Oct. 1,1936 , due Dec. 1,1966 , and of certiseries A, B, C and D, dated Oct. 1, 1936, due Dec. 1,1966 , and of certi-
ficates of indebtedness, dated Oct., 1,1937 Amount on hand for purchase of the obligations: Series A and $B$ bonds, $\$ 7,5$
$\$ 10,800$; certificates of indebtedness, $\$ 2,200$.
ZEELAND, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-G. J. Van Hoven, City Clerk,
will receive sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on May 6 for the purchase of $\$ 24,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest coupon sewage disposal system bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1940 . Denoms. $\$ 1,440$ and $\$ 1,200$. Due Jan. 1 as follows:
$\$ 1,200$ from 1942 to 1949, incl., and $\$ 1,440$ from 1950 to 1959, incl.; callable $\$ 1,200$ rrom 1942 to 1949 , incl. and $\$ 1,440$ from 1950 to 1959 , incl.; callable
at any time on or after Jan. 1,1950 Rate or rates of interest to be ex-
pressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at pressed in a multiple of $1 /$ is of 1 . $\%$ Principal and interest (J-J) payable at
the City Treasurer's office. The are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of the city's ta xable property and bids shall be condiof Detrot. Cost of opinion and for printing of the bonds to be paid for by
the city. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds, payable to order of the
City Treasurer, is required.

## MINNESOTA

BROOKLYN CENTER (P. O. Minneapolis, 718 53rd Ave., North), $\$ 5,681.54$ improvement warrants were sold on April 27 to the Camden Park State Bank of Minneapolis as 5 s at par.
(P.O. Montevideo), Minn.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by John B . Tomhave, Clerk of the school Board, that he will receive sealed and orai ing bontil May Dated, at 4 D. 4. ., for the purchase of a $\$ 250,000$ issue of build-
ing 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 15, as follows: ing bonds. Dated June 15,1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due Dec. 15, as follows:
$\$ 6,000$ in $1941, \$ 7,000$ in 1922 to $1951, \$ 12,000$ in 1952 to 1959, and $\$ 13,000$
in 1960 to 1965 . Bidder to name rate of interest. Prin. and int. payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. The district wil furnish the printed and executed bonds and the approving legal
ppinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber of Minneapolis.
These bonds were authorized at the election held on April 9 , by a vote of These bonds were authorized at the election held on April 9 , by a vote of
624 to 370 . The bonds will be delivered on or before June 20, or thereafter, 624 to 370 . The bonds will be dellivered on or before June 20, or thereafter, Montevideo or St. Paul, as requested by the purchaser. A certified check or $\$ 5,000$, payable to the district, is required.
DULUTH, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 8 by C. D. Jeronimus, City Clerk, for the purchase an issue of $\$ 190,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ coupon semi-annual refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1, 1940 . Due on Juny 1 refunding
$\$ 10,000$ in 1942 and $1943 ; \$ 20,000$ in 1944 and $\$ 25,000$ in 1945 to 1950 . Prin. and int. (J-J) payable in legal tender at the Irving Trust Co., New. Each. No bid may be registered as to principal in the the wame of considered.
on the registry books of the city Treasurer, but such bond may be dis.on the registry books of the City Treasurer, but such bond may be dis-
charged from registration by being transferred from registration by being may be registered again as above. Such registration, however, shali but may oe registered again as above. Such registration, however, shal not
restrain the negotiability of the interest coupons by delivery merely. The
bonds are authorized under and by virtue of Subdivision 1 of Section 55 bonds are authorized under and by virtue of Subdivision 1 of Section 55
of the City Charter, and in further pursuance of certain ordinances, one passed on Sept. 6, 1910 , approved sept. 8, 1910, and one passed on May 3, 1920, approved May 5, 1920 , and as thus authorized are to be issued, sold, ion contained in the City Charter, or in any statute of the State, prescribhe City Council declares that the full faith and credit of the city shall at payment of the current pledged for the payment of the bonds, and for the. payment of the current interest thereon. The approving opinion of Chap--
man \& Cutler of Chicago will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the city.
OSAKIS, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p . m. on May 6, by B. H. Lamphear, Village Recorder, for the purchase
of $\$ 10,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ annual special improvement bonds. Dated June 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ June 1,1943 to 1952 . Prin. 19 Prine
and int payable in lawful money at the First National Bank, Osakis. The full faith and credit of the village at are pledged for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds. The village will have the bonds printed and
executed at its own expense as soon as practicable after their award. The executed at its own expense as soon as practicable after their award. The
village will also furnish the purchaser with the approving opinion of W. H.
Padden of Osakis. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for.

## MISSISSIPPI

ALCORN COUNTY (P. O. Corinth), Miss.-PRICE PAID-It is ALCORN CO the Clerk. of the Chancery Court that the PAID-It is $\$ 35,0003 \%$
now reported by
semi-annual refunding bonds sold to Cady \& Co. of Columbus as noted semi-annual refunding bonds sold to Cady \& Co. of Columbus as noted
here- $V .150,{ }^{2} 2767$-were purchased at a price of 100.785 , a basis of
about $2.89 \%$. Due on March 1 in 1941 to 1955.

LINCOLN COUNTY (P. O. Brookhaven), Miss.-WARRANTS $\$ 30,0002 \%$ semi-annual warrants have been sold. Dated March 1, 1940 Due $\$ 10,000$ on March 1 in 1941 to 1943.
TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY (P. O. Charleston), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Mrs. L. N. Henry, Clerk of the Board of supervisors, purchased on April 26 by Hunter Jones \& Co. of Memphis. Dated June 1 .
per WINO 1941 t 1960 .
WINONA, Miss.-MATURITY-It is stated by the City Olerk that the of Memphis at par, as noted here $V$. 150, p. 2614 - are due on April follows: $\$ 1,000$, 1945 to $1949 ; \$ 3,000,1950$ to 1952, and $\$ 2,000$ in 1953 .

## MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO

## MISSOURI

MARTHASVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Marthasville), Mo-that $\$ 15,000$ coupon school building bonds were awarded on April 25 to the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, as 3s. paying a premium of $\$ 325$,
equal to 102.166 . Coupon bonds, dated May 1,1940 . Denoms. $\$ 500$ and
$\$ 1,000$. Due on March 1, $\$ 1,000$. Due on March 1, 1960.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.-BONDS PUBLICL Y OFFERED-A $\$ 600,000$ block of $3 \%$ semi-ann. municipal grade railroad approach revenue bonds is being
offered jointly by Francis Bro. \& Co., and Stix \& Co., both of St. Louis
 to maturity. Dated Feb. 1, 1936. Due $\$ 50,000$ Frib. 1,1945 to 1956.
Couppn bonds in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$. Prin. and int. payable in
New York City. Fully registerable in denominations of $\$ 10,000$ or more.

These bonds are part of an $\$ 800,000$ issue, the remaining $\$ 200,000$ owned of st. Louis. These bonds, authorized by the voters at a special election. were issued to pay a portion of the cost of constructing approaches to the
railway deck of the municipal bridge owned by the city. This issue is in raile opinion of counsel, the legal and binding special obligation of the city, payable solely out of the income derived from the use of the bridge city covenants by ordinances duly passed to charge rates sufficient to meet principal and interest of these bonds as well as the expense of operation and It is stated by Louis Nolte, City Comptroller, that these bonds were pur-
chased from the City Sinking Fund by the Trustees of the Police Retire chased from the City Sinking Fund by the Trustees of the Police Retire-
ment Fund on July 7,1938 and were exchanged for Government bonds by
said trustees through Francis Bro. \& Co.

## MONTANA

FLATHEAD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Columbia Falls), Mont.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received unti $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 25 by Claude Bolick, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, for
the purchase of $\$ 30,344.42$ refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed the purchase $31 / 2 /$ payable J -D. Dated June 1,1940 . Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the School
Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be 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 of sale, both, principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 14 years
from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the
amount of $\$ 2,200$ each, except the first bond, which will be in the amount of $\$ 1,74442$ ithe sum of $\$ 1,744.42$ of the serial bonds will become payable on June 1, 1941 , and the sumbil all of such bonds are paid. whether amortization or serial bonds, will be redeemable in full on any bonds will be sold for not less then seven years from the date of issue. The and are issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding building interest, the district which were originally issued as of Dec. 1,1934 , in the amount HARDIN M
HARDIN, Mont- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received unti 1
8 p. m. on May 14 by Melvin Cook, City Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 27,764$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual street improvement bonds. Dated May 21 ,
 be the second choice of the Council. If amortization bonds are sold and
issued the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the Council may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and
sold, they will be in the amount of $\$ 1,000$ each, except one bond for $\$ 764$. the sum of $\$ 764$ of the serial bonds will become due and payable on Jan. 1 , the sum of the sum of $\$ 3,000$ on the same day each year thereat Jan. 1 , 1 ,
such bonds are paid. The bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds. such' bonds are paid. The bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds,
will be redeemable. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value Will be redeemable. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value
with accrued interest to date of delivery, and all bidders must state the a certified check for $\$ 2,776.40$, payable to the City Clerk.
TETON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 30 (P. O. Power), May 28, by E. H. Mills, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 17,00$ issue Amortization bonds will be the first choice and bends. Dated June 1,1940 , 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 and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue, If serial bonds are issued and sold they will become payable on July 1,1941 , and the sum of $\$ 1,700$ will become payable on the same day each' year thereafter until all of such bonds are n full on a bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds, will be redeemable erm for which the bonds are issued) from the date of issue years (half of the be sold for not less than their par value with accrued interest, and all bidders must state the lowest rate of interest at which they will purchase the bonds (These bonds were originally scheduled for sale on April 30, as noted here - V. 150, p. 2462.)

## NEBRASKA

FAIRMONT, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 17,00033 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds have been purchased by the Wachob-Bender Corp. of Omaha.
GRAND ISLAND, Neb.-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received until 8 p . m , on May 1 by the City
LINCOLN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lincoln), Neb-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by J. G. Ludlam, Secretary of the Board of
Education, that he will receive sealed bids for the purchase of a $\$ 520,000$ issue of not to exceed $4 \%$ semi-annual school bonds. To be dated not earlier than July 1 , 1940 . Bonds offered are to be paid in a period not within the 40 years maximum and shall be issued in such denominations as determined by the Board of Education, at or prior to their sale. ProPropol I Serial 1 to 40 yows.
principal and interest approximately the same each payments combined and rate of interest the same throughout entireliquidation period. Amount retired in any year as large as available income will permit. Amnual
income assumed to be $\$ 22,500$. Bonds to be dated not earlier than July 1 . income assumed to be $\$ 22,500$. Bonds to be dated not earlier than July 1, Proposal II-Sam
time after 10 years.
Proposal III-Serial 1 to 40 years or less. Annual payments principal
and interest approximately the same each year; annual income throughout the entire period; interest rates vary with maturity dates: any year retired to be as large as available income will permit; to be $\$ 22,500$. Specifically as follows: 1,1940 . Annual income is assumed
Block 1 - $\$ 93.000$.
Block 3- $\$ 312,000$-maturities 11 to 20 years. years.
Block $3-\$ 312,000$-maturities 21 to
(Bid desired on a rotal of $\$ 520,000$.)
Proposal IV-Same as Proposal III with optional payment any time
after 10 years. Proposal $V$-Same as Proposal III with any amounts and maturities
from 1 to 40 years as desired by bidder. from 1 to 40 years as desired by bidder. 10 years. Principal and Proposal V. with optional payment any time after who is ex-officio Treasurer of the school district. Proposals submitted must be on the basis of the purchaser's printing the bonds at his own for the registration of the bonds, and all other expenses connected therewith, These bonds were authorized at a special election held on Sept. 27, 1938. and at the general primary election on April 9, 1940. Enclose a certified
McCOOK, Neb,-BONDS AUTHORI RED-The City Council is said to
have passed recently a resolution calling for the issuance of $\$ 425,00031 / 4 \%$ semi-ann. light and power purchase bonds. Dated on or about July $1,1940$. semi-ann. light and power purchase bonds. Dated
Due $\$ 25,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 40,000$ in 1946 to 1955.
NEBRASKA CITY, Neb.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on April $29-V$. $150, p .2767-$ was awarded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co. of Chicago as 13,4 , paying a premium of $\$ 1,260$ equal
to 100.42 , a basis of about $1.65 \%$. Dated June 1,1940 . Due on June 1 to 19042 , a basis of about $1.65 \%$. Dat
POLK, Neb-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Village Clerk that
$\$ 9,0003 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds have been sold.

ST. EDWARDS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Edwards, Neb.BOND DISPOSAL REPORT-It is stated by the District Secretary that
$\$ 10.000$ 3\% semi-annual funding bonds were handled by the Wachob$810,00033 \%$ semi-ann
Bender Corp. of Omaha.
VALLEY COUNTY (P. O. Ord), Neb.-BONDS REFUNDED-It is stated that $\$ 31,000$ 3\% (Pemi-annual), Neort-house and and jail refunding bonds
are being handled through the Kirkpatrick-Pettis Co. of Omaha.

## NEW JERSEY

CHESTER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Maple Shade), N. J.-TENDEERS WANNEED-William E. MacKinney, To wnship Clerk, announces that seag5, at not oxceeding par and acconued, interest. weil ibe received by the
Burlington Trust Co., fiscal agent, 91 E. Main St., Moorestown, until
But p. m. ((DST) on May 21.

ELIZABETH HOUSING AUTHORITY, N. J.-BOND SALE-A
 Toledo, and McDonald,-Coolidge \& Co. of Cleveland, was awarded on
May 1 an issue of $\$ 319,000$ first issue series A housing authority bonds on a
bid of par for a combination of interest rates, the net interest cost to the bid of par for a combination of interest rates, the net interest cost to the
authority being about $2.51 \%$. The bonds are dated May 1,1940 and bear

 The banking gro according to coupon rate and maturity date.
FORT LEE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-TENDERS RECEIVEDIn connection with the call for tenders of school refunding bonds due borough and school Distr 81.75 and $\$ 3,000$ at 82 .
HADDONFIELD, N. J.-BOND SALE-A group composed of B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., New York, Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., Toledo,
and Buckley Bros. of hiladelphia,
of the succesful bider at the offering of $\$ 425,000$ coupon or repistered refunding bonds on April $30-\mathrm{V}$. 150 ,
p. 2767 This account bid for $\$ 421.000$ bonds as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and 3 s , and paid a price of $\$ 425,374.19$ equal to 10.10039, a net interest cost of a ootut $2.557 \%$. maturing $\$ 15,000$ in 1940 and $1941 ; \$ 20,000$ from 1942 to 1947 , incl., and 1957 , incl., and $\$ 21,000$ in 1958. . The bankers $p$ Triced the the 38 to tield $0.30 \%$
 account composed of Shields \& Co, Barclay, Moore \& Co. and H. B. Bo-
land $\&$ Co. Other bids were as foilows: Charles Clark \& Co., Bioren \& Co and Suplee, Yeatman \& Co., 100.253 for $\$ 200,0002.908$ and $\$ 224,0002.60$ s.; Butcher \& Sherrerd and Stroud \& Co. 100.579 for $\$ 110.0003 \mathrm{sand} \$ 313,000$
2.70 H H. L. Allen \& Co., Kean, Tailor $\&$ Co, Shmid, Poole $\&$ Co and
 Collings \& Co., Dougherty, Corriran \& Co. and I. S. Rippel \& Co., 100.363
for $\$ 250,0003$ sand $\$ 174,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s} ;$ Burr \& Co., Inc., 101.217 for $\$ 2000,000$ 238 s and $\$ 220,0003 \mathrm{ss}$; Halsey, $\mathrm{Ituart} \&$ Co.,' Inc.; 100.084 for $\$ 425,000$ 2.70 s , and 100.986 for $\$ 421,0003 \mathrm{~s}$

LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Livingston), N. J.-BOND OF-FERING-Charles G. Zahn, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until coupon or registered sewer assessment bonds, of 1940 . Dated May 1 . 1940 . 1943 to 1951 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ in or $^{\text {of }} 1 \%$. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Livbonds is $\$ 55,000$. The bonds are general obligations of the township, payable from unimited ad valorem taxes to be levied on all of its taxable property. A certiried check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, payable to order
of the township, is required. Legal opinion of Hawkins. Delafield \& Longof he township, is required. Legal opinion of Hawkins, $D$.
fellow of N . Y . City will be furnished the successful bidder.
R. W. Pressprich \& Co. of New York, only bidder, was awarded on May 1 an issue of $\$ 1100,000$ first issue series A housing authority bonds at par, for
various interest rates, or a net cost to the authority of abut $05 \%$ various interest rates, or a net cost to the authority of about $2.95 \%$. Bonds
were sold as follows: For $\$ 34 ., 000$ maturing Nov 1, $\$ 12,000$ in $1940, \$ 4.000$

 MONMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Freehold), N. J.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 100.000{ }^{3} \%$ bond anticipation notes, was sold to county banks. Due July 1,1940 .
NEWARK, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-E. A. Farrell, Acting Auditor
 NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP HOUSING AUTHORITY, N. J.-BoNdeALE-The First National Bank of North Bergen, only bidder, was
 and 1952 , and $\$ 8,000$ in 1953 and 1954 .
CENTNOR CITY, N. J.-BOND CALL-George H. Bratten, City $\$ 2.417,000$ refundinced bonds dated Jan. 1 . 1935, representing the amount still outstanding of a total authorized issue of $\$ 2,950,000$. The other
$\$ 503,000$ bonds were previously paid and (or) canceled. The bonds now called will he paid when surrendered in negotiable form, accompanied by all June 1, 1940 and subsequent coupons, at the Ventnor City National Bank,
Ventunor City. Coupons maturing June 1 , 1940 and prior thereto will be

## NEW MEXICO

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO (P. O. Alburuerque), N. Mex. -MATURITY- It is stated by Comptroller Tom L. Popejoy, in connection
with the sale of the $\$ 110,000$ bonds to Paul H . Davis $\&$ Co. of Chicago,
 44,000 men sis dormitory B bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ on April 15 in 1942 to 22,000 cooperative men's dormitory C bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ from April 15 ,

## NEW YORK

AUBURN, N. Y-BOND OFFERING-A. P. Briggs, City Comptroller,
 follows:
$\$ 170,000$ home reliee bonds. Due April 15 as follows: $\$ 13,000$ from 1941
to 1943 incl.; $\$ 18,000$ in 1944 and 1945 and $\$ 19,000$ from 1946 to 1950 incl. 818,000 in 1944 and 1945 and 8,000 from 1946 90,000 public works bonds. Due April 15 as follows: $\$ 15,000$ from 1941
to 1945 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1946 to 1950 incl. All of the bonds will be dated Apriil 15 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Rate of nterest to be expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or 1 10th of $1 \%$. Different at the City Bank Farmers Trust CO , New York City. The bonds are general obligations of the city payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes.
Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City will be

## $\pi$ Municipal Bonds - Government Bonds Housing Authority Bends TILNEY \& COMPANY 76 beaver street new york, N. Y.

 Telephone: WHitehall 4-8898Bell System Teletype: NY 1-2395

## NEW YORK

furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 5,200$, payable to
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Arthur J. Ogden, City
Comptroller. will receive sealed bids until noon (DST) on May 7 , for the purchase of $\$ 109,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered series B (home relief) general bonds of 1940 . Dated May 1 , 1940 . Denom.
$\$ 1,000$ Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 10,00$ in 194 and $\$ 11$ oon from 1942 to of 14 or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest ( $M-N$ ) payable at the City Treasurer's officic. The bonds are unlimitede tax obligations of the ecter and
the approving legal opinion of Hawkins. Delafield \& Longfellow of New the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New
York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for Yerk
proposal. payable to order of the City Comptroller, must accompany each
BROOKHAVEN (P. O. Patchogue), N. Y.-BOND OFFERINGAndrew. D. Havens, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m .
(DST) on May 8 for the purchase of $\$ 140,968.43$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered public works bonds, as follows:
$\$ 49,717.00$ series A bonds
One be bond for $\$ 717$ $91,251.43$ series and bonds. One int bond for $\$ 251$
 All of the bonds will be dated May 1 . 1940 . Bidder to name a single rate annual interest payable at the Town Supervisor's office, with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the town, payable from
unlimited ad valorem taxes. A certified check for $\$ 3,000$, payable to unlimited ad valorem taxes, A certified check for $\$ 3,000$, payable to order of the town, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Dillon,
Vandewater \& Moore of N . Y . City will be furnished the successful bidder: BUFFALO MUNICIPAL HOUSING AUTHORITY (P. O. Buffalo), N. Y.- $B O N D S A L E-$ A syndicate composed of Phelps, Fenn Co.. Inc., F. S. Moseley \& Co. R. W. Pressprich \& Co, all of New York; Strana han.;
Harris \& Co., Inc., Toledo; and McDonald-Coolidge \& Co., of Cleveland; was awarded on May 1 an issue of $\$ 1,666,000$ first issue series A housing authority bonds on a bid of par for a combination of interest rates, the net interest cost to the authority being about 2.47\%. The bankers bid for the
bonds as follows: For $\$ 768.000$ maturing Nov. $1, \$ 181,000$ in 1940 , $\$ 5600$


 to 2.60\%, according to coupon rate and maturity date Interest M -N A roup composed © Co, Inc., A. C. Allyn \& Co. Co. Inc, and R. D. White $\&$ Co., was second high biddire, naming a price of par for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 23 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$
and 3 s , or a net cost of about $2.82 \%$. DUNKIRK, N. Y.-BOND OFF
the proposed sale on May 14 of 880.000 not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered
ferred in
$V$ . 150 Prons Presss Administration bonds of 1940 , previouply rewill be subject to a levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to provide for pay ment of principal and interest. Legal opinion of Albert J. Foley, City
JOHNSON CITY, N. Y-BOND SALE-The $\$ 28,000$ coupon or Allen \& Co. of New York on a bid of 100.04 for 0.70 s . Sale consisted of Alieno
bonds street improvement bonds and an eugal amount of public works

 (15) George B. Gibbon
Johnson City, 100.10 .

LONG BEACH, N. Y.-DEBT REORGANIZATION PROPOSEDNew York, issued in pamphlet form the past week the details of a proposed refinancingo of the city's debt. The plan provides for the exchange of new $4 \%$ refunding bonds for all of the general obiligation bonds issued prior to bonds would mature serially from 1943 to 1960 incl., the maximum period allowed by the New York State Constitution, and the proposed coupon rate, according to the data furnished bondholders, is the maximum interest
the city can stand if the budget is to be balanced and the bonds retired with present income. The program also seeks the consent of holders of general and water refunding bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1938 but issued after Jan, 1,1939
and amounting to $\$ 126,300$, to turn in their bonds to be stamped with a $4 \%$ in $4 \%$ interest rate. Mach debt. In addition, $\$ 373,500$ of present judgments against the city would be converted into funding bonds to mature from
1941 to 1943 incl. to The successful culmination of the foregoing program will result, according to report, in a maximum debt service of $\$ 490,000$ a year which is calculated
to permit obligation debt to br floating debt to be retired by 1943 and all general balanced budget based on the city's present income. The refunding plan, it is said, should provide the bondholder with a more secure bond which contemplates prompt payment at maturity, steady and assured interest,
increased value protection under the "cash basis" Act. Upon completion of the refunding the city will establish itself. on a cash basis of budgetary operation, in accordance with bills passed by the State Legislature, the purpose of which
is to prevent any deficit and to eliminate the recurrence of flooting debt Necessity for the projected debt refinancing, according to the report by Norman S. Taber \& Co. is reflected in the fact that under present cirnually or less than $1.3 \%$ of the erand total of $\$ 5,968,000$ general obligations presently outstanding. The 1940 budget includes $\$ 520,133.63$ for debt service (including 87,000 for bond retirement). this being more than $40 \%$
of the entire fiscal requirements for the year . Under the current schedule, however. debt service needs in 1943., the first year of heavy bond principal maturities, total about 8850.000 . this being nearly $65.6 \%$ of the present budget, or approximately 885,000 more than the amount of current
city taxes collected during 1939.
Moreover, the amnual requirements ctity taxes collected auting refunding agents, holders of debt maturing in that period cannot look Porward to a cash payment at maturity, as the present state of the city's Credit makes the sale of even $6 \%$ refunding bonds at par an impossibility program has not been solved and the proposed program is expected to result In a permanent solution of the city's financial problems. As previously stated, it envisages the liguidation through provision in the budget of all or he current floating debt within the next four years: prevents the recurrence of such debt and yearly instalments within the next 20 years.
The refunding program must be approved by the Comptroller of New York State prior to tis being declared operative During the past six
months the office of the Comptronler has been kept informed and has


Broad St., New York City, and are requested to file consents to the plan $\$ 8,000$ BONDS PURCHASED BY CITY-Reporting on outcome of
citys offer to purchase $\$ 41,500$ general and water refunding bonds, dated city's offer to purchase $\$ 41,500$ general and water refunding bonds, dated
Dec. 1,1933 and due Dec. 1, $1949-\mathrm{V}, 150, p .2768$, the Marine Midland
Trust Co. of New York states that $\$ 6,000$ bonds were purchased.
NEW YORK, N. Y.-BANKS TO HANDLE EXCHANGE OF UNINEW YORK, N. Y. BANKS TO HANDLE EXCHANGE OF UNIApril 30 that the two banks to be designated to act as agents for the city in the distribution and exchange of unification bonds will be the Bank of
New York and the Bank of the Mannattan Co. The first will handle the New York and the Bank of the Manhattan Co. The first will handle the
B.M. T. -B. Q. T. bonds and the second will distribute the securities to be
issued in connection with the I. R. T. The institutions will act as the city's agents in distributing the corporate stock and interim certificates of corwith requisitions made by them against global interim certificates for worporate stock which the city will deliver to the depositaries on the date of consummation. The agent banks will also make exchanges of securities as
requested by individual security holders. Their designation as agents for the requested by individual securit.
city expires on Sept. 1,1940 .
NEW YORK, N. Y.-GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATION BILL bill authorizing a $\$ 21,000,000$ bond issue for eliminating grade crossings in New York City.
INSTALMENT TAX PAYMENTS DISAPPROVED-On the same date permitted the payment of city taxes in quarterly or semi-annual instalpermitt
NEW YORK, State of-GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATION BILL 79, Laws of 1940, authorizing the approved the Thompson bill as Chapter lity, Buffalo and elimination of grade crossings outside of New York the Thompson bill on New York City, cited above.)
NEW YORK STATE BRIDGE AUTHORITY (P. O. Albany), N. Y.proved as Chapter 764, Laws of 1940 , the Williamson bill empowering the Authority to acquire at a price of not more than $\$ 2,300,000$, the Bear
Mountain Hudson River Bridge, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise nd to issue negotiable tax free bonds therefor to be secured solely by pledge of tools and other revenues.
SANGERFIELD SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Waterville), N. Y- BOND SALE-T. W, Kehoe, District Clerk, reports the sale of
$12,0002.80 \%$ Water bonds to Delason \& Co. of Buffalo. Due $\$ 600$ on
May 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl. May 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl .
Whestchester COUNTY PARKWAY AUTHORITY. (P. O. stablishing the above authority and providing for the levying of tolls on various county parkways and a bond issue of $\%$
-was vetoed by Governor Herbert $H$. Lehman. "In my opinion," the Governor stated in his veto memorandum, "it is an
unsound practice to impose tolls on roads and parkways. There is a sub-
stantial distinction between that and imposing a toll for a new bridge or tunnel.
"Were I to sign this bill I feel that it would create a precedent which would open the way to the passage of legislation authorizing the imposition to overlook the long-range disastrous results of charging tolls on our roads o conditions pree and National point of view we cannot

YONKERS MUNICIPAL HOUSING AUTHORITY, N. $\underset{\text { SALE-A }}{\text { Y. }}$ Byndicate composed of Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc.; F. Boseley $\&$ Co. R. W. Pressprich \& Co., all of Ns, F York; Stranahan, Harris \& Co.,
Inc., Toledo, and McDonald-Collidge \& Co. of Cleveland, was awarded on May 1 as issue of $\$ 534,000$ first issue series A housing authority bonds on eing about $2.58 \%$. Bonds are dated May net interest cost to the authority follows: For $\$ 183,000$ maturing Noted May 1,1940 and were issued as
and $1942, \$ 19,000$ in $1943, \$ 20,000$ in 1944 and $1945, \$ 21,000$ in in 1941 2s, $\$ 68,000$ maturing $1943, \$ 20,000$ in 1944 and $1945, \$ \$ 21,000$ in 1944, a $1, \$ 22,000$ in $1947, \$ 23,000$ in 1948 and 1949
as $214 \mathrm{~s}, \$ 75,000$ maturing Nov. $1, \$ 24,000$ in $1950, \$ 25,000$ in $1951, \$ 26,00$ in 1952, as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, and $\$ 208,000$ maturing Nov. $1, \$ 27,000$ in $1951, \$ 26,000$
in $1954, \$ 29,000$ in 1955 and $1956, \$ 31,000$ in 1957 and 1958 , and $\$ 33,000$
in 1959,523, as 23 s. The bonds were re-offered to yield from $0.25 \%$ to $2.70 \%$, according to maturity. Only other bidder was a group composed of Gooldman, Sachs \& \& Co., Inc., and R. D. White \& Co., the offer figuring a net interest cost
of about $3 \%$.

## NORTH CAROLINA

CANTON, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of $\$ 20,000$ incinerator, Water and sewer bonds. Dated March 1,1940 . Due $\$ 1,000$
on March i in 1941 to 1960 . incl., without option of prior payment on March 1 in 1941 to 1960 . incl., without option of prior payment. Ther lawful money in New Yoris City; coupon bonds not registerable; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's choice. $6 \%$ per annum in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be
awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the town, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and ac
crued interest will be entertained. Bids must be accompanied by
bank or trust company, payable ancenditionally to the order of the state Treasurer for \$400. The approving opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer

LAURINBURG, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be re ceived until 11 a. m. (EST), on May 7, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of thase of the following bonds, aggregating $\$ 63,000$, all dated Jan. 1,1940 , maturing as set out below, without option of prior payment: $\$ 23,000$ street improvement bonds, maturing annually, Jan. 1, $\$ 1,000$ and sever bonds, maturing annually, Jan. 1, $\$ 500,1943$ to 20,000 electric light bonds, maturing annually, Jan. 1, $\$ 500,1943$ to 1946 and $\$ 1,000,1947$ to maturing annually, all inclusive.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$, except the sanitary sewer bonds and the electric light
bonds which mature from 1943 to 1946 , incl. which are of \$500; principal and interest (J-J), payable in New York City in lition tender; general obligations; unlimited tax; coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone; delivery on or about May; 23, at place of purchaser's choice. A separate bid for each issue (not less than par and accrued interest) is exceeding $6 \%$ in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ : each bid may name one rate for part or the bonds of any issue (having the earliest maturities) and another rat and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of the for any issue, rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate anned by of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. must be accompanied by to be furnished with additional information and trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for $\$ 1,260$. The right to reject all bids is reserved. The approving opinion
of Masslich and Mitchell, New York City, will be furnished the purchaser.
semi-annual refunding honds aggregating $\$ 3.930,000$, offered for sale on April $30-\mathrm{V}$. 150, p. 2616 - were awarded to a syndicate composed o Co. Inc., of Toledo, John Nuveen \& Co., of Chicago, E. H. Rollins \& Sons,
 of Chicano, and Piper, Haffray \& Hopwood, of Minneapolis, at a price of
100.03 , a net interest cost of about $3.726 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 797,000$ school bonds. For $\$ 500,000$ maturing May 1, $\$ 25,000$ in 1942 to $194, \$ 50,000$ in 1945 to $1948, \$ 75,000$ in 1949 to 1951 , as $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
$\$ 305,000$ maturing May $1, \$ 7,000$ in 1952 and $1953, \$ 60,000$ in
$1954, \$ 35,00$ in $1955, \$ 30,000$ in 1956 and 1957, as 4 s, and $\$ 174$, in 1960 to 1964 , and $1, \$ 30,000$ in 1958 , $\$ 25,000$ in $1959, \$ 20,000$ 133,000 municipal building bonds. For $\$ 95,000$ maturing May $1, \$ 25,000$ May 1, 1952, as 4 s . $\$ 352,000$ maturing May 1, $\$ 2.000$ in 1952 ,
sewer bonds. For $\$ 40,000$ in $195, \$ \$ 5,000$ in $1954, \$ 80,000$ in 1955 , $\$ 85,000$ in
$1956, \$ 90,000$ in 1957, as 4 s, and $\$ 236,000$ maturing May $1, \$ 95$,
000 in $1958, \$ 100,000$ in 1559 and $\$ 41,000$ in 1960 , as 384 s . 2,230,000 105,000 in $1961, ~ \$ 115,200$ in 1962 and $1983, \$ 120,000$ in 1960
126,000 in $1965, \$ 145,000$ in 1966 to $1968, \$ 155,000$ in 1969 a
 BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re-
offered the above bonds for general subscription. The bonds, which are
dated May 1, 1940 and due May 1,1942 to 1975 , inclusive, are being offered at prices to yield from $1.50 \%$ to
turities, while the 1970 to 1975 maturities are priced at $98-97$ and interest The bonds are redeemable on May 1, 1945, or any interest date thereafter at the city's option, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest plus a
premium of $5 \%$ if redeemed prior to Nov.1, $1949,4 \%$ prior to Nov. 1,1954 prempum of $\%$ if redeemed prior to Nov. $1,1949,4 \%$ prior to Nov. 1,1954 ,
$3 \%$ BOND CALL-It is stated by E. M. Knox, City Manager, that various
funding and refunding, series A bonds, aggregating $\$ 3,930,000$, and certificates of indebtedness aggregating $\$ 217,631.67$, are being called for payment

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.-BOND SALE-The coupon semi-annual rep. 2769 -were awarded to the Equitable Securities Corp., and Vance, Young \& Hardin of Winston-salem, jointly, paying a premium of $\$ 456.45$,
equal to 100.179 , a net interest cost of about $3.64 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows
$\$ 110,000$ water and sewer refunding bonds, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, maturing annually, 89,000 street and sidewalk refunding bonds, as $33 / \mathrm{s}$, maturing annually 56,000 May geral refunding bonds, as $33 / \mathrm{s}$, maturing annually, May 1 , Denom. $\$ 1,000$; principal and interest ( $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}$ ) payable in New York city. SALISBURY, N. C.-BOND SALE-The two issues of refunding bonds warded jointly to Paine, Webber \& Co of Chicago, and Otis \& Co. of cleveland as $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 3.611$ ) equal to 101.131 , a basis $\$ 60,000$ school bonds. Due on May 1 in 1941 to 1958
259,000 improvement bonds. Due on May 1 in 1941 to 1958
given in our issue of April 27-V.

## OHIO

BELPRE EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, OhioBOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 13,0003 \%$ building construction bonds, auth-
orized at an election on Feb. 13, has been sold. Dated June 15, 1940.

CINCINNATI, Ohio-BOND SALE-The sinking fund purchased at ar the following bond issues aggregating \$155,000:
$50,00021 / \% \%$ street. Due serially in 10 years.
$50,00021 / 2 \%$ street. Due serially in five years.
$5,00021 / 2 \%$ viaduct. Due serially in five years.
All of the bonds bear date of June 1, 1940.
CINCINNATI, Ohio-SUED FOR TAX ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY EARNINGS-State delinquent tax collector at Frankfort, Ky., has filed suit in Franklin Circuit Court to collect income tax from the city on its
 Cincinnati Southern is owned by the City of
Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry.
CUYAHOGA COUNTY ( $\mathrm{P}, \mathbf{O}$. Cleveland), Ohio-NOTE SALE解 chased in January by
CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 453,000$ coupon funding bonds ofrered April $29-\mathrm{V} .150$ p. 2464 -were a warded to an \& Co. Inc. and Walter, Woody \& Heimerdinger, both of Cincinnati, as 3 s and $31 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 564$, equal to 100.124: a net interest cost or about $3.163 \%$. Award was as follows.
$\$ 117,000$ series B-65 bonds as 3s. Due as follows: $\$ 8,040$ June 1 and Dec. 1
in 1941 and 1942; $\$ 8,000$ June 1 and $\$ 9,000$ Dec. 1 from 1943 to 336,000 series $\mathrm{B}-66$ bonds as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Due $\$ 21,000$ on June 1 and Dec. 1
from 1941 to 1948 incl. All of the bonds bear date of May 1, 1940. A group composed of Johnson, Trust Co, Co.bid 100.02 for 3 s and $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, Other bids:
Bidder-
Bidder-Kase \& Co Seasongood \& Mate Int Rate
Int
Reinhart \& Co.; Seufferle \& Kountz, Edward Brock-
haus \& Co, VanLahr, Doll \& Isphording. Weil, Roth
\& Irving Co., Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co. (a)
100.02
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Fahey, Clark \& Co., McDonald-Coolidge \& Co, Merriil, } \\ \text { Turben \& Co. and Field, Richards \& Shepard. } & 100.02 & 100.61\end{array}$ (a) $\$ 117,000,3 \%$; $\$ 336,000,31 / 2 \%$.

WEER CREEK TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Williamsport), Ohio-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 3.800$ building and of Williamsport, as $33 / \mathrm{s}$.
LEBANON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-The Village Clerk will receive
sealed bids until May 17 for the purchase of $\$ 165,000$ light plant improvesealed bids $u$
ment bonds.
MAHONING COUNTY (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio-NOTE OFFER receive sealed bids until 11 a . m . (EST) on May 10 , for the purchase of $\$ 25,000 \mathrm{Nov}$. 1,$1940 ; \$ 25,000 \mathrm{May} 1$ and Nov. 1 in 1941 and $\$ 25,000 \mathrm{May} 1$. rates are expressed in a multiple of rate of interest provided that fractional check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to order of Frank E. Cailor, County Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. A complete transcript is on file in the County Commissioners' office and an approving legal opinion will be furnot later than May 20.
MIDDLETOWN, Ohio-POWER PLANT ISSUE STILL IN LITI-
plant mortgage revenue bond issue, previously referred to in $V$. 150 . P. 2149 , courts and probaby will be carried to the state supreme court for a final granted by the Common Pleas Court could only remain in force until the matter was submitted to a vote or the people, when this will take place
it is not known, as the city must wait until the time limit allowed the it is not known, as the city must wait until the time limit allowed the The city had contemplated submitting the matter to the voters at the
next general election to be held next November, but whether this will be next general election to be held next Nov
done will depend entirely upon the courts.
MIDDLETOWN, Ohio- BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon street improvement bonds offered April $30-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p. 2464 - were a ararded to achal to 100.211 a basis of about $1.47 \%$. Dated April 15. 1940 and due
$\$ 10,000$ on April' 15 from 1942 to 1951 inci. Second high bid of 100.157 for 11 s was made by Ryan, Sutherland \& Co. of Toledo. The following is a complete list of the bids submitted for
Bidder-
Pohl
Co., Inc., Cincinnati,
Poh \& Co,. Inc., Cincinnati, O-
Ryan Sutherland \& Co., Toledo
 Braun-Bosworth \& Oo, Toledo--
Weil- Roth \& Irving Co., Cincina The Rational Irving Co., Cincinnatio Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland --. Assel, Goetz \& Moerlein, Inc., Cincinnati-........ Strana, han, Harris \& Co., Tolededo.
Banohio Securities Co Columbus Fox, Einhorn \& Co...incinnati-shepherd, Ind., Cincinnati-: NORWOOD, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-A. M. Schoneberger, City chase of $\$ 5.0004 \%$ coupon parks and playgrounds improvement bonds Dated April 1 , 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1941 to

 must satisfy themselves of the validity of the bonds before submitting
tenders. The favorable legal opinion of Peck, Shaffer, williams \& Gorman of Cincinnati will be turnished the purchaserk, at his own, expense. A A cerrified
check for $5 \%$ of the bonds, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is check for
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,863.90$ street, sewer and bridge mprovement bonds offered April $26-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p} .2617 \rightarrow$ were basis of about $1.59 \%$. Dated March 1, 1940 and due sept. 1 as follows a 20,000 from 1946 to 1954, incl. Other bids: Bran, Bosworth \& 8 CO
Stranahan, Harris $\qquad$ Int. Rat
$-\quad 13=\%$
$13 \%$
$1 \%$
1 Rate Bid
100.409
100.364 TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Ruby Klein, Oity Auditor, will coupon judgment bonds. Dated May 1, 1940. One bond for $\$ 500$, others $\$ 1,190$ each. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 4,500$ in 1942 and $\$ 5.000$ from 1943 to 1946, incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that interest ( $M-N$ ) payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. New York City. All proceedings incident to proper authorization of issue will be takeen under the direction of a bond attorney whose opinion as to legality of the bonds
may be procured by the purchaser at his own expense. Bonds may be exchanged for bonds resistered as to principal a and interest at the request extane owner. A certified check for prim of the the bonds bud for, payable to
order of the Commissioner of the Treasury, must accompany each proposal.

TOLEDO, Ohio-COURT ORDERS SIGNING OF BONDS-The City In a mandamus action, won an order to require La wrence W. Davis, Clelr of Council, and Mayor John $Q$. Carey, to sign $\$ 235,000$ worth of poor relief
Donds issued against delinquent taxes. The bonds were sold April 9 to BancOhio securities, Columbus-V. 150 , $\mathrm{p} .2464-$ but the firm of Squires, Sanders \& Dempey, Cleveland municipal bond attorneys, refused to
approve the issue. The action was in the nature of a friendly suit brought approve the issue. The ac
YOUNGSTOWN METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY, Ohio Weil Roth \& Irving Co, Cincinnati, was awarded on May 1 an issue of $\$ 489,000$ first issue series A housing authority bonds on a bid of 100.02 at various interest rates, the net cost to the Authority being about $2.49 \%$. The group bid for the bonds as
follows: For 8168,000 maturing Nov. $1, \$ 22,000$ in 1940, $\$ 16,000$ in 1941,


 Agroup composed of Widmann \& Holzman, Seasongood \& Mayer, Magnus \& Co. and Nelson; Browning \& Co. bid on a net interest cost of $2.678 \%$.

## OKLAHOMA

ANADARKO, Okla.-BOND OFFERING - Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m, On May 10 by Daisy Campbell, City. Cierr, for the purchase $\$ 3,000$ in 1949 . Bidders to name the rate of interest. These bond were approved by the voters on Nov. 10, 1938 . A certified check for $2 \%$ v. 150, p. 2769 .)

ELK CITY, Okla--BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated by the City Clerk that at an election held on April 23 the voters failed to approve the issuance EL RENO, Okla.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the City hetmer Co. of Kansas City, as noted here-V. 150. D. 2770 -were purchased
as follows: $\$ 16.000$ as 2 s due $\$ 4.000$ in 1943 to 1964 ; the remaining $\$ 14,000$ 1/2s, due $\$ 4,000 \mathrm{in} 1947$ to 1949 , and $\$ 2,000 \mathrm{in} 1950$.
GROVE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grove) April $29-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. $2770-$ were awarded to the Taylor-stuart Co on
 bonds divided as follows: $\$ 6,000$ as $13 / 8$, due $\$ 2,000$.
remaining $\$ 6,000$ as $24 / 4$, due $\$ 2,000$ in 1946 to 1948 .
HAMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hammon), Okla.-BONDS SOLD-II is stated by the Clirk of the Board of Education that $\$ 5.400$ schoo bonds were sold
DACINTOSH AND OKMULGEE COUNTIES, JOINT CONSOLIDATED SCCHOOLDISTRICT NO. 27 ( (. O. O. Hitchita), Okla.- ${ }^{\text {BOND }}$
 have been purchase
OKMULGEE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Okmulgee), Okla.-BOND he will receive sealed bids until May 14 for the purchase of $\$ 24.000$ buildiding
bonds, approved by the voters on Aprii 30 . Due $\$ 4,000 \mathrm{in} 1945$ to 1950 . SHATTUCK, Okla.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 11,000$ sanitary sewer im-
 Francis Bros. E Co. of Tulsa, according to the Town Clerk. Due \$1,000
in 1943 to 1953 , incl.

## OREGON

LAKEVIEW, Ore-BOND OFFERINGS-Sealed blds will be recelved until 7:30 D.m. on May 13 by George W. Johnson, Town Reconder, for the
 and $\$ 500$ in 1942 to. 1 1049; iotional atter threse years from the date of issue. A certifified
PORTLAND, Ore-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by William Adams, improvement bonds was offered for sale on May 1 and was a warded to the United Statee National Bank of Portland, paying a price of 114.55 a basis of about $2.80 \%$, to final maturity. Dated March 1 , 1940 Denom
$\$ 1,000$, one for $\$ 338.39$. Due March 1 , 1945 , provided that the cit reserves
with
the rifht
to
redeem all or any portion of the face value thereof with accrued interest to the date of payment upon the first day or any month at or after three years from the date of the bonds. The bonds sha
be redeemed consecutively by number. Prin. and int. payable in lawu money at the City

## PENNSYLVANIA

BEAVER, Pa.-BOND offering-James W. Baker, Borough Secre-
 June ios follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1942 to 1952 incl., and $\$ 10,000$ in 1953 and 1954. Bidder to name the rate of interest in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ Department of Internal Affairs. Borough will furnish the bonds and legal opinion of Burgwin, scully \&r Churchill of Pittsburgh. A certified checl
for $\$ 1,000$, payable to order of the borough, is required.
EAST ROCHESTER, Pa-BONDS VOTED-An Issue of $\$ 7,500$ sewer on April 23 .
FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT $\boldsymbol{P}$. O. Fredonia) Pa.-BONDS DEFEATED-AC the primary election on April 23 the voters JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Large), Pa proved by the voters at an election on April 23 .
LIGONIER, Pa-BONDS VOTED-An Issue of $\$ 25,000$ reservoir bonds was approved by the voters at an election on April 23.
MILLERSVILLE BOROUGH AUTHORITY, Pa-BOND ISSUE DE TAILS-The $\$ 151,0003 \frac{3}{2} \%$ water and sewer revenue bonds, including
$\$ 79,000$ sewer and $\$ 72,000$ water, purchased by E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc of Philadelphand. 150, p. 2617 , are dated March 1 . 1940 and mature
annually op March 1 from 1945 ot 1964 incl. Callable after 1945 at any annually on March 1 from 1945 ot 1964 incl.
Pa.- PATTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. R. No. 1) p. 2617 -were awarded to Pohl \& Oo. of Oincinnati, as 3 s . Dated May 1 p. 40 and due May 1 as for fows: $\$ 6.000$ in 11941 and 192 and $\$ 5,000$ from
1943 to 1950 incl. s . K. Ouningham \& Oo. of Pittsburgh, second high 1943 to 1950 incl. \&. K. Cunningham
PHILADELPHIA Pa.- WATER BONDS TO BE SUBJECT TO COURT
EST-In order to btain a final ruling on legality of the 18 . 000,000 water bond issue voted at the primary election on April $23-\mathrm{V}$. $150,0.2770$ friendy taxpayers' suit will berlied in Common Pleas Court and ifrespective of its decision an appeal will be taken immediately to the State Suprem
Court. Chief Justice William I. Schaffer has promised to sit at a session of the court in June to rule on the bond issue. Meantime, the city session of the court in June to rule on tite bond issue. Mater system.
will proced with plans for the rehabilitation of the wate
PINE GROVE, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-An issue of $\$ 27,000$ water pipe
ine bonds was approved at the election on April 23 . pril 23.
WPITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa--BOND OFFERING-H until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on May 21 for the purchase of $\$ 1,500,000$ coupon registerable as to princinal only, school building bonds. Dated June 15 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 60,000$ annually on June 15 from 1941 to $196{ }^{\circ}$ 1ncl. All of the bonds must bear the same rate of interest, in multiples of will pay or refund any tax which may be legally levied or assessed on either
principal or interest Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. An certified check for $2 \%$ of law of the payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required. Legal one bonds furnished the successful
bidaer
(Preliminary notice of the above offering was made in V. 150, p. 2770. STATE COLLEGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa--BONDS VOTEDAt an election on Apr
school building bonds.
SWOYERSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kingston), Pa. BOND SALE-Burr \& Co. of Philadelphia were awarded on April 23 an



WAMPUM SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-At the primary election on April 23 an
WILLIAMSTOWN, Pa.-BONDS VOTED-At the April 23 primary election the voters sanctioned the issuance of $\$ 14,000$ sewer line construc election the voters sanctioned the issuads.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

BELTON; S. C.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Town Clerk that $\$ 25,00031 / \%$ refunding bonds have been purchased by McAliste
CHARLESTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Charleston) S. C. BOND ELEETION-It is officially stated that an election has been cailed
for May 7 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 200,000$ in school maintenance bonds.
S JAMES ISLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Charleston), Srove bo NDS SOLD-A Arion issue or school improvement bonds ap
 ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. MICHAEL'S PUBLIC SERVICE DIS that bids were received until May 3, by the Board of Commissioners, fo the purchase of 775,000 sower bond
SPARTANBURG COUNTY (P. O. Spartanburg), S. C. C . BOND
SALE-The $\$ 10000$
coupon semi-annual road improvement SALE-The ${ }^{1100,000}$ coupon semi-annual road imprered for sale on April $30-\mathrm{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p}$. 2618 -were awarded jointly
 ton as 2 s. paying a price of 100.1677 , a basis
May 1,1940 . Due on May 1 in 1941 to 1950 .

## TENNESSEE

COLUMBIA, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that the following bonds agregating 866,500 , were purchased on April 18 by the Thomas H
Temple Co., Inc. of Nashville as $23 / 4$ s, paying a price of $100.40: \$ 35,500$ paving and $\$ 31,000$ refunding bonds.
HENDERSON, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 30,000$ war memorial as 5 s at par.
BONDS EXCHANGED-it is reported that the said bonds were then exchanged at par for similar amount of $4 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds.
Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated April 1,1940 . Due on April in 1943 to 1957.

## TEXAS

EAST BERNARD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O.


FISHER COUNTY (P. O. Roby), Texas-ADDITIONAL INFORMA-TION-It is now reported that the $\$ 4.00041 / 4$, semi-annual court house 150, pi 277.

GALVESTON, Texas-BOND ELECTION-A special election wil held May 22 at which time citizens will vote on a proposed issue of $\$ 300,000$ the Paconstruction Kinance Corporation would tate the $\$ 1,000,000$ revenue bonds provided the city raises the $\$ 300,000$ elsewhere. $\$ 1,000,000$

HEARNE, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is reported that the $\$ 100,000$ Water, electric and sewer revenue oonds sold $\mathbf{~ C o}$ of Austin, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par, as noted here-V. 150 . 2771 . are date April 15, 1940, and mature on April 15 as follows: $\$ 8,000$ in 1941 to 1945,
and $\$ 7,000$ in 1946 to 195 , all incl. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at
the City Treasurer's office. the City Treasurer s office.
HURST SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Worth), Texas-BONDS that the $\$ 10,0004 \%$ semi-ann. construction bonds offered on May 1 SCV. 150 that the \$1 Were not sold. Due in 1965 .

LEVELLAND, Texas-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by Buford Badgett, City secretary, that he will receive tenders until May 27 to the amount of $\$ 7,000$ of such bonds as shall be offered at a price showing
the greatest saving to the city, not exceeding par and interest
LIBERTY COUNTY (P, O. Liberty), Texas-BOND SALE DETAILSS \& It is now reported that the $\$ 54,0003 \%$ road bonds sold to A. W. Snyder price of 103.09 , are dated April 10, 1939, and mature on April 10 as follows: of about $2.40 \%$. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the City National Bank in Galveston or at the office of t
MT. PLEASANT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O annual refunding bonds is said to have been purchased by Callahan \& Jackson of Dallas. Dated March 19 1940. Due March 1 as follows:
$\$ 1.000$ in 1941 and $1942, \$ 2,000$ in $1943, \$ 3,000$ in 1944 to $1952, \$ 4,000$ in in 1958. Legality approved by W. P. Dumas of Dallas.
ORANGE, Texas-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-Garrett \& Co. of
 $\$ 4,000$ in $1941, \$ 6,000$ in 1942 to $1944, \$ 3,000$ in $1945, \$ 2,000$ in 1946 and interest payable at the Guaranty Trust Co. New York, or the State D. McCall, of Dallas PALESTINE, Texas - BONDS SOLD-It is stated by V. M. Johnston,
City Attorney, that a $\$ 60,000$ issue of water revenue bonds was offered
for sale on May 1 and was awarded jointly to Milton $R$. Underwood \& Co., and Moroney \& Co., both of Houston, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 352.20$, equal to 100.587, a basis of about $2.43 \%$. Dated June $1,11940$. Due
on June 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1945 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1946 to 1956. Prin. and int. (J-D) payable at the Last Iexas National Bank of Palestine. SILSBEE, Texas-BOND SALE POSTPONED-It is stated by David
Read, City Secretary that $\$ 50,000$ general obligation bonds were scheduled Read, City secretary, that $\$ 5,000$ genera on Aprigation, ponds were sal but the offering was postponed, pending legal opinion on a technical point, Denominations $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Dated May 1 , 1954; $\$ 2,500$ in 1955 to 1962 , and $\$ 3,000$ in 1963 to 1965.
VENUS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Venus), Texas-BONDS SOLD State Board of Education.
WICHITA FALLS, Texas-BOND CALL-It is stated by J. H. Crouch, ing $\$ 3,185,000$ are called for payment on June 1. Payment of the principal amount of said $\$ 3,185,000$ bonds will be made on or after date called on presentation of said bonds in negotiable form, accompanied by all Dec. 1,1940 and subsequent coupons at the city Treasurer's office. Coupons maturing

## UTAH

PROVO CITY, Utah-BOND CALL-It is stated by I. Grant Bench City Recorder, that $41 / 2 \%$ electric revenue bonds, numbered from 1 to 850 , First National Bank of Chicago, of $\$ 45$ for each bond will be paid at the and proper coupons on or after June 1.
Dated June 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.

## VERMONT

NEWBURY, Vt.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 40,000$ coupon refunding bonds offered April $26-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , $\mathbf{p}$. 2618 -was awarded to then National
Life Insurance Co. of Montperier, as $21 / 4$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 564$. qual to 101.41 , a basis of about $2.09 \%$. Dated May 1, 1940 and due $\$ 2,000$ on Nov. 1 from 1940 to 1959 , incl. Second high bid of
NEWBURY TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newbury), Vt.Life Insurance Co. of Montpelier was awarded on April 26 an issuen of $\$ 15,000$ school bonds as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 101.10 . Due serially from 1941 to
1955 , incl. Second high bid of 101.04 for 234 s was made by the Monteller National Bank.
VERMONT, State of-SHARP REDUCTIONS OF DEBT SHOWN BY England Municipal News," a monthly bulletin published by F. W. Horne \& "For Inc., of Hartford, Conn.:
cities have been coming in to our the annual reports of Vermont towns and of 50 of the larger subdivisions indicates that substantial A quick survey have been made during the year 1939 . In 36 cases a $16 \%$ reduction in
liabilities has been noted, and in 14 cases an average of $11 \%$ reduction in liabilities has been noted, and in 14 .
"Few municipalities have issued their bonds or notes for new capital mprovements, although a number have taken advantage of low money market rates to fund recurring floating debt. The willingness and ability n the people of vermont to establish and maintain their credit is evidenced ing the past six months-an average of $2.38 \%$ per annum.'

## WEST VIRGINIA

MOUNT HOPE HOUSING AUTHORITY (P. O. Mount Hope) W. series A bonds offered for sale on May of Housing Authority (First issue) Magnus \& Co. of Cincinnati. Due on Nov. 1 in 1940 to 1959.
WHEELING, W. Va.-BOND ELECTION-It is stated by Howard C. one, City Clerk, that at the primary election on May 14, the following
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Bridge repair and rights-of- } & \text { City-county building........ } \$ 250,000 \\ \text { way } & 50,000\end{array}$

 | Sewers |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Colored recreation center-. | 180,000 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Work shops and garages--- } & 20,000 \\ \text { Municipal dept. equipment } & 30,000\end{array}$ (The County of Ohio's share of the city-county building project is $\$ 500,000$

for which bonds are to be voted on the same date.)

## WASHINGTON

MOSES LAKE, Wash.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,485$ general obligation semi-annual bonds offered for sale on April $27-$ V. 1150 , p. 2466 -were
awarded to the Odessa State Bank of Odessa as 3 , pay to the Town Clerk. Due
PORT OF CAMAS-WASHOUGAL (P. O. Camas), Wash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by Helen Munger, Clerk of the
Board of Commissioners, until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 13 for the purchase of Board of Commissioners, until 7:30 p. m. on May 13 for the purchase of
a $\$ 45,000$ issue of not to exceed $4 \%$ semi-annual port bonds. Denominations to be as the interested parties may agree upon under the provisions
of the laws of the State. Due and payable in their numerical order, lowest of the laws of the State, Due and payable in their numerical order, lowest
numbers first, on the annual interest dates, over a period of 12 years, the numbers first, on the annual interest dates, over a period of 12 years, the
period of time being (as nearly as practicable) equivalent to the life of the period of time being as nearly as practicable) equivalent to the life of the
improvents to bequired by the use of the bonds. The various annual maturities of the bonds will commence with the second year after the 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 by an annual tax levy for the payment of the bonds and interest. Bidders are required to submit a bid specifying: (a) The lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par, at which such bidder will purchase the bonds,
or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bonds at par. Prin, and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Enclose
a certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount of the bid.

## WEST VIRGINIA

 OHIO COUNTY (P. O. Wheeling), W. Va.-BOND ELECTION-Yt is reported that the following bonds aggregating $\$ 2,000.000$, are to be
submitted to the voters at the primary election on May $14: \$ 1,500,000$ county schools, and $\$ 500,000$ city-county bullding. (The City of Wheel-
ing's share of the latter issue is $\$ 250,000$, for which bonds are to be voted on the same date.)

## WISCONSIN

 RICHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Richland Center) Wis.-INTERESTRATE We are now informed by T. M. Pease, County Clerk, that the two issues of highway bonds aggregating $\$ 135,000$, a warded on April 25 to the
Marshall \& Illsley Bank, and the Marine National Exchange Bank, both of Marshall \& Ilssey Bank, and the Marine National Exchange Bank, both of
Milwauke, at a price of 100.151 as noted here-V. 150, p. 2772 -were sold as $0.75 s$, a basis of about $0.70 \%$. ${ }^{2}$ The issues are divided as follows:
$\$ 55,000$ series H bonds. Due on May 15, 1942 . 80,000 series I bonds. Due on May 15 in 1943 and 1944.

## WYOMING

BIG HORN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Byron), Wyo.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed zenrei, District Clerk, according eed $3 \%$ coupon semi-ann. school bonds
BIG HORN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Hyattville) Wyo.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids. will be received until 3
p. m. on May 27, by Mrs. Nellie Paumer, District Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 3,000$ not to exceed $1 / 2 \%$ coupon semilann. school bonds. Denom.
$\$ 250$. Dated Jan. 1, 1940. Due $\$ 250$ on Jan. 1 in 1941 to 1952 incl. A certified check for $10 \%$ of the bid is required
SHERIDAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Sheridan), Wyo.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by the District Clerk that he will issue of not to exceed 4\% annual construction bonds purchase of a $\$ 70,000$ issue of not to exceed $4 \%$ annual construction $\$ 6,000$ in 1961 to 1965 . These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on April 9 , the count being 664 to 129 . The approving opinion of Pershing, Nye, Bosworth \&
Dick of Denver, will be furnished. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of the bid, payable to the County Treasurer, is required.

## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of -BOND INTEREST NOTICE-Hon. S. E Low, Provinclal Treasurer, announces that the province will pay interest annum, in respect of the half-year ending May 1, 1940 , being at the rate of $\$ 15$ and $\$ 7.50$ respectively for each $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ denomination. of debentures for patation thereon, of such payment of interest at any or anch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the Dominion of Canada.
Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificates Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership

CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILLS SOLD-An issue o
$\mathbf{2 5 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ Treasury bills due in three months was sold April 30 at an $\$ 25,000,000$ Treasury bills due in three months was sold April 30 at an

CHAMBLY-BASSIN, Que, -BOND SALE-L. G. Beaubien \& Co. of Montreal recently purchased an issue of $\$ 80,00031 / 2$ refundin
DARTMOUTH, N. S.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 110,00031 / 2 \%$ refunding Pitfield \& Co. of Montreal, at a price of 100.103 , a basis of about 349 . Dated May 1 , 1940 and due serially from 1941 to 1960 incl. Second high
bid of 99.164 was made by S. T. Douglass \& Co. of Toronto. LANARK COUNTY (P. O. Lanark), Ont-BOND SALE-Harris, Ramsey \& Co. of Toronto purchased an issue of $\$ 17,50031 / 2 \%$ road improve-
ment bonds as 102.06 , a basis of about $3.10 \%$. Dated May 15,1940 and ment bonds as 102.06 , a basis of about $3.10 \%$. Dated May 15 , 1940 and
due serially from 1941 to 1950 , incl. Second high bid of 102.01 was made by MONTREAL
MONTREAL, Que.-DENIED FURTHER BANK CREDIT-An Associated Press dispatch from Montreal dated April 29 read as follows: mittee today that the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Montreal had refused the city's request for more credit. The Mayor said the banks the banks for aid in meeting maturities falling due on May 15 and June 1 . amounting to over $\$ 9,000,000$, of which the banks hold at least $\$ 3,000,000$.
" The banks' refusal to renew maturing loans or extend further credit intensified reports that the Provincial Government may step in to change the city's system of administration. The refusal to extend further credit was understood to be due to dissaction over the city's financial set-up.' ONTARIO (Province of)-BOND SALE DETAILS-The syndicate
which recently made public offering of $\$ 21,285,000$ refunding bonds as which recently made public offering of $\$ 21,285,000$ refunding bonds as
reported in $V .150$, p. 2772, consisted of: Wood, Gundy \& Co.: McLeod,
Young, Weir \& Co.: Dominion Securities Corp. Bell, Gouinlock \& Co. reported in -V. 150, p. 2772 , consisted of: Wood, Gundy \& Co.: McLeod,
Young, Weir \& Co.; Dominion Securities Corp.: Bell, Gouinlock \& Co.
A. E. Ames \& Co.; Mills, Spence \& Co.: Royal Securities Corp. all of
T. Moronto: McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks \& Gordon: Hanson Bros., both of Harrison \& Co.; Fry \& Co. all of toronto; Collier, Norris' \& Henderson, of
Montreal; Burns Bros \& Denton; R. A. Daly \& Co Gairdner Montreal; Burns Bros \& Denton; R. A. Daly \& Co.: Gairdner \& Co.; C. H. Burgess \& Co. and Fiemming \& Co, all of Toronto.
The offering was made up of $\$ 15,000,00031 / 4 \%$ bonds, dated May 1 . 1940 due May 1.1955 . optional May 1, 1952 , priced at 98.75 to yield
 were priced to yield $2.10 \%$.
The bonds are dated May 1, 1940 . Principal and interest (Mr-N) pay-
able in lawful money of Canada in Toronto or Montreal, at the holder's able in lawful money of Canada in Toronto or Mon


[^0]:    ILLUMINATING AND POWER
    SECURITIES CORPORATION
    The regular quarterly dividend No. 111 of 1.75 per share $(13 / 4 \%)$ has been declared on the Preferred Stock to stockholders of record at the close of business April 30 1940. Dividend No. 80 of $\$ 1.00$ per share has been Dividend No. 80 of $\$ 1.00$ per share has
    declared on the Common Stock of this Corpora
    tion, payable May 10, 1940, to stockholders of tion, payable May 10,11940, April 30, 1940. April 26, 1940 R. F. LEACH, Treasurer

[^1]:    a Represents accruals, including the amount in default. b For 99 railways not

[^2]:    * "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes. $\dagger$ Revised figures.

[^3]:    Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input-

[^4]:    Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings[Includes Louisiana Arkansas \& Texas] 1940 March-
    Gross from railway.
    Net from railway Net railway opera
    
     Net railway operat
    Louisiana Power \& Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. $31-$
    Operating revenues...
    Operating expencer Operating exp
    Operect taxes Property retirement roserve appropriations.-
    Net oper. revenues .-

    Other income (net) \begin{tabular}{c}
    \& Light Co.-EAar <br>
    1940-Month -1939 <br>
    $\$ 655,517$ <br>
    370.478 <br>
    73,957 <br>
    \hline 506,906 <br>
    <br>
    \hline 67,265

 

    $1940-12$ <br>
    $\$ 7,973,218$ <br>
    $4,166.930$ <br>
    \hline
    \end{tabular} $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Mos.- } \\ 180 & \$ 7.1 \\ 3.6\end{array}$ 1939

    $\$ 604.959$
    107 197,706
    108,969 1, $\mathbf{5 3 1 2 , 3 2 7}$ 531,277
    286,614 Gross income
     Other int. and deduct'ns
     Balance -- -2582 $\$ 748,868$

    ## (R. H.) Macy \& Co.-New President-

    Jack I. Straus, President. Percy S. Straus had been President since 1933 .

[^5]:    rovidence Charter Act
    Providence Chills revarting Act.
    Fthe bets caucus and election laws and creating a 4 -member board of elections vested with broad powers.

