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This is an announcement and is not to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities.

# Northwestern Public Service Company 

First Mortgage Bonds, Series A, 4\%

Dated August 1, $1940 \quad$ Due August 1, 1970
Price $1021 / 2 \%$ and accrued interest

The Prospectus may be obtained in any state in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers and are offering these securities in compliance with the securities law in such state.

HALSEY, STUART \& CO. INC.
A. C. ALLYN AND COMPANY INCORPORATED

CENTRAL REPUBLIC COMPANY
HARRIMAN RIPLEY
Incorporated
HARRIS, HALL \& COMPANY (incorporated)

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION
E. H. ROLLINS \& SONS INCORPORATED
A. G. BECKER \& CO. incorporated

August 22, 1940


INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY The Directors of International Harvester cents ( 40 c .) per share on the common stock payable October 15,1940 to all holders of record business on September 20, 1940
SANFORD B. WHITE,

## ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

 25 Broadway,New York, N. Y., August 22, 1940. DIVIDEND NO. 129
The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Stock of the par value of $\$ 50$. per share. payable September 23, 1940 , to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAS. DIOKSON, Secretary \& Treasurer.

## Dividends <br> LOUISVILLE GAS ACE OF

 CHICAGO ILLINOISThe Board of Directors of Louisville Gas and Electric Company (Delaware), at a meeting held on August 16, 1940, declared a quarterly dividend
of thirty-seven and one-half cents (371/2c.) per of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37 1/2c.) per
share on the Class A Common stock of the Company, for the quarter ending August 31, 1940, payable by check September 25, 1940, to
stockholders of record as of the close of business August 31, 1940 .
At the same meeting a dividend of twenty-five
cents (25c) per share was declared on the Class cents ( 25 c .) per share was declared on the Class B Common Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending August 31 , 1940, payable by check Sep-
tember 25,1940 to stockholders of record as of the close of business August 31, 1940.
J. J. McKENNA, Treasurer.

## Newmont Mininǵ Corporation

 Dividend No. 48 On August 20, 1940 a dividend of Thirtyseven and a half cents per share, to gether with Twelve and one-half cents per share extra dividend, was declared on the$1,063,292$ shares of this corporation now outstanding, payable September 16, 1940 to stockholders of record at the close of business August 31, 1940 .
H. E. DODGE, Secretary


## E. I. du Pont de Nemours

 \& CompanyWilmington, Delaware: August 19, 1940 The Board of Directors has declared thîs day a dividend of $\$ 1.121 / 2$ a share on the outstanding Preferred Stock, payable October 25, 1940, to
stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1940; also $\$ 1.75$ a share, as the third "interim" dividend for 1940, on the outstanding Common Stock, payable September 14, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 26, 1940.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the Company's capital stock, payable September 16, 1940 , to stock-
holders of record at the close of business August 30 , 1940.

## Dividends



Johns-Manville Corporation DIVIDEND
The Board of Directors declared a regular The Board of Directors declared a regular Cumulative $7 \%$ Preferred Stock, payable October 1, 1940 to holders of record on Sep. tember 16, 1940 , and a dividend of 75 c . per share on the Common Stock, payable Sep
tember 24,1940 to holders of record on September 10, 1940.
C. H. ROBERTS, Treasurer

## J. I. Case Company

Incorporated
Racine, Wis., August 12, 1940 A dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share upon the out standing Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable October 1st, 1940, to
holders of record at the close of business Septemholders of record
ber $12 \mathrm{th}, 1940$.

THEO. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS
CORPORATION
Dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the Preferred A and Preferred B stocks and 204 per share on the Common stock have been declared payable October A. A. STICKLER

August 22, 1940
A. A. STICKLER $\underset{\text { Treasure }}{ }$


This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circalar.

# \$22,150,000 Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway 

First Mortgage 4\% Bonds, Series A
Principal, Interest and Sinking Fund Payments Unconditionally Guaranteed, by Endorsement, Jointly and Severally by ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and
louisville and nashville railroad company, Lessees.
Dated September 1, 1940

## Interest payable March 1 and September 1

Due September 1, 1965
Semi-annual noncumulative sinking fund of $\$ 110,750$ to be applied to the purchase or redemption of these Bonds.
Redeemable at the option of the Railway, as a whole or in part, on any interest date upon 45 days' notice at the following prices and accrued interest: to and including September 1, 1945, at $1071 / 2 \%$; thereafter to and including September 1, 1950, at 106\%; thereafter to and including September 1, 1955, at 1041/2\%; thereafter to and including September 1, 1960, at 103\%; thereafter to and including September 1, 1963, at 1011/2\%; and thereafter at any time upon 45 days' notice at $100 \%$.

The issuance, guaranty and sale of these Bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
In the opinion of counsel these Bonds upon issuance will be legal investment for Savings Banks in the States of New York, New Hampshire and California.
The Railway and the Lessees have summarized as follows their letter dated August 22, 1940, describing this issue. The entire letter with Exhibits should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE RAILWAY The Coast Line and the L. \& N. jointly and severally lease all the property of the Railway and its wholly from Elkhorn City, Ky., to Spartanburg, S. C., and are separately operated under the name "Clinchfield Railroad Company" (unincorporated Lessee Organization) by the Lessees. The Railway's lines form a direct trans-mountain route connecting
the Central West and the Ohio Valley with the Piedmont section of the Carolinas and with the Southeast, serving Kentucky and Virginia coal fields. During 1939, coal and coke provided
revenue freight tonnage of the Clinchfield Railroad Company.
EARNINGS The following summary has been prepared from the Condensed Statement of Income of the Clinchfiela EARNINGS The following summary has been prepared from the Condensed Statement of Income of the Clinchrield
that statement.

| Years Ended December \$1, | Rallway Operating Reoenues |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1930 | \$6,015,814 |
| 1931 | 5,410,060 |
| 1932 | 4,058,976 |
| 1933 | 4,842,179 |
| 1934 | 5,204,314 |
| 1935 | 5,314,958 |
| 1936 . | 6,324,863 |
| 1937 | 6,880,009 |
| 1938 | 5,900,718 |
| 1939 | 7,276,464 |
| Six Months |  |
| Ended June so, |  |
| 1939 | 3,300,198 |
| 1940 | 4,423,548 |

Ratlway Operating
Expenses
$\$ 3,998,345$
$3,530,509$
$2,670,470$
$2,680,682$
$2,998,826$
$3,087,169$
$3,50,532$
$3,638,982$
$3,273,385$
$3,509,476$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Operating } \\ & \text { Ratio } \end{aligned}$ | Net Rallway Operating Income | Income Avallable for Fixed Charges |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 66.46\% | \$2,138,821 | \$2,300,401 |
| 65.26 | 1,621,378 | 1,693,842 |
| 65.79 | 1,026,720 | 1,060,039 |
| 55.36 | 1,894,874 | 1,913,093 |
| 57.62 | 2,043,294 | 2,058,346 |
| 58.08 | 2,047,003 | 2,058,999 |
| 55.35 | 2,575,949 | 2,587,908 |
| 52.89 | 3,207,138 | 3,227,518 |
| 55.47 | 2,237,387 | 2,261,432 |
| 48.23 | 3,286,120 | 3,295,577 |

Anul interest charges the $\$ 22,150,000$ new Bonds amount to $\$ 886,000$. Fixed charges on Clinchfield Railroad Annual interest charges on the $\$ 22,150,000$ new Bonds amount to
21/4 Equipment Trust Certificates will amount to $\$ 37,958$ during 1940 .
PURPOSE The net proceeds to be received by the Railway from the sale of the Bonds ( $\$ 22,260,750$ exclusive of accrued PURPOSE interest), together with funds to be provided by the Lessees to the extent required, will be used: (1) to retire ber 15, 1952 and (2) to pay not later than January 15, 1941, a $\$ 14,150,0005 \%$ Promissory Note (current rate $3 \%$ ), due ber 15, 1952 and (2) to pay not later than January 15, 1941 , a $\$ 14,150,0005 \%$ Promissory Note (current rate $3 \%$, due
May 27, 1943, and in connection therewith to retire a like principal amount of the First and Consolidated Mortgage $5 \%$ May 27, 1943, and in connection therewith to retire a alike principal amount
Bonds, Series B, due April 1, 1956, now pledged as collateral for the Note.
SECURITY Upon release of the First and Consolidated Mortgage, to be obtained on delivery of these Bonds, the Mortgage under which the Bonds are to be issued, in the opinion of the Railway's counsel, will be a first lien subsidiary. The lien will also attach to all physical property now owned by the Railway appurtenant to or used as a par of any of its lines of railroad and to equipment title to which is now dested in the Railway. Additional bonds may be issued in series ranking pari passu with the Series A Bonds but not more than spovisions and, with certain exceptions, at any one time under the Mortgage.
PURCHASE Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Railway and the Lessees (as to the sale, acting for and on behalf chase the Bonds at $1001 / 2 \%$ plus accrued interest to the date of delivery. Forty-five investment banking houses have agreed severally with Morgan Stanley \& Co. Incorporated to sub-underwrite $\$ 18,650,000$ principal amount of Bonds.
The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated August 23, 1940, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any

## Price 1021⁄2\% and Accrued Interest

These Bonds are offered subject to prior sale when, as and if issued and accepted by Morgan Stanley \& Co. Incorporated, and subject to the approval of Messrs, Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner \& Reed of (a) all legal proceedings in connection with their issuance, guaranty and sale, and (b) the order or orders shall have taken effect on or prior to October 5. 1940. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form will be made at the office of


In order to facilitate the distribution of the Bonds by attempting to stabilize the price thereof, Morgan Stanley \& Co. Incorporated reserves the right to purchase and sell Bonds, in the open market or otherwise, for either long or short account. This statement is not an assurance that the pric of the Bonds will be stabilized, or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.

## MORGAN STANLEY \& CO.

HARRIMAN RIPLEY \& CO. SMITH, BARNEY\& CO. THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION BLAIR \& CO., INC. MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION DREXEL \& CO. W. E. HUTTON \& CO. J. J. B. HILLIARD \& SON EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORPORATION August 23, 1940,

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AUGUST 24, 1940
No. 3922


Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City, N. Y. Herbert D. Selbert, Chalrman of the Board and Editor: Wiliam Dana Sibeert. Prestidant and Treasurer; Willam D. RIggs. Business Manager.






## The Financial Situation

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{N}}$INCOMPETENT and now apparently frantic Government in Washington is daily affording the people of this country greater cause to thank eternal Providence that the mortal danger which seems to be causing panic in official circles is in so large a degree a figment of fevered imaginations. If that danger were as startling and as urgent as painted, our position would be lamentable indeed. At the same time that official after official warns the Nation that it is in "as great a peril as was France a year ago," or something to that effect, the President, as if to make certain that we shall be obliged to pass through the ordeal he envisages for us, proceeds almost daily to take steps which can hardly fail to expose the American people to hazards which need not be and normally would not be their lot. At the same time that the politicians are making the welkin ring with their demands that large numbers of American citizens make the sacrifices necessary for service in a conscript army and that industry blithely risk its very life to equip unneeded armies, they themselves refuse to sacrifice their own pet nostrums or what appear to them to be their political advantages, which is absolutely necessary in order that we adequately prepare ourselves against dangers far less horrible than those so vividly described.

This situation, long more than deplorable, is now rapidly reaching a stage which makes it imperative that the American people call a halt or face stark catastrophe. Congress, squirming under the New Deal lash administered by fanatics who seem pursued by the spectre of some one earning a penny in connection with the preparedness program, is solemnly told by the military and other authorities that its failure, and the failure of the Administration, to formulate a rational defense profits policy is threatening to stop the national defense program in its tracks. Its reply, or that of a substantial number of its members high in New Deal favor, is a demand for condemnation and Government operation of private plants. Opponents of plans for raising by conscription a large army, the need for which no one has undertaken to explain, are quickly joined by others who would obstruct the program for the purpose of compelling others who have no liking for it to support a "draft" of wealth.

## "Toil and Sweat"

I shall not lead you down the easy road. If I am chosen the leader of this democracy, as I am now of the Republican Party, I shall lead you down the road of sacrifice and of service to your country.

What I am saying is a far harsher thing than I should like to say in a speech of ac-ceptance-a far harsher thing than $I$ would have said had the Old World not been swept by war during the last year.

I am saying to you that we cannot rebuild our American democracy without hardship, without sacrifice, and without suffering.

I am proposing that course to you as a candidate for President of the United States.
When Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of England a few months ago he made no sugar-coated promises. "I have nothing to offer you," he said, "but blood and tears, toil and sweat."
Those are harsh words, brave words; yet if England lives it will be because her people were told the truth and accepted it. Fortunately, in America, we are not reduced to "blood and tears." But we shall not be able to avoid the "toil and sweat."-Wendell L. Willkie in his acceptance address.
These are inspiring if "harsh" words. They are an essential corollary to the speaker's forthright avowal of a "philosophy of production,' and it is to such a philosophy that all of us henceforth must dedicate ourselves if we are to survive and maintain our position in this strident age, industrially or in any other way.

Too many of us have of late years grown fearful of "toil and sweat." Politicians have fearful of toil and sweat. the notion that magic can take the place of hard, consistent, intelligent work. It is still as true as it ever was that it is in the "sweat of his brow" that man advances in the economic or any other scale.

One further pledge in this connection the thoughtful man would like of Mr. Willkie. That is, that if elected, he will take great pains to do all that is humanly possible to make certain that no situation arises in which, we may be "reduced to 'blood and tears.' "More than mere disavowal of intent will be required for that purpose.

Meanwhile, the President has sought and apparently has obtained an understanding with Canada, presumably of a military nature, the precise terms of which remain a mystery to the American prople. From London comes word that the United States Government and the British Government have reached "agreement in principle" concerning the lease of sundry naval and air bases in this hemisphere -an arrangement which the always wily British are already said to hope will ultimately result in a full alliance with their Empire. Meanwhile, "inflammatory statements and manufactured panics" continue to be indulged in, and various other acts and statements daily add to the unnecessary friction already artificially nurtured between this country and a number of other nations which have to this day done nothing to us, or threatened to do anything. The thoughtful man familiar with history can scarcely escape the growing conviction that our real danger is not one of wanton attack or "invasion," as we are so often told, but is that of becoming so entangled in world politics, so unnecessarily offensive to other nations with which we are technically at peace, so set upon the role of world regulator, so unable to mind our own affairs, that presently we shall no longer be able to remain aloof from struggles in which we naturally have no part or interest-and so pitifully incompetent at home that war of any substantial proportions might well be utterly disastrous.

So far as the maneuvering for bases and the other negotiations abroad, and for that matter the question of surrender to the British of a number of "overage" naval vessels precisely at the time when the country is being told that we must build naval craft feverishly for years to come, are concerned, the Administration appears to be proceeding with an eye to accomplishing as much as it can without the necessity of asking for Congressional sanction or Senate consent, without rousing the public, which in some quarters, at least, is not unnaturally growing restive about what appears to be going on. Denials are promptly and vigorously issued that there has been no discussion or consideration of a formal alliance with Great Britain or the British Empire - which, of course, would require the consent of the Senate.

Pains are taken to divorce in the public mind so far as possible the question of adding to the British Navy a number of our ships and that of procuring from Great Britain certain naval and air bases on lease, although it is perfectly obvious that the two are closely linked in the British mind. Every effort is being made to give the impression that defense of this hemisphere, albeit against the enemies of Great Britain par excellence, and only that, is involved in the proceedings. By such tactics, apparently, it is hoped that the ends desired may be reached without "stirring up" controversy within or without Congress in this, an election year.

Election or no election, and quite regardless of the motives animating the Administration, it is of the utmost importance that these weighty issues be fully understood and debated by the people of this country, who in the last analysis must bear the consequences of whatever is done. The public is still quite in the dark as to what is involved in understandings reached by the President with Canada. According to reports which bear all the appearances of authenticity, even the State Department, if it is now fully advised on the subject, has become so after, rather than before, the event. The matter of leasing bases from Great Britain and possibly other countries, and according to report not only in the Atlantic and the Caribbean areas but in the Pacific, is still shrouded in mystery. The plans of the Administration concerning the "over-age" vessels are likewise carefully veiled. Certain facts of the first significance are, however, plain enough. One of them is the strong probability, if not the certainty, that Canada is not likely to have entered into or to be willing in the future to enter into any general agreement with us which would not involve our aid in the defense of our northern neighbors against attacks which owe their origin to Canadian membership in the British Empire. Indeed, the President seemed long ago to commit this country to such a course, so far as he has the authority or the practical power to do so. Whatever may be said by uninformed persons concerning the Monroe Doctrine, we should be embarking upon a policy which is not only new to this country but directly in conflict with our traditional foreign policies should we undertake such unconditional defense of Canada. It requires but little imagination to perceive that the implications and the more or less certain consequences of such a revolutionary course on our part would be so far-reaching as to be virtually unforeseeable.

The leasing of bases either in the Atlantic or the Pacific may appear innocent enough to the superficially inclined, but they are far from that to the inquiring mind. Obviously a base leased from Great Britain upon an island presently taken by some British enemy would in this event become quite worthless to us-certainly if this British enemy is the very Power against which we feel that we must defend ourselves. For practical purposes, therefore, the leasing of such a base commits us to defend the island or the area upon which it is situated against all comers. It may be safely assumed that these aspects of these matters have not escaped the leaders of the British Empire, who were not born yesterday but who, on the contrary, have centuries of experience to draw upon in the wiles of international diplomacy and intrigue. Once we have placed ourselves in this position, we may well presently find ourselves, indeed it is difficult to see how we could avoid
finding ourselves, under the necessity of reaching a general understanding with the British Empire touching a wide range of world topics. British observers are already looking forward to a common British-United States Far Eastern policy. Whether consciously or not, the Administration appears to be at work arranging what in practice may well prove, almost of necessity must prove, to be the equivalent of an alliance with Great Britain, and doing so in a way which will free it of the necessity of obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

## The Same Old Hazards

The hazards involved in such a course on our part are precisely those prevailing in 1823, when a British Prime Minister made his unavailing effort to call upon the New World to "redress the balance of the old," indeed, precisely those which in the past have caused us to avoid such entanglements as if they were the plague. Neither the altered conditions and circumstances in Europe and Asia, nor the revolutionary changes that have occurred in the art of making war, have in the least altered their essential nature or lessened their degree, many protestations to the contrary notwithstanding. Indeed, it may be said with some assurance that such changes as have occurred have tended to make it more than ever the part of wisdom for us to remain aloof. There is still no logic or force of reason in a policy which would more or less automatically make the enemies of the British Empire our enemies, or of taking upon ourselves the task of restoring and preserving the status quo ante.

It is of course quite possible that such arrangements would strengthen our hand in the Far East, but why should we have our hand in the Far East where our own interests are very limited, but where the British Empire has large stakes? It could greatly strengthen the position of certain European Powers over against certain others, but why, in Heaven's name, should we feel under obligation to "redress the balance" of the Old World, even if it so happens that at the moment Powers whose systems of government we do not approve seem to be getting the upper hand? Meanwhile, what of our own security and our own interests? Two facts appear crystal clear. One of them is that our really vital interests are confined to this hemisphere, and the other is that, given a government of even reasonable competence, we are far more able today than at almost any stage in our history to defend ourselves in this part of the world. The issue is precisely what it has been throughout our entire history, the dangers that lurk about any change in our traditional policies are precisely the same, and the first fundamentals of sound defense against all such dangers-strength at home and aloofness from quarrels which do not concern us-are precisely what they have always been.

In the past, danger of our wandering from the welltrod path of wisdom in foreign policy has arisen primarily from more or less transitory emotionalism which tended for the moment to blind us to eternal verities. That danger is most certainly with us today, but at present we must face the additional hazard involved in the course pursued by a willful President which appears to have the purpose of accomplishing by indirection that which no one has ever been able to accomplish directly. The tactics of the interventionists are Protean in character, and the American people must be on the alert to defend them-
selves against entanglements no matter what form they may take. We wish it were clearer that the forthcoming election would dispose of this question in a satisfactory manner. Apart from the inherent uncertainty of the outcome of the elections, Mr . Willkie, however, is giving evidence of too great a sympathy with the Wilson interventionism so rampant today. He is, however, not irrevocably committed to the course that the President has chosen, and the American people would do well to make certain that he does not become so. In the circumstances actually existing, about the only way to control a President in such matters as these is to replace him if and when he proceeds as unwisely as President Roosevelt is now doing. The position and the prerogatives of the President's office in foreign matters is, under the Constitution, too great for any other effective check.
But of one thing we must make eternally certain. If we are to assume the risks incident to world-wide entanglements of the sort here indicated; we must at all times be adequately prepared to meet any emergency that such a course may at any time present. It is folly for us thus to ask for trouble which might so easily be avoided. It would be little short of suicide to demand it without being in a position to cope with it when it arrives. Although the Administration is adamant in its insistence that we assume the risks, it is precisely in preparing for them that the New Deal is proving itself most incapable, and must continue to fail so long as it is the New Deal. The New Deal philosophies and prompt, effective and thorough military preparedness are as incompatible as the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson and those of Adolph Hitler. These incompatibilities are today leading us, or driving us, straight down the road toward national disaster.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

ONLY modest changes in the credit and currency positions are recorded in the banking statistics for the weekly period ended Aug. 21, and these are long lines that have been customary for several years. The gold inflow continues in an apparently unending stream, and our monetary stocks increased $\$ 111$,000,000 in the statement week, to $\$ 20,800,000,000$. Some of the dollars thus realized again were added to foreign bank deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve banks, which now constitute an unusually large fund that obviously is destined for payment of arms contracts. But the major portion of the sum tended to swell member bank reserves. An offset was provided by an increase of currency in circulation by $\$ 32$,000,000 to $\$ 7,976,000,000$. But excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements nevertheless advanced $\$ 30,000,000$, to $\$ 6,420,000,000$. This figure compares with the record of $\$ 6,880,000,000$, established July 17, last. The tremendous total of idle credit still fails to attract borrowers. The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in New York City reflects a decrease of $\$ 12,000,000$ in business loans, to $\$ 1,691,000,000$, which reverses the seasonal trend of such loans. The same banks report their loans to brokers and dealers on security collateral up $\$ 3,000,000$, to $\$ 273,000,000$.
The Treasury in Washington deposited $\$ 98,998,000$ gold certificates with the 12 Federal Reserve banks in the statement week, raising their holdings to $\$ 18,486,978,000$. Other cash of the regional banks receded slightly, and their total reserves moved up
$\$ 90,863,000$ to $\$ 18,852,860,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation advanced $\$ 17,136,000$ to $\$ 5,309,939,000$. Total deposits with the 12 Banks advanced $\$ 69,661,000$ to $\$ 15,793,517,000$, with the account variations consisting of a gain of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 79,131,000$ to $\$ 13,418,-$ 718,000 ; a decrease of the Treasury general account by $\$ 50,730,000$ to $\$ 889,274,000$; an increase of foreign bank deposits by $\$ 25,718,000$ to $\$ 867,059,000$, and an increase of other deposits by $\$ 15,542,000$ to $\$ 618$,466,000 . The reserve ratio was unchanged at $89.3 \%$. There were no open market operations during the statement week, the holdings of United States Treasury securities remaining stationary at $\$ 2,445,928,000$. Discounts by the regional banks were $\$ 111,000$ higher at $\$ 3,058,000$. Industrial advances moved up $\$ 16,000$ to $\$ 8,561,000$, while commitments to make such advances fell $\$ 129,000$ to $\$ 8,241,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

TRADING on the New York stock market re. mained extremely modest this week, but the price tendency was a decided improvement over the preceding weekly period. The dulness of the market was accentuated at times to a degree that proved quite alarming. It was obvious that traders and investors saw no reason for altering their commitments, and matters reached such a pass last Monday that only 129,650 shares were turned over in that full session on the New York Stock Exchange. This was the smallest turnover for any full session since Aug. 7, 1916. From that low point the activity tended to increase a little, but not in any case was the modest figure of 500,000 shares even approached. It is hardly surprising, in these circumstances, to note that a seat on the New York Stock Exchange was sold during the week at a price of only $\$ 3 \overline{5}, 000$, off $\$ 5,000$ from the last previous sale. This was the lowest price for a seat since a disposal in November, 1914, at a figure of $\$ 34,000$, the market then having been closed as a consequence of the World War. The current inactivity occasioned many misgivings throughout the financial district, for business not only is absolutely small, but incredibly modest when consideration is given the large amount of equities currently outstanding.
Although dealings were lilliputian, it is at least possible to record a generally optimistic trend of prices. Gains were noted in all the mid-week sessions, with a little profit-taking apparent yesterday. The decline at the end of the week modified the gains quite a bit, but for the week as a whole gains of one to three points were common among prominent issues, while others were better by fractions to a point. An optimistic report on the European war by the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, occasioned some of the better feeling in this market. The continued good level of general business in the United States was a factor, and the preparations for an unprecedented armaments program also provided some stimulation. Uncertainty as to the course of affairs in Washington remained acute, on the other hand, for there is still no indication of a reasonable Administration attitude on excess profits taxation. The capricious foreign policy pursued by President Rooseyelt likewise added to the uncertainties.

In the listed bond market a quiet and persistent tendency toward improvement was apparent.

United States Treasury securities advanced slowly, and dealers reported better demand for best-rated corporate bonds. Speculative railroad issues were marked higher in almost all sessions. The largest movements in bonds, however, were in Canadian issues, which soared on the indications of close political and military collaboration between the Washington and Ottawa Governments. Australian bonds were in steady demand, while other foreign dollar securities showed modest improvement. The commodity markets were dull, with wheat and other agricultural staples drifting lower on the better crop prospects. Base metals held around former levels. In the foreign exchange market trading in "free" sterling came almost to a complete halt, and the uncontrolled British unit finally advanced to the level of the official sterling rate. Gold in huge amounts continued to pour into the United States, which is the only exchange index of any value in these days.
On the New York Stock Exchange five stocks touched new high levels for the year while 10 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange two stocks touched new high levels and 17 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 106,700 shares; on Monday, 129,650 shares; on Tuesday, 242,600 shares; on Wednesday, 360,310 shares; on Thursday, 441,180 shares, and on Friday, 294,460 shares.
On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 22,335 shares; on Monday, 36,735 shares; on Tuesday, 54,480 shares; on Wednesday, 60,305 shares; on Thursday, 83,230 shares, and on Friday, 44,225 shares.
The stock market on Saturday last made partial recovery in prices and finished the short session with the tone firm. Included among the groups which managed to show improvement following earlier declines were the steel and chemical stocks. Equities particularly affected by our defense program were the motor shares of which Chrysler and General Motors stood out in a striking way. Activity on Monday came to a virtual standstill and was the smallest in a period of 24 years. Favorable reports of business and industry and the acceptance speech of Mr. Willkie, Republican candidate for the presidency, on Saturday, appeared to have no great influence so far as trading was concerned. Price variations on the day were so insignificant as to be inconclusive, although stocks ruled steady at the close. Prime Minister Churchill's speech on Tuesday seemed to breathe new life into the market's prostrate body, and was further aided by evidence of greater accord in the future between Great Britain, Canada and the United States as regards the former two countries' war efforts. Sales turnover doubled and quotations moved up from fairsized fractions to beyond two points. Equities at the start moved in irregular fashion, but after receiving their cue from Chrysler Corp., which picked up $11 / 8$ points, they acquired fresh confidence and moved forward. Prices ruled firm throughout, with transactions the largest in the closing period. The belief in stock market circles on Wednesday that our national defense program was at long last beginning to find its stride provided the trading fra-
ternity with fresh inspiration and stocks moved upwards from one to three points in keen bidding. Sales turnover was also affected and expanded in turn. Prime Minister Churchill's address in the House of Commons the day before proved to be a sustaining feature of the market, but brokers could hardly overlook the very favorable results coming to hand from indices of domestic business and industry. It must, however, be borne in mind that the state of our securities markets remains a source of much concern. Expansion in sales volume again occurred on the Stock Exchange on Thursday, inspired by an increasing inquiry in Canadian issues. Prices were pushed forward from large fractions to two points, and had little difficulty in maintaining their advantage, despite occasional minor assaults by some traders to realize profits. Moderately high levels were enjoyed by equities at the close. Yesterday stocks opened fractionally lower, notwithstanding the fact that business continues to register improvement and the European situation shows no material change for the worse. Throughout the day an easier tendency was present and stocks at the finish were lower. Equities enjoyed a better position the present week, as may be gleaned by a comparison of closing prices yesterday with final quotations on Friday one week ago.

General Electric closed yesterday at $331 / 8$ against $317 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $273 / 4$ against $275 / 8$; Columbia Gas \& Electric at $53 / 8$ against $53 / 8$; Public Service of N. J. at $345 / \mathrm{s}$ against 34 ; International Harvester at $441 / 8$ against $411 / 8$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $773 / 4$ against $743 / 4$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $397 / 8$ against $381 / 2$; Woolworth at $321 / 8$ against $311 / 8$, and Americal Tel. \& Tel. at 161 against 158.

Western Union closed yesterday at $173 / 4$ against 17 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1531 / 1 / 4$ against $1491 / 2$; E., I. du Pont de Nemours at $1641 / 2$ against $1581 / 2$; National Cash Register at $111 / 2$ bid against 11; National Dairy Products at $131 / 2$ against $131 / 8$; National Biscuit at 19 against $187 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $311 / 8$ against $301 / 4$; Loft, Inc., at 21 against 193/4; Continental Can at $375 / 8$ against $363 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at 126 against $1241 / 2$; Standard Brands at $61 / 8$ against 6 ; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $983 / 4$ against $931 / 8$; Canada Dry at $141 / 4$ against 14 ; Schenley Distillers at $91 / 2$ against $91 / 2$, and National Distillers at $201 / 2$ against $201 / 4$.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $147 / 8$ against $143 / 8$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $111 / 2$ against $111 / 8$, and United States Rubber at 18 against 175/8.

Railroad stocks advanced to higher levels the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $195 / 8$ against $191 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 1 ŏ against $14 \frac{1}{2}$; New York Central at $111 / 8$ against $103 / 4$; Union Pacific at 85 against 82; Southern Pacific at $73 / 4$ against 7 粦; Sonthern Railway at 11 against $103 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $61 / 8$ against $57 / 8$.

Steel shares also made progress this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $511 / 2$ against $503 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $275 / 8$ against $263 / 4$; Bethlehem Steel at 76 against $733 / 4$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at 30 against 293/4.

In the motor group, General Motors closed yesterday at $461 / 8$ against $441 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Chrysler at $711 / 4$ against $691 / 8$; Packard at $31 / 4$
against $31 / 4$; Studebaker at $71 / 4$ against 7 , and Hupp Motors at $9 / 16$ against $9 / 16$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 34 against 33 on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $81 / 8$ against 8, and Atlantic Refining at 22 against $211 / 2$.
Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $201 / 4$ against 19 on Friday of last week; American Smelting \&' Refining at $361 / 4$ against $333 / 4$, and Phelps Dodge at 28 against $263 / 8$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at $71 / 4$ against $67 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Boeing Aircraft at $135 / 8$ against $127 / 8$, and Douglas Aircraft at $681 / 8$ against $681 / 4$.

Trade and industrial reports reflected a good maintenance of business in the United States this week. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $89.7 \%$ of capacity against $89.5 \%$ last week, $88.2 \%$ a month ago, and $62.2 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric energy for the week ended Aug. 17 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at $2,606,122,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. against $2,589,318,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the preceding week and $2,367,646,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the similar week of 1939. Car loadings of revenue freight in the week to Aug. 17 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 743,121 cars, an increase of 16,145 cars over the previous week, and of 73,328 cars over the similar week of last year.
As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the September option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $691 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $681 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. September corn closed yesterday at $603 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $601 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. September oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $271 / 2$ c. against $271 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 9.86 c . against 9.92 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed yesterday at 19.57 c . against 19.62c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 11c., the close on Friday of last week. In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at $235 / 16$ pence per ounce against $231 / 2$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $343 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.02$ against $\$ 4.021 / 2$ the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

GENERALLY cheerful conditions were reported this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, trading tending to expand as the week progressed, while prices also were better. The apparent stalemate in the great AngloGerman conflict seemingly induced more investment interest than in previous weeks. The London Stock Exchange was quiet and firm in the early sessions of the week now ending. After the optimistic statement by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, late Tuesday, the London market advanced briskly in the mid-week session, and the gains then recorded were maintained. Gilt-edged and industrial securities alike were in demand. The Paris Bourse presumably continued its activities, but there were no daily reports of the trading, owing to the German
insistence upon severed communications between occupied and unoccupied France. The Amsterdam Bourse was active and sharply higher in the first half of the week, some issues attaining and even excelling the levels current before the German invasion of the Low Countries. Purchases of securities continued on the Netherlands market, at the enhanced levels. The Berlin Boerse reflected irregular buying of almost all classes of German securities, with the so-called Colonial issues still in greatest demand. Bank statements suggest that inflationary fears are waning to a degree in Europe, since the circulation of banknotes is decreasing. Of interest, in this connection, is a British ruling on Wednesday, prohibiting the return of Bank of England notes from foreign countries, a period of grace being permitted for the shipment of British currency from the United Sates.

## North American Defense

## S

 TARTIING departures from the traditions of American foreign policy have been common in recent months, for better or for worse, and another of these incidents now has been launched by President Roosevelt, with respect to defense arrangements of Canada and the United States, jointly. The latest move of the President not only calls for the closest collaboration with Canada, which is at war with Germany, but also for leases from the British Government of sites in the British possessions which might be suitable for United States naval bases. It would appear that much progress already has been made by Mr. Roosevelt in his conversations with the Canadian and British Governments, but the indications are that the American public is not to be taken into the President's confidence. The Senate also is to be held in ignorance, notwithstanding the requirement for Senate approval of international treaties. The proposals of the President so far have been made known only in vaguest outlines, with some confirmation supplied from official British and Canadian sources. Whether these notions are linked with the Administration effort to "sell" some 50 American destroyers to Great Britain is not yet clear. The course of events is such, however, that London dispatches frankly report an expectation in British circles of United States participation in the European war.First intimations of these highly important matters were made available late last week by Mr. Roosevelt at a Washington press conference. He remarked that conversations were in progress with the British Government for acquisition of naval and air bases for defense of the Western Hemisphere and especially the Panama Canal. Discussions also were going forward with Canada on the problems of Western Hemisphere defense, according to the President. Touring the northern section of New York State, Mr. Roosevelt conferred at length over the last week-end with the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King. Announcement was made last Sunday that a permanent joint board of defense should be set up immediately by the two countries, with respect to sea, land and air problems, including personnel and material. Four or five members from each country are to constitute this board. It was revealed in Washington, Monday, that Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. is to spend some time in Canada, possibly
with a view to economic "cooperation." This visit took on added significance when it appeared that the Administration measure for "lending" some $\$ 500,000,000$ to Latin-America includes a provision for loans to Canada, the prohibitions of the existing neutrality legislation to be amended accordingly. All conjecture regarding the real significance and extent of his private agreement with Canada subsequently was branded by Mr. Roosevelt as unadulterated newspaper speculation.

The presidential understanding with Great Britain appears to be of a piece with his arrangements with Ottawa officials. He made it clear only that the United States-Canadian program take precedence. The assumption in Washington was that sites of military bases in Newfoundland, Trinidad and other British colonies or possessions might to leased, with a view to the defense of Canada and the Panama Canal. Prime Minister Winston Churchill referred to the matter in a speech on Tuesday before the House of Commons. It was intimated in the address that the initiative came from Washington, and that London is not averse to 99 year leases of sites wanted by Mr. Roosevelt, since British interests will be served thereby. "These are important steps," Mr. Churchill said, and after some debate he added that the process undoubtedly means "that these two great organizations of Eng. lish-speaking democracies will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for their mutual advantage." With obvious reference to American destroyers, Mr. Churchill declared London's wish was only that "our friends across the ocean would send us a timely reinforcement to bridge the gap between the peace flotillas of 1939 and the war flotillas of 1941." Study was said to be proceeding in Washington for some means of surmounting the existing legislative obstacles to the "sale" of 50 American destroyers to Great Britain, so that a color of legality could be given such a transaction.

Announcements yesterday at Ottawa and Washington indicated the personnel of the several defense boards designated by the two governments. Members for the United States are to be Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, Captain Harry W. Hill of the United States Navy, Lieutenant-General Stanley D. Embick, Commander Forrest P. Sherman of the Navy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph T. McNarney of the Army Air Corps, sitting alternately for discussions of naval and air problems, and John D. Hickerson of the State Department. The Canadian members are to be O. M. Biggar, Brigadier K. Stuart of the Canadian Army general staff; Captain L. W. Murray of the Canadian Navy; A. A. L. Cuffe of the Canadian Air Force, and Hugh L. Kennleyside, counselor of the Canadian Department of External Affairs. The first meeting of these groups is to take place at Ottawa, next Monday.

## American Foreign Policy

WHILE debates continued in Congress this week on the Administration conscription bill and other measures designed to place the United States on a war footing, several incidents occurred which clearly illuminated the course being taken in the highly important sphere of foreign policy by President Roosevelt and his New Deal advisers. One of
these concerns the return voyage from Petsamo, in northern Finland, of the United States army transport American Legion. This vessel was sent to Petsamo to repatriate nearly 900 Americans from the Baltic area. She took a course north of Iceland on the outward voyage, but was directed to return through seas just north of Scotland, which are obviously dangerous. A controversy developed with the German Government, which was asked to assure the safe conduct of the vessel. This the Germans refused to do, on the alleged ground that mines might damage or destroy the ship. Berlin indicated that German submarines and aircraft would refrain from any interference with the voyage, but pointed out that mines already laid are beyond control. Fortunately, the ship passed safely through the dangerous area. In the United States Senate, however, some bitter things were said about the willful decision of the Administration which subjected the vessel to needless danger.
Another significant incident was an address in Philadelphia, last Sunday, by the United States Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt. The burden of the speech was that America is in danger, which doubtless is the case. Mr. Bullitt depicted the danger, however, as that of an invasion of the United States by German Nazis, and he maintained that this country rapidly is moving in the same direction that France took. He urged the immediate sale of 50 American destroyers to Great Britain, saying that only the British fleet and the courage of the British people today stand between the Americas and the "unleashed dictatorships." For good measure, Mr. Bullitt threw in a rousing economic depression as the consequence of Nazi and Communist activity. The speech was of the rabble-rousing type demanding the awakening of Americans, and foreseeing Herr Hitler in Independence Hall, making fun of the Liberty Bell. All listeners were urged to write or telegraph their representatives in Washington to support the conscription bill. This address, like the incident of the transport American Legion, occasioned stringent criticisms in the Senate, where it was pointed out that the State Department released the text as an official document. Some Senators were unkind enough to charge that Mr . Bullitt and his State Department chiefs violated that section of the Criminal Code of the United States prohibiting any officer or employee of the United States Government from endeavoring to influence legislation, through the use of appropriated funds.

## Latin America

ITTLLE that is unusual in the way of turmoil and political machination was reported this week from the Latin American countries, and the primary problem in the relations of the United States with its so-called "good neighbors" south of the Rio Grande concerned the proposal of the New Deal to "lend" $\$ 500,000,000$ through the official ExportImport Bank of Washington. After a good deal of acid debate in the House, the bill for such lending authority was approved by the lower chamber on Wednesday, by a vote of 183 to 144 . Even some Democratic members refused to support this measure, which they said would tend to industrialize Latin American countries and finance the agricultural surpluses of that region to the detriment of

American farmers. The other side of the House described the bill coldly as an Administration effort to "buy" the friendship of the Latin Americans. The measure was sent to the Senate, where it doubtless will be subjected to even closer scrutiny. A similar authority to "lend" $\$ 500,000,000$ to Latin America was sought by President Roosevelt early last year, but Congress promptly rejected the proposal in those peace-time days. There would seem, indeed, to be little genuine justification for official loans on süch a scale, while a good deal can be said against them. The announced aim is to prevent Nazi domination of Latin America, but Germany is cut off from all trade with the Latin Americans, and the expenditure of $\$ 500,000,000$ to meet a question which may or may not arise is a dubious procedure, at best. It is evident, moreover, that the Administration control of our otw agricultural surpluses and production has introduced decidedly unfortunate elements into a situation which normally would have adjusted itself, and the extension of Administration meddling into the Latin American field can hardly be viewed with equanimity, since the cost will be visited upon American taxpayers.

## Churchill Reports

W IITH the great war in progress almost a full year, Prime Minister Winston Churchill felt moved to report on the current situation to the London House of Commons, Tuesday, and he did so on a note of quiet and inspiring confidence. The address contained a virtual appeal for American assistance, and Mr . Churchill made it clear that any defense bases which the United States might want in North America would readily be placed at the disposal of Washington. He foretold a closer association of the two great democracies, which he said would "roll on in full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days." But most of the speech naturally was devoted to the immediate war situation of Great Britain. The collapse of the French defense aroused a little bitterness in the address, for Mr . Churchill thought that at least the French colonial empire might have remained in the battle on the side of England. He attributed the withdrawal from British Somaliland to the French defection, since the Italians in Eastern Africa no longer have to contend with French forces there. The Italian entry into the war evoked no such sneers as it did from lesser British statesmen. Mr. Churchill admitted that a veritable "cataract of disaster" had descended upon Britain in recent months, but he nevertheless found ample occasion for confidence and an assurance of eventual victory.

One reason for optimism was found by the British Prime Minister in a comparison of the year of warfare which now is drawing to a close with that of the first World War. Only 92,000 British casualties are *on the lists so far, in the current war, and some of these are prisoners who eventually will return to their homes. In the first World War year the British casualties amounted to 365,000 killed, wounded, prisoners or missing. The mechanized and "scientific" warfare of these times is vastly different from that of 1914, and accounts for these and many other differences, according to Mr. Churchill. The front now is everywhere and entire populations are involved in the conflict, but this kind of warfare is well suited to the genius and resources of the British Nation and empire, he added. In command of the sea and as-
sured of the friendship of the United States, Great Britain continues to draw upon the resources of the whole world. But Hitler now is sprawled over all of Continental Europe, and in order to oust him the British offensive springs now begin to be compressed, said the British leader. The British blockade of the Continent will be continued, and Mr . Churchill accepted complacently the German Nazi announcement of a counter-blockade of England. The address contained an appeal to the peoples of Germany and those of all the countries suffering under the Nazi yoke to rise against their masters. In recounting the position Mr . Churchill pointed to vast stocks of accumulated foodstuffs, a Navy that is stronger than at the beginning of the conflict, and a merchant marine of larger dimensions, as well. There are black days to come, the Prime Minister said, but he asserted that British aircraft production now is greater than that of the Germans, with superiority in the air eventually probable. In the indomitable British spirit Mr. Churchill found the "supreme fact" upon which he based his assurance of victory.

## Britain and the Axis

$A^{\text {Ein }}$ERIAL activity was modified this week in the great conflict being waged by Britain and the Rome-Berlin Axis partners, apparently because weather conditions were unpropitious. The report on the war made Tuesday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill possibly is a better gauge of the position than any fleeting development. It remains true, on the other hand, that actual occurrences in this war of endless surprises often have made a mockery of official declarations, and the course of the aerial and sea warfare continued to arouse the most intense interest. In the African area the British suffered a sharp reverse, for they found it necessary over the last week-end to withdraw entirely from British Somaliland, leaving that part of the great Empire to Italian forces. But the main theatre of warfare remained the United Kingdom itself, since a final decision depends upon the powers of resistence of the British at home and their ability eventually to undertake an offensive designed to defeat Germany on the Continent. The war developments of the week now ending were not indicative, in this broad sense.

After the tremendous air raids by the Germans over the southern coast of England and a number of inland points last week, a sudden lull developed in a comparative sense. London affected to see in this modified Nazi aerial activity an indication of divided counsels in the German High Command, and it is possible that such conjectures are near the truth. The Germans, however, merely stated laconically that weather conditions were unfavorable. A mass attack by some 600 German airplanes on British airports and industrial cities was reported from London last Sunday. The British Air Force on the same day foraged deep into the Reich and dropped bombs on many important German factories. Each side claimed heavy damage to its adversary, especially through losses of airplanes. The German effort was directed mainly against a town in southern England which seems to be Southampton, and against the huge airfields at Croydon and Maidstone. Eyewitness accounts of American press correspondents make it clear that little damage of military significance was caused by these raids. The Reich claims, similarly, that the British raids have caused hardly any military damage. If the two sets of accounts
and claims are adequate, it is rather remarkable that the expensive and dangerous aerial bombing continues. The fact probably is that the highly censored dispatches do not reveal the entire story.

During the current week the aerial activity was quite modest and both London and Berlin admitted that bad weather was responsible. The British Air Force almost suspended operations over the Reich for a time, since ice was forming on the wings of the aircraft. German fliers appeared singly over England or in groups of twos or threes, and the suggestion was reported from London that these "hit and run" bombings may indicate a return to tactics which the Germans find less costly that the mass attacks. But even the British reports did not hide the fact that clouds, rain and fog were prevalent and it was to such weather conditions that the Germans continued to attribute the relative inactivity. Submarine warfare against British and neutral shipping was carried on by the Reich. It appeared, finally, that the Germans now are ready to proceed with a new form of menace to British Channel shipping and to British towns along the narrow portion of the waterway that separates England from the Continent. Long-range German guns on Thursday bombarded a convoy of British ships from emplacements near Calais. No actual hits were scored by the German gunners, but it is hardly to be denied that this may render British Channel shipping more hazardous as the Germans gain skill in their firing.
In the East African theatre of war the Italians gained an outstanding success which it would be idle to minimize. Driving steadily toward Berbera, the key port of the British possession of Somaliland, the Italian forces finally made necessary the withdrawal of all English troops and supplies. Premier Mussolini's men entered Berbera on Tuesday, after the London authorities had announced the evacuation of the very small British military force in this Empire outpost. Prime Minister Churchill made it plain that the collapse of the French defense really occasioned this incident, since the British could no longer count upon the support of French colonial troops. In Italy the victory was greeted by wild rejoicing, although it is of little more than symbolic value. War fever in Italy probably was stimulated sharply by this incident for it was followed by Italian air attacks against British naval units in the eastern Mediterranean. The Italian High Command announced on Thursday the sinking of a British destroyer and a British submarine, in such attacks, while hits were said to have been observed on British cruisers. Gibraltar was bombed on several occasions by Italian aircraft, probably with indifferent results. Italian troops remained massed on the Libyan-Egyptian border, but no invasion of Egypt was attempted, possibly because a joint Anglo-Egyptian defense is assured.

## Greece Gains a Respite

T${ }^{\top}$ ENSION between Italy and Greece eased somewhat this week, apparently as the result of German mediation or intervention in the delicate situation occasioned by the sinking of the Greek warship Helles by an unidentified submarine off the island of Tinos. Examination of torpedo fragments is said to have established that the torpedo was of Italian manufacture. The attack on the Helles was followed by other incidents suggesting an Italian intention to
aggravate the difficulties between the two countries. But Italy, on the other hand, denied with some emphasis the responsibility for the sinking of the Helles. The inwardness of this situation is far from clear. It does appear, however, that German authorities became alarmed over the possibility of another war which might divert the energies of the Italian partner in the Axis. Athens reports suggested that German measures had assured a closing of the incident last Monday and thereafter the Italian radio attacks on the Greek authorities waned perceptibly. The British Government was rumored to have assured Greece of full support if the country were attacked. The Russian Government may figure in the problem, for it was reported that Greece had appealed to Moscow for the use of Russian good offices. The regime at Athens, made nervous by the events, continued to prepare for all eventualities.

## Balkan Frontiers

UNDER the watchful eyes of the totalitarian masters of Continental Europe, further steps were taken in recent days toward territorial readjustments in the Balkans. Rumania is the unfortunate victim of the changes, owing to the gains made by that country in the World War settlement and the alliance with Britain at the start of the current war. Russia already has retaken Bessarabia from Rumania and added northern Bukovina to the Soviet area. Bulgarian and Hungarian claims against Rumania remained to be adjusted and it would seem that Berlin exercised judgment in the matter. Dispatches from Bucharest last Saturday stated that the negotiations with Bulgaria had been concluded on the basis of a Rumanian cession of all of southern Dobrudja, including the towns of Silistra on the Danube and Balcic on the Black Sea. Under the terms of this settlement, the Rumanian population of the area already is being transferred to Old Rumania. The frontier of Rumania and Bulgaria again will be that of 1912. Conversations between Hungarian and Rumanian officials were continued all this week with the Budapest authorities demanding all of Transylvania, while Rumania naturally appeared disinclined to give up territory. It was admitted in dispatches from these Balkan countries that the Germans held the whiphand and probably would influence the decision. "Chancellor Hitler desires national States and the elimination of all questions and issues," said a dispatch of Tuesday to the New York "Times" from Craiova, Rumania.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | Rate in Effect Aug 23 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Effective } \end{gathered}$ | Previous Rate | Country | Rate in Effect Aug 23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Effective } \end{aligned}$ | ProHous Rats |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina.- | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 11936 |  | Holland | 3 | Aug 291939 |  |
| Belgium... |  | Jan 51940 | 2313 | Hungary... | 4 | Aug 291935 | 436 |
| Bulgaria.-- |  | Aug 151935 |  | India......- | 3 | Nov. 281935 | 31/2 |
| Canada. | $23 / 2$ | Mar. 111935 |  | Italy. | $41 / 2$ | May 181936 | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Chile | 3 | Dec. 161936 | 4 | Japan--...- | 3.29 | Apr. 71938 | 3.65 |
| Colombla-- | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Java--.-.- | 3 | Jan. 141937 |  |
| Czechoslo- |  |  |  | Lithuanla.- | 6 | Juiy 151939 |  |
| vakia---- | 3 | Jan. 11936 | 31/2 | Moroceo | $61 / 3$ | May 281935 | $41 / 5$ |
| Danzig-.-- | 43 | Jan. 21937 |  | Norway | 41/3 | Semt 221939 | 31/2 |
| Denmark.- | ${ }_{3} 4$ | May 221940 | 512 | Poland | 43 | Dec. 1719397 |  |
| England.-. | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | June 381939 | $3{ }^{3}$ | Portugai- | $31 / 2$ |  | 4 |
| Ertonta | 41/2 | Oct. 11935 | 5 | South Atrica | 31/2 | May 151933 | 41/2 |
| Fintand. | 4 | Dec. 81934 | 41312 | Spain | * 4 | Mar. 291939 |  |
| France -- | 2 | Jan. 41939 | 21/3 | Sweden | 31/2 | May 171940 | 8 |
| Germany -- | $31 / 2$ | Apr. 61940 | 4 | Switzerland | $13 / 1$ | Nov. 261936 |  |
| Greece | 6 | Jan. 41937 | 7 | Yugoslavia. | 5 | Feb. 11935 | 615 |

## Foreign Money Rates

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

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended Aug. 21 showed a loss of $£ 4,322,000$ in note circulation, but as this was attended by a decrease of only $£ 14,643$ in gold holdings, the net gain in reserves was $£ 4,307,000$. Notes in circulation now total $£ 609,585,000$, compared with the record high $£ 613,907,000$, a week ago and $£ 508,063,708$ a year ago. Public deposits declined $£ 16,147,000$, while other deposits rose $£ 15,655,508$. The latter consists of bankers' accounts, which increased $£ 15,755,421$, and other accounts, which dropped $£ 99,913$. The reserve proportion rose to $11.5 \%$ from $9.2 \%$ a week ago, last year it was $26 \%$. Government securities fell off $£ 9,895,000$, while other securities gained $£ 5,117,377$. Other securities comprise "discounts and advances" and "securities," which showed increases of $£ 3,448,307$ and $£ 1,669,070$, respectively. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Following we show the various items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 21, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1939}{A u g .23,}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 24, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1937}{\text { Aug. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 26, \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 609 | ${ }_{508}{ }^{\text {e }}$ | 478,698,934 |  |  |
| Public deposits | $609,585,000$ $14,545,000$ | 22,371,358 | 23,959.683 | ${ }_{25.378 .710}$ | 17,229.570 |
| Other deposits | 172,052,508 | 128,360.941 | 135.632,931 | 128.816.892 | 138.751 .659 |
| Bankers' accounts | 123,371,628 | 92,132.255 | 101.559.981 | 92.819,213 | 100.911.403 |
| Other account | 48.680 .880 | 36.228.686 | 34.072950 | 35.997.679 | 37,840.256 |
| Gov't securitles | 151,812.838 | 99,666,164 | 101.911.164 | 108.837,487 | 84,758,310 |
| Other securitles | 31.259.611 | 30,015.374 | 26.909,085 | 23.960 .361 | ${ }^{27.015 .752}$ |
| Disc't \& advances. | 8.833,673 | 5,711,062 | 6,267.277 | 4.317 .646 | 9,201.652 |
| Securities | 22,425,938 | 24.334.312 | 20,641.808 | 19.642 .715 | 17.814.100 |
| Reserve potes \& coin Coln and bullion...- | $\begin{array}{r} 21,577,000 \\ 1,162,918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,198,973 \\ 247,262,681 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,948,643 \\ \mathbf{3 2 7 , 6 4 7 , 5 7 7} \end{array}$ | 327.861,436 |  |
| Coln and bullion.---- | $1,162,918$ | $247,262,681$ | 327,647,577 | $327.861,436$ $25.6 \%$ | $245.844,482$ $40.00 \%$ |
| to liabilitles......- | 11.5\% | ${ }^{26.0 \%}$ | 30.6\% | $\begin{gathered} 25.6 \% \\ 2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.00 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ |
| Bank rate.-.-...-- | 1689. | 148s. 6d. | 84s. $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ |  | $4 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. |

## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the second quarter of August again showed a decline in note circulation, namely $195,525,000$ marks, which reduced the total outstanding to $12,324,713,000$ marks, compared with the record high, $12,785,345,000$ marks as of June 29 and $8,704,940,000$ marks the corresponding period a year ago. A decrease was also shown in gold and foreign exchange of 103,000 marks, in bills of exchange and checks of $86,660,000$ marks, in investments of $32,806,000$ marks, and in other assets of $82,692,000$ marks. The Bank's gold holdings now total $77,683,000$ marks, compared w:th $76,810,000$ marks a year ago. An increase of $11,151,000$ marks in other maturing obligations raised the total to $1,661,283,000$ marks. The reserve proportion is now $0.63 \%$, compared with the record low, $0.60 \%$ as of June 29 and $0.88 \%$ a year ago. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | Changes for Week | Aug. 15, 1940 | Aug. 15, 1939 | Aug. 15, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Reichsmarks $-103.000$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Retchsmarks } \\ 77.683 .000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reichsmarks } \\ & 76.810 .000 \end{aligned}$ | Retchsmarks |
| Gold and foreign eces. | -86.660.000 | 12.484.343.000 | 8.384,865.000 | 5.826.252.000 |
| Silver and other coin.- |  | a356.231.000 | 155.298 .000 31.510 .000 | 176.764 .000 33.264 .000 |
| Advances. |  | ${ }_{64,717.000}$ | ${ }_{953.214 .000}$ | 33.264 .000 847.381 .000 |
| Investments... | -32.806 .000 $-82.692,000$ | 1,578,920,000 | 1.062.409.000 | 1.158.152.000 |
| Other assets. LabllitesNotes in circulation | -82,692,000 | 1.524.713.000 | 8.704,940.000 | 6.290.400.000 |
| Notes in circulation-ī | +195,525,000 $+11,151,00$ | 1,661.283.000 | 1,105.426.000 | 863.041 .000 |
| Other liablities....- |  | a470.933,000 | 439,528.000 | 300,321.000 |
| Propor of gold \& inr n curr to note circul'n | +0.01\% | 0.63\% | 0.88\% | 1.21\% |

## New York Money Market

ONIT a nominal amount of business was done this week on the New York money market, where rates were again unchanged in all department. Bankers' bills and commercial paper did not increase in supply. The Treasury in Washington a warded last Monday a further issue of $\$ 100,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, and the average discount was $0.021 \%$, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans again were $1 \frac{1}{4} \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at $1 \frac{1}{4} \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has shown less activity this week. The demand holds strong but high class paper is hard to obtain and transactions have been light. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 @$ $1 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has shown no change this week. The supply of paper available is about the same but the demand is still in excess of the supply. 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 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:
discount rates of federal reserve banks

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on Aug. 23 | Date Established | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prevout } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Borton---- | 1 | Sept. ${ }^{1} 191939$ Aug. 27. 1937 | $11 / 1 / 8$ |
| New York. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 27. <br> Sept. 4.1937 <br> 1937 | ${ }_{2}^{1 / 2}$ |
| Cleveland. | $11 / 1$ | May 11. 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond. | $11 / 3$ | Auk. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta | ${ }_{* 11} 11 / 3$ | Aug. 21, ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 193937$ | 2 |
| St. Louls, | *13 | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas City- | ${ }^{*} 11 / 5$ | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas. | ${ }^{1} 11 / 3$ | Auk, 31, Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 | Advances on Government oblikutlons bear a rate of $1 \%$. effective Sept. 1, 1939

## Course of Sterling Exchange

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{L}}$LL that remains of the unofficial or free market for sterling has been practically wiped out in the past week. This process has been under way since July 15. After July 19 the purposes for which free market sterling balances could be used became severely restricted, with the result that the volume of business is now purely nominal. At present those short of free sterling, whether commercial or speculative interests, cannot cover their requirements merely by purchasing the higher priced official sterling as the British rules forbid the transfer of sterling from
official registered accounts to free accounts and vice versa. Whether in free sterling or in registered official sterling, the market is extremely limited due to the restrictions on international commerce.

The range for free sterling this week has been between $\$ 3.991 / 2$ and $\$ 4,031 / 2$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.96$ and $\$ 4.03$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.00$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$, compared with a range of between $\$ 3.961 / 4$ and $\$ 4.031 / 2$ a week ago.

Official rates quoted by the Bank of England are as follows: New York, 4.02 $1 / 2-4.031 / 2$; Canada, 4.43-4.47; Australia, 3.2150-3.2280; New Zealand, 3.2280-3.2442.

American commercial bank rates for official sterling are $\$ 4.02$ buying and $\$ 4.04$ selling.
The plans of the British Government to proceed with the project to construct a chain of aircraft factories in this country designed to produce not less than 1,300 planes a month by the latter part of 1941 cannnot be said to be other than a depressing factor on the future of sterling exchange. The reason for establishment of the plants on this side is clear as the skilled labor and necessary materials are here, but finally the wages and costs must come from British resources already lodged here.

British Board of Trade figures for July emphasize the growing adverse trade balance. Total imports amounted to $£ 87,000,000$, against total exports and re-exports of $£ 32,990,000$, the excess of imports being $£ 54,010,000$. Imports compare with $£ 90,779,141$ in June and with $£ 78,279,000$ a year ago.

The value of British overseas trade in July was affected by the same influences as in June-the elimination of a large part of Europe for trading purposes, especially France and Italy. Exports for the month were the lowest of the year, but trade with North and South America, which has been increasing throughout the year, reached the highest level for 1940.

On Aug. 27 the British Treasury announced that in view of the fact that considerable amounts of Bank of England notes are held in France and other territories occupied by Germany and may therefore fall into enemy hands, it has been decided to prohibit the import of Bank of England notes into the United Kingdom, effective immediately.
Special steps have been taken to give existing holders in neutral countries an opportunity to realize on bank notes now held by them and certain facilities have also been given to incoming travelers. Relaxation of the order allowing bona fide owners of notes in neutral countries to convert their holdings is based on a schedule chiefly regulated by their nearness to the enemy. Thus, in case of neighboring countries 24 hours grace will be given, and in the case of Portugal and Turkey, for example, three days of grace, but the maximum period is limited to six days.

The value of sterling in the markets of the world is in no way affected by this restriction, since commercial and financial transactions are not carried out by means of bank notes but by checks and cable transfers.
Bank of England notes held inside the sterling area will continue as at present to be freely negotiable and will be exchangeable with currency authorities of the various territories concerned.
Americans have until Aug. 27 to turn in their Bank of England notes. Such currency may be
turned in to American banks, which will mail the notes to the Bank of England.
Not only has the volume of demand for sterling, whether official or free, declined severely in the past few months, but a large proportion of the trade between the United States and the sterling areas is being invoiced in dollars. Several months ago the London authorities urged officials in the sterling area to avoid demands for sterling as far as possible and to seek dollar payments. In fact the dollar is the one currency in demand throughout the world. While the London demand that sterling area sales be invoiced in dollars practically turns the major part of the world's international trade away from London and toward New York, the measure has been necessary in order to reduce and conserve demands on London's credit.
As in years prior to 1914 the desire of commercial interests and great financial trustees was to have resources safely domiciled in London, now there is not a single country or a large international commercial trader in any part of the world that is not anxious as far as possible to have a safe margin of credit in New York. This is a consequence of the war and the fears of war which preceded the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939 and accounts for the fact that the gold holdings of the United States on Aug. 21 were $\$ 20,800000,000$.
The transfer of gold to this side from abroad has greatly decreased in recent weeks, especially since the invasion of the Low Countries and France, but smaller amounts are steadily arriving, chiefly perhaps from gold-producing areas like South Africa and Canada.

The gold under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks for foreign governmental and central bank accounts is now approximately $\$ 1,660,000,000$.

While bankers and international commercial interests throughout the world no longer have an interest in following the foreign exchange situation as the fixed dollar-sterling rate is practically the only recognizable quotation, these interests deem it highly necessary to keep a close scrutiny of the constantly mounting financial expenditures of foreign governments, because their unsound position seriously affects all current trade figures and points to future financial difficulties.

These uncertainties present knotty problems for all interested in commodities of which the prices are influenced by international markets. British financial expenditures and economic strain are productive of as much concern to bankers everywhere as are conditions in the more nearly bankrupt countries.
Even the best entrenched neutral nations cannot escape the consequences of the present financial difficulties and ominous credit prospects of the strongest European nations. They must be alarmed for their own immediate and future business prospects as a result of the huge European expenditures. Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, in fact all South America and all other primary producing sections of the world feel the present pinch and the threatening future situation.
South America cannot sell its meat, hides, wheat, or coffee, nor can the United States, Canada, or Australia dispose of their normal export supplies under present deranged conditions.
Raw materials are piling up in every country in this hemisphere. The same situation prevails in Australasia, India, and the Dutch East Indies. North American wheat supplies are accumulating far in
excess of normal demands of importing countries. The same is true of American cotton and other primary products the world over.

European wheat supplies and other necessary food and raw material resources have radically diminished and aggravating the situation in Europe is the serious disruption of transportation facilities by both sea and land. For more than a century Europe has been the main outlet for the surplus products of the Americas and other parts of the world, with London, Amsterdam, and a few other Continental ports the chief distributors. For the most part London itself was the world's principal credit source.

With the United Kingdom the only important European market remaining open and its supplies radically curtailed except for munitions and war materials, there seems to be hardly a single encouraging factor in the outlook for the world's great supplying countries.

Some observers have studied the World War and post-World War situation in an endeavor to foresee the future course of foreign exchange, but every lesson acquired from the study of that period only paints a decidedly darker picture for the post-1940 period.

Suggestions of a barter system of exchange of goods are utterly impractical for countries on paper currency standards. The free barter of goods for goods would be thoroughly practicable if nations engaging in the interchange could be absolutely relied upon to supply any deficiency in their trade balance in gold or other reliable commodity or credit resource. For after all, under the gold standard, goods for goods was the desideratum, and not gold.
S. Stern, former Vice-President of a large trust company in New York and head of its foreign trade department, makes this clear in his book, "The Foreign Exchange Problem." In his chapter on the "Real Value of a Foreign Bill of Exchange Today" (he was writing in 1921) he says:
"As we have seen, prior to the war, a foreign bill of exchange represented at all times an implied and, if exercised, an effective claim to a certain quantity of gold having a certain definite and legally fixed price in all countries. Now, with the suspension of gold (specie) payments, the holder of a foreign bill offers to the prospective buyer merely a title to an equivalent amount of paper currency, inconvertible on its face, for the redemption of which no date is set or provision made. Such paper currency is admitted to be a legal means of payment (legal tender) only in the countries in which the bill is payable. The buyer of a foreign bill of exchange or bank note has no longer the option of converting it into a definite quantity of gold as formerly. Therefore, in exchange for each dollar's worth of foreign currency, the American buyer (e.g.) wants to be able to obtain if desired one United States dollar's worth of merchandise.
"Theoretically then, the bill will be worth just as much as the home value of the variable quantity of goods which the buyer may be able to acquire with it. This presupposes that such goods are permitted to be, and can be transported out of the seller's country and will find a purchaser in another country. In other words holders and buyers of foreign bills will henceforth, whether consciously or not, appraise their value according to the relative price level of goods in the respective countries.
"The price levels of goods in the various countries have thus taken an unprecedented importance in connection with the course of foreign exchange."

Under the gold standard the price level of goods was a precisely calculable factor. Under the world's present paper regime there is no sure way of calculating the price level of goods.

The character of the price level under paper regimes has proved itself more than anything else a chief reason the primary producing countries have organized and expanded their own manufacturing industries and producing industries in the case of certain raw materials. We have seen this exemplified in various parts of South America and even in the British Dominions since 1931.

London open market money rates show no change from recent weeks. Call money against bills is in supply at $34 \%$. The clearing banks show some interest in acquiring bills. Two-months bills are 11-32\%, three-months bills $11-16 \%$, four-months bills $13-32 \%$, and six-months bills $11 / 4 \%$.
Canadian exchange shows little change from recent weeks. The market is quiet and tourist demands are declining. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $141 / 4 \%$ and a discount of $123 / 4 \%$

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 Aug. 14, 1940.
 $\$ 254,868$ Chile, $\$ 207,924$ Peru, $\$ 141,201$ Venezuela, $\$ 641,414$ Philippine Islands.
Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was reduced during the week ended Aug. 14 by $\$ 5,753,106$ to $\$ 1,652,7 \approx 3,637$.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was slightly off from the previous day's range owing to lessened demand. Bankers' sight was $\$ 3.991 / 2 @ \$ 4.02$; cable transfers were $\$ 4.00 @ \$ 4.021 / 2$. On Monday the market was slightly firmer in limited trading. The range was $\$ 4.001 / 2 @ \$ 4.03$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.003$ 3 $@ \$ 4.031 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday the market continued dull. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.01 @ \$ 4.03$; cable transfers were $\$ 4.011 / 2 @$, $\$ 4.031 / 4$. On Wednesday the market was featureless. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.02 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$; cable transfers were $\$ 4.021 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$. On Thursday the market continued listless. The range was $\$ 4.02 @ \$ 4.031 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.021 / 4 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for cable transfers. On Friday the market presented no new features. The range was $\$ 4.02 @ \$ 4.031 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.021 / 4 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.02$ for demand and $\$ 4.02$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 3.98$; 60 -day bills and 90 -day bills. are no longer quoted.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

NJOTHING new of significance or favorable import can be said regarding the Continental currencies. Practically all statements of a financial
character reaching the outside world, whether or not derived from official sources, must be viewed with doubt as to their accuracy.
This was shown a few days ago when Marshal Petain, the head of the French Government at Vichy, acknowledged to American reporters that the Government of France is not able to act freely. He admitted in an extraordinary talk with foreign correspondents that "the Germans hold the rope and twist it" whenever they choose.
The German authorities have not only taken over the direction of banking in France but have assumed control to some degree of banking, commercial, and financial markets in all the invaded countries.
In Berlin the authorities have taken further measures to increase the liquidity of money and lowered the market discount rate on Aug. 17 from $23 / 8 \%$ to $21 / 4 \%$. This action points to the probability of an early lowering of the Reichsbank's rediscount rate as well. The cut in the private discount rate on April 1 this year was followed on April 9 by a reduction in the Reichsbank's rate to its present level of $31 / 2 \%$. A decrease in the Reichsbank rate to $3 \%$ is expected to be made soon.
During the past week the very limited Amsterdam stock market showed some gains in first class stocks due, it was believed, to liquid funds from commodity and gold sales seeking investment or quick profits. Where these gold sales, if any, came from is a matter of doubt. No gold could have been brought in from abroad, but some private hoarders may have found an opportunity to realize.
French francs are not quoted in New York or in London. Berlin so-called free or gold marks are occasionally quoted here nominally around 40.00 and registered marks around 12.15. Italian exchange is nominally quoted at 5.05 . Exchange on Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and Rumania is not quoted. Swedish exchange is nominally quoted around 23.87 , compared with 23.86 last week. Swiss exchange is nominally quoted around 22.79 , against 22.74 . Exchange on Finland closed at 2.05 (nominal), against 2.05 (nominal). Greek exchange closed at 0.68 (nominal), against 0.68 (nominal). Spanish pesetas are nominally quoted at 9.25 , against 9.25 .

EXCHANGE on the Latin American countries continues dull and steady. The Argentine free peso shows slight firmness. The Mexican peso is also slightly weaker. A Rio de Janeiro dispatch dated Aug. 17 stated that an export-import bank to readjust and increase trade in Latin America is under consideration by the Brazilian Government. The Bank will be backed by the Bank of Brazil. An autonomous organization will foster export trade, a task which the Bank of Brazil cannot undertake. The closing of European markets has increased the opportunity for Brazil to export its manufactured products to Latin America.

Argentine unofficial or free market pesos closed at 22.75@22.80, against 22.75@22.80. Brazilian milreis closed at 5.15, against 5.15. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.17 , against 5.17 . Peru is nominally quoted at 16.00 , against 16.00 . The Mexican peso is quoted at 20.30, against 20.35 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no important new features. The Hongkong dollar has been fluctuating widely in the past
week but is on the whole slightly steadier and firmer. The Shanghai yuan is strongly inclined to move with the influences affecting Hongkong, but is little changed from last week. The Indian units are steady, moving strictly with official sterling. The Japanese yen continues pegged to the United States dollar at the rate of 23.45 cents per yen.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.45, against 23.45 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 22.84 , against 22.60 ; Shanghai at $55 / 8$, against $51 / 2$; Manila at 49.80, against 49.80; Singapore at $475 / 8$, against $475 / 8$; Bombay at 30.31 , against 30.31 ; and Calcutta at 30.31 , against 30.31 .

## 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:


## The Monroe Doctrine and the Havana Conference

In a recent bulletin the Foreign Policy Association stated that the Havana Conference "witnessed the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine from a unilateral declaration on the part of the United States to a Pan-American instrument of policy." That doctrine has seemed to many so essentially protean in character that in order to determine just what change is being made therein a brief review seems in order.

There has long been a tendency manifested chiefly abroad, but also to a certain extent in this country, to treat the Monroe Doctrine as meaning the foreign policy of the United States in relation to this hemisphere, and consequently to include within its ambit even the expansion of our territory to the Pacific, the occupation of Puerto Rico, the coup d'etat at Panama and the Canal Zone acquisition. This is, of course, inaccurate. About the middle of the nineteenth century we did take or acquire, in one way or another vast territories, resulting in the acquisition by our country of a symmetry and expanse which, combined with the industry and initiative of our people and the great natural resources of
the area, enabled the United States eventually to assume a strong position among the three or four great nations of the world. These territories were but thinly inhabited; a large part of them had no permanent inhabitants, and those sections which could be said to be inhabited at all, were so only by a few nomadic Indian tribes. The settlements therein of any nation, organized as such in the ordinary sense of the word, were few and widely scattered. Thus we "conquered" California with a few ships, and, in the aggregate, fewer soldiers than form a modern infantry Captain's command on a war footing.

Some of our historians hold that we could have acquired these territories without the use of force if we had been willing to rely on the longer process of negotiations with view to purchase, since they were far more valuable to us than to Mexico and were so regarded by both countries. This use of force in extending our National territory on the mainland and our similar operations in the Caribbean and Central American areas, had, however, nothing to do with the Monroe Doctrine. As formulated, that doctrine, with one exception mentioned below, was not in any way a self-denying ordinance, regarding our own activities but an executive policy-never outlined in precise terms or formally approved by Congress-intended to give the world notice of the position we would take with respect to any plan or act of outside nations having for purpose or effect the forcible changing of the form of government of independent American nations, the controlling of the free will of their peoples, or the permanent acquisition of any new territory or dominion on this hemisphere.

Because the Monroe Doctrine was merely a declaration of executive policy, having for its fundamental objective the protection of the vital interests of this country, against the acts of non-American countries, and because under our Constitution the Executive alone cannot declare war or make valid treaties, it has been essentially fluid and pragmatic in its nature.

Being a policy, though openly declared, it was for this country alone to decide whether the particular circumstances in a given case brought the Monroe Doctrine into play, and if so what our course of conduct should be. This is true, though naturally the policy would not have acquired prestige or importance had we allowed its tenets to be infringed upon in any clear and important case. Our record in that respect has been consistent, though some have charged otherwise in a few isolated instances. For example, after the British took actual possession of the Falkland Islands in 1833, and Argentina had invoked the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, we pointed out that the British had acted under a claim of title which they had long asserted and maintained. Our Secretary of State added that if the circumstances had been different and the acts of the British Government had been in violation of that doctrine, the United States Government "could never regard its failure to assert it as creating any liability to another power for injuries it may have sustained in consequence of the omission."

In 1870 the small island ( 8 sq. miles) of St. Bartholomew, not far from Puerto Rico was offered by its then owner, Sweden, to the United States on the same terms as Italy had bid for it. President Grant felt constrained to decline the offer, but it was initimated to Sweden that we would prefer that Italy's
bid be not accepted. In 1877, however, we raised no objection to the sale of the island to France, who had held it in both the 16th and 17th centuries-the inhabitants desiring the transfer.
Prior to the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, our Government, beginning as early as 1801, had on several occasions informed European governments when the circumstances appeared to require it that we would not be willing to see the Spanish colonies transferred to other European powers. When the revolts against the Spanish rule took place, our Administration, beginning in 1816, sent commissioners to report on the condition of the new communities. In 1822 the United States started to recognize the independence of her new neighbors, beginning with Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Brazil,' and La Plata ( part of which is now Argentina). Therefore we were receptive when Mr. Canning in 1923 informed our Minister, Mr. Rush, that the British Government believed that the recovery by Spain of her former colonies was hopeless, that the recognition of their independence was merely a question of time and circumstances, that while any disposition to throw any impediment in the way of an arrangement between them and the mother country by amicable negotiations, and any aim on the part of the British at the possession of any part of these colonies' for themselves were disclaimed, "they could not see any portion of these territories transferred to any other power with indifference," and invited our Government "if these opinion and feelings are. common to your Government with ours, . . . mutually to confide them to each other, and to declare them in the face of the world."
President Monroe, his unofficial advisers, the elder statesmen Jefferson and Madison, and some in the Cabinet, were disposed to accept the invitation for an exchange of views and a joint declaration. John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State, feared that Mr. Canning's principal objective was to commit us by a bi-lateral undertaking, in some form, not to acquire for ourselves any part of the territory. That would have been very undesirable from our point of view, for even in those days many Americans had long held that the vast Louisiana Purchase of 1803 should be supplemented by similar extensions to the west until the Pacific was reached. It would have been most inconvenient to have to consult Great Britain any time such a move was contemplated, or, at least, give her the opportunity to complain of the violation of a joint declaration.

Accordingly, it was decided to make a unilateral declaration. As anxiety had existed here for some time with respect to Russia's activities down the Pacific Coast, President's Monroe's famous Message of Dec. 2, 1823, after referring to them, declared that: "The American continents . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by European powers." More directly responsive to the Canning initiative were the later parts of the Message. Referring to the difference between the political system of the European powers and that of America, President Monroe declared that "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence
and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.
It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our Southern brethren if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

The Message, referring to the war between Spain and her late colonies also stated that we had declared our neutrality and would continue to adhere to it "provided no change shall occur which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security." Still later the Message added, in reference to the same war, that "it must be obvious" that Spain "can never subdue them" and that "it is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves."

When this is compared with the "opinions and feelings" expressed by Canning it will be noted that our Administration agreed with him that the recovery of the colonies by Spain was hopeless and that like his Government we did not wish to interfere in a settlement between them. On the question of recognition of independence we went further than he was willing to go as we were careful to point out that we had already recognized it. Where Canning had asked, in effect, for a declaration disclaiming aim at the possession of any portion of Spain's former colonies, we did not include any such commitment in our declaration, but only limited ourselves to the statement that we had "not interfered and shall not interfere" with "the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power." Incidentally, it may be said that to many South Americans and others we violated this clause when we acted as we did later with respect to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Regarding Canning's wish for a declaration as to no portion of these former colonies being transferred to any other power, while not containing a declaration to that exact effect, it can be said that, since our policy on that subject had already been stated, the Message covers the position from our point of view should any coercive action by a European power develop to enforce a territorial transfer at the expense of an American nation. Moreover, within 17 months of President Monroe's message, Secretary of State Clay had England and France advised that the United States would not consent to the occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico by any other European power than Spain, when rumors were current that such transfer might take place.
Thus in a general way, topically at least, the Monroe Doctrine followed the subject matter of Canning's desired declaration, but distinctly from our point of view, and with important variances where the view required it. But most important of all, the declaration's unilateral character was not only apparent from the form it took as part of a Message to Congress, but also quite emphatically
from its tone and content. Also the declaration against future colonization by European powers was something new. This last point was overlooked in England as far as general discussion was concerned, though Canning is reported by his official biographer to have been displeased with it.
The Doctrine as a whole was well received in England. It fitted substantially the British plans. The English had profited by Spain's preoccupation during the Napoleonic wars and after, to establish important commercial and other business relations with South America. These she would have lost, under the then prevailing practice as to the exploitation of national colonies if other nations had acquired as dependencies Spain's former American lands. Some two months prior to the Message, Canning had lost interest in securing our consent to the making of a joint declaration. The reason for this appeared when he showed Mr. Rush a memorandum of a conversation he had had with the French Ambassador along the same lines as the prior communications with the American Minister, except that no public declaration was contemplated, and it transpired that France's postion on the subject of South America was practically identical with that stated by Canning. Undoubtedly, Mr. Canning who knew of our objection to transfers of American territory to European powers was satisfied that by France's accession to his position and by what he knew of our probable attitude as a maritime power interested in freedom of trade, that he had the status quo in America sufficiently protected for his purpose.

The Monroe Doctrine as originally stated was addressed to the concrete situation created by certain plans regarding South America entertained at the time by the European Holy Alliance. If the exact language of the declaration is legalistically examined it may seem to have developed considerably as time went on. When, however, our presidents have had occasion to refer to its principle they have stated it in terms which do not indicate any important change: In 1933 in his Pan-American Day address President Roosevelt declared that the Monroe Doctrine was "directed at the maintainance of independence by the peoples of the continent. It was aimed and is aimed agsinst the acquisition in any maner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power." There is here no change in principle.

Thus for the first 80 years, or so, though restated as occasion required, nothing essential, not in harmony with the original principle, was taken from or added to the Doctrine. Until the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute on the subject of the British-Guiana boundary of the middle nineties it had not been the custom in our relations with non-American governments to refer to it by name or attempt to define it. Secretary of State Seward, for instance, conducted a long series of negotiations with France, leading finally to the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, in harmony with the policy of the Doctrine, without expressly relying on its terms.

Nevertheless, it is the consensus that, well-known as it was to foreign governments, the Doctrine is mainly responsible for the fact that the Americas have escaped, so far, the fate of Africa, and a large part of Asia, as the field of European colonial expansion. There is, in this country, a wide-spread inclination, especially of late, to ascribe to Great

Britain and her fleet, a large part of the credit for this result. Undobutedly, she could have on numerous occasions during the 19th century-while we were engaged in our Civil War, for example-have violated the Doctrine. Her willingness since 1823 to see the Americas as a field of trade and investmentlooking elsewhere for colonial expansion-should be counted in her favor. More soundly, perhaps, the attribution should be made to the "balance of power" in Europe-with which England has had much to do-and the tendency of European nations to fall upon their neighbors who upset such a balance by engaging in long and costly wars. In other words it is probable that, to some extent, at least, Great Britain was induced to respect the Doctrine by much the same considerations as did the other powers concerned-that the probable profits did not justify the probable costs of various kinds. These considerations, taking the world as it is and is likely to be, will probably continue to figure.
The chief, if not the only, real addition to the Monroe Doctrine was made under the administration of the first Roosevelt-known as the Roosevelt Corollary. Logically enough Theodore Roosevelt felt that if we would not allow non-American countries, affected by the reckless conduct of small American republics, to vindicate their rights in the usual international manner, we should have to do something about it ourselves, even to the extent of acting before disorders or public debts should reach a point giving the outside powers an excuse for intervening. Thus the United States became a sort of combined continental monitor and policeman, acting, however, on the theory of self-defense and solely on its own authority. This led under Theodore Roosevelt and subsequent Presidents to such more or less imposed arrangements as the United States made with Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Nicaragua, \&c.
The leaders of South American political thought and action are too intelligent not to realize the debt their countries owe the Monroe Doctrine. However, they have always complained of its uni-lateral character, and, especially since the middle nineties, anxieties and fears as to what we might do in the name of that Doctrine have been wide spread in South America.
As one looks back, it seems abundantly clear that the Anglo-Venezuelan-Guiana Boundary affair of 1895 gave the Monroe Doctrine much valuable publicity and established it before world public opinion as never previously had been the case. However, in the course of "twisting the lion's tail," as the newspapers of the time called it, Secretary of State Olney found it necessary to use some rather truculent and boastful expressions. For instance: "Today the United States is practically sovereign on this continent and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition . . . because, in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources combined with its isolated position render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all other powers."
This assumption of superiority naturally disquieted our southern neighbors. The resulting anxieties and fears were intensified by what was done later under the Roosevelt Corollary, and the consequent infringement of sovereignty of some of the Caribbean and Central American Republics, not to refer to the Spanish War and the Panama coup d'etat sequels.

While some effort was made by Theodore Roosevelt and his successors verbally to reassure public opinion to the south as to the benevolence of our motives, nothing of any importance was actually done about it until the Hoover administration acted, at least negatively, by withdrawing marines and refusing to intervene for the collection of debts. Secretary of State Stimson also began to change Woodrow Wilson's policy-sometimes referred to, we think improperly, as the Wilson corollary-of not recognizing revolutionary governments. But he did not do so very consistently as shown by his acts when the existing head of the Brazilian Government first reached power.
Franklin D. Roose velt began his administration by announcing his "good neighbor" policy in his inaugural address. He later declared that the policy of this country would be opposed to armed intervention in Latin America. On the whole we have been, under his administration a "good neighbor" to our Latin friends, and some of us believe, that we have been so, here and there, almost to the point of quixotism, for to those of that belief good neighborliness involves mutual obligations, a sense of which has not always been shown to the south of us, especially in Mexico. Though they may entertain somel'qualms as to whether this attitude will last indefinitely, and whether they will have to pay some exorbitant price for it, on the whole this new policy has won many friends for us between Cape Horn and the Rio Grande.

Until the Havana Conference this improvement in our relations was secured without definitely committing us to any impairment in principle of the Monroe Doctrine as originally formulated, namely as a wholly unilateral executive policy, applicable or not, at our own discretion, in a given situation. The effort of the Latin American statesmen and diplomats have to a great extent been centered on PanAmericanizing the Monroe Doctrine, that is to say turning it into a multi-lateral continental policy. These efforts crystallized at the various Pan American Conferences which have been held since this administration began. Although various rather vague and tentative measures were taken to define and implement collective action and cooperation of the American Republics in the event of threat from abroad, the only one affecting the Monroe Doctrine was the inclusion, in the Protocol Relative to NonIntervention of the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936, of a provision that intervention by one American nation in the domestic or foreign affairs of another should be deemed a menace sufficient to require consultation by all. This was aimed not at the Monroe Doctrine but at the Roosevelt Corollary, which in any event has been in disgrace under the Hoover and present administrations.
When Secretary of State Hull at the end of the Havana Conference summed up its results on July 30th at Havana he confined himself to the three subjects for which he had gone to Havana to secure action on and had succeeded. The economic accord and the anti-Nazi understanding do not concern this discussion. The Convention, requiring ratification in the Constitutional manner by the high contracting parties, including of course this country, and the Act of Havana, which goes into effect under its terms without ratification, both relate to the possibility of transfer of sovereignty or
control of American territory now owned by a nonAmerican State to another non-American State. The proposed convention recites that the American Republics will consider any such transfer or attempt to transfer "as contrary to American sentiments, principles and rights of American States to maintain their security and political independence." It contains clauses for the provisional taking over and for the administration of any such region by an "InterAmerican Commission of Territorial Administration," for a first period of three years, to be renewed, in case of necessity, for successive periods for not more than a decade.

The dispositions to be taken are characterized in the convention as "provisional and transitory" and the first paragraph of the recital might possibly be taken as intending to limit its application to situations arising out of the present war with respect to nonAmerican owned territories. If this is to be the effect of the convention, it would seem to be appropriate to the contemplated situation as providing for a temporary measure to meet a great emergency in a limited field-transfer of non-American owned American territory to another outside nation. Thus while it would constitute a precedent for Pan-American control of action to be taken in defense of a principle of the Monroe Doctrine, as developed, it would be only of a temporary character. However, one or one or two of the other parts of the recital suggested that a ratifying nation will thereby recognize that the right to defend that principle is no longer to be unilateral but once and for all a multilateral right of all American republics.
The same might be said of the Act of Havana. It also begins by a reference to the present European war. It recognizes notably the right of any of the American republics acting singly or jointly with others to proceed in emergencies in any manner required in its defense, or in the defense of the continent, subject to reporting to an emergency committee which may adopt appropriate measures. The title "Act of Havana" does not suggest dispositions entirely of a temporary character. Some of its clauses are obviously provisional. Others suggest, as in the case of the covenant, a more permanent acceptance of the principle that the transfer of American territory from one non-American nation to another is to be no longer within the aegis of the unilateral Monroe Doctrine, but within the jurisdiction of the American Republics jointly.
The Senate will undoubtedly weigh the change in principle involved with care, and it may well be that it will find it, under all the circumstances, advisable to forego, permanently in derogation of the Monroe Doctrine, the right to act alone when we see fit in this limited field. There, was, however, action taken at Havana, which, if it is to be binding on us, will effectuate an even more important change in the Monroe Doctrine transforming it from a declaration of executive policy which we might in a given case apply or not as we wish, into a definite executive agreement to regard certain possible eventualties as tantamount to an act of war against us.
We refer to the declaration, adopted at the instance of Venezuela on the last day, that "any attempt on the part of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the politicalindependence of an Ameri-
can State shall be considered as an act of aggression against the States which sign this declaration" to which was added a recommendation that any two or more American States should "negotiate the necessary complementary agreements so as to organize cooperation for defense and the assistance they will lend each other in the event of aggression such as those referred to in this declaration." These quotations are taken from the official summary of the action at Havana issued Aug. 3 by our Department of State.
In the Aug. 1 issue of the "New York Times" it was reported that owing to the hasty departure of our delegation from Havana it was not until they were on the train in this country that they subjected this matter to close examination. Mr. Hull did not mention it in his July 30th statement as to the Havana results. Nor did he mention it specifically in his statement of Aug. 6 calling upon our Nation to sacrifice for defense and referring to "the unanimous view at Havana that the prompt strengthening of unity and solidarity for the purpose of continental defense and for its implementation by concrete programs supported by the 21 nations was indispensable to the safety, security, peace and welfare of this hemisphere." However, the "New York Times" appended to its report of the statement a paragraph that it was considered indicative of a desire to have the United States complete the ratification of this and other resolutions of the conference.
If this resolution, adopted apparently without the thought, study or due consideration of our delegation, is to be put into effect by us-and should we accept it we would be bound in honor and good ethics to do so-we shall have committed ourselves to an alliance, to which we would contribute most of the naval, military and economic power for the defense of this hemisphere, irrespective of what our own interests may dictate under the given circumstances. This would be entirely repugnant to the Monroe Doctrine, as above reviewed. It is to be hoped that the Senate will weigh this proposition seriously and refrain from plunging us into any such commitment.

## Foreign Relations and the Presidency

From the Declaration of Independence to the beginning of the Presidency of George Washington, exclusive and detailed control of the foreign relations of the United States, in all matters recognized as of National rather than of State concern, was exercised by the Congress, directly through one of its most important and effective committees. Examination of the Constitution of 1787, and of the contemporary or early documents throwing light upon the views and purposes of the Founders of the Republic, does not indicate, even in the slightest degree, any purpose to take from the Legislative Department the least fraction of its policy-making discretion in foreign affairs, or, for that matter, in any other aspects of public policy, except in those particulars in which Federal control was expressly excluded by the prohibitions of the fundamental law or reserved to the States or to the people by the Tenth Amendment.

In creating an independent Executive Department and vesting its powers in the newly-created office of President of the United States, the constitutional Fathers and those who ratified their work on behalf of the constituent States, had no thought that they
were setting up a Chief Executive with power to control Federal policies in anything. The very definition of the legislative power was understood as precluding lodgement of any portion of it, within the framework of any democratic republic or within that of any government not actually monarchical and despotic, in any single hand or anywhere save in a law-making and policy-fixing body made up of elected representatives of the public duly authorized to give the consent of the governed to the specific policies and measures legislatively formulated and, with such legislative sanction, operating to control all the governed, including, of course, the Executive. That complete control of foreign policy is an inalienable and important element of the legislative power in any soveriegnty has never been questioned and remains indisputable. In no conceivable sense can any matter having the signifiance of a policy in foreign affairs be regarded as one of executive discretion or even one that could be considered as left to executive determination, were the mandates of the Constitution which establish the methods of officially conducting foreign correspondence and intercourse much less definite and detailed than they really are. The intention to create Legislative supremacy, that is to say Congressional supremacy, in this field, is as clear as the plain language of the Constitution could make it and the fact of such supremacy is as certain as that the Government of the United States is one founded upon faith in the processes of representative democracy.
Such, then, is the obvious theory of the Federal system and, as well, the unmistakable purpose of the Constitution, binding upon all officers of Government, legislative, executive, and judicial-a clear and comprehensible theory which ought suitably to control the thought and action of each and every one of them, not only in form but equally in substance and in spirit. Nevertheless, the executive functions established by the Constitution, and by constitutional statutes, for convenience in the conduct of foreign affairs, are important and not to be minimized. Unless the manner of their exercise is in harmony with the legislative intention, the almost inescapable alternatives are, on the one hand, undesirable friction in negotiation and importence in action, or, upon the other hand, the subjection of an orderly determination of the public interest and will through legislative action by representatives and its rejection in favor of the arbitrary determination and the autocratie will of the Chief Executive. The President, at least throughout all the stages preceding the formulation of a treaty, conducts all foreign negotiations, either in his own person or through the Secretary of State, a member of his Cabinet, whom he has appointed and whom the Senate has confirmed, or through ambassadors or other agents similarly designated, or, in unusual instances of doubtful propriety, whom he has chosen without consulting the Senate or receiving its confirmation. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, still apparently instrumentalities of the foreign and national policies of this country, as of - all other countries so equipped, despite the solemn renunciations of the Kellog-Briand treaties, and it is only too clear that a military or naval movement, ineptly or deliberately conceived, may become almost, if not entirely, conclusive in forcing determination upon a line of action completely repugnant to the views and wishes of the great majority of the Nation,
not having the sanction of Congress, action which could not have been adapted under any other circumstances and without such improper compulsion

Such a result is subversive of the reality of popular government and may be, in other respects, supremely unfortunate and destructive of sound public interest. After any such commitment has been obtained, either by accident founded upon inadvertance or by executive contrivance subtly planned, propaganda and general emotion, stimulated and sustained by enforced suppression of freedom of speech and of the press and of all contrary expressions of opinion, can be relied upon to do the rest. All the essentials of freedom and democracy will then be withdrawn and held in abeyance, nominally for the period of the manufactured emergency, actually until the convenience and pleasure of the governing group permit their grudging restoration, always retarded and most rarely complete. For a long time, the public will has been defeated, the executive will has prevailed in its stead, all the legitimate forces determinative of public opinion are suppressed, a temporary and superficial unity of purpose has been effected or simulated with identical results, democracy and freedom and the general public welfare have succumbed before the single executive will. It must have been something of this description that President Madison envisaged when, in his last message to Congress, he urged reliance upon the legislative process as "security against wars of injustice, of ambition, and of vainglory," and declared the primary reliance against such wars to lie "in the fundamental provision which subjects all questions of war to the will of the Nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities."

To the Senate of the United States is reserved the final authority to advise and consent to the designation of officers of Government with authority to conduct negotiations looking towards treaties with foreign powers, and no treaty or agreement or arrangement substantially equivalent to a treaty can be made with any other nation unless two-thirds of the Senators present and voting register their acquiesence, and a bare majority of Senators may formulate and insist upon amendments to any pending treaty. Majorities in both the House of Representatives and the Senate must formally and separately concur in any declaration of war, which the President may recommend although his recommendation is not prerequisite, or necessarily controlling and, when legislation must be enacted in order to implement or to give effect to any treaty, both Houses of Congress must unite in its enactment precisely as in the case of any other statute. Obviously, therefore, in all such matters the President is merely the executive agent of the Nation, his authority extending solely to the execution of the policies determined upon by the people, through their representatives in the Federal legislature, and, like every agent, he is bound in law as well as in morals and in common decency, not to usurp any portion of the powers otherwise delegated by his principal or to seek to forestall their exercise by Congress or by any device or trick to maneuver the legislative body into a situation in which it is helpless to act as its own discretion dictates and has been left no practicable alternative save, contrary to its own judgment and to the public will, to obey his behests and to gratify, as Madison phrased it, his ambition or his vanity.

Presidents of the United States, supremely conscious, as men temporarily elevated to positions of
great power and influence must always be, that their places in history will surely be restricted to their brief moments of authority, quite usually develop extraordinary interest in foreign affairs, especially during times of warfare in Europe, where, quite inevitably, participation in the international adjustments of an older world beckons as a certain road to permanent distinction and one not only broader than any domestic route but also less inhibited by the customs and preferences of their fellow-citizens. It was this allure which betrayed Woodrow Wilson into a course leading to abandonment of neutrality and participation in the European conflict of 1914 to 1918 and, eventually, to his doom of defeated purposes and repudiated measures.
Franklin Roosevelt was an admiring subordinate throughout the whole of President Wilson's period of complete Presidential activity. With his close friend and associate, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, he was among the most determined, restless, and insistent members of the official clique which pressed persistently towards unneutral action long before the President was ready to advocate direct participation in the war and, also, he preceded his chief in demanding conscription and urging the forwarding of a huge force of American youth to fight upon the sanguinary battlefields of Belgium and of France. Those who have followed his course, from that early period in his career to the present moment, must be aware that he rarely modifies a purpose, except to hold it in abeyance for the more convenient political season, and they have no proof that his tenacity of opinion ever relaxes or that any intention he has ever strongly held has ever been abandoned. On the contrary, his quickly received impressions appear to be too deep and his remarkable selfconfidence seems to be too assured to permit abandonment of any position once assumed. Therefore, as enthusiastically as he followed President Wilson into the war in 1917, as strongly as he subsequently favored postponement of the peace until, from Berlin, it could be dictated to a still more completely cowed and prostrate Germany, and despite new and stringent Congressional statutes regulating neutrality, he has, ever since September, 1939, exhibited extensive and expansive partiality towards Great Britain, and towards France until the alliance with Britain was abbrogated. Undoubtedly, this public attitude has had some effect upon Congress; in which partisans of the Administration remain in predominance despite Democratic defections, and it has not failed somewhat to influence public sentiment, although as a whole the American people remain resolutely opposed to any actual participation in the war, upon the seas as well as upon the land, unless, without any American invitation, its arena should be extended to embrace an adjacent region of North America. Yet it cannot be denied that projects now admittedly under executive consideration might go very far towards tying the hands of Congress should its own judgment or the plainly expressed will of the people, at the November election or otherwise, unmistakably favor an attitude more definitely and conclusively aloof from every
phase of the contest and its issues than that now in evidence from the White House.
An arrangement with Canada permitting exchanges of views concerning continental defense against invasion, possibly providing even for concerted plans and conceivably for cooperation, may be desirable at this juncture, but embarkation upon any such course, necessarily involving discussions of plans for military and naval operations with an active belligerent now engaged in the European conflict, is certainly sufficiently determinative of future policies in matters left by the Constitution exclusively to Congress, as to make the whole project something that ought to be submitted to the Legislative Department for its review and consideration, as well as for its implementation if new outlays are to be entailed in any form. A compact with Canada providing for such cooperation is certainly very little, if anything, less than an alliance, which could scarcely be lawfully effected without a treaty necessarily to be submitted to the Senate and subject to its rejection if disapproved. This Canadian negotiation is, however, only one of many illustrations of the President's evident purpose to control all American reactions to the European conflict, regardless of Congress or of public sentiment, and without admitting the citizenship of the Nation to his confidence or to full participation even in the discussions of what is being done at their expense and in their name. For this view of his purposes there has been, and is, ample warrant in his public addresses, from the "quarantine" speech in Chicago to the "dagger-in-the-back" speech at Charlottesville, in his pre-war encouragement to Great Britain and France which misled them to anticipate assistance that he was powerless to afford when the time came, in his publicized criticism of former Prime Minister Chamberlain for the Munich agreement, in his support of evasions of statutory law which enabled transfers of aircraft and arms from Government possession to English ownership, in the proposal to sell several score of destroyers belonging to the Navy to Great Britain, a project which Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau says is still alive. Another and ominous intimation of the extent to which the Administration may. go, if not decisively restrained by Congress, is seen in Secretary Ickes repeated attacks upon Mr, Chamberlain in the course of his so-called answer to Mr. Willkie's speech of acceptance. These virulent attacks, which is must be assumed were not uttered without Presidential authorization, would seem to show that the Administration proposes not merely to support England in the war, but to select for its especial endorsement a particular faction among the several groups into which England is divided by the political opinions and preferences of the English people. With all this evidence of executive purposes increasing constantly and accumulating, the necessity for Congress to remain in session and constantly vigilant is beyond controversy or discussion. It is but 10 weeks to the election in November and scarcely 4 months to Jan. 20, 1941; no disastrous commitment ought to anticipate what is to occur upon either of those occasions.

## Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Six Months Ended June 30

Railroads of the United States cannot be said to have prospered markedy during the first six months of this stirring year of 1940 , which witnessed an astounding series of occurrences in both national and international affairs, but the financial statistics of carrier operatitons do indicate a clear and more or less emphatic advance over the similar periods of 1939 and 1938. An irregular improvement in general business conditions was reflected by the railroad gross and net earnings of the first half of the year. The incidence of this gain can hardly be appreciated properly without reference to the overshadowing course of affairs in other than business spheres. It is apparent that business in the United States has tended for several years to overcome the adversities visited upon it late in 1937 and during much of 1938. There has been a natural advance from the deep-depression conditions which then settled over the country, and this movement possibly contributed in good part to the quite steady upward movement of the business cycle which actually took its start late in 1938. The European war, which moved into new and terrifying phases in the spring and summer months of 1940, played a part in our domestic business developments which possibly exceeded in importance any momentary domestic trends. The great war also affected our domestic political outlook, and in this way likewise affected the business situation.
For the railroads, which necessarily depend upon the volume of freight and passenger traffic offered, occurrences outside the pure sphere of transportation naturally are vital. Despite the heavy diversion of transportation business in recent years to trucks, buses, airplanes and other competing modes of transportation, it still is true that the railroads reflect the ups and downs of the business world with remarkable accuracy. Everything bearing upon business thus is important for the railroads, and it is quite clear that the vast changes occasioned by the European war are of paramount significance. That these changes were adverse in some respects is evident, for to all intents and purposes Central Europe was cut off from contact with the outside world, and a considerable loss of American business resulted. But the war also occasioned gains, and the indications are that these were of greater weight than the losses in Central Europe. Heavy buying of war and other materials developed in the United States from British and French sources, and after the collapse of the French defense against German aggressors, the British authorities took over the French contracts made in this country. Our business relations with Latin American countries suddenly increased very sharply, owing to the apparent inability of war-absorbed Europe to effect its customary supply. The war in the Far East, of longer duration, also has its due effect upon the American economy. It would appear that, in general, these matters did not bear adversely upon our economy. Some industries were depressed, but others, such as the airplane, steel, mining and similar lines of activity, were stimulated into greater productivity than might otherwise have occurred. The earnings of the railroads reflect these diverse factors with a fair degree of accuracy.
The financial statistics of railroad operations for the first six months of 1940 must be considered not only in the light of such factors, but also with a view to the domestic political situation. Throughout the uncertain and trying months under review, President Roosevelt kept his own counsels as to his intention, finally revealed in July, to attempt a violation of the sound American tradition against a third term for any President, no matter how indispensable he may regard himself. The domestic political outlook remained cloudy and dubious during the entire period, and it is needless to add that some further months must elapse before clarification develops. The selection in the Republican National Convention of Wendell L. Willkie, a prominent and able business executive, as the standard-bearer of the party, heartened the business interests of the country to a degree. In the meantime, however, the New Deal antagonism toward business was unrelaxed, and business found no relief from the excessive taxation, over-regulation, monetary manipulation, Government competition and other obstacles set in its path by the New Deal. The start of the electoral campaign was reserved for the second half of

1940, and it failed to affect the outlook during the first half of the year.
In view of all these and many ancillary circumstances, the results of railroad operations for the first half of the current year must be regarded as reasonably favorable. There were few developments within the railroad transportation industry of particular note. Efforts were continued by the railroad managers to hold expenditures to a minimum, but this endeavor naturally was hampered by the high wage scales set several years ago. Maintenance of way outlays possibly suffered in consequence, although not on a scale that proved immediately harmful. New equipment perhaps was ordered on a lesser scale than many carrier executives deemed wise, but a debate on this aspect of railroading could be continued interminably. After an experimental period of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.-a-mile nassenger fares in the East, the railroads of that area returned to a 2 c .-a-mile basic rate on March 24, 1040, under orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but it still is not clear whether the higher or lower rate is more beneficial for the carriers. The gross revenues of the railroads for the first six months of 1940 amounted to $\$ 1,991,064,110$, against $\$ 1,800,532,143$ in the similar period of 1939 , an increase of $\$ 190,531,967$, or $10.58 \%$. In the normal course of affairs, much of this advance was required to defray the additional operating expenditures. But the railroad executives so conducted their business that net revenues for the first half of this year amounted to $\$ 497,712,078$, against $\$ 403,103,791$ in the like period of 1939 , an advance of $\$ 94,608,287$, or $23.47 \%$.

| Jan. 1 to June 30 | 1940 | 1939 | Inc. ( + ) or De | ec. ( - ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milleage of | ${ }_{8}^{232,937}$ | ${ }_{5}^{233,605}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{r}^{-668} \\ +190 ., 531,967 \\ +95,923,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.29 \\ +{ }_{9}^{\%} .58 \\ +6.86 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1.991, | 1,800,532,143 |  |  |
| Operating expenses------- Ratio of expenses | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,493,352.032 \\ (75.00) \end{array}\right\|$ | 1,397,428,352 $\underset{(77.61)}{ }$ |  |  |
| Net earings | 497,712,078 | 403,103,791 | +94,608,287 | +23.47 |

As indicated above, these operating advances represent an improvement which might well have gained considerable impetus even if the European war had not developed. Conjecture on that subject is idle, but it is important to note that railroad gross earnings in the first half of 1938 were only $\$ 1,632,876,801$, while net earnings totaled $\$ 304,569,136$. The figures for the early half of 1938 were deep-depression levels, and a rebound from such poor results must be regarded as almost inevitable. When the comparison is carried back to the decade of the 1920 's, or even to the early years of the 1930's, it becomes immediately evident that the railroads still are limping along on only a portion of the business then done. The diversion of much business to other forms of transportation accounts for this, in good part, but the generally unsatisfactory political atmosphere within the United States unquestionably is of even greater significance. Notwithstanding the increase of the population since the 1929 collapse occurred, aggregate business within the United States remains at or under the best levels achieved before that year, depending upon the index used for measurement.
Before turning to affairs of immediate concern to the railroads, it is advisable to note that the possibility now is presented of a very material increase of general business in the United States, on the basis of the tremendous military program slowly being fashioned by Congress and the Administration. This program, which is only in its infancy, seems destined to add heavily to the demands upon our industrial establishment. It will be based, apparently, upon fresh deficit financing on a scale that will dwarf even the immense budgetary deficiencies of the worst New Deal years, and a good deal of concern naturally prevails regarding this phase of the defense arrangements. But here again much depends upon the presidential campaign which now has begun, and upon the vital question whether the United States will be drawn into the European or Far Eastern conflicts, wittingly or unwittingly. Day-by-day developments leave even the best-informed observers in great doubt.

General Federal legislation with respect to the railroads, which now has been under consideration for several years, again made little progress during the first half of 1940. The so-called Wheeler-Lea bill gained hardly a hearing during that period, but it finally was considered by the

House, which approved the measure of Aug. 12, 1940, in a form that requires emendation if the best interests of the carriers really are at stake. This measure aims at elimination of the land-grant rates on United States Government shipments, added lending powers for the Reconstruction Tinance Corporation, and a better coordination of the various modes of transportation. Not only rail but also highway and water services, would be regulated by the ICC, under the measure. Notwithstanding certain deficiencies, this proposed legislation has the support of the railroad transportation industry. It is to be noted, finally, that a number of the important railroads which found it impossible in recent years to meet all fixed charges made progress, early in 1940, toward financial reorganization. Both in voluntary debt readjustments and in court proceedings, the great carriers seemed to be moving toward a longdelayed but highly desirable clarification of their financial affairs. There were, moreover, no important additions to the large total of mileage involved in reorganization proceedings.

We turn now to a month-by-month comparison of railroad earnings for the first six months of this year with those of the similar period of 1939. Notwithstanding some variations in the rate of advance, it can be said that every single month showed the carriers doing more business in 1910 than in the comparable months of the previous year. In net returns, also, a continuous improvement, on a comparative basis, was evident. The gains were especially marked in the months of April and May, 1940, since comparison then was made with a period of 1939 which witnessed the great coal strike in the Pocahontas region and in some parts of the Mid-West regions. Agricultural and weather conditions in the first halves of 1940 and 1939 were not markedly dissimilar and require no extended comment. In the following tables we show the comparisons of the totals for each of the different months of the semi-annual periods:

| Month | Gross Earnings |  | Increase ( + ) or <br> Decrease ( - ) |  | Muleage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Given } \end{aligned}$ | Year Preceding | Amount | Percent | Year Given | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preced' } \end{gathered}$ |
| January | \$344,718.280 | \$0305,232.033 | + \$39.486.247 | $+12.94$ | 233.093 | 233.820 |
| February | 312,749,442 | $42{ }^{276,341.857}$ | +36.407.585 | +13.18 | 233,010 | 233,704 |
| March.. | $326,243,592$ $320,784.087$ | 92 $314.460,087$ <br> $281.413,409$  | +11.783.505 | +3.75 | 232,976 | 233,617 |
| ${ }_{\text {May }}$ | $320,764,087$ 342.532 .85 | 54 $281,513,409$ <br> $301,993,228$  | + + +39.250.678 | +13.94 | ${ }_{232}^{232.924}$ | ${ }_{233}^{23347}$ |
| June | 344,055.653 | $531320,991,928$ | $\mid+23,063,725$ | +7.19 | 232.786 | 233.399 |
| Month |  | Net Earnings |  | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ |  |  |
|  |  | Yeat Given | $\underset{\text { Preceding }}{\text { Year }}$ | Amount |  | Percent |
| January |  | \$88,052,852 | \$72.810.660 | ++$+16,242,645,922$ |  | +20.93 |
| February |  | 72,888.743 | 56.242,821 |  |  | +29.60 |
| April |  | $78,332,834$ $75,627,655$ | 74.8888 .343 $54,422,823$ | $+3,644.491$$+21,204.832$ |  | +488 +3898 |
| May |  | 90,494,636 | 65,198.328 | +$+25,296.308$ |  | +38.80 +38.80 |
| June | -------1 | 92,310,358 | 79,770,812 | +12,53 | .546 | +15.72 +15 |

We turn now to our customary consideration of leading trade and other statistics, and their effect upon railroad revenues. In order to indicate in a simplified form the measure of trade activity, we have brought together in the table we present below the figures indicative of activity in the more important industries of the country, together with those pertaining to grain, cotton and livestock receipts and revenue freight car loadings, for the first six months of 1940, as compared with the corresponding period of 1939, 1938, 1932 and 1920. On examination it will be readily seen that the output of all the industries mentioned-with the exception of the building industry (which was not equal to that of the first half of 1939) and anthracite coal production (which was on a decreased scale)-is on a greatly increased scale as compared with the first six months of 1939, this being particularly true in the case of iron and steel production. A large increase, too, as might be expected, is shown in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight, and receipts of cotton at the Southern outports were also on a greately increased scale. On the other hand, receipts of livestock at the leading cattle markets (taking them as a whole) are smaller, and receipts at the Western primary markets of the various farm products (taking them collectively) are on a greatly reduced scale:

| P. 6 Mos. Ended June 30 | 940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Automobiles (units): Production (passenger cars, trucks, \&0.)-a. | 2,428,528 | 1,961,989 | 1,203,3 | 871 | 3,22 |
| Bullding (\$000): Constr. contr. awarded b | \$1,623,087 | \$1, | $72$ | \$667,079 | 33,687,983 |
| Coal (net tons): Bituminous $\mathbf{c}$ Pa. anthraite_d | ${ }_{25,01}^{2205}$ | 166,952,000 |  |  |  |



In all the foregoing we have been dealing with the roads as a whole. Turning our attention now to the separate roads and systems, we find the exhibits in consonance with the results shown in the general totals. In the six months ended June 30, 1940, it is seen, 49 roads and systems report increases in gross earnings of more than $\$ 000,000$, while only one road (the New York Ontario \& Western, with a loss of $\$ 771,442$ ) shows a decrease above that amount, and in the case of the net earnings, 37 roads record gains of more than $\$ 500,000$, and but one road (the Atlantic Coast Line, with a decrease of $\$ 1,620,075$ ) a loss. Outstanding among the roads and systems reporting increases in both gross and net alike are the Pennsylvania RR. (heading the list of both gross and net earnings), which shows a gain in gross of $\$ 31,148,560$ and an increase in net of $\$ 13,166,748$; the Chesapeake \& Ohio. with an increase of $\$ 17,260,032$ in gross and of $\$ 12,272,140$ in net; the Norfolk \& Western, with a gain of $\$ 12,668,209$ in gross and $\$ 8.591,657$ in net; the New York Central, showing an increase in gross of the New York Central, showing an increase in gross of the operations of the New York Central and its leased lines; when, however, the Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie is included, the result is a gain in gross of $\$ 22,612,213$ and in net of $\$ 8,335,143$ ), and the Baltimore \& Ohio, registering gains of $\$ 13,358,662$ and $\$ 5,154,510$, respectively. In the following table we show all changes for the separate roads and systems for amounts in excess of $\$ 500,000$, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE SIX
MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1940

a These figures cover the operations of the Ne wern a These figures cover the operations of the Now York. Central and the
leased lines Cleveland Cincinnati hhicago st. Louis, Michigan Central,
Cincinnati Northen and Cinccinnati Northern and Evansvilie Indianapolis \& Tiserre Haute In
cluding Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, the result is an increase of $\$ 22,612,213$. cluding Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, the result is an increase of $\$ 22,612,213$.
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1940


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Cincinnati Northern, and Evansville Indianapolis \& Terre Haute. In-
cluding Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, the result is an increase of $\$ 8,335,143$.
When, as is our custom, we arrange the roads in groups, or geographical divisions, according to their location, the favorable character of the returns are very clearly manifested, in as much as all the three great districts-the Eastern, the Southern, and the Western-together with all the various regions comprising these districts, without a single exception, reveal increases in both gross earnings and net earnings alike. It will be observed, too, that the percentage of increase of some of the regions in the case of net earnings is exceedingly high, the Pocahontas region (Southern district) reporting no less than $65.65 \%$, the Northwestern region (Western district), $56.63 \%$, and the Central Eastern region (New England district), 31.29\%. Our summary by groups is as below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform with the classification of the ICC. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS-SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30

| District and Region | 1940 | 1939 | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern District- (10 rods) |  | 79,158,908 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ +2,470,686 \\ +38,935,037 \\ +59,977,446 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \% \\ +3.12 \\ +11.47 \\ +16.55 \end{array}$ |
| New England region (10 roads)- | $81,629,594$ 378.246 .214 | $79,158,908$ $339,311,177$ |  |  |
| Great Lakes region (23 roads) - | 372, ${ }^{31859,241}$ | 362.381,885 |  |  |
| Total (51 road | 882,235,139 | 780,851,970 | +101,383,169 | +12.98 |
| Southern District- |  | 247,737,249 | $\begin{array}{r} +18,590,485 \\ +33,444,155 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +7.50 \\ +33.54 \end{array}$ |
| Southern region (27 roads) Pocahontas region (4 roads) | 133,145,272 | 249,701,117 |  |  |
| Total (31 roads) | 399,473,006 | 347,438,366 | +52,034.640 | +14.98 |
| Western District- Northwestern region ( 15 roads) |  | 195,790.083 | $\begin{array}{r} +19,888,091 \\ +12,861,335 \\ +4,364,732 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 10.16 \\ \hline & +3.86 \\ \hline & 3.05 \end{array}$ |
| Central Western region (15 rds.) | 346,271,626 | 333,410,291 |  |  |
| Southwestern region (20 roads). | 147,406,165 | 143,041,433 |  |  |
| Total (50 roads) | 709,355,965 | 672,241,807 | +37,114,158 | +5.52 |
| tal all districts (132 roads). $11,991,064,1$ |  | 1,800,532,143 | $\|+190,531,967\|+10.58$ |  |


| District \& Reyton | Mueage |  | 1940 | 1939 | Inc ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern District- | 1940 | 1939 |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 19,53,584 \\ 75,796,564 \\ 87,865,794 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} s \\ +1.030 .701 \\ +15.470 .540 \\ +27.493 .088 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \% \\ +5.28 \\ +20.41 \\ +31.29 \end{array}$ |
| New Engi. region. | 6.717 | ${ }_{6,778}$ | 20,564,285 |  |  |  |
| Great Lakes regiou | 26,145 | 24,221 24,603 | $91,267,104$ $115,358,882$ |  |  |  |
| Cent. East. region | 24,525 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot | 57,387 | 57,602 | 227,190,271 | 183,195,942 | +43.994,329 | +24.02 |
| Southern Dist.Southern region... | 38,289 | 38,431 | 64,075,999 | 61.129,383 | +2,946,616 | +4.82 |
| Pocahontas regiou | 6.064 | 6,057 | 58,649,276 | 35,406,451 |  |  |
|  | 44,353 | 44,488 | 122,725.275 | 96,535,834 | +26.189,441 | +2713 |
| Western Dist. |  | 45,807 | 45,349,303 | 28,053,032 | +16.396.271 | $+56.63$ |
| Cent. West. reglou | 56.332 | 56,359 | 69,608,498 | 64,440,432 | +5.168.066 |  |
| Southwest'n regiou | 29.184 | 29,349 | 32,838.731 | 29,978,551 | +2,860.180 |  |
| T | 131,197 | 131,515 | 147,796,532 | 123,372,015 | +24,424,517 | +19.80 |
| Tot. all distric | 232,937 | 233,60 | 497,712,07 | 403,103.7 | +94,608,287 | +23.47 |

NOTE-Our grouplig of the roads conforms to the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the following indicates the confines of the different groups and reglons:

## EASTERN DISTRICT

New England Regton-Comprises the New England States.
Great Lakes Region-Comprises the section on the Canadlan boundary between New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.
Central Eastern Region-Comprises the sectlon south of the Great Lakes Region east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississlppl River to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg, W. Va., and a llne thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT
Southern Reoton-Comprises the section east of the Mississippl River and south of the Ohlo River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantio.
Pocahontas Reolon-Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohlo River north to Parkersburg, W. Va., and south of a line from Paverso by the Potomac River to mouth.

## WESTERN DISTRICT

Northwestern Region-Comprises the section adjolining Canada lying west of the Great Lakes Region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portiand. and by the Columbla River to the Pacific.
Central Western Region-Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louls, and north of a line from St. Louls to Kansas Clty and thence to El Paso and by the Mexican boundary to the Pacifle.
Southwestern Region-Comprises the section lying between the Mississippi River outh of St. Louls and a line from St. Louls to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Rio Grande to the Guif of Mexico.

We now add our detailed statement for the six months. It shows the results for each road separately, classified in districts and regions, the same as in the foregoing summary:
earnings of united states railroads from jan. 1 to june 30




## Can Nat System- Centrat Lines in N E-See New England region Cent See New England reglon Centrail Vermont-See New England region

| Dul Winn \& Pac- |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1.655 .637}{ }^{\text {a }}$ +1,389,494 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12,363, 894 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,396.734 \\ & 11.827 .144 \end{aligned}$ | $3.036,131$ 3.512 .769 |  |  |
| Del \& Hudson. | 12,823,292 | 11,827.144 | ${ }^{3.512 .769}$ |  |  |
| Del Lack \& Western | 25,752.419 | 24,333,519 | 37, $\mathbf{3 7 5 6}$ | $5,439.590$ $\mathbf{5 5 , 8 6 9}$ | +18.113 +1 |
| Detroit \& Mackinac Det \& Tol Sh Line. | 337.360 $1,932,573$ | 361,759 $1,535,176$ | 1,038,847 | 644,104 | +394,743 |
| Erie System- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,813,641 | 37,106,404 | 10,269,578 | ${ }^{8}, 8988.535$ | 6 |
| N Y Susq \& West. | 1,575,474 | 1,566,950 |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hud River | 794.620 | 765,696 | 259.983 | 243.944 | $+16,463$ +20.016 |
| Lehigh \& New Eng. | 2,109,066 | 2,015.064 |  | 5.871.410 | + +374.748 |
| Lehigh Valley | 23,094,418 | 22,002,992 | 6,246.158 | $5,871.410$ 882 | $+643,006$ +6180 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Southern} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Sout} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{1}^{1939}$} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Inc. or Dec.} <br>
\hline \& 1940 \& 1939 \& 1940 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \& 141,349 \& 271,074 \& -129,725 <br>
\hline Atl Blim \& Coast. \& 1,914,711 \& 1,848,884 \& 112,470 \& 96,953 \& +15.517 <br>
\hline Atl Coast Line.. \& 26,276,332 \& 26.119,358 \& 5,607,001 \& 7.227.076 \& -1,620,075 <br>
\hline Charles \& W Caro \& 1,333.009 \& 1,206,196 \& 373,922 \& 392,431 \& +821.675 <br>
\hline Clinchfield ...-.- \& 4,423.548 \& ${ }^{3.300 .198}$ \& 2,418,654 \& 1,268,327 \& +50.868 <br>
\hline Georgia \& 1.893 .281
47542.633 \& $1,744,809$
$40.384,613$ \& 11.756 .352 \& 9,587.304 \& +2.169.048 <br>
\hline Loulsv \& Nashv Nash Chatt \& St L \& 77,351,113 \& 40
$7,320,385$ \& 1,406.156 \& $1,540.855$ \& -134,699 <br>
\hline West Ry of Ala.. \& -863,465 \& 823.380 \& 106.766 \& 104,695 \& 2.071 <br>
\hline Columbus \& Greenv \& 579,089 \& 688.917 \& 74,476 \& 164.749 \& +14.581 <br>
\hline Florida East Coast. \& 6,417,804 \& 5,799,256 \& 847 \& 1,984,018 \& 85 <br>
\hline Georgia \& F \& - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5354,668 } \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 3,258,808 \& 1,017,743 \& 1,008.563 \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Central of Georgia \& 7,944,251
610.463 \& 7.600,809 \& 86,965 \& 44.823 \& +2.142 <br>
\hline Guif \& Ship irland \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
610.463 \\
47.489 .097
\end{array}
$$ \& 45.472,157 \& 9,850.770 \& 9,936.357 \& 85.587 <br>
\hline Yazoo \& Miss Val \& 7,287,297 \& 6,621.353 \& 2.016 .323 \& 1,715,478 \& +300,845 <br>
\hline Mississippl Central. \& 174.535 \& ${ }_{274}^{39313}$ \& 319 \& 438.984 \& 119,768 <br>
\hline Nortolk \& Southern. \& 2.174,535 \& \& 4,935.132 \& 4,401,685 \& 533.447 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline Ala Gt Southern.. \& 3,795,356 \& 3,610 \& 1,122,396 \& 1.061 .874 \& <br>
\hline Cin N O\& Tex P . \& 8,986,431 \& $8.641,826$
1214738 \& $1,359,764$

234880 \& ${ }_{244.691}$ \& <br>
\hline Ga South \& Fla.- \& $1,280,500$
5 \& 1,214,738 \& 979,742 \& 1,115,545 \& 135.803 <br>
\hline Mobile \& Ohio-- \& ${ }_{1,533.726}$ \& 5.708,384
$1.434,146$ \& 527,635 \& 1,488,829 \& +40.806 <br>
\hline Southern \& 19.787.966 \& 46,336,734 \& 14,142.848 \& 13.077.549 \& $+1,065.299$
+93.845 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 1939 \& 940 \& 1939 \& c. or Dec. <br>
\hline Reaion- \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Chesapeake \& Ohio - \& 65,412,866 \& 48,152,834 \& ${ }_{22}^{28,269.004}$ \& ${ }_{13} 15.987$ \& 291,657 <br>
\hline Norfolk \& Western. \& 50,320,446 \& $37,652,237$
4.571 \& 1;328,847 \& 1,218,275 \& +110,572 <br>
\hline Rich Fred \& Potom \& 5,024,838 \& 9,324,326 \& 6,872,032 \& 4.603.576 \& 2,268,456 <br>
\hline \& ,272 \& 99,701,117 \& 58,649,276 \& 35,406,451 \& +23,242.825 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Total Southern
Dist (31 roads)
a
a} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^0]| Western Diftrict |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northwestern- | 1940 | ${ }_{8}^{1939}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1940}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1939}$ | Inc. or ${ }_{\$}$ Dec. |
| Can Nat System- |  |  |  |  |  |
| C N Lines in N E-See New England region Central Vermont-See New England region |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}^{614,657}$ | 142,054 | 52,373 | 89,681 |
| Grand Trunk Western-see Great Lah |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| uis |  |  |  |  |  |
| MStP\&SSM | , 462 , | 11,766,868 | 2,443,879 | 1,178,30 |  |
| N |  | 363,075 | c 69.440 |  |  |
| Chice N | ${ }^{41,215,427}$ | ${ }^{38,335,760}$ | 5,835,863 | 3,221,452 | +2,614,411 |
| Chle Great Western. | ${ }_{8,510,5}^{8,022}$ | 7,743,162 |  |  |  |
|  | 52,032 2 | 47,998, |  |  |  |
| Chle Mill St P \& Pac. Dul Missabe \& Ir R | 7111805 | $4{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{3,698.276}$ |  |  |
| Dul Missabe \& Ir R. Great Northern--- | 195,472 | ,969,35B | 12,047,484 |  |  |
|  | 819,679 | 816 | 2088 |  |  |
| Great Northern--3-- | 1,101,375 | 6977828 | 538,232. | 229,749 | +308.483 |
|  | 4,241.228 | 4,077,789 | 710,590 | 676.085 | +34,505 |
| Minn \& St Louls.... <br> Northern Pactic. |  | 27,989,798 |  |  | +2,633,079 |
| Spokane Portl if $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | 4,224,524 | 4,024,339 | 992,698 | 885,646 | 107,050 |

Total (15 roads) $-215,678,174195,790,083 \quad 45,349,303 \quad 28,953,032+16396,271$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Central Western- } 1940 & 1939 & 1940 \quad 1939 & \text { Inc. or Dec. } \\ \text { Recion- }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll} & \\ \text { Atch Top \& S Fe... } & 75,183,585 & 70,986,093 & 11,756,531 & 10,184,915 & +1,571,616\end{array}$
 - Balt \& Ohio-See Central Eastern' region
Staten Isl Rap Tr-See Central Eastern region Burlington Route-

Ch Burl \& Quincs $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Ch Burl \& Quincy } & 43,903,674 & 42,999,897 & 8,568,094 & 8,754,288 & -186,194 \\ \text { Colo \& Southern } & 3,030864 & 2,920,288 & 428,698 & 855,874 & -127,176\end{array}$ | Ft Worth \& D C. | $2,762,346$ | $2,70,288$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Nevada Northern.- } & 355,523 & 942,149 \\ \text { Nen } & 322,728\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { St L Southwestern-See Southwestern region } & -105,258 & -124,509 & -40,749 \\ \text { Southern Pacific. } 79,87,933 \\ \text { T }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Texas \& N O-See Southwestern region } & & \\ \text { Tol Peoria \& West } & 1,130,371 & 1,018,030 & 356,885 & 292,857 & +64,028\end{array}$

 Total ( 15 roads) _. $346,271,626 ~ 333,410,2 9 1 \longdiv { 6 9 , 6 0 8 , 4 9 8 } \overline { 6 4 , 4 4 0 , 4 3 2 } \xlongequal [ + 5 , 1 6 8 , 0 6 6 ] { }$


Northwestern Pao-See Central Western region
St L Southwestern
$9,941,514$
$9,316,658$

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { St L Southwestern } \\ \text { Southern Pacific-See Central } & 9,941,514 & 9,316,656 & 2,786,906 & 1,863,460 & \text { +923,446 }\end{array}$ | Texas \& New Orl. $21,871,551$ | $20,832,128$ | $5,133,527$ | $4,924,498$ | $+209,029$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Texas Mexlcan | 429,011 | 507,950 | 74,114 | 124,804 | $\underline{50,690}$ | Total (20 roads) .-147,406,165 $\xlongequal{143,041,433} \xlongequal{32,838,731} \overline{29,978,551+2,860,180}$ Total Western Dis


| trict (50 roads) $-709,355,965$ |
| :--- |
| $672,241,807$ |
|  |
|  |
| 147,796,532 |
|  |
| 123,372,015 +24424,517 | Total all districts

$(132$ roads)

Regarding the cotton traffic orer Southern was on a greatly increased scale both in the case of the cverland movement of cotton and the receipts of the staple at the Southern outports. In the first six months of the present year gross shipments overland of the staple totaled \&46,539 bales (the largest quantity for the period in all recent year) as compared with only 541,196 bales in the same six months of 1939 and 795,294 bales in 1938. In the similar periods of 1932 and 1929, the cotton movement reached only 218,967 bales and 475,570 bales, respectively. Full details of the port movement of the staple for the past six years are given in the subjoined table:
RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936, AND 1935

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvesto | 520,156 | 164,811 | 413,643 | 192,955 | 288,521 | 172,587 |
| Houston, | 625,982 | 166,151 | 389,230 | 155,373 | 372,263 | 173,565 |
| Corpus Chr | 3,865 | 19,354 | 13,859 | 4,438 | 16,304 | 9,353 |
| Beaumont | 18,236 |  | 2,312 | 11,065 | 6,783 | 95 |
| New Orlea | 999,796 | 220,049 | 584,245 | 608,805 | 472,272 | 298,179 |
| Pensacola |  | 28,931 | 54,690 | 139,385 | 67,333 | 23.089 |
| Savannah | 19,590 | 9,700 | 18,304 | 41,963 | 20,270 34,363 | 14,814 15,593 |
| Brownsvlle | 575 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston | 1,129 | 601 | 27,393 | 26,654 | 22,027 | 30,288 |
| Lake Charl | 1,058 | 309 | 4,727 | 2,303 | 738 | 2,733 |
| Wilmington | 3,973 | 3,522 | 18,342 | 9,899 | 6.447 | 5,046 |
| Norfolk | 22,920 | 6,414 | 17,609 | 19,912 | 17,323 | 1,418 |
| Jackson | 120 | 437 | 126 | 877 | 162 | 613 |
| Total_ | 2,321,229 | 621,059 | 1,546,471 | 1,214,779 | 1,324,806 | 760,373 |

The Western grain traffic (taking the roads collectively) in the first half of the present year was much smaller than in the same period of 1939, the shortage being due practi-
cally to the drastic falling off in the wheat and oats receipts. Corn receipts were also smaller than in the first half of last year, leaving only increases in the barley and rye items. Altogether, the receipts at the Western primary markets of the five staples, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, in the first six months of 1910 reached only $278,565,000$ bushels, as against $294,889,000$ bushels in the same six months of last year, and $315,692,000$ bushels in the corresponding half of 1938 , but comparing with $205,354,000$ bushels in the first half of 1932. Back in 1929 the grain traffic in the corresponding months aggregated $361,385,000$ bushels. In the table which follows we give the details of the Western grain movement in our usual form:
western flour and grain receipts
Six Months Ended June 29

| (000 Omitted) | Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Flour } \\ \text { (Bls.) } \end{gathered}$ | Wheat (Bush.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Corn } \\ (\text { Bush. }) \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Oats } \\ \text { (Bush. }) \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barley } \\ & \text { (Bush.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chic | 1940 | 5,367 | 5,804 | 34,848 | 7,018 | 652 | 5,868 |
|  | 1939 | 5,465 | 8,282 | 33,534 | 11,691 | 533 | 5,473 |
| Minneapolis | 1940 |  | 49,142 36 | ${ }_{6}^{5,395}$ | 6,512 6,349 | 4,780 | 15,690 |
| Dulu | 1939 | 1,161 | 36,030 23,260 | 6,647 6,078 | 6,349 913 | $\xrightarrow{4,371}$ | 15,122 |
| Dulu | 1939 |  | ${ }_{13,921}^{23,260}$ | 7,280 | 1,603 | 1,619 | 2,415 |
| waukee | 1940 | 410 | 758 | 3,851 | 185 | 661 | 10,199 |
|  | 1939 | 460 | 83 3079 | ${ }_{2,234}$ | ${ }^{161}$ | 154 | 7,802 |
| Toledo. | 1940 |  | 3,079 | ${ }_{2}^{2,634}$ | 3,020 | 74 | 37 |
| Indlanapolis | 1940 | 19 | 4,631 | 2,674 12,056 | 4,821 <br> 2,903 | $\begin{array}{r}92 \\ 374 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17 |
| Indanapolis | 1939 |  | 8,263 | 14,235 | 5,517 | 199 | 44 |
| St. Louls | 1940 | 3,200 | 3,322 | 5,518 | 2,152 | 152 | 1,156 |
|  | 1939 | 3,247 | 5,536 | 4,565 | 1,643 | 125 | 1,097 |
| Peorla | 1940 | 1,186 | 480 <br> 673 | 10,055 | 1,601 | 357 453 | 1,729 1,306 |
| Kansas Clty.....-.......- | 1940 | 1,595 | 19,241 | [ ${ }^{10,988}$ | 1,369 | 453 | 1,306 |
|  | 1939 | 503 | 35,745 | 4,789 | 1,112 |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 1940 |  | 894 | 1,105 | 631 |  |  |
|  | 1940 |  | 8,685 | 89 | 994 19 |  |  |
|  | 1938 |  | 16,361 | 1 | 2 |  |  |
| Sloux City | 1940 |  | ${ }_{624}^{624}$ | 883 | 98 | 48 | 133 |
|  | 1939 |  | 650 | 1,579 | 271 | 71 | 278 |
| Total al | 1940 | 10,614 | 119,920 | 87,360 | 25,412 | 9,393 | 36,480 |
|  | 1939 | 12,025 | 128,385 | 89,703 | 35,615i | 7,617 | 33,569 |

Finally, in the table we now present we furnish a summary of the six months' comparisons of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of the country for each year back to and including 1909:

| Jan. 1 to June 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Given } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preceding } \end{gathered}$ | Increase $(+)$ or <br> Decrease $(-)$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Cent } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1909 | \$1,172,185,403 | \$1,051,853,195 | +\$120,332,208 | +11 |
| 191 | 1,351,570,837 | 1,172,481,315 | +170.089,522 | +15.27 |
| 1911 | 1,310,580,765 | 1,339,539,563 | $-28,958,798$ | $-2.16$ |
| 1912 | 1,365,355,859 | $1,309,006,353$ | +56,349,506 | +4.30 |
| 1913 | 1,502,472,942 | 1,366,304,199 | +136,168,743 | +9.97 |
| 1914 | 1,401,010,280 | 1,486,043,706 | - $85,033,426$ | ${ }^{-5.72}$ |
| 191 | 1,407,465,982 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,447,474,54+2 \\ & 1,403,448,334 \end{aligned}$ | - ${ }^{39,998,560}$ | $\square_{+23.37}^{2.76}$ |
| 191 | 1,946,395,684 | 1,741,329,27.7 | +205,066,407 | +11.78 |
| 19 | 2,071,337,977 | 1,889,489,295 | +181,848,682 | +9.62 |
|  | 2,339,750,126 | 2,074,114,256 | + 265,635,870 | +12.81 |
| 192 | 2,684,672,507 | 2,326,657,150 | +358,015,357 | +1539 |
| 1921 | 2,671.369,048 | 2,738,845,138 | -67,476.090 | -2.46 |
| 1922 | 2,602,347,511 | 2,665,747,212 | - $63,399,701$ | - 2.38 |
| 19 | 3,086,129,793 | 2,605,203,228 | +480,926,565 | +18.46 |
| 1924 | 2,865,947,474 | $\underset{2,864,512,167}{3,091,934,815}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225,987,341 \\ +23.096 .456 \end{array}$ | -7.31 +0.81 |
| 192 | ${ }_{3,022,413,801}^{2,887,683}$ | 2,864, ${ }_{2}, 890,965.666$ | $\begin{array}{r} +23,096,456 \\ +131,448,135 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+0.81 \\ +4.55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 1927 | 3,011,796,048 | 3,020,928,478 | -9,132,430 | -0.30 |
| 19 | 2,901,379,728 | 3,018,008,234 | -116,628,506 | -3.86 |
| 19 | 3,057,560,980 | 2,905,912,090 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ +151,648,890 \\ -324823 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+5.82}$ |
|  | 2, $2,184,221,360$ | 3,062,220,645 | - $324,7868,279$ | -18.74 |
| 1932 | 1,599,138,566 | 2,183,918,659 | -584,780,099 | -26.78 |
| 1933 | 1,430,226,871 | 1,599,191,879 | -168,965,008 | -1057 |
| 1934 | 1,627,736,490 | $1,413,361,745$ $1,627,736,490$ | $+214,374.745$ +5.259 .590 | +15.17 +0.32 |
| 1936 | 1,870,196,058 | 1,632,939,310 | +237,256,748 | +14.53 |
| 193 | 2;083,250,357 | 1,869,614,084 | +213,636,273 | +11.43 |
| 19 | 1,633,218,256 | 2,082,853,003 | -449,634,747 | - 21.59 |
|  | $1,800,532,143$ $1,991,064,110$ | 1,632,876,801 | $+167,655,342$ $+190,531,967$ | +10.27 <br> +10.58 |

net earnings

| Jan. 1 to June 30 | Year Given | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Preceding } \end{gathered}$ | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Cent } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1909 | \$371;591,341 | \$294,951,102 | +876,640,239 | +25.98 |
| 1910 | 408,380,483 | 371,562,668 | +36,817,815 | +9.91 |
| 1911 | 378,852,053 | 404,569,430 | -25.717.377 | -6.36 |
| 1912 | 373,370,171 | 375,407,648 | -2,037,477 | -0.54 |
| 1913 | 400,242,544 | 373,442,875 | +26,799,669 | +7.18 |
| 1914 | 343,835,677 | 394,495,885 | -50,660,208 | $-12.84$ |
| 1915 | 394,683,548 | 347,068,207 | +47,615,341 | +13.72 |
| 1916 | 559,376,894 | 393,225,507 | +166,151,387 | +42.25 |
| 1910 | 555,683,025 | 562,838,773 | -7,155.748 | -1.27 |
| 19 | 265,705,922 | 540,911,505 | -275,205,583 | -50.88 |
| 191 | 265,007,159 | 265,324,144 | -316,985 | -0.12 |
| 19 | 195,582,649 | 263,029,233 | -67,446.584 | $-25.64$ |
| 1921 | 310,890,365 | 169,082,335 | +141,808,030 | $+83.87$ |
| 1922 | 530,420,651 | 312,088,627 | +218,332,024 | +69.96 |
| 1923 | 649,131,565 | 531,566,924 | +117,564,641 | +22.12 |
| 1924 | 597,828,199 | 651,828,563 | -54,000,364 | -8.28 |
| 1925 | 656,663,561 | 597,855,833 | +58,807,728 | +9.84 |
| 19 | 727,905,072 | 656,848,197 | +71,056,875 | +10.82 |
| 1927 | 711,888,565 | 727,923,568 | -16,035,003 | -2.20 |
| 1928 | 700,848,779 | 713,906,228 | -13,059,449 | -1.83 |
| 1929 | 817,500,221 | 702,553,020 | +114,947,201 | +16.36 |
| 1930 | 618,567,281 | 818,154.445 | -199,587,164 | -24.39 |
| 1931 | 471,189,438 | 618,597,371 | -147,407,933 | $-23.83$ |
| 1932 | 321,450,701 | 471,340,361 | -149,889,660 | $-31.80$ |
| 193 | 352,131,926 | 321,452,887 | +30,679,039 | +9.54 |
| 193 | 417,993,205 | 346,640,179 | +71,353,026 | +20.58 |
| 193 | 376,399,748 | 417,993,205 | -41,593,457 | $\square^{9} 95$ |
| 193 | 451,625,515 | 375,859,793 | +75,765,722 | +20.16 |
| 193 | 528,201,763 | 451,648,720 | +76,553,043 | +16.95 |
| 193 | 304.542.359 | 528,152,626 | $-223,610,267$ | -42.34 |
| 193 | 403,103,791 | 304,569,136 | +98,534,655 | +32.35 |
|  | 497,712,078 | 403,103,791 | +94,608,287 | +23.47 |

## The Course of the Bond Market

The general tone of the bond market has been good, and the strength of recent weeks has been maintained with gains in some more speculative groups. United States Government long-term issues have gained on the average about half a point since last Friday.

Though trading in high-grade railroad bonds has not been very active, prices have been somewhat improved. Pennsylvania RR. 5s, 1968, at $1081 / 2$ gained $3 / 8$; Kansas City Terminal $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1960$, were off $3 / 8$ at $1071 / 4$. Medium-grade rails showed a better trend, while speculative railroad bonds scored gains. A feature of the week has been the strength displayed by the bonds of the Canadian railroad companies. Pittsburgh \& West Virginia $41 / 2$ s, 1958, were up 3 points at 53 ; New York Central 5s, 2013, advanced 2 points to $56 \%$. Defaulted bonds have been actively higher. St. Paul $4 \% / 4$ s, 1989, rose $41 / 4$ points to $243 / 4$.

The feature of the utility bond market has been the recovery in Canadian issues, such obligations as Shawinigan Water \& Power $4 \frac{1}{2}$ s, 1967, at 81 being 9 points higher for the week; Gatineau Power $3 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~s}, 1969$, up $91 / 2$ at $741 / 2$; International Hydro-Electric 6s, 1944, up $31 / 4$ at 481/4, and Bell Telephone Co. of Canada $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1957,43 / 8$ points higher at $1031 / 4$. This rise reflected the formation of the joint United StatesCanadian Defense Board and the bill authorizing loans to Canada by the Export-Import Bank. Public offering was made on Thursday of $\$ 6,000,000$ of Northwestern Public $\xlongequal[\substack{\text { MOODY'S BOND PRICES } \\ \text { (Based on Averaje Ytelds) }}]{\text { ( }}$


* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typlcal" bond (4\% coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual plice quotathons. They mer

Service Co. 1st 4 s at $1021 / 2$, the only utility financing of the week.
Industrial bonds, in common with other issues, have been unusually inactive this week. The Champion Paper \& Fiber $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1950$, declined several points on refinancing fears. A strong point in the speculative section was the Abitibi Power \& Paper 1st 5s, 1953, which gained $53 / 4$ points at $423 / 4$, thus reflecting to a considerable extent the general strength throughout the list in bonds of Canadian companies. The Studebaker conv. 6s, 1945, regained the 2 points lost last week. On small sales, Lehigh Valley Coal $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1974$, advanced $21 / 2$ points to 30 . United Drug 5s, 1953, regained all of the $41 / 4$ points lost last week.
Interest in the foreign bond market centered principally in Canadian issues which, in reflection of current developments concerning a defense pact with this country broadened by measures of a financial nature, advanced over 10 points. Commonwealth obligations also responded to increased demand with gains up to 6 points. The apparent lull in air activity over England was considered to carry favorable implications regarding the ultimate status of German-occupied Scandinavian countries, whose issues staged an impressive rally. German bonds sagged, while price changes in the Italian group were unimportant. Colombia 6s were a strong feature in the South American department, while Japanese bonds displayed a weaker attitude.

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

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES } \\ \text { (Based on Inditedual Closing Prices) }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |


| $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \text { Daily } \\ \text { Averayes } \end{gathered}$ | All 120 <br> Domes- <br> tic <br> Corp.$\|$ | 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratinos |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate oy Groups |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aab | Aa | A | Baa | $R R$. | P. U. | Indu |
| Aug. 23 | 3.55 | 2.84 | 3.04 | 3.54 | 4.76 | 4.31 | 22 | 11 |
| 22 | 3.55 | 2.85 | 3.03 | 3.55 | 4.76 | 4.31 | 3.22 |  |
| 21 | 3.55 | 2.85 | 3.03 | 3.35 | 4.77 4 4 | 4.31 4.32 | 3.23 <br> 3.23 | 3.12 3.13 |
| 20 | 3.56 | 2.86 | 3.04 | 3.56 3 3 | 4.78 4.79 | 4.32 4.32 | 3.23 3.23 | 3.13 3.14 |
| 19 | 3.56 | 2.86 | 3.04 | 3.56 <br> 3.56 | 4.79 4.79 | 4.32 4.33 | 3.23 <br> 3.23 | 3.14 3.14 |
| 17 | 3.56 | +2.86 | 3.04 <br> 3.04 | 3.56 <br> 3.56 | 4.79 4.79 | 4.33 4.32 | 3.23 3.23 | ${ }_{3.14}^{3.14}$ |
| 16 | 3.56 3 3 | 2.88 2 2 | 3.04 <br> 3.04 | 3.56 <br> 3.55 | 4.79 4.79 | ${ }_{4.32}^{4.32}$ | 3.23 3.23 | 3.14 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 15 . \\ & 14 . \end{aligned}$ | 3.56 | 2.88 2.86 | 3.04 3.04 | 3.55 3.56 | 4.79 4.79 | ${ }_{4}^{4.33}$ | 3.23 | 3.13 |
| 13 | 3.56 | 2.86 | 3.03 | 3.56 | 4.79 | 4.32 | 3.23 | 3.13 |
| 12 | 3.55 | 2.86 | 3.02 | 3.55 | 4.75 | 4.29 | 3.23 | 3.11 |
| 10 | 3.54 | 2.85 | 3.02 | 3.54 | 4.74 | 4.28 | 3.22 | ${ }_{3} 3.11$ |
|  | 3.54 | 2.86 | 3.02 | ${ }_{3}^{3.54}$ | 4.75 | 4 | - 3.22 | ${ }_{3.12}^{3.12}$ |
|  | 3.54 3 54 | 2.85 | 3.02 3.02 | 3.55 3.55 | 4.74 4.75 | 4 | 3.23 | 3.12 |
|  | 3.54 <br> 3.54 | 2.85 | ${ }_{3.01}$ | ${ }_{3.55}^{3.55}$ | 4.74 | 4.27 | 3.23 | 3.12 |
|  | 3.54 | 2.85 | 3.01 | 3.55 | 4.75 | 4.27 | 3.23 | ${ }_{3} 3.13$ |
| 3 | 3.55 | 2.85 | 3.02 | 3.55 | 4.76 | 4.28 | 3.23 | ${ }_{3} 3.13$ |
|  | 3.55 | 2.85 | 3.02 | 3.55 | 4.76 | 4.28 | 3.23 | 3.13 |
|  | 3.55 | 2.87 | 3.02 | 3.55 | 4.75 | 4.27 | 3.23 | 3.14 |
| ly 26 | 3.56 | 2.87 | 3.01 | 3.57 | 4.78 | 4.29 | 3.24 | 5 |
| 19 | 3.55 | 2.87 | 3.01 | 3.57 | 4.76 | 4.29 | 3.23 | 3.15 |
| 12 | 3.57 | 2.88 | 3.01 | 3.58 | 4.79 | 4.32 | 3.22 | 3.15 |
|  | 3.58 | 2.87 | 3.02 | 3.58 | 4.86 | 4.38 | 3.23 | 3.15 |
| June 28 | 3.62 | 2.89 | 3.04 | 3.63 | 4.93 | 4.44 | 3.26 | 3.18 |
|  | 3.66 | 2.89 | 3.06 | 3.65 | 5.02 | 4.50 | 3.29 | 3.19 |
|  | 3.72 | 2.93 | 3.10 | 3.70 | 5.14 | 4.59 | ${ }_{3}^{3.34}$ | 3.23 |
| 7 | 3.78 | 3.01 | 3.15 | 3.75 | 5.20 | 4.66 | 3.39 |  |
| May 31 | 3.80 | 3.05 | 3.16 | 3.78 | 5.22 | 4.67 4.64 | 3.41 | 3.33 <br> 3.35 |
| 24 | 3.80 | 3.04 | 3.19 | 3.77 | 5.20 | $\begin{array}{r}4.64 \\ 4.47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.41 | ${ }_{3.23}$ |
| 17 | 3.68 | 2.97 | 3.09 3.04 | 3.68 3.57 | 4.97 4.73 | 4.47 4.30 | 3.13 <br> 3.23 | 3.23 3.09 |
|  | 3.54 3.50 3 | 2.84 2.82 | 3.02 2.97 | 3.57 <br> 3.53 | 4.73 4.69 | 4.30 4.28 | 3.19 | ${ }_{3.04}^{3.04}$ |
| pr. 26 | 3.52 | 2.82 | 2.98 | 3.56 | 4.72 | 4.31 | 3.22 | 3.04 |
| 19 | 3.54 | 2.83 | 2.99 | 3.60 | 4.75 | 4.34 | 3.24 | 3.06 |
| 12 | 3.55 | 2.83 | 3.00 | 3.61 | 4.76 | 4.34 4.31 | 3.25 3.24 | 3.06 3.04 |
| Mar ${ }^{5}$ | 3.53 3 3 | 2.80 283 | 2.99 3.02 | ${ }_{3.62}^{3.60}$ | 4.72 4.79 | $\stackrel{4.31}{4.37}$ | 3.24 3.27 | 3.04 3.08 |
| Mar. 21 | 3.57 3 3 | 2.83 2.83 | 3.02 3.03 | ${ }_{3.65}$ | 4.79 4.79 | 4.37 | 3.28 | 3.08 |
|  | 3.58 3.59 | 2.83 2.84 | 3.04 <br> 3.04 | 3.66 | 4.80 | 4.38 | 3.28 | 3.10 |
|  | 3.59 | 2.85 | 3.06 | 3.66 | 4.81 | 4.38 | 3.31 | 3.09 |
|  | 3.61 | 2.87 | 3.06 | 3.68 | 4.82 | 4.39 | ${ }_{3}^{3.32}$ | 3.12 |
| b. 23 | 3.60 | 2.85 | ${ }_{3}^{3.05}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.68}$ | 4.83 4.82 | 4.37 4.36 | 3.33 <br> 3.32 <br>  | 3.12 3.10 |
| 16 | 3.59 3.60 | 2.84 2.86 | 3.04 <br> 3.04 | 3.67 <br> 3.67 | 4.82 4.83 | 4.36 4.36 | 3.32 3.33 | 3.11 |
|  | 3.60 3.62 | 2.86 2.87 | 3.04 3.05 | 3.70 | 4.84 | 4.38 | ${ }_{3.34}$ | 3.13 |
| Jan, 27 | 3.62 | 2.87 | 3.06 | 3.70 | 4.85 | 4.38 | 3.35 | 3.13 |
| 20 | 3.64 | 2.88 | 3.08 | 3.70 | 4.88 | 4.41 | 3.35 | 3.15 |
|  | 3.63 | 2.88 | 3.07 | 3.69 | 4.86 | 4.39 | 3.35 | 3.14 |
|  | 362 | 2.88 | 3.09 | 3.69 3 | 4.82 <br> 5.84 <br> 18 | 4.37 4.68 | 3.34 <br> 3.42 | 3.14 3.36 |
| High 1940 | 3.81 3.49 | 3.05 2.80 | 3.19 2.96 | 3.78 <br> 3.51 | 5.24 <br> 4.87 | 4.68 4.26 | 3.42 3.17 | 3.36 3.02 |
| Low 1940 <br> High 1939. | 3.49 4.00 | 2.80 3.34 | 2.96 <br> 3.55 | 3.51 4.10 | 4.67 <br> 5.26 | 4.76 4.76 | 3.76 3.76 | 3.64 |
| $\text { Low } 1939$ | 3.62 | 2.88 | 3.05 | 3.71 | 4.77 | 4.34 | 3.36 |  |
| Aug. 23, 1939 | 3.70 | 2.94 | 3.13 | 3.81 | 4.91 | 4.46 | 3.41 |  |
| 2 Years Aug. 23,18 | 4.09 | 3.18 | 3.57 | 4.11 | 5.50 | 5.08 | 3.76 | 3.43 |

ield averages, the latter being the truer plicture of the bond market.

## The Business Man's Bookshelf

## Annual Financial Review-Canadian

Houston's Standard Publications, Toronto, Canada. 1940 Edition. 1,160 pages.
Marking the fortieth consecutive year of publication, the 1940 issue of Houston's "Annual Financial Review" has just been released for distribution.

A total of 1,335 companies is covered in the 1,160 pages, one of the largest issues yet published. This offers a strik ing comparison with the first copy issued at the turn of the century, when a complete coverage of leading Canadian corporations involved only 126 company analyses.
A new feature this year is a three-year comparison of balance sheets and income and surplus accounts of more than $60 \%$ of the companies, increasing the book's value for analytical study.

The book gives easy reference to details of the various companies, such as dividend records extending back over a number of years, description of plant and properties, details of funded debt, \&c. In addition to industrial companies,
producing gold and base metal mines are reviewed and many of the Western oils are included. A record of high and low prices of all listed stocks and bonds extending back over a period of years is also given in the "Review," which has the official sanction of the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.

Individual sales records are posted of the Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver Stock Exchanges, along with a tabulated form of authorized commission rates.
In addition to a list of members of the Toronto, Montreal,
Calgary and Vancouver Stock Exchanges and the Winnipeg

Grain Exchange, a representative list of brokers in other Canadian cities is given, as well as details of Dominion, provincial and municipal financing, and other information otherwise difficult to obtain.
Supplementing the "Review" during the year, financial statements and dividend announcements from the various companies are printed and sent to subscribers in a looseleaf service.
The "Review" or "Blue Book" as it is familiarly known, is compiled and issued by Houston's Standard Publications, 184 Bay Street, Toronto.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, Aug. 23, 1940.
Business activity continues to expand. Reports from business and industry are decidedly favorable, and a strong feeling of optimism concerning the future prevails in many quarters. As the defense program gets into full stride it is expected to serve as a powerful stimulus to general business, and a high degree of activity is expected over a considerable period of time. War orders from Great Britain are playing a considerable part in current business expansion, and should England succeed in holding off her foes, it very likely means the war will be a long-drawn-out affair.
Sharp increases in both exports and imports of the United States during the first 10 months of hostilities in Europe were reported by the Department of Commerce this week. The report said that exports in the period from September, 1939, to June, 1940, were valued at $\$ 3,273,000,000$, or $35 \%$ more than in the corresponding period of 1938-39 and $16 \%$ above the comparable 1937-38 period, when such trade was at a relatively high level. It stressed that the increase during the current period was realized despite the fact that the market for American goods has been closed or restricted severely in a growing number of European countries as a result of war developments.
Despite a siight dip in steel production, business activity, as measured by the weekly "Journal of Commerce" index, continued to gain last week. The index rose to 106.8 , as compared with 105.4 last week and 92.8 during the corresponding week last year. It is pointed out that in evaluating this gain it should not be overlooked that the "Journal of Commerce" business index is not adjusted for seasonal variations.

Steel buying last week turned slightly heavier, adding to backlogs which are already too heavy in some products, but total orders for August to date are well below those for the like period last month, the "Iron Age" reveals in its mid-week survey. It estimates steel output at $90.5 \%$ of capacity, up a point from a week ago. Some companies not normally consumers of steel in any quantity are now entering the market, "a development which indicates that the Nation's defense program is making progress, however slow, and that plants making peace-time products are gradually changing over to defense products," the magazine states. Commenting on the improvement in orders during the last week, the review says that part is traceable to Detroit, where automobile production is advancing sharply. Another factor in the improvement is larger purchases by Great Britain. "Tonnages ordered so far for national defense are not yet significant, but steel producers report a slow and steady increase in the amount of steel being booked for such purposes," the magazine continues. The survey says that a general rise in prices of steelmaking scrap has accompanied a quiet resumption of mill buying. Railway equipment buying is stated to have been light in the last week, while structural steel awards for the week were 22,000 tons against 21,400 tons in the preceding week. New structural projects were 23,700 tons compared with only 9,425 tons a week ago, while reinforced steel lettings amounted to 10,440 tons.
Production by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Aug. 17 reached the second highest total for all time as $2,606,122,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. were produced, an increase of $10.1 \%$ over the corresponding 1939 week, according to figures released yesterday by the Edison

Electric Institute. The all-time high was set Dec. 23, 1939, when $2,641,723,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. were produced. Output for the latest reporting week was $16,804,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. above the preceding week's total of $2,589,318,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. and $238,476,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. over the $2,367,646,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. recorded in the week ended Aug. 19, 1939.

Freight traffic of the railroads during the week ended Aug. 17 amounted to 743,121 cars, an increase of 16,145 cars, or $2.2 \%$ over the previous week, the Association of American Railroads reported yesterday. The total represented a gain of 73,328 cars, or $10.9 \%$, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 145,237 cars, or $24.3 \%$, compared with the corresponding week in 1938.
Government funds for defense construction, including military and naval projects and manufacturing plants, boosted the volume of engineering construction awards this week to a near peak for the year. The awards total $\$ 128$,449,000 , the second highest week in the year, according to "Engineering News-Record." Volume for the week constituted a $184 \%$ rise over the preceding week and a gain of $109 \%$ over the corresponding 1939 period. Public construction awards amounted to $\$ 109,435,000$, accounted for largely by the contracts for the smokeless powder plant in Radford, Va.; the tank plant in Detroit, and the fleet operating base at San Pedro, Calif. This public construction business is the highest of the year and shows a gain of $292 \%$ over the previous week and $230 \%$ over the corresponding 1939 week. Private construction was $9 \%$ greater than the preceding week, but dropped $33 \%$ below the 1939 volume. Total construction for the year to date is $\$ 2,077,277,000$, or $4 \%$ above the 34 -week 1939 period. Private awards are up $18 \%$ compared with last year.
Output of automobile plants continued its seasonal climb, reaching an estimated total of 23,732 cars and trucks this week, Ward's Reports, Inc., said today. The total compares with 20,475 units in the preceding week, and 17,765 units this week a year ago. Ward's said the rate of advance was slowed up somewhat by initial production "bugs" which now have largely been cleared.
Lower temperatures touched off demand for fall goods and quickened retail sales this week, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., reported today. General business, according to the credit agency, maintained a fairly even pace. Some expansion was noted in wholesale lines. All major statistical indicators showed gains. "For many retailers the week marked the real opening of the fall season. New lines of ready-to-wear especially benefited from the turn to cooler weather, but furniture and other promotional merchandise also showed a somewhat broader movement. Although the drop in temperature abruptly cut short demand for summer goods, reports indicated an unusualy healthy stock condition in most retail outlets. Comparisons with the sales volume of a year ago generally showed a slight widening of the margin of gain. Increase in sales volume over the 1939 level were reported by all major regions of the country this week and the average gain for all was estimated at between $8 \%$ and $11 \%$.
There were no unusual features to the weather news the past week. However, there were some very high temperatures recorded in the northern Great Plains, locally in the Northwest, and in the Southwest. In the atter area maximum temperatures were 108 degrees to 109 degrees, with the latter temperature reported at two points. Elsewhere the highest temperatures were generally in the 90 's, except in the Lake region and along the Pacific Coast. The mod-
erate to heavy rains reported from many Central Valley sections were accompanied by generally favorable temperatures, and as a result all late crops were considerably benefited. In many sections from the eastern third of Kansas and Nebraska eastward over portions of the Ohio Valley rains were sufficient to greatly improve the moisture situation, with a marked revival of pastures and meadows and general improvement of minor crops. Heavy to excessive rains caused much washing and flooding in the Piedmont sections of the Carolinas and Virginia, with many lowland crops destroyed and considerable damage to others. In the New York City area the weather has been generally cool and clear during the past week.
Today was fair and cool, temperatures touching a minimum of 64 degrees and a maximum of 78 degrees. Partly cloudy and cooler weather is looked for tonight and on Saturday, with moderate to fresh northwest winds, diminishing on Saturday. Estimated lowest temperature for the city and its environs tonight is placed at 55 degrees.
Overnight at Boston it was 59 to 69 degrees; Pittsburgh 58 to 77 ; Portland, Me., 46 to 72 ; Chicago, 57 to 72 ; Cincinnati, 57 to 86 ; Cleveland, 58 to 72 ; Detroit, 52 to 74; Milwaukee, 49 to 65: Charleston, 67 to 84; Savannah, 69 to 82 ; Kansas City, Mo., 66 to 82 ; Springfield, Ill., 58 to 84; Oklahoma City, 67 to 85; Salt Lake City, 74 to 95 , and Seattle, 54 to 67.

Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended Aug. 17 Were Unchanged from Previous Week, According to "Annalist" Index
Interest in commodities was at a low ebb as the "Annalist" wholesale price index remained at 79.2 in the week ended Aug. 17, unchanged from the previous week. Gains in the farm and food groups were offset by losses in the textiles and miscellaneous commodities. The announcement in the matter, issued Aug. 20, continued:
The advance in farm products was confined almost entirely to livestock with the exception of cows. Eggs and apples were also higher. Most of the grains, wool, cotton and hides were on the skids. Among the foods, similar tendencies were noted. The meats were generally higher and wheat flour lower. On the toboggan, too, were butter and lard, with coffee and cocoa nominally lower.
Government purchases evidently did not stimulate the textile industry. Cotton and worsted yarn prices receded last week, worsteds to the lowest level this year. Leather was down again in sympathy with the weakness in hides. Rubber rose slightly.
"ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)

|  | Aug. 17. 194 | Auj. 10, 1940 | Aug. 19, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 73.0 | 72.6 | ${ }_{67.2}$ |
| Food products ${ }_{\text {Tex }}$ Textile | 69.1 653 | 69.0 65.7 | 63.5 63.2 |
| Fuels ........-.... | 85.6 | 85.6 | 83.0 |
| Metals--.-. | 96.6 | ${ }_{71.6}^{96.6}$ | 95.7 709 |
| Building mater | 71.6 | 71.6 887 | 70.9 85.1 |
| Chemicals | 86.7 77.0 | 77.6 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Mll }}^{\text {Miscellaneous- }}$ - | 79.2 | 79.2 | ${ }_{75.1}$ |

New Freight Cars Ordered Totaled 19,765 on Aug. 1 Class I railroads on Aug. 1, 1940 had 19,765 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced on Aug. 19. On July 1, 1940, they had 16,933 on order, and on Aug. 1, last year there were 8,473 . The Association further announced:
The new cars on order on Aug. 1, this year included 11,565 box, 7,218 coal, 360 stock, 250 flat, 50 refrigerator and 322 miscellaneous cars.
Class I railroads on Aug. 1, this year also had 168 new locomotives on order, of which 115 were steam and 53 electric and Diesel. On July 1 , 1940, there were 124 new locomotives on order, of which 97 were steam and 27 were electric and Diesel. New locomotives on order on Aug. 1, last year, totaled 118 which included 72 steam and 46 electric and Diesel.
In the first seven months of 1940, the railroads put in service 40,416 new freight cars compared with 10.3 C 2 in the same period last year.
of the total number of new freight cars placed in operation in the first seven months this year, there were 18,640 box, 19,876 coal, 606 flat, 595 refrigerator, 88 stock and 611 miscellaneous cars.
m In the first seven months this year, the railroads also put in service 201 locomotives, of which 58 were steam and 143 electric and Diesel. Installed in the first seven months last year were 139 new locomotives, of which 20 were steam and 119 electric and Diesel.
Freight cars and locomotives leased or otherwise acquired are not included in the above figures.

## Railroads Have 11,986 Air-Conditioned Passenger Cars in Operation

Class I railroads and the Pullman Co. had 11,986 airconditioned passenger cars in operation on July 1, 1940, according to reports just received by the Association of American Railroads and made public on Aug. 23.
This was an increase of 635 compared with the number of air-conditioned passenger cars on July 1, 1939, and an increase of 271 since Jan. 1, this year.
Of the total number of such cars, Class I railroads on

July 1, this year, had 6,852, an increase of 525 compared with the same date last year. The Pullman Co. on July 1, this year, had 5,134 air-conditioned passenger cars in opera ttion, or an increase of 110 compared with July 1, 1939.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Up $10.9 \%$ in Week Ended Aug. 17

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 17, totaled 743,121 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Aug. 22. This was an increase of 73,328 cars or $10.9 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 145,237 cars or $24.3 \%$ above the same week in 1938. Loading of revenue freight for the week of Aug. 17 was an increase of 16,145 cars or $2.2 \%$ above the preceding week. The Association further reported:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 285,607 cars, an increase of $\mathbf{3 , 1 2 5}$ cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 26,430 cars above the cars above the preceing
corresponding week in 1939.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 149,891 cars, an increase of 256 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease or 3,482 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.
Coal loading amounted to 135,272 cars, an increase of 9,375 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 20,748 cars above the corresponding week in 1939 .
Grain and grain products loading totaled 43,348 cars, an increase of 1,962 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 617 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Aug. 17 totaled 29,785 cars, an increase of 2,933 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 800 car below the corresponding week in 1939 .
Live stock loading amounted to 12,833 cars, an increase of 2,085 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 267 cars above the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Aug. 17 totaled 9,460 cars, an increase of 1,951 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 96 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Forest products loading totaled $\mathbf{3 6 , 3 5 5}$ cars, a decrease of 15 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,984 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Ore loading amounted to 69,206 cars, a decrease of 969 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 21,202 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Coke loading amounted to 10,609 cars, an increase of 326 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 3,796 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

11 districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1939 and 1938.

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{2.555 .415}$ | 2,288.730 | ${ }_{\substack{2.256,717 \\ 2.155 .536}}$ |
| Four weeks of Febru | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2,486.883 } \\ 3.122 .558}}$ | - ${ }_{2}^{2.2882 .86665}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.746 .488}$ |
| Five weeks of Marca | ${ }_{2.494 .369}$ | ${ }^{2} 2225.188$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.126 .471}$ |
| Four weeks of May | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2,7634.564 }}}^{\text {2, }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2.363,099 \\ 3.127 .262}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,769.658}$ |
| Five weeks of June | $\underset{\substack{3,825,752 \\ \hline}}{\text { 3,634,564 }}$ | ${ }_{2.532 .236}$ | ${ }_{2,272.941}$ |
| Four weeks of July | 718,430 | 656,.553 | 584.062 |
| Week of Aug. 10 | 726,976 | ${ }^{661.023}$ | 588 |
| Week of Aug. 17 | 743.121 | 669,793 | 697.884 |
|  | 21,920,67 | 19,783,405 | 18,275,0 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Aug. 17, 1940 loaded a total of 326,404 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with $331,2 C 0$ cars in the preceding week and 308,785 cars in the seven days ended Aug. 19, 1940. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECE

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Recolved from Connection Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c\|} A q u .17 \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{1940}^{A u l} .$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 4 & u \mathrm{u} .{ }^{19} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 17 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 g .10 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 u g .19 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 18,195 | 18,290 | 18.265 | 5.331 | 5,245 | 4.972 |
| Atchison Topeka ${ }^{\text {Baltimore \& Ohlo RR. }}$ | 33,607 | 33,758 | 30.569 | 19.754 | 18,130 | 18.564 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry | 25,787 | 24.423 14.149 | ${ }_{13}^{24.629}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11,097 \\ 7 \\ \hline 865\end{array}$ | 10.892 7,006 | 7,178 |
| Chicago Burilington \& Quincy | ${ }_{21}^{14,134}$ | 20,726 | ${ }_{21,163}^{13.15}$ | 7,607 | 7.179 | 7.437 |
| Chicago Milw. ${ }^{\text {chicago }}$ North Western Ry | 15,652 | 15.609 | 15.809 | 9,907 | 10.013 | 9,277 |
| Gulf Coast Line | 2.997 | 2,853 | ${ }^{2.633}$ | 1,323 | ${ }_{1}^{1,351}$ |  |
| International Great Northern | 1,885 | 1.541 | 1.897 | 1.7575 2.545 | 2,571 | 2,40 |
| Mlssouri-Kansas-Tex | - $\begin{array}{r}12,891 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{12,392}^{18}$ | 12,601 | 7.994 | 7.673 | 7 |
| M Lssourl Pacific RR | 41.521 | 40,309 | 35.753 | 42.709 | 39.612 | 86 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls Ry--- | 5.681 | 5,881 | 5.614 |  |  |  |
| Norfols \& Western Ry | ${ }_{8}^{20.684}$ | 20,960 | 57.649 | ${ }_{4}^{4,521}$ | 44,175 |  |
| Pennsylvanla RR. | 69,582 5,430 | 68.077 | +7.711 | 5,184 | 4,997 | 4.22 |
| Pere Marquette Ry-Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie | 7,164 | ${ }^{7} .625$ | 5.089 | 8,272 | 7.342 | 5.95 |
| Southern Pacific Lines | 31.010 | 30,317 | 29,984 | 8,214 | 7.640 | 7,83 <br> 7.03 |
| Wabash Ry- | 5,207 | 5,372 | 4,894 | 8,143 | 7.680 | 7,03 |
|  | 326,404 | 331,200 | 308,785 | 208,554 | 198,190 | 182,60 |

Total .............................. $\operatorname{TOTAL}$ LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS
TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FAR
(Number of Cars)

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 17, 1940 | Aug. 10, 1940 | Aug. 19. 1939 |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacitic Ry- | 23,164 29.520 | 22,414 28,004 | 22,195 27,973 |
| Illinois Central System | 29,580 11,871 | 11,913 | 11,471 |
| Total ---------------- | 64,555 | 62,331 | 61,639 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Aug. 10 , 1940. During this period 92 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED AUG 10

| Ralltoads | Total Revenue Freloht Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recelved from Connections |  | Raturoads | Total Revenue Fretoht Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 39 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Eastern ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 662 | 591 | 578 |  |  | Southera District-(Concl.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bangor \& Aroosto | 816 | 702 | 793 | ${ }^{1,143}$ | 1,094 | Moblle \& Ohlo--------7--- | 1,428 | 1.606 | 1,725 | 1,975 | 1,969 2,098 |
| Boston \& Maine | 7.216 | 7,244 | 6,637 | 9,130 | 8,644 | Nashvile Chattan | 1,034 | +946 | ${ }_{986}$ | , 814 | 1,289 |
| Chicago Indianapolis \& Loulsv | 1,304 | 1,804 | 1,612 | 2,139 | 1,854 | Pledmont North | 397 | 402 | 364 | 1,234 | 1,154 |
| Central Indlana |  | 11 |  | 67 | 101 | Richmond Fred. \& Potomac.-.- | 344 | 364 | 322 | 3,467 | 2,823 |
| Central Vermont | 1,198 | 1,147 | 1,173 | 1,967 | 1,750 | Seaboard Alr Line............. | 8,716 | 8,347 | 7,773 | 4,367 | 3,893 |
| Delaware \& Huds | 5,548 | 5,338 | 3,241 | 7,279 | 7,041 | Southern System | 21,764 | 19,962 | 18,798 | 13,639 | 13,778 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 7,950 | 7,961 | 7,096 | 6,978 | 5,936 | Tennessee Centra | 474 | 411 | 447 | ${ }^{635}$ | 581 |
| Detrolt \& Mackinac | 406 1 | 398 1.449 | 1.171 | 1155 | 129 | Winston-Salem southbound | 147 | 159 | 162 | 727 | 970 |
| Detrolt Toledo \& Ironto | 1,391 199 | 1,449 | 1,171 | 1,049 $\mathbf{2 , 6 7 2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,161}$ |  | 97. 229 | 94,421 |  | 60.861 |  |
| Erle. | 12,423 | 11,720 | 11,096 | 12,113 | 10,298 |  | , | 4,4 |  |  | ,760 |
| Grand Trunk West | 3,387 | 3,078 | 2,828 | 7,008 | 5,846 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehtgh \& Hudson P | 172 | 159 | 167 | 1,906 | 1,795 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehlgh \& New Eng | +1,914 | 1,780 | 1,111 | 1,244 | 1,274 | Chicago \& North Western.... | 20,739 | 18,830 | 16,194 | 10,013 | 9,265 |
| Lehigh Valley | 8,225 2,825 | 8,191 2,434 | 5,957 $\mathbf{2 , 3 7 2}$ | 6,667 1,847 | 6,063 1,625 | Chicago Great Western --..-- | 2,668 20,179 | 2,423 19 19 | 2,466 19.492 | 2,480 $\mathbf{7 1 7 9}$ | 2,487 7.250 |
| Monongahe | 5,002 | 3,913 | 2,801 | 1989 198 | ${ }^{1} 187$ | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha- | 20,759 | -3,856 | - ${ }^{19,620}$ | 3,434 | 4,056 |
| Montour | 2,285 | 2,102 | 1,632 | 39 | 62 | Duluth Mlssabe \& Iron Range - | 21,992 | 13,051 | 7,349 | 285 | 197 |
| New York Central Lines | 40,783 | 35.743 | 31,002 | 39,138 | 35,958 | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantlc- | 817 | 1,013 | 653 | 570 | 450 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartiord | 9.186 | 9,410 | 8,120 | 11,390 | 10,364 | Elgin Jollet \& Eastern | 9,363 | 6,458 | 4,258 | 5,881 | 4,326 |
| New York Ontario \& Wester | 1,148 |  | 790 495 | 1,809 | 1,804 | Ft. Dodge Des Molnes \& South. | 534 | 512 | 510 | 161 | 144 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls | 5,881 | 5,450 | 4,495 | 10,442 | 8,909 | Great Northern. | 23,907 | 20,593 | 17,465 | 2,852 | 2,965 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lave Erie | 7,628 | 5,242 | 4,548 | ${ }_{7}^{1,247}$ | 1,163 | Green Bay \& Weste | 494 | 596 | 518 | 592 | 508 |
| Pere Marquette | 5,077 | 4,666 | 3,948 | 4,997 | 6,281 | Lake Superior \& Lshp | 3,403 2,081 | $\begin{array}{r}3,091 \\ 1,944 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 518 2,007 | 1,666 | 1.621 |
| Pittsburgh \& Shawmut | 832 | 327 | 171 | 81 | 40 | Minn. St. Paul \& | 6,676 | 7,227 | 5,786 | 2,408 | 2,297 |
| Plttsburgh shawmut \& N | 348 | 332 | 323 | 225 | 198 | Northern Pacitic. | 10,992 | 9,683 | 9,749 | 3,778 | 3,679 |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virgin | 1,087 | 892 | 834 | 1,906 | 1,375 | Spokane Internat | 342 | 257 | 340 | 350 | 305 |
| Wabash | 588 | 625 | 561 | 1,061 | 894 | Spokane Portland \& Sea | 1,719 | 1,587 | 2,185 | 1,577 | 1,917 |
| Wheelling | 4,502 | 4,040 | 3,396 | 3,073 | 2,759 | Tot | 129,665 | 110,198 | 93,110 | 43,299 | 41,557 |
| Total | 145,753 | 133,181 | 114,223 | 154,208 | 137,922 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| leg |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. Tod \& Santa Fe System- | 18,290 | 17,871 | 18,768 | 5,245 | ${ }^{4,756}$ |
| Akron Cadton \& You | 503 | 404 | 421 | 816 | 769 |  | 2,938 | 2,966 | 2,989 |  |  |
| Baitimore \& Ohio | 33,758 | 29,074 | 23,884 | 18,130 | 16,316 | Chlcago Burlington ${ }^{\text {\& }}$ | 14,149 | 14,010 | 15,304 | 7,006 | 6,666 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie | 6,231 | 4,921 | - 2,711 | 2,464 | 2,074 | Chlcago \& Illinois Midla | 1,949 | 1,600 | 1,557 | 717 | 609 |
| Buftalo Creek \& Ga | ${ }^{326}$ | 279 | 298 |  |  | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacifle- | 11,229 | 10,713 | 11,776 | 7.518 | 6,984 |
| Cambria \& Indiana | 1,338 | 1,420 | 919 | 18 | 16 | Chicago \& Eastern Illino | 2,307 | 2,221 | 2,214 | 2,468 | 2,280 |
| Central RR. of | 6,160 | 5,835 | 4,454 | 11,610 | 10,287 | Colorado \& Southern. | 581 | 741 | 805 | 1,328 | 1,200 |
| Cornwail-- | ${ }_{2}^{651}$ | 587 | ${ }^{562}$ | 35 | 45 | Denver \& Rio Grande Western. | 3,243 | 2,635 | 2,749 | 2,893 | 2,622 |
| Ligonier Va | 251 66 | 201 90 | 177 | 42 | 33 | Denver \& Salt Lake | 552 | 450 | 297 | 25 | 18 |
| Long Island. | 667 | 520 | 537 | 2,397 | 2,251 | Fort Worth \& De | 1,051 1,806 | 1,711 | 1,111 |  | 8 |
| Penn-Reading S | 1,282 | 1,154 | 1,110 | 1,486 | 1,379 | Missourl-Illinots | 881 | 1,544 | ,242 | 453 | 292 |
| Pennsylvania S | 68,100 | 58,811 | 51,007 | 44,175 | 39,615 | Nevada Northe | 1,441 | '853 | 1,327 | 123 | 58 |
| Reading Co | 13,561 | 12,500 | 10,674 | 16,787 | 14,319 | North Western Pacif | 1,073 | 971 | 944 | 586 | 13 |
| Union (Plttsb | 19,090 | 10,899 | 4,876 | 6,058 | 4,409 | Peorla \& Pekin Union | 22 | 34 |  |  |  |
| Western Mary | 3,314 | 2,998 | 2,908 | 6,490 | 5,246 | Southern Pacific (Pac | 25,949 | 24,862 | 23,721 | 4.638 | 4,239 |
| Total. | 155,298 | 129,693 | 104,623 | 110,562 | 96,803 | Toledo Peoria \& Wes | 15,012 | 13,998 | -13,488 | 1,175 8,401 | 7,1289 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Utah | ${ }^{403}$ | 210 | 124 |  |  |
| Chesapeake \& O | 24,423 | 24,750 | 19,439 | 10,892 |  | West | 2,048 | 1,913 | 1,807 | ,476 | 909 |
| Nortolk \& West | 20,960 | 20,020 | 18,699 | 4,579 | 4,206 | Tot | 105,747 | 100,937 | 101,700 | 49,595 | ,960 |
| Virgl | 4,393 | 4,128 | 4,504 | 1.279 | 957 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 49,776 | 48,898 | 42,642 | 16,750 | 15,399 | Southwestern Burlington-Rock | 149 | 118 | 163 | 250 | 26 |
| Southern District |  |  |  |  |  | Fort Smith \& West |  |  | +129 |  |  |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 244 | 257 | 180 | 179 |  | Guir Coast Lines--- | 2,853 1,541 | 2,646 | 2,375 | 1,683 | 1,560 |
| At1. \& W. P.-W. RR. of Ala -- | 711 | 705 | 639 | 1,281 | 1,192 | Kansas Oklahoma \& G | 193 | ${ }_{353}$ | 1.155 | ${ }^{1} 658$ | 791 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast.- | 730 | 730 | 754 | 559 | 603 | Kansas Clity Southern | 1,841 | 1,666 | 1,811 | 1,709 | 1,832 |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 7,719 | 8,975 | 7,818 | 4,676 | 4,408 | Loulsiana \& Arkansa | 1,823 | 1,587 | 1,788 | 1,093 | 1,217 |
| Central of Ge | 3,665 | 3,732 | 3,477 | 2,487 | 2,366 | Litchfield \& Madi | +297 | 1303 | ${ }_{2} 24$ | ,919 | 774 |
| Charleston \& Western Carolina - | 534 | 427 | 407 | 1,089 | 1,151 | Midland Valley. | 512 | 617 | 589 | 211 | 244 |
|  | 1,410 | 1,396 | 1,119 | 2,020 | 1,766 | Missouri \& Arkansas | 168 | 168 | 123 | 280 | 239 |
| Durham \& Southern | 187 | 380 157 | ${ }_{169}$ | 262 | 287 | Missouri-Kansas Tex | 3,818 | 3,795 | 3,822 | 2,571 | 2,159 |
| Florida East Coast | ${ }_{364}$ | 150 380 | 422 | 651 | 679 529 | Missourl Paciflic | 12,413 | 12,465 | 13,077 | 7,673 | 7,620 |
| Gainsville Midla | 25 | 31 | 30 | 102 | 62 |  |  | 6.340 | 6.828 | 4212 | 3,824 |
| Georgla | 1,234 | 897 | 840 | 1,433 | 1,503 | St. Louls Southwest | 1,903 | -6,069 | 6,308 | 1,902 | 1,781 |
| Georgla \& Florid | 356 | 724 | 765 | 336 | 523 | Texas \& New Orleans | 5,907 | 6,013 | 5,976 | 2,313 | 2,766 |
| Guif Moblle \& Norther | 1,524 | 1,515 | 1,418 | 1,100 | 1,178 | Texas \& Pacitic. | 3,245 | 3,357 | 3,712 | 2,931 | 3,021 |
| Loulsville \& Nashville | 19,004 21,960 |  |  | 9.546 4.869 | 9,269 | Wichlta Falls \& Southe | 157 | 193 | 238 | 52 | 52 |
| Macon Dublln \& Savanna | 21,960 | 18,704 108 | 18,328 142 | 4,869 513 | 4,802 408 | Weatherford M. W. \& N | 25 | 22 | 17 | 26 | 33 |
| Missilsslppl Central.. | 133 | 132 | 113 | 217 | 333 | Tota | 43,508 | 43,695 | 45,011 | 9,9 | 9,70 |
| Note-Previous year's tigures | vised. | Prevous | ures. | Iscon | d Ja | 1939. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Moody's Commodity Index Advances

Moody's Daily Commodity Index rose from 149.3 a week ago to 150.7 this Friday. The principal individual changes were higher prices for hogs and wool, and a decline in hides. The movement of the Index was as follows:

| Fri. | us. | weeks ag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M |  |  |
| Tues. |  | Year ago, Aug. |
| Wed. | $\mathrm{Au}_{8}$ | W-Aug. $15 \ldots 138.4$ |
| Thur | Aug. 22------------151.1 | 1940 High-May 13 |
| Fri. | Aug. 23 -------------150.7 | Low-Aug. 19 |

## Bureau of Labor Statistics Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced $0.4 \%$ During Week Ended

 Aug. 17Higher prices for foods, particularly meats, were mainly responsible for an advance of $0.4 \%$ in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices during the week ended Aug. 17, Commissioner Lubin reported on Aug. 22. "The increase brought the allcommodity index to $77.2 \%$ of the 1926 average, the highest level reached this month," Mr. Lubin said. "Compared with the corresponding week of last year the index is up $3.5 \%$.
"In addition to an adivance of $1.2 \%$ for foods, building materials rose $0.3 \%$; farm products, $0.2 \%$; and fuel and lighting materials, $0.1 \%$. The group of miscellaneous commodities, on the other hand, declined $0.4 \%$; chemicals and allied products, $0.3 \%$; hides and leather products 0.2 ; and textile products, $0.1 \%$. Metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from last week.

Wholesale prices of raw materials in general were steady during the week. Manufactured commodities advanced $0.6 \%$ and semi-manufactured commodities declined $0.6 \%$ The index for the large group of "all commodities other than farm products" rose $0.4 \%$ to the late July level. "All commodities other than farm products and foods," on the contrary, declined $0.1 \%$.
The Bureau's announcement went on to say:
An advance of $5.8 \%$ for meats, together with higher prices for butter, cheese, rice, corn meal, and canned red salmon brought the foods group index to the highest point reached since July 20 . Quotations were lower for flour, fruits most vegetables, cocoa beans, lard, edible tallow, and vegetable oils. A marked advance in prices for livestock and moderate price increases for eggs, flaxseed, and potatoes accounted for the advance of $0.2 \%$ in the farm products group index. Grains declined $2.6 \%$. Prices were lower for barely, corn, oats, rye, wheat, and cattlefeed, as well as for live poultry, cotton, apples, oranges, lemons, beans, onions, and wool.
During the week the hides and leather products group index fell to the low point of the year because of reduced prices for hides, skins, and leather. Prices also weakened for industrial cotton goods, raw silk, and worsted yarns, and for such metals as copper, lead, quicksilver, pig tin, and the manufactures of copper and brass and for certain fats and oils, particularly linseed oil, castor oil, cylinder oils, stearic acid, tallow, and wax. The decline of one cent per pound in castor oil prices was reported to be the result of lower production costs.
Higher prices were reported for Pennsylvania fuel oil, for anthracite, and for scrap steel. Prices continued to advance for yellow pine lumber and turpentine.
The following tables show (1) index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for July 20, 1940, and Aug. 19, 1939 and the percentage charges form a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago; (2) important percentage changes in subgroup indexes from Aug. 10 to Aug. 17, 1940.
Commodity GToups
$(1926=100)$

## All commodities Farm products

 Hides and leather products Metals and metal products. Bullding materials.-.......-Housefurnishing goods........ Miscellaneous commodities.... Raw materiais _-................. Semi-manufactured artic.es - .-
Manufactured commodities.. All commodities other than farm
All comucts-1ities other-1.-.-.-.

- No cor

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SUB-GROUP INDEXES FROM AUG. 10 TO AUG. 17, 1940


Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced Slightly During Week Ended Aug. 17, According to National Fertilizer Association
There was a moderate rise in wholesale commodity prices last week, according to the price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. This index in the week ended Aug. 17 rose to 74.7 from 74.2 in the preceding week. The index was 74.8 a month ago and 70.5 a year ago, based on the 1926-28 average as 100. The lowest point reached by the index this year was 74.2 , in the week ended Aug. 10, and the year's peak was 78.5, in the first week of January. The Association's announcement, under date of Aug. 19, continued :

An increase in the all-commodity index in each of the last two weeks was due in large part to rising prices for livestock and meats. Advances last week in quotations for livestock, eggs, and poultry more than offset the effect of weakness in cotton and grains; the result was a five-week consecutive weeky the the advance due mainly hign was also took place last to a rise in prices of fuels, building week in the group indexes representing the prices of fues, materials, mixed forsed to the lowest point reached in nearly a year. Slight declines were registered by the metal, chemical and drug, fertilizer material, and farm machinery indexes.
Declines in individual price series counterbalanced the number of advances during the week, with 36 prices declining and 36 advancing; in the preceding week there were 38 declines and 22 advances; in the second preceding week there were 36 declines and $25^{\circ}$ advances.

Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. $\quad(1926-28=100)$

| Percent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | Latest Week Aug. 17, 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preced'g } \\ \text { Wug. } 10, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { July } 20, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Aug. 19, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods. | 69.6 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 66.5 |
| 25.3 |  | 42.6 | 44.0 | 47.3 | 43.4 |
|  | Cottonseed | 51.1 | 52.1 | 57.3 | 51.6 |
| 23.0 | Farm products.-.-.-.------- | ${ }^{62.1}$ | 51.1 | 61.5 | 57.0 |
|  | Cotton | 54.7 | 55.6 | 56.5 58.8 | 49.8 50.4 |
|  | Gralns | 63.8 | 61.5 | 61.8 | 59.0 |
| 17.3 | Fuels | 81.3 | 81.2 | 82.0 | 77.1 |
| 10.8 | Misceilaneous commodities.- | 85.1 | 84.7 | 87.6 | 77.2 |
| 8.2 | Textlies. | 69.2 | 69.4 | 70.0 | ${ }^{63.0}$ |
| 7.1 | Metals. | 91.3 | 91.4 | 91.5 | 88.7 |
| 6.1 | Building materials | 84.9 | 84.8 | 84.4 | 83.0 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 97.8 | 97.9 | ${ }_{69} 97.9$ | ${ }_{68}^{91.9}$ |
| 0.3 | Fertillzer materlals | 70.1 78.6 | 70.2 77.3 | 69.6 77.3 | 68.7 77.7 |
| 0.3 0.3 | Fertillzers--...- | 78.6 93.8 | 77.3 93.9 | 77.3 93.9 | 95.0 |
| 0.0 | All groups comblned | 74.7 | 74.2 | 74.8 | 70.5 |

## Electric Output for Week Ended Aug. 17, 1940, $10.1 \%$

 Above a Year AgoThe Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Aug. 17, 1940, was $2,606,122,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $10.1 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1939 , when the production totaled $2,367,646,000$ kwh. The output for the week ended Aug. 10, 1940, was estimated to be $2,589,318,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $11.0 \%$ over the like week a year ago.
percentage increase from previous year


Trend of Business in Hotels, According to Horwath \& Horwath-July Sales and Occupancy Slightly Higher Than Last Year
Horwath \& Horwath, in their monthly survey of the trend of business in hotels, report that hotel sales and occupancy in July were slightly higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Rates for the entire country were down $3 \%$, and the group, "all others," had that same decline, and as both the general occupancy and that for this miscellaneous group was higher, a widespread relaxing of rate policies would seem to be indicated. Whether or not rate reductions brought about the sale of more rooms cannot be determined, but the fact remains that a $3 \%$ decline in rate throughout the country represents an approximate loss of $\$ 1,000,000$ in the monthly room business of hotels. July was the third month in succession to show a decrease. The firm further reported:
Special conditions again had considerable effect on the comparisons of the various localities with a year ago. Chicago had the Democratic National Convention, and this year the furniture mart was held in July, whereas last year it was in June. Occupancy in from $58 \%$ a year ago, and total sales were up $40 \%$; hotels participated in the business increar eciuse of the increased governtinued substantialy al mental activies his is $8 \%$. New York City reported the same occupancy the first seven mot a $10 \%$ drop in rates.
The Pacific Coast section again had substantial decreases from a year ro, althourh the occupancy remained at fairly satisfactory levels, as is shown in the following:

|  | Percentages of Change from July, 1939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Rooms | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Restau- } \\ \text { rant } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Food | $\begin{gathered} \text { Beever- } \\ \text { apes } \end{gathered}$ | Rates | $\begin{aligned} & \text { full } \\ & \text { 1940 } \\ & \text { ocua } \\ & \text { pancy } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $-22$ | $\overline{-12}^{-28}$ | $\|$-12 <br> 0 | -16 | $\frac{-5}{+10}$ | -18 -3 | ${ }_{63}^{80}$ |

rest pan of business in hotels in July, 1940, COMPARED with JULY, 1939

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales-Percentaoe of Increase }(+) \\
& \text { or Decrease }(-)
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{occupancy} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left.\begin{array}{c}
\text { Room } \\
\text { Rate } \\
\text { Roor } \\
\text { nnoor }(+) \\
\text { Dec ( }
\end{array}\right)
$$} <br>
\hline \& Total \& Rooms \& $$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Total } \\
\text { Restaut } \\
\text { rant }
\end{array}\right|
$$ \& Food \& Bener-
ages \& Month \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Same } \\
& \text { Lasst } \\
& \text { Yeaat }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>
\hline New York \& -7 \& $-10$ \& $-3$ \& -4 \& $-2$ \& ${ }^{65}$ \& ${ }^{65}$ \& -10 <br>
\hline Chicago-a \& ${ }_{+10}^{+3}$ \& $\underline{+37}$ \& $\underline{+45}$ \& +42 \& ${ }_{+12}^{+52}$ \& ${ }_{33}^{70}$ \& +38 \& <br>
\hline Washington \& +10 \& +12 \& +9
+9 \& + \& ${ }_{+}^{+16}$ \& 46
66 \& 41 \& +2 <br>
\hline Cleveland \& ${ }^{13}$ \& +11 \& +14 \& +11 \& +1
+20 \& ${ }_{60}^{66}$ \& ${ }_{53}$ \& -2 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Pacific }}$ Coisast \& 11 \& -16 \& \& -8 \& +6 \& ${ }_{58}^{68}$ \& 76

5
5 \& + <br>
\hline All others \& +4 \& ${ }_{+3}^{+4}$ \& +3
+5
+8 \& $\stackrel{+}{+3}$ \& +7 \& 55
57 \& $\stackrel{53}{53}$ \& ${ }_{-3}$ <br>
\hline Total \& +3 \& +1 \& +5 \& +4 \& +8 \& 60 \& 57 \& -3 <br>
\hline Year to date \& +4 \& +3 \& +5 \& +5 \& + 5 \& 64 \& 62 \& -1 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Monthly Indexes of Board of Governors of Federal

 Reserve System for JulyOn Aug. 19 the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued its montbly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, \&c. In another item in today's issue of the "Chronicle" we also give the customary summary of
business conditions in the United States issued by the Board. The revision of the Board's industrial production index was reported in these columns of Aug. 17, page 910 . The indexes were issued as follows:

|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Vartation |  |  | Without <br> Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J_{u l y}^{\prime}, \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| Industrial production, to | p121 | 121 | 104 | $p 119$ | 121 | 102 |
| Manufactures, total | ${ }_{\text {p121 }}^{p 131}$ | ${ }_{131}^{121}$ |  | ${ }_{p 126}^{p 119}$ | ${ }_{134}^{122}$ | 102 98 |
| Durable. | p114 | 114 | 106 | ${ }_{p 113}^{p 126}$ | 112 | 104 |
| Minerals. | $p 117$ | 118 | 107 | p118 | 118 | 106 |
| Construction contracts, value, total. | ${ }^{p 81}$ | 74 | 67 | $p 88$ | 88 | 73 |
| Residental | ${ }_{p 86}^{p 74}$ | 69 77 | ${ }_{71}^{62}$ | ${ }_{\text {p100 }}{ }^{p 74}$ | 76 93 | 63 81 |
| Factory employment, total | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 100.2 | 95.3 | p10 | 99.4 | 93.5 |
| Durable goods-- | * | 96.2 | 84.7 105.3 | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ | 97.0 | 83.0 |
| Non-durable goods | * | 104.1 | 105.3 | * | 101.7 | 103.5 |
| Factory payrolls, total | - | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}$ | 97.9 100.1 | 84.4 78.0 |
| Durable goods.... Non-durable goods | -- | - | -- | * | 100.1 95.5 | 76.0 93.7 |
| Frelght-car loadings, total | 75 | 75 | ${ }^{69}$ | 77 | 75 | 70 |
| Miscellaneous......... | 80 | 82 | 72 | 82 | 85 | 74 |
| Department store sales, value | p89 ${ }_{*}$ | ${ }_{68}^{91}$ | 86 68 | ${ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }_{64}^{87}$ | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ |

* Data not yet avallable. p Preliminary.

Note-Production, carloadings and department store sales indexes based on dally Averages.
Construction contract indexes based on three-month moving averages, centered at second month, of $\mathbf{F}$. W. Dodze data for 37 Eastern States. To convert Indexes to
value ficures, shown in Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiply total by $\$ 410,269,000$, value fixures, shown in Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiply
residentlal by $\$ 184,137.000$, and all other by $\$ 226,132,000$.
Employment index. without seasonal adjustment, and payrolls index complied by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1935-1939 Average $=100$ )

|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Vartation |  |  | Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Manufactures Iron and steel | 156 | 154 | 103 | 147 | 151 | 98 |
| Pig iron..... | 157 | 148 | 102 | 154 | 149 | 100 |
| Steel ingo | 156 | 154 | 104 | 147 | 151 | 97 |
| Machinery | p132 | 128 | 101 | $p 128$ | 129 | 98 |
| Transportation | ${ }_{\text {p7 }}{ }^{p 98}$ | 120 | 86 77 | ${ }_{p 68}^{p 91}$ | 129 114 | 79 |
| Non-ferrous metals | ${ }_{p 135}^{p 75}$ | 129 | 102 | $p 129$ | 129 | 97 |
| Copper smelting | $p 141$ | 131 | 97 | $p 127$ | 131 | 87 |
| Copper dellveri | 119 | 115 | 97 | 118 | 116 | 96 |
| Zinc shipments | 134 | 122 | 99 | 124 | 117 | 92 |
| Tin deliveries | 146 | 141 | 96 | 143 | 148 | 94 |
| Lumber and prod | $p 108$ | 111 | 104 | $p 111$ | 116 | 107 |
| Lumber-...- | p103 | 110 | 103 | p112 | 119 | 111 |
| Stone, clay and g | 100 | 111 | ${ }^{114} 7$ | 66 | ${ }^{128} 7$ | 128 |
| Non-durable Manufactures Textlle and products. | $p 112$ | 108 | 113 | p105 | 101 | 106 |
| Cotton consump | 116 | 112 | 111 | 104 | 107 | 100 |
| Rayon dellveries | p138 | 144 | 134 | p134 | 131 | 132 |
| silk deliverles | $p 60$ | 56 | 79 | p54 | 51 | 70 |
| Leather and produc | p94 | 95 | 107 | p91 | 87 | 103 |
| Manufactured food | p109 | 115 | 105 | $p 120$ | 116 | 114 |
| Wheat flour. | $p 100$ | 98 | 103 | $p 99$ | 92 | 102 |
| Cane sugar meltinge | $p 104$ | 112 | 104 | $p 119$ | 116 | 120 |
| Meat packing | p114 | 126 | 114 | p108 | 123 | 107 |
| Paper and produc |  | 131 | 108 | * | 130 | 104 |
| Paperboard....-.-. | ${ }_{p 118}^{130}$ | 128 | ${ }_{100}^{112}$ | p110 | 128 | 108 90 |
| Printing and publishing | $p 118$ 102 | 120 108 | 100 97 | $p 110$ 88 | 119 | 80 |
| Petroleum and coal prod | 2 | 115 | 106 | * | 116 | 107 |
| Beehlve coke. | p206 | 142 | 44 | $p 171$ | 116 | 36 |
| Chemicals. | $p 123$ | 116 | 104 | $p 116$ | 110 | 97 |
| Rubber products | $p 108$ | 115 | 107 | $p 108$ | 115 | 107 |
| Rubber consumption | 106 | 114 | 107 | 106 | 114 | 107 |
| Minerals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuels.. | $p 114$ | 116 | 108 | $p 108$ | 111 | 103 |
| Bituminous coal | $p 121$ | 116 | 103 | $p 107$ | 100 | 90 |
| Anthracite | $p 129$ | 113 | 90 | $p 101$ | 104 | 70 |
| Crude petroleum | $p 110$ | 116 | 112 | $p 110$ | 116 | 112 |
| Metals. | $p 137$ | 134 | 102 | $p 177$ | 161 | 125 |
| Iron | 160 | 155 | 102 | 315 | 288 | 191 |
| Coppe | 151 128 | 142 120 | 103 | 134 | 139 | 91 |

Summary of Business Conditions in United States by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve SystemsIndustrial Production Was Steady in July
Volume of industrial output was steady during July and the first half of August, after a rapid expansion in May and June, it was reported Aug. 19 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in its summary of general business and financial conditions, based upon statistics for July and the first half of August. Employment continued to increase. Reflecting mainly awards for National defense projects, construction contracts rose to the highest level in 10 years. Prices of basic commodities declined somewhat further. The Board's summary continued:

## Production

In July the Board's revised index of industrial production stood at $121 \%$ of the 1935-39 average, according to preliminary data. This is the same as in June and 17 points above the level prevailing a year ago before the outbreak of war. In most lines activity was maintained at the levels reached in June or increased further.

Steel production in July was at about $85 \%$ of capacity and in the first half of August there was an increase to about $90 \%$. Production of pig iron
the machinery, shipbuilding and aircraft industries, where new orders had been large during the first half of the year and a considerable backlog of unfilled orders had accumulated, activity was maintained at high levels in July, although ordinarily there are declines at this season. Lumber production declined sharply early in July but has
In the automobile industry output declined sharply in July and the first half of August as plants were closed to prepare for the shift to new model production. The decline was greater than at this season in other recent years, reflecting the fact that production had been at high levels during the first half of 1940 and large stocks had accumulated. These stocks were reduced considerably in July as production was curtailed and retail sales continued large.
Textile production increased considerably further in July, reflecting chiefly a marked rise in activity at woolen mills where output is still below the levels of a year ago. Production of cotton and rayon textiles was maintained in July and. was in larger volume than last summer, while activity at slik reachud in Jo fin manufactured foods, which in June had been unusuall July.
of year, showed less than the curther and shipmen in July.
Coal production has isen further and shipments of iron ore down the been curtailed sharply however, reflecting partly a continued high level of stocks of petroleum products.
Value of new construction work undertaken increased sharply in July, owing mainly to a further rise in public construction, and was at the highest level in the past decade, according to reports of the F. W. Dodge Corp. and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Awards for both residential and non-residential private building increased somewhat, although some decline is usual at this season.
Increases were most pronounced in the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast States, reflecting awards of additional contracts for naval air station and shipyard construction. In the central portions of the country there were generally small increases, although in some areas awards were lower.

Distribution
Distribution of commodities to consumers was sustained in July at about the levels prevailing in the first half of the year. Sales at department stores declined more than seasonally, while sales at variety stores showed little change, although a decline is usual in July.
Total freight-car loadings increased seasonally in July. Shipments of grain showed a considerable rise and loadings of coal and coke continued to advance, while shipments of miscellaneous freight, which include most manufactured products, declined by somewhat more than the usual seasonal amount.

Commodity Prices
Prices of basic commodities declined somewhat further from the middle of July to the middle of August, with decreases chiefly in prices of commodities influenced by foreign supplies, such as lead, rubber, cocoa and coffee. Prices of steel scrap and zinc, on the other hand, advanced somewhat in this period.

## Agriculture

Prospects for most ctops showed little change in July, according to the Department of Agriculture. Production this year is expected to approximate the 1929-38 average and, considering carryovers, supplies of most crops will be large. Conditions for wheat and oats improved during July, wales cated for this season as compared with $11,817,000$ bales last season.

## Bank Credit

Total loans and investments at reporting member banks in 101 leading cities increased substantially during the five weeks ending August 14, owing mainly to purchases of direct and guaranteed securities newly issued by the United States Government. Sale of these securities caused a large increase in Treasury balances with the Federal Reserve Banks. As a result of this temporary development, excess reserves decined in monetary gold stock.

Goverment Security Market
Prices of United States Government securities were relatively steady during July and the early part of August but declined slightly around the middle of August accompanying news of intensification of European warfare. The yield on the $1960-65$ bonds increased to $2.39 \%$ on Aug. 14 compared with $2.34 \%$ on Juy 1 and $2.26 \%$ on April 2 at the year's peak in prices.

## Bank Debits for Week Ended Aug. 14, 1940, $14.9 \%$

 Below a Year AgoDebits to deposit accounts (except interbank accounts), as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Aug. 14, aggregated $\$ 6,916,000,000$. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended Aug. 14 amounted to $\$ 105,791,000,000$, or $3 \%$ above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. These figures are as reported on Aug. 19, 1940, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

| Federal Reserve District | Week Ended |  | 13 Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{A \rho J .14, 1940}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. 16, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g .14, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A u g .16 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| Boston. | $\$ 393$ | \$431 | \$5,826 | \$5,539 |
| New York | 2,635 | 3,630 | 44,234 | 44,973 |
| Philadelphia | $\begin{array}{r}387 \\ 521 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 460 519 | 5,682 $\mathbf{7}, 396$ | 5,706 6,405 |
| Cleveland- | ${ }_{274}^{521}$ | 279 | 4,032 | 3,642 |
| Atlanta. | 227 | 240 | 3,168 | 2.913 |
| Chicago. | 1,049 | 1,072 | 15,462 3 | 14,625 |
| St. Louls | 217 | 225 | ${ }^{3,302}$ | 3,153 1,980 |
| Minneapo | 149 250 | ${ }_{265}^{164}$ | 3,439 | 1,416 |
| Dallas... | 179 | 189 | 2,563 | 2,442 |
| San Francisco | 634 | 655 | 8,599 | 7.923 |
| Total, 274 reporting center | \$6,916 | \$8,128 | \$105,791 | \$102,717 |
| New York Clity* | 2,349 3 | 3,371 |  |  |
| 140 Other leading cen | 3,925 641 | 4,128 629 | 56,661 9,024 | 53,186 8,237 |

* Centers for which bank deblt figures are available back to 1919.

June Employment Level Reached Highest Point this Year Following Return of 235,000 Workers to NonAgricultural Jobs, Reports Secretary of Labor Perkins-Total is Over 900,000 Above June, 1939WPA Employment Again Curtailed
The return of approximately 235,000 workers to jobs in non-agricultural industries between May and June raised the June employment level to the highest point reached this year, and shows an increase of more than 900,000 workers over June 1939, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on July 25. "With the exception of the mining group, employment gains were reported in all maior fields of nonagricultural employment," she said. "One of the most significant features of the current report was the rise of about 50,000 in factory employment from May to June. Usually factory employment declines by about 60,000 at this season of the year. Greater-than-seasonal or contraseasonal gains in many lines of manufacturing activity, particularly the war materials industries, offset the seasonal losses reported in automobiles, cotton goods, women's clothing, and porter ind astries showing declines." Miss Perkins continued:
In the war material industries, aircraft firms continued to expand operations, nearly twice as many workers being employed as at this time last ear, while engine, shipbuilding, and machine tool plants also reported urther substantial gains. The following table shows the estimated number of wage earners in several of the more important war materials industries in June, compared with the preceding month and with the average for 1937 when total factory employment was at the highest level in recent years
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARN
INDUSTRIES

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & \mathbf{1 9 4 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Averape } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | Gain or Loss Between June, 1940 and- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | May, 1940 | Average 1937 |
| Shlpbuilding | 88,600 | 86.100 | 62,300 | +2.500 | +26.300 |
| Aircrait ---- | 70.300 | ${ }_{6}^{65,200}$ | 24,000 | +5.100 | +46.300 +17.600 |
| Machine Lools. |  | 62,600 47.500 | 47,200 32,900 |  |  |
| Engines.----- | $\begin{array}{r}50,600 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 47.500 26.500 | 32,900 23.700 | +3.100 +500 | +17.700 +3.300 |
| Aluminum mirs | 27,000 7,500 | 26.600 7,000 | 23,700 5,400 | +500 +500 | $+2,100$ |

In addition to the gains in these industries, other factories stimulated directly or indirectly by Government on war-time orders, took on additional employees. In the steel industry, more than 21,000 additional workers were hired in June. Firms manufacturing electrical machinery took on 3,000 more workers, woolen and worsted goods plants hired more than 7,000 additinal workers in June, and men's clothing firms approximately 7,600 .
In other major fields of employment, approximately 61,000 more workers were employed on public and private construction work in June than in the preceding month and about 35,000 were added by utility and transportation companies. Retail and wholesale trade employment increased by 34,000 , and the financial, service and miscellaneous industries absorbed 28,000 additional workers. Employment in the Federal, State, and local government service, including the armed forces of the United States, navy yards and arsenals, was about 36,000 higher than in the preceding month. In the group of mining industries there was a net decline of about 7,000 workers, due to seasonal recessions in anthracite and bituminous coal mining. Metal mines, quarries, and crude petroleum producing firms reported gains over the month interval.
Other factors contributing to the gain in factory employment from May to June were the seasonal gain of nearly 32,000 workers in the canning and preserving industry, reflecting the beginning of peak season activity, and less pronounced but substantial seasonal gains in the ice cream, beverage, tin can, and a number of the building materials industries. The most pronounced employment losses over the month interval were seasonal in character and included women's clothing (19,000 workers), automobiles ( 13,300 workers), cotton goods ( 8,800 workers), fertilizers ( 7,500 workers), and dyeing and finishing textiles ( 4,900 workers).

The rise of $0.7 \%$ in employment in manufacturing industries was accompanied by a pay-roll increase of $1.7 \%$, or approximately $\$ 3,200,000$. Normally factory pay rolls decline in June by $0.8 \%$, or about $\$ 1,500,000$. The index of factory emd level of a year
of June, 1939.
of June, 1939. in June by 86 cooperating establishments. These wage-rate increases affected over 6,000 workers in the shipbuilding industry, more than 4,000 workers in the paper and pulp and in the electrical machinery industries, over 2,000 in the rayon industry, about 1,500 in the chemical industries, over 1,000 in engine plants, and slightly less than 1,000 in beverage establishments. As the Bureau's survey does not cover all establishments in an industry and some firms may have failed to report wage changes, the above numbers should not be construed to represent the total number of wage changes occurring in manufacturing industries.

The Labor Department's announcement, from which Secretary Perkins' remarks are taken, also contained the following;

In retail stores, the employment gain of $0.3 \%$ was accompanied by a payroll increase of $1.2 \%$. Department stores increased their staffs by $0.9 \%$ while variety stores reported a small employment loss ( $0.4 \%$ ). Employment in groceries remained virtually unchanged. Men's clothing stores took on $6.6 \%$ more employees; shoe stores, $5.7 \%$; fuel and ice dealers, $4.7 \%$; dairy products and milk, $2.5 \%$; dealers in feed and other farm supplies decreased employment by $5.8 \%$, and women's ready-to-wear by $2.4 \%$. The employment gain of $0.5 \%$ in wholesale trade reflected the increase in employees of dealers in various important wholesale lines including food, groceries, farm products, and petroleum. In lumber and building materials, the increase of $5.2 \%$ was materially higher than the average June increase for the past 6 years, and also higher than the June, 1937 gain of $3.1 \%$. Dealers in iron and steel scrap increased employment contraseasonally by $6.3 \%$ and firms handling metals, and minerals took on $1.5 \%$ more employees. Employment in anthracite mines decreased seasonally between mid-May and mid-June by $3.9 \%$ but slightly increased producton raisen pay rolls by $1.6 \%$. Bituminous-coal mines decreased both empleym
colls by $1.7 \%$.
In metal min
In metal mines, ged better-than-seasonal activity. Increased wage rates
affecting 2,000 workers in lead and zinc mines were reported by cooperating firms. The employment and pay-roll indexes for this industry, $70.4 \%$ and $66.8 \%$ of the 1929 averages, reached the highest points since the latter months of 1937, the pay-rol index standing $24 \%$ above the level of June of last year. Quarries reported the usual June increase in number of workers $1.7 \%$, and employment in the oil fields registered a slight gain ( $0.9 \%$ ) In the utilities, the employee increases of $0.9 \%$ in telephone and telegraph and $0.8 \%$ in electric light and power were slightly more pronounced than is usual in June. Pay rolls in these two industries have been maintained at a relatively higher level than employment, the pay-roll gains of $0.1 \%$ in telephone and telegraph and $0.9 \%$ in electric light and power raising the respective indexes to $98.9 \%$ and $105.1 \%$ of the 1929 average. Smal employment and pay-roll gall Early summer losses of $2.3 \%$ in employment and $1.5 \%$ in pay rolls occurred in year-round hotels. Better-than-seasonal gains pienp Were reported by laumes (3.5\%) and dies were higher than the 1929 aver The employment indexes of ages. sligh dirm firm
\% from May to $1.6 \%$ Pred 144.656 . Weekly employing 144,656 . Wereyment was $5.7 \%$ higher and payrolls $9.5 \%$ above the corresponding month of last year.
The June leveling-off of employment follows the usual May to June pattern of preceding years, with a comparable June gain of $1.4 \%$ occurring in 1939 and the average June increase over the previcus 8-year period being $2 \%$. Employment continued to improve in six of the nine geographic divisions with recessions occurring in the Middle Atlantic, West South Central, and Pacific States. The strongest gains were registered in the East North Central and Mountain States. In the nine geographic di visions the percentages of change over the month and year were as follows

| Atea | Employment Percent Change from May, 1940 | Pay Rolls Percent Change from May, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England States | +4.1 | +2.4 |
| Middle Atlantic States.-. | +1.2 | +2.6 |
| East North Central States. | +6.8 +2.7 | +9.9 +3.2 |
| West North Central States. | +2.7 +3.2 | +3.2 +2.6 |
| South Atlantic states.---- | +4.1 | $+1.6$ |
| West South Central States | ${ }^{6.0}$ | $-1.1$ |
| Mountain States. | ${ }_{+10.4}^{+1.8}$ | +14.5 -3.1 |
| Pacific states. | -3.8 | -3. |

Employment for general contractors increased $3.5 \%$ while special trade contractors reduced their forces slightly ( $-.2 \%$ ). Firms engaged in plumbing, brick and stone masonry, tile and terrazzo, structural steel erection, and glazing continued to increase employment in June. Curtailed employment following strong spring activity was registered by carpentering, excavating, electrical, and painting and decorating contractors.
The reports on which the figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the Work Projects Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State, or local governments.

## Employment on Federal and Other Public Programs

Because of budgetary restrictions, employment on work relief projects of the Works Projects Administration was curtailed to $1,583,000$ in June, a decrease of 255,000 from May and 855,000 from June 1939. Wage payments of $\$ 96,500,000$ to workers on these projects were $\$ 13,641,000$ less than in May and $\$ 36,741,000$ less than in June 1939. The number of persons at work on Federal Agency projects under the Work Projects dministration, however, increased 11,000 in June.
The Out-of-School Work Program of the National Youth Administration curnished employment to 27,000 fewer persons in June and, because of the end of the school year in many colleges and universities, the number of students employed on the Student Work Program decreased 58,000.
Although almost all types of projects showed employment gains, the seasonal increase on public-road projects was 15 on construction projects creased employment in the month enropriations. During the same period, inanced from regular Federal appropritions. ,000 PW As a result of the beginning of work on a number of new by the PWA. As Authority were able to give employment to an additional 6,000 buildingtrades workers in the month ending June 15. The number of men at work on State-financed road projects rose to 183,000 in June, an increase of 8,000 from May.
With the end of an enlistment period, employment in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps dropped 36,000 in June. Pay rolls for the month were $\$ 11,981,000$.
Materials valued at $\$ 11,825,000$ were ordered on construction projects financed by the PWA. On construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations, the total of material orders placed was $\$ 40,932,000$ and on Federal Agency projects under the WPA, material orders placed amounted to $\$ 768,000$. Contractors on low-rent projects of the United States Housing Authority placed orders for materials valued at \$7,790,000. EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS ON PROJECTS FINANCED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY FROM FEDERAL FUND
(Figures in Thousands)

|  | Employment |  |  | Paytolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | Change from |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June, } \\ 1940 \\ \mathbf{a} \end{gathered}$ | Change from |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, }_{1} \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | June. |
| Construction ProjectsFinanced by PWA.b..... | 94 | -4 | -248 | \$9,107 | -\$836 | -19,545 |
| Financed by regular Federal appropriations.c. | 311 | +35 | +62 | 33,882 | +3.704 | +7,444 |
| U. S. Housing Authority-b......... WPA Progtam- | 50 | $+6$ | +38 | 4,950 | +332 | +3.688 |
| Federal Agency projects under the WPA_b | 112 | +11 | -82 | 5,147 | $+360$ | $-3,874$ |
| Projects oper. by the WPA.d...- | 1,583 | -255 | -855 |  | -13,641 | -36,741 |
| NYA Projects- <br> Student work program_d...... | 360 | -58 | +139 |  | -1,188 | ${ }_{+}^{+306}$ |
| Out-ot-school work program_d..- | 273 | $\square_{-36}{ }^{27}$ | $+59$ | 5,400 | $-194$ | +1,407 |
| Civilian Conservation Corps.e..- | 276 183 | -36 +8 | + ${ }_{+41}$ | 11,981 14,264 |  |  |

projects, are maximum number for the months ending May 15 and June 15 . Emare eetimated. d Figures are for the calendar months ending May 31 and June 30. e Figures on employment are for the last day of the month: payrolls for the entire
month. $t$ Employment and pay rolls for the month ending June 30 are estimated Estimates of total nonagricultural employment are now available currently and will be shown each month in this release. Two sets of estimates have been prepared. The first, "Total Nonagricultural Employment", given on the first line of the accompanying table, shows the estimated tota number of persons engaged in gainful work in the United States in non agricultural industries, including propristors and firm members, selfemployed persons, casual workers, and domestic servants. The second series, described as "Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments," limited to employees only and does not include propilitors, self-employed persons, domestic servants or casual workers. Neither set of figures includes persons employed on WPA or NYA projects or enrollees in CCC camps. The estimates for "Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments" are shown separately for each of seven major industry groups. Tables giving figures for each group, by
to date are available on request.
ESTIMATES OF TOTAL"NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT


| June, 1940 (Prelim- inary) | May, 1940 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Change } \\ \text { May to } \\ \text { June } 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | June, 1939 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { June, } \\ \text { io } 39 \\ \text { June } 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Employ tural establishments. Mining .-...Transportation and pubili
 ned force

The figures represent the number of persons working at any time during the week ending nearest the middle of each month. The totals for the United States have been adjusted to conform to the figures shown by the 1930 Census of Occupations for the number of nonagricultural "gainful workers' less the number shown to have been unemployed for one week or more at the time of the Census.
Indexes of employment and pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined, Class I steam railroads, and for those nonmanufacturing industries for which information is available, are shown below for June 1940, with percentage changes from May 1940 and June 1939. The 3-year average 1923-25 is used as a base in computing the indexes for the manufacturing industries and Class I steam railroads. For the other nonmanufacturing industries information for years prior to 1929 is not availatle from the Bureau's records, and the 12 -month average for 1929 is uesd
as a base in computing the index numbers. These indexes are not adjust for seasonal variation.
The data for manufacturing, mining, building construction, laundries, and dyeing and cleaning cover wage earners only; those for railroads cover all employees, while the data for water transportation cover employees on vessels of 1,000 gross tons or over in deep-sea trades only. The data for other industries exclude proprietors and firm members, corporation officers executives, and others whose work is mainly supervisory.

| Industry | Employment |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | \% Change from- |  | Inuex June 1940 | \% Change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mau, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 194_{s} \end{gathered}$ | June, 1939 |
| $\begin{aligned} & (1923-25=100) \\ & \text { Manufacturing } \\ & \text { Class I steam railroads_b. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \quad 999.7 \\ \quad 57.9 \end{array}$ | +0.7 +2.2 | +6.7 +4.2 | ${ }_{\text {a }} \times$ | +1.7 c | +13.2 |
| ( $1929=100$ ) <br> Trade-Wholesale. | 89.3 | $+.5$ | +1.4 | 77.9 | $+.7$ | +2.7 |
| Food products.- |  | +1.4 | c | \% | $+1.5$ |  |
| Groceries \& food spec'ies | c | $+.5$ | c | c | +1.2 +13 | c |
| Dry goods and apparel-- | c | $-1.4$ | c | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | -1.3 +4 | c |
| Mach., equip. \& supplies Farm products | c | $-1.3$ | c | c | +. 8 | c |
| Farm products -.-..... (incl, bulk tank sta'ns) | c | +1.3 +1.0 | c | c | $+.2$ | c |
| Automotive.......- | c | -1. 4 | c | c |  |  |
| Retall --... | e91.5 | $+.3$ | +2.3 | e84.4 | +1.2 | +4.1 |
| Food. | 104.3 | 0.0 | +1.5 | 96.4 | $+1.3$ |  |
| General merchandising_ | e95.4 | +.3 +.7 | +2.3 +1.3 | e88.6 80.1 | +2.3 +2.2 | +4.1 +1.6 |
|  | 87.7 77.7 | +7 +0.0 | +1.3 +.3 | 80.1 70.9 | +2.2 +.1 | +1.6 +3.8 |
| Automotive.....---..- | 86.4 | $+3$ | $+6.3$ | 82.6 | +0.0 | +9.4 +3.8 |
| Lumber \& bldg. mat'ls.- | 75.4 | +1.1 | $+2.7$ | 71.6 | +1.3 | +3.8 |
| Public utilities- |  | +.9 | +2.1 | e98.9 | +. 1 |  |
| Telephone and telegraph.-- | e91. 3 | $+.8$ | +2.4 | e105.1 | $+.9$ | +3.8 |
| Street rallways \& buses.f. | e68.6 | $+.4$ | -. 9 | e70.0 | +1.1 |  |
| Mining-Anthracite.......- | 50.2 | -3.9 | $-2.1$ | 40.6 | +1.6 | +12.6 |
| Bituminous coal.. | 83.7 | $-1.7$ | +6.9 | 74.0 | $-1.7$ | $+11.3$ |
| Metalifferous- | 70.4 | +1.8 | +14.3 | 66.8 | $+1.6$ | +24.1 +3.8 |
| Quarrying \& non-metallic- | 47.7 | +1.7 | $+8$ | 43.3 | $+1.3$ | +3.8 |
| Crude petroleum produc'n- | 63.8 | $+.9$ | -4.8 | 58.7 | d | -6.0 |
| Hotels (year-round) | 91.2 | $-2.3$ | $-1.7$ | 881.8 | -1.5 | -. 3 |
| Laundries. | 102.5 | +3.5 | +3.9 | 92.3 | $+4.3$ | $+6.2$ |
| Dyeing and cleaning | 112.5 | +3.4 | +2.1 | 89.6 | $+4.9$ | $+6.4$ |
| Brokerage | . | -. 3 | +1.5 | c | - 7 | $+1.8$ |
| Insurance-- | c |  |  |  | +1.6 | +1.5 +9.5 |
| Bullding construction ${ }_{\text {Water transportation }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { c }}{\text { c }}$ | +1.6 +4.5 | +5.7 $\mathbf{c}$ | c | +1.6 | +9.5 |

* Preliminary. a Revised series-adjusted to 1937 Census of Manufactures. b Source: Interstate Commerce Commission. c Not avallable. d Less than one tenth of $1 \%$ e Revised serles-Retail trade indexes adjusted to 1935 census,
public utility indexes to 1937 Census. f Covers street railways and trolleys and motor-bus operations of subsidiary, affiliated and successor compantes. 8 Cash payments only; value of board, room and tips cannot be computed. b Based on estimates prepared by the United States Maritime Cemmission.

LNDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS OF WAGE EARERS IN MANUPACTURING INDUSTRIES-ADJUSTED TO 1937 CENSUS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Manufacturino Industries} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Employment} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Payrols} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Manufacturing Industrtes} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Employment} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Payrolls} \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { *June, } \\
1940
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ma4, } \\
1940
\end{gathered}
\] \& June,
1939 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\boldsymbol{N}_{\text {June, }} \\
1940,
\end{gathered}
\] \& 1940 \& - \(\begin{aligned} \& \text { June, } \\ \& 1939\end{aligned}\) \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { *June, } \\
\& 1040
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
1940
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May. } \\
1940
\end{gathered}
\] \& June,
1939 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& { }^{*} \text { June, } \\
\& 1940,
\end{aligned}
\] \& 1940 \& June. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Durabe Gods \\
Iron and steel and theif products. not Including machinery Blast turnaces, steel works and roiling mills Bots, nuts, washers and rivets. Custiriry plated cutiery \& \& edise tools
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{104.6} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{101.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{90.4} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{103.7} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{97.1} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{82.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Non-durable Goods \\
Textiles and their products. Fabrics
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{93.8
85.7
89.6
6.6
8} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{96.0
87.0
75.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{97.8
89.5
73.4} \& 75.5 \& \& 79.5 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2.4 \& 73.9
59.9 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{75.6
57.4
70} \\
\hline \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }_{104.1}^{14.4}\)} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
93.1 \\
{ }_{73}^{3.0 .1}
\end{gathered}
\]} \& 114.1 \& 103.1 \& 85.9 \& Carpets and
Cotton

goods \& \& \& 83.4 \& \& ${ }_{78.1}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{105.8}$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{69.4}^{11.0}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{109.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{6}^{80.7}$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{73.7
15.0

715} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
76.0 \\
122.6
\end{array}
$$} \& 77.0

118.8 \& | 64.5 |
| :--- |
| 92.2 |
| 8.5 | \& ${ }_{68.2}$ \& ${ }_{70.3}^{70.9}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& | Dyeing and finishing textiles- |
| :--- |
| Hats, fur felt | \& \& \& 18.7 \& ${ }^{92.2}$ \& ${ }_{46.9}^{98.9}$ \& ${ }_{7}^{73.1}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& 90.2 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{92.088} \& \& 130.4 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
122.6 \\
6.2 \\
133.7
\end{array}
$$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{70.5}$} \& 128.2 \& 133.5 \& ${ }^{147.8}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{8}^{95.9}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{75}^{72.1}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{73.0}^{100.3}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }^{101.9}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{73.8
67.5

68.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Knntted outerwear.-.......-} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 63.1 |
| :--- |
| 72.8 |} \& ${ }_{73.6}^{61.6}$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{63.6}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{64.9

103.5
103} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{687
110.5} <br>
\hline Hardware- \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{152.} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{127.4} \& 74.5
135.2 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Stamped and enameled ware- \& \& 156.4

18.8 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{147.3} \& ${ }^{731.5}$ \& 162.1 \& 146.4 \& Knit cloth. Silk and rayon goods \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
728.8 \\
12.4
\end{array}
$$ \& \& 67.7 \& ${ }^{107.5}$ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline Steam and hot water heating \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{152.1

85.1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 85.0 \\
& 91.1
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
76.7 \\
82.5
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{74.5}} \& \& ${ }^{59.8}$ \& ${ }_{71.8}^{62.1}$ \& ${ }^{84.5}$ \& ${ }_{77.1}^{65.1}$ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| 60.3 | 71.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 81.0 | 82.3 |} <br>

\hline apparatus \& steam fittin \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 75.0 \\
& 87.5
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& \& \& Wearing apparel \& ${ }_{99.3}^{108.0}$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{100.4

157.9} \& \& \& 71.0
82.3
73.9 <br>
\hline  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{92.7
73.7} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{${ }_{95.6}^{71.1}$} \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{${ }_{113.5}^{65.1}$} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{61.7
100.9} \& \multirow{3}{*}{58.8} \& Clothng, men's-........-- \& 147.7 \& 162.6 \& \& 95.2 \& 112.3 \& 106.0 <br>
\hline work \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{97.7}^{67.1}$} \& \& \& \& Corsets and allied darments-- \& ${ }_{110.1}^{112.5}$ \& ${ }_{1114.4}$ \& \& ${ }_{95.3}^{11.3}$ \& \& 117.0 <br>
\hline Tin cans and other tinware---2- \& 73.7
102.9 \& \& \& \& \& \& Men's \& 5.1 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{74.6}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{6}^{68.2}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{47.5}$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{4.1}} <br>
\hline Tools (not incl. edge tools, machine tools, files and saws) -- \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{154.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{83.7
136.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{88.8

165.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{169.7}^{90.2}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{138.4}^{79.4}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Shirts and collars |
| :--- |
| Leather and its manufactures... |} \& 115.5 \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Wirework. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{84.9} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 86.8 \\
& 84.6
\end{aligned}
$$ \& ${ }_{92.5}^{94.1}$ \& 66.8

62.6 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| 63.6. | 74.6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 58.1 | 70.4 |
| 18 |  |} <br>

\hline Tachinery, not incl. transporta- \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{115.2} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{113.9} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{125.1} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{122.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{95.4} \& Leather \& \& $$
80.6
$$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 84.8 \\
& 127.2 \\
& 147
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& 75.4 \&  \& 74.6

70.4
82.2 <br>

\hline Agrion equipment------- \& \& \& 95.6 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 1478 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 80.0 \\
& 124.6 \\
& 144.7
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& 128 \& 1371.5 \& ${ }_{1}^{123.8}$ <br>

\hline tractors) --....-.-- \& 137.3 \& 139.6 \& 118.7 \& 157.8 \& 164.0 \& 127.3 \& \& 301.1 \& 278.5 \& ${ }^{298.0}$ \& \& 330.4 \& ( <br>
\hline Cash registers, ${ }^{\text {add }}$ ading mam
and calculating machines. \& 130.2 \& 129.0 \& 128.3 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{137.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{133.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{124.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(eater} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{138.2}{ }^{\text {74.7 }}$} \& 100.1 \& 141.2 \& ${ }_{115.0}^{90.3}$ \& 899.5 \& ${ }^{870.3}$ <br>
\hline Electrical machinery, adpa \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{103.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{101.9} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{86.5} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 72.0 \& 72.2 \& 75.4 \& ${ }^{69.1}$ <br>
\hline Engines, turbines, \& \& \& \& 118.1 \& 114.3 \& 91.6 \& Ice cream \& ${ }_{92.1}^{77.6}$ \& 78.5
83.8 \& 79.2
92.2 \& 77.8 \& ${ }_{70.1}^{73.1}$ \& 74.2 <br>
\hline and windmills \& 158.5 \& 148.9 \& 99.0 \& 21 \& 193.8 \& 4.3 \& Slaughtering \& 108.3 \& 105.7 \& ${ }^{99.4}$ \& 114.8 \& 110.4 \& 106.7 <br>
\hline Foundry \& machlne \& \& ${ }_{221.1}^{96.5}$ \& ${ }_{144.8}^{82.6}$ \& ${ }_{302.8}^{95.8}$ \& ${ }_{289.7}^{94.6}$ \& 165.9 \& \& ${ }_{98.3}^{53.3}$ \& ${ }_{95.2}$ \& - ${ }_{91.0}^{54.2}$ \& 54.3 \& 49.3
80.0 \& ${ }_{77.2}^{59.2}$ <br>
\hline Radios and ph \& 141.3 \& 136.5 \& 119.9 \& 134.7 \& 126.9 \& 104.5 \& Tobacco manufactu \& 64.9 \& 62.2 \& 65 \& 66.9 \& 60.7 \& 61 <br>
\hline Textlle machinery and \& \& 2 \& 75.3 \& 74.3 \& \& \& Chewing and smoking \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline writers and \& 111.0 \& \& 124 \& 112 \& 114 \& 112 \& Cigars and eigarett \& 57.9 \& 58.6 \& ${ }_{650.8}^{60.7}$ \& ${ }_{66.7}^{67.4}$ \& 66.5
59.9 \& 65.1
60.4 <br>
\hline Transporta \& 113.5 \& 1150 \& 0.8 \& 17.7 \& 116.6 \& 188.9 \& mer and \& 114.6 \& 115.0 \& ${ }^{109.8}$ \& 111.9 \& ${ }_{124.6}^{13.9}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Alderart- }}^{\text {Automob }}$ \& 106 \& 2328.2 \& 918 \& 110 \& ${ }^{212.6}$ \& 1299.2 \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { Box } \\ \text { Pap }}}$ \& 115.5 \& 114.0
115.2 \& ${ }_{106.1}^{108.2}$ \& ${ }_{126.1}^{127}$ \& ${ }_{124.2}^{124.6}$ \& ${ }_{104.5}^{117.6}$ <br>
\hline Cars, electric \& 51.2 \& 159.7 \& ${ }_{351} 9$ \& 110 \& 119.9 \& 30.0 \& Printing and p \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Locomotives \& \& 28.2 \& 26.0 \& \& 26.9 \& 24 \& 㱓 \& 97.1 \& 99.3 \& 96.5. \& 85. \& 88.4 \& <br>
\hline Shipbuilding \& \& \& \& 186. \& 180 \& 1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline N Aluminum manutactu \& 176.5 \& ${ }_{172.9}^{1295}$ \& 144.4 \& ${ }_{204} 10.3$ \& 201.5 \& ${ }_{156.9}^{85.0}$ \& Chemical petr \& 119.2 \& 120.8 \& 109.8 \& 133.1 \& 133.6 \& 118.7 <br>
\hline Brass, bronze and cop
Clocks and watches \& 126.9 \& 125.5 \& 104.2 \& 140.7 \& 134 \& 103 \& Petroum re \& 1188.1 \& ${ }_{120.6}^{121.8}$ \& ${ }_{107.2}^{120.5}$ \& 132.0 \& ${ }_{132.6}^{136.8}$ \& ${ }^{134.4}$ <br>
\hline recording devices \& 90.3 \& \& \& \& \& \& Themical \& 138.3 \& 136.2 \& 116.5 \& 164.9 \& 161.9 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 55.5 \& \& 54 \& 48 \& \& <br>
\hline ghting equipme \& 84.4 \& 84.1 \& 71.2 \& 68.5 \& 72.4 \& 55.7 \& Druggists' preparat \& 115.9 \& 118.4 \& 108.3 \& 126.2 \& 128.5 \& 118.7 <br>
\hline Hverware and pla \& 68.3 \& \& 67.8 \& 55.8 \& 61.3 \& 57.6 \& Explosives.-- \& ${ }_{88}^{126.4}$ \& ${ }_{129.1}^{118.0}$ \& 89.7
78.9 \& \& 141.2 \& <br>
\hline melting and re \& 87.2 \& 85 \& 76.5 \& \& 84.3 \& \& Paint \& 126.4 \& 125.9 \& 124.3 \& 136.7 \& 136.3 \& 128.9 <br>
\hline Lumber and allied \& \& \& \& 63.5 \& 63.3 \& 60.1 \& \& \& 304 \& \& 314.3 \& . 4 \& <br>
\hline Furnitur \& \& \& \& \& 4.8 \& \& \& 81.9 \& \& 79. \& 101.1 \& \& 3 <br>
\hline mber: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Ruber p \& 88.5 \& 84.0 \& 85. \& 85.4 \& 87.2 \& <br>
\hline Sawmills \& 62.2 \& 61.9 \& 60.9 \& 57.9 \& 58.3 \& ${ }_{55.9}$ \& Rubber tires \& ${ }^{68.3}$ \& 69.0 \& 86.2 \& 77.6 \& 9 \& 3 <br>
\hline \& 82.9 \& 82.0 \& 80.5 \& 73.2 \& 74.6 \& 70.6 \& Rubber goods, other \& 139.1 \& 140.4 \& 129 \& 133.0 \& 131.5 \& 121.9 <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{62.9}$ \& \& ${ }_{71.3}$ \& 50.6 \& . 2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cemes \& ${ }_{104.8}^{72.4}$ \& 104.4 \& ${ }_{99.0}^{71.6}$ \& 69.8
11.0 \& ${ }_{129.0}^{69.2}$ \& ${ }_{100.8}^{68.4}$ \& AII \& 99.7 \& 99.0 \& 93.4 \& 97.9 \& 96.3 \& 86.5 <br>
\hline Marbl \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Pottery ......-- -- \& ${ }_{89.6}^{48.5}$ \& 9.6 \& 85. \& (35.8 \& ${ }_{84.2}^{38.8}$ \& 73.0 \& Non-durabie goods \& 101.8 \& 101.5 \& ${ }_{101.8}^{88.6}$ \& ${ }_{95.5}^{100.1}$ \& ${ }_{94.9}$ \& ${ }_{93.0}^{80.7}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^1]Ordinary Life Insurance Sales in July Increased $22 \%$ Above Year Ago
An increase of $22 \%$ in sales of ordinary life insurance in July, 1940, as compared with July, 1939, is indicated in a report released Aug. 15 by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. This represents the fourth consecutive month in which gains have been registered and brings the year-to date total exactly even with last year. The Bureau's announcement added:
The South Atlantic Section (composed of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South, Carolina, Georgia, Florida) shows the highest gain for the month, plus $34 \%$, and also for the iirst seven months, plus $5 \%$.
Gains were experienced for the year-to-date period by two other sections, the Middle Atlantic Section (New York, New Jersey, Pannsylvania) and the East North Central (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin). For individual States the monthly experience varies from a loss of $18 \%$ in Wyoming to an increase of $50 \%$ in Virginia. States showing urusually good experien:ce are South Carolina, plus $5 \%$; Nebraska, plus $42 \%$; Georgia and Oregon, plus $41 \%$; Maryland, plus $39 \%$; Wisconsin, plus $36 \%$; North Carolina, plus $35 \%$; West Virginia, plus $34 \%$; Nevada, plus $33 \%$; Pennsylvania, plus $32 \%$, and Delaware, plus $31 \%$.

Sales in eight leading citics also showed gains in July as indicated by the following comparisons with July, 1939 : Boston, plus $7 \%$; Chicago, plus, $22 \%$; Cleveland, plus $24 \%$; Detroit, plus $11 \%$; Los Angeles, plus $18 \%$; New York, plus $8 \%$; Philadelphia, pius $29 \%$; St. Louis, plus $12 \%$. by sections. Figures cover new ordinary insurance only exclusive of reby sections. Figures cover netv ordinary insurance only exclusive of re--
vivals, increases and group insurance. They are based on sales reports vivals, increases and group insurance. They are based on sales reports for all companies operating in the United States:


## Further Gains Reported in Illinois Industrial

 Employment and Payrolls During JulyReports from 6,754 Illinois manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments covering 645,867 wage earners in July indicate increases of $1.0 \%$ in employment and $0.9 \%$, in payrolls for reporting establishments from June to July, 1940, according to an announcement issued Aug. 23 by the Illinois Department of Labor. Further details were given as follows:
These increases while small, assume much greater significance when compared with the average June to July changes in employment and payrolls for the previous 17 -year period, which averages were declines of
$1.1 \%$ for eniployment and $3.3 \%$ for payrolls. Increases in employment $1.1 \%$ for entployment and $3.3 \%$ for payrolls. Increases in employment
from June to July for all-reporting industries were recorded in only three of the previous seventeen years (1933, 1936 and 1937), while increases of the previous seventeen years
in payrolis were recorded only in the year 1933.
July is the third consecutive month in which the increases in both employment and payrolls for all-reporting industries were more favorable than the previous 17 -year average changes, thus indicating continued improvement due to non-seasonal factors.
The employment and payrolls indexes for all-reporting industries in July, 1940 were $8.4 \%$ and $12.2 \%$ higher, respectively, than the indexes for July, 1939 , and were $16.8 \%$ and $26.6 \%$ higher, respectively, than the indexes for July, 1938.
The improvement in employment from June to July was relatively geater for manufacturing than for reporting non-manufacturing industries. The combined 2,426 reporting manufacturing establishments indicated increases of $1.6 \%$ in employment and $1.0 \%$ in payrolls for the month, while the combined 4,328 reporting non-manufacturing establishments
indicated a decline of $0.2 \%$ in employment and an increase of $0.5 \%$ in payrolls.
The rise in employment and payrolls for manufacturing industries was Jarge when measured in terms of the previous 17 -year average declines of $\mathbf{1 . 6 \%}$ for employment and $\mathbf{4 . 1 \%}$ for payrolls. Changes for non-manufacturing industries were also more favorable than the previous 11 -year ave
June to July decines of $0.6 \%$ in emprovent from Jime to July may be attributed to the Much of the improvement from Jine to July may be attributed to the contra-seasonal increases in empioyment and payrols and the large metals and machinery group of industries, and leather and allied products, paper goods-printing and publishing, for the leather and publir utilities groups of industries.
and publir uthities groups of ind of the 12 groups of manufacturing industries and five of the
Eight of Eix groups of non-manufacturing industries indicated increases in employment from June to July, while five manufacturing and two non-manufacturing industry groups show improvement in payrolls.

Report of Lumber Movement Week Ended Aug. 10, 1940
Lumber production during the week ended Aug. 10, 1940, was $4 \%$ greater than in the previous week; shipments were $7 \%$ less; new business $6 \%$ less, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were $7 \%$ helow production; new orders, $9 \%$ above production. Compared with
the corresponding week of 1959 , production was $11 \%$ greater, shipments $1 \%$ less, and new business $8 \%$ greater. The industry stood at $77 \%$ of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 production and $78 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. The Association further reported:

Year-to-Date Comparisons
Reported production for the 32 weeks of 1940 to date was $8 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1939; shipments were $6 \%$ above the shipments, and new orders were $6 \%$ above the orders of the 1939 period. For the 32 weeks of 1940 to date new business was $5 \%$ above production, and shipments were $3 \%$ above production.

Surply and Demand Comparisons
The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was $23 \%$ on Aug. 10, 1940, compared with $21 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $12 \%$ greater than a year ago; gross stocks were $2 \%$ lcss.

## So;twood and Hardwoods

During the week ended Aug. 10, 1940, 494 mills produced $267,903,000$ feet of softwoods and hatdwoods combined; shipped $249,837,000$ feet; wore orders of $292,415,001$ rect. 120 were; order, $309,649,000$ let Lumber orders rert.
Lumber ordled for the week ended Aug. 10, 1940, by 413 softwood mills totaled $279,122.000$ feet, or $7 \%$ above the production of feet, or $8 \%$ below production. Production was $260,435,000$ feet. Reports from 95 hardwood mills give new business as $13,293,000$ feet, or $78 \%$ above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $9,262,000$ feet, or $24 \%$ above production. Production was $7,468,000$ feet.

Identical Mill Comparisons.
Production during the week ended Aug. 10, 1940, of 391 identical softwood mills was $257,322,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $229,623,000$ feet; shipments were, orders received, $77,964,0$ leet and $250,803,00$ leet. In the case of hard 5 , 7177,000 ect; shipments 7300,000 feet and $8,213,000$ feet, and orders, $11,046,000$ feet and $8,891,000$ feet.

## Weekly Statistics of Paperboard Industry

We give herewith latest figures received by us from the National Paperboard Association, Chicago, Ill., in relation to activity 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 advanced to equal $100 \%$, so that they represent the total industry.
statistical reports-orders, production, mill activity

| Pertod | $\begin{gathered} \text { Orders } \\ \text { Recerved } \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ | ProductionTons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unflued } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { Remanning } \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Actotty |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Cutrent | Cumulative |
| Month of- |  |  | 167.240 |  |  |
| Fanuary - | ${ }_{420,639}$ | ${ }_{453.518}$ | 137,631 | 70 |  |
| March. | 429.334 <br> 520.907 | ${ }_{456,942}^{449,221}$ | 129,466 193,411 | 69 70 |  |
| April. | 520,907 682,490 | ${ }_{6}{ }_{623,184}^{456,92}$ | 247,644 | 76 |  |
| June-. | 508,005 | 509781 | ${ }^{236,693}$ |  |  |
| July Week Ended | 544,221 | 587,339 | 196,037 | 72 |  |
| Aus. 3 ...... | 113,834 | $\underset{122.037}{123}$ | 196,037 179 17044 | 74 74 | 73 73 |
| Aug. 10 Aug | 106,901 117,268 | 123,429 120,260 | 179,044 | ${ }_{73}^{74}$ | ${ }_{73}$ |

Note-Unfilled orders of the prior week plus orders received, less production, do
Compensation for delinquent not necessarily equal the unfilled orders at the close. Compensation for dell inquent
reports, orders made for or filled from stock, and other items make necessary adjustments of unfilled orders.

## Cuban Coffee Exports to United States IncreaseNicaraguan Shipments Decline

The following reports on coffee exports from Cuba and Nicaragua were recently received by the Department of Commerce from the Consul at Havana and the commercial Attache at Managua, respectively:

War conditions have resulted in the practical elimination of Cuba's coffee exports to countries other than the United States. No Cuban coffee was shipped to European markets during June and only 11 bags to Spain in July. During the first seven months of 1940 aggregate exports of coffe from Cuba amounted to 73,027 bags (of 132 pounds) compared with 47,859 bags in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of approximately $53 \%$. Shipments to the United States in the 1940 period reached 41,523 bags, or $57 \%$ of the total, against 23,957 bags, or $50 \%$, in the corresponding period of 1939.
Estimated shipments of coffee from Nicaragua to the American market in the period Jan. 1 to July 28 of this year totaled 209,760 sacks, weighing $14,263,000$ kilograms. These figures compare with 253,025 sacks weighing $17,217,696$ kilograms shipped during the peroid Dec. 25, 1938 to July 26, 1939 and indicate the reduced volume of the Nicaraguan coffee export trade during the $1939-40$ season. (Kilogram equals 2.2 pounds).

Domestic Demand for Farm Products Bolstered by Recent Industrial Gains, Says Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Economic factors affecting domestic consumer demand for farm products continued to improve during July, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on Aug. 16 in its monthly analysis of the demand and price situation. Industrial production held at the high level attained in

June, and there was further substantial improvement in industrial employment and payrolls. Barring an early end to the war in Europe, domestic business conditions which affect consumer demand for farm products probably will be maintained around recent levels during the next several months. The Bureau goes on to report:
Any decline in comestic industrial activity and industrial workers' income which might follow an early end to the war in Europe would depend in large measure on the effect that the change in conditions would have on inventory policies. If the attendant uncertainty caused business nien generally to postpone and cancel orders, a temporary drop of sharp proportions might ensue. The actual loss of export business would be a relatively minor matter, since many British orders for military supplies would be taken over for our own defense program.
Continental European markets which in recent years have taken about ore-third of our exports of farm products are now closed; and the United Kingdom, which normally has accounted for an additional third, is restricting imports to urgent needs and is obtaining the maximum possible portion from Empire sources. At least as long as the war in Europe continues, export sales of our principal surplus farm commodities (cotton, tobacco, pork products, and wheat) will be in very limited amounts. Among the items which may fare somewhat better are canned and dried food products, which are well adapted to military use.
Wholesale commodity prices drifted downward last month, but with continuation of the war in Europe there is little likelihood that any severe weakness will develop. On the basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics daily index, over three-fourths of the price advance which followed the outbreak of war in Europe has now been lost. Prospects appear tavorable for moderate price advances for some farm products which are largely consumed domestically, and later for non-farm commodities for which domestic defense needs will be added to expanding requirements for normal uses.
Farm income increased by more than is usual for the season in July, owing to a substantial gain in grain movement and somewhat better prices for livestock and dairy products. A further rise in income of approximately seasonai proportionis is expected in August.

Petroleum and Its Products-Senator Gillette Hits Suit Delay-Representative Coffee Seeks AntiTrust Probe-Asst. Attorney General Arnold Says Suits Delayed, Not Cancelled-Illinois Crude Prices Up as Output Falls-Crude Oil Demand Lower-Crude Production Climbs-Governor O'Daniel Proposes New Oil Commission-Mexico Issues Findings on Seized Properties
The continued delay in filing the anti-trust suits against 22 leading oil companies and their subsidiaries, held up pending an opinion from the National Defense Advisory Commission on the effect of such suits upon the National Defense plans, brought a two-fronted attack this week in Washington upon the Assistant Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

First to attack the delay in filing of the suits was Senator Guy M. Gillette (Dem., Iowa), who wrote the Assistant Attorney General on Aug. 15 demanding that he be given "satisfactory reasons" for the delay in filing of the suits which were to have been entered several weeks ago. In answering the letter, Assistant Attorney General Arnold said that there is no conflict between the Department of Justice and the Commission, and that the civil suit will "settle various issues which until now have been the cause of numerous criminal cases, all of which the Department has won."
In his letter to the Assistant Attorney General, Senator Gillette stated that "I hope those responsible in any way for the delay will realize that this action is not compatible with the public interest." The Senator's communication also pointed out that it was at Mr. Arnold's request that he acted to delay committee hearings on bills which he had introduced which would provide for the divorcement of production from the transportation and marketing of petroleum products.
"You informed me," he wrote Mr. Arnold, "that the Department was preparing, under your supervision, to institute a number of suits for violations of existing statutes and requiring divestiture in some instances. You requested me to delay hearings on the legislative proposals until such time as you were ready to proceed with the suits you were preparing to file. I recognized the wisdom of your request and acceded to it. I have delayed the proceedings up to the present time.
"I learned indirectly," he continued, "that you are about to abandon the prosecutions contemplated. I am sure you will recognize the unfortunate position in which it places me and the pending legislation. The interests of the public and, particularly, the consuming public, have been seriously jeopardized by the practices of some of these companies that I was confident the Department of Justice would be playing
unfairly with the general public in failing to proceed at the present time."

In answering Senator Gillette's letter, Mr. Arnold pointed out that the question of whether or not the suits would hamper the efforts of the Nation's defense forces was submitted some time back to the National Defense Advisory Commission and that the Commission had requested further time before committing itself. "Their recommendations will be carefully considered with respect to modifying any of the relief sought in the oil suit if, as a matter of fact, it appears that the interests of national defense are involved. This does not mean a waiver of the anti-trust laws. We anticipate no conflict.'
An onslaught from another direction, aimed at the Department of Justice, came on Wednesday when a resolution calling for a sweeping investigation by a select committee of Congressmen into "interference" by any Federal agency, official or employee with enforcement of anti-trust laws, particularly those affecting the petroleum industry, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Coffee (Dem., Wash.). In a statement accompanying the resolution, Representative Coffee said that he saw no reason for dropping of civil actions against monopolies and at the same time expressed vigorous opposition to consent decrees.
"Congress has appropriated substantial funds for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws," he pointed out. "Without doubt, there is something radically wrong when the drive to enforce these laws is stopped immediately after many labor unions have been indicted and on the eve of a drive to bring the real monopolistic offenders before the bar of justice.
"It is the purpose of the proposed investigation to determine and disclose to the public the mysterious forces or persons that are meddling or scuttling the anti-trust enforcement drive which is the mandate of Congress both by regular statutes and appropriation measures. I fail to see anything in national defense which would seem to necessitate or require the dropping of civil actions against the oil monopoly or any other industrial monopoly.
"If anything, the pipe line and marketing divorcement suit is in the direct interest of national defense. The suit should be instituted and pressed vigorously against major oil companies on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere. If there are 22 major oil companies leagued in conspiracy, as indicated by the Attorney General's press release of Aug. 5, just what are we waiting for? As to anti-trust suits once instituted against industrial monopolies, I am opposed to consent decrees and private and secret arrangements for 'no contest' pleas between the Government and defendants in either civil or criminal suits whereby large companies pay nominal fines of $\$ 5,000$ or less and then repeat or continue their monopolistic practices."

Lowered output of oil in Illinois with the resultant tightening of supply-and-demand sent crude prices there up 10 cents a barrel as Texas Corp, and Sohio Corp., subsidiary of Standard of Ohio, posted a price of $\$ 1.15$ a barrel on Wednesday, the first change in more than a year. In addition, Sohio posted similar advances for crude purchased in the Griffin and Keensburg fields in the Wabash Valley, scheduling the price at $\$ 1.15$ in the latter two fields also.

The lessened production of crude in Illinois, which dropped from about 520,000 barrels daily around July 1 to under 400,000 barrels daily for the lastest week available (Aug. 17), has proved a stimulant to the general crude price structure. With the pressure of cut-rate offerings from the formerlyflush fields in Illinois lifted, the entire Mid-Continent price structure has benefitted. During the period that Illinois output was moving forward into record heights, producers were selling at prices below those profitable for oil men in other States.

The Nation's wells need turn out only $3,624,000$ barrels of crude oil to meet September demand, it was indicated in the regular monthly market demand forecast of the U.S. Bureau of Mines issued in Washington Tuesday. This is 33,400 barrels under the figure set for the current month, and nearly 105,000 barrels under actual demand in September a year ago. Exporters' figures indicated, the Bureau reported, that offshore movements would total $3,900,000$ barrels for September as against $3,700,000$ barrels in the comparable period a year ago.

The estimated daily average demand for crude oil during September, by States, follows:


|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| September | August |
| $1,320,300$ | $1,326,400$ |
| 593,000 | 598,400 |
| 430,000 | 440,600 |
| 397,000 | 402,600 |
| 274,700 | 27,100 |
| 170,700 | 166,800 |
| 105,300 | 105,200 |
| 75,300 | 81,300 |
| 69,700 | 65,200 |
| 55,700 | 57,100 |
| 47,600 | 48,000 |
| 17,700 | 20,600 |
| 13,700 | 14,000 |
| 13,300 | 13,900 |
| 9,700 | 10,300 |
| 9,300 | 10,000 |
| 9,000 | 9,000 |
| 8,300 | 8,000 |
| 4,000 | 4,200 |

Despite a gain of approximately 44,000 barrels in the Nation's daily average crude output during the week of Aug. 17, the total was far below the August market demand estimates of the United States Bureau of Mines. The American Petroleum Institute reported that the gain of 43,450 barrels lifted the total for the week to $3,518,750$ barrels, as compared with the $3,657,700$-barrel figure set by the Federal agency, an indicated "deficit" of nearly 140,000 barrels.

Sharpest expansion was shown in Kansas where output was up 17,850 barrels to a daily average of 187,000 barrels. Texas output was up 16,450 barrels to $1,192,450$ while Oklahoma gained 10,850 barrels to hit a daily figure of $392,-$ 650 barrels. California showed a nominal gain at 632,600 barrels. Illinois output was off for the seventh consecutive week, dropping 3,700 barrels to 391,350 while Louisiana was off 3,000 barrels to 278,400 barrels.

Inventories of domestic and foreign petroleum held in the United States were off 690,000 barrels during the week ended Aug. 10, the Bureau of Mines reported this week, dropping to $263,607,000$ barrels. Holdings of domestic petroleum were off 661,000 barrels, while stocks of foreign crude oil dropped 29,000 barrels. Stocks of heavy crude oil in California, not included in the "refinable" figures were up 66,000 barrels to $13,119,000$ barrels.

Establishment of a separate State commission to control the Texas petroleum industry will be sought by Governor W. Lee O'Daniel, recently nominated Democratic candidate for governor, tantamount to election in Texas, during his next term, it was indicated during the week. The removal of power over the petroleum industry from the Railroad Commission has long been the subject of discussion among Texas oil men, most of whom feel that duly-elected members of an oil commission which would control only oil are the answer to the problem.

Government evaluations of the non-taxable properties of American and other foreign oil companies whose properties were expropriated by the Administration in early 1938 were announced in Mexico City on Aug. 20 but were not final since the two evaluators did not agree, one naming a total equal to $\$ 34,000,000$ in American money, and the second, to $\$ 36,000,000$ in American money. "The companies were not represented for they relused to appoint an evaluator to meet with those representing the Administration. Therefore the courts appointed evaluators to represent both sides. Crude oil price changes follow:
Aug. 21-Illinois crude oil was advanced 10 cents a barrel to $\$ 1.15$ a barrel by Texas Corp. and Sohio Corp., subsidiary of Standard of Ohio.
Aug. 22-Carter Oil Co. met the 10-cent increase in Illinois crude prices.
Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)
Bradiord, Pa


Corning, Pa



REFINED PRODUCTS-DIESEL FUEL OIL PRICES CUT-SOCONY CUTS FUEL OIL, KEROSENE PRICES-RETAIL GAS PRICES BETTER-SEPTEMBER GASOLINE DEMAND ABOVE 1939-REFINERY GAIN OFFSET BY MOTOR FUEL STOCK SLUMP-ALLOT $\$ 50,000,000$ FOR AVIATION GASOLINE
A reduction of 10 cents a barrel in the price of Diesel fuel oil at deepwater terminals along the Atlantic Seaboard was posted on Aug. 21 by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, postings going down to $\$ 1.70$ a barrel. Other marketers followed the price slash, which followed a sharp break in prices of fuel oils and kerosene earlier in the week.
Standard of New York, marketing subsidiary of SoconyVacuum, on Aug. 20 cut prices of No. 2 heating oil and
kerosene by 0.3 cents a gallon through New York and New England with the exception of western New York. The company established No. 2 oil at 4.3 cents per gallon, f.o.b., Long Island City; 4.3 cents per gallon at Portland, and 4.2 cents per gallon at Boston and Providence. Kerosene is posted at 5 cents at all of these points.
Gasoline sold at retail in 50 representative cities throughout the country on Aug. 1 at an average of 12.58 cents a gallon, against 12.53 a month earlier and 13.28 cents on Aug. 1 last year, according to statistics compiled by the American Petroleum Institute. Taxes levied by Federal, State and some local governments increased the cost of motor fuel to the consumer to 18.50 cents a gallon against 18.45 on July 1 and 18.74 on the comparable 1939 date.

Domestic market demands for gasoline during September will keep pace with the record levels recorded during most of 1940 to date, the regular market demand forecast of the Bureau of Mines indicates. A 7\% gain over September a year ago was estimated, with demand seen rising to $52,900,-$ 000 barrels. Export demand is seen continuing in the doldrums, at only $1,600,000$ barrels.

Although stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline showed a decline of nearly $1,700,000$ barrels during the Aug. 17 week, a sharp spurt in refinery operations offset this factor. Stocks of motor fuel were off $1,674,000$ barrels to $86,441,000$ barrels on Aug. 17, which was approximately $11,700,000$ barrels above the figure on the like 1939 date. Production of gasoline was up 319,000 barrels to $11,324,000$ barrels.

After slipping below the $80 \%$ level last week, refinery operations spurted 2.2 points to hit $81.1 \%$ of capacity during the Aug. 17 week. Daily average runs of crude oil to stills of $3,510,000$ barrels represented an increase of 75,000 barrels. Representative crude oil price changes follow:
Aug. 20-Standard of New York cut No. 2 heating oil and kerosene prices by 0.3 cents a gallon throughout New York and New England with the exception of western New York.
Aug. 21-Standard of New Jersey cut Diesel fuel oil 10 cents a barrel to $\$ 1.70$ at all Atlantic Seaboard deepwater terminals.

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included
z New York.....
z Brooklyn_-..........17 Newark.
z Not including $2 \%$ Boston

| \$. 166 | Buffalo_ |
| :--- | :--- | $-.8 .17$ city sales tax

U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery
 Warner-Qu_ . 071 1/2-. 08
Kerosene, $41-43$ Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
$\underset{\text { (Bayonne) }}{\text { New }}$ North Texas_.......- $\left.\$ .04\right|^{\text {New Orleans_ }}$ S. $0.051 / 4-.051 / 2$ Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal



Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne)
${ }_{28.30}$ Dhicago-
Tulsa........ $5.027 / 6-.03$
7 plus.... $\left.\$ .04\right|_{28.30}$ D............ $\$ .053$

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Aug. 17, 1940, Up 43,450 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude production for the week ended Aug. 17, 1940, was $3,518,750$ barrels. This was a gain of 43,450 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figures were below the 3,657,700 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 August. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Aug. 17, 1940, is estimated at $3,544,500$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Aug. 19, 1939, totaled 2,480,550 barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:
Imports of petroleum for donestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended Aug. 17 totaled 1,824,000 barrels, a daily average of 260,571 barrels, compared with a daily average of 147,571 barrels for the week ended Aug. 10, and 206,821 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Aug. 17. These figures include all oil imported. whether bonded or for domestic use, but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic Coast ports during the week ended Aug. 17 amounted to 149,000 barrels, a daily average of 21,286 barrels, all of which was gasoline received at the Port of Philadelphia.
Reports received from refining companies owning $85.3 \%$ of the $4,535,000-$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $3,510,000$ 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, $86,441,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all com. panies is estimated to liave been $11,324,000$ barrels during the week.
daily average crude oil production


Total United States $3,657,700 \quad$ a oll based upon certain premises outlined in its detalled forecast for the month of August. As requirements may be supplied elther from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude all inventories must be deducted trom the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.
b Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississlppi, Indlana figures are for week ended 7 a. m. Aug. 14 .
c This is the net baslo 31 -day allowable as of Aug. 1. Past experlence Indicates that it will increase as new wells are completed and if any upward revislons are made. It Includes a net Ilgure of approximately 371,363 barrels for East Texas after deduction for shutdowns. All fields in the State were ordered shut down for ine daya, namely Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, and 30.
Recommendation of Central Committee of Callfornia Oll Producers.
Production partially shut down as a result of state order.
Note-The tigures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which
mlght have been surreptitlously produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, WEEK WEEK ENDED AUG. 17, 1940
(Figures Are in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| District | Dally Refining Capacity |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gasoltne } \\ \text { Production } \\ \text { at Refineries } \\ \text { Inc. Natural } \\ \text { Blended } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Potential Rate | Percent Reporting | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dauly } \\ \text { Averaje } \end{gathered}$ | Percent Operated |  |
| East Coast | 643 | 100.0 | 603 | 93.8 | 1,594 |
| Appalachian.. | 156 | 91.0 | 121 | 85.2 | 456 |
| Indiana, Ilinois, Kentucky- | 743 | 90.2 | 579 | 86.4 | 2,249 |
| Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri | 420 | 76.9 | 257 | 79.6 | z938 |
| Injand Texas.-.-.-.-- | 280 | 59.6 | 119 | 71.3 | 526 |
| Texas Gulf | 1,071 | 85.3 | 766 | 83.8 | 2,293 |
| Loulsiana Gult | 164 | 97.6 | 105 | 65.6 | 255 |
| North Louislana \& Arkansas | 101 | 51.5 | 48 | 92.3 | 138 |
| Rocky Mountain......-...- | 121 | 56.0 | 60 | 88.2 | 230 |
| Callfornia.---.---------- | 836 | 87.3 | 479 | 65.6 | 1,286 |
| Reported |  | 85.3 | 3,137 | 81.1 | ${ }^{9,965}$ |
| Estimated unreported.- |  |  | 373 |  | 1,359 |
| * Estimated total U. S.: <br> Aug. 17, 1940 | 4,535 |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. 10, 1940... | 4,535 |  | 3,435 |  | 11,005 |
| *U. S. B. of M.Aug. 17, 1939 |  |  | x3,472 |  | y11,661 |

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. $\times$ August, 1939 , dally average. y This
a week's production based on the $\mathbf{U}$. s. Bureau of Mines August, 1939, daily is a week's production based on the U. S. Bureau of Mines August,
average. $\mathrm{z} 12 \%$ reporting capacity did not report gasoline production.

STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED AUG. 17, 1940 (Figures Are in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Eacb)

| District | Stocks of Fintshed \& Unfinished Gasoline |  | Stocks of Gas Oll and Distillates |  | Stocks of Restdual Fuel OU |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Finished } \end{aligned}$ | Total Finished and Unfin' ${ }^{\prime}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Refineries } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { At Terms } \\ \text { in Transit } \\ \text { and in } \\ \text { atpe Lines } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Refineries } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { At Terms. } \\ & \text { in Transit } \\ & \text { and inn } \\ & \text { Pipe Lines } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| East Coast---.---- | 20,902 | 21,848 | 7,805 | 7,647 | 5,482 | 5,562 |
| Appaiachlan.....-- | - ${ }^{2,340}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,428 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 315 3 | 132 | 491 |  |
|  | 13,946 | 14,576 6,317 | 3,348 | 1,760 | ${ }_{2}, 115$ | 314 |
| Inland Texas.-- | 1,420 | 1,669 | $\begin{array}{r}1,433 \\ \hline 52\end{array}$ | 84 | $\stackrel{2,097}{1,463}$ | ---- |
| Texas Gulf. | 10,009 | 11,664 | 5,743 | 1,017 | 7,100 | 308 |
| Louisiana Guif.-.- | 2,340 | 2,710 | 1,083 | 25 | 1,318 | 319 |
| No. La. \& arkansas | 459 | 485 | 278 | 10 | 507 |  |
| Rocky Mountain.-- | 913 | 999 | 116 |  | 541 |  |
| Callfornia---- | 14,136 | 15,735 | 8.095 | 1,961 | 55,139 | 21.994 |
| Reported--7--.--- | 72,910 6,900 | 79,431 7,010 | $\begin{array}{r}28,568 \\ \hline 865\end{array}$ | 12,636 700 | $77,253$ | $\begin{array}{r}28,497 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ |
| *st .total. U S.: Aug. 17, 1940 Aug. 10, 1940 .. | $\begin{aligned} & 79,810 \\ & 81,371 \end{aligned}$ | 86,441 88,115 | 29,533 28,416 | 13,336 12.961 | 79,258 $\mathbf{7 8 , 9 9 1}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28,677 \\ 28,610 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U. S. B. of Mines } \\ & { }_{* \text { Aug. } 17,1939} \end{aligned}$ | 68,876 | 74.822 | 26,618 | 9,976 | 87.253 | 28,327 |

Weekly Coal Production Statistics
The Bituminous Coal Division of the U. S. Department of the Interior in its current weekly report disclosed that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Aug. 10 is estimated at $8,565,000$ net tons, an increase of 230,000 tons, or $2.8 \%$, over the preceding week. Production in the corresponding week of 1939 amounted to $7,529,000$ tons.
Cumulative production of soft coal in 1940 to date is $31.8 \%$ higher than in the corresponding period of 1939; anthracite production in 1940 to date is $2.8 \%$ below that in 1939.
The U. S. Bureau of Mines report showed that the total estimated production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week of Aug. 10, 1940, amounting to 811,000 tons, increased 46,000 tons, or $6 \%$, over output in the week of Aug. 3. Compared with the week of Aug. 12, 1939, however, there was a slight decrease.
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL, WITH COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF C
(In Thousands of Net Tons)
 OEEHIVE COKE
(In Net Tons)

| Week Ended | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 c | 1929 c |

$\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { Penna. Anthractite- } \\ \text { Totall, incl. collery fuel a }\end{array} 811,000 \\ 765,000 \\ 833,000 \\ 30,479,000 \\ 31,351,000\end{gathered} 42,107,000$
 Beehtve Coke United States total.....
 a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations,
of working days in the three years.
estimated weekly production of coal, by states (In Thousands of Net Tons)
(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shlpments and are subject to revislon on recelpt of monthly tonnage reports from dismelct and state sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ \text { Aver } \\ \text { are } \\ 1923 \mathbf{e} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} A 40.3 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { July } \\ 1940 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline A u g .5 \\ 1939^{\circ} \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A u 9.6 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} A u \rho .{ }_{1929} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Alaska |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas and O-kiahom | ${ }_{47}^{298}$ |  |  |  |  | 81 |
| Colorado --- | 73 | 76 | 65 | 68 | 129 | 73 |
| Georgla and North Caroin | 821 | 688 | 616 | 622 | ${ }_{925}$ | 1,363 |
| Indiana | 265 | 234 | 219 | 213 | 298 | 440 |
| Kansas and Missouri | ${ }_{95}^{44}$ | ${ }_{91}^{44}$ | ${ }_{83}$ | ${ }_{79}$ | 104 | 145 |
| Kentucky-Eas | 799 | 773 | 779 | 615 | 843 | 76 |
| Western | 123 | 124 | 110 | 110 | 204 | 217 |
| Maryland | 24 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 44 |  |
| Michigan | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{37}^{4}$ | ${ }_{42}^{3}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }_{49}^{15}$ |  |
| New Mexic | ${ }_{16}^{42}$ | 14 | 19 | 22 | 40 | - 49 |
| North and South Da | 19 | 21 | 13 | 14 |  | 20 |
| Pennsylvan | 2,156 | 2,195 | 1,738 | 1,374 | 2,630 |  |
| Tennessee |  | 106 |  |  |  | 18 |
| Utah. | ${ }_{54}^{15}$ | ${ }_{41}^{15}$ | 39 | ${ }_{32}^{14}$ | ${ }_{67}^{23}$ | 83 |
| Virginia | ${ }_{26}^{282}$ | ${ }_{26}$ | ${ }_{21} 88$ | ${ }^{250}$ | ${ }_{33}$ | 47 |
| West Virginia | 1,941 | 1,945 | 1,867 | 1,280 | 1,967 | 1,515 |
| Northern_b | 595 | ${ }^{5} 8$ |  |  | 91 | 154 |
| Other Western States _c |  |  |  | * 8 | ${ }_{4}$ | 4 |
| otar bitumino | ${ }^{3} 835$ | 8,130 | 7,377 | 5,931 | ${ }^{9,396}$ | ${ }^{11,538}$ |
| Pennsylvanla anthracl | 765 | ${ }^{859}$ | 776 | 547 | 1,243 | 1,926 |

## Total, all coal

$\qquad$ | 9,100 | 9,089 | -153 | 6,478 | 10,639 | 13,464 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| , |  |  |  |  |  | a Includes operations on the N.\& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.: B. C. \& G.;


 cite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e A verage weekly rate tor entire
month. \& Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina and South Dakota included with "other


Non-Ferrous Metals-Lead Advanced 15 Points on Improved Buying-All Sellers of Copper at 11c.
"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Aug. 22 reported that producers were favorably impressed by the persistent call for copper, lead, and zinc for near-by shipment, pointing to a higher rate of consumption. Demand during the last week was sufficient to bring all sellers of domestic copper back to the 11c. basis. Lead was advanced 15 points on Aug. 21 to 4.90 c., New York. Zinc became firmly established at the higher level announced late in the

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preceding week, business booked since Thursday (Aug. 15) being at $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., St. Louis. Absence of any disturbing news from the Far East was reflected in easier tin quotations. The publication further stated:

## Copper

Limited supplies of near-by copper, coupled with an jncreased number of inquiries, lifted prices for domestic metal during the last week. On Aug. 16, nost custom smelters and small producers raised their prices one eighth cent to $1 \mathrm{C} 1 / \mathrm{c}$, Valley. Another increase of one eighth cent to 11 c ., Valley, occurred on Aug. 20 , establishing the quotation of all sellers at that level. The undertone was firm at the close.
Domestic sales for the last week totaled 12,549 tons, against 13,168 tons a week previous, bringing the total for the month to date to 36,088 tons. Shipments for August are expected to be larger than those of July. Producers believe consumers are obtaining a greater volume of business, and
some fabricators may find themselves underbought in a tight market for some fabricators may f
near-by delivery metal.
Export business was moderate, but prices showed little net change for Export
the week.

## Lead

Shipments of lead to consumers are continuing at a high rate, and, with he sales volume larger, the American Smelting \& Refining Co, raised its quotation 15 points to the basis of 4.90 c ., New York, on Aug. 21. Other sellers followed this move. The July statistics, revealing a strong situation in to 9,314 tons, which compares with 8,997 tons in the preceding week.
The lead smelter at Murray, Utah, shut down for the summer, is to The lead smelter at Murray, tah, shut down for the summ.
Stocks of refined lead in this country at the end of July amounted to 7360 tons Shipments of 52,560 tons for July were the largest since last November. The figures for June and July, in tons, follow:

| Stock at beginning | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 62,955 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{55,343}{J_{5}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production: |  |  |
| From domestic ore | 34,041 | 35.343 |
| Secondary and fore | 8.265 | 9.253 |
| Totals | 42,206 | 44,596 |
| Domestic shipments |  |  |
| Stock at end...... | 55,343 | 47,360 |

## Zinc

Zinc was firmly established at 6.50c., St. Louis, for Prime Western on Thursday Aug. 15, following the announcement of an advance of onequarter cent late on Aug. 14. Sales of common grades of zinc for the period nded Aug. 17 totaled 7,314 tons, against 3,665 tons in the previous week. shipments of common grades continued in good volume, totaling 5,805 ons, against 6,691 tons in the previous seven-day period. Unfilled orders now total 61,452 tons. Producers report good inquiry all week, and larger onnages could have been sold had sellers cared to take the business.

## Tin

Demand for tin was quiet and prices eased moderately. Should the price decline to the 50 c . level, the Metals Reserve Co. is expected to come into the market. Tin-plate operations were reduced to about $60 \%$ of ca pacity, a seasonal development.
Simon I. Patino, President of Patino Mines \& Enterprises, arrived in New York last week from Lisbon. He plans to confer with members of the National Defense Advisory Committee about the construction of a tin melter in the United States to treat Bolivian ores. He reminded members of the press, in an interview, that he was interested in a tin smelter operated orced to co Harvey in Brooklyn during the World War, but which was melters after the war ended. Mr. Patino emphasized that-nothing with respect to the smelting of Bolivian ores in this country had been settled yet. Straits tin for future arrival was quoted as follows


| August | September | October | November |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 50.750 | 50.625 | 50.375 | 50.300 |
| 50.750 | 50.500 | 50.375 | 50.300 |
| 50.750 | 50.500 | 50.375 | 50.300 |
| 50.625 | 50.375 | 50.300 | 50.250 |
| 50.500 | 50.375 | 50.250 | 50.200 |
| 50.500 | 50.375 | 50.200 | 50.150 |

Chinese tin, $99 \%$, spot, was nominally as follows: Aug. 15, 50.000c.; Aug. 16, $50.000 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Aug. 17, 50.000 c .; Aug. 19, 50.000 c .; Aug. 20, 49.875 c .; Aug. 21, 49.875 c .

|  | Electrolutic Copper |  | Straits Tin | Lead |  | Zine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dem., Refy. | Exp., Refy | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Aug. 15 | 10.525 | 9.850 | 50.750 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 6.50 |
| Aug. 16 | 10.650 | 9.850 | 50.750 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 6.50 |
| Aug. 17 | 10.650 | 9.850 | 50.750 | 475 | 4.60 | ${ }^{6.50}$ |
| Aug. 19 | 10.650 | 9.850 | 50.750 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 6.50 |
| Aug. 20 | 10.775 | 9.850 | 50.625 | 4.75 | 4.60 | ${ }_{6}^{6.50}$ |
| Aug. 21 | 10.775 | 9.875 | 50.625 | 4.90 | 4.75 | 6.50 |
| Average | 10.871 | 9.854 | 50.708 | 4.775 | 4.625 | 6.50 | Average prices for calendar week ended Auf, 17 are: Domestic copper i. o. b refinery, 10.567 c .; export copper, f. o. b. refinery, $9.850 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Straite tin, 50.958 c .;

New York lead, 4.750 c .; St. Louls lead, 4.600 c .; St. Louls zinc, 6.375 c .; and silver, 34.750 c .

The above quotations are "M. \& M. M g" appralsal of the major United States
markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced othe basis of eash, New York or st. Louls, as noted All prices are in cents per pound.
Copper lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries. tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.
In the trade. domestlc copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is, deivered at consumers plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the iggures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Des in New England average 0.225 c . per pound above the refinery
prices Export quotations for coDper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic sea board. On forelgn business. owing to the European war. most sellers are restricting offerings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present, reflect this change in method of doing business. A total of 0.05 is
Due to the European war the ulsual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices given, however, are as follows: Aug. 15, spot, £263 three months, £2631/2; Aug. 16, spot, £263, three months £263 3 $/ 4$; Aug. 19, spot, £262, three months, £2621/2; Aug. 20 spot, £261 $1 / 2$, three months, £262; and Aug. 21, spot, £261, three months, $£ 2613 / 4$.

Steel Operations Advance 1 Point to $901 / 2 \%$ as Orders Again Turn Upward
The "Iron Age" in its issue of Aug. 22 reports that some companies which normally are not consumers of steel in any quantity are now entering the market for that metal, a development which indicates that the nation's defense program is making some progress, however slow, and that plants making peacetime products are gradually changing over to defense products. The "Iron Age" further reported:
Operations in the country's steel plants this week climbed a point to $901 / 2 \%$ as a result of stronger mill schedules at such points as Pittsburgh where ingot production rose 3 points to $84 \%$. Chicago, where output rese a point to $98 \%$, and Cleveland, where operations climbed 2 points to $86 \%$. The Youngstown, Detroit and Philadelphia districts report operations unchanged from last week. In virtually all districts steel producers are attempting to reach higher operating levels. One result of the straining fo highe production is a m vill products, piling and other items now made of onemer steol in a open-hearth
Steel buying the past week turned slightly upward, adding to backloge which are topheavy for some products, but orders placed so far in August whe running well behind the volume placed during the corresponding period of July. Orders for the first 3 weoks of August at Cleveland, for example ran from $10 \%$ to $12 \%$ behind July. Some of the improvement in steel specifications seen in the last few days is coming from Detroit where automoblle production is advancing sharply with output of 1941 cars started by Plymouth.

Another factor in the improvement is export purchases from Great Britain Tonnages ordered so far for national defense are not yet significant but steel producers report a slow and steady increase in the amount of steel being booked for such purposes. In order to facilitate Government buying, the American Iron \& Steel Institute this week organized a five-man special Committee of Government Specifications to assist Government agencies in interpreting steel specifications and bringing Federal purchasing of steel products closer into alinement with commercial practice.
Efforts to open another defense bottleneck were being made this week in the move to have Congress pass legislation enabling the Government to take over foreign-owned machine tools which, because of restrictions agains their exportation, are being held at the docks or in the hands of American manufacturers. A substantial part of such machine toois required for defense needs is sald to be those manufactured for Russia. Meanwhile a $\$ 54,500,000$ contract wid Chysler Corp., estimated 1,00025 -ton tanks, has Advisory Commission for the War Department and contracts have boe awarded for a $\$ 25,00,00$ smokeless power plan $\$ 25,52335$
than 550 bombing and training planes var at
A general rise in prices of steel-mang scrap has accompanied a quiet resumption of mill baing, 37 cest 92 cal Rolv ind hert to purchase 800 light. The RoCil bids on 150 to 600 thers cars cable of mounting anti-aircraft guns.
Structural steel awards for the week were 22,000 tons compared with 21,400 tons last week, the largest letting being 4,000 tons for naval air bases in the Pacific Ocean. New structural projects jumped to 23,700 tons from 9,425 tons a week ago, with sizable new inquiries including 8,400 tons for the super-structure of the St. Georges Highway Bridge
Reinforcing steel lettings totaled 10,440 tons and covered 2,000 tons for the Norfolk Navy Yard, 1,000 tons for marine barracks at Paris Island, Ga.. and 1,000 tons for a powerhouse at Fort Peck, Mont.
the "iron age" composite prices
Finished Stee
Aug. 20, 1940, 2.2610. a Lb.


 Pig Iron
Aug. 20, 1940, $\$ 22.61$ a Gross Ton (Based on average for basic fron at Valley One week ago ..................... $\$ 22.61$ furnace and foundry iron at Chicago, One month ago.
One year ago... Philadelphia, Burfalo, Vall
Southern iron at Cincinnati.
 Steel Scrap
Aug. 20, 1940, $\$ 19.00$ a Gross Ton $\$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Based on No. } 1 \text { heavy melting steel } \\ \text { quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, }\end{array}\right.$
 One month a
One year ago $\qquad$ and Chicago. 1940.1940.
1939.
1938.
 Hi。
819.92
22.50
15.00
21.92
17.75 une 18
ct.
ov. 22
Bar. 30

en. 21 | Lovo |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$16.04 | Apr. 2 |
| 1408 | May |
| 12 |  |
| 11.00 | June |
| 12.92 | Nov. 16 |
| 12.67 | June |

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Aug. 19 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 $89.7 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Aug. 19, compared with $89.5 \%$ one week ago, $88.2 \%$ one month ago, and $62.2 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.2 point or $0.2 \%$, from the estimate for the week ended Aug. 12, 1940. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Aug. 7, 1939, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Aug. 19 stated:
Variations from the recent active pace of steel demand are slight and without influence on ingot production.
A small decline in buying of some products compared with a month ago loses significance in view of heavy backlogs and prospects for rising consumption in various directions the next few weeks. Several districts scored further gains in operations last week, but these were more than offset by a relatively large drop at pittsburgh, where a vacation shutdown by a leading producer brought the area's average down 6 points to $80 \%$. Net change in national average steelmaking was a $1 / 2$-point loss to $90 \%$. A year ago the rate was up $11 / 2$ points to $631 / 2 \%$.
Production difficulties vary with different products. Backlogs of sheets and strip are kept in check by the slower buying which followed heavy commitments and shipments in recent past weeks. However, this situation may be reversed as assembly of 1941 automobiles gathers momentum. Tin mills still have large stocks despite heavy consumption, and production in the near future is not expected to move much if any above its recent level of $70 \%$.
Mill schedules are most congested in heavy products. Structural shape delliveries have lengthened steadily, and in some instances engineering contractors have complained of inability to obtain shipping promises. A factor absteva although dofered deliveries prevail on cetio although defe mon to bars.
Defense contract awards continue to add tonnage to steel producers' books, but in many cases shipments of the material required will be spread equipment for which manufacturing facilities must be created or enlarged equins in releases of automotive steel reflect the reversal in the recent downward trend of passenger car assemblies. Output last week jumped nearly 9.000 units to 20,475 cars and trucks as several more interests started to turn out new models. A steady upturn is indicated into next quarter. Production a year ago was 15,105 units.
Railroad demand for steel is gaining moderately, influenced by car repairs as well as by a fair volume of new equipment buying. Orders are headed by 1,565 freight cars for the Atlantic Coast Line, 100 box cars for the Louisville \& Nashville and 190 frelght cars and 51 passenger cars for the Southern Pacific. Additional car purchasing is in the tentative stage, although few major inquiries now are active.

Mills are anxious to obtain an estimate of probable rail purchases by the carriers in coming months in order to anticipate rolling problems which may develop between now and next spring as a result of growing defense requirements. For this reason possibility is seen that fall rail buying programs may be advanced somewhat.
Fabricated shape and concrete reinforcing bar orders continue numerous, and the large volume of work still being figured assures sustained activity Among larger pendint projects are a Rhode island naval station involving 11,000 tons of piling and a Delaware bridge taking 6,800 tons of shapes,
Inland Waterways Corp. has ordered 15 barges requiring 8,325 tons of abricated steel
Export markets tend to lag slightly in some products, although heavy shipments continue, particularly to Great Britain and Canada.
Pig iron shipments are responding to moderate betterment in foundry schedules, the gain being seasonal to a certain extent. Consumers are not lished, are being anticipated. Absence of inflationary price tendencies in commodities as a whole is an important factor in restraining more extensive forward coverage on iron and steel products.
Scrap prices are moving upward more rapidly, advanci
Detroit was the only district other than Pittsburgh to show a decline in steelmaking last week, dropping 4 points to $89 \%$. Increases were 1 point o $971 / 2$ at Chicago, 4 points to 86 at Youngstown, 1 point to 86 at Cleveand and 15 points to $771 / 2$ at St. Louis. Unchanged areas were eastern Pennsylvania at 89 , Wheeling at 99 , Buffalo at $881 / 2$, Birmingham at 88 , New England at 80 and Cincinnati at 78.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Aug. 19 is placed at $90 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Aug, 22. This compares with $901 / 2 \%$ in the previous week and $891 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U.S. Steel is estimated at $931 / 2 \%$, unchanged from the preceding week and compared with $92 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $87 \% \%$, against $881 / 2 \%$ in the week before and $88 \%$ two weeks ago. The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry |  | U. S. Steel |  | Independents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 | 90 | - ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | $931 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1938}^{1939}$ | ${ }_{42}^{63}$ | +2 +2 | 3881/2/2 | $\pm{ }_{+5}^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |
| 1937 | 83 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1935}^{1936}$ | 7221/2 | +21/2 |  |  |  |  |
| 1934 |  | -23) | 17 | ${ }^{-3}$ | 20318 |  |
| ${ }_{1932}^{1933}$ | ${ }_{131 / 2}$ | -1 |  |  |  |  |
| 1931 | 32. |  |  | -1/2 |  |  |
| 1929 |  | ${ }_{-1}{ }^{31 / 2}$ |  | $\pm{ }_{-1}$ | 81 |  |
| 1928 | 76 |  |  |  | $753 / 2$ |  |
| 1927 | 68 | +2 | 69 | +1/2 | 66 |  |

## Current Events and Discussions

## The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended August 21 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 79,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from a decrease of $\$ 51,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and increases of $\$ 111,000,000$ in gold stock and $\$ 3,000,000$ in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $\$ 32,000,000$ in money in circulation, $\$ 10,000,000$ in Treasury cash, and $\$ 41,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and a decrease of $\$ 3,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit. Ex cess reserves of member banks on August 21 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 6,420,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 30,000,000$ for the week

The statement in full for the week ended Aug. 21 will be found on pages 1096 and 1097.

Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and year ended Aug. 21, 1940, follow:

Increase ( + ) ar Decrease ( -



## 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 adrance 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 Mmons of Dollars)

|  | Aug. 14 | ul ${ }^{u 93}$ | ${ }_{1940}$ |  | $u g .23$ 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |  | 1939 |
| \$ | 3 | s | \$ | \$ | s |
| ${ }^{9,600}$ | 9,520 | 8,340 | 2,307 | 2,317 | ${ }_{541} 136$ |
| 2,751 | 2,754 | 2,826 | 604 |  |  |
| 1,691 | 1,703 | 1,481 | 428 | 430 | 5 |
| - 273 | 82 270 | 117 489 |  | ${ }_{23}$ | 18 |
|  | 164 | 183 | 60 | 60 |  |
| 124 | 124 | 118 | 18 | 18 | 14 |
| 29 385 | 28 383 | 321 | ${ }_{5} \overline{5}_{5}$ | 56 |  |
| ${ }_{343}$ | 329 | 208 | 310 | 317 | 16 |
| 1,062 | 1,061 | 819 | 159 | 159 | 44 |
| ${ }_{2}^{1,643}$ | 2,640 | 2,160 | 731 | 732 |  |
| ${ }^{1,373}$ | 1,374 | 1,141 | 144 | 144 | 9 |
| 6,422 | 6,394 | 5,317 | 1,177 | 1,148 | 45 |
| 80 | 85 | ${ }^{60}$ | 42 | 42 |  |
| 80 32 | 79 321 | 376 | 255 43 | 256 44 | 7 | Balances with domestic banks.. Balances with domestic banks.:

Other assets-net.-..............

## Liabilities-

Demand deposits-adjusted.-.
Time deposits
United States Govt.
Domestic banks
Fomestic banks
Borrowings-.-
Other liabilities
Capital accounts

1,728
497
63

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

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

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for that week ended with the close of business Aug. 14:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Aug. 14: Increases of $\$ 15,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, $\$ 42,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks, $77,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted, and $\$ 64,000,000$ in deposits redited to domestic banks.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 6,000,000$ each in the Boston and Cleveland districts and $\$ 15,000,000$ at all reporting dealers in securities decrease $5,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 8,000,000$ at all reporting membe nks.
Holdings of all classes of securities showed relatively little change for the week: Treasury bills declined $\$ 12,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 3,000,000$. United States Government bonks declined $\$ 7,000,000$, obliga. $\$$ tions guaranteed by the United States Government increased $\$ 10,000,000$, and "other securities" increased $\$ 5,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 22,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, $\$ 20,000,000$ in the Kansas City district, $\$ 12,000,000$ each in the Cleveland and Richmond districts, $\$ 11,000,000$ in the St. Louis district, and $\$ 77,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and decreased $\$ 14,000,000$ in New York City.
Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 20,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 12,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, $\$ 11.000 .000$ in New York City, $\$ 10,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, and $\$ 64,000,00$ at all reporting member banks.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Aug. 14, 1940, follows:

Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - )



Aug. 14, 1940 4,121.000,000 4,461,000,000 $494,000,000$ 376,000,000 469.000,000 $1,213.000,000$ $\begin{array}{r}39,000,000 \\ \hline 64,000,000\end{array}$ | $733,000,000$ |
| :--- | ,114,000,000 0,000,000 59,000,000 $+20,000,000+1,784,000,000$

$+14,000,000$
$+320,000,000$ $+14,000,000+320,000,000$
$+15,000,000+549,000,00$ $+15,000,000-549,000,000$
$+3,000,000$
$-19,000,000$ $-8,000,000-300,000,000$

| $3,000,000$ $+2,000,000$ | + $50,000,000$ $+41,000,000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| +2,000,000 | +41,000 |
| $75,000,000$ | +120,000,000 |
| $-5,000,000$ | +238,000,000 |
| +3,000.000 | -45,000,000 |
| 7,000,000 | +690,000,000 |
| +10,000,000 | +312,000,000 |
| +5,000,000 | +269,000,000 |
| +42,000,000 | +2,337,000,000 |
| +17,000,000 | +79,000,000 |
| 5,000,000 | +326,000, | $+17,000,000+79,000,000$

$+55,000,000+326,000,000$

| $+77,000,000$ | $+3,148,000,000$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $+1,00,000$ | $+91,000.000$ |
| $+1,000,000$ | $-16,000,000$ |
| $+64,000,000$ | $+1,214,000,000$ |
| $-1,000,000$ | $+30,000,000$ |
| $-7,000,000$ |  |

Joint Canadian-United States Defense Pact Concluded by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King-Board Will Formulate Defense Plans of North Half of Western Hemisphere-Members Appointed -
An unprecedented step, constituting the virtual extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada, was taken on Aug. 18 when President Roosevelt and W. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, after a long conference on continental defense at Ogdensburg, N. Y., issued a joint announcement that "it has been agreed that a permanent joint board of defense shall be set up at once by the two countries."

The joint defense board will comprise four or five members from each nation, the announcement said, and will meet shortly to begin "immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems, including personnel and material." The Board will consider "the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere."

Both the President and the Prime Minister, after concluding their historic meeting, moved quickly to facilitate the naming of members of the vew board. Meanwhile comment in both Washington and Canada was generally favorable to the new plan.

The text of the joint announcement issued at Ogdensburg on Aug. 18 follows:
The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.
It has been agreed that a permanent joint board on defense shall be up at once by the two countries.
This permanent joint board on defense shall commence immediate studies elating to sea land and air problems, including personnel and material. It will consider in the broad sense the defense of the North half of the Western Hemisphere.
The permanent joint board on defense will consist of four or five members of each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly.

The agreement was concluded aiter the President inspected the First Army maneuvers in the vicinitv of Odgensburg. The Canadian Prime Minister had been invited by $\mathrm{Mr}^{2}$ Roosevelt on Aug. 16 to meet him at Ogdensburg on Aug. 17 He stayed overnight on Mr. Roosevelt's special train and attended Army field services with the President on Aug. 18 Mr. King was accompanied on his trip from and to Ottawa by Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, American Minister to Canada, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson collaborated with the President on the conversations.
The members of the Defense Board were announced by the White House on Aug. 22 in a joint statement issued on behalf of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King. Included on the six-man American group was Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York. The first meeting will take place in Ottawa on Monday (Aug. 26). The White House announcement follows:
President Roosevelt and Premier King today appointed the following to prva and Canada

For the United States
Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, President, United States Conference of Mayors.
Liuet.-Gen. Stanley D. Embick, commanding the 4th Corps. Area; headquarters, Atlanta, Ga
Capt. Harry W. Hill, United States Navy War Plans Division, office of Chief of Naval Operations.
Commander Forrest P. Sherman, United States Navy [bracketed with; Lieut.-Col. Joseph T. McNarney, Army Air Corps.
Mr. John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief, Division of European Affairs, State Department, to be Secretary of the American Section of the Joint Board.

For Canada:
Mr. O. M. Bigger, K. C.
Brig. J. Stuart, D. S. O., M. C., Deputy Chief General Staff.
Capt. L. W. Murray, R. C. N., Deputy Chief Naval Staff.
Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, Air Member Air Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force.
Mr. Hugh L. Kennleyside, Counselor Department of External Affairsi to be Secretary of the Canadian section of the Joint Board.
The first meeting of the Joint Board will be held in Ottawa on Monday, Aug. 26 .

Great Britain Offers to Lease Naval Bases in Western Hemisphere to United States-Prime Minister Churchill Describes Plan in House of Commons President Roosevelt and Cabinet Officials Discuss Proposal
An "agreement in principle," giving the United States naval and air bases in British possessions from Newfoundland to South America under 99-year leases was announced on Aug. 20 by British Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax. The announcement was made shortly after Prime Minister Winston Churchill, ia an address to the House of Commons, had referred to the same subiect. Mr. Churchill also appealed to the United States to send to England 50 over-age destroyers, to replace British war losses.
President Roosevelt and other United States officials have said on several occasions that the question of possible transfer of the destroyers to Great Britain has no connection with the negotiations for naval and air bases in this Hemisphere.

Yesterday (Aug. 23) the President told his press conference that there was no news on the negotiations for bases or on the destrovers. However he was scheduled to hold a Cabinet meeting later in the day with Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox and Attorney General Jackson on both of these problems and, it was said, an announcement might be forthcoming after its adjournment. These four officials bad conferred earlier this week with Army and Navy chiefs on the legal questions involved in the proposals. In our issue of Aug. 17, page 925 we carried an item disclosing that the United States was negotiating with Great Britain for air and naval bases
In his address, Mr. Churchill said, in part:
Some months ago we came to the conclusion that the interests of the United States and of the British Empire both required that the United States should have facilities for the naval and air defense of the Western Hemisphere against the attack of a Nazl power which might have acquired temporary but lengthy control of a large part of western Europe and its resources.
resources.
We have therefore decided, spontaneously and without being asked or offered any inducement, to inform the Government of the United States that we should be glad to place such defense facilities at their disposal by leasing suitable sites in our trans-Atlantic posssss.

## security against the unmeasured angers of the future.

The principle of associaton Great Britain and the United States had developed even berore the war in
the various agreements reached about certain small islands in the Pacific

Ocean which have become important as air fueling points. In all this line of thought we found ourselves in very close harmony.
Presently, we learned that anxiety was also felt in the United States about the air and naval defense of their Atlantic seaboard, and President Roosevelt has made it clear that he would uke to discuss with us and with American naval and air facilities in Newfoundland and in the West Indies American naval and air facilities in Newfoundland and in the West Indies. action being taken against the wishes of the various colonies concerned but action being taken against the wishes of the various colonies concerned, but facilities to the United States on a 99-years leasehold basis, and we feel sure that our interests no less than theirs and the interest of the colonies themselves and of Canada and Newfoundland will be served thereby.
Undoubtedly this process means that these two great organizations of the English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage
For my own part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings.
No one can stop it. Like the Mississippi it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll. Let it roll on full flood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days.

Great Britain Bars Importation of Bank of England Notes-United States Holders Have Until Aug. 27 to Convert into Dollars
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York on Aug. 21 received from the Bank of Fngland an announcement that with certain exceptions Bank of England notes cannot in the future be imported into the United Kingdom, although banks can still transfer sterling under previous arrangements. The announcement said that in order to avoid hardship to existing holders of Bank of England notes, the latter may be deposited at a registered bank in the United States and mailed by the bank in question not later than midnight on Aug. 27. Notes forwarded by individuals will not be credited on arrival in the United Kingdom. It was explained in Tondon that large amounts of the bank notes were held in France and other territories occupied by Germany and may therefore fall into enemy hands for conversion into currency in neutral conntries. The text of the announcement is given below:
His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have decided that, subject to the exception referred to below, Bank of England notes cannot henceforth be imported into the United Kingdom. This will in no way affect the normal transfer of sterling through banks which will continue in accordance with existing arrangements.
In order to afford existing holders the opportunity to obtain value for sterling notes held by them, the following arrangements have been made. The period allowed for the carrying out of these arrangements is necessarily short, and immediate steps must be taken by those desiring to take advantage of the offer. The period can in no case be extended.

Bank of England notes delivered to a bank in the United States or its dependencies up to the close of business on the 27th August will be credited on receipt in the United Kingdom to a United States registered account providel.
(1) The notes are forwarded by the bank in question from a post office in the tcrritory above mentioned not later than midnight on the 27th August, and
(2) The total of each bank's holdings is cabled by the forwarding bank before the opening of business on the 28th August to its correspondent in the United Kingdom or to the correspondent of its head office. Every the contents forms part of or all of the amount notified by cable.
Notes now in transit to the United Kingdom from the United States ill be accepted
Notes will, as is customary, be forwarded at sender's risk.
Consignments not complying with these conditions will not be accepted In the United Kingdom for collection. Notes forwarded by individuals or by any other agency than a reputable and recognized bank to its regular correspondent in the United Kingdom will not be credited on arrival.

United States Transport American Legion, with 897 War Refugees from Finland, Is Reported Out of Danger After Passing Through Mine-Infested Waters Around Great Britain-Germany Had Warned United States Regarding Safety of Ship
Fear was expressed in Washington this week of a possible disaster to the United States army transport American Legion which might involve this country in a serious dispute with Germany. The vessel left Petsamo, Finland, on Aug. 16, carrying 897 American war refugees, and headed for the United States through mine-sorn waters of the North Atlantic, despite a warning from Germany that the Reich could not answer for the ship's safety. The State De. partment announced yesterday (Aug. 23) that the ship, now apparently out of danger, is expected to arrive in New York on Aug. 28.
Germany on Aug. 17 proclaimed a "total blockade" by sea and air of the waters around the British Isles, and declared she would not be responsible for the safety of the

American Legion, since it was traveling in the zone of military operations.
The State Department at Washington on Aug. 18 made public a formal note to Germany, stating that this country expected that the American Legion "would not suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces." The Department said that Alexander W. Kirk, Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, had been instructed to deliver the communication to the German Foreign Office.
Associated Press Washington advices of Aug. 18 from Washington quoted the United States note as follows:
Standing pat on the decision that the transport should pass between the Eritish island of North Rona and Cape Wrath, off the northern coast of Scotland, the note declared the question had been given "gerious and pro-
tracted consideration" by the American Government and that it had been determined that "no other practical course existed."
The American note to Germany which the State Department published expressed this Government's view "that the German Government received sufficient advance notice to take every precaution against attack on the vessel by the German combat forces."
It acknowledged that Germany had given no assurance of safe conduct ior the ship, as it said "all the other belligerent governments" had done, but declared that the Nazis "explained that there was no occasion to give any such assurance - . . as it was out of the question that German forces should stop the vessel or take any other measures against her."
After relating in detail the negotiations between the United States and Germany concerning the transport's voyage, the note gave the following summary of the case.
"Stated briefly, the German Government has on several occasions during the conversation about the voyage of the American Legion stated that the vessel in question-as a public vessel of the United States, actually being a transport of the United States army-needed no safe conduct from the German Government because safe conducts were reserved only for merchant vessels.
"The German Government having repeatedly made that statement and having stated also that they would notify their armed forces of the route on which it was informed the vessel would proceed, and of the date of her eparture from Petsamo a dhe descrption it had actually notified its armed forces of the route, date of sailing and description of the American Legion, and in continuing relignce upon the original statements of the German Government, the American Charge d'Affaires is instructed to inform the German Goverment that under the circumstances above related the Government of the United States expects that the vessel will not suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces." uffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed torces.
There was no mention in the note of any German contention that the There was no mention in the note of any German contention that orth Rona and Cape Wrath. The German statement issued yesterday in Berlin said it had been pointed out in conferences with the American Embassy there that the coastal waters off England "were completely infested with mines."
The German argument for a change of course, according to the American note, was the danger from aerial operations.
The State Department on Aug. 22 announced that the American Legion was 1,500 miles west of the Scottish coast line, and thus well out of the area Germany had described as highly dangerous. Associated Press Washington advices of Aug. 22 reported the following regarding the course that of Aug. 22 re
was taken:
was taken:
The reason this Government refused to change the course of the army transport American Legion despite a German warning was told by President Roosevelt today to Senator Bone, Democrat of Washington, who charged in the Senate this week that war had been risked in the matter because of stubhornness.
Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, also was present when the resident received Senator Bone in the living quarters of the White House. Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, described the situation mined and another having said certain other waters were mined.
The number of refugee Americans brought home by the transport from Petsamo, Finland, was nearly double the number which had been expected originally, Mr. Early said, and no food for the additional ones was to be had in Petsamo. The route taken was probably the most direct one, the secretary said.
He reitorated that the decision regarding the route that was followed was reached on the recommendation of the Army and Navy High Command.

Argentina Had Deficit of $60,500,000$ Pesos at End of 1939 Financial Year-Summary of Revenues and Expenditures
The Argentine Information Bureau, New York, issued on Aug. 16 a press release containing a summary of revenues and expenditures of the Argentine Republic for the financial year ended Dec. 31, 1939. It is pointed out that this release has been made pursuant to Section 11 (a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection with the issue of $\$ 25,000,000$ Argentine Republic 10 -year sinking fund external loan $41 / 2 \%$ bonds dated Nov. 1, 1938, due Nov. 1, 1948. The offering of these bonds was reported in these columns Nov. 5, 1938, page 2803. The statement on finances read as follows:
Argentina completed the financial year 1939 with a deficit of only $60,500,000$ pesos (about $\$ 15,125,000$ ), according to a detailed report issued by the Ministry of Finance. Total expenditures during the year amounted to $1,460,600,000$ pesos, while revenues totaled $1,400,100,000$ pesos. Argenina 1000 . 10800000 ins in 1935, 1936 and 1937, pesos, 600,000 pesos and $10,800,000$ pesos in 1935, 1936 and 1937, reIt is po
deficit for 1939 is particularly gratifying in view of the amount of the
tures were expected to exceed revenues by $194,500,000$ pesos when the budget was sanctioned. Rigid economies helped to reduce the deficit, and the same time the Government succeeded in increasing receipts by $95,900.000$ pesos over the calculated amount.
Budget expenditures consisted of $1,075,700,000$ pesos to be covered by general cash revenues and 384.900 .000 pesos coverable by bond issues. The latter item included $214,900,000$ pesos for public works, armaments and State contributions, and $170,000,000 \mathrm{p}$
Cash receipts in the 1939 financial year amounted to $1,015,200.000$ pesos, Cash receipts in the 1939 financial year amounted and $65,000,000$ pesos comprising 950.200 .000 pesos in general had originally been estimated in trom special accounts. General revenues had origet increases in receipts the bunget at only $854,300,000$ pesos, but unexpected ind and sales taxes and from internal taxes, gasoline taxes, pollaneous collections raised this total by almost $96.000,000$ pesos.
The Finance Ministry's report shows that Argentina's national consolidated debt as of Dec. 31,1939 , amounted to $4,404.500 .000$ pesos, which compares with 3.899 .300 .000 pesos on Dec. 31 , 1938 . Of the $505,200.000$ pesos merease, $89,100.000$ pesos represented debts transferred by the provinces. The remainder of the increase is accounted for by the new issues in connection with the purchase of the Central Cordoba and Transandine railways and the construction of extensive highways and other public works.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Aug. 3
The Securities and Exchange Commission made public vesterday (Aug. 23) 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 Aug. 3, 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 Aug. 3 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 473,340 shares, which amount was $21.13 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of 2,357,480 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended July 27 of 226,655 shares, or $16.04 \%$ of total trading of $1,326,090$ shares. On the New York Curb Ex change member trading during the week ended Aug. 3 amounted to 87,150 shares, or $20.94 \%$ of the total volume on that Exchange of 400,275 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 72.860 shares was $17.18 \%$ of total trading of 353,270 shares.

The Commission made available the following data for the week ended Aug. 3:

The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows

| New York | New York |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sto |  |
| Exchang | Exchange |
| 1,065 | 830 |
| 189 | 107 |
| 182 | 42 |
| 193 | 67 |
| 614 | 625 |


 Note-On specialists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round-lot trans-
by actions of specialists resur specialists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exchange,
from the 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 resuit, the round-lot trans-
actions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered are not directiy comparable on the two exchanges.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because a single report may earry entries in more than one classification.
TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXOF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

| Week Ended Aug. 3, 1940 | Total for Week |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total round-lot sales: |  |
| Short sales_.... | 102,160 $\mathbf{2 , 2 5 5 , 3 2 0}$ |
| Total sales | 2,357,480 |
| B. Round-lot transactions for account of members. except for k the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists: <br> 1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered-Total purchases.-........-......................... | 276,650 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 46,660 \\ 215,610 \end{array}$ |
| Total sales_ | 262,270 |
| 2. Other transaetions initiated on the floor-Total purchases | 155,400 |
| Short sales. Other sales_b | $\begin{array}{r} 14.700 \\ 118.100 \end{array}$ |
| Total sales | 132,800 |
| 3. Other transactions initlated off the floor-Total purchases | 91,060 |
| Short sales. Other cales | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 70.270 \end{array}$ |
| Total sales_ | 78,270 |
| 4. Total-Total purchases. | 523,110 |
| Short sales. Other sales.b | $\begin{array}{r} 69,360 \\ 403,980 \end{array}$ |
| Total sales | 473.340 |

Shart round-1ot sales ther sales 102,160
255,320

Round-lot transactions for account of members. except for 1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are

 155,400

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE AND STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEM-

BERS* (SHARES)

Week Ended Aug. 3, 1940
Total for
Week
$\stackrel{\text { Port }}{\text { Cent }}$
A. Total round-lot sales:

Short sales_-_
Other sales_b
4.470
395,805

Total sales.
400,275
B. Round-lot transactions for the account of members:

| Round-lot transactions for the account of members: <br> 1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered-Total purchases. | 53,465 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Short sales | $\begin{array}{r} 2,870 \\ 54,495 \end{array}$ |
| Total sales. | 54,365 |


| Total sales. | 54,365 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. Other transactions initlated on the floor-Total purchases | 13,070 |
| Short sales. Other sales b | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 13,600 \end{array}$ |
| Total sales...-- | 14,000 |

3. Other transactions initiated off the floor-Total purchases
3.38

C. Odd-lot transactions for the account of speciallsts: Customers' short sales. $\qquad$
Total sales $\qquad$
18,002
*The term "members" Includes all Exchange members, their firms and their ars.
In calculating these ner centanstions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. in caiculating these ner centapes, the total of members transactions is compare athe volume includes only sales.
b Round-lot short sales which are exe mpted from restriction by the Commission rules 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 Aug. 17

On Aug. 23 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a summary for the week ended Aug. 17 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 Aug. 10 were reported in our issue of Aug 17, page 921. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.
stock transactions for the odd-lot account of odd-lot dealers and speciaists on the new york stock exchange Week Ended Aus. 17, $1940 \quad$ Toml
Odd-lot seles by dealers (customers' purchases)
12.077


Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales):

| Number of orders: Customers' short sales... Customers' other sales_a | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4 } \\ 12.057 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Customers' total sales. | 12,474 |
| Number of shares: |  |
| Customers' short sales.- | 295,904 |
| Customers' total sales. | 307,396 |
| Dollar value | ,296,852 |

Dollar value
$10,296,852$
Round-lot sales by dealers.
Number of shares:
Total sale8_...............................................................-- 64,560
Round-lot purchases by dealers.
76,580
a Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales""
b Sales to offset customers' odd-lot orders, and sales to ifquidate a long position which is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales."

Bondholders Committee for Republic of Panama Formed to Report on Plan for Readjustment of External Debt
A committee of holders of Republic of Panama 5\% bonds due May 15, 1963, has been organized in New York to inform other bondholders of the terms and conditions of the plan for readjustment of the external debt of the Republic of Panama
as outlined in a recent prospectus issued by the Republic. C. F. Herb is Chairman and Walter S. Trefethen Jr. and Conrad Worms are the other members of the committee.

Although in existence only a short time, the committee reports that holders of $\$ 2,600,000$ bonds have expressed their intention of accepting the plan, which, with approximately $\$ 2,250,000$ deposited with the depositary, makes a total of $\$ 4,850,000$ approving the proposed readjustment. The readjusted plan was referred to in our issue of April 6, 1940, page 2182.

Market Value of July Sales on National Securities Exchanges Decreased $\mathbf{3 8 . 2 \%}$ from June and $55.1 \%$ from July, 1939
On Aug. 21 the Securities and Exchange Commission announced that the market ralue of total sales on all registered securities exchanges for July, 1940, amounted to $\$ 402$, 248,009 , a decrease of $38.2 \%$ from the market value of total sales for June, and a decrease of $55.1 \%$ from July, 1939. Stock sales, excluding rights and warrants, had a market value of $\$ 320,802,260$, a decrease of $42.7 \%$ from June. Bond sales were valued at $\$ 81,388,049$, a decrease of $9.9 \%$ from June. Sales of rights and warrants in July totaled $\$ 57,700$. The Commission added:
The volume of stock sales, excluding rights and warrants, was $15,116,765$ shares, a decrease of $40.4 \%$ from June's total. Total principal amount of bonds sold was $\$ 121,857,025$, a decrease of $9.5 \%$ from June.
The two leading New York exchanges accounted for $92.9 \%$ of the market value of all sales, $91.1 \%$ of the market value of stock sales, and $99.6 \%$ of the market value of bond sales on all registered securities exchanges.
The market value of total sales on exempt securities exchanges for July, 1940, was $\$ 535,120$, almost unchanged from June.

New York Stock Exchange Cuts Operating Loss for First Half of 1940 -Total of $\$ 9,802$ Reported as Against $\$ 336,360$ Year Ago
During the first six months of 1940 the New York Stock Exchange and allied organizations had an operating loss of $\$ 9,802$, compared with a loss of $\$ 336,360$ in the six months ended June 30, 1939, according to an article appearing in the August issue of "The Exchange," monthly publication of the Stock Exchange. The figures are exclusive of charges for depreciation, and receipt of initiation fees in the amount of $\$ 104,000$ in the first six months of this year, which credited to capital account, are not included in the statement of operating income. Operating income for the first half of the current year totaled $\$ 2,766,765$, against $\$ 2,601,372$ in the corresponding 1939 period, while operating expense was cut from $\$ 2,937,732$ in the first half of 1939 to $\$ 2,776,567$ in the first six months of the present year.

From the Exchange's article, the following is taken:
In the light of parallel measures being taken to chart the Exchange's course, it is hoped that the cited gains may be considered as tokens of additional advantages to be obtained as time goes on. For, under the inspiration supplied in January, 1938, by the Conway Committee for the Study of the Organization and Administration of the Stock Exchange, a planned program of research has been carried through its initial stage and s now entering a more comprehensive phase.
The reference is to a broadened study of Stock Exchange problems already under way, with the consultative assistance of the management engineering firm of Stevenson, Jordan \& Harrison, as announced a few days ago.

## Foreign Bondholders Protective Council Report Shows $39.6 \%$ of $\$ 5,553,517,206$ Foreign Dollar Bonds Outstanding Are in Default

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., in issuing its 1039 annual report on Aug. 19, states that the war in Europe has brought about so many sudden changes in the economic and financial, as well as the political situation, that any attempt to depict the status of the various bond issues would not only be apt to, but would almost invariably be out of date by the time of its publication. In view of this situation, the Council considered it preferable to issue this year a briefer report, limited to a discussion of its activities during the year and a recapitulation of the outstanding indebtedness, reserving for a subsequent report the resumption of the fuller description of each bond issue customarily given. The Council's report shows that as of Dec. 31, 1939, there were outstanding foreign dollar bonds, issued or guaranteed by governments and their political subdivisions, in the principal amount of $\$ \widetilde{5}, 553,517,206$,
of which sum $39.6 \%$ are in default. In analyzing the report a statement by the Council said:
Of these five and one-half billions, almost four billions are bonds of national governments or bonds guaranteed by those governments, about one billion are bonds of States, and one-half billion are bonds of municipalities. Of the $\$ 1,610,331,794$ Latin American dollar bonds outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1939:
Seventy-seven per cent are issues of national governments or bonds guaranteed by those governments, and of those bonds more than $75 \%$ are in defanlt;

Seventeen per cent are issues of States, departments, or provinces, and of those bonds $76 \%$ are in default; and

Six per cent are issues of municipalities, and all are in default.
Out of the 16 Latin American countries having dollar bonds outstanding, only one-Argentina-has always paid full service on its national bonds. Adjustments have been made on the provincial and municipal issues within that country with the exception of Coraoba.
The Dominican Republic adjusted its sinking fund default in 1934, and is meeting full service on its external dollar bonds.
While Cuba is in arrears on sinking fund payments on certain issues, that Government is paying full interest on its outstanding bonds, with the exception of those public works bonds whose holders have not yet exchanged them under the readjustment plan of 1938.
Haiti is rontinuing to pay full interest on its two issues, but has made only token payments for sinking fund since Jan. 1, 1938.
Uruguay is making full service on its readjustment and conversion bonds issued in 1937 in exchange for three national and two municipal issues, only the unexchanged portions of those issues being in default. of the $\$ 1,467,767,066$ European dollar bonds outstanding as of Dec. 31, 1939:
Eighty-two per cent are issues of national government or bonds guaran-
ced by those governments, and of those bonds about $57 \%$ are in default; teed by those governments, and of those bonds about $57 \%$ are in default; Five per cent are issues of States or provinces, and of those bonds $91 \%$ are in default; and
Thirteen per cent are issues of municipalities, and of those bonds about $54 \%$ are in default.
Of the 19 European countries having dollar bonds outstanding, nine countries-Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania and Norway-have paid full service on their bonds through 1939 ; three countries-Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary-have paid partial service through the year; three countries-Germany, Poland and Yugoslavia-
have made payments (partial in some instances) on a porticn of their have made payments (partial in some instances) on a portion of their
dollar bonds; and four countries-Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Rumania and Russia-have made no payments for 1939 service.
As to the other five countries having dollar bonds outstanding, full service has been made during 1939 with respect to all issues of bonds of Australia, Japan and Liberia. Service on Chinese bonds has been sus
pended temporarily on account of exchange shortage caused by the Japanese occupation of large portions of Chinese territory. Canada is paying full service on its national obligations. There are defaults, however, on some issues of Canadian political subdivisions and guaranteed bonds.
There is reprinted in the annual report an article by J. Reuben Clark Jr. which appeared in the January, 1940, issue of the "American Journal of International Law." That article states that since the Council's first negotiations in February, 1934, there has been actually paid to American bondholders, on account of the interest only on some of the approximately two and one-half billions of defaulted dollar bonds, \$103.938,000 in eash, and $\$ 37,204,000$ in scrip-a grand total of $\$ 141,142,000$ and that this has been done at an actual expense covering the whole of the Council's work of $.00027 \%$ of the face value of the bonds concerning which the Council has negotiated; that on permanent settlements negotiated by the Council the average annual interest return has been approximately $4.3 \%$, the sinking fund approximately $1.2 \%$, or a total service of $5.5 \%$ per annum; that, generally speaking, defaulting debtors on dollar bonds are defaulting, not because they are unable to pay all or a good part of their debt service, but simply because they do not have the will to pay; and that while governments allege they are unable to find exchange to pay interest and sinking fund on their bonds, nevertheless such governments (many, and indeed most of them) have been able to find both funds and dollar exchange to buy up in our markets their own bonds at the very that neither the phrase "capacity to pay", nor the principal it formulates that neither the phrase capacity to pay, nor the principal it formulates,
has any proper place whatsoever in discussions between a sovereign and has any proper place whatsoever in dis anys between a sovereign and beyond their capacity to pay if they really had a will to make the necessary levy upon the property of their nationals, and to pay.

The Council's annual report for the previous year was referred to in our issue of Aug. 19, 1939, page 1102.

## Assets of Members of FHLBS Increased $\$ 145,000,000$ in

 Second Quarter of 1940 -Total Amounts to $\$ 4,927$,000,000Assets of the thrift and home-financing institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System increased $\$ 145,000,000$ during the quarter closing June 30, as compared with \$40,000,000 in the first quarter of the year, it was reported by. economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on Aug. 17. Total assets of the members of the System now amount to $\$ 4,927,000,000$. The Board's announcement continued:
The trend indicates the increasing confidence of the public in entrusting its savings to institutions in the System, and the increased activity of those institutions in the financing of homes.
Of the 3,914 members of the Bank System, 3,865 are savings and loan associations and they hold $86 \%$ of the total assets. Some $49 \%$ of all savings and loan associations in the country, holding $68 \%$ of the assets of all such institutions, are members of the System.
As evidence of the manner in which savings and loan associations extend home-financing facilities throughout the country, $52 \%$ of such institutions are located in communities with a population of less than 25.000 , while $23 \%$ are located in towns of 5,000 population or less
fits tance companies which are members of the System account for $10 \%$ of its total assets, while savings banks have $4 \%$.

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Savings and Loan Associations Have Retired \$17,000,000 of Government Investments Since June 30, Reports FHLBB
Savings and loan associations voluntarily have retired more than $\$ 17,000,000$ of Government investments since June 30, although less than $\$ 1,000,000$ was due, officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced Aug. 17. The flow of private investments into associations throughout the country, making available ample private capital for the building of homes, enabled them to repurchase $\$ 7,402,000$ worth of shares from the U. S. Treasury and $\$ 9,717,000$ from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The FHLBB announcement added:
The trend toward the retirement of Government funds has been noticeable for three years but it now has reached a decisive stage. No Treasury investments were made in savings and loan associations during the last year,
"The Governinor HOLC investments were made in special instances.
The Government money poured into thrift and home-financing institueral Home Loan Bank System. "A total of about $\$ 270,000,000$ was invested, strengthening the entire home-financing structure. But private vested, strengthening the entire home-financing structure. now have been reduced to about $\$ 236,000,000$-and can be expected to be reduced sharply in the near future.
"Meanwhile, the Government has been paid the same dividends on its money as private investors, a total of about $\$ 35,000,000$ in the last seven years."

Repayments of Government investments are accepted at the end of each six months period. Only $\$ 981,500$ was actually due during July, as compared to the $\$ 17,120,000$ in share investments which were retired.

Assets and Deposits of National Banks on June 29, 1940 Greater than Any Previous Call Date-Assets Totaled $\$ 36,885,080,000$ and Deposits Aggregated $\$ 33,074,407,000$, Comptroller Delano Reports
Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano announced Aug. 20 that the total assets and total deposits of national banks in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States on June 29, 1940, the date of the last call for condition reports, continued to increase in volume and were greater than on any previous call date in the history of the National Banking System. The total assets of the 5,170 active banks were $\$ 36,885,080,000$, an increase of $\$ 1,148,423,000$ over the amount reported by the 5,184 active banks on March 26, 1940, the date of the previous call, and an increase of $\$ 3,704,502,000$ over the amount reported by the 5,209 banks on June 30, 1939, the date of the corresponding call a year ago. In his further analysis of the figures, Comptroller Delano says:
The deposits on June 29, 1940, aggregated \$33,074,407,000, increasing $\$ 1,078,139,000$ and $\$ 3,604,938,000$ over the amounts reported las of March
26,1940 , and June 30, 1939, respectively. Deposits on the last call date consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations of $\$ 15,976,786,000$ and $\$ 7,875,792,000$, respectively, United corporations of $\$ 19,976,86,000$ and $\$ 4,87,72,0$, States Government deposits of $\$ 541,845,000$, deposits of States and political States Government deposits or $\$ 541,845$, avings
subdivisions of $\$ 2,270,856,000$, postal savings dep $\$ 23,152,000$, certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks certstanding of $\$ 331,925,000$, and deposits of banks of $\$ 6,084,051,000$, which includes deposits of banks in foreign countries of $\$ 348,651,000$. Savings deposits included with time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations totaled $\$ 6,977,727,000$ and represented $16,214,526$ and corp.
Loans and discounts, including overdrafts, were $\$ 9,179,227,000$, an increase of $\$ 118,935,000$ since March and an increase of $\$ 605,524,000$ since June, 1939.
Investments in United States Government obligations direct and fully guaranteed aggregating $\$ 9,111,226,000$ showed increases in the three and twelve-month periods of $\$ 139,960,000$ and $\$ 341,497,000$, respectively. The Direct and indirect obligations held on June 29, 1940, were \$7,219,890,000 and $\$ 1,891,336,000$, respectively. Other bonds, stocks and securities held totaling $\$ 3,794,049,000$, which included obligations of states and political subdivisions of $\$ 1,928,352,000$, decreased $\$ 22,123,000$ since March but increased $\$ 10,892,000$ in the year.
Cash of $\$ 582,303,000$, balances with other banks and cash items in process of collection of $\$ 5,457,733,000$ and reserve with Federal Reserve banks of $\$ 7,837,068,000$, a total of $\$ 13,877,104,000$, increased $\$ 941,286$
and $\$ 2,802,298,000$ in the three and 12-month periods, respectively.
The unimpaired capital stock on June 29, 1940, was $\$ 1,534,649,000$ The unimpaired capital stock on June 29,
which included preferred stock of $\$ 208,763,000$.
which included preferred stock of $\$ 208,763,000$.
Surplus of $\$ 1,249,961,000$, undivided profits of $\$ 468,203,000$, and reserves of $\$ 223,628,000$, a total of $\$ 1,941,792,000$, increased $\$ 29,274,000$
since March, 1940 and $\$ 115,236,000$ since June, 1939. Bills payable, rediscounts and other liabilities for borrowed money㽣egating $\$ 2910,000$ increased $\$ 1,116,000$ since March of this year but aggregating $\$ 2,900$ since June of last year.
decreased $\$ 630,000$ since June of last year.
The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on June 29, 1940, was 27.75 , in comparison with 28.32 on March 26, 1940, and 29.09 on June 30, 1939 .

New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ or Thereabouts of $91-$ Day Treasury Bills-To Be Dated Aug. 28, 1940
The Treasury Department announced Aug. 23 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 dis-
count basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to p. m. (EST) Aug. 26, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated Aug. 28, 1940, and will mature on Nov. 27, 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 Aug. 28, in amount of $\$ 100,202,000$. In announcing the offering the Treasury also said:
They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts 000 (maturity value).
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each tender must le in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 9resed . Fractions must not be used.
Tenders will be aceepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investand trust companes and from thitics Tenders fiom others must be accompanied by a deposit nent securities. Tenders finm others must be accompled for, unless the
of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bins applea for, by an intenders are accompanied bank or trust company.
Immediately atter the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Aug. 26, 1940 , all tender received at the Federal Reserve Batks or branches 1940, all tenders received au the Federal Resenve public announcement
thereof up to the ciosing bour will be opened and thereof up to the ciosing hour will be opened and public annoncement
of the acceptable prices wiil follow as soon as possible thereafter, probof the acceptable prices wiil follow as soren as possibe Thersury expressly
ably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Te ably on the following morning. The Secretary or parts of tenders, and to
reserves the fight te reject any or all tenders or reserves the tight to reject any or allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect allot less than the annount appised enders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereoi. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills orlotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Aug. 28, 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 in vited 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 notict prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

Tenders of $\$ 211,381,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100,-$ 000,000 of 91 -Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,166,000$ Accepted at Average Price of $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 1 \%}$
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on Aug. 19 that the tenders to the offering last week of $\$ 100$;000,000 , or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills totaled $\$ 211,381,000$, of which $\$ 100,166,000$ was accepted at an average rate of $0.021 \%$. The Treasury bills are dated Aug. 21 and will mature on Nov. 20, 1940. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of Aug. 17, page 924.

The following regarding the accepted bids of the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Aug. 19: Total applied for, $\$ 211,381,000 \quad$ Total accepted, $\$ 100,166,000$ rotal ar mat sen bids:

Total accepted, \$100,166,000
Range of accepted bids:
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { High } & 100 & \\ \text { Low } & 99.990 \text {-equivalent rate approximately } 0.040 \% \\ \text { Average price } & 99.995 \text {-equivalent rate approximately } & 0.021 \% .\end{array}$
rage price 99.995 -equivalent rate approximately $0.021 \%$.
$(76 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

President Roosevelt Says Unemployed and WPA Workers Have Right to Organize-In Letter to American Security Conference, Promises Aid in Exercising that Right
President Roosevelt asserted in a letter to the American Security Conference on Aug. 18 that unemployed and Works Projects Administration workers have the same right as other groups to self-organization, and promised the Administration's protection "in the orderly exercise of that right."
In a letter to David Lasser, Chairman of the Conference, which held a three-day session in Chicago this week, Mr. Roosevelt commended a plan of the organization to form a " $100 \%$ American movement" of unemployed, project workers and other underprivileged as an aid to the nation in obtaining the viewpoint of the unemployed.
Reporting on the President's remarks, United Press Chicago advices of Aug. 18, said:
Mr. Roosevelt expressed hope that the session would prove beneficial to the underprivileged and the nation as a whole, and said he would be glad the underprinegogram proposed by the conference.
to receive any promer
"Your announced purpose-to form a $100 \%$ American movement of unemployed WPA workers and other underprivileged, is legitimate and laudable," his letter said. "It can assist the nation in securing the viewpoint of unemployment; and help to render a patriotic service to our nation as well.
"I have consistently maintained that those unemployed through no fault of their own, or employed on work projects, have the same right to self-organization possessed by other groups in the population. This

Administration has upheld the right of self-organization of project workers and will protect them in the orderly exercise of that right. Our democracy, threatened as it is to-day, needs the viewpoint of all sections of our population in order to solve our pressing economic and social problems.
"That is particularly true of the question of unemployment. This Administration recognizes that total defense of our shores, our homes, our institutions, cannot be complete until all Americans willing and able to work have a job and a decent standard of living; and that all unable to work through no fault of their own have security. From that standpoint your phrase: 'Security for Americans means America's security' is well chosen.
"In the last eight years we have made much progress toward security for all. That good work must go on until we have conquered the problem of assuring our people an American standard of living. I shall be glad to learn about the deliberations of your conference and to receive any program ou propose for the solution of those pressing economic and social problems which must be solved in order to attain our security as a nation."

President Roosevelt Plans Two Labor Day Talks in South-Will Go to Hyde Park on Tuesday-Secretary Wallace to Speak in Chicago on Labor Day
The White House announced August 22 that President Roosevelt will deliver two "non-political"speeches in Tennesee on Labor Day, September 2. The first one will be Chickamauga Dam, Chattanooga, Tenn., Labor Day morning at dedicatory exercises, and the other that afternoon at Newfound Gap, on the Tennessee-North Carolina border, at ceremonies formally opening the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. This trip will follow another visit to Hyde Park, N. Y., where the President plans to go on Tuesday (August 27) and remain there until September 1 when he will board a train for Chattanooga.

It was also announced August 22 that Secretary Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, will speak at the Afro-American Exposition in Chicago on Labor Day. Mr. Wallace will deliver his acceptance speech in Des Moines on August 29.

Bill Authorizing American Ships to Bring Child Refugees from European War Zone Sent to White House-Germany Cannot Guarantee Safe Conduct of Vessels
Legislation amending the Neutrality Act to permit American ships to enter war zones to evacuate refugee children was passed by the Senate on Aug. 19 and sent to the White House on Aug. 21 after the House agreed to minor Senate amendments. The bill had been adopted by the House on Aug. 7; this was reported in our issue of Aug. 10, page 780. Regarding the bill, Washington Associated Press advices of Aug. 19 said:
As passed by the Senate the bill would permit unarmed and unconvoyed American vessels to transport from war zones children under 16 years old provided safe conduct was promised by belligerents. Heretofore, American vessels have been barred by United States law from visiting war zones.
Every child brought to this country would be required to be sponsored
by some American person or corporation so that he would not become a public charge.
There was little discussion of the measure beyond a routine explanation by Senator Green, Democrat, of Rhode Island, and a statement by Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, that the Foreign Relations Committee was completely and enthusiastically unanimous in its approval.

According to dispatches from Berlin on Aug. 21 it is learned that Germany is unable to guarantee safe conduct for any American ships carrying children out of the war zone. This bill requires that the belligerents give such a guarantee. German officials explained that the waters about Great Britain are infested with mines and hence the plan is impractical. Acting Secretary of State Welles said on Aug. 22 that no official word had been received by the State Department on this reported refusal.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill to Regulate Investment Trusts-Calls It Another Milestone in Administration's Program to Protect Investors
President Roosevelt was reported to have signed yesterday (Aug. 23) the bill giving the Securities and Exchange Commission power to regulate the investment trust industry. In a formal statement the President said it was "another milestone" in the Administration's "vigorous program" to protect investors. Congressional action on this bill, which also permits the SEC to shorten the 20-day waiting period for the offering of new securities, was completed last week, as was reported in our issue of Aug. 17, page 925.

Concerning the President's statement the following is taken from Associated Press Washingtòn advices of Aug. 23:
Mr. Roosevelt used as a good example of "the true meaning of this program" the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act which he said was designed to curb "these corporate monstrosities."
"During the 1920 's," he said, these holding companies "had been permitted to pyramid stock holdings on top of stock holdings until a few men at the top, with only a microscopic investment of their own, could control the smallest action of those who ran the far flung operating companies at the base of the pyramid."
"Those at the top juggled corporations for selfish purposes," he said. "This situation was contrary to the American way of life and, had the holding companies not been checked, they would have threatened the very existence of our democratic processes."
The President wound up his statement by saying:
"We will continue to push our program for the protection of the investor on all fronts because we are convinced of its essential soundness."
As for the investment trust law, Mr. Roosevelt said it was not necessary to review "the many unhealthy practices" it was designed to eliminate. but that it was sufficient to note that the investment trusts themselves urged federal supervision.
"This attitude on the part of the investment advisers is most commendable," he said.
"We are cleaning house, putting our financial machinery in good order," the statement continued. "This program is essential, not only because it results in necessary reforms, but for the much more important reason that it will enable us to absorb the shock of any crisis.
It is a source of satisfaction that businessmen have at least come to recognize that it is this administration's purpose to aid the honest business of the business community."

## Bill Empowering President to Mobilize National Guard Given Final Congressional Approval

The House on Aug. 22 approved a conference report on legislation giving President Roosevelt power to mobilize the National Guard and Army Reservists for a year of active military training. The report on the Administration bill was then sent to the Senate where it was approved yesterday (Aug. 23), thus completing Congressional action. It is now before the President awaiting his signature. The legislation would permit about 242,000 guardsmen, 116,000 reserve officers and 50,000 enlisted men to be sent any place in the Western Hemisphere and possessions and territories of the United States, including the Philippine Islands. Passage of this bill by the House last week was reported in our issue of Aug. 17, page 927.

Senate Committee Votes $\$ 5,008,169,277$ Defense Appropriation Bill-Provides Funds for Two-Ocean Navy
The Senate Appropriations Committee on Aug. 19 approved a $\$ 5,008,162,277$ supplemental national defense appropriation bill to finance construction of a two-ocean navy and for organization of a completely merchanized army. As reported to the Senate, the measure was increased by the Committee by $\$ 45,017,329$ over the bill approved by the House on July 31; the House action was mentioned in these columns of Aug. 3, page 632. The bill carries $\$ 2,268,-$ 699,277 in direct appropriations and $\$ 2,739,470,000$ in contract authorizations. The Committee's action was described in Washington Associated Press advices of Aug. 19 as follows:
The Appropriations Committee increased by $\$ 45,017,320$ the direct appropriations and contract authority previously approved by the House in the $\$ 5,008,000,000$ supplemental defense measure. Of this amount, $\$ 34,-$ 507,320 was in cash outlays, including an item of $\$ 7,000,000$ for armor equipment and ammunition for new aircraft. An additional $\$ 15,000,000$ in contract authority was made available for plane armament.
Increases approved by the Senate Committee in the big defense bill included $\$ 3,000,000$ in direct appropriations and $\$ 2,000.000$ in contract Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and $\$ 500,000$ for the naval reserve.

## Senate Continues Debate on Military Training BillPlan to Draft Wealth Ruled Out of Order-House

 Group Fails to Complete Action-President Roosevelt Opposes DelayBitter debate on the Burke-Wadsworth military training bill continued in the Senate for the second successive week bringing a warning from Senator Barkley, majority leader, on Aug. 21, that the American people expected action soon on the measure one way or another. Meanwhile, the House Military Affairs Committee on August 22 abandoned final action on its version of the bill until next week. The group had tentatively approved on August 20 the original age brackets of the bill providing for registration of all men between 18 and 64 and making those from 21 to 45 subiert to active military service. On August 21 the House "Committee adopted an amendment raising Army base pay from $\$ 21$ to $\$ 30$ a month and rejected an amendment to postpone conscription until war is declared.

Action in the course of Senate debate on August 19 included the approval of an amendment to safeguard drafted men against foreclosures and evictions. A proposal made by

Senator Lee of Oklahoma on August 21 to draft the nation's wealth as well as its man power was ruled out of order by a 54 to 23 vote contending it was a revenue measure and hence has to originate in the House.

At his press conference yesterday (Aug. 23) President Roosevelt said he was opposed to postponing military training until January. This proposal is under discussion in the Senate, supporters saying that a further trial should be given to the volunteer system. Mr. Roosevelt asserted that this would delay the defense program a year or two. In reporting his remarks Washington Associated Press advices of Aug. 23 said:

The President told reporters at a press conference that new increments of man power were needed now to learn to use modern fighting equipment that already is on hand.
Mr. Roosevelt said Congress had been considering the subject since June 20 and still was talking about it. If a bill should not be enacted in the next couple of weeks, he added, there was going to be real delay in the defense program.
Previous action of the Senate was reported in the August 17 issue of the "Chronicle," page 925.

House Passes Bill Increasing Lending Authority of Export-Import Bank by $\$ 500,000,000$-Measure Also Increases Borrowing Power of RFC
Legislation expanding the Export-Import Bank's lending authority by $\$ 500,000,000$ to assist South American trade was passed by the House on Aug. 21 by a vote of 183 to 144 and sent to the Senate for action. The bill also in creases the borrowing nower of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $\$ 1,500,000,000$. One-third of this would go to the bank for a revolving fund for loans to Canada and Latin-American nations, while the remaining $\$ 1,000,000,000$ would be used by the RFC for loans to domestic industries for plant expansion to meet defense orders. Approval of the bill by the House Banking and Currency Committee last week was reported in our issue of Aug. 17, page 927
Regarding House action on the measure Washington Associated Press advices of Aug. 21 said:

Just refore the final vote the House defeated, 185 to 140, a move by Representative Jesse A. Wolcott, Republican, of Michigan, to return the bill to committee for elimiration of the $\$ 500,000,000$ provision.

Action came after an all-day debate that ran past the dinner hour and saw a long series of restricting amendments rejected by close margins and largely along party lines.

Several Republicans, however, spoke for the bill which President Several repumended as a means of bolstering economic defenses in Roosevel recmacinst Nazi penetration.
Republican opponents concentrated their attack on the argument that Republican opponents concentrated their suffer from helping South American industry and America disp

They also argued that South American countries had defaulted on more than $\$ 1,00 ¢, 000,000$ in dcllar bonds floated to
Every attempt to restrict the scope of the legislation, however, was rned back, including the one by Representative Wolcott to strike out $\$ 500,000$ 年 126 to 112. Among the $\$$ amendments rejected were:
By Representative Wolcott-to deny loans to Canada and other British and French possessious in this hemisphere-by 129 to 99.
By Representative August F. Andresen, Republican, of Minnesota-To equire Latin-American borrowers to meet the same wage-hour and acreage eduction requirements imposed on government borrowers in this countryby 126 to 106 .
By Representative Jolin C. Schafer, Republican, of Wisconsin-To deny loans to nations in default on debts owed to private citizens in this country-by 125 to 85 .
By Representative Wolcott-To strike out the section extending the ife of the Troor June 30, 1941, to Jan. 22, 1947, and remoing the present limit on bank loans of $\$ 20,000,000$ to any one country-by 120 to 84.
By Representative Frederick C. Smith, Republican, of Ohio-To bar hem from the market or to affect prices-by 113 to 88.
Under the bill, loans could be made to governments, their central Under the bill, loans could be made banks or other acceptable be loans also could be made to subdivisions or individual citizens of the foreign countries.

## House Approves Bill Authorizing President toSeize <br> Exportable Defense Supplies

The House on Aug. 22 passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the President to requisition machine tools and other materials needed for national defense which have been ordered by foreign purchasers but which have not been exported.
Mr. Roosevelt last month set up a licensing system to control these materials, this action was referred to in our issue of July 6, page 39. Under this legislation the President is to determine the fair price to be paid for the supplies but $i_{i}^{?}$ the owner of the materials is unwilling to accept as
complete compensation the sum offered, the President shal pay $50 \%$ of the price offered with the remainder to be settled by the courts.

House Ways and Means Committee Delays Action on Excess Profits Tax Bill-Unable to Agree on Formula for Computing Tax Credits
Action on the Administration's proposed excess profits tax and plant amortization bill was delayed this week when the House Ways and Means Committee could not agree on the major provisions of the measure. Representative Doughton, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, said on Aug. 21, that the bill could not be ready for consideration until next week. It had been expected that the House would begin consideration of the measure on Aug. 22, but bi-partisan opposition developed in the Ways and Means Committee raising objections to the bill as now written. This groun charged that the measure was really a tax on small corporations and new businesses, while many large corporations would be virtually exempt. The objections, it is said, center around the optional formula to be used in calculating the tax. One method is based on everage earnings for the 1936-1939 base period and the other on a percentage of invested capital. Regarding the group's meeting on Aug. 22 a Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:
As the result of the dissension at yesterday's meeting, made apparent when it was learned the proposal would work definitely to the disadvantage of small and new businesses, the Ways and Means Committee, after a brief session with the 90 -page draft bill, adjourned until Saturday Meanwhile, Represertative Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the group, and representative Jere Cooper, Demo crat, of Tennessee, chairman of the tax sub-committtee, conferred at length with John Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Heasury, Colis Stam, of the joint committee on Internal Revenue on methods of changing the formula.
One member it the House committee predicted today that the formula would be scrapped or substantially altered before the bill is reported to the House Designed to prevent "a crop of war millionaires," the measure in its present form, some believe, would amount "averace a arnings" hunt." Just how the pronosal to provide a .opre with "escape clavses" hase can be written without loadng the mitsedly would only add to the emains conjectura, an prose profits tax
If the deadlock in the Ways and Means Committee continues it is
It possible that the National Deiense Advisory Commission will again recommend that the plant amortization provision be separated from the excess profits tax in an effort to get speedy action on the former. It has been pointed out that provision for amortization for plant expansion by n.eans of tax deductions over a period of five years, as provided in the bill, is needed hand the will not be made until March 15 next, it is argued, Congress should take ample time $t o s \mathrm{sec}$ that the method of applying the taxes will not result in confusion and hardships.
The tentative agreement reached Aug. 15 on the method of computing average corporation earnings (reported in our issue of Ang. 17, page 926 ) was changed by the Committee late Aug. 16, when it was decided that corporations would be required to compute their average earnings over the base period, 1936-1939, inclusive, instead of selecting any three years within the base period.

United States Circuit Court Denies Employer Right to Refuse Job Solely Because Applicant Had Union Connections
The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston on Aug. 20 ruled that an employer could not refuse to hire an applicant for a job solely because he was affiliated with a union. The court held that such "blacklisting" would nullify existing prohibitions provided in the National Labor Relations Act. Associated Press Boston advices of Aug. 20 out lined the decision as follows:
The court's far-reaching decision-split two to one-came as it ordered the Waumbec Mills, Inc., of Manchester, N. H., to pay back wages to two men who have never worked for the corporation, as well as to offer jobs to both.
"If the employers are free to pursue a policy of blacklisting applicants with labor union records, then the other prohibitions of the Labor Act are of little worth." The court ruled:
"This emphatically does not mean that an employer may not lawfully ecline to employ a union applicant any more than does the prohibition gainst a ciscriminatory discharge forbid an employer ever to discharge union man.

In either case, the statutory test is whether the applicant was rejected employee discharged on account of union membership or activity, or the employee discharged on account of un."
The court upheld the Board's previous finding that the chief factor in the Waumbec Mills refusal to hire the two men, Alphonse Chartier nd Edward G. Geoffrion the fact that they had previously been union leaders and had taken an outstanding part in activities for mutual aid and protection with employees of textile mills in Manchester. The Waumbec Mills contended that the National Labor Relations Act
did not cover an employer's action until a contract of hire had been made and consummated.
Both experienced textile workers, the two men contended that they had been promised jobs in June, 1937, by William Zopfi, mill superintendent, but subsequently had been informed by him that their labor records had been investigated and that no employment was available to them.

Supreme Court Asked by Government to Review War Profit Case-Appeals Two Decisions as Matter of National Concern
The Government asked the United Statos Suprom? Cour on Aug. 22 to review two decisions involving alleged excess profits on World War shipbuilding. Making a tost case o its attempt to recover $\$ 13,365,231$ awarded by lower courts to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. for World War orders dating back to 1916-1917, Solicitor General Francis C. Biddle said the question was of "immediate national concern." Reporting his remarks, a Washington dispatch on Aug. 22 to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" stated:
"In times of national emergency," he stated, "the men charged with preparing the Nation's defenses have no time for haggling with a contractor who refuses to preform his indispensible function unless he be assured of an xhorbitant profit.
"The Government," Biddle added in his petition, "cannot agree the law sanctions as obtained in good conscience, profits amounting to more than $27 \%$ of the cost of constructing the vessels under the contracts when those the threat of withholding an essential service to the Government in war the thre
time."
Biddle charged that, under the lower court decisions, the Bethlehem concern would make a profit of $\$ 25,000,000$ from contracts covering, only $\$ 93,000,000$.

## United States to Reject Diplomats Who Have Been Expelled by Other American Countries, Acting Secretary of State Welles Announces

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, announced Aug. 20 that the United States henceforth will not accept as European diplomatic and consular officials those persons who have been found unacceptable by other American nations. Regarding this action a Washington dispatch of Aug. 20 to the New York "Times" stated:
The ruling arose out of recent experiences with Germany, particularly In the case of Friederich Ried, who is reported to have had to leave Brazil, Where he was sta
was assigned to the
So many protests were made against Mr. Ried's presence in this country by American citizens and organizations that the German Government transferred him. He was ordered to Kobe, Japan. The ruling is calculated to prevent the development of like incidents.

## Report on Export Commodities of Latin America Issued by Tariff Commission

"Latin America's ability to purchase the commodities of other nations is dependent upon its ability to export its products in adequate volume and at adequate prices." The United States Tariff Commission makes this statement in Part III of its report on "The Foreign Trade of Latin America," which was released Aug. 19 and is entitled "Selected Latin American Export Commodities." The Commission's announcement stated:
Major commodities which are produced in Latin America, partly for domestic use and partly for export, include barley, corn, cotton, henequen and sisal, iron cre, meats, oats, tobacco, wheat, and yerba mate. The principal commodities of which all or the greater part of the entire pre-
duction is exported include bananas, cacao, chicle, coffee, copper, hides duction is exported include bananas, cacao, chicle, coffee, copper, hides and skins, manganese ore, nitrate, oil-bearing seeds and nuts, petroleum. quebracho extract, rubber, cabinet woods, tin and wool. Lacking an export market, most of these commoditics could find only limited use within the countries which produce them as the economies of these ountries are now constituted.
Latin American countries supply all of the world's quebracho, henequen, and chicle, and they have accounted for about $85 \%$ of the world's exports of coffee, $70 \%$ of the exports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and veal,
$65 \%$ of the exports of bananas, $50 \%$ of the exports of cattle hides, $40 \%$ of the exports of petrolcum and petroleum products $30 \%$ of the exports of the exports of petrolcum and petroleum products, $30 \%$ of the exports
of sugar, and $25 \%$ of the exports of cacao. Several of these countries are also large producers and exporters of non-ferrous metals, such as tin, antimony, manganese, lead, ginc, tungsten, vanadium, and bauxite (aluminum ore).
In addition to foodstuffis and raw materials, Latin America has long been an important exporter of gold and silver. In recent years practically all of these exports have been sent to the United States. Imports of gold and silver into this country from Latin America were valued at $\$ 152,-$ 000,000 in 1929, $\$ 156,000,000$ in 1938, and $\$ 133,000,000$ in 1939.
The United States is an important market for many Latin American products. In recent years it has taken about $90 \%$ of the chicle and of the henequen and sisal exported from Latin America, $75 \%$ of the bananas, $65 \%$ of the cacao, $60 \%$ of the coffee, sugar, and manganese, $40 \%$ of the nitrates, $25 \%$ of the canned meats, and $20 \%$ of the quebracho extract. In addition, the United States purchases from Latin America large quantities of hides and skins, wool, petroleum and petroleum products, tobacco, flaxsced, babassu nuts, and castor beans. For many of these products Latin area supplies practically all of United States imports of bananas, coffee,
chicle, nitrate, henequen, quebracho, castor beans, and babassu nuts. It also supplies $75 \%$ of United States imports of cattle hides, about $50 \%$ of the imports of cacao, $35 \%$ of the imports of raw wool, and nearly $25 \%$ of the imports of manganese.
Part III of the Commission's report on "The Foreign Trade of Latin America," issued in two volumes, contains a series of digests of information on 30 important Latin American export commodities which account For each commodity there is a discussion of the relative position of Latin America in world production; exports from Latin America; trade barriers, competitive conditions, and prices; and the effects of the European war. Statistics of total exports from each important producing country and of exports to principal markets in specified years, 1929 to 1938, are shown, as well as statistics of production when available.
Part I of the Commission's report on "The Foreign Trade of Latin America" has recently been released and was translated into Spanish for use at the Habana Conference. Section I of Part II of this report, dealing with the commercial policies and the trade relations of Argentina, has also just been released. Sections for each of the other countries of Latin America are now nearing completion and will be issued in the near future.
Cnniec of these roports are available at the office of the United States Tariff Commission in Washington, D. C., and at the Commission's office the Custom House, New York, N. Y.

## Companies Entering Into Reorganization Proceedings in First Half of 1940 Numbered 132, Involving Assets of $\$ 871,400,000$ and Indebtedness of $\$ 446,-$

 400,000 , SEC Study ShowsThe Securities and Exchange Commission announced Aug. 23 that 132 companies with assets aggregating approximately $\$ 871,400,000$ (book value) and indebtedness totaling $\$ 446,400,000$, were brought into reorganization proceedings under Chapter $\mathbf{X}$ of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, (The Chandler Act), during the first six months of this year. Somewhat over $\$ 800,000,000$ of the assets and $\$ 400,000,000$ of the indebtedness were accounted for by the Associated Gas \& Electric Co. and its subsidiary, Associated Gas \& Electric Corp., which in January, 1940 filed debtors' petitions for reorganization under Chapter X. These figures compare with 159 companies, involving assets of $\$ 113,400,000$ and indebtedness of $\$ 81,600,000$, which entered into reorganization proceedings during the last half of 1939, and with 242 companies, having combined assets of $\$ 208,600,000$ and indebtedness of $\$ 175,200,000$, for which petitions for reorganization were filed during the first six months of 1939. The Commission's announcement bearing on the study added:
The six-months' data on corporate reorganizations under Chapter $\mathbf{X}$ of $t^{\text {he }}$ Bankruptcy Act, as amended, are contained in an analysis prepared by the Reorganization Division and made public by the Commission today. The analysis is one of a series of studies issued semi-annually and covers the period Jan. 1 through June 30, 1940. It includes data on the total number of companies and their assets and indebtedness classified according to industry, location of principal assets, location of principal place of business, federal judicial district in which proceedings were
of individual indebtedness, and type of petition filed.
The information has been derived mainly from schedules, balance shets and allegations found in the petitions and other verified documents filed and allegations found in the petitions and other verified documents
with the Federal courts in the reorganization proceedings. With minor exceptions, no independent check was made by the Commission as to the exceptions, no independent check was made by the Commission as the of the information. Moreover, the data reflect the number of proceedings and do not make allowances for proceedings dismissed.
In the tables which follow, two sets of percentages are given: one includes In the tables which follow, two sets of percentages are given: one includes
in the totals Associated Gas and Electric Cempany and its subsidiary; the in the totals Associate
other excludes them.

Industrial Classification
Manufacturing and real estate companies include, among others, companies owning apartment houses, hotel buildings and office buildings, and merchandising industries led in number of companies with respective totals of 48,29 and 13 . The electric light, power and gas group showed the largest aggregate assets and indebtedness by virtue of the inclusion of the Associated Gas and Electric Co. and its subsidiary. With the exclusion of these two companies, manufacturing companies accounted for $\$ 28,800,000$ or $43 \%$ of the total assets and for $\$ 16,300,000$ or $38 \%$ of the total indebtedness. The second largest figures were those for real estate companies, which of $\$ 11,000$ for comber assets of $\$ 15,000,000$ or $22 \%$ and for indebtednes of $\$ 11,000,000$ or $26 \%$ of the total

## Geographical Distribution

Of the total of 132 companies, 19 had their principal assets in New York and a like number had their principal assets located in Hlinois. Those two states were also the location of the principal place of business of 21 and 19 companies, respectively. The other states showed smaller numbers. The totals of assets and indebtedness for New York. With the owwell the totals of assets and indebtedness for New York. With the exclusion of these two, New York still accounted for the majority of the assets. The
17 companies with principal assets in that state had aggregate assets of $\$ 36,200,000$ or $54 \%$ of the total, while the 19 companies with principal place of business in New York accounted for $\$ 36,600,000$ or $55 \%$ of the total assets, and for $\$ 23,400,000$ or $55 \%$ of the total indebtedness.

By Federal Judicial District
The districts in which the largest number of cases were conducted were, in order: Northern District of Illinois, 13; Southern District of New York, 12; District of Massachusetts, 11; and Southern District of California, 10. Even with the elimination of the two large utility companies, the Southern District of New York accounted for $\$ 32,000,000$ or $48 \%$ of the aggregate assets and for $\$ 20,300,000$ or $48 \%$ of the combined indebtedness. The two companies had originally filed petitions for reorganization in the Northern after to the Southern District of New York.

Amount of Indebtedness
Of the total of 130 companies remaining after the exclusion of the two utility companies, 107 showed indebtedness of less than $\$ 250,000$, and accounted for only $22 \%$ of the total indebtedness. The 20 companies with indebtedness of at least $\$ 250,000$ but less than $\$ 3,000,000$ accounted for another $33 \%$ of the total indebtedness while the remaining 3 companies,
with indebtedness of at least $\$ 3,000,000$ each, showed aggregate indebtedness with indebtedness of a
of $45 \%$ of the total.

Type of Petition
During the first half of 1940, petitions instituting proceedings under Chapter X were filed by the debtors in 119 cases, by creditors in 12 cases and by an indenture trustee in one case. Proceedings instituted by debtors' petitions involved assets of $\$ 850,850,000$ and indebtedness of $\$ 18,400,000$ and indebtedness of $\$ 11,400,000$; and that commenced by petition of indenture trustee involved assets of $\$ 2,200,000$ and indebtedness of $\$ 1,400,000$.

RFC Has Authorized 7,977 Loans Aggregating \$2,319,353,786 from Feb. 19, 1938 to Aug. 14, 1939-Loans to Business Numbered 6,675 and Totaled \$396,846,619
Emil Schram, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced Aug. 15 that since the RFC resumed lending during February, 1938, it has authorized 7,977 loans aggregating $\$ 2,319,353,785.74$. 6,675 of these loans aggregating $\$ 396,846,619.42$ were to business (exclusive of National Defense loans) including $\$ 23,810,223.15$ later taken up by banks. Banks participated in these business oans to the extent of $\$ 74,267,967.82$, making a total of $\$ 447,304,364.09$ loans to business.
The Federal National Mortgage Association has bought 45,102 Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages aggregating $\$ 181,974,085.34$ and has commitments to buy 1,305 additional mortgages aggregating $\$ 5,421,138.38$. It has authorized 14 large scale housing loans aggregating $\$ 5,650,500$.

of INCLUSIVE Amount Authorized
$8594,007.43$
$27,155,887.42$
$15,037,705.25$ $15,037,705.25$ $1,432,891.91$
$4,721,786.45$ $140,000,000.00$
$326,867,792.30$ 396,846.619.42 $283,000,050.00$
10 $17,448,655.58$
$4,192,600.00$ $125,000.00$ $229,218,702.81$
$212,250,000.00$ $47,284,290.46$ $\begin{array}{r}47,284,290.46 \\ 49,646,473.21 \\ 5,932 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $5,932,308.16$ 200,000,000.00 $200,000,000.00$
$175,000,000.00$ $100,000.00$
$146,976,200.00$ $\begin{array}{r}146,976,200.00 \\ 1,698,900.00 \\ 22,654,465.34 \\ \hline\end{array}$

RFC Forms Two More Government Corporations to Store Aviation Gasoline and to Lend on Plant Equipment-Rubber Reserve Co. to Buy Added 180,000 Tons in 1941
Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced on Aug. 20 the creation of two new corporations to expedite the national defense program. The additional companies are the Defense Supplies Corporation, which will acquire and store high test aviation gasoline, and the Defense Plant Corporation, which will perform miscellaneous financing asks. Each of the organizations will be capitalized at $\$ 5,000,000$ provided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Defense supplies Corporation has been allocated $\$ 50,000,000$ for purchase of aviation gasoltne which will be acquired for storage at strategic points throughout the country for emergency use by the Army and Navy air services. No specific amount has been earmarked by the RFC for use by the defense plant corporation, which Mr. Jones said "is recessary in some instances in connection with plants, equipment and machinery, particularly for the manufacture of airplanes, airplane engines and airplane parts."
The formation of two other government corporationsthe Rubber Reserve Co. and the Metals Reserve Co.-was noted in our issue of July 6, page 42, Mr. Jones also made known on Aug. 18 that the RHC has authorized additional loans of $\$ 75,000,000$ to the Rubber Reserve Co. to purchase an added 180,000 tons of rubber during 1941 on a price
range of 17 to $181 / 2$ cents a pound. The agreement was made with the International Rubber Regulations Committee.

## Federal Employees in June Exceeded 1,000,000 Mark for First Time, Civil Service Commission Reports

The Civil Service Commission in Washington reported on Aug. 15 that for the first time in the nation's history the total of Federal employees listed under civil service has risen above the million mark.

Employment in the Executive branch during the last hail of June, the Commission reported, totaled $1,011,066$, a met increase of 33,076 , or $3.4 \%$, over the May figure of 977,990 , and exceeding alike the World War mark of 917,960 and the previous all-time high of 987,857 reached in December. Further details of the report were given in a Washington dispatch of Aug. 15 to the New York "Times":

Almost $60 \%$ of the increase was in the War and Navy Departments, the Panama Canal forces and the Civil Aeronautics Authority, agencies characterized by the commission as in "the forefront of the defense program.
To the defense program as a whole the commission attributed more than $82 \%$ of the 85,806 total increase in employment between June, 1939, when the civil list numbered 925,260 , and the June, 1940, figure.

Other agencies which showed substantial increases as a result of the defense program were the Civil Service Commission and the State Department," the commission's report continued. "The new Council of Nationa Defense appears in the June report for the first time, but only a smal proportion of the staff was employed by the end of June. The Departmen of Commerce had a further gain in the Census Bureau, and normal seasonal increases appeared in the Postoffice Department and the Department of Agriculture.'

Of the $1,011,066$ reported on the rolls as of June 30, 1940, a total of 754,579 , or $74.6 \%$, comprised full-time permanent employees paid from regular funds, while the remaining $25 \%$, according to the Civil Service Commission, "consisted of full-time temporary employees, those working on a force account or part-time basis, and others paid from emergency elief appropriations."
The payroll for June, 1940, was $\$ 149,076,667$, a decrease of $0.1 \%$ from the May payroll of $\$ 149,205,295$, the decrease, despite the rise in employment, being due, it was stated, "mainly to the effect of fewer working ployees, thus offsetting payroll increas esulting from added employment.'

## Farm Mortgages Recorded in 1939 Totaled $\$ 729,000,000$,

 Reports FCA- $1 \%$ Higher Than in 1938The amount of farm mortgages going on the books at public record offices throughout the United States has turned slightly upward after a five-year decline, it was reported by the Farm Credit Administration on Aug. 19. Farm mortgage recordings, representing both new borrowing and old debts refinanced, aggregated $\$ 729,000,000$ in 1939, it is estimated. The figure is about $1 \%$ higher than the estimate for 1938.
The slight reent increase in the total volume of recordings was due primarily to increases in financing by the Federal Land banks, insurance companies and commercial banks. The decrease during the 1934.38 period resulted largely from the declining volume of Federal Land Bank and Ccmmissioner loass during those years. Most of the other farm mortgage Cenders increased their recordiagg.
The Federal Land banks and Commissioner put $\$ 79,000,000$ of mortgages on the books last year; individual lenders, $\$ 227,000,000$; commercial banks, $\$ 218,000,000$; insurance companies, $\$ 138,000,000$, and miscellaneous creditors, $\$ 67,000,000$.
The recording figures indicated that farm mortgage financing has increased substantially in recent months in most of the Eastern and Southern States; and has been somewhat lower in most of the Mid-Western and Western States. The largest increase in 1939 compared with the preceding year was in West Virginia, where recordings were $66 \%$ great
most conspicuous decrease was one of $77 \%$ in North
The mortgage-recordings ind leaders. In 1934 individual creditors were writing nearly halif of the total mortgages recorded by private creditors; today only a hittue more than a third. While individual creditors have searcely maintained and 1934 volume of financing, con tripled.
The size of farm mortgages recorded during 1939 in counties reporting The size of than in 1938.
Loans closed by the Federal Land banks in 1939 averaged $\$ 3,780$, or $4 \%$ larger than during 1938, while Land Bank Commissioner loans closedsome are second mortgages-averaged $\$ 1,660$, or $\$ 20$ smaller. Farn mortgages by insurance companies, as in the preceding five years, averaged largest for any class of lender, $\$ 5,480$, which was $\$ 70$ smaller than the average size reported in 1938. Recordings by individual lenders, com nercial banks, and "miscellaneous" lenders averaged $\$ 1,720, \$ 2,030$ and $\$ 2,600$, in the order named, with all three groups showing increase over 1938.

HOLC Reports Over $26 \%$ of More Than $\$ 3,000,000,000$ Advanced to Home Owners Has Been Repaid
More than $26 \%$ of the billions of dollars loaned by the Home Owners' Ioan Corporation to a million distressed home owners during the depression now has been repaid, officials of the Corporation announced today (Aug. 24) Nearly $\$ 864,000,000$ in principal repayments were credited on
the HOLC's books at the end of the fiscal year, June 30. About $\$ 183,000,000$ of this amount represented the payments of 77,141 borrowers who have liquidated their loans in full. The announcement added:
The Corporation loaned $\$ 3,093,000,000$ prior to the close of its lending period, June 12, 1936. It since has advanced nearly $\$ 150,000,000$ to those Eorrowers. largely for the payment of taxes, making a total debt of $\$ 3,246,633,000$.

States leading in the percentage of their repayments are Nevada, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.
HOLC borrowers, on the average, were delinquent more than two years in principal and interest, and between two and three years on taxes when then were refinanced by the HOLC. The long.term amortized HOLC loans, great majority to rehabitate themseives.

Contracts for Army and Navy Equipment Amounting to $\$ 22,299,730$ Cleared-Total Now Above $\$ 2,000$,000,000
Contracts were cleared by the National Advisory Defense Commission on Aug. 20 for Army and Navy equipment amounting to $\$ 22,2 \cdot 99,730$ bring the total contracts cleared since June 6 to $\$ 2,100,445,017$, according to United Press advices from Washington on Aug. 21, which added:
The largest contract was $\$ 15,000,000$ for gun equipment to the Savage Arms Corporation, ITtica, N. Y., for the War Department.
These brought the total of contracts cleared by the Defense Commission since June 6 to $\$ 2,100,445,017$. The commission clears contracts over
$\$ 500000$. Its clearance does not mean that the contracts have been finally awarded.
Meanwlife the War Department awarded contracts totaling $\$ 10,893,248$ for training pilots and mechanics in civilian schools as part of the program to provide pilots for the expanded air force.
gram to provide pilots for the expanded air force.
The contracts provide for an increase of 1,948 mechanics and raise
to 7,000 a year the pumber of pilots to be trained.

## Summary of National Defense Contracts and Expenditures

The following summary of National defense contracts and expenditures, based on press releases of June 13-Aug. 15. 1940, was issued by the Office of Government Reports at Washington under date of Aug. 22:

|  | June 13 <br> to July 31 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 1 \\ \text { to Aug. } 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total, June } 13 \\ \text { to Aug. } 15 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Army- |  |  |  |
|  | \$137,233,468 | \$71,311,190 | \$208,544,659 |
| Quartermaster | 50,969,288 | 45,353,776 | 96,323,064 |
| Corps of Engin | 5,644,818 | 12,555,625 | 18,200,443 |
| Stgnal Corps | 4,161,717 | 1,131,179 | $5.292,896$ |
| Chemical wa | 3,434,100 | 307,901 | 3,742,002 |
|  | 891.683 | 78,230 | 969,914 |
|  | 13,014,209 | 13,095,805 | 26,110,014 |
|  | \$257,173,599 | \$168,373,066 | \$425,546,666 |
| Supplles and a | 28,851,395 | 9,575,855 | 38,427.250 |
| Marine Corps | a 252,005 | 101,988 | 353,993 |
| Yards and docks: Constru | 164,646,325 | 80,052,913 | 244,699,328 |
| Purchase of auxiliary vessels.......- | 1,140,681,300 |  | $1,140,681,300$ $16,095,000$ |
|  | 13,260,000 | 2,835,000 | 16,095,000 |
|  | \$1,347,691,025 | \$92,565,756 | \$1,440,256,781 |
| Federal Works Apency: WPA- Construction projects approved for <br> National defense................- <br> USHA- | 16,530,100 | 7,092,360 | 23,622,460 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Loan contracts approved for defensehousing-.-aria Agency-Office ofFederal SecurityEducation- | 5,670,000 | b6,548,000 | 12,218,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Defense training program. Tennessee Valley Authortty- | c2,912,366 |  | 2,912,366 |
|  | d25,000,000 |  | 25,000,000 |

a July 9 -July 29 . b Excludes housing allotments totaling $\$ 7,225,000$ made to the War and Navy Departments. c Amount certified to State Boards of Education
month of July, d Appropriation.
Exclusive of: Contracts not made public; agreements cleared by the Production Section of the National Defense Commission which have not yet appeared on press releases as signed contracts; orders placed with the Army and Navy Ordnance and Supply Depots, and orders placed by supply depots which do not require contracts.
Coverage: Army-total coverage; Navy-contracts of $\$ 5,000$ and over.
Improved Employment Relations Will Aid National Defense Program, Charles R. Hook Says-Tells N. A. M. Conference Ability to Rearm Depends Greatly on Better System

Progress of the American rearmament program depends to a great extent upon improved employment relations, Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Co., said on Aug. 19 in an address before the National Association of Manufacturers' Institute on Employment Relations at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. Speaking on the subject of "The Job of a Good Employment Relations Man," Mr. Hook, who is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that this country needs the utmost production
of vital materials in the shortest possible time, and added that "it is certainly no flag-waving, but good common sense to encourage the removal of every possible obstacle to the production of essential defense equipment in these wardarkened days." He said that if American workmen can cooperate "with unshackled management they can and will 'deliver the goods.'" More than 150 leading corporations were represented by their employment relations managers and experts at the conference, which had for its primary purpose giving individuals in employment relations an opportunity for intensive $\mathrm{r} \in \mathrm{view}$ of the most up-to-date methods in this vital field. Mr. Hook said, in part:
Good emplcyment relations represent good business policy. Most of our problems in industry are human problems. In the human element
can usually be found the solution to those vexatious, bothersome problems which aftect quality, output, cost and all the other fuctors of production. Equal in importance to the development of scientific processes and improved machines is the development of a spirit of confidence and cooperation among employees. Machines can't think, but men can, and will, if their confidence and cooperation is won and maintained.
Corporations employ trained engineers to devise new and more efficient methods of production. Most companies maintain a staff of skilled research workers to explore the unknown realms of science in order to develop new prolucts. The interest, skill, and experience of the human organization represents the most valuable asset any company possesses. That being the case, industry should study just as intensively the principles that govern human relationehips.
The employment relations program should be constant and continuingan every-day job. It cannot be looked upon as a protective umbrella, to be used only when threatening clouds appear and stored in a dark cluset when the sun is shining. The most effective employee relations programs are built slowly. Day by day, year by year, they are improved as experience points out the imperfections. Those which sprout quickly and are shallowly rooted wither and die as was the case with so many "welfare" programs during the World War days. They were founded upon paternalistic motives, and the American workman resents paternalism.
Declaring that executive management had certain responsibilities it could not delegate if it hoped for a successful employee relations program, Mr. Hook continued:

Executive management alone must make up its mind how it wants its business conducted. It must create its own philosophy and after long experience develop basic institutional policies. Policies written in haste are usualiy sepented. When tempered through long and varied experience, they meet all tests of adversity.
In concluding his talk Mr. Hook said:
The solution of the employment relations problem is the same as all other problems of business-intelligent leadership. The consistent practice of sound management policy from the president to the least important foremen is the only sound solution because it builds understanding. With understanding comes cooperation. with cooperation cones industrial efficiency; and with industrial enfies and stockholder. The more com. and security for company, employee, and stockholder. for more competitive industry becomes, the greater grows the need for the presence
of the ambassador of employee relations in the councils of executive of the ambass of empla bercitions in employe relations becomes more apparent, the star of the employment relations man will rise higher and higher.

200 Business Men to Discuss Financing of National Defense Program-Tax Expert Predicts $\$ 15,000$,000,000 Annual Budget to Maintain Arms Equip-ment-Lewis H. Brown Urges Equitable Responsibility Between Government and Industry
Two hundred leading American business men who met in New York City Aug. 15 heard Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corp., urge an equitable division of responsibility between Government and industry with regard to the national defense program. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Tax Foundation. Ellsworth C. Alvord, Chairman of the conference, pointed out that the $\$ 14,700,000,000$ which Congress has already appropriated represented only the cost of acquiring defense equipment, and he estimated an annual budget of at least $\$ 15,000$, (i) 0,000 because of the huge maintenance costs of the new equipment and the men who will use it. Other speakers were reported as follows in the New York "Times" of Aug. 16:
Philip D. Reed, Chairman of the General Electric Co., added that "this is a much-needed opportunity for industry to demonstrate to a confused and wondering peopls that one of the greatest and most precious assets of America is our private enterprise system."
Lewis H. Brown, President of the Johns-Manville Corp. and Chairman of the Tax Foundation, said "the real bottleneck of defense production at Washington, as is generally posals advanced for
"Here," he continued, "industry has merely asked that it be protected against capital loss. That would certainly seem to be a reasonable request. However, it seems that much of the present controversy is due to political rather than economic influences.
"The production of defense materials is being delayed because of the insistence of the Administration officials on joining the problem of recovery of costs of new arms plants with the problem of excess profits tax, which affects all industry.
"It is vital that the new taxes should not unduly penalize or handicap industry. The defense bilt, huge as it is, can only be paid out of an
expanding economy-out of a greater national income, which in the last analysis it is up to industry to provide.
"In an economic system based on free enterprise, it now becomes doubly important to remove as far as possible those deterrents to the profit incentive on which the system depends for its real motive power. Moreover, we must avoid being thrust into a new inflationary cycle."
Dr. Alfred G. Buehler, Professor of Public Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, said that in financirg national defense "the danger is that we may not tax enough-heavy taxes now instead of rolling up further debt would minimize the danger of inflation and bring home to everyone the sacrifices necessary."

## Demand for Housing Facilities Shows No Signs of Decreasing, Says B. T. Shutz of Mortgage Bankers

 AssociationThe demand for housing facilities, especially in highly ndustrialized areas, has shown no indication of diminishing despite a usual seasonal decrease, Byron T. Shutz, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, said on Aug. 21. Regarding his remarks an announcement said:
Mr. Shutz reported that the volume of new residential construction in July reached the highest level for any month in recent years. He pointed out that during the past month a total of 20,499 mortgages amounting to $\$ 94,120,780$ were selected for appraisal by the Federal Housing Administration.
He said that while the gain was more or less general throughout the tire the increase in areas due to the stimulus provided by the national defense program.
"The gains in residential construction during the past few months shew that there has been no seasonal slackening in home building. On the contrary, these gains indicate that home building will show a marked increase during the remainder of the year," Mr. Shutz said.
"One of the reasons for this gain in home building bas been the modern montbly-payment type of mortgage."
The modern mortgage and the current building boom will be two subjects which will be discussed by the nation's leading investors and lenders on improved real estate when they gather for the 27 th annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America which will be held in Chicago on Oct. 2, 3 and 4. A feature of the 1940 convention will be the clinical meetings which will be held each afternoon during the three-day session. At these meetings the mortgage lenders will have an opportunity to discuss current trends in the mortgage business.

## Enactment of Smith Amendments to Labor Relations Act Urged by Merchants' Association of New York

In a letter, made public Aug. 18 to the members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, the Merchants' Association of New York urged the passage of the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act as proposed by the Smith Committee. The Association believes that the enactment of the amendments, as specified in H. R. 9195, would help to create confidence and improve business, and, as a result, increase employment and speed the production of armament and other national defense equipment. The bill, which embodies a number of important changes in the National Labor Relations Act, was passed by the House on June 7, and is now before the Senate. House adoption of the amendments was mentioned in these columns of June 15, page 3754.

Speech of Wendell L. Willkie Accepting Republican Presidential Nomination-Challenges President Roosevelt to Debate Campaign Issues-Endorses Selective Military Service and Material Aid to Great Britain-Says New Deal Domestic Policies Are Uneconomic and Discouraging to Creation of Wealth
Wendell L. Willkie, formally accepting the Republican nomination for President before a crowd of more than 150,000 at his birthplace, Elwood, Ind., on July 17 challenged President Roosevelt to meet him in a series of public debates on major campaign issues. Mr. Willkie endorsed selective service as the sole democratic method of increasing the Nation's armed forces, and he urged all possible material aid to Great Britain as a means of defense for the United States.

Mr. Willkie's speech of acceptance was given after the formal notification of his nomination had been made by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Chairman of the Lepublican National Committee, who said that the nomination was "the result of a nation-wide demand of a great
people anxious about their own future and that of their Government."

In challenging Mr. Roosevelt to debate major issues, Mr. Willkie proposed that:
During the next two and a half months the President and I appear ogether on public platforms in various parts of the country to debate the fundamental issues of this campaign.
These are the problems of our great domestic economy as well as of our national defense: The problems of agriculture, of labor, of industry, of finance, of the Government's relationship to the people, and of our preparations to guard against assault.
And also I would like to debate the question of the assumption by this President, in seeking a third term, of a greater public confidence than wis accorded to our presidential giants, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, wisnoln, Cleveland, Theociore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.
I make this proposal respectfully to a man upon whose shoulders rests the burden of the State. But I make it in dead earnest.
Mr. Willkie attacked Mr. Roosevelt's conduct of foreign affairs, charging that the President has uttered inflammatory statements likely to lead the United States into a war for which it is unprepared, and at the same time he promised, if elected, "to outdistance Hitler in any contest he chooses in 1940 or after."

Referring to the President, Mr. Willkie said:
He has dabbled in inflammatory statenents and manufactured panics. . The President's attacks on foreign Powers have been useless and dangerous. He has courted a war for which one wat. He has secretly unprepared-and which emphatically ho cs unscrupulously encour uneddled in the affairs of Europe, and he has eva are able to give encour aged other countries to hope for more help the
Mr. Willkie endorsed the principle of many of the reforms inaugurated under the New Deal, including Federal regulation of interstate utilities, of securities markets, and of banking and social security measures. He criticized the New Deal's administration of such laws, however, declaring that unless the country changed its national Administration it was in danger of "economic disintegration and dictatorship." He charged that the New Deal has concentrated on the philosophy of spending for the mere sake of spending and said that instead we must substitute for this "the philosophy of production."
The leadership of the Democratic party, the nominee said, is no longer capable of protecting American liberties, and that only through the election of Republicans can the United States be rebuilt on sound economic grounds. The New Deal, he continued, has sought only to divide what wealth there is in the country, rather than to create additional wealth, and has discouraged business enterprise by the imposition of taxes designed to punish business rather than by taxing for the purpose of revenue.

With regard to labor, Mr. Willkie advocated continued protection of the right of collective bargaining, as well as the maintenance of minimum wage and maximum hour standards. Concerning agriculture, he said:
I believe that the Federal Government has a responsibility to equalize the lot of the farmer with that of the manufacturer. If this cannot be done by parity of prices other means must be found-with the least possible regimentation of the farmer's affairs.
The nomination of Mr. Willkie for President at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia on June 28 was noted in these columns June 29, page 4061.
The text of Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech follows, according to the Associated Press:
The ceremony of an acceptance speech is a tradition of our pioneer past-before the days of rapid communication. You all know that I accepted at Philadelphia the nomination of the Repullican party for President of the United States. But I take pride in the traditions and ut in change for the mere sake of overthrowing precedents.
An acceptance speech is a candidate's keynote, a declaration of his broad principles. It cannot possibly review the issues in detail. I shall, however, cover each of them frankly during this campaign.
Here I give you an outline of the political philosophy that is in my heart We are here today to represent a sacred cause-the preservation of American democracy.
American democracy. lead this cause alone. I need the help of every
Obviously, I cannot le American-Republican, Democrat or Independent-Jew, Catholic, or Prot American-Rep of every color, creed and race. Party lines are down. estant-people of every color, creed and race. Pation by the Republicans
Nothing could make that clearer than the nominater of a liberal Democrat who changed his party affiliation because he found democracy in the Republican party and not in the New Deal party.
And as the leader of the Republican party, let me say this: We go into our campaign as into a crusade. Revitalized and reunited, and joined. iny millions who share in our cause, we dedicate ourselves to the principles by millions who share in our casse, we
of American liberty, and we shall fight this campaign on the basis of of American liose principles, not on the basis of hate, jealousy, or personalities.
The leaders of the Republican party, in Congress and in the party organization, have made me that pledge. I have given that pledge to them. And I extend it to all who will join in this cause. What we need in this And I extend it to all who represent here today the forces that will bring that leadership to you. There is a special reason why I have come back to Elwood, Ind., to make this acceptance speech. I have an engagement to keep in this town. It was made a long time ago with a young man I knew well. This young man was born and raised in Elwood. He attended the Elwood public schools. He worked in your factories and stores. He started the practice of law in your courts. As I look back upon him, I
realize that he had plenty of faults. But he had also three steadfast convictions.

He was devoted to the ideal of individual liberty. He hated all special privileges and forms of oppression. And he knew without any do
That boy was myself 30 or 35 years ago. I still adhere to those convictions. To him, to his generation, to his elders, and to
today I pledge my word that I shall never let them down.
In former days Amcrica was described as a country in which any young man might become President. It is still that kind of country, ocemed that opportunity to me 30 years ago. We must fight to preserve ocemed that opportunity to me 30 years ago. We must fight to preserve for any achievement.

To the millions of our young men and women who have been deliberately disillusioned by the political influences I now oppose; to the millions who no longer believe in the future of their land-to them I want to say in all humility-this boy I knew started like you, without money or
position; but America gave him the opportunity for a career. I want to position; but America gave him the opportunity to stand on his own feet and work and fight.

I have more reason than most of you to feel strongly about this because the United States gave to my family their first chance for a free life. millions of Americans, lived in central Europe. Ther, like the ancestors of not members of the ruling or wealthy classes. Their opportunities were restricted by discriminatory laws and class distinctions.

One was exiled because of his religion; another was persecuted because he believed in the principles of the French Revolution; and still another was jailed for insisting on the right of free speech.

As their descendant, I have fought from boyhood against all those restrictions, discriminations and tyrannies. And I am still fighting.
My grandparents lived in Germany. They were supporters of the democratic revolutions in that country, and when the revolutions failed they fled to the United States. How familiar that sounds! Today, also people are being oppressed in Europe. The story of the barbarcus and much to improve the culture of these countries and our own-is the most tragic in human history.

Today there are millions of refugees who desire sanctuary and opportunity in America, just as in my grandparents' time. The protection of cur own labor and agriculture prevents us from admitting more than a few of them. But their misery and suffering make us resolve to preserve our I pledge you that kind of America.
My mother was born in this country. My father was three or four years old when his parents settled in northern Indiana. It was then a trackless forest. As a young man he helped to clear that forest. He worked his way through the Fort Wayne Methodist College, taught school, and became superintendent of schools here in Elwood.
My mother was also a school teacher. Whenever they had time they both studied law and eventually both took up the practice of law. I doubt if any two people ever appreciated or loved this country more than they. As you who lived here with them well know, they were fiercely democratic. They hated oppression, autocracy, or arbitrary control of any independent spirit, an inquiring mind, a courageous heart.
At school they taught those virtues to many of you who are here today. At home they then the United Stacs chimaren. It is a tribute to their teaching that when the United States entered the World War in 1917 three within one month after war was declared.
They withheld no sacrifices for the preservation of the America of 1917. In an even more dangerous world we must not withhold any sacrifice necessary for the preservation of the America of 1940.
Today we meet in a typical American town. The quiet streets, the pleasant fields that lie outside, the people going casually about their business, seem far removed from the shattered cities, the gutted buildings and the stricken people of Europe.
It is hard for us to realize that the war in Europe can affect our daily lives. Instinctively we turn aside from the recurring conflicts over there, the dip
Yet-instinctively also-we know that we are not isolated from those suffering people. We live in the same world as they, and we are created in the same image. In all the democracies that have recently fallen, the people were living the same peaceful lives that we live. Thy had similar
ideals of human freedom. Their methods of trade and exchange were ideals of human
similar to ours.
Try as we will we cannot brush the pitiless picture of their destruction Try as we will we cannot brush the pitiless picture of their destruction
from our vision, or escape the profound effects of it upon the world in from our vision
which we live.
No man is 80 wise as to foresce what the future holds or to lay out a olan for it. No man can guarantee to maintain peace. Peace is not something that a nation can achieve by itself. It also depends on what some ther country does.
It is neither practical, nor desirable, to adopt a foreign program committing the United States to future action under unknown circumstances. The best that we can do is to decide what principle shall guide us.
In the foreign policy of the United Stefined
In the trom doing anything that would injure it.
We must not permit our emotions-our sympathies or hatreds-to move us from that fixed principle.
For instance, we must not shirk the necessity of preparing our sons to take care of themselves in case the defense of America leads to war. I shall not undertake to analyze the legislation on this subject that is now before Congress, or to examine the intentions of the Administration with
regard to it. I concur with many members of my party that these intenregard to it. I concur with ma
tions must be closely watched.
tions must be closely watched.
Nevertheless, in spite of these considerations, I cannot ask the American people to put their faith in me, without recording my conviction that some form of selective service is the only democratic way in which to secure the trained and competent man-power we need for national defense. Also, in the krith of whin ship with Gily for years controlled the Atlantic, leaving us free to concentrate in the Pacific.

If the British fleet were lost or captured, the Atlantic might be dominated by Germany, a Power hostile to our way of life, controlling in that event most of the ships and shipbuilding facilities of Europe.
This would be calamity for us. We might be exposed to attack on the Atlantic. Our defense would be weakened until we could build a navy and air force strong enough to defend both coasts.
Also, our foreign trade would be profoundly affected. That trade is vital to our prosperity. But if we had to trade with a Europe dominated by the present German trade policies, we might have to change our
methods to some totalitarian form. This is a prospect that any lover of methods to some totalitarian form. This
democracy must view with consternation.
democracy must view with consternation.
The objective of America is in the opposite direction. We must, in the long run, rebuild a world in which we can live and move and do business in the democratic way.

The President of the United States recently said: "We will extend to the oppenents of force the material resources of this Nation, and at the same time we will harness the use of those resources in order that we ourselves, in the Americas, may have equipment and training equal to the task of any emergency and every defense."
I should like to state that I am in agreement with these two principles, as I understand them-and I don't understand them as implying military involvement in the present hostilities. As an American citizen I am glad to pledge my wholehearted support to the President in whatever action he may take in accordance with these principles.

But I cannot follow the President in his conduct of foreign affairs in this critical time. There have been occasions when many of us have wondered if he is deliberately inciting us to war.

I trust that I have made it plain that in the defense of America, and of our liberties, I should not hesitate to stand for war. But like a great many other Americans I saw what war was like at first hand in 1917. I know what war can do to demoralize civil liberties at home. And I believe it to be the first duty of a President to try to maintain peace. But Mr. Rcosevelt has not done the He has wa in America like to statements and manufactured panics. Of course, we in America like to speak our minds freely, but this dses not mean that at a critical period sake of a little political oratory.
The President's attacks on foreign Powers have been useless and danger ous. He has courted a war for which the country is hopelessly unpre-pared-and which it emphatically does not want. He has secretly meddled is the affairs of Europe, and he has even unscrupulously encouraged other countries to hope for more help than we are able to give.
"Walk softly and carry a big stick," was the motto of Theodore Roosevelt. It is still good American doctrine for 1940. Under the present Administration the country has been placed in the false position of shouting insults and not even beginning to prepare to take the consequences.
But while he has thus been quick to tell other nations what they ought to do, Mr. Roosevelt has been slow to take the American people into his confidence. He has hesitated to report facts, to explain situations, or to define realistic objectives. The confusion in the Nation's mind has been largely due to this lack of information from the White House.
As President. I plan to reverse both of these policies. I should threaten foreign governments only when our country was threatened by them and when I was ready to act ; and I should consider our diplomacy as part of the people's business concerning which they were entitled to prompt and frank reports to the limit of practicability.

Candor in these times is the hope of denocracy. We must not kid ourselves any longer. We must begin to tell ourselves the truth-right hereand right now.
We have been sitting as spectators of a great tragedy. The action on the stage of history has been relentless.

For instance, the French people were just as brave and intelligent as the Germans. Their armies were considered the best in the world. France and her allies won the last war. They possessed all the material
resources they needed. They had wealth and reserves of credit all over the earth. Yet the Germans crushed France like an eggshell.

The reason is now clear. The fault lay with France herself
France believed in the forms of democracy and in the idea of freedom, but she failed to put them to use. She forgot that freedom must by dynamic, that it is forever in the process of creating a new world. This was the lesson that we of America had taught to all countries.

When the European democracies lost that vision they opened the way to Hitler. While Germany was building a great new productive France became absorbed in unfruitful political adventures and flimsy economy theories. Her Government was trying dcsperately to cover the people's cakedness with a garment that was not big enough.

The free men of France should have been weaving themselves a bigger garment, for in trying to pull the small one around themselves they tore
it to pieces. it to pieces.

And in this tragedy let us find our lesson. The foreign policy of the United States begins right here in our own land. The first task of our country in its international affairs is to become strong at home. We must regain prosperity, restore the independence of our people and protect our If that is done no enemy on earth dare attack ws a propose to it We must face a brutal perhaps a terrible, fact. Our way of life is in ompetition with Hitler's way of life.
This competition is not merely one of armaments; it is a competition of encrgy against energy, production against production, brains against brains, salesmanship against salesmanship.
In facing it we should have no fear. History shows that our way of life is the stronger way. From it has come more wealth, more industry, more happiness, more human enlightenment than from any other way Free men are the strongest men

But we cannot just take this historical fact for granted. We must make it live. If we are to outdistance the totalitarian Powers, we must arise to a new life of adventure and discovery. We must make a wider horizon for the human race. It is to that new life that I pledge myself.

I promise, by returning to those same American principles that overcame German autocracy once before, both in business and in war, to outdistance Fitler in any contest he chooses in 1940 or after. And I promise that when we beat him we shall leat him on our own terms, in our own American way.
The promises of the resent Administration cannot lead you to victory against Hitler, or against anyone else.

This Administration stands for principles exactly opposite to mine. It does not preach the doctrine of growth. It preaches the doctrine of division. We are not asked to make more of ourselves. We are asked to divide among ourselves that which we already have.
it the "I pea" doctrine does not week rall any more bets on the American future.

Why that is exactly the course France followed to her destruction! Like the Blum Government in France, so has our Government become entangled in unfruitful adventures. As in France, so here, we have heard talk of elass distincticns and of economic groups preying upon other groups. We are told that capital hates labor and labor capital. We are told that the different kinds of men whose task it is to build America are enemies of one another. And I am ashamed to say that some Americons have made political capital of that supposed enmity.
So far me, I want to say here and now that there is no hate in my heart, and that there will be none in my campaign. It is my belief that there is no hate in the hearts of any group of Americans for any other there is no hate in tee hearts of any Dealers seek to put it there for
American group-except as the New political purposes. I stand for a new companionship in an industrial seciety.
Of curse, if you start like the New Deal with the idea that we shall never have many more automobiles or radios, that we cannot develop remain what it is, the rest of the argument is easy. Since a few people have more than they need and millions have less than they need, it is
necessary many.
But this can only make the poor poorer and the rich less rich. It does not really distribute wenith. It distributes poverty.
Because I am a businese men, formerly connected with a large company, the doctrinaires of the opposition have attacked me as an opponent the word, and I fought for many of the reforms of the elder LaFollette the word, and 1 fought for many
Theodore Roosevelt, and Wocdrow Wilson before another Roosevelt Theodore Roosevelt,
I learned my liberalism right here at home. From the factories that came into this town many years ago, large fortunes were made by a few individuals, who thereby acquired too much power over our community. individuals, who thereby acquired too mucht the rest of the Nation. By 1929 the concentration of private power had gone further than it should ever go in a democracy.
We all know that such cencentration of power must be checked. Thomas Jefferson disliked regulation, yet he said that the prime purpose Thomasent in a democracy is to keep men from injuring each other. $\frac{\text { of ge gernment in a dernocracy }}{\text { We know from our own experience that the less fortunate or less skilful }}$ among us must be protected from encroachment. That is why we support what is
I believe that the forces of free enterprise must be regulated. I am opposed to business monopolies. I believe in collective bargaining, by representatives of labor's own free chnice, without any interference and in full protection of those obvious rights. I believe in the maintenance of minimum standard for wages and of maximum standards for hours. I believe that such standards should constantly improve. Ibeieve an the Federal regulation of interstate utilities, of securities markets, and
of banking. I believe in Federal pensions, in adequate old-age benefits, and in unemployment allowances.
I believe that the Federal Government has a responsibility to equalize the lot of the farmer, with that of the manufacturer. If this cannot be done by parity of prices, other means must be found-with the least possible regimentation of the farmer's affairs. I believe in the encouragement of cooperative buying and selling, and in the full extension of rural electrification.

The purpose of all such measures is indeed to obtain a better distribution of the wealth and earning power of this country, but ${ }^{\text {a }}$ I do not base my claim to liberalism solely on my faith in such reforms. American liberalism does not consist merely in reforming things. It consists also in making things.
The ability to grow, the ability to make things, is the m
man's welfare on this earth. To be free, man must be creative. there is
I am a liberal becanse I . no limit to is no limit to the horizon of the United States.
there is no philoseng of unlimited productivity. I stand for the restoration of the philosophy of unlimited productivity. At enterprise in America.
full production and reemployment by private enterprise questions of every reform, and of every law to regulate business or industry. We must ask: reform, and orager our industries to produce? Has it created new oppor-
Has it encourare tunities for our youth? Will it increase our standard
encourage us to open up a new and bigger world? It is an "I pass" reform. It does not tend to strengthen our system, but to weaken it. It exposes us to aggressors, whether economic or milltary. It encourages class distinctions and hatreds. And it will lead us inevitably, as I belicve we are now headed, toward a form of government alien to ours, and a way
taught us here in Elwood.
taught us here in Elwood.
It is from weakness that people reach for dictators and concentrated It is from weakness that people reach for dict
Government power. Only the strong can be free.
And only the productive can be strong.
When the prefent Administration came to power, in 1933, we heard a lot about the forgotten man. The Government, we were told, must care for those who had no other means of support. Wrincipe that those whom of us agreed. And we still hold must be supported by Government agencs, private industry cannot ste.
But I want to ask anvone in this audience who is, or has been, on relief But I want in the the is enough. Is it enough for the free and able-bodied American to be given a few scraps of cash or credit with which to keep himself and his children just this side of or credit and nakedness? Is that what the forgotten man wanted us to starvation
remember?
What that man wanted us to remember was his chance-his right-to take part in our great American adventure.
But this Administration never remembered that. It launched a vitriolic nd well-planned nttack against those very industries in which the forgotten man wanted a chance.
It carried on a propaganda campaign to convince the people that business men and iniquitous.
It seized upon its taxing power for political purposes. It has levied taxes to punish one man, to force another to do what he did not want to do, to take a crack at a third whom some Government agency disliked, or to promote the experiments of a brain trust. The direct effect of the New Deal taxes has been to inhibit opportunity. It has diverted the money of the rich from productive enterprises to Government bonds, so that the thus much of the money of the rich is invested in tax-exempt spend. Thus
securities.

In this connection let me say that in its plan for tax revision the Republican party will follow two simple principles. Taxes shall be levied in accordance with each one's ability to pay. And the primary purpose of levying them will be to raise money. We must-and can-raise more money at less relative cost to the people. We must do it without inflicting on the poor the present dispropurtionate load of hidden taxes.
The New Deal's attack on business has had inevitable results. The investor has been afraid to invest his capital, and therefore billions of dollars now lie idle in the banks. The business man has been afraid to expand his operations, und therefore milions omen have been turned away from the employment onfices. Low incomes in the cities, and irresponsible exper his markets.
For the
the first time in our history American industry has remained stationary for a decade. It offers no more jobs today than it did 10 years ago-and there are b, 000,000 more persons sceking jobs. As a Natian is obsolete. And the national standard of living has declined.

It is a statement of tact, and no longer a political accusation, that the New Deal has failed in its program of economic rehabilitation. And the victims of its failures are the very persons whuse cause it professes to champion.
The little business men are victims because their chances are more restricted than ever before
The firmers are victims because many of them are forced to subsist on what is virtually a dole, under centralized direction from Washington, The $9,000,000$ or $10,000,000$ unemployed are victims because their chances for jobs are fewer.
Approximately $6,000,000$ families are victims because they are on relief.

And unless we do something about it soon, $130,000,000$ people-an entire nation-will become victims, because they stand in need of a defense system which this Administration has so far proved itself powerless to create anywhere except on paper.
administration has spent 00,000.
And I say there must be something wrong with a theory of government or a theory of economics by which, after the expenditure of such a fan tastic sum, we have less opportunity than we had before.
The New Deal believes, as frequently declared, that the spending of vast sums by the Government is a virtue in itself. They tell us that Government spending insures recovery. Where is the recovery?
The New Deal stands for doing what has to be done by spending as much money as possible. I propose to do it by spending as little money as possible. This is one great issue in domestic policy und I propose in this campaign to make it clear.
And I make this grave charge against this Administration:
I charge that the course this Administration is following will lead us, like France, to the end of the road. I say that this course will lead us to economic disintegration and dictatorship.
I say that we much substitute for the philosophy of spending the philosophy of production. You cannot buy freedom. You must mare freedom.
This is a serious charge. It is not made lightly. And it cannot be lightly avoided' by the opposition.
1, therefore, have a proposal to make. The President stated in his acceptance speech that he does not have,
either "the time or the inclination to engage in purely political debate." either "the time or the inclination political debate, either, but I believe do not want to engage in purely political is justly honcred among our American political traditions.
I believe that we should see an example, at this time, of the workings. of American democracy. And I do not think that the issues at stake are "purely political."
democracy.
I propose that during the next two and a half months the President and I appear together on public platiorms in various parts of the country to debate the fundamental issues of this campaign. These are the problems of our great domestic economy, as well as of our national defense: The problems of agriculture, of labor, of industry, of finance, of the Governassault.
And also I would like to debate the question of the assumption by this President, in seeking a third term, of a greater public confidence than was accorded to Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.
I make this proposal respectfully to a the cares of the State. But I make it in dead earnest.
I accept the nomination of the Republican party fur President of the United States.
I accept it in the spirit in which $I$ know it was given at our convention in Philadelphia-the spirit of dedication. I he my soul to making this with all my heart, with all my mind, and wih all my soul to Nation strong.
But I say this, too: In the pursuit of that goal I shall not lead you down the easy road. If 1 am chosen the leader of this democracy, as I am now of the Republican party, I shall lead you down the road
sacrifice and of service to your country. sacrifice and of service to arher
What 1 am saying is ar harsher thing than I should like to say in this speech of acceptance-a ar harsher aringing the past year. I am salying to you that we cannot rebuild our American democracy without hardship, without sacrifice, even without suffering.
I am proposing that course to you as a candidate for election by you.
When Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of England, a felv months ago, he made no sugar-coated promises. "I have nothing to offer mou," he said, "but blood, toil, tears and sweat."
Those are harsh words, brave words; yet if England lives, it will be because her people were told the truth and accented it. Fortunately, in America, we are not reduced to "blood and tears." But we shall not America, we are ne to avoid the "toil and sweat."
In these months ahead of us every man who works in this countrywhether he works with his hands or with his mind-will have to work a little harder. Every man and women will feel the burden of taxes. Every housewife will have to plan a little more carefully. i speak plainly because you must not be deceived about the You will have to be hard of muscle, clear of head, brave of heart. spilled Today great institions. 6) much blood, he in ruins. In Europe those righ for, and which you erty-the civil liberties-which $y$
still enjoy, are virtually
${ }^{s t i l l}$ enjoy, are virtuall excon the in this country the And it is my profound con present leadership, will prove incapable of protecting those liberties of yours.

The Democratic party today stands for division among our people; for the struggle of class against class and faction against faction; for the power of political machines and the exploitation of pressure groups. Liberty does not thrive in such soil.
The only soil in which liberty can grow is that of a united people. We must have faith that the welfare of one is the welfare of all. We
must know that the truth can only be reached by the expression of our must know that the truth can only be reached by the expression of our free opinions, without fear and without rancor. We must acknowledge that all are equal before God and before the law. And we must learn to abhor those disruptive pressures, whethe
The Republican party and those associated with it constitute a great political body that stands preeminently for liberty-without commitments, without fear, and without contradictions. This party believes that your happiness must be achieved through liberty rather than in spite of liberty. We ask you to turn your eyes upon the future, where your hope lies. We see written there the same promise that kas always been written there: The promise that strong men will perform strong deeds.

With the help of Almighty Providence, with unyielding determination and ceaseless effort, we must and we shall make that American promise come true.

President Roosevelt Declines to Debate Wendell L. Willkie on Campaign Issues-Says He Is too Busy -Republican Nominee Renews Challenge
President Roosevelt said at his press conference on Aug. 20 that he would not accept the challenge of Wendell L. Willkie to hold a series of debates on current issues as part of their campaign for the presidency. Mr. Willkie's challenge was made in his speech on Aug. 17 accepting the Republican nomination, referred to elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle." The President said that under present circumstances he is too busy to conduct an active campaign for a third term. Mr. Willkie replied on Aug. 20 renewing his challenge to debate. He said that any man who seeks the office of President "is under an obligation to publicly discuss the questions before the American people." A Hyde Park dispatch of Aug. 20 to the New York "Times" summarized Mr. Roosevelt's remarks as follows:

Mr. Roosevelt's declination was made in response to a question at his regular press conference. He said in effect that he was too busy to indulge in campaigning.
"Mr. President," he was asked, "when are you going to meet Mr. Willkie in debates on campaign issues"
The President laughed and told the reporter that he might as well mimeograph the question, since it would be asked at all subsequent press confrences, then he added that his reply might as we mimeographed.
Mr. Roosevelt told the Democratic National Convention, on the night ha accepted the nomination for a third term in a radio speech, he went on, that whether the delcgates liked it or not, he happens to be President of about $130,000,000$ people in the United States and its insular possessions, and things are in such shape that he cannot indulge in campaigning.
With that indirect statement, he closed the subject, reminding the correspondents that they all knew how busy he was.
United Press advices of Aug. 20 from Rushville, Ind., quoted Mr. Willkie as follows:
Mr. Willkie suggested that Mr. Roosevelt let military experts inspect defense works and suggested that the Chief Executive discuss the vital issues of the campaign with him as his own contribution to democracy.
"I would suggest," Mr. Willkie said, "that the President name experts who understand the building of defense works to make inspection trips with regard to such defense works and that the President devote such time as he now uses for that purpose to making democracy work by discussing the issues in which the American people are very much interested.
"The democratic process basically rests upon discussion, and any man who seeks the office of the President of the United States not only should be willing to, but is under obligation to, publicly discuss the questions before the American people," he said.
"I again invite him to engage in public discussion. The test in the world today is whether the democratic system is going to survive in competition with the totalitarian system. Of all the people the President of the United States should be the most anxious to do these things that promote and develop the democratic process."
He said that if it would be of any convenience to Mr. Roosevelt he would be glad to debate questions involved in the campaign at any points the Chief Executive visits throughout the country.
"I will start any place that is convenient to the President," he said, "but I do want to discuss the questions in different parts of the country. hat it is a violation a tradition of 150 vears, standing it is the fact that it is a violation of a tradition of 150 years' standing it is my judgment that he is under a double obligation to discuss the issues, as well ient has a right to eliminate public discussion or to refrain from engaging in it when seeking public office."

Secretary Ickes Replies to Wendell Willkie's Acceptance
Speech-Senator Bridges Attacks Secretary in Speech-Senator
Formal Statement
Secretary of the Interior ${ }^{\text {FIckes, }}$ in what was construed as the Administration's reply to the speech of Wendell L. Willkie accepting the Republican Presidential nomination, charged on Aug. 19 that Mr. Willkie had indulged in "cheap bravado" in challenging President Roosevelt to a series of joint debates and also criticized him for his "unpatriotic demagoguery" and "unpardonable references" to the President. Mr. Ickes, speaking over a nationwide radio
hookup, described Mr. Willkie's declaration that the President was "deliberately inciting us to war" as "contemptible." He assailed Mr. Willkie's political associates and called him "the rich man's Roosevelt." Mr. Ickes said that under Mr. Roosevelt "we are going forward to complete the mighty tasks which must be achieved if America is to be defended and democracy preserved."
In his address, Mr. Ickes said in part:
I deeply deplore the fact that Mr. Willkie felt compelled to toss a sop to the bitter anti-Roosevelt isolationists by his il-considered and demagogic attacks upon the President's conduct of our foreign affairs as "deliberately inciting us to war," and as "unscrupulously" misleading other nations. Those were contemptible remarks for you to make, Mr. Willkie, with reference to the President of the United States.
Let Mr. Willkie remember that Franklin D. Roosevelt has become the world's symbol of fearless support of democratic principles, the emblem)? the world's faith in freedom, the substance of the world's hope that righ will prove stronger than might.
By what warrant does Mr. Willkie presume to accuse the President of the United States of issuing inflammatory statements and indulging in manufactured panics? By what grasshopper leap of the imagination does this candidate conclude that the president has not taken the country into his confidence on foreign policy?
Have the dangers against which President Roosevelt repeatedly warned failed to materialize? Is the Hitler attack on England a manufactured panic? Does not Mr. Willkie remember that, time and again, the President sought to arouse the American people to the danger in the European situation, only to have his request for defense appropriations attacked again and again as excessive and unnecessary; only to have his warnings met again and again wir sibs and jeers from Mr. Whkie's new-found friends and to be accused, as Mr. Wukie shabbily accused him on Saturday, of inventing war scares for selfish political purposes?
of statemanship Berely a year ago Mr. Willie hi. Wile wie's assumptions of statemanship. Barely a year ago Mr. Whaee himself was denying that defense were in any way justified and ing power resources in the interest of dhe parare impo Authority, although this was later singled out as indispensable by the Authority, although
Defense Commission

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire had been scheduled to deliver a radio address replying to Mr. Ickes, but after hearing the latter's speech, Mr. Willkie telegraphed Senator Bridges asking him to cancel the plan on the ground that the charges made by the Secretary were not worth the money it would cost to engage radio time. Mr. Willkie said the speech by Mr. Ickes was so full of "plain and single falsehoods" and evasions of issues as to be unworthy of answering.

Senator Bridges on Aug. 20, however, issued a statement to the press denouncing the New Deal regime. Mr. Bridges' statement follows, in part:
Adolf Hitler rose to German power a few months before Mr. Rooseve.t took over the American Presidency. Mr. Hitler's plans were known. They were published. The secret reports of our foreign agents concerning German rearmament were not pleasant news. So they were filed in the White House wastebasket until election year. And the Congress and the people were kept in tolal igneranco of which wrid with ins. Bald wit 18 hin. wholly then whone not an anti-aircraft gun nor a single tank. He squaderalp, not lessly as $h$ winh is it to face Wendell Willie and be confonted before the Ams 1 that irresponsible record for which he and heefore the American people with Since when has Mr . Ickes difended the "disnits of
since when House? Like a small boy hiding behind his mother's aprof the Wite New Deal has sought protection behind the "dignity" of an office that long ago vanished under cross commercialization by the Roosevelts.
Who is this Mr. Ickes who talks so big-ot a safe distance Hitler? In his own right Mr. Ickes is a Hitler in short pants, Like Mr Hitler, he hates the newspapers and freedom of press and speech and would ruthlessly control them. Like Mr. Hitler, he is a professional rabbie rouser who never succeeded at anything else-who is a political hatchet man. The New Deal regime that Mr. Ickes schemes for is nothing but an American form of Nazism. Like Mr. Hitler he is a common scold puffed up by high office. The resemblance is closest in their attitude toward the truth. Who is Mr. Ickes to make faces at Mr. Hitler? Doesn't he own a mirror?

## Wendell L. Willkie to Visit 18 States in First Presidential

 Campaign Tour-Republican Candidate Opens Drive With Major Address in Coffeyville, Kan., on Sept. 16Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential Candidate, announced in New York on Aug. 22, plans for his first campaign trip. He will travel 3,800 miles through 18 States and make seven major speeches and twenty or twenty-five informal talks from the rear platform of a special train. Start ing from Rushville, Ind., on Sept. 14, Mr. Willkie will make his first major address at Coffeyville, Kan., on Sept. 16 and then travel through the Southwest, the Pacific Coast and back to the Middle West making another major speech at Detroit on Sept. 30. The tour will take him through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana,

North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. The itinerary was announced following a conference with Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman, and other Republican leaders. Mr. Willkie arrived in New York on Aug. 21 following an airplane flight from Indianapolis. He had been staying at Rushville, Ind., Mrs. Willkie's home town, since his acceptance speech last Saturday (Aug. 17).

President Roosevelt Accepts Resignation of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace-Will Be Free to Conduct Vice-Presidential Campaign-C. R. Wickard Named Successor-P. H. Appleby Made Under-Secretary
President Roosevelt on Aug. 19 accepted the resignation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture, effective Sept. 5, the date on which Mr. Wallace will probably begin his active campaigning as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate. On the same day (Aug. 19) Mr. Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Claude $\mathbf{R}$. Wickard, Under Secretary of Agriculture since February, 1940, to succeed Mr. Waliace, and of Paul H. Appleby, an assistant to Mr. Wallace since $1933_{2}$ as Mr. Wickard's successor. In an exchange of letters made public at Hyde Park, N. Y., on Aug. 19, Mr. Roosevelt gave high praise to Mr. Wallace's farm program and said he was glad to free him of all official duties to interpret the program to the American people. Mr. Wallace, in resigning, said he was "looking forward to another period, another opportunity of even greater significance." Mr. Wallace submitted his resignation to the President last week, as was reported in our issue of Aug. 17, page 933 .

Mr. Wallace's letter of resignation, dated Aug. 15, follows: Dear Mr. President:
I am tendering you herewith my resignation to take effect on Sept. 5 , 1940, the day on which I shall probably begin active campaigning. I look forward gladly to the rare opportunity I shall have to discuss with the American people the matters in which you and I are so profoundly inte ested and which are of such grave importance to the country.
I believe thoroughly in your unique capacities to lead the American people in these troublous times when experience and wisdom are so essential. Therefore, I approach the work of the campaign with eagerness. Although this represents only a change in our relationship, I can't write this letter without expressing to you my deep gratitude for the extraordinary experience of the past eight years.
The opportunity to work on so broad a front under your leadership in times of extraordinary national need has been immensely satisfying. To save had in the Department of Agriculture the material of fine personnel, excellent trauitions and technical preparation, and to be able to use all this equipment, at the services of this able personnel, because of your support, in the development of the really enormous action programs for the benefit of agricuiture, has been an opportunity and an experience that could come only once in a millenium. Now I am looking forward to another period, another opportunity of even greater significance.

## Sincerely yours,

H. A. WALLACE, Secretary.

The President, in accepting the resignation, wrote to Mr. Wallace on Aug. 17 as follows:

## Dear Henry:

In different circumstances I should have deep regret in consenting to your withdrawal as Secretary of Agriculture. But, giving due weight to the consideration that the step you are impelled to take represents rather a change in relations than a severance of close ties, $I$ have no alternative. Therefore, in accordance, with the terms of your letter of Aug. 15, accept your resiguation effective at the close of business on Sept. 5, 1940 . You and $I$ are content to leave determination of the issues in the cam-
paign this year to the calm judgment of the voters. Under our form of paign this year to the calm judgment of the voters. Under our form of government there is no higher arbitrament than the bar of public opinion. I am delighted that you are to be freed of all official duties so that you can devote your time and talents exclusively to an interpretation of
your agricultural program to the American people. You found agriculture your agricultural program the American people. Yured full circle when prostrate in sarch, 193s. Markets had been ruined; purchasing value was you carme the farmer penniless. Foreclosures and tax sales had done gone;
the rest.
The farmers of the country are not likely to forget this. Their minds are seared with bitter memories of official neglect and official incompetence which brought them and the Nation to disaster.

I know, and the farmers of the Nation likewise have knowledge, of the deliberation, true wisdom and statesmanship which have gone into the formulation of your agricultural program. I know and they know that bankruptey, ruin, despair and disuster, which had been their previous portion through long years of neglect and incompetence at Washington, gave way under your gulding hand to a greater prosperity, security and abce all else, to a return to self-respect and sane thinking.

Although you have devoted years to the study of our agricultural problems and brought rich experience to their solution, yours has not been a narrow specialization. You have been able to view the problem of the farmer in its relation to other problems-conomic, industrial and international. You have adhered without deviation to the settled processes of democracy. You and I remain unshaken in our faith in those processes and in the efficacy of the policy of the good neighbor in the field of foreign affairs. Your habit of thought has enabled you always to see with singular clarity the needs of the country as a whole.
I think it particularly fortunate that throughout the weeks of the autumn you are to be free and unhampered to go about at will. This will give you an excellent opportunity in pa discuss the work you have coen doing in behalf of agriculture.

Such a presentation will be of benefit alike to the farmers, and to the rank and file of the citizens: With them rests judgment as to the work you have been doing during the past seven years and more in behalf of agriculture and in behalf of the Nation.
ery sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## Annual Report of Merchants' Association Covering Last Fiscal Year Issued this Week

In the annual report of S. C. Mead, Secretary of The Merchants' Association, covering the Association's last fiscal year and made public Aug. 18, he declared that "the outbreak of the European war in September brought new problems which were important to large sections of our membership, particularly those engaged in foreign trade. This involved the adjustment of the work of the Associa tion to meet the new conditions. Such adjustments were made with the result that our members interested in foreign trade received a large volume of service. Meanwhile there was no let-up in those activities of the Association concerned with the solution of the Association's domestic problems." In reviewing in detail the activities of the Association for the fiscal year which ended on April 30, Mr. Mead listed the outstanding activities of the year under review as follows:

1. Its work on public budgets and taxation, particularly in the State field where, having been at the forefront of a movement which brought about a $\$ 24,000,000$ reuuction in the State budget in 1939, the Association at the 1940 session of the Legislature provided the plan behind which crease in the income tax. Important work was also done in the municipal and Federal fields.
2. Leadership in the drive which blocked the progress in Congress of the O'Mahoney-Hobbs bill, which ras been described as so "grotesquely drastic" in its proposed penalties for violation of the anti-trust lawe that dis enactment would have made it unsafe for any person to serve as a director of a corporation.
3. Development of a workable plan for bringing private enterprise into the field of slum clearance and urban rehabilitation. This took the form of a bill prepared by the Association and passed by the Legislature. Vetoed by Governor Lelman on terhuical grounds, there is already reason for believing that this forward-looking measure will be enacted into law next year.
4. Foreign trade activities of the Association which, following the outbreak of the war, were intensified to a considerable degree, These were ot a character which served, on the one hand, to make it easier for those engaged in this field to carry on their operations both with neutral nations and with belligerents and, on the th a ably the amount of business done with the Latin dmerican countries $t_{5}$ the south, thus providing new outlets for cocuntrics
Mr. Mead; continuing, said:
The continuance by the Association, with the cooperation of the press and the radio, of the "What Helps Business Helps You" campaign, begun in the previous year, brought popular response to a degree that indicated that it had a measurabie part in creating a better understanding and a more favorable concept of the importance of business in our national life on the part of the general public.
The Association kas elso continued its intensive effort to develop a plan which will bring private capital and enterprise into the field of slum clearance which is now occupied by public agencies at taxpayers' expense. These studies, conducted by the Association's Committee on Slum Redevel opment, resulted in the preparation of a measure known as the Urban liedevelopment Corporations bill, setting up a workable plan for the development of large-scale rehabilitation projects financed by private capital. The measure was widely commended by real estate, civic and building organizations and by the Public Housing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which adopted a report recommending nation-wide consideration of the plan as embodying principles to be followed in developing similar legislation in orber states. Although it was not introduced until late in the esssion, the Urban Reded opment Co
After holding the measure for nearly 30 days, the Governor vetoed it or reasons which appear to be entirely technical. The Association's for reasons which appear to be entirely techrical. it is confidently committee immediately set in motion mach the bill/ next year, possibly expected shat amended form.
One of the important projects begun during the year, which has not had One to come to fruition, has been a definite attempt to improve the time to come from fition of the financial markets and again start the flow of capital onto productive enterprise. Late in 1939 the directors received a report howing not only the extent of unemployment in the financial district, but pointing out in broad terms the degree to which restrictions on security transactions were operating to prevent recovery. The directors ordered the appointinent of a special committee to deal with this subject.
In listing direct service activities, Mr. Mead's report shows that, including the certification of foreign trade documents, the Association gave direct service to its members and others in over 300,000 instances.

## Death of Walter P. Chrysler-Automobile Manufac-

turer, 65, Had Been Ill for Two Years Walter P. Chrysler, Chairman of the Board of the Chrysler Corp. and one of the Nation's leading automobile manufacturers, died on Aug. 18 at his home in Great Neck, Long Island, after a cerebral hemorrhage. He had been ill with a circulatory ailment for two years. He was 65 years old. Funeral services were held Aug. 21 in New York City, and
burial was at Sleepy Hollow Cemetary in Tarrytown, N. Y. In a brief biography of Mr. Chrysler, United Press advices from Great Neck on Aug. 18 said:
Mr. Chrysler started as an apprentice in a railroad shop and reached the top in the business world.
In whatever line of work he entered Mr. Chrysler demonstrated his ability as an organizer, as the man who could cut down costs and make the company show a profit.
Mr. Chrysler, of Canaïian forebears, was bern in Wamego, Kan., April 2. 1875. His father piloted a locomotive across the prairics of that frontier

At 17 he went to work as a machinist's apprentice in the Union Pacific shops in Ellis, Kan., at a salary of 5 c. per day. In spare time he made his own set of machinist's tools, and at night he studied a correspondence course in enginecring.
Western years later he was a round-house hand for the Rio Grande \& Western at Salt Lake City, and later became general foreman of the Cclorado \& Nouthern's Trinidad shops. Nineteen years and three months later he entered the highly competitive automobile field with the first automobile to bear his name. It was an instantancous success and paved the way to growth of the great Chrysler Corp.
Demonstrating his lifelong willingness to make a temporary sacrifice
for the sake of possible future success, he for the sake of possible future success, he left a 12,000 -per-year job with American Lncomotive to go with Buick Motors as works manager, at $\$ 8,000$ annually. That was in 1912. Two years later his salary rose to year.
He soon succeeded C. W. Nash as President, and by 1919 Mr. Chrysler $\$ 48,000,000$ profits to the parent cars daily. The company had contributed $\$ 48,000,000$ profits to the parent orzanization, General Motors.
financially. Maxwell-Chalmers was in a critical state with on its feet $\$ 2,000,000$ debts, only 50 dealers and 26,000 unsold of the bankers, Mr. Chrysler went to the rescue and in At the urging the company out of debt, with $\$ 5,000,000$ in the bank in four years had In 1924 he not only sold 50,000 Maxwells, but also nearly 22,000 bearing his name.

## New York Stock Exchange Starts Nation-wide Campaign to Enlarge Public's Understanding of Securities and Utility of Exchange Facilities-Wayne Van Orman to Conduct Program

Coincident with the announcement to members and allied members that plans had been completed for a nationwide campaign of information in behalf of the New York Stock Exchange, William McC. Martin Jr., President, also disclosed on Aug. 19 that he has appointed Wayne Van Orman, with the title of Special Assistant to the President to conduct, among members of the Exchange community, the organization work involved in the enlarged program.
The plans which are now being put into effect, it is said, are part of an enlarged program developed by the Committee on Public Relations beginning in October of last year. The phase of the program now being put into operation is the most far-reaching which the Exchange has yet undertaken. The Exchange's announcement added:
It is proposed to enlist, in a broad cooperative effort, the 43,000 persons who comprise the Exchange community and who reside in the 367 cities organizarion plan contemplates the establishment offices. Broadly, the under the chairmanship of the Exshange's such additional local committees as may be necessary Governors and of Governors, representing clearly defined zones, will supply the out-of-town for the campaign in their territories. They are: Willig the leadership Franciseo, Calif.; Paul H. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Russell F Cavalier, San St. Louis, Mo.; Malcolm W. Greenough, Boston. Russell E. Gardner Jr., Daltimore, Md.'; Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.
The work of coordinating the program will be conducted by the out-of-
town Governors in cooperation town Governors in cooperation with Mr. Van orman acting as special
liaison officer between the President of the Ender liaison officer between the President of the Exchange and the Committee on Public Relations on one side and the members, member firms and their employees on the other.
The campaign is designed:
To develop an esprit de corps and team-work.
To mantintin the service of member tirms at maximum efficiency.
To demonstrate the advantage of conductixg sind
member firms of the New York Stock Exchange. member firms of the New York Stock Exchange.
To develop a better public understanding of sec
To enlarge the public's understanding of the New York Stock Exchange as an To demonstrate the
To
market and of the general business economy. It is proposed, in furtherance of
of all available members of the Exchan campaign, to utilize the services carried on by means of public address: before civic, The work will be tional organization; by special forums; by personal contacts; by the distribution of informational literature; by the correction of mispresenta. tions, and by other mediums of information.
Mr. Van Orman has been employed for 12 years by the New York Stock Exchange firm of DeCoppet \& Doremus. He was born in New York City on April 4, 1906. He attended Dartmouth University and was graduated from Columbia University with an A.B. degree, and from Fordham Uni-解 Van Orman direw York and also of the American Bar Association. Mr. an Orman drected the State-wide campaign of last winter in the interest of a more equitable schedule of stock transfer taxes in New York State.
His home is in Short Hills, N. J.

## N. A. Rockefeller Appointed by President Roosevelt as Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Re-

 lations Among AmericasPresident Roosevelt on Aug. 16 appointed Nelson A. Rockefeller coordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics for the Council of National Defense. The President named Mr. Rockefeller a
few minutes after signing an order creating the office. The appointment also makes him Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Inter-American Affairs. Regarding the appointment, United Press Washington advices of Aug. 16 said:
Mr. Rockefeller, President of Rockefeller Center, Inc., New York, and director of several South American enterprises, will serve without pay. He will receive only subsistence, transportation and expenses in traveling in connection with his new post.
$H$ is office will cooperate with the cultural relations division of the State Department and cultural groups in the other 20 American republics in educational and scientific fields.
For several years Mr. Rockefeller has been active in South America, organizing a company, at the invitation of the Venezuelan Government, which is developing new industries and constructing a hotel at Caracas. The White House said he recently was invited by another South American government to do similar work.
Mr. Rockefeller, however, resigned as director and officer of his South American enterprises and obtained leave of absence from Rockefeller Center to devote full time to his new assignment.

## RoydM. Green Resigns as Land Bank Commissioner of FCA

Roy M. Green has resigned as Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, effective Aug. 26, to become President of the Colorado State College. His resignation was accepted by President Roosevelt "with deepest regret" on Aug. 15. Mr. Green told the President in his letter of resignation that it had been a privilege to be of service to agriculture since 1933. He was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt in March, 1940 (noted in our issue of March 23, page 1871) and prior to then had been Deputy Governor of the FCA. Mr. Roosevelt wished Mr. Green "every success" in his chosen field.

## C. L. Wilson Named Assistant Director of Bureau of

 Foreign and Domestic CommerceCarroll L. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was nominated by President Roosevelt on Aug. 22 to be Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce. Mr. Wilson now is Executive Assistant to the Director.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
Six ambulances have been presented to the British War Relief Society, according to an announcement made Aug. 20 by the Ambulance Fund Committee of the New York Cocoa Exchange. The ambulances are destined for the British Red Cross and will be shipped immediately. Funds for four of the ambalances were contributed by members and friends of the Exchange, and funds for two ambulances were given by the Hershey Chocolate Corp., members of the Exchange. The Cocoa Exchange Ambulance Fund Committee included Philip H. Brandt, Chairman; John $\mathbf{F}$. Dengel Jr., Adrian C. Israel, Joseph R. Sullivan and Roy T. Dickinson.

Arrangements were made Aug. 21 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 35,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 40,000$, on July 24.
Edwin A. Potter, a Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York and widely known in financial circles both in New York and the Middle West, died at his home in Roslyn, L. I., on Aug. 21, after a prolonged illness. Mr. Potter, who was 62 years old, was born in Chicago and was graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1901. After spending his early banking years with the American Trust \& Savings Bank and the Continental \& - American Trust \& Savings Bank and the Continental \& commercial Trust \& Savings Bank, in Chicago, he came
to New York in 1913 and for a time was associated with the firm of G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co., Inc. Later he organized the Finance \& Trading Corp., of which he was President for many years. In May, 1919 he was appointed a Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co., the office he held at his death. The deceased banker was a director of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co., McCrory Stores Corp., Murray Corp. of America, Omnibus Corporation and Wilson \& Co., Inc.

Francis Ward Paine, senior partner in the banking and brokerage firm of Paine, Webber \& Co. of Boston and New York, and an official of several other companies, was killed on Aug. 22 when he fell into the path of a subway train at the South Station, Boston. Mr. Paine recently underwent a severe eye operation and was planning to undergo another in the near future. Born in Boston on Aug. 1, 1888, Mr. Paine after graduating from the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., in 1906, entered Yale University, where he received his B. A. degree in 1910. The following year he received his M. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin. For a short time he was a Professor of Mining Geology at the Michigan College of Mines and became a member of Paine, Webber \& Co. in 1919. Among other interests, Mr. Paine was VicePresident and Treasurer of the Copper Range Co., and a director of the Midland Steel Products Co., the Maine Gas Co., Pittsburgh and West Virginia Coal Co., East Butte Copper Mining Co. and the Keyes Fibre Co.

Volume 151

The following concerning the affairs of the Land Title Bank \& Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., appeared in the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Aug. 23:

Land Title Bank and Trust Co. announced yesterday (Aug. 22) that it had completed the retirement of $\$ 1,000,000$ par value of its preferred stock by the payment of $\$ 775,000$, as of Aug. 1. The regular dividend on the balance of the outstanding preferred also was paid at the same time.
Percy C. Madeira Jr., President, stated that the retirement of this preferred stock, bearing a $3 \%$ dividend rate, together with a saving on the annual capital stock tax of the bank due to the recent readjustment of its capital structure, s.
in capital charges.
in capital charges.
He pointed out that this reduction of the preferred stock was made posHe pointed out that this reduction of the prefe.
sible by the excellent liquid position of the bank.

At a special meeting on May 20 last, stockholders of the Philadelphia bank approved proposed readjustment of the institution's capital structure, as noted in our issue of May 25, page 3298.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., William G. Semiseh was appointed a director, to fill the unexpired term of Frank Adshead, resigned, according to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Aug. 16.

Stockholders of the South Chicago Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., at a meeting, Aug. 20, voted to pay in full the remainder of funds "frozen" at the time of the 1933 bank moratorium and in this connection to apply $\$ 300,000$ of the bank's capital, thus reducing the capital stock from $\$ 800,000$ to $\$ 500,000$. The payment on account of the deferred certificates representing the remainder of the frozen funds will be made Sept. 10 to about 3,500 persons and will amount to approximately $\$ 450,000$. To meet this requirement the bank, bemately $\$ 450,000$. To meet this requirement $\$ 300,000$ of capital funds will take $\$ 150,000$ sides applying the $\$ 300,000$ of capital funds will take $\$ 150,000$
from undivided profits and reserves. The Chicago "Journal from undivided profits and reserves. The Chicago "Journal on to say:
The reduction of capital stock will be effected by reducing the par value from $\$ 100$ a share to $\$ 62.50$ a share, leaving 8,000 shares outstanding as at present. After these changes, the surplus will amount to $\$ 200,000$ as heretofore, and undivided profits and reserves will total approximately 8230,000 , of which about $\$ 200,000$ will be in the undivided profits account, Guy. A. Nelson, President, said. Deposits amounted to $\$ 8,733,000$ June 29, the last call date.
The $\$ 450,000$ of deferred certificates are a claim against the capital funds of the bank ahead of its capital stock, but subordinate to deposits. They are the balance of an original amount of approximately $\$ 977,000$, of which $\$ 777,000$ represented deposits waived at the time of the moratorium and $\$ 200,000$ new money advanced depositors and others. The original issue had been reduced to the present amount by part payments made from time to time.

The La Salle State bank, La Salle, Ill., has been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System, George J. Schaller, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, announced on Aug. 15. Stuart Duncan is President of the La Salle bank.
Roy Williams, President of the S. S. Kresge Co., has been elected a director of the National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Walter S. McLucas, Chairman of the Board, announced last week. The "Michigan Investor" of Aug. 17, in noting his election added:
Mr. Williams joined the Kresge Co. in 1908, became a buyer in 1910. was promoted to Vice-President in charge of merchandising in 1920 , and was elected President in 1938. He is also President of S. S. Kresge Co.. Ltd., of Canada, and President of Mt. Clemens Pottery Co. He is a trustee and Secretary of the Florence Crittendon Hospital.

Effective Aug. 5, 1940, the First National Bank of Sandstone, Minn. was placed in voluntary liquidation. The institution, which was capitalized at $\$ 45,000$, was succeeded by the Sandstone State Bank.

Directors of the First National Bank in Palm Beach, Florida, have voted an increase of $\$ 100,000$ in the bank's surplus account from the reserve account. The increase brings the sirrplus account to $\$ 1,000,000$ as compared with $\$ 600,000$ a vear ago. Capital funds of the bank now total $\$ 1,418,575$, representing $\$ 200,000$ capital, $\$ 1,000,000$ surplus, $\$ 100,000$ undivided profits and $\$ 118,575$ in reserves.

Directors of the bank have also voted an extra dividend of $50 \%$ per share in addition to the regular monthly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share payable September 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 26, 1940 .

## THE CURB MARKET

Curb dealings were dull and price changes narrow during the fore part of the week, but the market gradually firmed, and while the advances, in the main, were small, they extended to all sections of the list. Oil shares which have heretofore moved around with little net change were unusually active and registered a number of substantial gains. Paper and cardboard stocks have been stronger but shipbuilding issues and aluminum shares have been unsettled most of the week. There was some improvement in the public utility stocks and industrials as the week progressed.
Dull trading and narrow price changes featured the curb
market dealings during the two-hour session on Saturday Speculative interest was lacking and the transfers dwindled to approximately 22,000 shares the lowest turnover in several months. There was very little activity apparent in the airmaft issues and most of the stocks were unchanged from the crace Shipbuilding shares were inactive, the only preceding close. Shipbui being Bath Iron Works which adissue registering a chang, vanced $1 / 4$ point to 14 . The aluminum dials nete off on the the tape and most of the popular industrials were off on the
day. Oil stocks were moderately active but the changes were comparatively small.
Aside from the moderate activity in the oil group, the curb market was a dull affair on Monday and price changes were extremely narrow. The transfers dropped to approximately 36,935 shares against 56,150 on Friday the last full session. There were a number of gains ranging up to a point or more but the changes in the general list were largely in minor fractions. Aircraft stocks were irregular with Beech fractionally higher, Republic down and Brewster and Bellanca unchanged. Public utilities were generally off, industrial specialties registered a few small gains and the aluminum issues failed to appear on the tape. Bath Iron Works was the only stock in the shipbuilding group to appear and closed fractionally higher.
The market was stronger on Tuesday, and while the gains were not particularly noteworthy, they extended to all sections of the list. The transfers showed a moderate increase but the total. shares tal sales volume was stil very ight. Aircraft $7 / 8$ point to 03 some improvemend, Bellanca and Fild finally elosed unch to $93 / 4$, but Bellanca and rairchid haily closed Buckeyed. Oil stocks continued moderately active with buckeye Pipe Line leading the advance with a gain of 1 poin to 38. Shipbuilding issues were stronger, Todd shipyard forging ahead $23 / 4$ points to $683 / 4$, but Bath Iron Works closed without variation. In the paper and cardboard p, advances were recorded by St. Regis and Hammer mill, while Puget Sound Pulp \& Timber was unchanged.
Stocks moved along at a slow pace on Wednesday, and while there were a score or more of the active stocks that advanced up to 3 or more points, the changes in the rest of the list were largely in minor fractions. Public utility preferred stocks were in good demand at improving prices, industrial specialties registered a number of modest gains and the oil shares attracted considerable speculative attention Aluminum issues were irregular and the aircrait stocks moved fractionally higher. The gains included, among moved fractionally higher. The gains included, among others, Celluloid pref., 2 points to 27; Colt's Patent Fire Arms, 2 points to 79; Midvale Co., 2 points to 107; St. Regis Paper pref., $33 / 4$ points to $631 / 2$; and American Gas \& Electric pref., $11 / 4$ points to $1111 / 4$.
Public utilities assumed the market leadership on Thursday, and as the advance continued, a substantial number of the trading favorites in this group recorded a point or more gain. Industrial specialties were active at higher prices and oil stocks were stronger all along the line and registered moderate advances. In the shipbuilding group Todd forged ahead $25 / 8$ points to 71 ; while Bath Iron Works moved around to some extent but closed unchanged. Puget Sound Pulp \& Timber moved forward by small fractions and the aircraft shares were again irregular; Vultee recording a moderate advance, while Brewster and Beech declined.
Lower prices prevailed during most of the dealings on Friday. Trading was fairly active in the opening hour but interest waned and the market quieted down as the session progressed. Bell Tel of Canad moved against the trend and limbed up. Bell Tel. of Canada Scattered through the list were upward 5 points to 103. Scatter had littlof fect were a number of modest gains but they had the market movements. Declines predominat included among others Aluminum Co. of America, $13 / 8$ points to 160; Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, 2 points to $591 / 2$; Toledo Edison pref. A, 2 points to 111; Continental Gas \& Tolectric pref (7) 2 points to 91, and Fire Association of Electric pref , 2 , 20 . As compared with Friday of Philadelphia, 2 points last week prices were higher, American Cyanamid closing last night at $331 / 4$ against 32 on Friday a week ago; American Gas \& Electric at $323 / 4$ against $321 / 8$; American Light \& Traction at $143 / 4$ against $141 / 4$; Carrier Corp. at 73/4 against 71/4; Glen Alden Coal at $83 / 8$ against $77 \%$; Humble Oil (new) at 52 against $50^{3} / 4$; Internationa $\%$ Petroleum at $101 / 8$ against $91 / 4$ and Lake Shore Mines at $14^{2 / 4}$ against $123 / 8$.
dally trangactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week Ended$\text { Aug. } 23,1940$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { (Number } \\ \text { Shates) } \end{gathered}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | estic ${ }^{\text {For }}$ | Forerion Fovernment | Foreson Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 22,335 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 7,000 \\ 1,000 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ | $\$ 5,000$ 9000 | \$250,000 |
| Monday | - 36 |  |  |  | ${ }_{422,000}$ |
| Tuesday--- | 60,305 |  | 7,000 | ${ }^{24.000}$ | 813,000 |
| Thursday | 83,230 44,225 | 590.000 736,000 | 3,000 | ${ }^{23,000}$ | 765,000 |
|  | $301.310{ }^{3}$ | 83,135,000 | \$19,000 | 890,000 | \$3,244,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales at } \\ & \text { Neeo York Curb } \\ & \text { Exchanje } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended Aug. 23 |  | Jan. 1 to Aug. 23 |  |  |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |  | 1939 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 301,310 \\ \$ 3,135,000 \\ 19,000 \\ 00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} \hline 0 & 706,825 \\ 0 & 87,904,000 \\ 0 & 3,0,00 \\ 0 & 154,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,611,842 \\ \$ 203,159,000 \\ 1.521,000 \\ 4,539,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 24,721,221 \\ \begin{array}{c} 299,7614,00 \\ 3,044.000 \\ 3,798,000 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| Stochs Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| omestic.---- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33,244,000 | \$8,097,000 | 200 8209 | 219,000 | \$306,803,000 |

## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the monthly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Aug. 1, 1940:

## GOLD

The amount of gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank of England during the month of July, 1940, was unaltered at $£ 236.758$.
The Bank of England's buying price for gold remained unchanged at 168s. per fine ounce, at which figure the above amount was calculated. ounces as compared with 1,186,663 fine ounces for May. 1940, and 1,0644.2.84 fine ounces for June, 1939.1
The 8outhern Rhodesian gold output for May, 1940, was 69,005 fine ounces as comrared with 69,666 fine ounces for April, 1940 , and 66,766 fine ounces for May, 1939.

## sILVER

The main features during July were the covering and extension of bear contracts; the orerations were somewhat intermittent and in consequence quotations. On July 1 prices were quoted level for the first time since April 9 last and with this exception the premium on cash varied between 1-16d. and 9-16d.
The month orened very quietly and up to the 9th the cash quotation had varied only between 21 13-164. and 21 11-16d. and that for two months between $2111-16 \mathrm{~d}$. and $219-16 \mathrm{~d}$. On July 10 bear covering demand caused
an an advance to $2115-16 \mathrm{~d}$. and $213 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. and thereafter the premiun on cash gradually increased; srot supplies were scanty and there was a prosīect of depletion of stocks as some Indian contracts, made prior to the exporv Iicense regulations, were engaged for shif ment to Bombay. By July $1 \overline{7}$, quotations had advanced to $223 / \mathrm{d}^{2}$. for cash and $2113-16 \mathrm{~d}$. for two monthe'. the difference thus having widened to $9-16 \mathrm{~d}$. in favor of cash. Offerings continued to be poor and prices harcened further, $22 \%$ d. and $221-16 \mathrm{~d}$. being reached on the 19th, the difference having meanwhile remained unchanged. On the 22 d a sudden withdrawal of the pressure on cash saw a
sharp contraction of the difference: cash declined 7 -16d. to 223 - $16 \mathrm{~d}^{.}$., while sharp contraction of the difference; cash declined $7-16 \mathrm{~d}$. to 223 -i 6 d ., while
forward remalned unchanged at $221-16 \mathrm{~d}$., the premium on cash being reorward remalned unchanged at $221-16 \mathrm{~d}$. , the premium on cash being re-
duced to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Thereafter the forward quotation showed little movement. duced to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. Thereafter the forward quotation showed little movement,
but no cash was offered at the small premium, therefore the quotation for bis delivery tended to harden, although there were rather erratic fluctuations and the difference, after reacting to $3 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$., narrowed again to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. by July 25, when the position was eased by the resale of part of the silver reviowly
had decided to reduce the fineneswing day that the Government of Indra had decided to reduce the fineness of the 8 anna silver piece. It was stated that although Government stocks of silver were ample, the recent rapid absorption of coin for hoarding necessitated the conservation of stocks and coins of the existing fineness. Following the news, there was a sharp rise in Bombay silver quotations, possibly in the expectation that with less incentive to hold coin of redicea fineness, the attention of toarders might be attracted to bar silver. There ensued a furt her bear covering movement and the cash price advanced until 229916 d . was reached on July 29 , when the forward quotation was $221 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. The demand was not maintained and on the following day prices eased to $223 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$ d for cash and $221-16 d$ for two months' delli

|  | 2 M | ver per oun |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July ${ }_{\text {July }}$ | ${ }_{2} 2111116 \mathrm{~d}$. | July 17---22 ${ }^{3} \mathbf{6 d}$ d. |  |
| Juy 3--213d. | 21 11-16d. | July 19-.-22 | ${ }_{22} 1$ 1-16d. |
| July $5--21116$ did. | ${ }_{21}^{2158.1}$ | July 22--22 3-16d. |  |
| July 8---21 11-16d. | $21 \%$ d. | July 24.--22\% ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d. | 22 1-16d. |
| July $90--2111$-16d. | $219-16$ | July 25---223-16u. |  |
| July 11---21 13-16d. | 215 | July | d. |
| ly 12--2121/d. | $213 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. |  |  |
| July 16---22 3 3-16d. |  | July $31---22388$ d. | 22 1-16d. |

Average: Cash delivery, 22.0951d. two months' dellvery, $21.8215 u$.
In New York (per ounce 999 fine):
United States entire month 35 cents. Market price: For entire month Treasury price for as The official dollar rates fixed by the Bank of England during Juiy were ( Buying, $\$ 4.03 \frac{1 / 2}{}$; selling. $\$ 4.021 / 2$.

## COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

|  | On the basts of dally Treasury statements) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 bin.
Sept. 30, 1939.
for the payment of the principal of and interest on minted States, as shown above for the payment of the principal of and interest on matured obligations guaranteed
by the United States, on and arter Sept. 30 , 1939.

## 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
BANK TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930
AUG. 17, 1940, TO AUG. 23, 1940, INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetaty | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 17 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 23 |
|  | $\$$ |  |  | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Belxium, belga | $a$ |  | a | a | a |  |
| Bulkaria, lev- | a |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | a | a | a |
| Czpehoslov'la, koruna | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | a | ${ }^{2}$ | a | a | a |
| Denmark, krone | a |  |  | a | a | a |
| Engl'd, pound sterl'g Offictal | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 |
|  | 3.998750 | 4.015000 | 4.021875 | 4.022812 | 4.022500 | 4.022812 |
| Finland. | . 019666 | . 019666 | . 019866 | . 019666 | . 019666 | . 019686 |
| France, fran | $\xrightarrow{\text { a }}$ 39333 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .399400* | 399400* | . $399200{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Greece, drachm | . $0065562 *$ | . $0068600^{*}$ | . $0068642 *$ | ${ }_{.006800 *}$ | .006842** | . $30066866^{*}$ |
| Hungary, peng | .193700* | .193700* | .193700* | .193700* | .193700* | .193700* |
| Italy, IIra | .050342* | .050300* | .050350* | .050300* | .050350* | .050350* |
| Netherlands, gu |  | a | ${ }^{\mathbf{a}}$ | a |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | a |  | a |
| Portugal, esc | . 038575 | . 038550 | . 038450 | . 038300 | . 038275 | . 038250 |
| Rumania, leu |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spain, peset | .091300* | .091300* | .091300* | .091300* | .091300* | .091300* |
| 8 weden. kro | . 238100 | . 238120 | . 238090 | . 238083 | . 238120 | . 238220 |
| Switzeriand, frane | . 227758 | . 227666 | . 227770 | .227742* | . 2277758 | .227670 |
| Yugosiavia, dinar | .022440* | .022440* | .022420* | .022433* | .022433* | .022433* |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuan) dol |  |  | a | a |  | a |
| Hankow (yusn) dol |  |  |  | a |  |  |
| Shanghal (yuan) dol | 54250* | 5459 | 053625* | .053937* | .054250* | .054937* |
| Tlentain (yuan) do | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hongkong, dollar | . 224968 | . 225218 | . 223250 | . 224281 | . 225687 | . 226781 |
| India (British) rupe | . 301500 | . 301250 | . 301250 | . 301250 | . 301250 | . 301250 |
| Japan, yen | . 234235 | . 234310 | . 234310 | . 234310 | . 234310 | . 234310 |
|  | . 471156 | . 471156 | . 471156 | . 471156 | . 471156 | . 471156 |
| AustralasiaAustralla, pound- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 |
|  | 87500 | 3.1995 | 3.204583 | 3.205416 | 3.204791 | 3.205000 |
| New Zealand. Dound. Africa - | 3.200000 | 3.211666 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.217083 |
| Oouth Africa, pound. | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.98000 | 80000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Official | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | 909090 |
| Free. | . 865625 | . 865546 | . 864531 | . 858203 | . 863046 | . 868359 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Free | . 863541 | $.863281$ | .862500 | . 85593 | . 8608 | $\begin{aligned} & .909090 \\ & .866250 \end{aligned}$ |
| South Americ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Officlal.. | . 0605 | .080575* | . 0605 |  |  | . 06 |
| Chile, pesi-------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Official | .051680* | .051680* | .051680* | .051680* | .051680* | .051680* |
| Export | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* | .040000* |
| Colombla, p | .569850* | .569850* | .569850* | .569850* | .569850* | .569850* |
| Uruguay, De Controlled | . 658300 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-controlled.... | .348675* | . 348975 * | $.348975 *$ | $.348975 *$ | . $349875^{*}$ | $.038300$ |
| * Nominal rate. a No rates avalla |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Aug. 24) clearings from all cities of the United States for which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $5.0 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 1,732,798,155$, against $\$ 4,979,555,910$ for the same week in 1939. At this center there is a loss for the same week in 1939. At this center there is a loss for
the week ended Friday of $33.4 \%$. Our comparative sumthe week ended Friday of
mary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Aug. 24 | 1940 | 1939 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$1,833,999,250 | \$2,754,626,014 | -33.4 |
| Chicago | -234,635,359 | -255,257,266 | -8.1 |
| Pbiladelph | 296,000,000 | 276,000,000 | +7.2 |
| Boston. | 150.468,321 | 148,463.084 | +1.4 |
| Kansas Cit | 75,208.355 | 72,140,388 | +4.3 |
| St. Louls | 71,400,000 | $61.700,000$ | +15.7 |
| San Franc | 143,074,000 | 110,118,000 | +29.9 |
| Pittsburgh | 105,646,328 | 83,175,337 | +27.0 |
| Detroit | 90,062,372 | 66,977,550 | +34.5 |
| Clevelan | 90,264,154 | 69,144,750 | +30.5 |
| Baltimor | 56,161,969 | 47,216,252 | +18.9 |
| Eleven cities. five d Other cities, tive days. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,146,920,108 \\ 797,245,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,944,818,641 \\ 664,247,245 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -20.2 \\ +20.0 \end{array}$ |
| Total all citles, tive days All cities, one day | \$3.944,165,133 | \$4,609,065,886 | $-14.4$ |
| Total all cities for week | \$4,732,798,155 | \$4,979,555,910 | -5.0 |

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday), and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended Aug. 17. For that week there was a decrease of $12.5 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,024,686,404$, against $\$ 5,742,349,231$ in the same week in

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1939. Outside of this city there was an increase of $4.1 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $25.7 \%$. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and rom appears the the totals show a loss of $24.8 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $2.4 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District $4.0 \%$ In Cleveland Reserve District the District of $4.0 \%$. In $11.6 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by $5.5 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $3.2 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District has to its credit an improvement of $10.4 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve District of $6.8 \%$ and the Minneapolis Reserve District of $1.6 \%$. The Dallas Reserve District shows a decrease of $0.8 \%$, but the Kansas City Reserve District shows an increase of $7.4 \%$ and the San Francisco Reserve District of $0.8 \%$
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week End. Aug. 17, 1949 | 1940 | 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Rese | 5 | ${ }^{5}$ | \% | 526 |  |
| 1st Boston.... 12 citles | 233.655,327 | 239,293,604 | ${ }^{-2.4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{208.526,355}$ | ${ }_{2}^{23883,936,919}$ |
| 2 d New York. 13 "\% | 2,486.335,234 | 3,304.868,484 | $-24.8$ | 2,859,915.442 | ${ }_{362.814,135}$ |
| 3d Philadelphialo | 431,862,007 | $435.456,5681$ 297 | +116 | 239.954.591 | 311.066,965 |
| ${ }^{\text {4th }}$ 5th Rleveland.- 7 | 145,032,117 | 137.451.595 | +5.5 | 122.772.558 | 130.494,478 |
| 6th Atlanta_... 10 | 168.253,021 | 163,085.020 | +3.2 | 144,735,971 | 158,284.576 |
| 7th Chicago.... 18 | 602.817,713 | 455.267,626 | +10.4 | 394,394,961 | 492, 368,722 |
| 8 th St. Louls_- 4 | 143,839,182 | 139,406,159 | $\pm{ }^{+6.8}$ | 128.209.610 | 144.813,200 |
| 9th Minnearolis 7 | 112.695,203 | ${ }^{2120.965 .144}$ | - ${ }_{+7.6}$ | 129,166,700 | 155,497,156 |
| 10th Kansas City 10 | 141,848 | ${ }_{7}^{132,0555.701}$ | ${ }_{-0.8}^{+7.4}$ | +88,393,030 | 71,404,163 |
| 11th Dallas ...-- ${ }^{6}$ | 72.251 .231 <br> $263,048.503$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 72, } \\ \hline 254.389,789 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 238,989,798 | 29 +,752.424 |
|  |  |  | -12.5 | , | ¢5.649,109 |
| de $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}^{\mathrm{Y}} . \mathrm{Clt}$ | 2,643,896,508 | 2,539,223,205 | +4.1 | 2.246,156,196 | 95,179,392 |
| Canada......... 32 citles | 275,112,890 | 292.064,986 | $-5.8$ | 283,829,126 | 364,970,589 |

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

| Clearings at- | Week Ended Aub, 17 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | Inc. or Dec. | 1938 | 1937 |
| First Federal Me.-Bangor...- | Reserve Dist | rict-Boston | \% | \$ | \$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 519,806 \\ 1,560,950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 517,652 \\ 1,993,986 \end{array}$ |
|  | $574,067$ | rict-Boston 479,951 | +19.6 |  |  |
|  | 197,815,828 | 206,587,663 | +4.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 179,388,663 \end{aligned}$ | 206,145,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Portland-... } \\ & \text { Mass.-Boston } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | +9.2 | -511,013 | -586.262 |
| Fail River.-- | 707,484 | 410,598 | -8.2 | 354,483 | 392,504 |
|  | 376,792 856,718 | 799,303 | + 7.2 | 681,226 | 825.688 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { New Bedford-- }}$ Springfield.--- | 3,087,243 | 2,854,321 | +8.2 | 2,726,856 | 2,793,936 |
|  | 2,202,487 | 1,609,675 | +36.8 | 1,626,869 | 1,849,338 |
| Worcester----- Conn.-Hartford | 10,689,051 | 9,869,653 | +8.3 | 8,992,132 | ${ }_{3,661,632}$ |
| Conn, - Hartford | 4,218,052 | ${ }_{9}^{3,810,202}$ | +10.7 +7 | $3,165,100$ | 9,158,400 |
| New Heven.- | $10,331,900$ 578,132 | $9.633,300$ 462,428 | +25.0 | 8483,083 | 461,678 |
| Total (12 cit | 233,655,327 | 239,203,604 | -2.4 | 208,526,355 | 238,247,382 |
| Second Feder | al Reserve D | istrict-New | York- +44.0 | 9,047,338 | 6,302,758 |
| N. Y.-Abany -- | 7,435,512 | 5,164,013 | +44.0 <br> +6.3 | ${ }^{9}, 0479338$ |  |
|  | 1.179,676 | 1,258,4 |  |  |  |
| Buffalo------ | 34,300,000 | 32,600,000 |  | 410 |  |
| Elmira-....--- | 560.296 | 467.8 | +19.8 | 401 | ${ }^{735,370}$ |
|  | 1,013,490 | 3,203 ${ }^{9066,026}$ | ${ }_{-25.7}$ |  | 2,870,369,717 |
| New York..-- | 2,380,789,896 ${ }^{\mathbf{7}, 537119}{ }^{3}$ | 3,203,526,026 | +6.4+64.4 | 2,755,104,716 | 7,696,912 |
|  | 7.537.119 | 7,704,494 |  | $3,248,443$ | 5,101,964 |
|  | - ${ }_{3,095.670}$ | $3,780.270$ | -0.4 | 3,440,377 | 2,731,007 |
| Westchester Co |  | 4,112 |  | 3,877.823 | 4,689,456 |
| Conn.-Stamford <br> N. J.-Montclair | ,911,417 |  | +21. | 03 | 288.435 |
|  |  | 17,938.690 | -0.2 | 14,737.390 | 17.488,495 |
| Newark_-...- | $17,909,123$ $21,810,383$ | $17,938.690$ | -10.5 | 24,587,649 | 31,702,983 |
|  | 2,486,335,234 | 3,304,868,484 | -24.8 | 2,854,203,327 | 2,983,936,919 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Third Federal ${ }_{\text {Pa }}$ | Reserve Dist 403.640 | rict-Philad | elphia | - 364,597 | 485,747 |
| Pa.-Altona | 1,090.923 | 304,719 | +116.1 | 473,3 | 529,611 |
| Bethlehem | 1,090.323 |  |  | 388,4 |  |
| Chester | $1.180,351$ | 1,218,012 | -4.7 | 1,234,752 | 1,467,179 |
| Lancaster |  |  | $-5.0$ | 348,000,000 | 351,000.000 |
| Philadelphi | 402,000,000 | ${ }^{423,509}$ | +4.8 | 1,299,954 | 1,205,854 |
| Reading. | 2,671,438 | 2,413,713 | +10.7 | 1,964,292 | 2,284,817 |
| Scran | 1,151,704 | 1,103,183 | +4.4 | 738.023 | 1,362,117 |
| Wilkes- | 1,358,691 | 1,193,319 | +13.9 | 1,503,548 | 1,711,347 |
| York -Trento | 6,170,400 | 3,618,600 | +70.5 | 3,948,400 |  |
| Total (10 cities) | 418,048, | 435,445,563 | -4.0 | 359,915,442 | 362,814,135 |
| Fourth Feder | al Reserve D |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{e l a n d}- \\ +41.5 \end{gathered}$ | - 1,558,381 | 2,760,445 |
|  | 2,787,359 | $\left.9\right\|_{1,970,432}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ohio-Canton } \\ & \text { Cinclanati } \end{aligned}$ | 60,651,08; | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 56, }, 850,008 \\ 10638,967\end{array}$ | +6.7+11.3 | $49,578.026$ $80.902,761$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,111,141 \\ 104,747,655 \end{array}$ |
| Cleveland. | 11,225.000 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0,992,761 \\ 7,963,100 \end{array}$ |  |
| Columbu |  | 9 11,455,900 | -2.0 |  | $\mathbf{2}, 061.976$ <br> $\mathbf{3}, 453$ |
| Mansfield | $\xrightarrow{1,754,149}$ |  | 二2.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,566,575 \\ 2,017,010 \end{array}$ |  |
| Pa:-Pittsburgh- |  |  | +15.8 | 96,368,738 | 127,062,959 |
|  |  | 7 297,269,181 | +11.6 | 239,954,591 | 311,066,965 |
|  | $331,862,007$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total (7 cities) - <br> Fifth Federal |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { ond- } \\ +43.8 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| W.Va.-Hunt'ton | $\begin{array}{r} 643,062 \\ 2,463,000 \end{array}$ | rict-Richm |  | $361,405$ | 459.494 2.564 .000 |
| Va.-Norfolk...- |  | 2,306.000 | +6.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,006,000 \\ 42,760,986 \\ \hline 070 \end{array}$ | 39,321,372 |
| RIchmond. | $\begin{array}{r} 37,935,999 \\ 1,067,097 \\ 7500202 \end{array}$ | 9 <br> 7 | -10.0 |  |  |
| S.C.-Charleston |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,104,311 \\ 66,098,942 \\ 20,946,359 \end{array}$ |
| D.C.-Washing' | 27,119,566 | $\begin{aligned} & 66,890,25 \\ & 22,489,344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline & +13.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,623,301 \\ & 19,143,919 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total (6 cities) - | 145,032,117 | 7 137,451,595 |  | 122,772,558 | 130,494,478 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sixth FederalTenn.-KnoxvileNashville....- | Reserve Dist <br> $4,907,233$ |  | ${ }^{2}+11.4$ | 4 $3,823,555$ <br> 5 $16.695,317$ | 4,423,186 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - $\begin{aligned} & 19,648,428 \\ & \mathbf{6 3 , 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}\end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{array}{r}18,449,13 \\ \hline 61,10000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | , |  | 56.900.000 |
| Ga, Atlanta---:- |  |  |  | 56,400,000 | $1,068.620$858.221 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.219,905 \\ 943.730 \end{array}$ |  | +10.7+6.7 | 77 |  |
| Macon |  |  |  | 8 15.277 .000 <br> 0 $16,663,828$ | 19,576.000 |
| Fla.-Jacks'nville | e $\begin{array}{r}16,249,000 \\ \hline 22,44989\end{array}$ | $5 \begin{aligned} & 16,244,000 \\ & 20,597,909\end{aligned}$ | +9.0 |  | 20,446,731 |
| Ala.-Birm'ham - |  | $1,785,467$ <br> $\mathbf{x}$ <br> $\mathbf{1 2 8 , 7 1 9}$ <br> $128,086,669$ | +22.1  <br> $\mathbf{x}$  <br>  $\mathbf{6 . 5}$ <br> -2.8  | 1 1,315,072 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x} \\ 136.896 \\ 36,051,637 \end{array}$ |
|  | r <br> $\mathbf{x}$ <br> 120.389 <br> $\mathbf{1 2 0 3 4 , 7 4 1}$ |  |  | .5 117,280 <br> $32,894,219$  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ( 10 citles) | 168,253,021 | 1 163,085,020 | + +3.2 | 144,735,971 | 158,264,576 |



| Clearings at- | Week Ended Aug. 15 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1938 | 1337 |
| Canada |  | 05,000.447 | -8.9 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 112.364 .634 \end{array}$ |
| Toronto. | 86,637,979 | ${ }_{91}^{95,090,447}$ | -8.9 | $98,526,930$ $89,957,771$ | ${ }_{107,634,462}$ |
| Montreal | -84,528,853 | $91,942,676$ <br> $32,548,691$ | -24.0 | 23,733,713 | 68,411,934 |
| Winnipeg. | 24,728,367 | 16,241,621 | -2.6 | 16.135,828 | 17,584.657 |
| Oancouver | 19,944,684 | 13,838.209 | +44.1 | 13,821,087 | 14.439.828 |
| Quebec. | + $4,738.212$ | 5,823,994 | -18.6 |  | 4,374,534 |
| Halifax. | $3,218.612$ 4920 | $2,2370.465$ 4 | +43.9 +5.3 | $4,780,212$ | 5,383,238 |
| Hamilon | $4,920,073$ 4.673 .628 | 4,213,493 | +10.9 | $4.411,629$ | $4.650,069$ |
| Calgary | - $1,834,532$ | 1,670,598 | +9.8 | 1,784,723 | $1,896,813$ $1,726.144$ |
| St. John | 1,691,035 | 1,723,883 | -1.9 | $1,601,449$ ${ }_{2} 659.479$ | 1,726,144 |
| London. | 2,314,553 | $2,242,809$ 4003 | +3.2 +4.6 | 2,790,132 | 3,913,234 |
| Edmonton | 3,820,309 | 2,845.028 | + 0.2 | 2,898,432 | 2,943.828 |
| Regina-- | 2,852, 3151 | 2,291,488 | +11.3 | 346.353 | 301.864 |
| Brandon. | 386,995 | 506,601 | -23.6 | 458,171 | + ${ }_{1,187,920}$ |
| Saskatoon | 1,155,981 | $1,101.700$ 527,408 | $\begin{array}{r}+4.9 \\ +9.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,540,454 | -669,368 |
| Moose Jaw | 475.974 | 705,074 | +7.3 | 781,949 | 884.492 |
| Brantford | 756.515 779.357 | 727.212 | +7.2 | 761.775 | 726,940 |
| Fort William.-.- | 726.743 | 638,576 | +13.8 | ${ }^{612,856}$ | ${ }_{234}^{691,061}$ |
| New Westminster | 190.941 | 183.066 | +4.3 | 179.729 537072 | 234,061 630 |
| Peterborough | 620.084 | 586781 | + 7 + ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ | 641.607 | 567.816 |
| Sherbrooke | ${ }_{9}^{901.297}$ | 988,563 | +6.0 | 970.227 | 1,047,654 |
| Kitchener. |  | 2,575,801 | -4.2 | 2,353,520 | 3.007,869 |
| Windsor | 2,488,1892 | 2,302,275 | -6.5 | 296,912 | 379,363 |
| Prince Albert. | 765,501 | 685.140 | +11.7 | 700.961 | 758.010 |
| Mingston.-------- | 576.110 | ${ }_{510}^{517.242}$ | +11.4 | 522.201 470,288 | -539,216 |
| Chatham. | ${ }_{386526}^{553,445}$ | ${ }_{445,123}$ | $+13.2$ | 407,950 | 442,555 |
| Sarnia. Sudbury | 386,526 $1,114,166$ | ${ }_{971,296}^{44}$ | +14.7 | 1,007,394 | 959,626 |
| Total (32 citics) | 275,112,890 | 292,064,986 | -5.8 | 283,829,126 | 364,970,589 |

[^2]GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury we are enabled to place before our readers today the details of Government receipts and disbursements for July, 1940 1939:

| General and Special Accounts: Recelpts- | Month of Julv |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 194 | 1939 |
| come tax |  |  |
| Miscellaneous in | 237388,715 | 42,220,628 |
| Soctal security taxes-Employ | ${ }^{38}, 063,686$ | 186,200,810 |
| Tax on employe | ${ }^{503} 93$ |  |
| axes upon carriers and theif | 529,446 | 696,416 |
| Raliroad unemployment insuran |  |  |
|  | 25,225,305 | 25,527,682 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Interest-forelga obliga |  |  |
| Panama Canal tolils, de | 4,116,951 1,815139 | $456$ |
| Seligniorage | 3,045, 089 | ${ }^{2}, 0.6978888$ |
| Other miscelle | 6,718,955 | 7,658,188 |
| Deduct-Net appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. $\mathbf{b}$. |  |  |
|  | 367,063,529 | 307,845,808 |
|  | 35,842,715 |  |
| Net recelpts | 331,220,814 | 307,845,808 |
| Expenduures- |  |  |
| General (including recovery and reller): |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Department of Agricuiture: c | 84,395,311 | 74,912,907 |
| Farm Credit Administratoon d .-.-.-........-. | 53,573,161 | 55,318,667 |
|  | 22,758,508 | a765,706 |
| Federal Land banks .-..........-.-....... | 151.2066 |  |
| Farm Securty Administration-- | 9,788,658 | 10.772894 |
| Parm enant.Act | 5,067 |  |
| Forest roadr and trils | 3,117,889 | ${ }_{2}, 341$, 680 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{5}^{7}$, 025 | 8,202,270 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Panama Canal - . . . . . | 19,145,420 |  |
| National derense fund for the President --..--- | 33,698 | 1,41,954 |
| Treasury Department: $\mathbf{c}$, |  |  |
| Interest on the public debt-...-.-.----------- | 20,353,317 | 15,337,842 |
|  |  |  |
| Federal Loan Ageney: | 5,053,486 | 5,084,750 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation_-.......- | 985,554 | 304,991 |
|  | 91.601 |  |
| Federal Security Agency: | 97.0 | 68,874 |
| Clvillan Conservation Corps...............- 24. |  |  |
| National Youth Administra | 24,781,197 | $25.572,952$ 1.986029 |
| Soctal Security Boara. | $61.731,082$ |  |
| Federal Works Ageney: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Public Roads Administration | 7,971. | 5,308,620 |
| Public Works Administrration | 12,157 | +$15,122,945$ <br> 33 <br> 158938 |
| alted States Housing Authori | 12,114,346 | 33,758,938 |
| Work Projects Administration | 110,12 | 149,347,550 |
| Ralltoad Retirement Boa |  |  |
| Tennessee Valley Autho |  | 494,831 |
| Veterans' Admin | $\mathbf{a} 561,455$ $\mathbf{4 6 , 2 5 8 , 6 0 0}$ |  |
|  | 699,794,462 | $639,231,661$ |

Trust Accounts, Increment on Gold, \& $c$.
Receipts (Concluded)Other funds and accounts:

## Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar.


$\begin{array}{r}19,805 \\ 2,916,324 \\ \hline 235,084,202\end{array}$

26,430
$7,819.691$ 236,633,553

| $\begin{array}{r} 85,000,000 \\ 3,116,778 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,000,000 \\ 1,426,848 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13,000,000 \\ & 55,996,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 814,000,000 \\ 41,581,000 \end{array}$ |
| 413,757 | --------- |
| 691,990 | 69,066 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 9,758,314 \\ 102,751,208 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,900,000 \\ 9,032,778 \\ 101,596,166 \end{array}$ |
| a80,460 | a714,000 |
| ----------- | 236 |
| 180.647,587 | 183,892,092 |

Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, \&c. (net):
sales and redemptions of obligations in market Gueranteed by the Unt Federal Housing Administration..............
Home Owners' Loan Corportion..............

$113,306,162$


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| Public Debt Accounts | 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 |
| Expenditures- ${ }_{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| Total publie debt expenditur | 573,929,373 | 435,645,337 |
| Excess of receitts. | 803,013,563 | 221,732,411 |
| Exoess of expenditures |  |  |
| Increase ( + ) or decrease ( - ) in gross public debt: <br> Market operations-Treasury bills <br> Certificates of indebtedness. <br> Treasury notes. <br> Bonds. | +9,849,000 | +336,000 |
|  | +9,849,500 | -107,150 |
|  | +119,700 | ${ }^{-1,445,950}$ |
|  | +715,249,666 | +78,222,341 |
|  |  |  |
|  | -651,675 | 3,548,315 |
| Subtota | +724,544,563 | +73,444,411 |
| Special | +78,469,000 | +148,288,000 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 21,732,411 |

Excess of credits (deduct). b Represents appropriation equal to taxes collected a Excess of credits (deduct). b Represents appropriation equal to taxes collected ment to general fund for administrative expenses. Such net amount is re net appropriations to Federal old age and sur
c Additional expenditures are included in "Departmental" above. d Additional transactions are included in revolving funds, stated separately below. e Additional ransactions are included under "Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, \&c. (net)." If Includes transactions reserve account." \& Excess of redemptions (deduct). I See footnote b. 1 The balances in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States as special gent for the redemption of obligations of governmental corporations were carried.
prior to sept. 30, 1939, as liability accounts in the table of "General Fund" of the aily Treasury ng officers, \&cc."" and consequently the redemption of the bonds was not reflected in the expe
as follows:
Corporation- $\qquad$
Federal Housing Administration..............
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
Federal Home Loan banks
Uaranteed by the Not Guaranteed by
United States
the United Slates
$\$ 629,550.00$
$422,775.00$

- $\$ 9.225 .00$

41,480,000.00
$\mathbf{k}$ Includes transactions on account of RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan Corporation and Federal National Mortgage Assoriation

COMPLETE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES
The following statement of the public debt and contingent liabilities of the United States, showing also the Treasury's surplus position, all as of May 31, 1940 , has been extracted from the Treasury's official report. Comparative debt figures of a year earlier are also shown:

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS May 31, 1940 May 31, 1939 Balance end of month by dally statements...-.....- $\$ 2,029,671,449 \$ 2,924,260,04$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Add or Deduct-Excess or deficlency of recelpts over } & -7,182,562 & -6,111,028\end{array}$


Balance, deficit $(\rightarrow$ ) or surplus ( + )............. $+\overline{\$ 1,744,200,762} \overline{+2146,605,115}$ INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OUTSTANDING nterest May 31, 1940 May 31, 193
 transit, \&c., was \$2,721,989.23. b No reduction is made on account of obligations accrued discount: amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES MAY 31, 1940

| Detall | Amount of Contingent Llability |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Princtpal | Matured Interest a | Total |  |
| Guaranteed by U. S. Unmatured OblioationsCommodity Credit Corp.: 5\%\% notes, ser. D, 1941 $1 \%$ notes, serles E, 1941. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 202,553,000 | 44920 | 202,553,449 |  |
|  | 204,241,000 | 11,348 20 | 204,252,348 |  |
|  | 406,794,000 | 11,797 |  | 406,805,797 |
| Federal Farm Mtge. Corp.: <br> $3 \%$ bonds of $1944-49$ <br> 3\%\% bonds of 1944-64.- <br> 3\% bonds of 1942-47 <br> $2 \% \%$ bonds of 1942-47.- | 835,085,600 | 1,418,203 83 | 836,503,803 |  |
|  | $94,678,600$ 236 | ${ }_{196,183}^{170}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $94,848,938$ $236,672,383$ |  |
|  | $236,476,200$ $103,147,500$ | 196,183 $\mathbf{3 0 , 3 4 3}$ | 103,177,843 |  |
|  | 1,269,387,900 | 1,815,068 |  | 1,271,202,968 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,336,005 | 5 | 3,336,010 |  |
|  | 3,330,00 |  |  |  |
|  | 1,173,600 |  | 1,173,600 |  |
|  | 46 | 99 | 646,949 |  |
|  | 2,023,850 |  | 2,023,850 |  |
|  | 7,180,305 | 104 |  | 7,180,410 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corp.: $3 \%$ bonds, ser.A, 1944-52 $21 / \% \%$ bds., ser. G, '42-'44 s/7\% bonds. serles L, 1941 $112 \%$ bds., ser. M, '45-47 | 778,579,150 | 1,603,886 7 | 780, 183,036 |  |
|  | 879,038,625 | 135,802 | 879,174,427 |  |
|  | 190,837,900 $\mathbf{7 5 4 , 9 0 4 , 0 2 5}$ | 9,611 9.881 | 190,847,511 |  |
|  | 754,904,025 | $9.881{ }^{7}$ | 754,913,906 |  |
|  | b2,603,359,700 | 1,759,183 |  | 2,605,118,883 |
| Reconstruction Fin. Corp.: 1/6\% notes, series N 7\%\% notes, series P$\qquad$ //\%\% notes, series R $\qquad$ $1 \%$ notes, serles S $\qquad$ | 211,460,000 |  | $211,460,992$ |  |
|  | $211,400,000$ 298939000 310,090 | $8,669$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \|c\| \\ 298,947,669 \\ 310,090,336 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
|  | $310,090,000$ $275,868,000$ | 475 | 275,868,475 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,096,357,000 | 10,475 |  |  |
| Tennessee Valley Authority U.S. Housing Authority: $18 \%$ notes, ser. B, $1944-$U. S. Maritime Commission |  |  |  |  |
|  | k114,157,000 | 2,688 |  | 114,159,688 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,497,235,905 | 3,599,317 |  | 5,500,835,222 |
| Matured OblidationsFederal Farm Mtge. Corp.: $116 \%$ bonds of 1939 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 353,500 | 748 |  | 354,248 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corp.: |  | 15,293 |  |  |
| $4 \%$ bonds of 1933-51~-- $2 \% \%$ bds.,ser.B, 1939-49 | 26,951,925 | 606,640 | 0-27,558,565 |  |
| 2\% bonds, series $\mathrm{E}, 1938$ | 817800 | 6,270 1,067 | 87,270 <br> 174,487 |  |
| $11 \% \%$ bonds, ser. $\mathbf{F}$, 1939 $3 / 8 \%$ bonds, ser. K, 1940 | $\begin{array}{r} 173,400 \\ 10,363,300 \end{array}$ | 1,067 2,412 | 7 $10,365,712$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total matured securitles | 137,569,625 | 631,684 |  | 38,201,309 |
|  | a37,923,125 | 632,433 |  | 38,555,558 |
| Total, based on guarantees- | 5,535,159,030 | 4,231,750 |  | 5,539,390,781 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| On Credit of U. S.Secretary of Agriculture Postal Savings System: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | d1,337,581,815 |
| Funds due depositors | 1,301,486,655 | 36,095,160 |  | d1,337,581,815 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority: <br> $21 / 2 \%$ bonds, ser. A. 1943 | : 88,300,000 |  |  | 8,300,000 |
| Total, based on credit of the United States | 1,309,786,655 | 36,095,160 |  | 1,345,881,815 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Obligalions- |  |  |  | e5,046,042,808 | Fed. Res. notes (face ame.) of outstanding matured principal and interest obligations guaranteed 10 the

States. b Does not include $\$ 15,000,000$ face amount of bonds of $\$ 75$ face amount of bonds held by the Home Owners' Loan cellation. ${ }_{\text {d Figures shown are as of March 31, 1940-figures as of May 31, 1940, are not }}$ svallable. Offset by cash in designated depository banks and the accrued interest in the regulat cash in possession of System amounting to $\$ 88,583,519.94$, Government and Govern-ment-guaranteed securities with a face value of $\$ 1,193,439,770$, and other assets. in the Treasury issuin Thas and $\$ 292,017,48$ or $\$ 5,455,500,000$ in gold certificates and in credits with the Treasurer of the United States, payable in gold certificates, and $\$ 2,091.000$ face amount
\& Held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
inoes not include $\$ 252,700$ face amount of bonds in transit for redemption on
May 31, 1940 . certificate in the face amount of $\$ 50,000,000$ lssued under Section 15c of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 , as amble debt.
in the public
per series $D$ held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt.

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
${ }_{\$ 450000}$
Aug. $12-$ The First National Bank of Sandstone, Minn- Warstew and C. S. Gertson, sandstone, Minn.
stone State Bank, sandstone, Minn.

> ate Bank, Sandstone. Minn. COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED
ug. 13-The First National Bank of Neosho, Neosho, Mo. Amt. of Increas $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 7$, 25,000

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
${ }_{20}$ Ludiow Manufacturing Associstes, ex-dividend-..- \& per Share 3 3 Sanford Mills-..............-...-. $\qquad$ 36 Indiana Limestone


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## FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE PRECEDING

* These reports are revised by the Treasury Department to adjust for certain nter-agency items and therefore may not agree exactly with statements issued by a Non-stock (or incl
a Non-stock (or includes non-stock $p$ )
b Excess Inter-agency assets (deduct).
c Deficit (deduct).
d Exclusive of inter-agency. assets and Habilities (except bond investments and deposits with Reconstruction Finance Corporation).
Excludes unexpended balances of appropriated funds.
Also includes real estate and other property held for sale
Adjusted for inter-agency items and Items in transit.
h Also includes deposits with the RFC and accrued interest thereon.
i Shares of State building and loan associations, $\$ 39,893,410$ : shares of Federal savings and loan associations, $\$ 163,130,800$.
J Also excludes contract commltments. As of June 30.. 1940 the Unlted States Housing Authrity had entered into definite contracts ralling for maximum advances
af $\$ 689,308,000$. Advances have been made in the amount of $\$ 78,204,-18$ as of $\$ 689,308,000$. Advances have been made in the amount of $\$ 78,204,18$ as The Housing Authority has also amred to disburse $\$ 259,366,000$ on additiona loan contract commitments amounting to
securities issued by local houring authorities.
k Excludes $\$ 75$ bonds of Home Owner's Loan Corporation held as "Treasury" bonds pending cancellation.
1 Includes $\$ 475.981$ due to Federal Land banks from the United States Treasury for subseriptions to pald-In surplus.
m Represents inter-agency assets and liabilitles of the Treasury Department
and of Government agencles, which agencles are not included in thls statement. and of covernment azencies, which agencles are not $n$ menresents inter-agency holdings of capital stock and paid-in surplus items n Renresents inter-agency holdings of capital stock and paid-in surplus items
which are not deducted from the capital stock and paid-in surplus of the corresponding organizations.
p Includes cash in trust funds.
q Includes accrued interest.
$r$ Includea $\$ 16,690,481$ deposited with Federal Reserve banks for a conditional purehase commitment.
s Excluded are the following amounts in bonds and notes held by the Fecretary of the Treasury. Which are shown as inter-agency liabilities; Reconstruction Finance States Housing Authority, $\$ 20,000,000$.
 renresented by the capital stnck, paid-in surplus and non-stock interest in governmental corporations and agencles which were offset by a corresponding item under "Inter-agency proprietary Interest". of the Treapury, have been omities shown herein) for the purpose of simplification in form.


## TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood July 31, 1940, are set out in the following. The figyres are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury July 31, 1940.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Gold in qeneral fund:
Balance of increment resulting from reduc-
tlon in the weight of the gold dollar.....
$\$ 142,796,795.17$
$94,707,321.77$

$\begin{array}{r}42,796,795.17 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total
Assets

Total
Llabutties
$\$ 1,859,433,374.62$
Silver certiffeates outatanding.-
$\$ 1,824,948,436.00$



Special depositaries account of sales of
To credit of Treasurer United Ststes
57,283,658.75
To credit of other Government officers
34,505,724.23

nited states... $1,990,437.36$
$\$ 2,413,668,327.53$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { Llabattes:- }
\end{aligned}
$$

Llabilites-
Treasurer's
checks nutstanding.

$\mathbf{8 4 , 9 0 2 , 8 9 0 . 3 6}$
$10,674,624.16$
Board nf trustees, Postal Ravings System:
$5 \%$ reserve. lawful money
Other denosits.
$59,300,000.00$

$59,3008,834.28$
3,878
Oncollected items, exchanges, \&c.-.-..................................

## 8155,932,154.11

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Balance today-Increment on gold (as above) } & \begin{array}{r}\$ 142,796,795.17 \\ \text { Selgnlorage (sll ver) }\end{array} \text { (see Note 1) (as }\end{array}$

2,257,736,173.42
Total..
a The welzht of thia item of silver bullion is compu
cost per ounce at the close of the month of June 1940 .
Note 1-This item of selantionge reprenents the diference betmeen the cort value Note 1-This item of selgniorage represents the difference between the cost value
and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure the silver cerand the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure the silver cer-
tiffeates issued on account of siver accuired under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 tificates under the President's proclamation dated Aug. 9,1 . 4 .
and under the President's proclamation datel Aug. 9 ,
Note 2 The amount to the credit of disbursing and certaln agencles
today was $\$ 2.685,858.299 .44$.

## PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE

## UNITED STATES JULY 31, 1940

The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United tates July 31, 1940, as made up on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, is as follows:
$\qquad$

| Bomas | \$49,800.000.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { \% Conversion bonds of } 1946$ | 15.761.000.00 |  |
| $3 \%$ Conversion bonds of 1947 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,133,500.00 \\ 117,513,960.00 \end{array}$ |  |
| \% Postal savings bonds (20 | 117.013,960.00 | \$196,208,460.00 |

## Treasury bonds:



| U. S. Savings bonds (current redemp. value): | \$173851,563.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serles A 1935 | \$17910.18625 |  |
| Series B-1936 | $414,309.778$ 50 |  |
|  | 499,893.505 25 |  |
| Series $\mathrm{D}-1939$ | 827,888,379.25 |  |
| Serles $D 1940$ | 649,755,787.50 |  |
| Unclassifled sales. | 82,330,649.65 | 2,965,939.849.40 |
| Adjusted service bonds of 1945 | \$258,249,668.50 |  |
| Adjusted service bonds: | 500,157,956.40 |  |
| (Government life insurance fund serles). |  | 758,407,624,90 |
| Total |  | 1,146,665,144.30 |

Treasury Notes-

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 737,161,60000 \\ 676,707.600 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$
$676,787.600000$
$503,877.500$
2000
$503,877.50000$
$249,425,40.00$
$426,349.50000$
$426,349.50000$
342.143 .30000
$232,375,200$

| $232,375,20000$ |
| :--- |
| $629,115,400$ |

$629.115,40000$
$420,972.500$
$279,473,800.00$

| $279,473,800.00$ |
| :--- |
| $415,519.50000$ |
| $515.210,90000$ |

$283.006,000$
718,024
$\mathbf{\$ 6 , 3 8 4 , 3 6 2 , 4 0 0 . 0 0}$
Federal old-age and survivors Insurance trust
fund notes:
June 30, 1941 to 1944 ......................
ance trust fund series, maturing June 30
1944 and 1945 ......-....................-.
3\% Rallroad retirement account serles, ma Civiling service retirement fund:
$4 \%$ series 1941 to
$3 \%$ Reries 1944.
4\% Forelgn Rervice retirement fund, series $4{ }^{1941}$ to 1945 ....-.......................... $4 \%$ to 5 .. 4\% Alaska Railroad retirement fund series,

 $2 \%$ Government life insurace 2 maturing June 30, 1943 and 1944....-. $2 \%$ Federal Deposit Insurance Corboration

## Certiftcates of Indebtedness-

$1,408,200,000.00$
$324,900,000.00$
79,400,000.00
$638,800,000.00$
4,756,000.00
5,448,000.00
$942,000.00$
$96,500,000.00$
4,259,000.00
$56,000,000.00 \quad 9,003,767,400.00$

4\% Adjusted service certificate fund serles,
maturing Jan. 1.1941 .
$21 / 2 \%$ Unemployment trust fund series, ma-

Treasury bills (maturity value)
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding...
Matured Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased-
$\$ 10,800,000.00$
$1,723,000,000.00$

Old debt matured-lissued prior to April 1 ,
1917 (excluding Postal Savings bonds).... 1917 (excluding Postal Savings bonds)....
$21 / 2 \%$ Postal Savings bonds-
$31 / \% \%$ and $414 \%$ First Liberty Loan bonds of $1932-47$............. $4 \%$ and $41 / \%$ second Liberty Loan bonds 41\%\% Third Liberty Loan bonds of 1728 .-an $3 \% \% \%$ and $43 \% \%$ Vlctory notes of $1922-23 .$. $33 /$ Treasury bonds of $1940-43-$ - - interest.Ctis. of indebtedness, at various interest rates Treasury bills-
$\$ 3,880,660.26$
$36,440.00$
$10,778,450.00$
$1,168,000.00$
$1,168,000.00$
$1,879.500 .00$
14,554800
$\begin{array}{r}1,879,500.00 \\ 14,554,800.00 \\ 577,450 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$
$577,450.00$
$31,282.400 .00$
37
$31,282,400.00$
$37,242,700$
$3,908,100$
00
$3,908,100.00$
$92,758,000.00$
$202,875.00$
$138,269,375.26$

## Debt Bearing No Interest-

United states notes
$\$ 346,681,016.00$
$156,039,430.93$

Deposits for retirement of National bank and Federal Reserve bank notes-1.-.........Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassihrift and Treasury savings stamps, unc.......................................

190,641,585.07
$189,347,448.50$
$2,029,340.83$
3,773,306.25

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND <br> NOTICES

Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporation called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle"


## TREASURY MONEY HOLDINGS

The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first day of June, July, and August, 1940; also on the first day of August, 1939:
मुoldings in U. S. Treasurv Aug. 1, 1940 July 1, 1940 June 1, 1940 Aug. 1, 1939



 Net subsiderary silver....
Minor coln,

Total cash in Treasury
Cash balance in Treas.
Deposit in speclal depositorles account of sales o Dep. 1n Fed. Res. banks_Deposited in National and
$\qquad$
To credit Treas. U.S.-
Cash in Phillisp. offlicers Is
Net cash In Treasury
and In banks--

Avallable cash balance_ $2,257,736,174-890,743,141$ * Includes on Aug. $1 \$ 647,356,064$ silver bullion and $\$ 1,028,922$ minor coin, as
ndicated in statement "Stock of Money."

## 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 ews Department" in the week when declared.
The dividends announced this week are:



| Name of Company | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Per } \\ \text { Share }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When Holders } \\ & \text { Payable of } \\ & \text { Of Recard } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadlan Industries, Ltd. A \& B (quar) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| nadan ${ }^{\text {nat }}$ |  |  |
| nat |  |  |
| $0{ }^{6}$ \% pripererre | 5 |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | $81 / 2$ | Aug. 31 Aug |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{510} 5$ | Aug. 31 Aug. 15 |
| tral 1 Prknesas Pruaic Bervice |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1218}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{51}$ |  |
|  |  | Sept. 16 Aus |
| $6 \%$ preferred (auar) |  | Oct. 11 Sept |
|  |  |  |
| entral | $8{ }^{2} 14$ |  |
| Samporn Paper \& ${ }^{\text {Pr}}$ |  |  |
|  | \$1, | ${ }^{\text {sing }}$ |
| Cherebrough Mrg. Co. Consol. |  |  |
| Chestnut Hini itairoad | 75c |  |
| Chicako Flexible shatt (guz | 81 | Sept. 30 Sopt |
| Cricaro | ${ }_{25} 5$ |  |
|  | \$14, | Auct 27 Aug ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{51} 81 /$ |  |
| ${ }^{2} \boldsymbol{L}$ |  |  |
| City of New | \$11 | Sopt. 3 Aus |
| Prof | ${ }_{81}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | Sept. 16 Aus. 29 |
| Class B Int | $t^{4}+525$ |  |
| ary Hill M Mining |  | ${ }^{\text {Aus. }}$ |
| evend Pitrshirgh | 87 | ${ }^{\text {ent. }}$ ent. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Aug |
|  | 87 | Aus. |
| Ste | \$1/2 | tit 16 Aus. |
|  |  |  |
| ata | 85, |  |
|  |  |  |
| lonial Finsures. pref |  | Sopt. ${ }^{\text {Somg }}$ |
| umhia rewing Co. Cauar |  |  |
| umblan Ca | ${ }^{51}$ | Sent. 10 Aus |
| Commoll Ltd (Tuar, | $\underset{\substack{10 \mathrm{c} \\ 10}}{ }$ | - |
| ommonwealth पtill Corp. $6 \%$ | 811 |  |
| \% preferred C (qu |  |  |
| Community Power \& Lig |  | yec. |
|  | ${ }_{250}^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| Connnurrum M Mout |  | ${ }_{1}{ }_{1}$ Sepot |
| ut thinht \% Power (quar | \$13/4 | Sept. 11 Aut |
| nenticut Powor oo mina ; |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{51}$ | Sept: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Aug. 15 |
|  |  | Sept. 16 Aus, ${ }^{9}$ |
| molldated Paner Co...... | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}^{250}$ | Sepit. 11 Aug. 21 |
|  | ${ }_{81} 1^{3 / 2}$ |  |
| tinental Casualty (Chicago), (quar.) |  | Sept. ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ Augh |
| atinental steel Cori |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{315}$ | Oct. ${ }^{\text {Ofe }}$ |
|  | 51 | Aus. 19 |
| weld Steel Cooreiraid | ${ }_{22}^{220}$ | Sep |
| Courtaulds Ltty Am dep rec. (int | $2{ }^{25}$ |  |
| ane | $87 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Sug: 311 Aug |
| $2{ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Orown | S150 |  |
| $m$ \& Forster preer: | \$2 |  |
| merer Forster Insur | ${ }^{311}$ | Aug: ${ }^{\text {Aus }}$ A1 Aug: |
|  | ${ }^{185}$ | Sept. $16 . \begin{aligned} & \text { Au } \\ & \text { Oet. } \\ & \text { Out }\end{aligned}$ |
| rtiss-Wrilich |  | Sept. 30 Sept |
| hman sis Sons. Inc. 7 \% pref | $811 /$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Dexcea Recorrds. Inc.ual |  |  |
| are \& Co. . . proferred (quar. |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | Aug |
|  | 5195 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{250}$ | Sept. 14 Aus |
|  |  |  |
| Pruarterly |  |  |
| Teferred (semi-ann.) | ${ }_{75 c}^{75 c}$ | ${ }_{3}^{\text {Sept. }}$ |
| traphone |  |  |
| noy (Walt) Proudicis |  |  |
| (ra- ortee Co Class A ( gua |  |  |
| nart |  |  |
| me Mines. |  |  |
| Dominuon \& Anvilo Investment Corp |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {281/ }}$ | Sept. Aus. A Au Aut Jut |
| minion Foundry \% ste | 5c | Oct. |
| or \& Reckaway RR ${ }^{\text {coso. }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Pradstreet. Inc. (quar |  |  |
| preferred (quar.).- | sib | Oct. 1 sept |




| Name of Componv | Share |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plymouth Rubber. preferred (fuar.) | 818 |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |
|  | cise | Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sol }}$ Aug |
| $3 \% \%$ Preearred (quar:) | \$1503 | 3 Aus: |
| 3 preferred (quar,) | ${ }_{\text {75c }}$ | Selst |
| Seded Metals of America |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{51}{ }^{1}$ | Sept. ${ }^{\text {Auug }}$ |
|  | 87 |  |
| dic service Co.or or Colora |  | Aug |
|  |  |  |
|  | $81 \%$ |  |
|  | -517 | Sept. 14 Augg |
| Puset sound Pulp $x$ Timber (spe |  | Aug |
| Puilman, inc | 250 | Sept. 16 Aug |
| Purity Bakeries Oorp |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{15} 5$ |  |
| ber Power Co. (qua |  | Aug. 26 Jul |
| 833) cumm convi 18 st pp ( | 8731 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Sus. |
|  | 50c |  |
| Reevees (Liraniel), , nuc. (quar.) | 12 |  |
| Reminton Rand, Inc. (inte |  |  |
|  | $811 /$ | Oct. 1. Sept |
| Repubic Insurance (Texas (gual |  |  |
| \% preierred A $\&$ B (qu | - | Oc |
| Rico-stit Dry Goods | ${ }_{81}^{814}$ |  |
| raide si |  |  |
| Roberts Puubl M | tic | ${ }^{\text {Sept. }}$ D ${ }^{\text {Dee. }}$ |
| Rochester Button Con -rup (iv | 37112 | Aug. ${ }^{\text {An }}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Rolland Paper preferrea | 15\% |  |
|  |  |  |
| uar |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{8} 8$ | Oct. |
| ${ }_{\text {Satem }}$ | \$15 |  |
|  | \$1/3 | ${ }_{3}^{20}$ Sen |
| vannah Electric \& Power |  | ct. 1 Sep |
|  | 814 | ${ }^{\text {Oct. }}$ |
|  | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
|  |  | Sept. 3 Aus |
|  | \$1/1 |  |
| Soar. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{23 \mathrm{c}}$ | Sept. 1 Aug |
| Sthaaffer (W, A.) Pen Co. (qu |  |  |
|  | \$15 |  |
| on (Wm.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Aug. 31 Aug. 16 |
| coe Goid Mines (guar) | +3c |  |
| skelly oin Co-.-.-.--- |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Smith (S. }}$ Socony |  |  |
|  | sid |  |
| South Bend Lathe works |  | Aug. 31 Aus |
| th Carolina Power Co. 1st \$6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sive } \\ & 3000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sout hern Callfornia Water, pref. ( | ${ }^{3715 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| athern Pi | 25c |  |
| Bouth trew $P$ |  |  |
| Spear © Cod | \$10 | (emete |
| arcer Corp. (oting trust cerrificic |  | Sus. 28 Aug |
| spogel. | \$11/8 | Sept. 14 Aug |
| Preierred Iq | 81 | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 16$ Lee |
| dard Cap es seal, profert |  |  |
| (eard Drading preferred Lquar |  |  |
| ndard Oil Co. of Indiana (quar.) |  | Aug. |
|  | 25c | Sept. 16 Aug |
|  | - 250 | Sept. 14. Aug |
| Preferred (quar. | \$1/4 |  |
| Btecher-Truang Lithograph $5 \%$ pre | s13 | Sopt. 30 Sep |
|  |  | Secter |
| Exxra-Furur corp. | ${ }_{12}{ }^{2}$ | Aug. 30 Aug. 17 |
| rawbridge \& Clothier prior pref. (quar.):-...: | ¢110 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ Aug. |
| art |  |  |
| Preferred (cuar | ${ }_{\text {sli }}$ | Sept. 31 Aug |
| B (cuar) |  | Sep |
| in Tool \&ie Co. (quare) | 373, ${ }^{2} \mathrm{c}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Telephone Bond \& Share Co. | ${ }_{12 \mathrm{c}}^{28 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| Terre Hate Water Works Corp. $7 \%$ preferred (quar.).-. | \$13/4 |  |


| Name of Company | Per $\begin{gathered}\text { Per } \\ \text { Share }\end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { When } 1 \text { Holders } \\ & \text { Papubase of ofecord } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tex | 50c |  |
| Texas Guew | silit |  |
| Theas Pacinc Coid Coil | ${ }^{81}$ | Sept. 16 Aus. 30 |
| Thew shovel Co. prefe | 510 | Sept. 15 Aug |
|  | ${ }_{51}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 5c | ${ }^{6}$ |
| ken |  |  |
| ore |  |  |
| proferred (montthy |  |  |
|  |  | 俍 |
|  | +20e |  |
| Union |  |  |
| United Biscult Co. or America | 15c | Sept. 1 Aug ${ }^{\text {Aus }}$ |
| United-Carr Frastener -art | +30 | sept. ${ }^{5}$ |
| United Chemicals |  |  |
| ited Fuel Investments. $6 \%$ class A | 825 |  |
| dited Gas $\pm$ Eleectric Cor |  | ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}^{\text {Sept. }}$ |
| Uniteed Gas | ${ }^{\text {cki }}$ |  |
| ted Gas impro | ${ }_{314}^{250}$ |  |
|  |  | Sept |
| ${ }_{6 \%}^{\text {proferred }}$ preferred (monthyly $($ montiy $)$ |  | Sept. 3 A |
| 36\% preferred (mont |  | Oct. 1 Sept. 16 |
| thl |  |  |
| ed Mercnante Manutactin | \$25 |  |
| United States Envelope Co | ${ }_{28}^{651}$ | Sopt. 3 Aus, |
| ${ }_{\text {U }}^{\text {Preferreat (esem-annual }}$ | ${ }_{25}{ }^{5}$ |  |
| United States Gypsum | 50 c | Oct. 1 Sept |
| refer | ${ }^{313}$ | eppt |
| Onited States Petro |  | Dec. 15, Dece. 5 |
|  | 5oc | Sept.to Aut. $31{ }^{\text {S }}$ |
|  |  |  |
| dited states | 371/2 | sept. |
| Unted states Rumber |  |  |
| United states Steel-c-u- |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.)- | 433/c |  |
|  | 815/4 |  |
|  | , | Sept. 1 |
| Preferred (quar-3. |  |  |
| Van Raalte Co, inc |  | Sept. 1 Aug |
|  | ${ }^{814}$ |  |
| Vapor Car Heating, Inc.: (qua |  | Sept. |
| $7 \%$ prof preferrear (quaur.) | ${ }^{5} 1$ | Dec. |
| Vick ohemical Co. (quar.) | / |  |
|  |  |  |
| dia Glectric \& Powe | 51/20 |  |
| ian Ry | 623/c |  |
| Preerred (quar:3 |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  |  |
| Vogt Manufacturing |  |  |
| \% prear | \$1\% |  |
| Waialua A Aricultur |  |  |
| Proterred (quar). |  | Sopt. 1 |
|  |  | sept. |
|  |  |  |
|  | 10 | Sus. |
| Participating |  |  |
| Welch Grape Juice Co... prert. (quar. | 51 | ${ }^{\text {aug }}$ St 31 Aug |
| sson oin \& Snowdrift (ex |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| West Virrinia Water service, | \$14/4 | Sept. |
| Western Auto Sup |  |  |
| Westgate-Greenland Oili ${ }^{\text {co. (month }}$ |  |  |
| Westinghouse Electric $\dot{*}$ Mig |  | Aus. 30 Aug |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Aug, }}$ Nov. ${ }_{1}^{30}$ Aug |
|  | - |  |
|  | \$120 | Cet. 1 Sep |
| 俍 orefered (cuar | 81 | Oct. 1 Sept |
| Whitman (W.W.) |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2}$ | Aug, |
| Wilson Products. Inc. (quar.) | 8119 | ${ }^{\text {Aub }}$ Oct. |
|  |  |  |
| Wisconsin electric Power pr | ${ }_{\text {S1 }}$ | Set. ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 22 |
| Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. Monthil |  | Aug |
| wurlither (Rüüolp |  | Aug. 31 Aus. 20 |
| Yale |  |  |
| Youngtown teel Doo |  |  |
| Zlon's Co-ope Quarterly. |  | c. 15 Dec . |

[^4]
## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of

 New YorkThe following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Aug. 21, 1940, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Aug. 21, 1940 A | Aug. 14, 1940 | Aug. 23, 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from Unlted States Treasury_x............. | 8,975,371,000 8 | 8,926,155,000 | 6,786,833,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes | 1,477,000 | 1,679,000 | $1,460,000$ $89,975,000$ |
| Other cash $\dagger$ | 95,222,000 | 101,964,000 | 89,975,000 |
| Total reserv | 9,072,070,000 9 | 9,029,798,000 | 6,878,268,000 |
| Blils discounted:- <br> secured by U S. Govt. obligations direct and guaranteed. <br> Other bllis discounted. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 440,000 \\ & 397,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 380,000 \\ & 331,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 549,000 \\ 1,172,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| To | 837,0 | 711,000 |  |
| Bllls bought in open mark |  |  |  |
| Industrial advan | 1,808,000 | ,808,000 |  |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: <br> Bonds <br> Notes |  |  |  |
|  | 404,294,000 | 404,294,000 | 265,094,000 |
| Notes | 345,311,000 |  | $97,630,000$ |
| Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed. | 749,605,000 | 749,605,000 | 704,927,000 |
| Total bills and | 752,250,000 | ,124 | 708,942,000 |
| Due trom foretgn banks |  | 17,00 | 37,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes of | 1,829,000 | 1,934,000 | 4,022,000 |
| Uncollected items | 60.704,000 | 195,635.00 | $163,518,000$ $8,926,000$ |
| Bank premis | $9,785,00$ 17335,00 | 17,197,000 | $8,926,000$ $\mathbf{1 5 , 1 8 2 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| assets | 10,013,990,000 | 10006,490,0 | 7,778,895,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,418,624.000 | 7,128,806,000 | 1,911,855,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acce't.- | 329,859,000 | 362,454,000 | 147,594,000 |
| U. B. Treasurer-General account <br> Forelgn bank $\qquad$ | 303,332,000 | 299,428,000 | 119,185,000 |
|  | 529,482,000 | 500,317,000 | 193,147,000 |
| Total deposits | 8,326,222,000 | 8,291,005,000 | 6,371,781,000 |
|  | 144,266.000 | 176,405,000 | 149,737,000 |
| Other itabilities, incl, accrued dividends- | 760,000 | 674,000 |  |
| Total lia | 9,889,872,000 | 9,882,457,000 | 7,659,672,000 |
| Carital AccountsCapital pald in |  |  |  |
|  | 51,075,000 | ${ }_{53,326,000}$ | 52,863,000 |
|  |  |  | $52,463,000$ $7,457,000$ |
| Suid ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Section 13-b) Other capital accounts | 12,608,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,109,000 \\ 12,523,000 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{8 , 4 3 0 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Total lisblilites and capital accounts_.. | 10,013,990,000 | 10006,490.000 | 7,778,895 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. B. note liabilities comblned. | d $93.1 \%$ | 93.0\% | 1.6\% |
| Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents. |  |  | 36,000 |
| Com.nltments to make Industrial advances. | \|r 742.000 | 749,000 |  |
| $\dagger$ "Uther casb'" dues not include Federal reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Eeserve bank notes <br> $x$ 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 $590 \beta$ cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below: statement of members of the new york clearing house association at close of business thursday. aug. 22, 1940

| Clearing House Members | - Capital | - Surplus and Undioided Profits | Net Demand Deposits, Averaje | THme Deposits, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |  |
| Bank of New York | 6,000,000 | 13,940,700 | $\begin{aligned} & 214,632.000 \\ & 587.329 .000 \end{aligned}$ | 18,599,000 <br> 41,310.000 |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- | $20.000,000$ | 68,819,400 | a2,428,949,000 | 186,147.000 |
| National City Bank --- | 77,500,000 | $68,819,400$ 57240 | a2,428,949,000 | $186,001,000$ |
| Chem Bank \& Trust | $20.000,000$ |  | 62,167,535,000 | 77,302,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co...-- | $90,000,000$ $41,748,000$ | $185,63,400$ $40,151,100$ | -706,646.000 | 98,680,000 |
| Cent Hanover Bk\& ${ }^{\text {Pr }} \mathrm{Co}$ | $21,000.000$ | 73,285,300 | c1,108,756,000 | 60.835 .000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co- | 15.000.000 | 21,021,300 | $302.083,000$ | $28.259,000$ |
| First National Bank..-- | 10.000,000 | 109,530,400 | 699,853.000 | $1,087,000$ $5,804,000$ |
| Irving Trust $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {a }}$------- | $50,000,000$ 4,000 | $53,310,000$ $4,450,400$ | $699,477,000$ $60,105,000$ | 5, 1,2999000 |
| Chase National Bank..- | 100,270,000 | 134,091,000 | d2,962,650,000 | 45,282,000 |
| Fifth Avenue Bank | 500.000 | 4.115.400 | $56,398,000$ | 4,218.000 |
| Bankers Trust | 25,000,000 | $81,778,200$ | e1,131,882,000 | 2,124.000 |
| Title Guar \& Trust Co | $6,000.000$ 5.000 .000 | 2,448,000 | 125,534,000 | 3,081,000 |
| Mew York Trust Co | 12.500 .000 | 28,000,800 | 426,756,000 | $37.541,000$ |
| Comm'l Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 7,000,000 | 8.639,500 | 117.142 .000 84.960 | $2.061,000$ $51,742,000$ |
| Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co. | 7,000,000 | 10,067,700 | 84,960,000 | 51,742,000 |
|  | 518,518,000 | 932,644,800 | 14,632,270,000 | 725,586,000 |

* As per official reports: National, June 29, 1940; State, June 29, 1940; trust compantes, June 29, 1940
Includes deposits in foreign branches for latest available dates as follows: (a) $\$ 280,227,000$; (b) $\$ 68,764$; (c) (Aug. 22), $\$ 2,258,000$; (d) $\$ 73,500,000$; (e) (Aug. 21) $\$ 23,173,000$.


## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat., } \\ & \text { Aug. } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon., } \\ & \text { Aug. } 19 \end{aligned}$ | Tues., Aug. 20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wed., } \\ & \text { Aug. } 21 \end{aligned}$ | Thurs.; Aug. 22 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Frı., } \\ \text { Aug. } 23 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs....- | 38/101/2 | 39/3 | 40/- | 39/6 | 31/6 |
| British Amer Tobacco_ | $74 / 1 / 2$ | $74 / 41 / 2$ | 76/101/2 | 78/11/2 | 77/6 |
| Cable \& Wire ord....- | ¢49 | £481/2 |  | E481/2 | $\pm 49$ |
| Central MIn \& Invest-- | £93/4 | £93/4 | 2934 | ${ }^{2} 10$ |  |
| Cons Goldflelds of SA. | 27/6 | 27/6 | 27/6 | $27 / 6$ | 28. |
| Courtaulds S \& Co.- | 27/9 | $27 / 9$ | ${ }_{\text {24/3 }}$ |  |  |
| De Beers | ${ }^{26} 5$ | 56 \%- | 55/9 | 55 | 56 |
| Electric \& Musical | 6/- | $6 / 3$ | 6/9 | $6 / 9$ | 6/9 |
| Ford Ltd.............- Closed | 15/71/2 | 15/71/2 | 15/9 | 15/6 | 15/6 |
| Hudsons Bay Co | 21/- | 21/6 | $21 / 6$ | 21/9 | 22- |
| Imp Tob of G B \& I-- | 90/71/2 | 901- | $90.71 / 2$ | 90171/2 | 90/71/2 |
| London MId Ry...--- | ${ }_{60}^{612}$ | ${ }_{60 \%} 612$ | ${ }_{60 /}^{612}$ | ¢12/2 | ${ }_{60 /-}$ |
| Rand Mines | £53/4 | £53/4 | 153/4 | 257/8 | £57/6 |
| R10 Tinto....-........ | £5 | $\pm 5$ | 251/2 |  |  |
| Roils Royce..--....... | 62/6 | 63/9 | $64 / 41 / 2$ | ${ }^{65 /-13}$ | ${ }_{32 / 6}^{65}$ |
| Shell Transport-....-- | $32 / 6$ $19 / 9$ | $32 / 6$ $19 / 6$ | ${ }_{19} 33 / 1{ }^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }^{33 / 19 / 2}$ |  |
| United Molasses | 13/- | 13/- | 13/11/2 | 13/11/2 | 13/11/2 |
| West witwatersrand Areas. | 121/4 | ¢23/3 | £25\% | ¢2 $2^{1{ }^{39}}$ | 121/2 |

## 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 tems of 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
incribe 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 unts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying ecurities. The revised form also ellminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York Oity and those located cal paper bought Cors. market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formeriy.
Subsequent to the above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commerclal, industrial and agricultural loans" and "other loans." uld 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 AUG. 14, 1940 (In MIIIong of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve Disticto - | Total | Bos | Neto York | Phila. | Cleocland | Rtchmona | Allanta | Chicago | Louts | Mınneap. | Kan. Cutv | Dallas | San Pran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 265 |
| Loans and Investments-total | 24,121 | , 1814 | 10,40 3 109 | 1,2076 |  |  | ${ }_{312} 8$ | ${ }_{965}$ | 326 | 183 | 306 | 268 | 960 |
| Commerctal Indus and abricul. | 4,461 | 302 | 1,825 | 231 | 278 | 121 | 152 | 587 | 182 | 91 | 179 <br> 22 | 176 <br> 2 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Open market paper ---i-------- | 6 | 64 <br> 12 | 85 274 | 35 <br> 22 | 14 | - 11 | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{27}{ }^{3}$ | 3 | 1 |  | 3 | 10 |
| Lother loans tor purchasing or cerryling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45 |
|  |  | 18 | 215 | 31 | 25 | ${ }_{44}^{14}$ | 33 | 122 | 55 | 11 | 30 | 23 | 385 |
| Real eatate ioans | 1,213 39 | 1 | ${ }_{28}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | 70 | 1 | 51 | 168 |
| Other loans -- | 1,654 | ${ }^{137}$ | 479 | 108 | ${ }^{210}$ | 81 | ${ }_{2}^{108}$ | ${ }_{317}$ | ${ }_{17}$ |  |  | ${ }_{29}$ | 2 |
| Treasury blils | 2 | 40 | 1.120 | $\square_{3}$ | 168 | 173 | 38 | 303 | 40 | - 28 | - 68 |  | 64 |
| Treasury | 6.580 | 338 | ${ }_{2,876}^{1,86}$ | 328 |  | 134 | 109 | 1,053 | 147 | 10 | - 92 | 85 |  |
| Oblligations guar. by 0. ®. ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ C | ${ }^{2} .579$ |  | 1,448 | ${ }^{92}$ | ${ }_{284}^{130}$ | ${ }_{7}^{66}$ | -67 | ${ }_{542}^{308}$ | 108 | 42 | 135 | 58 | 344 |
| Other securitles. |  | ${ }_{638}^{128}$ | - ${ }_{6,536}^{1,514}$ | ${ }_{475}$ | 284 <br> 679 | 195 |  | 1,463 | 228 | 104 |  | 141 | 444 |
| Reserve wrth Federal Reserve | 11,505 | 144 <br> 148 <br> 17 |  | 21 | 47 |  |  | ${ }^{77}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 172 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 319 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -12 |  |
| Balances with domestlo banks | (3,168 | 178 71 | ${ }_{401}$ | 203 79 | 358 <br> 98 | 36 | 49 |  | 22 | 16 |  | 30 | 268 |
| Other assets-bet----------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIAB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,819 | 496 |  |  | 491 |  |
| Demand depo | 2, 536 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.077}$ | ${ }_{262}$ | 746 |  | 192 |  |  | 16 |  | ${ }^{135}$ |  |
|  | 528 | 12 |  | 46 |  |  | 42 | 138 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: | 8,397 | 373 | 3,731 | 430 | 473 | 95 | 72 | 1,323 | 347 | ${ }_{1}^{63}$ | 416 | 15 | 329 19 |
| Forelign banks | 35 |  | 631 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| orrowings |  | 19 |  | 14 |  | -4 | -9 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 88 | 283 |
| Other | 3,781 | 245 | 1,617 | 215 | 380 | 93 | 94 | 398 | 94 | 60 |  | 88 |  |

## Weekly Returns 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, Aug. 22, 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 pederal reserve banks at the close of business aug. 21, 1940

| Three Clphers (000) Omulted | $\begin{gathered} A u \rho .21, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 14, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1940}^{A u g .}{ }^{7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jull } 31, \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juily } 24, \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 17, \\ 1940 \text {, } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{J_{1940}, 10 \\ \hline}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 26, \\ & 1940, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. 23, } \\ & \text { 19399 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | \$ | 8 | 3 | \$ | s | \$ | \$ | s | $s$ |
| Gold ctis. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. $x$ Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes)... Other cash * $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,486,978 \\ 31,8826 \\ 354,056 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,387,980 \\ 11,951 \\ 362,068 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,273,975 \\ 3188,922 \\ 358,93 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} 18,188,977 \\ 12,852 \\ 377,336 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,113,976 \\ 12,853 \\ 380,284 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} 18,028,478 \\ 367,553 \\ 3678 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,944,476 \\ 10,862 \\ 360,233 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,840,475 \\ 10.862 \\ 838.248 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,853,476 \\ 10.86 \\ 378,780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,167,720 \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{4 4}, \mathbf{8 4 6} \end{array}$ |
| Total reserves. <br> Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Government obllgations, direct and guaranteed. Other bills discounted. <br> Total bllls discounted. $\qquad$ | 18,852,860 | 18,761,997 | 18,645,750 | 18,579,165 | 18,507,113 | 18,406,470 | 18,315,571 | 18,189,585 | 18,043,118 | 14,521,692 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,119 \\ & 1,939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,012 \\ & 1,935 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,237 \\ & 1,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,891 \\ & 1,781 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 768 \\ 1.439 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 654 \\ 1.350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 712 \\ & 1,437 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 704 \\ 1,557 \end{array}$ | 1,012 |
|  | 3,058 |  | 3,236 | 3,672 | 2,727 | 2,207 | 2,004 | 2,148 | 1 | 4,818 |
| Bille boug Industria | -8,56i1 | $\because 78545$ | 8,602 | 8,884 | 0,103 | 9,118 | 9,153 | 9.186 | 8,975 | 11,677 |
| United States Government securities, $a$ guaranteed: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds | $1,319,196$ 1,126 | ${ }_{1}^{1,126,732}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,1219,732}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,12621,732}$ | ${ }_{1,126,732}^{1,323,196}$ | 1,1223,732 | ${ }_{1,126,732}^{1,323,196}$ |  | (1,343.183 | 911,090 |
| Bulls |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,130,125 | 176,109 |
| Total U. S. Govt securitles, direct and guaranteed | 2,445,028 | 2,445,928 | 2,445,928 | 47,928 | 2,449,928 | 2,449,928 | 2,449,928 | 2,449,928 | 2,473,308 | 2,422,739 |
| Other securitles... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bllls and | 2,457,547 | 2,457,420 | 457,766 | 460,4 | 461,7 | 461,2 | 461,085 | 2,461,262 | 2,484,544 | 2,439,809 |
| Id |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duegtrom forelign ban | 0,041 | 1,679 | 22,794 | 21.433 |  |  | -981 | 47 | - 47 | 2 |
| Uncollected it | 661,319 | 778,62 | 614,0 |  |  | 790.313 | 659,473 |  | 231 | 62 |
| nk | 41,3 |  |  |  |  |  | 41.4 | 41,43 | ${ }_{4} 90$ | 42,224 |
|  | 59,32 | 58,754 | 57,523 | 57,85 | 57,15 | 56,114 | 55,381 | 54,450 | 4,057 | 51,032 |
| Total assets | 22,092,5 | 22,119,928 | $21,839,325$ | $21,801,202$ |  | $21,779,245$ |  | 21,488,447 | ,297,976 | 17,680,903 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual | 5,309,939 | 5,292, | 5,280,926 | $5,247,601$ | 5,223,282 | 5,230,359 | 5,232,463 | 5,247,837 | 8,144, | 572,130 |
| Deposits | 13,418,718 | 13,339,587 | 13,285,861 | 13,498,134 | 564.561 | 863,019 | 13,784,343 |  | 13,722,819 |  |
| Forelg |  | ${ }_{841} 940$ | ${ }_{81}^{923,3}$ |  | 642,92 | ${ }^{273} 8$ | 297,428 | 22 | ${ }^{300.610}$ |  |
| Foreign banks- | 687,05 | 841,341 602,924 | 816,341 570,013 | 787,371 694,991 | 742,077 585,358 | 733,60 564,92 | 765.082 508.748 | 753,3 492.02 | 658.679 480.897 | 323,760 280,186 |
| Total deposits | 15,793,517\| | 15,723,856 | 15,695.609 | 15,574.579 | 15,534,921 | 15,439,935 | 15,335,601 | ,203,430 | 183.005 | ,70 |
| Other liabiltiles, incl. acerued | 626,546 2,896 | 740,983 ${ }_{2891}$ | 601,04 | $\begin{array}{r} 617.784 \\ 2.303 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 626,010 \\ 2,205 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 750,395 \\ 1,690 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 629,472 \\ 1 ; 881 \end{array}$ | 679,476 1,373 | $\begin{array}{r} 629.569 \\ 6.788 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63,20 \\ \mathbf{C o n , 1 1 8} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total llabilities | 21,732,898 | 21,760,513 | 21,480,043 | 21,442,267 | 21,386,418 | 21,422,379 | 21,199,417 | 21,132,116 | 20,942,810 | 17,335,138 |
| Caiol CAPITAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canital |  |  | 137.543 | 137,49 | 137.480 | 137,4 | 37,23 | 137,194 | 137,103 |  |
| Surplus (Section 13 | 151, | 151,720 <br> 26,839 | 151.72 | +151,720 |  | ${ }_{26} 51,78$ |  |  |  |  |
| Other capital accounts | 43,516 | 43,303 | 43,180 | ${ }_{42,877}$ | 41,153 | 40,85 | 40.763 | $\begin{aligned} & 26,8 \\ & 40,5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,839 \\ & 39,504 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,264 \\ & 33,863 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total liabilities and canital accounts-----7 | 92,535 | 22,119,928 | ,39,325 | ,801,202 | 21,743,590 | 79,245 | 21,555,977 | 488,447 | 21,297,976 | ,90 |
|  | 89.3\% | 9,3 | 89.3\% | 89.28 | 89.2 | 39.0 | . 0 |  | 8.8\% | 6.8 |
| Contingent liabillty on |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.8 |
| mitments to make indue | 8,241 | 8,370 | 8,43i | +8,58 | 8.58 | 8.6 | $\overline{8,68 \overline{2}}$ | 8.7 | 8,762 | 11,075 |
| Maturity Distribution of Bills and Shorl-Term Securtues- | $\begin{array}{r} 1,579 \\ 198 \\ 409 \\ 639 \\ 233 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,405 \\ 161 \\ 415 \\ 575 \\ 391 \\ 391 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,719 \\ 107 \\ 446 \\ 523 \\ 441 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,212 \\ 80 \\ 320 \\ 489 \\ 571 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,402 \\ 111 \\ 336 \\ 324 \\ 554 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,198 \\ 115 \\ 224 \\ 226 \\ 274 \\ 374 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,026 \\ 136 \\ 153 \\ 275 \\ 414 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,069 \\ 145 \\ 162 \\ 304 \\ 468 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,171 \\ 178 \\ 182 \\ 214 \\ 516 \end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }_{16-30}^{1-15}$ days bills discoun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1} 1-60$ days bills discount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $61-90$ days bills discounted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days buls discount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T-1 | 3,058 | 2,947 | 3,23 | 3,672 |  |  |  | 2,14 | 2,261 | 4,818 |
| 10-30 days bilis bought in |  |  |  | ------ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 303 \\ 309 \\ 209 \\ \hline 28 \end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days bills bought in |  |  |  |  | ------ | -------- |  |  | -------- |  |
| Over 90 days bllls bought in open mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| otal buls bought in od | $\begin{array}{r} 71.545 \\ \hline 1.500 \\ 243 \\ 2497 \\ 6,276 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,503 \\ 1368 \\ 309 \\ 150 \\ 6,447 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71.5755 \\ 102 \\ 1020 \\ 16164 \\ 6,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,881 \\ 1,83 \\ 207 \\ 251 \\ 6,482 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,151 \\ \hline 954 \\ \hline 188 \\ 6,401 \\ 6,401 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,913 \\ 1,968 \\ 869 \\ 6,421 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,910 \\ \hline 1,987 \\ 769 \\ 6.962 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 150 days industrial advan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{31-60}$ days industrial advances |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{61-90}$ days industrial advan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| er 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| otal | 8,561 |  |  |  | 9,10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| . 1 S. 15 dovers |  |  |  | ---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{16-30} 81$ days |  |  |  |  | …-:- |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 77,625 \\ 86,250 \\ 88,550 \\ .8 .7115 \end{array}$ |
| 61-90 days- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 day | 2,445,92 | 2,4 | 2,445,92 | 7.9 | 2,449,9 | 2,449,92 |  |  |  |  |
| Total U. S. Government securtles, direct and guaranteed.-.-..................... | 2,445,928 | 2,445,928 | 2,445,928 | 2,447,928 | 2,449,928 | 449,92 | 2,449,92 | 2,449,928 | 2,473,308 | 2,422,739 |
| Total other securit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve Notes- <br> Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 5,607,570 \\ 297,631 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,588,093 \\ \hline 295,290 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5}, 579,915 \\ \mathbf{2 9 8}, 989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.553,139 \\ 305,538 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,566,947 \\ 343,665 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,565,621 \\ 335,262 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,550,315 \\ 317,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,533,705 \\ 285,868 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.452,808 \\ 308,358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,859,493 \\ 287,363 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| at | 5,309,939 | ,292,803 | 5,280,926 | 5,247,601 | 223,282 | 5.230,359 | 232,463 | 247,837 | 3,144,450 | 72,130 |
| Collateral Held by Apent as Securty for Notes Issued to BankGold ctis. on hand and due from U. S. Treas..By eligible paper- | $\begin{array}{r} 5,688,000 \\ 1,625 \\ \hline, \ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,685,000 \\ 1,543 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,682,500 \\ 1,834 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,664,500 \\ 1,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,679,500 \\ 1,614 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,669.500 \\ 1,265 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5}, 624,500 \\ 1,152 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 5,604,500 \\ 1,334 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,557,500 \\ 1,434 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 , 9 4 5 , 5 0 0} \\ \mathbf{2 , 1 8 2} \end{array}$ |
| Total eollateral | 5,689,62 | 5,686.543 | 5.6x4,334 | 5,666,336 | 5,681,11 |  |  |  |  |  |

*"Uther oush" dues not Inclucte Federal Reserve notes. ${ }^{\dagger}$ Thevised flyures.
X Tbese are certicates given by the United states Treasury for the gold tasen over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06
cents on Jan. 31,1934 , these certiticates belng worth less to the extent of tas difference, the difference itself having been approprlated as profit by the Treasury under
provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1034 .

Weekly Returns of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) weekly statement of resourges and liabilities of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business aug. 21, 1940

| Three Cyphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phlla. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicapo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS | \$ | \$ | 8 | 5 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 5 | ${ }^{8}$ | \$ | \$ |

 Total reserves
Bills discounted:

Total bills discounted.............................

Bonds. Govt. securities, direct \& guar
Total U. S. Govt. securitles,
direct and guaranteed. Total bills and securltles Total bills and securitles
Due from forelgn banks Fue from forelgn banks notes of other banks..............
Uncollected Items

Total assets
IABILITIES
LIABILITIES
F. R. notes in actual circulation....
Deposits: Member bank reserve account----
U. S. Treasure-General account Foreign banks...
Other deposits................................
Total deposits.
Deferred a vallability items. Other llabilitles, incl. acerued divs.-
Total Habilitles.



| 22,092,535 | 1,426,984 | 10013990 | 1,257,165 | 1,598,881 | 689,774 | 509,299 3 | 3,267,675 | 625,807 | 389,488 | 572,904 | 392,242 | 1,348,326 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5,309,93 | 433,796 | 1,418,6 | 367,293 | 486,96 | 232,147 | 172,157 | 1,148,821 | 198,586 | 144,776 | 192,766 | 83,162 | 430 |
| 13,418,718 | 766,7917 | 7,158,549 | 643,932 | 834,429 | 307,08 | 231,0401 | 1,776,375 | 313,2 | 161,045 | 275,837 | 212,557 | 737,825 3443 |
| 889.274 867.059 | 72,450 61.940 | 329,859 308,332 | $\begin{aligned} & 55,435 \\ & 84,960 \end{aligned}$ | 81,498 80 80 | $\begin{aligned} & 41,725 \\ & 37.278 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35,018 \\ 30,343 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88,633 \\ 104,033 \end{gathered}$ | 42,20 | 34,57 19,07 | 25, | 26 | 318 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 867,059 \\ & 618,466 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 , 9 4 0}$ <br> 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 308,332 \\ & 529,482 \end{aligned}$ | 84,900 24,095 | 8,625 7,165 | $\begin{array}{r} 37,278 \\ 1,145 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30,343 \\ 4,908 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104,033 \\ 9,622 \end{array}$ | 26,00 6,95 | $\begin{array}{r}19,0 \\ 4,30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,15 | 1,839 | 20,02 |
| 15,793,5 | 908,958 | $8,326,222$ | 8,422 | 1,003,717 | 7,23 | 301,3 | 1,978,663 | 388,4 | 8,9 | 340,388 | 275,269 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 626,546 \\ \mathbf{2 , 8 9 6} \end{array}$ | 58,964 418 | $\begin{array}{r} 144,266 \\ 760 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,088 \\ 279 \end{array}$ | 74,092 304 | $\begin{array}{r} 54,728 \\ 68 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 22,637 \\ 130 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94,125 \\ 302 \end{array}$ | 27,475 | $\begin{array}{r} 16,266 \\ 128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,948 \\ 150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,235 \\ 113 \end{array}$ |  |
| 21,732,898 | 1,402,136 | 9,889,872 | 1,224,082 | 1,565,07 | 4,17 | 496,233 | 3,221,91 | 614,5 | 380.168 | 562,25 | 80,779 |  |
|  | 9,333 | 51,07 | 11,880 | 14,058 | ,33 |  |  |  |  | 4,416 | 4,139 |  |
| 151,720 | 10,405 | 53,326 | 14,198 | 14,323 | 5.247 | 5,725 | 22,824 | 4,709 | 3,152 | 3,613 | 3,974 | 10,2 |
| 26,839 | 2,874 | 7,109 | 4,393 | 1,007 | 3,246 | 713 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,429 \\ 7601\end{array}$ | + 5388 | 1,001 2,207 | 1,142 | 1,266 2,084 |  |
| 43,516 | 2,236 | 12,608 | 2,612 | 4,415 | 1,777 | 1,959 | 7,601 | 1,807 | 2,207 | 1,48 | 2,08 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r\|r} 82,092,53 \\ 8,24 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }^{1,426,984}{ }_{260}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 40013990 \\ 0 & 742 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 1,257,165 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 5 & 1,598,881 \\ 4 & 1,121 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 689,774 \\ 689 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 509,299 \\ 510 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 9,267,675 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 625,807 \\ 374 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,488 \\ 54 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $72,904 \mid$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,348,3 \\ 4,2 \end{array}$ |

[^5] * "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. Less than 8500

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

| Three Clphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicajo | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Clty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: | 5607570 | 447577 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 150,095 \end{gathered}$ | $201,667$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1 \\ 89,809 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 490,473 \end{gathered}$ |
| Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank | 5,607,570 | 447,577 13,781 | 1,503,890 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 388,714 \\ 21,421 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 509,314 \\ 22,350 \end{array}$ | 249,852 <br> 17,705 | $\begin{array}{r} 186,274 \\ 14,117 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,181,287 \\ \mathbf{3 2}, 466 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 208,618 \\ 10,032 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150,095 \\ 5,319 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 201,667 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,809 \\ 6,647 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 490,473 \\ 59,626 \end{array}$ |
| In actual crrculation. | 5,309,939 | 433,796 | 1,418,624 | 367,293 | 486,964 | 232,147 | 172,157 | 1,148,821 | 198,586 | 144,776 | 192,766 | 83,162 | 430,847 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes Issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from Unlted states Treasury.... Eligible paper. | $\begin{array}{r} 5,688,000 \\ 1,625 \end{array}$ | 460,000 $: 24$ | $1,515,000$ <br> 837 | 390,000 148 | 511,500 | 260,000 125 | 190,000 | 1,200,000 | 219,000 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 150,500 \\ 138 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 205,000 \\ 253 \end{array}$ | 93,000 | 494,000 |
| Total collateral | 5,689,625 | 460,024 | 1,515,837 | 390,148 | 511,500 | 260,125 | 190,000 | 1,200,000 | 219,100 | 150,638 | 205,253 | 93,000 | 494,000 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Aug. 23 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bid | Asked |  | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ d 4 | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 281940 | 0.06\% |  | Oot. 161940 | ${ }_{0}^{0.06 \%}$ |  |
| Sept. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 1111940$ | 0.06\% |  | Oct. 301940 | 0.06\% |  |
| Sept. 18 1940...-. | 0.06\% |  | Nov. ${ }_{\text {Nor }} \mathbf{6}$ 1940-. | ${ }^{0.06 \%}$ |  |
|  | 0.06\% |  | Nov. 201940 | 0.06\% |  |
| Oct. 91940 ..- | 0.06\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, Aug. 23
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d s$ of a point.

| Maturty | ${ }_{\text {Int }}^{\text {Inte }}$ | ${ }^{\text {bud }}$ | Asked | Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Rate }}^{\text {nit }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Bld }}$ | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deo. 151940 - | 112\% | 101,10 | 101.12 | June 1519 | 11\%\% | 102 | 102.4 |
| Mar. $151941 .$. | 13\%\% | 101.17 | 101.19 101.19 | Sept. 15 1943._ | 11\%\% | 102.6 | 102.8 |
| Dec. 151941 .-. | 13\% | 1101.25 | ${ }^{101.27}$ | Mar. 1519444 | $1 \%$ | ${ }^{101.19}$ | 100.21 |
| Mar. 15 1942-:- | 1\%\% | ${ }_{104.2}$ | 104.4 | Sept. 151944 |  | 101.18 | 101.20 |
| ${ }_{\text {Dec. }} 151942$ | 1\%\% | 103.23 | 103.25 | Mar. 15194 | \%\% | 100.4 | 6. |

## 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.:

| Date | Stockt |  |  |  | Bonde |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 30 Industrials | $\underset{\text { roads }}{\text { Rail }}$ | $\underset{\text { Utiles }}{15}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 65 \\ \text { Stocks } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { Indus- } \\ & \text { ITfals } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${\underset{\text { UtLes }}{10}}^{10}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 40 \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ |
| Aug. 23- | 125.34 | 26.81 | 22.00 | 42.44 | 106.91 | 91.06 | 46.28 | 108.13 | 88.09 |
| Aug. 22. | 126.46 | 27.09 | 22.28 | 42.85 | 106.90 | 91.51 | 46.76 | 108.23 | 88.35 |
| Aug. 21. | 125.07 | 26.79 | 21.97 | 42.37 | 106.84 | ${ }_{91}^{91.21}$ | 44.06 | 108.10 | 888.72 |
| Aug. 20 | 123.17 | 26.58 | 21.62 | 41.78 41 | 106.70 1069 | ${ }_{91.01}^{91.15}$ | 44.96 | 107.96 | 87.55 |
| Aug. 19- | 122.06 | ${ }_{26.27}^{26.31}$ | ${ }_{21.63}^{21.64}$, | 41.41 | 106.54 | 90.96 | 44.55 | 107.94 | 87.52 |

## THE PARIS BOURSE

The Paris Bourse, due to war conditions, was closed from June 11 to July 30, on which latter date the Exchange was opened for limited trading.

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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


## 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:

|  | sat. | Mon. | Tues., | Wed |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug | Aug. 1 | Aug. | Aug. 21 |  |  |
| silver | ${ }^{\text {Closed }}$ | ${ }^{23} 7$ 7-18d. | ${ }^{236816 \mathrm{~d}}$. | ${ }_{1880}^{23516 d .}$ | ${ }^{231 / 48}$ | ${ }_{1689.6}^{23 \text {-16d }}$ |
| Colde ${ }_{\text {console }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Closed }}^{1688 .}$ | 1683\%/2 | 18883/8 |  | ${ }_{E 73}^{168}$ | 1683 |
| British $31 / 2$ | Closed | £100\% | ¢1001/2 | ¢101\% | ¢101 | £100\% |
| British $4 \%$ | Closed | £1113/4 | 1\% | 12 | ¢112 | ¢112 |

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

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Bar N. Y. } \\ \text { (foreign) }\end{array}$ | $343 / 4$ | $343 / 4$ | $343 / 4$ | 343 | $343 / 4$ | $34 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



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 1113.

# Stock and Bond Sales New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY 

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One
NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No
account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.
United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.

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

| Dilly Record of U. S. Bond Pr | Auq. 17 | A |  |  |  |  |  | Dati | 17 | \|r | Aug. 20 | 21 | Aug. 22 | . 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 17 |  |  | ${ }_{119}^{119.22}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 119.25 | 119.21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31.000 untisi- |  |  |  | 107.18 |  |  |
| 48, 1944-54....-.......- |  |  | 113.13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 107.18 |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 $u$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 unntsise |  |  |  | ${ }_{107.18}^{10.1}$ |  |  |
| 3\%/8, 1946-56........... ${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104.29 10429 | 104.29 |  | 105.10 <br> 105.10 |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 000 untlose | 104.29 | 104.29 | 105 | 105.10 |  |  |
| \%s, 1941-43 ..... | 102.16 |  |  | 102.17 | 102.17 |  |  | ,000 untis |  |  | $105.7{ }^{4}$ | 105.17 |  |  |
| .-.-- |  |  |  | -102.15 | 102.17 |  |  | 23/38, 1950-52......-.- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{105.7}^{105.7}$ |  |  |  |
| Total sates in \$1,000 untis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Toatal sales in $\$ 1.000$ untst |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3\%8, 1943-47.......... ${ }^{\text {Hi }}$ |  | 108.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 2\%/8, 1951-53........... $\begin{gathered}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{102.31}^{102.31}$ |  | ${ }_{103}^{103.3}$ | 103.10 103.10 |  |  |
| unts |  | 108. ${ }_{+2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | untts | 102.31 |  | 103.3 | 103.10 |  |  |
| H |  |  |  | 103.12 |  | 103.15 |  | High̀ |  | 102.12 | 102.14 | 102.21 | 102.25 | 102.22 |
| 3\%s, 1941...-....--- |  |  |  | 103.12 |  | ${ }_{103.15}^{103.15}$ |  | 21/8, 1954-56.........- $\begin{gathered}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{gathered}$ |  | 102.12 | ${ }_{102}^{102.14}$ | ${ }^{102.14}$ | ${ }_{1025}^{102.22}$ | 102.22 1022 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 units.... |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{102}$ | 102.22 15 |
|  |  | 109.11 | 108.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in $\$ 1,000$ unts |  |  |  |  |  | .... |  | 28, 1918 |  | 104 |  | 104.25 | 105 |  |
| 31/8s |  | 109.6 | 109.5 |  |  |  |  | tal sales in \$1,000 untiss |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unts |  | 109.6 | 109.5 |  |  |  |  | 2s, 1948-50...-....----- Low- |  | 103.3 | 103.8 | ${ }_{103.21}^{103.21}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 16 | 26 |  |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 unctis- - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sates in 51.000 unc |  |  | ${ }_{110.26}^{110.26}$ |  |  |  |  | edera |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \%8, 1944-64.-------- |  | ${ }^{107.4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untt |  | 111.12 |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 untss |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3s, 1944-49...--.---...- Lo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3s, 1946-48_........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 110.7 | 110.8 |  |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 untts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ untts. |  | 110.7 | 110.8 |  |  |  |  | 3s, 1942-47 ...- |  | 107.2 |  |  |  |  |
| $3 \mathrm{~s}, 1951-55 \ldots . .$. | 109.22 | 109.27 |  | 110 |  |  |  | , 102-47...........- |  | 104.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts | 109.22 | 109.27 |  | 110 |  |  |  | Hizh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%/8s, 1955-60.....-... | 107.2 | 107.5 | 107.9 | 107.16 | 107.26 | 107.24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%/8, 1955-60......-.-- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Lo } \\ \text { clo }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{107.2}$ | ${ }^{107.5}$ | 107.8 | ${ }_{107.16}^{107.11}$ | 107.19 107 | ${ }_{107.24}^{107.21}$ |  | Total sales in \$1,000 unts_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Home } \\ 3 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{se}}}{ }$ |  |  |  | 106.30 | 107 |  |
| 2\%/8, 1945-47.. |  | 108.18 | 108.18 |  |  | ${ }_{108.21}^{108.22}$ |  | s, 8 |  |  |  | 106.3 | 107 | 7.1 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 unt |  |  |  |  |  | 108.21 |  | Total sales in \$1,000 unnts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $23 / \mathrm{s}, 1948-51 \ldots .$ |  | 107.22 | 107 |  |  |  |  | 1/4s, 1942-44-..------ | 103. |  |  | 103. |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ |  | 107.22 | 107.25 |  |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 unts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 107.9 | 107.9 |  |  | 11/8, 1945-47........... Sigh $_{\text {Low- }}$ | 1.14 |  |  | 101.17 |  | 101.22 |
| 1951-54-........- $\mathbf{l}_{\text {Lol }}^{\text {Lol }}$ | 106.22 106.22 |  |  | 107.9 107.9 | 107.9 <br> 107.9 |  |  | Total snues in \$1,000 unils | 101.14 |  |  | 10117 |  | 101.21 |
| unt1s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | dd lot sales. + Deferr | very sal |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%s, 1956-59.... |  |  | 108.8 |  |  |  |  | Note-The above |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sa sin \$1,000 uncts |  |  | 106.8 |  |  |  |  | nds. Transactio |  |  |  |  |  | pon |
| 2\%/8, 1958-63..........- |  |  |  |  | 106.15 |  |  | reasury 3148, 1943-45- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 106.15 |  |  | Treasury |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%s, 1960-65..........\| $\begin{gathered}\text { Ligw } \\ \text { Close }\end{gathered}$ |  |  | 106.3 | 106.8 | 106.16 | 106.15 |  | United States T | Bil | - | $p$ |  |  |  |
| Total sales in 51.000 unnts . ${ }^{\text {Clise }}$ |  |  | 108.3 | 106.8 | 106.16 10 | 106.17 8 |  | United States Treasur | ry No | es, \& | $\text { c. }-\mathrm{S}$ | ee pre | vious | page. |

## New York Stock Record

| OW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for <br> Week |  | Range Since Jan 1 <br> On Baste of 100 -Shars Lots |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranjefor Prestous } \\ & \text { Yaar 193). } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 17 | Aug. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | H1ghest |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 3}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 May 22 |  | ${ }_{312} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| ${ }^{4} 5$ | ${ }^{461}$ | ${ }^{518}$ | ctir ${ }^{4618}$ | 47  <br> 478  <br> 47 47 <br> 18  | ${ }^{\text {cha }}$ | 2,700 |  | 3479May 25 |  | ${ }_{\substack{312 \\ 312 \\ 612 \\ \text { Mur }}}$ | ct |
|  |  |  | (1812 | ${ }_{*}^{41812}{ }^{1812} 228$ | ${ }_{* 12}^{* 19} 8228$ |  | Adamp-Millis --.....-No par | ${ }^{16}{ }^{4}$, ${ }^{\text {J Jane }} 5$ | 2712 A |  |  |
| *3812 | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{383_{4}}$ |  | ${ }^{397}$ | ${ }^{128}$ | 40 | 2,200 |  | ${ }^{121212}$ June 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{2} 5_{5}$ |  |  | ${ }_{18}{ }^{1} \mathrm{~J}$ June 10 | ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}{ }^{\text {mar }} 111$ |  |  |
|  | , | 2 |  |  | $4{ }_{4} 3_{8}$ | 2,700 | Als |  | 77  <br> 7 Mar 28 <br> 18  | eb |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1_{2}^{12} & 9^{16} \\ 814\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 |  | ${ }^{13}$ |  | ${ }_{7}{ }_{7} 8_{1}$ | 2, 3000 |  | - ${ }^{53}{ }^{53}$ June 10 |  | $5_{54}^{4}$ |  |
|  | 111 | ${ }^{13}{ }_{2014}^{13} 1{ }^{1318}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }_{203}{ }^{13} 18$ |  | * 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Allag | 61 Ju |  |  |  |
|  |  | 152 | $15{ }^{814}{ }^{8152^{814}}$ | $21_{2} 1531$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{300}$ | Allon Induarres Ind .-...--1 | ${ }^{633}$ June 11 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Allied }}$ |  | 181 | Apr |  |
| ${ }_{16}^{111_{8}^{2}}$ |  |  | 12.12 |  | ${ }^{12}{ }^{4} 123_{8}$ | 1,800 |  | $10{ }^{8}$ June 5 | ${ }_{163}{ }^{16}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{12} 67$ | ${ }_{*}^{562888}{ }^{5} 67$ |  |  | 6412 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Allled }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{6} 8$ |  |
| 12 | $*_{12}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{30} 31$ | ${ }_{4}^{4} 31{ }_{4}^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{32}{ }^{3} 121$ | 1,6 | Aulis ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Chal}$ | ${ }_{21}{ }^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{483}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan |
| ${ }_{*}^{1218}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 1218}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 1218}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 124}{ }^{12}{ }^{123}$ | 1200 | Alpha Port | 11 |  |  | ${ }_{19} 9$ |
| ${ }_{* 9}^{*}{ }_{*}^{11_{4}}$ |  | ${ }^{118}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 114}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}{ }^{11_{18}}{ }^{11} 1^{112}$ | ${ }_{* 11}{ }_{1}$ |  | Amalgam Leather Co Ino.. ${ }^{1}$ | 118 | ${ }^{22_{8}}$ | ${ }_{12}^{14}$ |  |
|  | * 4212 |  |  | **3124 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Amera }}$ |  | 18 | ${ }_{50}^{12}{ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{7412}^{21}$ Sept |
| 128 |  |  |  | (1) | 2 | 1,400 | ${ }^{\text {An }}$ | ${ }^{1218}$ |  |  |  |
| 5 | ${ }^{531}$ |  |  | ${ }_{714} 7_{14}^{14}$ |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}* 36 & 38\end{array}$ | $361_{2} 36{ }_{1}$ | 368 | $\begin{array}{ll}* 361_{2} & 40\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 361_{2}}^{4}{ }_{40}^{74}$ |  | 350 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { American Bank } & \text { Note_..... } 10 \\ \text { B\% Dreferred } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \text { June } 10 \\ & 35 \\ & \text { June } 18 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 178_{4} \mathrm{Jan} \\ 6 \mathrm{Jan}^{\mathrm{Jan}} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Volume 151
New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 2

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\section*{| Sates | STOCKS |
| :---: | :---: |
| for |  |
| the | NEW YORK STOCK |
| Whe | EXCHANGE |}

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

Ranoe Since Yan. 1
Basts of 100 -Shate

Range for Prepsous
Year 1939 1 Lots L Lo

 | Lowest | $\frac{\text { Highest }}{}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \$ Der share | \$ per share |





## 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 selling outside of the regular weekly rang
in the week in which they occur. No account tis taken of such sales in computing the range for the year
The italtc letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.


[^6]












 James Frankl \& Clear 1st 4s_1959 J D y bb 3


 Kansas City Term ist 4s-
Karstadt (Rudoph) Inc-
CCtis w w stmp (par $\$ 645$ )
 Kelth (B F) Corp 1st 68 .
Kis
Kentucky Central gold 4s Kentucky Central gold 48.-9
Kentucky \& Ind Term 41/2s Stamp
Plain
$41 / 58$
 Uniform ctfs of deposit....1959 $M \mathrm{M}$ z


 Lake extended at $3 \%$ to .... 1947 J J $x$ bbb3



 Lehigh Valley Coal Co-
 $\qquad$ -1944
$-\quad 1954$
-1954
-1964
-104 1st \& ref
$\star+58$ stamped
-1 ist \& ref of 5 $\qquad$
$\qquad$

 tLehlgh Valley RR-

## ${ }_{-}^{\bullet}$ Gen cons g 4s

| -General cons $41 / 28$ <br> -41/2s assented.. |
| :---: |

$\rightarrow 5$ assented 5

## Leh Val Term Ry ist gug 5 s

Lox \& East 1st 50-yr 5s gu
Libby MoNell \& Libby 48

 Little Miaml gen $4 s$ serles A




Lorillard (P) Co deb 78_...-1944 A O xaaa3




 Paducah \& Mem Div 4s -1946 A 19 bbb2 Mob \& Montg $18 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~g} 41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}-1945 \mathrm{M} 8 \mathrm{x}$ a 3

 Maine Central RR 4 s ser A-1945 J ${ }^{-1}$ D y bb Gen mtge $413 / 8$ series A--1960 J $D$ yb


 Stamped





## w్x owed

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Range
$\qquad$

| Bonds |
| :---: |
| N. Y BTOCK EXCHANGE |
| Week Ended Aug. 23 | Raifroad \& indus. Cos. (Cont.)

N Y Connect 1st gu 41/8 A 18t guar 58 serles B
N Y Dock 1st gold 48 . Conv 5\% notes.......
Y Edison $31 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ ser D.
1st Hen \& ret $31 / 4 \mathrm{ser}$ $\qquad$

 43/8 series B.




 - Non-conv debenture 4 s

- Conv debenture $31 / 58 \mathrm{~s}$.--



 NY Queens E1 Lt \& Pow 31
N Y Rys prior lien 68 stamp.
N Y Richm Gas 1st 68 A N Y Steam Corp
is N Y Busq \& W
$5 * 2 \mathrm{~d}$ gold $41 / \mathrm{s}$.
 N T Telen 31/s ger gi_
 Nlagara Falls Power 31/5



 North Amer co
Debenture $34 / \mathrm{s}$.
Debenture 49
 Gen \& ret 41/38 series A
iNorthern Ohlo Ry-
 cellation of guarantee) 1945
Certificates of deposit. a





 Oregon RR \& Nav cong 48.
Ore Short Line 1st cons 5 .





$\qquad$
 Paramount Broadway Corp-

 ${ }^{+}$Pauulista Ry 1 1st \& f 7 s .




 Pennoylvania RR
Consol gold 48-
 Consol sinking fund 41/28. General $41 / 38$ series $\mathbf{A}$.
Gebent
De serles
Ben Debenture 8 g 4138 B...
General 414 series General $41 / 4$ series ${ }^{\text {D }}$
$\qquad$
 ${ }^{+}$Certificates of deposit. 41940 .



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Week's
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$d$ \& Asked童空





## ${ }_{2}^{2}-{ }_{2}$




## 1114 New York Curb Exchange－Weekly and Yearly Record

Aug．24， 1940
NOTICE－Cash and deterred delivery sales are disegarded in the week＇s range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when selling outside
of the regular weekly range are shown in a tootnote in the week in which they oceur．No acoount ta taken of such sales in computing the range for the year
In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the Now York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last（Aug．17，1940）and ending the present Friday（Aug．23，1940）．It is compiled entiroly from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself，and
bond，in which any dealings occurred during the week covered．

|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sale } \\ \text { poed } \\ \text { woun } \end{gathered}$ | Ranno Sunct | Jan．1， 1940 | $\underset{\substack{\text { STocks } \\ \text {（Conisuect }}}{\text { Par }}$ |  | Week＇s Range of PricesLovo High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sales } \\ & \text { Sore } \\ & \text { Spack } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Strco Jan．1，1640 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| stocks Par |  | Loin Prachoon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | High |
|  |  |  |  | 13 May $-\frac{\text { 221／6 Jan }}{}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $5 \cdot 5$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \% / \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 7 \mathrm{Mar} \\ & \hline \text { His Mas } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4800 \\ \hline 80 \\ \hline 80 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $5 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | －－．－－ |  |  |
| r |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {con }}$ |  |  | － |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 58 |  |  |  | ， | 300 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{88}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3{ }^{3}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 1,000 \\ 1000 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{2} / 3$ May | 2／3／Jeb |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 53 conv pres |  |  |  |  |  |  | $37^{-}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Allice Production imicin |  |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{11 \%}$ M May |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | －160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17 | ${ }_{17}^{113 / 2117}$ | 50 200 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}{ }^{301 / 80}$ | －－－50 |  |  |
|  | 7512 |  |  | ${ }_{42}{ }^{51}$ |  | Bowman－Bilmere com－ī0 |  | －24－2i4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 683／ |  | ${ }^{26} 415$ May |  |  | 3／4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ， |  | ${ }_{4}^{80_{4}^{3 / 2}}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3.000}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |
| A ${ }^{\text {a }}$（ ommon． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commot clase B |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2014 \mathrm{Jan} \text { Jan } \\ & 80^{2} \text { Mar M } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amer }} 85.50$ prior |  |  | 600 |  |  | $77 \%$ referrea－－－．－7iot |  | 221／4227／4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －103／2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $-\overline{i i i}$ |  |  | 10\％Juy |  |
| er |  |  | 2,18 |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{7 / 2 / 2}$ Jung | ${ }_{17}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 崖 | － | 边 | 边， |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & \text { 30. May } \\ & \text { Map } \\ & \text { And } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | － |  | ${ }_{20}^{201 / 2}$Feb <br> Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 323 | ${ }^{1012} 10{ }^{1012}$ | 1，600 |  |  |  | －－－－－ | －－ |  |  |  |
|  | 111 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}110 & 111 \\ 3 & 11 / 2\end{array}\right.$ | 1300 |  |  |  |  | －－－\％ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{52} 2$ conv preterre |  |  |  |  | －${ }^{4} 14.4$ | Brown Fence \＆Wire com＿1 Class A preterred．．．．．．． Brown Formsn Distillery＿1 | ${ }^{-a}$ |  | －200 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ， 13 \％Juney |  |  |  | \％ | －200 |  |  |
|  | 14\％ | i $13 / 3$＂ $149 /$ | － 300 |  |  |  |  | 37 | 150 |  | ${ }^{13}{ }^{\text {／}}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{23 / 4 \mathrm{May}}$ | ${ }^{2953} 5$ |  | 20\％ | 201／2 20\％ | 500 |  |  |
| Preterred |  | 70 |  | ${ }^{65} /{ }^{\text {K }}$ Mane | ${ }_{73}^{73}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{304}$ | ${ }_{\text {148\％}}^{14}$ |
| Ame |  | $29^{\circ}$ | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{100}^{100}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {1，30 }}^{1,300}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}{ }^{4} \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{Aug}^{\text {Mag }}$ |  | Vot trut etrib |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amsuperpower |  |  | 1，50 |  |  | Amde |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12\％ | 113\％ | 2，000 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 2\％ | 4,10 |  |  |
| Angoetura－W upea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100 | May | $\begin{array}{llll} \\ & 2 & \text { Feb } \\ 15 & \text { Apr }\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Can |  |  | 5 | ${ }_{6 \%}^{9 \%}$ May | ${ }^{22} 1 / 3 \mathrm{Jant}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mote |  |  | 400 |  |  | Clasa |  |  |  |  |  |
| \％prefe |  |  | 200 | 87 |  | conctiol |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Carman $\&$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Works or |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \cdots 00 \\ 1000 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{\text {Mav }}^{\text {Mav }}$ | ${ }^{6 \%}{ }_{6}^{6 \%}$ Mas |  |  |  | 100 | ${ }_{27}^{4 / 4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{86}^{974 / 4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 84．Feb | cartier |  | \％ | 200 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 䢒 |  | 6蔀 | － 1000 | ${ }^{6} 15$ |  |
| Opotion |  |  |  | May | ${ }^{3} 313$ Jan | Casal |  | 25／6－2\％ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{1} 14$ May | ${ }_{3 \%}{ }^{20}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Clatest portio |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ta |  |  |  | $\mathbf{1}^{240} \mathrm{Meb}$ | $2{ }^{1 \%} \%$ | ${ }^{\text {cell }} \mathbf{5 7}$ didiv Corp |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 25 / 6 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }^{200}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14i／8－14i4 | － 100 |  |  |
| Nntic Coast Llic | 2 |  |  | ${ }^{100} 120$ |  | Cent Mane Pow |  | － | －－140 | ${ }_{91}^{1061}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 00 | ${ }_{34}^{12}$ June |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{65}$ | 103\％${ }^{\text {cor }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{1 i_{20}}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Hi}_{6}$ | 100 |  |  | Cent ${ }^{\text {coutut Wes }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| （en | 3\％ |  | 200 | ${ }^{11}$ | 19 13，Mas |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| matio |  |  |  |  |  | Conv preterred－．．－7．100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | CCambererto Meteal Weather |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3／2\％ 29 |  |  |  | char |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Culearo Fl e |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arsaire Patoka |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 隹 |  | 251／2 26 | 00 |  |  | es Se |  |  |  |  |  |
| In R | 25\％ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （tionubber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Selig |  |  | 100 |  | jan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| － 51.20 conve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bath Iron W | 14\％ | $14 \quad 15$ | 2，500 |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {Jor }}$ | Clark Controler Coin |  | 。 |  | ${ }^{12} 43$ May |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| conv pre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| $\underset{\text {（Con ne nued）}}{\text { STOCKs }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fridav } \\ \text { Lasi } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Pricec } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Week＇s Ranob Lof Prices H 4 oh | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Shate } \end{array} \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stnce Jan．1， 1940 |  | srocks <br> （Coninued） |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { owon } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { For } \\ \text { Wheekes } \end{gathered}$ | Range Stnce Jan．1， 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hith |  |  |  |  | Low | Hioh |
| Ohlo P S 7\％1st pref．＿－ 100 |  |  |  |  | $11631 / \mathrm{Mar}$ | Ryerson \＆ |  |  | 200 |  |  |
| 6\％18t preterred．－．－100 |  |  |  | ${ }_{50}^{96}$ | ${ }^{1083 / 3} \mathrm{Ampr}$ | St Lawrence Corp |  | ， | 100 | ${ }_{9}^{1 / / 8} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{4} 5$ |
| （ | 18 | 18 181／6 | 800 | $13 / 4 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }^{21 / 4} \mathrm{Appr}$ | St Regis Paper co | 3 | 25.3 | 000 | $2 . \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{43} 8$ |
| ${ }_{53}{ }_{5}$ oreferred | 50 | ${ }^{50}{ }^{50}{ }^{114}{ }^{50}$ | ${ }_{25}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{100}^{39}$ May | 50 Mar <br> 117 Mar | Salt ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ ．preterered | $621 / 2$ |  | 100 | 483／9 May | ${ }^{81} 81 /{ }^{\text {May }}$ |
| Ollver Unlted Futers B．．．．＊Omar Inc |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Salt }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{1,46}$ July | ${ }_{85}^{1 / 4}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{15}{ }^{5}$ May | 831／Feb |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{29}{ }^{1 / 2}$ May ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}85 & \text { Jan } \\ 1 & \text { Jan } \\ \text { 1－}\end{array}$ |
|  | 1434 | $14 \% 1414$ |  | 13318 | 1536 May | dat |  |  |  | May |  |
|  | $32 \%$ | 3238183 | ， 500 | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | ${ }^{34 \%} 40 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |  | 00 |  |  |
| $51 / 2 \%$ 1st preferred． Pacific Lighting $\$ 5$ pref＊ Pacific P \＆L $7 \%$ pret＿＿100 | 293／4 | 293／4．293／4 |  | 100 | 108， $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \\ & \text { Feb }\end{aligned}$ | Scranton Elee só |  |  |  | $19 \cdots$ | 29 y 年 ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |
|  |  | $80^{-7}$ | 10 | 72 May | ${ }_{95}{ }^{35} /{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jab | Scranton Spring B |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pactitic Public Service－－－＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊） |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}40 & \begin{array}{cc}\text { May } \\ \text { Feb }\end{array}\end{array}$ | ${ }_{20}{ }^{\text {63／2 }}$ Feb | Water service ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 816 |  | 0 | ${ }^{45 \%}$ May | ${ }_{9}{ }^{3} /{ }^{\text {July }}$ |
| American shares． |  |  |  |  |  | Warrats |  |  | 400 | 10， $1 / \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  | 31／8 | 31／8 | 2，400 | ${ }_{3}^{21 / 2}$ June | $3{ }^{5} \% \mathrm{~J}$ Jan |  |  |  |  | 35. |  |
| Aamericant Motors Corp－1 Parker Pen Co Pat |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{8}{ }_{8}$ | 123／Feb 103 103 | Segal Lock \＆Hard | $3 /$ | 3／4 | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | $3^{3 / 1 / 2}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | ${ }^{\text {83／}}$ |
| Parkersburg Rig a Reel．－1 Patchogue－PlymouthMils | 67／6 | 63／678 | 200 | $\begin{array}{cc}6^{6} & \mathrm{May} \\ 20\end{array}$ | 35\％Jan | Selby Shoe Co． |  |  |  | $83 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| Patchogue－Ply mouthMills＊ <br> Pender（D）Grocery A Class B． | －46718 |  | 100 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{41} \stackrel{\text { may }}{ }$ | 49\％／4．${ }^{\text {Feb }}$ | Selected Industries Ino |  |  | 300 | $5_{16}$ Aug |  |
| Peninsular Telepione com＊ |  |  |  | ${ }_{27}{ }^{11}$ | ${ }_{36}{ }^{1 / 6}$ May | $\underset{\text { Convertibie }}{\text { Coman }}$ |  |  |  | 16 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30 May | 32 L Apr | ${ }^{55.50}$ prior stock |  |  | $50$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 35 & \text { May } \\ 37 & \text { May } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{3 / 1} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $3^{3 / 3} \mathrm{Mal}$ | eltridge |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Pennroad Corp $\qquad$ |  | 17／92－ | 4,500 | $1 \% \mathrm{May}$ | $2{ }^{21 / 3 J} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Amer dep rots r |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennroad Corp com．．．．．．－1 Penn Cent Alrinnea com＿1 |  | 143／2 15\％／8 | 1，300 | 113／6 Jan | $22 \%$ ADr | Sentry Satety Con |  | 11／8 11／6 | 100 | $1 \text { May }$ |  |
| Pennsylvanla Edison Co－－ <br> $\$ 5$ serties pref <br> $\$ 5$ series pref． <br> 2.80 serles pret |  |  |  | ${ }_{33}^{64}$ Apr | ${ }^{65}{ }_{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan | Seton L Leat | 41／8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $3 / \mathrm{May}$ | Shatuck D |  |  | 00 | 10 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Pennsylvania Gas \＆Eleo－ Class A common． |  |  | 00 | ${ }^{3 / 6}$ May | ${ }^{2} \times$ Jan | Bherwin－Wuluams con |  | 110 |  | ${ }^{606}$ |  |
| Penn Pr \＆Lt $\$ 7$ pref <br> $\$ 6$ preterred |  | 11131111／4 |  | ${ }_{973 / 3}^{103 / 3}$ May | ${ }_{112}^{113 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}}$ | Sherwin－willams |  | 10 |  | 5\％／4 May | $113 / 3$ Mar |
| Penn Salt Mfg Cö $\qquad$ Pennsylvanis sugar com 20 |  | 175 175／2 | 50 | 1583／May | $185 . \mathrm{May}$ | Shreveport E1 Dorado P1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvanis sugar com 20 Penn Water \＆Power Co－＊ |  | 59 | 350 |  | ${ }_{723}^{163 / 4} \mathrm{Apr}$ | Silex Co common |  |  |  | May | 53 y Apr |
| Pepperell Mfg Co．．．．．． 100 |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}^{53} \mathrm{May}$ | 903／Jan 28.1 | Silmmons－Boardm |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}22 & \mathrm{May} \\ 4\end{array}$ | ${ }^{28 \%} \mathrm{mar}$ Jan |  | 5 |  |  | $11 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 513 June |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{83 / 8} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Slimplicity Patt |  |  |  | ${ }_{9} 4_{4}^{4}$ June |  |
| Pbuladeldyla Co common＿＊ |  |  |  | ${ }_{293}^{113}$ ，June | ${ }_{313}^{120}$ Feb | Stimpon＇s ${ }^{\text {Ltd }}$ B | 100 | $99{ }^{-100 \%}$ |  | 99 Aug | 155 Jan |
| Phila Elec Co 85 pref． Phlla Elec Pow 8\％Dref－25 Phillids Packing Co |  |  |  | 3\％May | ${ }^{63} 3 \mathrm{Feb}$ | Singer Mig Co |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phoenix securities－ Common． |  |  |  |  |  | Amer dep re |  |  |  | ${ }_{95}{ }^{1 /}$ May |  |
|  | 29\％6 | 71\％${ }^{711}$ | 4,500 350 | ${ }_{20}^{5} 3 \mathrm{May}$ | 17\％Mar | Sloux City |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plerce Governor common＿＊ |  |  |  |  | 18\％May | Solar Mtg C |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sonotone |  |  | 200 | 334 May |  |
| Pltney－Bowes Postage Meter． |  | 63／4 63／4 | 1，000 |  |  | South Cosat Cor |  | 31 | 300 | ${ }_{28}^{1 / 4} \mathrm{May}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 39 May | 45 ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ \％ Feb |  |  | 1 |  | 22 |  |
|  | 10121／2 | ${ }_{59}^{10} 861015$ | 120 | 43 May | 613 Jan | Southern Callf Edison－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| （titsburgh \＆Lake Erie 50 |  | $123 / 81213$ | 200 | ${ }^{9}$ 9 May | 104 Mar | $5 \%$ original preterred＿25 |  |  | 100 | 27. | $30 \% \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{81}{ }^{81}{ }^{81}$ | 300 | $11 / 1{ }^{\text {May }}$ | 21／July | 65\％\％pref series |  | $283 /$ | 100 | $24 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 71／June | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & \text { Jan } \\ \\ 115 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ | Southern Colo Pow |  |  |  | ${ }_{66}{ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10 June |  | 5\％\％preterred |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | south |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potero Sugar commo．－．－．．－5 Powdrell \＆Alexander |  | $31 / 231 / 2$ | 200 | May | ${ }_{43}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan | Southern Phos |  |  | 200 | $5 \%$ |  |
|  |  | 31／2 $31 / 2$ |  |  | \％／6 Feb | Southern Un |  |  | 200 | 2436 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{55}$ July | ${ }^{814 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Preferred A |  |  | 1，200 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {\％}}$ July |  |
| Pratit Lembert Co．．．．．＊＊＊＊＊＊ |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 400 | $32^{3 / 2} \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{\text {spalding }} \mathbf{1 8 t}$ prefer |  |  |  | ay | 16 Apr |
| Prentiee－Hell Inc Inom－．－＊ |  |  | 200 | $41 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | 10 Feb | Spanish \＆Gen Cor |  |  |  |  |  |
| Producers Cord of Nev．． 20 Prosperity Co class B |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7} 18$ June | Am dep rots ord |  | $1^{18} 1^{180}$ | ${ }_{200}^{20}$ | ${ }_{1}^{14}$ | $21 / \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  |  |  | 200 | 23／3 May | ${ }^{51 / 21 / 2} \mathrm{Jan}$ | Spencer Stoe cor |  |  |  | $13 / 3 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Providential Investors．－．．．－－＊＊}}$ | ＊ $61 / 2$ |  | 400 | 4\％May | 934 Apr | Standard Brewing |  |  |  |  | Mar |
|  |  | 1021／4 1021／4 | 50 | 95 May | 102 | Standard Cap d Seal |  | $13.131 / 6$ | 100 |  |  |
| Public Service of Coloraca $6 \%$$7 \%$$7 \%$1st preferred＿－．．． 100 |  |  |  | 1041／2 May |  | Standard Dredgio |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 109 June | 1131／2 Mar | ${ }_{\text {Common－－}}$ |  | $12^{1 / 2}{ }^{121 / 2}$ | $50$ | $81 / \mathrm{May}$ | Mar |
| Public service of Indiana－ $\$ 7$ prior preferred |  |  |  |  | $1063 / 6$ May | Standard Invest 85 \％ |  | 18 |  | 16／3 May |  |
|  | ＊ 44 | ${ }^{89}{ }^{3 / 2} \quad 451 / 4$ | 0 |  | May |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}18 \\ 31 / 2 & 182 / 4 \\ \end{array}$ | － 800 | 26\％M | ${ }_{415}{ }^{\text {may }}$ |
| Public Service of Okla－$6 \%$ prior lien pret＿．＿100 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {stand }}^{\text {stareferred }}$－ |  | ${ }^{106} 106$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $10^{-7} 110$ |  | 1041／2 June | $113 \%$ May | Standard Pow \％ $\mathbf{L}$ t－ |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| Puget Sound P \＆ $\mathrm{L}^{\text {L }}$－${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Premmon |  |  |  | ${ }^{20}{ }^{0} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  | $14{ }^{821 / 8} 887$ | ／2，1，650 | 131／May | 321／3 Jan | Standard Produ |  | 7／4．81／4 |  | ${ }_{10}^{6}$ May |  |
| Puge－National Co oom．－． 5 |  | $17{ }^{3 / 4}$ | － 200 | － $113 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Standard Sllver Le standard |  | 3翟－24 | 200 | 19 | 0\％Jan |
|  |  |  | 100 |  | 73／Mar | Standard Tu |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 | 270 | 94 June | 125 | Standard Wholesale |  |  |  | 1／3 May |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{142} 8$ | ${ }^{13}$ | starrett（The）Cord |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radio－Kethh－Orphuem－ |  |  |  |  |  | Steel Co of C |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $5{ }^{0} 51 / 8$ Aug | $10{ }^{3 / 2}$ June |  |  |  |  | $103 / 3$ June |  |
| Ry $\&$ Light Secur com．－－ Rallway \＆Util Invest A．－1 |  |  |  |  | 1／3 Feb | Sterchl Bros |  |  |  | ${ }_{33}{ }^{\text {a }}$ May | 38. |
| Raymond Concrete Plio－ |  |  |  | May |  | 6\％1st preferred＿－．－－－${ }^{50}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ M May | 9 91／May |
|  |  |  |  | 34. May | ${ }^{\text {41 }}$ 11．July | Sterling Aluminum |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12\％Jan | Steriling Brew |  |  |  | $11 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
| Ray theon Mig com．．．．．${ }^{\text {Rec }}$ |  | 20云 | －－100 | － 163 | y $26 \%$ Jan | Btetson（J B）Co |  |  |  | $21 / 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 43／May |  | ${ }^{\text {stinnes }}$（Hugo）Cor |  | 10\％ |  | $7 \% \mathrm{M}$ | 1030 Apr |
| Reellance Elie © Engrav－． 5 |  | 143／4424 | 2，100 | ${ }^{50} 10$ May |  | Strock |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{61 / 2} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{\text {15 }} 13 \% \mathrm{Appr}$ |
| Repubic Avation－．．－－－－1 |  |  |  | 12 $1 /$ June | 193 Mar | sun Ray drug Co |  |  |  | $13 / 8$ | 2 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Sunr |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Superior Oil Co（Cal |  |  |  | 21 May |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | uperior Port |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rochester $G \& E 16 \%$ prC 100 |  | 102 |  | ${ }^{5}{ }_{94}^{95}$ May |  | ${ }^{83.30}$ A part |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {13 }}{ }_{91}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  | 102 |  | 1163 Feb | b 1163 Fbb | ${ }^{\text {Sman Finch Oil }}$ CorD－．－－15 | 5 |  |  | ${ }_{2 \%}^{5}$ \％May | 6 ${ }^{91 / 4}$ Jan |
| Roeser \＆Pendieton Inc．＿＊ |  |  |  | 11 May | y 14 Jan | ${ }_{\text {Tapgart Cord }}$ |  | $26 \pm 886$ |  | 25\％／2 M | $\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan } \\ \\ \text { a }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \％Trastyeast In |  |  | ，400 |  | 軁 Jan |
| Rome Cable Corp com－．．． 5 |  |  |  | ${ }^{15}$ |  | Taylor Distiling co．．．－．＊＊ | ＊ | $10.101 / 4$ |  | $0{ }^{83 / 2} \mathrm{M}$ | $114{ }^{16 / 8} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  |  |  | 200 | 00 $\quad 13 / 4 \mathrm{Aug}$ |  | Texas P\＆L L $7 \%$ pret．－100 |  | ${ }_{107} 107$ |  | ${ }_{2}{ }_{\text {May }}$ |  |
| R 51.20 conv pret－：－ |  |  |  |  |  | Tlio Rooting |  | 71／2 $71 / 2$ | 12／ 100 | $0{ }^{1}$ | 13／6 Apr |
| Royal Typewriter Russeks Fifth Ave Russeks Fifth Ave－ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2 \%}{ }^{2}$ \％May |  | Tlisman Realty \＆Cons |  |  |  | $48 \%$ May |  |
|  |  | $11^{1}$ x12 4 | 0 | $0{ }^{2 \% / 4 a y}$ | ay ${ }^{\text {y }}$ | Tobacco \＆Alile dxpork |  |  |  | 1／8 Ma |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{40} 41 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | yg 50 Apr <br>  5 July | Tobacco secur Tr－．．．．f1 | \＆1 |  |  | $1{ }^{1 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\text {apr }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{13 / 2}$ | 2316 | （eater |  |  | 160 |  | 76\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^7]

Volume 151
New York Curb Exchange-Concluded-Page 6
1119


[^8]
## Other Stock Exchanges




| Philadelphia Stock Exchange <br> Aug. 17 to Aug. 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Fridaty } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week's Range of Prices Low High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wharks } \end{aligned}$ | Ranpe Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hto |  |
| American St |  | 113/8 117/8 | 191 | 95\% June | 141/2 | pr |
| American Tel \& Tel --. 100 | 1603/2 | 157\% $1611 / 8$ | 576 | $146 \%$ May |  | Jan |
| Bell Tel Co of Pa pref .. 100 |  | $1181 / 119$ | 96 | 1137/8 Apr | 125\% | Jan |
| Budd (E G) Mfg Co |  | $31 / 2{ }^{3} /$ | 25 | ${ }^{3}$, May |  |  |
| Budd Wheel |  | 47/8 $\quad 47 / 8$ | 70 | 31/8 May |  | Feb |
| Chrysler C | 718/4 | 691/2. $741 / 2$ | 757 | 55\% June | 905/8 |  |
| Curtls Pub Co co |  | 17/8. 20 | 460 | 17/8. Aug | 414 | Jan |
| Electric Storage Battery 100 |  | 281/2 30 | 502 | 25 June | $331 / 2$ | Apr |
| General Motors . . . . . . 10 | 46 | 445\% $477 / 8$ | 1,297 | ${ }^{38}$ May | $553 / 4$ | Apr |
| Horn \& Hardart ( $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$ ) com* |  | $293 / 4$ | 10 | 27 June | $351 / 2$ | Apr |
| Lehigh Coal \& Navigation* |  |  | 178 | $11 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | $27 / 8$ |  |
| Natl Power \& Lig |  |  | 150 | 5 \%/8 June | $87 / 8$ |  |
| Pennroad Corp vt |  | $17 / 8$ | 3.394 | $11 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | $21 / 2$ |  |
| Pennsylvanta RR...... 50 | 191/2 | 191/6 $201 / 4$ | 1,822 | 147/8 May | 247/8 | Jan |
| Penna Salt Mig .-.-.-... 50 |  | 1751/2 1751/2 | 10 | 159 May | 1751/2 | Apr |
| Phila Elec of Pa 85 pref..** | 1153/4 | 1153/4 1161/4 | 144 | 1123/4 June | 1201/4 | Jan |
| Phila Elec Power pref_.-25 | 3014 | 301/4 $301 / 2$ | 503 | 28\% June | 3178 | Jan |
| Tonopah Mining.-...--1 | 1/4 |  | 1,000 | ${ }_{16}{ }^{16}$ June |  |  |
| Transit Invest Cord |  |  | 516 | $3 / 8$ May |  |  |
| United Corp pref. |  | 34346 | 170 | 267/8 June | 4134 | Feb |
| United Gas lmpymnt com* | 121/6 | $115 / 8121 / 6$ | 3,880 | $10 . \mathrm{May}$ | 151/8 | Jan |
|  | 11314 | 1131/8 1137/8 | 658 | 1071/4 June | 1171/2 | Feb |
| Westmoreland Inc |  | ${ }^{10}$ 1101/8 | 12 | $91 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |
| Westmoreland Coa |  | 117/8 12 | 22 | $91 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 127/8 | Apr |

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
Aug. 17 to Aug. 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lasit } \\ \text { Sole } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Ranoe } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { oowo Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Allexheny Ludlum Steel - * |  | 2014 | $201 /$ |  | 25 | $16 . \mathrm{May}$ | 261/3 May |
| Arkansas Natl Gs Cp pf100 |  | 71/8. | 71/6 | 300 | 13/8 May | $21 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Clark (D L) Candy Co..-* |  | 54 | $5{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 100 | 5 June | $61 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Col Gas \& Elec Co.......** | 51/2 | $51 / 4$ | 5\% | 445 | 41/2 May | 71/2 Apr |
| Devonian Oll Co....... 10 | 127/8 | 127/8. | 127/8 | 74 | 127/8 Aug | 171/2 Jan |
| Fort Pitt Brewin |  | 11/2 | $131 / 2$ | 1,400 | 13/6 Jan | $13 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| Koppers Co pref.-.-.- 100 |  | 80 | 81 | 40 | 75 June | 91 May |
| Lone Star Gas Co com. |  | 9 | 9 | 125 | 71/8 May | 105\% May |
| Mt Fuel Supply Co _....10 |  | $53 / 4$ | 6 | 768 | 47/6 May | 61/2 May |
| Natl Fireprooting Corp--* | 800 | 75 c | 80 c | 300 | 75 c May | 1.50 Jan |
| Pittsburgh Brew Co pret.* |  | 2914 | 291/2 | 50 | $28 . \mathrm{May}$ | 361/2 Apr |
| Pittsburgh screw \& Bolt.* | 57/8 | 57/8 | 57/8 | 10 | 43/4 May | $8 \frac{3}{8}$ Jan |
| Ruud Mfg Co |  | 63/4 | 634 | 25 |  |  |
| Shamrock Oil \& Gas Co.. 1 |  | 11/2 | $11 / 2$ | 200 | 13/6 May | 214 Jan |
| Westinghouse Air Brake_.* | 19\%/8 | 191/8 | 201/4 | 104 | 151/4 May | 281/8 Jan |
| Unilisted- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pennroad Corp v |  | 15/8. | $18 /$ | 117 | 13/8 May | $21 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |

St. Louis Stock Exchange
Aug. 17 to Aug. 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


Orders solicited on Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges, which are
Open until 5:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time (2 P. M. Saturdays)
Schwabacher \& Co.
11 Broadway, New Yo
Cortlandt 7-4150
Private Wire to own offlices in San Franclsco and Los Angeles

## San Francisco Stock Exchange

Aug. 17 to Aug. 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | Friday Last SalePrice | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Par |  |  | Shares | Lo |  | High |
| Alreraft Accessories A. 50c Rights | 2 |  | 200 6,900 |  |  |  |
| Rights |  | $10 \quad 4 \mathrm{c}$ | 6,900 |  | Aug | 12c July |
| Alaska-Juneau Gold - - 10 |  | $41 / 2413$ | 110 |  |  | $61 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Anglo Casif Natl Bank.. 20 | 1/2 | $71 / 1815$ | 100 |  | June | 81/4 July |
| Assoc Insur Fund Inc - 10 |  | $43 / 8 \quad 438$ | 355 |  |  | 53/3 Mar |
| Atlas Imp Diesel Engine_-5 |  |  | 100 |  |  | 73/8 Feb |
| Bank of Calif N A .-...- 80 |  | 1081/2 110 |  |  | May | 25 Jan |
| Bishop Oll Co.............. 2 |  | $1.30 \quad 1.30$ | 100 | 1.20 | July | 225 May |

Stocks (Concluded) Par

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## Na Oc O Pa Pa Pa P

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Pacific Con Pacific Coast Aggregates.
Pac G \& E Co com....
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$51 / 5 \%$ 1st preferred...-2Pa
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$\begin{array}{r}\mathrm{Pa} \\ \mathrm{Pa} \\ \mathrm{P} \\ \mathrm{P} \\ \mathrm{Pa} \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Rayonier Incorp com.-....
Republic Petroleum com.
Rheem Manufacturing Rheem Manufacturing Co
Richtield Oil Corp com.-

Roos Bros pref ser A...| Sig |
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|  |Southern Pacific Co...10

Standard Oil Co of Calif.
SuperSuper Mold Corp calp.-10
Tide Water Assd Oil com11Tide Water Assd Oil com10
Transamerica Corp
Union OII Co of Caif.--25
Union 20Union Sugar com
Universal Consol Oil.-.
Vultee AircraftVultee Aircraft
Western Pipe \& Steel_....
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Unlisted-
American Tel \& Tel Co_100
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Anaconda Copper Min.. 50
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Atcho Nat Corp A ocm
Atch Topeka \& S FeionAtchison ropera
Avtas Corp com---
Aviation Corp ofBendix Aviation Corp.
Blair \& Co Inc cap....Bair \& Co inc cap...
Bunker Hill \& Sullvan. 2,
Cities Service CoConsoisdated
Curtils Wright CorD......
Dominguez Oil Flelds Co.Dominguez Oil Fleids Co.
Electric Bond \& Share...
General ElectricGeneral Electric Co com.
Idaho Mary Mines Corp--Internati Nick Co Canad
Inter Tel \& Tel Co conadInter Tel \& Tel Co com-Mountan City Copper.
NaskKelvinator CorpNaskKelvinator Corp.-
National Distlllers Prod.North A merican Co com.Parific Port Cement com 10Pennsylvania RR Co_...50Riverside Cement Co--
S huma $h$ Wall Bd ptd.Shasta Water Co com.
Bo CalfBo Calif Edison com....
$6 \%$ preferred$6 \%$ preferred......
51\%
Standard BrandsStandard Brands Inc-...
Q F Gold Gate $6 \%$ pfd
SioS Gold Gate $6 \%$ pfd 100
Studebaker Corp com...Texas Corp com -....--U S Petroleum Co

 year.


California Business Activity in July Above June Level, Says Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco
California business activity in the month of July rose slightly above June levels and was substantially ahead of a year ago, according to the current "Business Outlook" released by Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co., San Francisco. The Wells Fargo index, measuring California business in terms of the 1923-20 average equaling 100, stood at 11.1 in July, as compared with 113 in June and 97.7 in July, last year.

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Canadian MarketsUnlisted

## Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Aug. 23 American Dollar Prices)

Abltibl P \& P ctifs 58__1953
Alberta Pac Gras $68_{-1946}$ Allorta Pac Grain 68_- 1946
Algoma Steel $58 . .-1948$
Briten British Col Pow $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}-1960$
Calgary Power Co 5s_-1960 Canada Cement 41/8.1951

Canada S8 Lines 5s.-1957 | Canada |
| :--- |
| Canadian Canners 48 - 1951 |
| Canadian Vickers Co |

Dom Steel \& Coal 61/s 1955 Dom Tar \& Chem 413s 1951



No par value. $f$ Flat price. $n$ Nominal

## Watling, Lerchen \& Co.

Now York Stock Exchange Dotroit Stock Exchange

Ford Building
Telephone: Randolph 5530

## Detroit Stock Exchange

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CURRENT NOTICE
-George H. Logan, senior partner of Lamborn, Hutchings \& Co., will become affiliated with Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt, as of Sept. 1, making his headquarters in New York. The Havana, Cuba, office of Lamborn, Hutchings \& Co. will be occupied on Sept. 1 by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt, with the office remaining under the management of H. G. Harragin. This brings the Merrill Lynch system up to a total of 40 offices. Mr. Logan became connected with the Lamborn organizations in 1913 and has been a partner since 1915. In 1939 Mr . Logan became the senior partner of the firm. Prior to his association with the New York sugar marketing industry, Mr. Logan had 10 years' experience in the London commodity markets. When the war broke out, in 1914, Mr. Logan was appointed, with the late Arthur H. Lamborn, as American representative of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Supply. He was entrusted not only with the purchase of enormous quantities of Cuban sugar for the Allies, but arranged for the transportation of all sugar shipped from the United States and Cuba to Great Critain and Allied countries. In 1921 Mr. Logan was a meinted by the Cuban GovernFinance Committee, which was an agency appointed by the Cuban Government to market the big surplus Mr. Lozan has been a member of the New world markets at that time. Mr. Inc., since 1923. He is also a member York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc. He is a director of the Commodity Eschange Rubber Clearing Association.

Canadian Newsprint Operations in July Remained at High Level-Shipments Exceed Production Operations in the Canadian newsprint industry remained at a very high level during July, with the month's shipments of 337,508 tons, which represented $92.1 \%$ of capacity, exceeding by nearly 5,000 tons an output that set a new high record in the history of the industry at 332,689 tons, $46.2 \%$ above a year ago, it was indicated in the Montreal "Gazette" of Aug. 14. The same percentage, gain was shown in shipments, which were slightly under June. The month's operating ratio was $90.8 \%$, against $89.5 \%$ in June, $85.1 \%$ in May and $65.3 \%$ in July of last year. From the paper quoted we also obtain the following information:
The expansion of 115,800 tons in Canadian shipments over last year was accounted for as to 90,400 tons by exports to the United States, as
to 24,700 tons by exports to overseas markets, while domestic shipments to 24,700 tons by exports to overse
were higher by a few hundred tons. United States and Newfoundland mills Production and shipments by United States and Newfoundand mills
were similarly maintained at a high level in July. United States output were similarly maintained at a high lens a year ago, a gain of $10.7 \%$, while shipments at 86,229 tons were higher by $14.5 \%$. Newfoundland output rose by $16.4 \%$ to 30,019 tons, while shipments were more than doubled 44,716 the. total thes $14,5,7$ tons a year ago. Overseas shipments were the heaviest since last August.
For the seven months ended July Canadian output at $1,974,676$ tons was higher by $25.9 \%$ and slightly in excess of shipments of $1,968,428$ tons, which showed a gain of $28.8 \%$. Aggregate excess of shipments over production for the three countries for the 7 -month period was some 21,310 tons, mill stocks being reduced accordingly.

Bank of Montreal Reports Canadian Industry Nearing
Highest Production Scale in History Due to War Effort
The Bank of Montreal states in its Aug. 22 "Business Summary" that "under the stimulus of the progressive enlargement of the country's war effort Canadian industry is rapidly being geared up to the highest scale of production in its history and general business is naturally profiting from the consequent enlargement of the national income and purchasing power." The review goes on to say:
Not oily are most plants that are capable of making munitions operating at virtually full capacity but the number or new, plants which are and other munitions have recently been augmented; the total sum allocated for the construction of these new plants, which are jointly financed by the Canadian and British Governments, now exceeds $\$ 150,000,000$ and more are projected. The building of these plants and of the numerous establishments required for the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme, whose programme has been so speeded up that all these projects are now to be comrleted before the end of the year, has given a great impetus to the construction industry with the result that the value of the new contracts
placed in July was $\$ 29,305,600$ as compared with a total of $\$ 22,129,700$ placed in July was $\$ 29,305,600$ as compared with a total of $\$ 22,129,700$
in July, 1933. The total value of new contracts placed in the first seven in July, 1933 . The total value of new contracts placed in the first seven
months of 1940 was $\$ 154,741,100$ as compared with $\$ 105,575,600$ in the months of 1940 was $\$ 1$.
parallel period of 1939.
parallel period of 1939 . In some lines of manufacturing there has been the usual seasonal recession, but the primary iron and steel industries remain very busy and firms engaged in the production of machinery, castings, forgings and
sheet metal products are all working almost at full capacity The textile sheet metal products are all wor as the demand for military clothing is industries also continue busy, as the as been benefiting from the same cnormous, and the hootwe a secteration of the production of airplanes cause. There has becn a breas accelerking over-time. The shipbuilding and an the aally busy. The mining industry continues to enjoy great activity and in July there was a further enlargement of the output of the activity and industry which was placed at 332,689 tons as compared with ${ }_{315,343}$ tons in Jue and 227,630 tons in July, 1939, the gain over the latter figure beng about $46 \%$.

## Harvesting Progressing Rapidly in Canadian Prairie

Provinces, Says Bank of Montreal
Harvesting is progressing rapidly in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and operations are well under way in Southern Alberta, the Bank of Montreal states in its Aug. 22 rrop report. In Manitoba, generally good average wheat yields are being obtained and early threshed grain is grading well. Crop conditions in Saskatchewan vary widely, but on the whole prospective yields are fairly satisfactory. Crops in Alberta continue promising. Light frosts have occurred in some parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but no damage has been reported. The bank's report continues: In the province of Quebec crops are maturing well and prospects continue good for grain, potatoee and other roots. Tomatoes and corn,
which were backward, have promises to be fair to good. In Ontario satisfactory grain yields appear essured and corn and rocts are progressing favorably. A comparatively light crop of tomatoes is forecast; also a slightly below average yield of apples, with other tree fruits and grapes only fair and tobacco below average. In the Maritime provinces grains, potatoes and other roots and apples continue developing well under generally favorable conditions. In British Columbia yields of hay and the second alfalfa crop have been alcove average. The grain crop is below normal. Most other crops have made good progress, and on the whole give satisfactory promise.

## CURRENT NOTICES

-A Chicago Mercantile Exchange membership has ween posted for transfer to Edward Heaton, President and Treasurer of Nichols Bros., Inc., New York City.
-Ray T., Doyle, formerly with Lamborn, Hutchings \& Co., Chicago, has joined Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt in their Chicago office.
-Manufacturers Trust Co. is trustee for $\$ 868,000$ City of Nebraska City, Ctoe County, Neb., $31 / 2 \%$ bridge revenue bonds due July 1, 1960.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities -Friday Aug. 23

| New York City Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 940 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1} 1977$-. |  | ${ }^{976} 98$ |  | 11966 |
|  | 11975 | ${ }_{108}^{1003}$ | ${ }_{102}^{102}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ | 1119 |
|  | 1. 1954 | ${ }^{1086} 10$ | 107\% 10 |  | 1197 197 |
|  |  | ${ }_{1046}^{108}$ | $10^{106}$ | ${ }^{44 \% 89} 9$ | 19 |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ | 11957 | 1112 | 1123/3 |  | 1955 |
|  | 11959 | 122 | $113 \%$ | ${ }_{4}^{4} 42 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 1963 |
|  | ${ }_{1} 19780$ | 11423 |  |  | 1196 |
|  | ${ }^{1986}$ | ${ }_{116}^{114}$ | ${ }_{1174}^{117}$ |  | 1 1979. |New York State Bonds

1974. 

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Barge C T 41/8 Jan 1 1945_| $B 1 d$ | $A 8 k$ |  |
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|  | 1.10 | $\ldots$ |
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| 7 | 134 | $\ldots$ |
| $1131 / 2$ | $\ldots$ |  |

Public Authority Bonds
Californla Toll Brldge-
San Franclsco-Oakland-
48 -
Holland Tunnel 41/s ser E 1941_-.................... M\&8 ..... $b 25$
$106 \frac{3}{4}$1941-1980..

## United States Insulair Bonds

| Phillpplne Governme | Btd |  | S Pansmas 3s June 11961 | $\begin{aligned} & B 1 d \\ & 121 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41/98 Oct ${ }^{\text {19059... }}$ | 99 | 101 |  |  |  |
| 43128 July 1952 | 99 | 101 | Govt of Puerto Rico- |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 5s } \\ \text { 5s } & \text { Apr } & 1955\end{array}$ | ${ }^{99}$ | 101 | 41/38 July 1952 | 114 | 117 |
|  | $1011 / 2$ | 1031045 | 5 s July 1948 odt 1943. | 10 | 111 |
| wail 43/28 Oct | 13 |  | U S conversion 3s 1946 Converslon 3 s 1947 | $\begin{aligned} & 11024 \\ & 1112 / 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |

## Federal Land Bank Bonds





 Flshman (M H) Cof $\mathbf{C o}$

Chicago \& San Francisco Banks


New York Bank Stocks

| Par |  | Ask | Par | Bld | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Manhattan Co. 10 | 141/2 | 16 | Natlonal Bronx Bank ${ }^{\text {a }} 50$ | 40 | 45 |
| Bank of Yorktown... 66 2-3 | 40 |  | National Clity........-121/2 | 231/2 | 25 |
| Bensonhurst National ... 50 | 85 | 100 | National Satety Bank_121/2 | 101/2 | 123/2 |
| Chase._-............. 13.55 | 281/4 | 293/4 | Penn Exchange | 10 | 12 |
| Commercial National__ 100 | 163 | 169 | Peoples Natlonal | 43 | 49 |
|  |  |  | Public Natlonal_......171/6 | 281/4 | 293/4 |
| FIfth Avenue. $\qquad$ 100 | ${ }_{1625}^{620}$ | 660 1725 |  | 25 | 27 |
| Merchants Bank...... 100 | 110 | 120 |  |  |  |

## New York Trust Companies



Chain Store Stocks


## Sugar Securities

| Bonds | Bid | Ast | Stocks Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antilla Sugar Estates-1 | $f 14$ | 16 | Eastern Sugar Assoc com_1 <br> Preferred | $1{ }_{6}^{6}$ | 17 |
| Baraqua Sugar Estates- |  |  | Haytian Corp com--.-- * | 3/6 | 11/3 |
| Haytian Cord 4s-...-. 1947 | ${ }_{f 37}{ }^{42}$ | 45 | Punta Alegre Sugar Cord-* Savannah Sugar Retg | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 36 |
|  | $f 18$ | 191/2 | Vertientes-Camaguey | $281 / 2$ | a |
| New Niquero Sugar- |  |  | Sugar Co.......------ 5 |  |  |
| 31/28 | $f 18$ | 22 | West Indles Sugar Cord._1 | 31/2 | 37/8 |

## FHA Insured Mortgages <br> Offerings Wanted-Circular on Request

WHITEHEAD \& FISCHER
44 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: WHItehall 3-6850
FHA Insured Mortgages

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| Alaban |  | Nem Jerse 44/8--.-.-. | 102 |
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|  |  | North aroilla $41 / 1 /$ |  |
|  |  | dand |  |
| Indiana 4/88, |  | South Carolins |  |
| Maryland des ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  | Texas $4 \times 8.8$-- |  |
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| $\Delta$ erviling tee trom |  | $t$ be deducted from |  |

SPECIALIZING
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.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Aug. 23-Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph Tualker \& Sons

| Mambers Now York Stork Exbaugs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 Broadway NEW YORK | Deders in STOCKS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tel. RE ctor } \\ & 2-6600 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Since 185 |  |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parentheeea)

|  | Dioldend in Dollats | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabsma \& Vleksburg (rulinois |  | ${ }^{72}$ | 76 |
| Albany \& Susquehanns (Delaware \& Hudson) | ${ }^{10.50}$ | ${ }_{69} 110$ |  |
|  | - ${ }_{2.00}^{6.00}$ | ${ }_{28}^{69}$ | 31 |
|  | 8.75 | 81 | 83 |
| Boston \& Providence (New Haven) | ${ }_{8}^{8.50}$ | 11 | 14 |
| sada southern | 3.00 5 5 |  |  |
|  | 5.00 | 58 | $621 / 2$ |
| Cleveland \& Pltsbuurgh (Pennsylvant | ${ }^{3.50}$ | 76 | 78 |
| Betterment st | 200 |  |  |
| ware (Pennsylvan | 50 |  |  |
| Georrla RR \& Banking (L | 9.00 | 145 |  |
| Lackawanna RR of N J (Del Lack \& Western) .... 100 | 00 | 36 | 39 |
| Michlgan Central (New York Central) | 00 | 500 |  |
| Morrts \& Essex (Del Lack \& Weestern | 875 | 26 50 50 | 26 53 |
| New York Lackawanna \& Western (D L | 4.00 |  |  |
| Ofmego \& Syracuse (Del Lack \& Western) | 4.50 |  | 361/2 |
| Pittaburgh Beessemer \& Lake Erie (U S Steel) | 1.50 | ${ }^{42}$ |  |
| Preterr |  |  |  |
| Plitrburgh Fort Wayne \& Culc | 7.00 | ${ }_{151}^{1713}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{6.84}$ |  | $57 *$ |
| 8t Louls Bridge lst oref (Terminal RR)............. 100 | ${ }_{6.00}$ | 133 | 1371/2 |
| coond preferred | 3.00 | ${ }^{67}$ |  |
| anne RR St Louis | 10.00 | 241 | 2451/2 |
| Utica Chenango d Susquehan | 6.00 | 44 | 47 |
| Valley (Deiaware Lackawsmns \& Weestern) | ${ }_{5}^{5.00}$ |  |  |
| Vloksburg shrevedort \& Pacific (milinols Centrai). | 5.00 5.00 |  | 5 |
|  | 3.50 | 3 |  |
| West Jersey \& Beashore (Penn-Reading) ............50 | 3.00 | 54 | 57 |

Railroad Equipment Bonds


Railroad Bonds

|  |
| :---: |
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INSURANCE and INDUSTRIAL STOCKS
BOUGHT-SOLD-QUOTED

## Vermilye Brothers

30 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY

HAnover 2-7881. Teletype N. Y. 1-894

| Insurance Companies |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Aetna }}^{\text {Aetna }}$ |  |  | Ho | ${ }^{29} 14$ | 21/4 |
| Aetna |  | 283 | Ho | 17 | 181/2 |
| Ag |  |  | Ins Oo of North Am |  | ${ }^{623}$ |
| American Alliance | 20 | ${ }^{211} 12$ | Jersey Insurance |  | 疗 |
| American Equitabie- |  | 113/4 | LIncoln |  | 21/2 |
| Amer Fladel \& Cas Co com ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 54 |  |  |  | 2\% |
| American of Newark ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2 215 | 1134 | 1314 | Mass Bor | ${ }_{41}^{61 / 4}$ | ${ }^{833 / 4}$ |
|  | ${ }_{13}{ }^{3} /{ }^{3}$ | 45 | M | $61 / 4$ | 71/4 |
| Amerlcan Surety --.-.-.-. ${ }^{25}$ | 47 |  | Natlonal C |  |  |
| Automo |  |  | National | ${ }_{6} 5$ |  |
|  | - ${ }_{\text {921/3 }}$ | 9514 | National Lill |  |  |
| Boston. |  |  | New Am |  | 告 |
| Ca |  | 293 | New Bru | 45 |  |
| City of | 20 | $21^{1 / 2}$ |  | 14 | $1 / 4$ |
| Clty Tl |  |  | $\\| \text { Nort }$ |  |  |
| Connectiout C |  | ${ }_{34}$ | Northernver | 21 |  |
| Eagle Fire. | 1 | $5^{21 / 6}$ | Northwestern | , |  |
| Employers ReInsurance 10 |  |  | Paitit Fir |  |  |
| Excess | $40{ }^{81 / 4}$ | 43 | ${ }_{\text {Ph }}$ | $3{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 773 |
| Fidellty \% Dep of Md... 20 |  |  | crlde |  |  |
| Fire Assn of Philla-.-. ${ }^{-10}$ | ${ }_{90}^{6014}$ | ${ }_{92}^{621 / 4}$ |  |  |  |
| Firemen's of Newark | 81/2 | , | Republic (Texas) --...- 10 | 25 |  |
| Franklin Fire | 27344 | 29 | Revere (Paul) Fire |  |  |
| neral Reinsu |  |  | St Paul Fire ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |
| Fir | ${ }_{21}^{221 / 2}$ |  |  | 331/2 |  |
|  | 40 | ${ }_{42}^{23 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
| Globe \& Repubilo | ${ }_{9}^{83 / 4}$ |  | Springtield Fire de Mar.. 25 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Gla }}^{\text {Globe preferred }}$ | $60^{1 / 2}$ | 651/2 |  | $23 / 2$ |  |
| Great |  |  | Sun Lire Assuranoe -....100 |  |  |
|  | 10 m | 124 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | estchester $F$ | 30 |  |

## Industrial Stocks and Bonds

$\underset{\text { Alabama Mllis In }}{\text { Altan }}$
American Archs $\mathrm{Hnc....-}$

Amer Bemberg A oom| American Cyanamid_-... |
| :--- |
| $5 \%$ conv pref 1 st ser.. |
| 10 | Amer Distilling Con $\mathrm{C} \%$ ptio American Enka Corp...

American Hardware | Amer Malze Products |
| :--- |
| Amertican Mtg $5 \%$ | Americesn Mtg 5\% pref 100

Arden Farms com $\mathbf{t} \mathbf{t}$. Ar partic preferred....-
Aringtron Mulls.-.
Armstrong Rubber A. Art Metal Constructlon_10
Autocar Co com....... 10 Botany Worsted Muls el A5
$\$ 1.25$ preferred.....-10 Buckeye Steel Castings.-.
Brown \& Sharpe Mfg--.
So
Cose
 Chitton Co common.-... 10
Clty \& Suburbsn Homes 10 Clty \& Suburban Homes
Coca Cola Bottiling (N Y)
C Columbla Baking 0 om
$\$ 1$ cum preterred Consolldated Alreraft$\$ 3$ conv pret
Crowell-Coller Crowell-Collter Pub-....
Cuban-Amer Manganese
Dentists Supply com Centista SuDply com.-10
Devoe \& Raynolds B com Devoe \& Raynolds B com **
Dictaphone CorD..... Dixon (Jos) Crucible...- 100
Domestio Finance cum pt_ Drader CorD-............ Farnsworth Telev \& Rad-1
Federal Bake Shops.-.-
Preferred
Foundation
Garlock Packings com Gen Fire Extingulisher. Gen Machlnery Cory com * Giddings \& Lewls
Machine Tool Good Humor Corp Graton \& Knight com...-.
Preferred.
 Great Lakes Br
Great Northern Paper.
Harrisburg Steel Corp... Harerstate Bakerles com.
85
preferred

 Long Bell Lumber......- 100
$\$ 5$ preferred. Mallory (P R R \&
\& Corn
Marlin Rockwell Corp... Marlin Rockwell Corp.--
Merk Co Inc common
-
Muskegon Piston Ring-2 $2 / 6$
Muskegon Caske
Nreterred


For footnotes see page 1126

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Aug. 23-Continued

## Public Utility Preferred Stocks

## Bought . Sold . Quoted

 Jackson \& CurtisEstablished 1879
Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges 115 Broadway

Tel. BArclay 7-1600
New York City

Teletype N.Y.1-1600

Public Utility Stocks


## Public Utility Bonds

Amer Gas \& Pow 3-5s_1953
Amer Utility Serv 6s
-1964 Amer U Ulilty Serv 68-1984
ABsoclated Eleotric 58.1961 A B8oclated Electrlo 58-1 1961
Assoc Cas \& Eleo CorpAssoc Gas \& Eleo CorD-
Income deb 31/6s..-1978 Income deb 313/8
 Income deb
Conv deb $4 \mathrm{~s} \ldots$
Conv deb $41 / \mathrm{s}$ Conv deb 58 s 8.
Conv deb $51 / 8$ Conv deb 51/38.-.--19 Assoc Gas \& Elec Co-
 Sink fund inc 41/28_198
Sink fund linc $58 \ldots \ldots 198$
 Blackstone Valley Gas
\& Electric $31 / 8$ Cent Ark Pub Serv 5s_19 Central Gas \& Elleo1st lien coll tr $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}, 194$
1st Hen collt rust 6 B Cent III EL \& Gas 33/8-196 Central IIInols Pub ServCentral Pow \& Lt 32 in 1969
Central Publio UtiltyIncome 51/6s with stk '5 Clties Servilise deb 58_- 1963 Cleve Elec Illum 3s--197

 Crescent Publio service-
Coll inn 68 (W-s) -1954
Cumberl'd Co P\&L $3 \bar{y}^{1} / 8^{\prime} 66$
 Dallas Ry \& Term 68.1951
Federated Util 53/98... 1957 ndianapoils P \& L 31/s '70
Inland Gas CorD-
 Iowa Southern Util 4s-1970



 $B l d$
$10138 k$
$1103 / 411113 / 2$
$1021 / 2$
1010 1014/4113/2


## Investing Companies




Adminis'd Fund Inc. $\quad P$ Century Shares Trust...
Chemical Fund Commonwealth Invest--Corporate Trust Corporate Trust Shares.-
Berles AA Accumulative- series.
Serlea AA mod. Series ACC mod.-.-.--

- Crum \& Forster com-



| $\begin{array}{r}\text { C } \\ \text { Cum } \\ \text { Dela }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |


 Dividend sharen
Eaton \& Howard Eaton \& Howard Manage-
ment Fund series A-1... Series $\mathrm{F}^{2}-\ldots$ (Mass)
Equit Inv Equit Inv Corp (Mass)
Equity Corp 83 conv pref 1
Fldelity Fund Inc First Mutual Trust Fund--
Flscal Fund IncFiscal Fund Inc-
Bank stock Berles_..
Insurance stk series_10 Insurance stk series_10
Flxed Trust Shares A. 10
Foundation Trust Shs A.1 Foundation Trust Shs A-1
Fundamental Invest Inc-2
Fundament' $\mathbf{T r}$ Tr Shares A2 General Capital Corp_-.-**
General Investors Trust. Group securitlesAgricultural shares
Automobile shares Aviation shares.Building shares Chemical shares.-.-Foctrical Equipm Investing shares. Merchandise shares
Mining shares Petroleum shares. RR Equipment sharesSteel shares...........$~$
Tobacco shares Tobacco shares
-Huron Holding Corp---
Incorporated Investors__-5
Independence Trust ${ }^{\text {Shs }}$ Independence Trust shs Bank Group shares...--
Insurance Group shares Insurgnee Group shares-
Investm't Co of Amer-10


$\qquad$ | 814.5 |
| :--- |
| 8.50 |
| 2.00 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { ati. } \\ 9.7}}$

## —

| Alabama Wat Serv 5s. 1957 | Btd $1021 / 2$ | Ask |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ashtabula Wat Wks 58 ' 58 | 105 |  | Peoris Water Works Co- 18t \& ref $5 \mathrm{~s} . \ldots \ldots$ | $1011 / 2$ |  |
| Atlantic County Wat 58 '58 | 102 |  | 1st consol 4s..-----1948 | 101 |  |
| utler Water Co 58__ 1957 | 105 |  | 1st consol 5s, | 101 |  |
|  | 105 |  | Prior len 58-\%-1948 | 104 | 8 |
| Calif Water Service 4s 1961 | $1061 / 2$ | 108 | Pinellas Water Co 5158.'59 | 100 |  |
|  |  |  | Pittsburgh sub Water- |  |  |
| 58 serles B.......... 1954 | $1001 / 2$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1021 / 2 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1st 5 s serles C...---1957 | 1051/2 |  |  |  |  |
| Community Water Service |  |  | Richmond W W Co 5s 1957 | 105 |  |
| $51 / 28$ series B....... 1946 | 82 | 87 | Water 58-...-...- 1938 | 101 |  |
| 6s serles A.-.......-1946 | 85 | 90 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | St Joseph Wat 4s ser A 1966 | 106 |  |
| Indianapolis Water- <br> 1st mtge 31/3s_-. | 105 $1 / 4$ | 1071/4 | Scranton Gas \& Water Co |  |  |
|  |  |  | Scranton-Spring Brook | 104 |  |
| Joplin W W Co 5s.... 1957 | 105 |  | Water Service 58_1961 | 97 | 100 |
|  |  |  | 1st \& ref 58 A .....-1967 | $971 / 2$ | 101 |
| Kankakee Water 41/8-1939 | 102 |  | Shenango Val 4s ser B-1961 | 10236 |  |
| Kokomo W W Co 5s_, 1958 | 105 |  | South Bay Cons Water- |  |  |
| Monmouth Consol W 5s '56 | 101 |  | Springield City Water- | 781/2 | 83 |
| Monongahela Valley Water |  |  | 4s A.---.--------1956 | 104 | 106 |
|  |  |  | Texarkana Wat 1st 5s-1958 | 105 |  |
| Morgantown Water 5s 1965 | 105 |  |  |  |  |
| Muncle Water Works 58 '6E | 105 |  | Union Water Serv 51/3s '51 | 1023/2 | 104 |
| New Rochelle W |  |  | W Va Water Serv 4s_. 1961 | 1051/2 | 071/2 |
| 58 series B ........- 1951 | $981 / 2$ | $1011 / 2$ | Western N Y Water |  | 722 |
| 51/28 --------.-.- 1951 | 100 | 103 | 5 s series B...--..... 1950 | 101 |  |
|  |  |  | 1st mtge 58------1951 | 100 |  |
| New York Wat serv 58 ' 51 | $971 / 2$ | 1011/2 | Westmoreland water-1950 | $1031 / 2$ |  |
| Ohio Cities Water 51/3s '53 | 993/2 |  | 5s-..-........-.-1952 | 1021/2 |  |
| Ohlo Valley Water 58-1954 | 108 |  | Wichita Water- |  |  |
| Ohio Water Service 4s_ 1964 | 1043/ | $1051 / 2$ | 58. | 101 |  |
| Ore-Wash Wat Serv 5s 1957 |  |  | 59 series C.-...--- 1960 | 105 |  |
|  |  |  | vort A---7---1949 | $103$ |  |

For footnotes see page 1126.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Aug. 23-Concluded

## If You Don't Find the Secirities 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-chered are:
stocks and bonds. The classes of securities covered

Banks and Trust Companies-<br>Domestic (New York and<br>Out-of-Town)<br>Canadian<br>Fedoral Land Bank Bonds<br>Foreign Government Bonds Industrial Bonds<br>Industrial Stocks<br>Insurance Stocks<br>Investing Company Securities<br>Joint Stock Land Bank SecuriMill Stocks<br>Mining Stocks

$\underset{\text { Municipal Bonds- }}{\text { Momestic }}$ Domestic Canadian
Public Utility Bonds Public Utility Stocks Railroad Bonds
Railroad Stocks
Real Estate Bonds
Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks
Title Gua
Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit
U Socks
U. S. Government Securities U. S. Territorial Bonds

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.
52 William St., N. Y.
Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds Due to
uominal.



Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates


For footnotes see page 1126.

Agent of Owner of Securities Is Held Liable If He Seeks to Sell Them Through False Representations, Federal Circuit Court of Appeals Rules
An agent for the owner or purchaser of securities who makes false statements in an attempt to sell the securities is liable under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, according to a decision handed down Aug. 16 by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston. Associated Press, Boston advices of Aug. 16 described the case as follows:
In a decision defining the word "dealer" under the 1933 Securities Ex"'whether the seller of securities, being a broker himself, owns the securities or whether he acts as agent for the owner or the purchaser is immaterial, if he attempts to dispose of the securities by making false statements, he is liable under the Act.
The Court upheld Clifford J. Murphy \& Co., Portland, Me., stockbrokers, in a suit to recover losses on stock purchased from an agent of Rhoades \& Co., Boston and New York brokers.
Mr. Murphy contended that representations made by the agent, Frank Lynch, led him to purchase 1,700 shares of South American Utilities Corp. stock at $\$ 4.50$ a share, only to discover later than it was "without substantial value." Mr. Murphy asked the difference between the purchasing and selling price.
Mr. Lynch testified that he explained to Mr. Murphy that the stock was held by E. S. Smith \& Co., a New York dealer, and agreed to act as Mr Murphy's agent and for a commission of four cents a share.
Judge Hugh D. McLellan, dissenting from the majority opinion of Judges Calvert Magruder and John C. Mahoney, said that "one who acts solely as agent for the purchaser cannot be regarded as a seller."

## CURRENT NOTICES

$\qquad$
-Fahnestock \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Georges de Braux, for the past six years manager of their Paris affiliate office Les Correspondants de Fahnestock \& Co., is now associated with them in their Radio City office. Mr. de Braux has just returned to the Enited States by clipper from Lisbon after being dewith the Third British Division in Flanders and the Famous 51st Highland Division in the Saar and on the Somme front. Before leaving France Mr. de Braux spent two weeks in Paris during the German occupation.
-Coincident with the coming dissolution of Lamborn, Hutchings \& Co. at the close of business Aug. 31, 1940, five of the company's current partners will form the new Stock Exchange firm of Lamborn, and 231 South retaining the same offices at er beome LaSalle Street, Chicago. The partners of the new both a security and comeffective Sept. 1, 1940, and which we Arthur H. Lamborn, member of New
modity brokerage business, will be modity brokerage Troup, A. Gordon Troup.
-Robert B. Harkness, formerly manager of the municipal bond department of Perrin, West \& Winslow, Inc., Boston, has become associated with R. K. Webster \& Co., Inc.,
office at 10 Post Office Square.

## General Corporation and Investment News 

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

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4477 to 4483 , inclusive have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the SecuritiesAct of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $\$ 53,426,194$.
Harrington \& Richardson Arms Co. (2-4477, Form A-1), of Wor-
 through underwititer at 8 p per share. 25.000 shares are ontioned to Joseph
t. Carney and 25,000 shares are optioned to Barrett Herrick \& Co, Inc. P. Canney and 25,000 shares are optioned to Barrett Herrick \&o Co., Inc. will be used to redeem preferred stock, for bank loans, machaninery, equip-
 Barrett Herrick ${ }^{\text {Co Co. }}$
Filed Aug. 15, 1940 .
Columbus \& Southern Ohio Electric Co. (2-4478, Form A-2) of
Columbus, Ohio, has filed a rexistration statement covering $\$ 29,000,000$ Columbus, Ohio, has riled a reyistration statement covering $\$ 29,000,000$
of $3 \% \%$ 1st mortgage bonds, due 1970. Filed Aug. 15, 1940. (See subsequent page for further detals).
Penn-York Properties, Inc. (2-4479, Form A-2), of Columbus, Ohio,
has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 423,500$ of depository receipts for $\$ 423500$ of principal amount of $6 \%$ 1st mortgage sinking fund goold inking fund bonds due $1955: 1,694$ warrants for commofunding income
 prosident and reserved for warrants at no no additional expense. The new onds and warrants will be offered in exchange for depository receipts on
the basis of four warrants and $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of new bond for each 81,000 principal amount of old bond, and any remaining unexchanged new bonds may be sold. Proceeds of the issue will be used to refund debt.
Leslie L. LeVeque io President of the company. Bitting. Jones \& Co., et al. Leslie L. LeVeque is President of the company. B
may become underwriters. Filed Aug. 16, 1910.
Natural Resources Corp. (2-4480, Form s -10) of Dallas, Texas, has $1 / 8$ ofl and gas rights for five years on the five-acre minimum lots of the Eden area of the Natural Resources Corp. tract. located in Concho County, Texas. 500 assignments will be offered at a maximum of $\$ 50$ ver acre,
 development. Paul H . Gunther is President of the company. No underriter nam Filed Aug. 16, 1940
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. (2-4481, Form A-2) of Cincinnati, Ohio, stock. 25,000 shares will be offered by the issuer throup par common writer, and 10 ,ooo shares will be offered for the account of A. B. Davis,
who is President of the company. Issuer's part of the proceeds will be whe is President of the company. Issuer's part of the proceeds will be used for buildings, machiery, warehouse facilitities, and working capital.
Distributors Group, Inc., will be the underwriter. Filed Aug. 21; 1940. San Antonio Public Service Co. (2-4482, Form A-2) of San Antonio
 for further detais.)
Weatern Auto Supply Co. (2-4483, Form A-2) of Kansas City, Mo. has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 6,000,000$ of 15 -year sinking
fund debentures, due Sept. 1 , 1955 . Filed Aug. 21, 1940. (See subsequent page for further details.)

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Aug. 17, page 978.

## Abbott Laboratories-Earnings-

 x After interest, depreciation and Federal taxes. y After reserve for For the quarter ended June 30, 1940 net profit was $\$ 384,628$, equal to 49 cents a common share, compared with $\$ 394,172$, or 55 cents a share, in corresponding quarter of 1939 --V. 151, p. 978 .

Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Sept. 14 Fixed as Final Date for Receiving Deposits-

With over $60 \%$ of bonds of the company on deposit, the bondholders' protective committee on Aug. 21 announced that it has fixed Sept. 14 as the company's receivership through a judicial sale of its assets. The sal of the property and assets is scheduled to take place in Toronto on Oct. 16 , mittee. As the assent of only $50 \%$ of the outstanding Abitibi bonds was required to declare the plan operative, the committee already has more than enough yet deposited their bonds are given the opportunity of participating in the plan by depositing their bonds on or prior to sept. 14. Under the conditions of sale recently outlined pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of Ontario, the bondholders' protective committee may
 their distributive share of the purchase price after allowance for their share of the expenses and prior charges. The purchase price will be in The plan of procedure contemplates the purchase of all Abitibi assets on behalf of depositing bondholders by a new company which would issue com mon stock at the rate of 40 shares for each $\$ 1,000$ deposited bond x Profit after expenses.- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { July, } 1940 & \text { June, } 1940 & \text { July, 1939 } \\ \mathbf{y 8} \$ 941,390 & \\ \$ 8191,632\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Before depreciation and bond interest. y Includes $\$ 136,735$ received as
premium on United States exchange.-V.

## Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.-Earnings-

[Tncluding Canadian Subsidiary but excluding European subs.]
Months Ended June $30-1940$ Net profit after depreciation, interest and Fed-

eral taxes $1940 \quad 1939$ | eral taxes, \&cc-1. |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Earns. per. sh. on 753,813 | shs. cap. stock (par $\$ 10$ ) | $\$ 497.218$ | $\$ 0.66$ | $\$ 99.490$ | x Federal income taxes are at the new rate established by the Revenue

Act of 1940 . Note- Net profit for six months' period of 1940 does not include the net
profit of company's three European subsidiaries which profit of company's three European subsidiaries which (based on cabled
reports covering the six months of 1940 for London and Berlin and four reports covering the six months of 1940 for London and Berlin and four
months for Paris) amounted to, $\$ 57.537$ after allowing for exchange varia-
tions. tions. During the six months' period of 1939 the net profit of the three
European subsidiaries, amounted to $\$ 73.541$. European subsidiaries, amounted to $\$ 73,541$. Current assets of the domestic and Canadian company only as of June 30 ,
compared with current assets of $\$ 6,806123$ and liabilities were $\$ 1,212,044$, as compared with current assets of $\$ 6,806,123$ and current liabilities of $\$ 1,266$,-
776 as of June 30,1939 .-V. 151, p. 97 .

Aetna-Standard Engineering Co.-EarningsNet profit after charges and taxes.
$\begin{array}{lll}1940 \\ \$ 82,633 & \text { loss } \$ 94,959\end{array}$ Note-The 1940 earnings do not reflect national defense orders totaling $\$ 5,000,000$, secured in July, Unfilled machinery orders, exclusive of Gov-
ernment business were $\$ 398,942$ at the end of June. During July unfilled
 shares of new $5 \%$ preferred stock to be exchanged for 6,496 shares of old $7 \%$ preferred p pus accrued dividends of $\$ 57.75$ a share. It is understood
that $96 \% \%$ of the preferred shareholders have consented to exchange.-
V. 151, 5. 538.
Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Earn. per sh. on $71 / \%$ prê. stock.... $\$ 2.30$ \$0.7. x. After taxes and charges. y Exclusive of British subsidiary.-V. 150,

Alleghany Corp. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-
[Incl. wholly owned subsidiary, Terminal Shares, Inc] Period Ended June 30, 1940-
Inco
$\qquad$ Divs. on secs. pledged as coll. or otherwise held in
trust. rec. or rec. in cash, which have been or
may be impounded by trustees as received.-
Interest a ccruals on securities plededgec as coilateral
which have been or may be impounded by
trustee as received:
On notes as received: accounts owned by Terminal
Shares, Inc. (not being received currently)---
On U. S. Government securities under purchase

| $2,160$ | 4,40 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$1,120,464 | \$2, |
| - $\begin{array}{r}933,387 \\ 3,287 \\ 6,31\end{array}$ | 1,872,7 |
| 110 6,315 | 10,39 |
| 13,720 | 16 |
| 69,721 | 1 |
| 14,140 65,098 | 14 |

Total income - $n$ Interest on purchase money debt Other interest -... Registrar \& transfer agent fees \& expenses........ agent fees and expenses and interest paying Taxes-franchise, social security, \&
 mortization of bond discount and expense.......
Net profit, excl. of $\$ 11,017,584$ prov. for possible Inc., charged to earned surplus (deficit) acct. at March 12,1940 -....-.
$\$ 11,353$
47,967 $\$ 91,782$
60,774

Net profit to earned surplus (deficit) account,
excl. of $\$ 11,017,584$ provisions for possible loss
Inc.. charged to earned surplus (deficit) acct. Earned Surplus (Dericit) Accoss $\$ 36,614$ $\$ 31,008$
Period Ended June 30, 1940-
 Deficit at beginning of period--] M- March $12,1-190$ )
Less, provision of reserves (created for possible loss on securities and accounts of Terminal Shares, Inc., to which retroactive
effect was given on the Dec. 31,1939 financial
statements 10,993,466
$\overline{\$ 79,278,267} \frac{108,328,304}{}$
Prov. of res. (created March 12, 1940) for possible
loss on secs. owned by Terminal Shares
loss on secs. owned by Terminal Shares, Inc.
Trustee in Bankruptcy of Missouri Pacific RR.
Co- of res. (created March 12, 1940) for possible
due to Terminal Shares, Inceivable on amounts
-.-.- 10,937,932

-36,614 prof. 31,008 $\overline{\$ 79,314,881} \frac{\$ 79,314,881}{\text { ds }}$ Total,
Profit from sale of $\$ 34,700$ U. S. Treasury bonds
(on basis of principal amount as cost) (on basis of principal amount as cost) Balance (deficit) June 30, 1940
$\qquad$ 1,735
$879,313,14$
6 Paid-In Surplus Account-
Balance at beginning of period $\$ 41,116,875 \$ 41,104,635$ Add, part of consideration received from the issuance of prior preferred convertible stock ( 335
shares in period April 1 to June 30,$1940 ; 695$ shares in period Jan. 1 to June 30,1940 ) for
interest coupons from bonds due 1950....... Total, palin $\quad$ 41,128,265
 Note-On the basis of stating listed securities owned at indicated market quotations on June 29,1940 , the (earned surplus) deficit balance at June deficit would be $\$ 111,974,035$ instead of $\$ 79,313,145$ and $\$ 38,184,881$,
respectively, shown above- -151, p. 834 .

Allied Laboratories, Inc.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
Net profit after all charges and taxes................. $\begin{array}{rr}1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 37,264 & \$ 266,932 \\ \$ 0.15 & \$ 1.07\end{array}$ Earnings per share
$-V .150$, p. 2562.

## -V. 150, p. 2562. <br> Allied Products Corp. (Mich.)-Earnings-

(6 Months Ended June 30-
$\qquad$ Net profit after depreciat'n, tax
Earnings per share on common.

On class A stock.-V. 151, p. 236
Aluminum Co. of America-Common- DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of \$1 on company's common stock,
payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 28 . Similar amount was paid June 11 and on April 15, last. Cash dividend of $\$ 6$ and a stock dividend of one share of Niagara Hudson Power Corp. common for each three shares of Aluminum Co. common held, were paid on Dec. 27,1939 , these latter being
the first dividends paid on the common shares since 1928. V. 151, p. 978 .

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Allied Mills, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended June 30 Net sales
Cost of sales $\qquad$ Gross profit from oper.
Selling expenses
Administrative expenses
Net profit from oper-Total profit
Depreciation $\qquad$ -.. Interest and exchange-Provision for taxes
Loss on b'ld'gs \& mach'y
abandoned Shs. cap. stock outstand-
 b On average number of shares ( 886,888 shares) earnings per share was $\$ 2.66$. undistributed earnings.

Assets-
Cash
a Acts---



 Total_-......-14,106,651 13,601,659 Total.........-14,106,651 13,601,659 b After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 275,996$ in 1940 and $\$ 242,409$ in 1939 . 1939. c Represented by 812,220 ( 946,000 in 1939) no par shares. d Initial surplus, $\$ 662,250$ in 1940 and 1939 ; discount on stock purchased for trea-
sury, $\$ 167,323$ in $1939 ;$ earned surplus, $\$ 5,750,284$ in 1940 and $\$ 5,827,167$ in 1939. e Includes $\$ 106,667$ due currently.-V. 150, p. 3345 .
Amalgamated Leather Cos., Inc. (\& Subs.) -Earnings $\begin{array}{rllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30-- }\end{array} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rllll}\text { Net income after int., } \\ \text { deprec. \& taxes....- }\end{array} \quad y \$ 35,963$ lossy $\$ 19,933 \quad \$ 154,726 \quad \$ 160,168$ Y Apter deduction of $\$ 16,016$ ( $\$ 14,362$ in 1939) for depreciation.-V.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (\& Subs.)Consolidated Income Account, Years Ended June 30
Sales (less returns)
Freight out, discoun $\qquad$ 1940
$\$ 23,26,2$

4,475 | 1939 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 22,034,73$ |
| $4,453,2$ |

##  Prov. for loss on doubtful receiv Depreciation and depletion

 Addition to reserve for insurance-.--Met profit
Net profit--.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-
Prov. for foreign exchange fluctuatio
 $\qquad$ $\underset{\$ 155,035}{\$ 1.45} \underset{\text { def } \$ 103,926}{\$ 1.22} \begin{array}{r}\text { def } \$ 179,295 \\ \$ 2.23\end{array}$

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 (Incl. Subsidiaries)

$\mathbf{x}$ Land, buildings, machinery, and equipment
x Phosphate rock deposits......................
Property not required for operating purposes
$\mathbf{x}$ Purchase money obligations, \&c
Accounts and notes receivable-
Inventories--1.-.-.-
Brands, patents and goodwill
Unexpired insurance, taxes, \&c
$\qquad$
$\square$

\$21,883,126
Liabilities-


Capital and earned surplus-.-- liabilities
Accounts payable and a
Reserve for insurance
$\frac{53,746}{\$ 21,883,126} \frac{22,715}{\$ 21,504,345}$ x After deducting reserves. y Represented by 627,981 shares in 1940
and 627,985 shares in 1939, after deducting six shares in 1940 and two
shares in 1939 held in treasury for retirement.-V. 150, p. 2562 . American Airlines, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings


Total.
(
Balance
Depreciation and obsolescence
Interest
 For the quarter ended June 30,1940 , net profit was $\$ 583,352$ equal to
$\$ 1.63$ a share comparing with $\$ 390,396$ or $\$ 1.33$ a share in the June quarter $\$ 1.63$ a share comparing $w$
of 1939 .-V. 151, p. 403 .

American Commercial Alcohol Corp. (\& Subs.)-

y Earns. per share_....- $\$ 0.37 \quad$ Nil $\quad \$ 0.10 \quad \$ 1.52$ before subsidiary preferred dividends. y On 260,935 shares common stock
-V. 150. p. 3192 .
American Encaustic Tiling Co., Inc.-Earnings-
Periyd End. June 30- 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit after al ch'g's } \\ \text { but before Fed taxes_ }\end{array} & \$ 22,347 & \$ 20,414 & \$ 32,819 & \$ 24,283\end{array}$

## American Enka Corp.-To Pay $\$ 2$ Dividend-

payable Aug. 17 to holders of record Aug. 14. This compares with $\$ 1$
paid on June 1, last; $\$ 4$ paid on Dec. 20, 1939; \$1 on Sept. 30, 1939; 50 cents
on Sept. 1, 1939; and $\$ 1$ paid on Nov. 1, 1938, and on Dec. 23, 1937.-V. 151, p. 237.

| American Chain \& Cable | -., In | (\& Subs. | Earns. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Mos . End. June 30- 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Gross sales, less discounts returns \& allowances_ $\$ 12,365,502$ | \$10,605,808 | \$8,917,632 | \$15,228,887 |
| Cost of sales (incl, shipping exp. \& freight \& |  |  |  |
| cartage outward)....- 8,775,366 | 7,858,980 | 6,782,895 | 10,670,975 |
| eprec. of plants, mach: and equipment._- 356,626 | 349,922 | 334,663 | 492,141 |
| Amortization of patents. 1, 21,493 | 25,100 | 27,141 | 30,641 |
| Sell., admin. \& gen. exps 1,873,032 | 1,741,002 | 1,710,742 | 2,009,567 |
| Profit_-----.-.-.-.-- \$1,338,985 | \$630,805 | \$62,191 | \$2,025,563 |
| Other income (net) | 177,620 | 137,926 | 251,330 |
| Total.-.-.--------- \$1,520,922 | \$808,425 | \$200,117 | \$2,276,893 |
| Interest expense (net) |  | 3,062 | 11,379 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prov. for Fed. \& foreign } \\ & \text { income tax. }\end{aligned} \quad 351,810$ | 143,151 | 41,862 | 345,266 |
| Consol. net income ${ }_{-1}$ - $\$ 1,169,112$ | \$665,274 | \$155,193 | \$1,920,247 |
| Earned surplus, Jan. 1-- 3,957,955 | 3,110,160 | 2,932,729 | 1,414,629 |
| Refund | a8,384 |  | 393,946 |
| Total_.--.-.-.-...- $\$ 5,127,068$ | \$3,783,819 | \$3,087,922 | \$3,728,822 |
| $5 \%$ cum. conv. pref. 141,414 | 143,170 | 143,134 | 90,265 |
| Common stk, dividends- 791,599 | 296,221 | 394,959 | 710,938 |

## Balance, earned surp-

$\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 4,194,055 & \$ 3,344,428 & \$ 2,549,830 & \$ 2,927,619\end{array}$ - $\mathbf{-}$. 150, p. 2407 .

American General Corp.-A sset Value-
Securiteport of corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, American Securities Corp. for the six months ended June 30, 1940, states that, on convertible preferred stock and $\$ 4.57$ per share of common stock. This compares with $\$ 111.82$ a share of preferred and $\$ 7.37$ per share of common share of common stock, and with $\$ 94.15$ a share of preferred and $\$ 5.11$ per Capital stock sonsists of 7.503 shares of $\$ 3$ dividend series convertible preferred; 21,501 shares of $\$ 2.50$ dividend series convertible preferred; preferred; 21,501 shares of $\$ 2.50$ dividend series convertion of of $\$ 1$ par
145,254 shares of $\$ 2$ dividend series convertible preferred, all
value, and $1,461,014$ shares (par $\$ 10$ cents) of common.-V. 150, p. 3037 .

## American Hair \& Felt Co.--Earnings-

 $x$ After all charges. y Equal to 13 cents per share for the three months
and 12 cents per share for the six months on 160,054 shares of common and 12 cents per share for the six months on 160,054 shares of common stock.-V. 150, p. 3192.

## American Hide \& Leather Co.-Earnings-

[Including United States Subsidiary Company]

| Years End. June 30 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit | \$395,224 | \$603,60 | 5 | 122 62 |
| No. shs. com. stock out. (\$1 par) | 584,950 | 586,700 | 584,950 | 54,95 |
| Earnings per share on common stock $\text { -V.150, p. } 3192 .$ | \$0.23 | \$1.02 | Nil | 0. |

American Home Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shs. cap. stk outst'g.--- } & 806,465 & \$ 0,509 & 741,060 & 741,060 \\ \text { Earnings per share_n } & \$ 2.68 & \$ 2.49 & \$ 1.83 & \$ 2.09\end{array}$ $x$ After all charges, incl. depreciation and Federal taxes.-V. 150, p. 3192. American Ice Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. June 30-
$\times$ Net loss $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lll}1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 371,931 & \$ 155,586 & \$ 236,399\end{array}$
$x$ After depreciation, interest, \&c., but before Federal and State taxes.

## American Investment Co. of Ill. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Income before int., in
come taxes, \&c.....

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,151,416 \\ \mathbf{z 2}, 027 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 811,638 \\ 5,281 \end{array}$ | $\$ 438,5 ¢ 6$ 5.406 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 376,530 \\ 14,015 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$1,153,443 | \$816,919 | \$443,912 | \$390,545 |
| 65,569 | 60,790 | 38,690 | 34,093 |
|  |  |  | 1,884 |
|  |  | 6,286 | 1,392 |
| 1,332 |  |  |  |
| 239,491 | 141,686 | y68,060 | 45,983 |
|  |  |  | 5,336 |
|  |  | See y | 1.190 |

 Stock registration \& list

- $\overline{1}, 3 \overline{3} \overline{2}$ 1,392 Sundry-Mainly joss on Income charges (net) -. Prov. for Federal normal income tax ------profits tax ---7.-.-.
 Net income (before
amort. of develop-

| amort. of development costs) |  |  | \$33 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$847,001 | + ${ }^{614,205}$ | 33,625 | 29,765 |
| Cash conv. pref. divs.-. ----- $\quad 3,586$ |  |  |  |  |
| Cash cumul. conve pref- | 87.560 |  |  |  |
|  | 91,692 | 91,682 | 2 |  |
| Cash common dividends | 441,214 | 313,221 | 225,330 | 1 |
| $\times$ Does not include common stock dividend, $999,447 \frac{8}{4}$ shares ( $251 / 2$ shares of treasury stock), \$49,711. y Includes state income taxes. z Net |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



 Instalment loans
rec. \& accrd. cur-
rent int. on loans $16,029,278 \quad 11,851,246$ Dep. for redemp of pref. stock--
Cash surr. value of Cash surr. value of
life insurance Com. stock subscriptions rec.-.
Rea! estate owned Rea! estate owned

and equities Misc. notes, accts., securities, \&c.-. | 61,143 | 51,067 |
| ---: | ---: | \(\begin{aligned} \& Redemption value <br>

\& of pref stock- <br>
\& General \& capital\end{aligned}\) $\begin{array}{rr}7,462 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Inc. tax accrual } \\ \text { and reserves.... }\end{array} \\ \text { c Cum pret }\end{array}$ urn. and fixtures

9,677
152,405
Total.......... 18,357,231 $\overline{16,169,976}$ Total........... 18,357,231 $16,169,976$ $\begin{aligned} & x \text { After reserves for losses of } \$ 796,764 \text { ( } \$ 506,544 \text { in 1939). y Represented } \\ & \text { by } 337,264 \text { ( } 313,295 \text { in 1939) no par shares. z Represented by } 91,727\end{aligned}$ no par shares. $\$ 2,439,387$ from sale of $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred a includes $\$, 439,38$ from sale of $5 \%$.

| American Laundr | y Machinery |  | ubs.) | Earnings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Net profits after deprec., |  |  |  |  |
| royalties, Fed. taxes, | a\$304,104 | \$122,507 | \$152,806 | \$421,001 |
| Shs, com, stk. outstand- |  | 5,540 |  |  |
| Earnings per sha | 549,208 $\$ 0.55$ | \$0.22 | \$0.26 | \$0.72 | a Based on 1940 Revenue Act.- $\nabla$. 151, p. 979 .

American Machinery \& Foundry Co.-Balance Sheet June 30-
$\underset{\text { Fixed assets }}{\text { Assets }}$ Fixed assets_-.....
$\mathbf{y}$ Machinery with
lessees, at cost lessees, at cost.-.
G'dwil, pats., \&c. Marketable securs. employees -.... Inv, in affil. cos.:.
Invest. in and adva. to Ind. Mach.

Cash,........... Accounts, notes $\begin{aligned} & \text { acceptances rec. } \\ & \text { Inventories }\end{aligned}$ Acentories.-.............. aitilated co-...
Notes \& accts. rec.
not considered
collectible within collectiblile writhin
one year
and one year--....
Accts. recelv. from
officers and empl officers and empl
Prepaid inurance
and royalties
Total_......... 16,367,842 $\overline{17,612,717}$ Total..........-16,367,842 $\overline{17,612,717}$ 2 Consolidated. $\quad$ by $1,000,000$ shares, no par value. y And in inventory.
z Consolidated.
The income statement for 6 months ended June 30 was published in
. 151, p. 979 .

## American Maize Products Co.-Earnings-

 of After interest, depreciation. Federal taxes, \&c. y On 300,000 shares of common stock (no par) --V.151, p.403.

-Vhs. com. stk. (no

Assetsnvestments
Cash in bank (on
demand)
 Other short-term
securities
 Acets, receivable
Special deposits.
Oth. curr. assets Oth. curr. assets
Accr'd int. rec-Unamort. disce't



${ }_{214,579,677}^{214,579,677}$

apital surplus.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 420 \\
& 4,026
\end{aligned}
$$



Total -

$$
3,287,203 \quad 3,409_{4} 521
$$ $\mathbf{x}$ Represented share); pari passu with $\$ 5$ pref.; authorized, $1,009,000$ shares; issued a share); pari passu with $\$ 5$ pret.; authorized, $1,00,10$ outstanding, $793.5812-10$ shares, inclusive of $262-10$ shares; of scrip in 1940 (28 2-10 in 1939 ). $\$ 5$ pref., cumulative (entitled upon liquidation outstanding, 978,444 shares. Common, authorized, $4,000,000$ shares;

issued, $3.013,81227-50$ shares (less 5.301 shares reqcquired by company) outstanding, $3,008,51127-50$ sharesi including 2,052 27-50 shares of scrip; 1939.

Accumulated DividendCompany declared dividends of $\$ 1.121 / 2$ on the no par $\$ 6$ preferred stock and $933 / 4$ cents on no par $\$ 5$ preferred stock, both payable Oct. 1 to 1 and on Jan. 2, last. See also V. 149, p. 3544, for record of previous dividend payV. 151, p. 238.

American Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) -EArnings -

 | Net oper. income | $\$ 456,501$ | $\$ 504,230$ | $\$ 869,482$ | $\$ 941,332$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other income (net) | $\$ 27,218$ | 21,018 | 55.239 | 43,357 |
|  | 283 |  |  |  |

 Net income.....- $\frac{\$ 173,573}{\$ 162,893}-\$ 302,932$ Statement of Income of Company Only
 Income-Dividends...-


a On sale of bonds of subsidiary compan ${ }_{y}$.
Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, payable sept.
20 to holders of record Aug. 31. Like amount was paid on June 20 and 20 to holders of record Aug. 31 . Like amount was paid on June 20 and
March 20, last; dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid on Dec. 20,$1939 ; 81.50$ was paid on June 20, 1939; dividend of $\$ 2.50$ was paid on Dec. 20,1938 , and last previous payment was $\$ 1.75$ per share made on Dec. 16, 1937.-V. 150, p. 3962.

American Radiator \& Standard Sanitary Corp. -15-Cent Common Dividend -
Directors on Aug. 22 declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 6 . This will be
the first common dividend paid since Dec. 26,1939 when 30 cents per share was distributed; prior thereto a regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents was 539.

## American Rolling Mill Co.-Earnings-


 FAfter all charges including depreciation, depletion, amortization and Federal ta
page 835.

American Ship Building Corp.-New Vice-President James S. Dickie has been elected Vice-President in Charge of Engineering of this corporation--
American Steel Foundries-Earnings-


Total income.....-- $\$ 2,087,111 \quad \$ 220,559$ loss $\$ 791,063 \quad \$ 3,261,931$

| Total income------- | $\$ 2,087,111$ | $\$ 220,559$ loss $\$ 791,063$ | $\$ 3,261,931$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Federal income taxes-l | $\mathbf{4 1 3 , 2 0 0}$ | 90,000 | 60,500 | 563,700 |
| Surtax on undistributed |  |  |  |  | Surtax on undistributed Mrofits_-...- deductns Minority interest.....

 Earns. per share-.---

American Stores Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings6 Mos. End.June 30- $1940 \quad 1939 \quad 1938$

## -V151, p. 404.

American Tobacco Co.-Debt ReducedCompany has reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the payment of $\$ 6,000,000$ or the notes on July 1 upon their maturity.-V 151, p. 979.
American Type Founders, Inc.-Earnings-

$\stackrel{1939}{\$ 10,476}$ -V. 150, p. 3812.

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water kilowatt hours, an increase of $17.2 \%$ over the output of $46,143,000$ kilowatt kilowatt hor the corresponding week of 1939 .

Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five
years follows: Week Ended-
July 27 -

 July Power Output-
The power output of the electric subsidiaries of the American Water Works \& Electric Co. for the month of July totaled $230,289,974 \mathrm{kwh}$.,
as compared with $194,513,778 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding month of 1939 , For the seven months ended July 31, 1940, power output totaled 1,579,For the seven months ended July 31, 1940, power output totaled $1,579,-$
$535,682 \mathrm{kwh}, \mathrm{as}$ against $1,334,078.236 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the same period last year,
an increase of $18 \%$. V. 151, p. 979 . an increase of $18 \% .-V .151$, p. 979.

\section*{American Writing Paper Corp.-EArnings- <br> A Months Ended June 30-

Gross sales, less returns, allowances, $\underset{1940}{\text { Corp }}-{ }_{1939}$ Earnings $_{19}$ <br>  <br>  <br> 1938 <br> Gross profit from operations......-
Seling, admin. and general expenses. <br> Operating profit

Other deductions <br> Other dive property lexp other income-Interest <br> | $\$ 538,877$ 268,735 | $\$ 516,498$ 236,281 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 272.370 \\ 231,752 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$270,142 | \$280,217 | \$40,618 |
| 97,937 | 87.078 | 80.123 |
| 38,668 | $\begin{array}{r}38,183 \\ 109 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41,580 |
| 93,774 | 109,959 | 3,671 |

Net profit.

$$
z \$ 31,5 0 5 \longdiv { \$ 3 6 , 4 4 7 } \overline { \text { loss } \$ 8 4 , 7 5 6 }
$$

in Includes depreciation of $\$ 76,089$ in $1940, \$ 73,324$ in 1939 , and $\$ 70,951$ and $\$ 29,616$ in 1938. z Does not include profit on gen. mtge. bonds reacquired. Comparative Balance Sheet June 30

| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Llabtities- | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks and |  |  | Accounts payable. | \$302,371 | \$215,469 |
| on hand. | \$263,548 | \$588,302 | Accruals | 139,030 | 130,467 |
| $\times$ Notes \& acc'ts rec | 746.823 | 625,545 | Accr. int. on gen. |  |  |
| Inventories (cost). | 1,511.628 | 1,111,105 | mtge. bonds..-- | 93,774 | 109,342 |
| y Fixed assets | 6,231,541 | 6,306,793 | Accr. Fed. income |  |  |
| Prepayments.--- | 42,491 | 35,665 | taxes-prior yr- | ${ }_{71,961}^{64,291}$ | 66,723 |
| Cash on dep. with |  |  | Reserves----j---: | 2,190,975 | 2,585,650 |
| corporate trustee <br> Invest. at nom. val | .359 1 | 1 | z Common stock.- | 2,080,341 | 2,080.139 |
| Goodwill, tr'marks and patents. |  | 1 | Res for supplem'g, adapt'g \& recon. |  |  |
|  |  |  | plant \& mach'y |  | 276,640 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus... <br> Earned surplus | $\begin{array}{r} 3,431,674 \\ 425.976 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.154,871 \\ 48,110 \end{array}$ |

Total. $\overline{\$ 8,800,391} \overline{\$ 8,667,412}$ Total $\overline{\$ 8,800,391} \overline{\$ 8,667,412}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 78,182$ in 1940 and $\$ 6$ Afer in 1939 . $y$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 668,392$ in 1940 and
$\$ 459,550$ in 1939. z Represented by 416,068 ( 416,027 in 1939) no-par shares-V. 150 . p. 2563

Arden Farms Co. - Accumulated Dividend -
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 3 \mathrm{pr}$
Aug. 23.

Argonaut Mining Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Period End.June 30- 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6. Mos.-1939 Period End. June
Net profit before de
-V. 149, p. 3108 .

Arkansas-Missouri Power Corp.-Earnings-
Period End.June 30- $\quad 1940-3$ Mos. $-1939 \quad 1940-12$ Mos.-1939 Operating revenues
Oper.
Net oper. income...
Other income (net)
Gross income - - and other deduct'


|  | $\$ 64,191$ <br> 495 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 70,986$ <br> 352 |  |
| $\$ 5,687$ <br> 35,439 | $\$ 71,339$ <br> 35,916 | $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 382,148 & \$ 351,734 \\ 27,706 & 27,366\end{array}$


| $\$ 409,854$ |
| ---: |
| 141,796 |$-$| $\$ 379,099$ |
| ---: |
| $\$ 268,058$ |$-$| 145,147 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 233,953$ |

## Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings -

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Operating revenues.-.. } & \$ 882,159 & \$ 877,768 & \$ 9,905,814 & \$ 9,458,750 \\ \text { Operating expenses....- } & 344,889 & 351,860 & 4,123,030 & 3,750,296 \\ \text { Direct taxes. } & 126,712 & 119,570 & 1,287,907 & 1,195,736\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Direct taxes-an } \\ \text { Property retirement re- } \\ \text { serve appropriations_ }\end{array} & 115,000 & 120,000 & 1,288,000 & 1,267,179\end{array}$
$\$ 295,558$
604
Net oper. revenues.-
Other income (net)




Artloom Corp.-Earnings-

$\underset{\mathbf{V}}{\mathrm{x}}$ After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c. y On common stock
Arundel Corp.-Earnings-
 The net profit for the month of June, 1940, before Federal income taxes was $\$ 189,386$ against $\$ 206,92 \angle$ in June, 1939 .
Current assets as of June 30,1940 , amounted to $\$ 2,308,408$ and current Curent assets as of June 30,1940 , amounted to $\$ 2,308,408$ and current
liabilities were $\$ 767,950$ compared with $\$ 3,164,786$ and $\$ 585,112$, re-
spectively, on June 30,1939 .- $\mathrm{V}, 150$, p. 3963 .
Asbestos Corp., Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition cents per share on the common stock, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 14. Similar pay-
ments were made on June 30 and March 31 , last. Extra. of 35 cents was paid on Dec. 31, 1939, and an extra of 15 cents was paid on Sept. 30, 1939.
Asbestos Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30- 1940 1939. 1938
Net profit after charges, but before
Federal taxes. Current assets as of June 30, 1940, amounted to $\$ 309,908$ and current
Habilities were $\$ 52,613$ liabilities were $\$ 52,613$ This compared with current assets of $\$ 362$. and current liabilities of $\$ 131,592$ on Dec. $31,1939 .-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. 830 .

Associated Electric Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 12 Months Ended June 30-
Total operating revenues

## Total operating revenues Operating expenses_---- <br> Mrovision for retirements.--1.-

Federal income tax Operating income
Other income (net) $\qquad$
Gross income $\qquad$ Subsidiary Companies'Charges-
 Interest charged to construction_-.......-.-.-
Prov. for divs. not being paid on cum. pref.

$\square$ $\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ -\$ 26,705,143 \\ -11,578,650 \\ -\quad 1,754,788 \\ -2,481,454 \\ -\quad 2,169,045 \\ -\quad 2,783 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 25,758,395$
$11,839,490$
$1,527,242$
$2,229,837$
$2,788,276$
$2,003,638$ $\$ 8,016,423$
151,861 $\$ 7,369,911$
567,717 $\stackrel{87,937,628}{ }$


## Balance-

 $\begin{array}{r}\text { Cr27,692 } \\ \hline 50\end{array}$ - Net income ${ }_{\overline{3}}{ }^{-150}$, p.Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
The Utility Management Corp. reports that for the week ended Aug. 16, net electric output of the Associated Gas \& Electric group was $100,085,270$
units (kwh.). This is an increase of $10,264,171$ units, or $11.4 \%$ above
production of $89,821,099$ units a year ago.-V. 151, p. 980 .

## Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-Trustees' Report-

 The third report of the trustees of Associated Gas \& Electric Co. andAssociated Gas \& Electric Corp., dated Aug. 15, on the operation of the Associated asiness and the administration of the estates of their debtors and the present condition thereof, submitted to the Court affords the following: for the 12 months ended June 30,1940 exceeded the revenues for the prior for the 12 months ended June 30 , 1940 exceeded the revenues for the prior categories of income- electric, gas and miscellaneous. In contrast to this increase of approximately 5
expeceipts and Disbursements-During the two months, June and July, received in July from NY PA NJ Utilities Co., the cash position of which was improved between Jan. 1 and June 30,1940 by 8953,101 . These total receipts, added to the balance of funds made $\$ 1,249,774$ available for which is due in accordance with the terms of the offer in compromise ac-
cepted July 5,1939 , and available for other necessary disbursements by \%imiz
On a percentage basis, the total disbursements by the trustees of the
corporation for the period from March 2,1940 to July 31,1940 are accounted for by staff salaries and wages and by travel expenses-46\%; by interim allowances to the trustees and counsel (from March 2 to June 15,1940 )$18 \% ;$ by non-recurring items- $\mathbf{1 1 \%} \%$; by costs of routine functions of the
debtor- $10 \%$ and by other administrative expenses- $15 \%$. six months to June 30, totaled $\$ 9,651,372$. Of the total amount approxisix months $85 \%$, or $\$ 8,203,656$, represents cash and the balance, $\$ 1,447,716$, represents transerred equipment. During the reorganization of Utilities
Utilities Power \& Light Corp.-Din which the Associated System had a Power \& Light Corp., a company in which the Associated System had a substantial interest, approximate Management Corp., System companies, for litigation, to solicit proxies, to formulate a reorganization plan more favorable to the Associated System, and to oppose the plan which was
eventually confirmed. As this reorganization was finally approved in eourt, the system's contentions were entirely disregarded and the securities owned by the Associated interests were entirely excluded from participation.
All this occurred before the trustees were appointed. When they reviewed the situation, the question arose as to whether a petition should be filed the situation, with the U.strict Court in Chicago in the Utilities Power \& Light reorganization for an allowance to Associated Utilities and Utility Manage ment. The trustees were convinced that insufficient grounds existed, as a matter of law, for the colved in the prosecution of such a claim. However, they deemed it appropriate to submit the matter to this Court for instructions.
An order was thereupon entered directing the trustees to incur no further An order was thereuporize the withdrawal of a pro forma application which expense, and to autho Utize the wilities Power \& Light proceedings.
Rate-The trustees of the corporation are reviewing pending rate cases
for the purpose of developing policies that will promote better relations with for the purpose of developing policies that will promote better relations with In publicwing rates generally, the trustees are giving particular attention to the establishment of promotional rates and to the stimulation of sales
activities which will accelerate the recovery of revenues after rate changes. activities which will accelerate the recoyery or revenues after rates with the
New Jersey Power \& Light Co. has filed revised electric rates Board of Public Utility Commissioners of the State of New Jersey which will result in an estimated annual reduction in rates of $\$ 375,000$. reduction The Pennsylvania P. U. Coison Co. The rate schedules approved were negotiated by in character and involved a rate cut of $\$ 229,700$ for residential promotional in character andith approximately equivalent reductions, de-
and commercial service, with
pendent on increased use, spread over the next three years. Insta of 132 pendent on increased use, spread over the next three years, ly be only one residential rate schedule in each of two rate areas. Two rate cuts were made in Staten Island Edison Corp. in June and July totaling about $\$ 474,000$ per annum. . Rate reductions also affected Jersey Central Power \& Light Co and
Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp. On June 4, 1940 the Board of Public Utility Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp. On June 4, 1940 the Board Jersey Central as a result of a mutual agreement to an estimated annual electric rate reduction oo $\$ 472,000$, effective July 1 . On July 1 Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp.
reduced electric rates over its entire territory, estimated equivalent to an reduced electric rates over its
annual amount of $\$ 400,000$.
Integration and Simplification

The trustees of the corporation are able to report considerable progress
in the field of financing, with consequent reduction in financial cost to the in the field of financing, with consequent reduction in structures at several points. Such activities are prerequisin. Co., \&c.-A series of transactions was completed concurrently on July 26 , 1940 which solved a number of problems for several companies withln the General Gas \& Electric Corp. holding com-
pany group. The corporations included were Southeastern Electric \& Gas pany group. The corporations included wer its wholly owned subsidiaries: Southeastern Investing Corp., Florida Public Service Co., Lexington Water Power Co Power Co.
Southeastern Investing Corp., which served no useful purpose in the System, had a $\$ 1,100,000$ bank loan hanging over it. Florida Public Service Co. had excessive debt in its capital structure, as well as maturities which it would have had difficulty in meeting in the future. On account of subnormal water cons payments, and the 30-day grace period on its debentures was
July 1 interest pater
to end on July 31. Eastern Power Co. owed a bank loan of $\$ 3,350,000$. In the Southeastern Investing and Eastern Power cases the collateral behind their bank loans
be undertaken.
The fundamental pattern waich the transaction followed was the calling of certain Florida Public Service debentures held by Southeastern Investing Corp, the selling of new debentures to Jods from this sale to these companies in such a way as to enable them to meet their various obligations ano to provide for essential construction by fructure as between the parent and the the adjustment of the capital struct ure as
subsiciaries in such a way as to eliminate certain excessive indebtedness.

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The nct result of this program was the elimination of Southeastern Investing Corp, the payment and reduction of bank loans and consequent
freeing of collateral, the strengthening of Fiorida Public Service Co. through an improverent in its capital structure and the financing of new con-
struction, and finally the meeting of the overdue interest payments and struction, and finally the meeting of the overdue interest payments and
Binking fund obligations of Lexington Water Power Co The specific transanction neecessary to effect this chain of events was the
calling of $\$ 2,750,000$ of $5 \%$ serial debentures of Florida Public Service co.
 The assets and liabilities of sootheastern Investing Corp., solely an investment subsidiary, were received and assumed by southeastern Electric \& Gas Co. upon the merger of the former corporation, placing the latter
company in possession or the Florida Public Service debentures and 5,167 ,
900 convertiole income debentures due 1958 of Horida Public service, as well as open account indebtedness owing by Florida Public Service.
 Payment of shorot-term loans of southeastern Electric \& Gas Co.: Chase Nationall Bank, New York, $31 / \%$ collateral loan due June 28,1941 , (southeastern Investing note, collateral loan due March 18, 1941, $\$ 425,000$. Additional Investment in subsidiary companies: Eastern Power Co.,
capital contribution, $\$ 232$.500; Lexington Water Power Co., capital concapital contribution, 823250 ; Lexington Water Power Co., capital con-
tribution, $\$ 350,000$. Florida
 ness, except intercorporate accounts and current payables. Southeastern
Investing was merged into its parent. The contribution to Lexington Water Power was applied to payment of interest due July 1 on its first mortgage F\% bonds due 1968 and $55 / 5 \%$ convertible sinking fond dite denturter mage
1953 this contributiou being made necessary by lack of earnings as a result
 bank loan due sopt. 1 , 1945 . The capital contribution of $\$ 715.000$ in cash to Florida Public Service was supplemented by a further capital con.
tribution effected through the forgiveness of open accounts payable of $\$ 285,000$ to southeastern Electric \& Gas.
Was martier by py to pmprove the captral structure of Florida Public service debentures due 1958 to investment in capital tocock. Cancellation of the in this subsidiary, as this security was already subordinatfd to all other long-term debt or' Horida Public serfice, and all the latter's capital stock or this substantial item of debt presents a far more satisfactory balance sheet for the operating company. Florida Public service now has outstanding, pro forma as of June 30,1940 long-term debt consisting of $\$ 5.93,440$
first mortagge $4 \%$ bonds, series C due $1955, \$ 2,750,000$ of $415 \%$ serial debentures due 1943-55, and \$37,479 notes of Rural. Electrificication Ad-
ministration. The cash which was received by Florida Public Service will
be used for maintenance, rewewals and replacements, addititions to its property and for other general corporate purposes.
Southeastern Electric \& Gas also contributed to the capital of 1 I Water Power, to meet sinking rund requirements due July 1, a principal amount of $\$ 115,00051 / 2 \%$ convertible sinking fund debentures due 1953 ,
$93.5 \%$ of which issue it carries in its investment portfolio. Eastern Power Co.-On July 1,1940 Chase National Bank New York
exercised an option which it held to purchase $\$ 3,000,000$ Broad River Power Co. 1st \& rer. $5 \%$ bonds series A due 1954 . These were part of the collateral pledged under an Eastern Power Co $5 \%$. note of $8,3,35,0,0$, to the the proceeds, $\$ 2,994,000$, were a applied against the loan, bringing it down to Gas as partof the Fhorida Public Service transaction further reduced this oan to $\$ 123,500$.
New York Slate Electric \& Gas Corp.- New York State Electric \& Gas
Corp. obtained on July 31 a 20-year loan or $\$ 370$.000 from the Rural Elec trification Administration at $2.69 \%$, to be secured by $\$ 444,000$ first mtge. $4 \%$ bonds due 1965, for rural line extensions.
directly or indirectly controlled by the trustees, the trustees of the corporions direction or indirectiy controned by the trustees, the trustees of the corpowhich a substantial equity is owned within the Associated System but as to which control is lacking, despite some director representation. Two are of whose $6 \%$ series "C", preferred stock (voting), are owned by NY PA NJ Utilities Co. and subsidiaries; and Jersey Central' Power \& Light Co.. in the
common stock of which, companies in the NY PA NJ group hold an interest common stock of which, companies in the NY PA NJ group hold an interest
of approximately $90 \%$, either directly or indirectly through ownership of
Natonal Pubtic service Corp. debentures or certificates of deposit therefor On June 24, 1940 a public offering was made by an underwriting syndicate Power \& Light Oo. at a price of lo2 Ij. Concurrently with the deliventrap of from certain banks upon notes, bearing interest at bor per annum and maturing serially over a period of 10 years. The net proceeds from the sale
of the bonds of the 1965 serics and of the notes, together with other funds of
the of the bonds of the 1965 series and of the notes, together with other funds of
the company, were applied to the redemption of $\$ 0.225 .000$ first mortgage
$5 \%$ bonds $5 \%$ bonds, series B, due Aug. 1, 1947 , at $1011 / 2$ and $\$ 32,000,000$ first mtge. therest. This refunding operation resulted in annual interest savings of On June 28, 1940 Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp. entered into an agreement with seven insurance companies and certain other bondholdere to
exchange, on Aug. $28,1940, \$ 14,733,000$ of its $\$ 15,000,000$ new series " K "
 privately. The series " "F" $4 \%$, bonds due 1960 are callable at 105 on sept. 1 . $\$ 93,750$ and extended the maturity 10 years.
Short-Term Loans-With the approval of the trustees of the corporation,
certain short-term loans were paid or reduced. On June 12, 1940. Keystone
Public Service
 promissory note from the Oii City Trust Co. or Oil Cilty, Pa. From trear the
proceeds it paid $\$ 67,500$ of existing bank loans and the balance of the funds roceeds it paid $\$ 67,500$ of existing bank loans and the balance of the funds
were reserved for construction. The note is repayable at the rate of $\$ 8,333.33$ per month, payments which will amortize it completely over the three-year
period June 18, 1940, Oentral U. S. Utilitiles Co. paid its collateral $5 \%$ note
On Jote
in the amount of $\$ 100,000$ to William T. Burnett, maturing on that date. On Aug. 1, 1940, Virginia Public Service Co. paid $\$ 2.500$ of its date. Virsinia Engineering Co., Inc., renewing the balance of $\$ 25,000$ for six
months at $5 \%$ per annum. mont $5 \%$ per a
Capital Contribution-Central U. S. Utilities Co. proposes to contribute
$\$ 1.500 .000$ in cash to the capital of its wholly owned subsidiary Penbylvania Electric Co. These funds are to be used by Pennsylvania Electric Co. in connection with additions, improvements and extensions to its Commission has approved the capital. contribution and a declaration is
now before the SEC. On Aug. 12, a court order was signed by Juge Leibell approving acquiescence by the trustees of the corporation in this con-
Metropolitan Edison Co.-On Dec. 1, 1939 the SEC instituted a proceeding to determine whether the declaration of dividends by Meatronolitan Edisedison
Co. should be prohibited on the ground that the company had no earned surplus.
After r
directors that an thaccounting reorganization", be authorized to the of oard of 1940 in order to eliminaute the reorgatization" be authorized as of July 1 ,
by the board of directors, a declareaten prohibition. After proper action by the board or directors, a declareation was prohiled with the After proper action
held on Aug. 2. 1940. At this hearing the and hearing intervened and a a further hearing is scheduled for Aug. 20 . U. Commission Dealinos in Properties-The problems of the ultimate integration of the
System are being considered in connection with property transactions, and the trustees of the corporation have carefully reviewed each prospective
The physical assets formerly owned by Hopkinsville Water Co. have been sold by that company's parent, Central U. S. Utilities Cor Co thave been
Hopkinsville, Ky. Hopkinsville, Ky., at a price of $\$ 550,000$. Central U. S. Utilities Co.
absorbed the assets of its subsidiary on June 26, and the sale was concluded
the same day.

The trustees have been discussing with the Governor of South Carolina and the south Carolina Power Authority the possibility of the latter
organization's purchasing the two system properties in that State, South Caroina Electric \& Gas Co. and Lexington Water Power Co. At the
request of the trustees of the corporation, Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co., a parent of these companies, retained the engineering firm, J. H. Manning $\&$ Co. to make appropriate studies of these $t$ wo properties so that the trustees of the corporation could be assured of adequate and independent drence for their also may basse noted in the program of the trustees of the corpo-
Pation of disposing of miscellaneous small parcels of real estate held by the various operating companies and by Associated Real Properties, Inc. Northeastern Water \& Electric Corp. has furthered plans to add Union
 loan, at $2,8 \%$ for no more than $\$ 1,250,000$, providing for semi-annuai
payments of 125,000 in reduction of prinipal. Al the Union Water Service Co. common and preferred is to be pledged as security for the loan. The matter is pending before the SEC a and will be submitted to the Court.
Subsidiaries of Union Water operate primarily in Pennsylvania and Uew Jersey. corporation, under which the ice manufacturing businesses of Florida
Public Service Co. and Georgia Power \& Light Co Public service Co. and Georgia Power \& Light Co have been leased to Atlantic Coi, a non-System enterprise, for a period of 10 years. TTe agree-
ments provide that Atlantic Co. will pay 2 per ton to the Georgia company mand 82.10 per ton to the Floriad company for each ton of ice produced with
the the eased equipment and plant.
Mergers and Dissolutions-The trustees of the corporation have co-
operated in the carrying out of certain mergers and dissolutions. The
 Operates in the Binghamton, N. Y, area.
on July 16 , Associated Investing Utilities Corp, which continues under that name. Associated Associated Corp. was a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Utilities Corp. Both companes performed largely the function of holding investments in System On July 26 , Southeastern Investing Corp. was merged into Southeastern
Slervic \& Gas Co., as part of the program of financing of Florida Public Service Co. Indenture Trustees for the Company - Before the institution of the re-
organization proceedings The Public National Bank \& Trust Co. was
indenture trustee of a number of the debanture issues of the cosp Gquaranty Trust Co. was indenture trustee of one issue. The Public NaGuaranty trust oo. was indenture trustee of one issue. The pubic Na-
tional resigned as such indentur trustee effective March 4, 1940 , the
Guaranty resigned effective May 22 , 1940. It therefore became necessary Guaranty resigned effective May 22 , 1940. It therefore became necessary
to appoint substitute indenture trustees. to appoint substitute indenture trusters. appoint Underwriters Trust Co. and Colonial Trust Co, New York, as
indenture trustees. The mechanical details of these appointments are now being worked out: Underwriters Trust Co. is being appointed indenture
trustee of the following debenture issues of the company: Convertible 41/5 gold debentures, due 1949, convertible $5 \%$ gold debentures, due 1950; ;oid
goter
dyen debenture bonds, consolidated refunding ${ }_{5}^{41 / 2 \%}$ series, due $1958 ;$ gold
debenture bonds consolidated refunding ${ }^{2}$ series, due $1968 ; 4 \%$ gold debentures, due 1983. . 1 ion being appointed indenture trustee of the following
debenture issuest of the company: Sinking fund income debentures due Colonial Trust Co. is being appointed indenture trustee of the following
debenture issues o the company Sinking fund income debentures, due
1983 series $\mathrm{A} 51 / 2 \%$ theries B 5 .
 fund income debentures,
$41 / 2 \%$, and series $\mathrm{D} 4 \%$.
Transfer Agent for the Company-In the past, Transfer \& Paying Agency,
a firm formed by the Hopson interests, acted as Transfer Agent of the stock and convertible obiligations and Registrar of the fully registered debentures of the company. Because of tax difficulties with the Federal
Government and other reasons, it became impossible for Transfer \& Paying Agency to continue to act as such Transfer Agent and Registrar.
With the approval of the Court, the trustee of the company is appointing With the approval of the Court, the trustee of the company is appointing
Registrar \&. Transfer Co. As Transfer Agent of the stock and convertible

| Period Ended June 30Operating revenue: | $1940-1$ | $\text { s. } 19393$ | $6 \text { Mos. } 1940$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total g |  | 14,433,610 |  |
| Total miscell | 13,143,496 | 12,676,090 | 6,672,277 |
| Total | 39,746,883 | 132,180,316 | $\overline{71,041,335}$ |
| Operation expenses | 57,221,273 | 56,536,134 |  |
| Provision for |  | ${ }_{13}^{8,108,719}$ | ${ }_{7}^{4}$, |
| Federal income ta | 75,799 | 3,827,095 | 2,978,923 |
| All other tax | 14,754,778 | 13,966,760 | 7,486,678 |
| Operating income <br> Non-operating income (net) | $\begin{aligned} & 38.707,146 \\ & D r 150,050 \end{aligned}$ | $36,583,256$ 259,772 | $19,959,254$ Dr 76,680 |
| Gross income | 38,557,096 | 36,843,028 | 19,882,574 |
| Fixed Chas. \& Other Deds, |  |  |  |
| Onterest on long-term debt | 18,451,600 | 18,874,608 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,026,636 \\ 484,029 \end{array}$ |
| Interest charged to construction | Cr117,968 | ${ }_{C}$ | Cr63,397 |
| Amort. of debt discount \& expense- | 1,283,140 | 1,293,322 | 632,269 |
| Divs on preferred stocks: Paid or accrued |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pccrued, but not beêing paidu cur }}$ | 4,751,215 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,968,723 \\ 621,368 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,079,122 \\ 391,929 \end{array}$ |
| Min. int. in net earns. (incl. Utilities Employees Securities Corp.) | 405,680 | 422,299 | 46,645 |
|  | 12,614,287 | 10,711,105 | 7,285,341 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { xpenses \& taxe } \\ & \text { Electric Corp } \end{aligned}$ | 329,496 | 204,046 | 57,016 |
| $\times$ Balance of |  | 10,507 | ,228,32 |

[^9]Notes (1) This statement does not reflect a consolidation with Associated Gas \& Electric Co. (top parent), but all interest received by subsidiaries
from the company has been eliminated; and all interest paid by the corpo ration to the company on income notes has been eliminated. (2) The interest on long-term debt of subsidiaries includes interest on
bonds and notes of Utilities Employees Securities Corp. only to the extent that such interest was earned by it.
(3) Extraordinary expense in connection with the required installation of continuing property records is included in each of the periods in approxi-
mately the following amounts 12 months ended June $30,1940, \$ 1,130,000$; 12 months ended June $30,1939, \$ 1,375,000$, and six months ended 'June 30 ,
(4) No Federal income taxes for the corporation have been accrued for the
six months ended June 30,1940 as it is believed no such liability exists. 5) The net disbursements by the trustees to June 30,1940 incident to
the establishment of the trustes office and the discharge of their duties the establishment of the truste
were $\$ 59,683 .-\mathrm{V} .151$, p. 980 .

## Associates Investment Co.-Earnings-

Income Account for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1940


Income charges (incl. prov. for Federal inc. taxes, int., \&c.)-:--: 858,384
 Note- The net income as shown above does not include the parent company's equity in the undistributed earned surplus for the six months of nonconsolidated subsidiary companies, as follows:
$\$ 10,869$ Emmeo Insurance Co., Inc., $\$ 522,204$.

Assets-Cash on halance Sheet June 30, 1940
Assets-Cash on hand and demand deposits, $\$ 11,939,457 ;$ notes receiv-
able. $\$ 80,671,232 ;$ repossessed automobiles, $\$ 148,876 ;$ accounts receivable


payable, \&c., \$1,211.447, funds $\$ 54,140,000$; reserves for taxes, accounts
collection of the related notes eceivables and repossessedes receivable, \$931.211: reserve for losses on
 shares no par), $83,067,904 ;$ earned surpius, $\$ 12,753,327 ;$ total, $\$ 93,987,062$.
$-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .980$.
Atlanta Gas Light Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended June 30-
Operating revenues





Assets-Property, plant and equipment $\$ 12,669,940$; sinking fund and special deposits, $\$ 194,272 ;$ cash, $\$ 238,372 ;$ accounts receivable, $\$ 774,849$;
other receivables, $\$ 11,038 ;$ merchandise, $\$ 93,084 ;$ materials and supplies $\$ 125,546$; prepaid insurance, taxes, interest, \&c., $\$ 20,998$; unamortized $\$ 76,845 ;$ appliances on rental, $\$ 1,329$; retirement work in progress, $\$ 31,296$;
 \$25 par), $\$ 2,343,625$; bonds, $\$ 6,197,000 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 348,538$; diviend on $6 \%$ prer. stock (payable July 1), $\$ 19,500 ;$ interest accrued;
$\$ 107,610 ;$ taxes accrued, $\$ 330,073 ;$ sundry accruals, $\$ 1,054 ;$ consumers
deposits, $\$ 196,919 ;$ service extension deposits, $\$ 26,095 ;$ deferred credit deposits, $\$ 196,919$; service extension deposits, $\$ 26$, 095 ; deferred credit tions for extensions, $\$ 13,039$; maintenance reserve, $\$ 55,465$; capital surplus, $\$ 178,591$; donated surplus, $\$ 210,791$; earned surplus, $\$ 1,444,677$; total,
Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies SS. Lines-Obituary Vincent Kingsley Hull, President of this company, died suddenly on
Aug. 19 of an heart attack. Mr. Hull was 59 years old.-V. 151, p. 980 .
Automatic Instrument Co.-Stockholders Approve Merger At a special meeting held Aug. 19 the stockholders approved the merging and its 23 incorporated operating companies. The merger will result in ncreasing the assets of the Automatic Instrument Co. from $\$ 1,447,329$ to
$\$ 2,400,327$, and the net worth from $\$ 1,224,330$ to $\$ 1,484,568$. The Automatic Instrument Co. has approximately 2,000 stockholders located throughout the United States. The effect of the merger will simplify the corporate structure and there will be substantial economies resultributing organization and to a great extent the operating companies will become distributing companies and the Automatic Equipment Corp. will
be liquidated. The Automatic Instrument Co. owns practically all the basic patents turers of coin-operated phonographs and remote-control wall boxes. The company has recently litigated these patents successfully and has a favorable decision against the products of another large manufacturer of coin-operated These organizations have recently installed in many cities of the United States a wired music system known as Automatic
phone lines of the various Bell Telephone companies.
Their products are also licensed under the Electric Research Products, Inc., Western Electric and American Telephone \& Telegraph companies.V. 144, p. 4167.

Austin Silver Mining Co. - Hearing Set by SECThe Securities and Exchange Commission ordered Aug. 19 a public hearing on sept. 9 at its regional office in New York to determine whether not be withdrawn or suspended from registration on the New York Curb
Exchange.
The Commission stated in its order that the company had not filed an
nnual report for 1939 and had asked for no extension of time within which annual report for 1939 , and had asked for no extension of time within which to file such repo
V. 149, p. 1169.

## Aviation Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { 6 Mos. End. May 31- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Net loss_-_-_-_- } & \$ 289,825 & \$ 1,000,207 \text { prof } \$ 388,993 & \$ 143,156 \\ \text { Earnings per share_..- } & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.14 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$
 capital stock.
Consolidated income account for six months ended May 31, 1940 follows: Net sales, $\$ 1,795,671$; costs and expenses, $\$ 2,138,266 ;$ loss, $\$ 342,595$; other income, \$130,937; net loss, $\$ 289,825$. 158,8 , For the quarter ended May 31, 1940, net loss was $\$ 93,377$, against a net
loss of $\$ 196,448$ in the quarter ended Feb. 29, 1940 . with $\$ 4,131,275$ at close of preceding quarter. The profit and loss account does not reflect the operations of Vultee Air-
craft, Inc., an affiliate, which showed a net loss of $\$ 335,318$ for six months ended May 31, , last. Vultee's unfilled orders as of May 31 were $\$ 14,494,744$,
Baldwin Locomotive Works-Bookings-
The dollar value of orders taken in July by The Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including The Midvale Co. was anThe month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for the seven months of 1940 to $\$ 30,532,677$ as compared with $\$ 32,486,522$ in the
same period of 1939 . as compared with $\$ 3,291,313$ in July, 1939. Consolidated shipmenents for the seven months of 1940 were $\$ 28,117,553$ as compared with $\$ 15,675,945$ for
the seven months of 1939 . On July 31,1940 , consolidated unfilled orders, including Midvale,
amounted to $\$ 46,415,120$ as compared with $\$ 44,215,799$ on Jan. 1,1940 and with $\$ 30,388,781$ on July 31,1939 .
All figures are without intercompany eliminations.
Company has received an order from the Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Company has received an order fromotives, among the largest ever con-
Ry. Co. for eight heavy freight locomotives
structed, having a total value of approximately $\$ 2,000,000$ - V. 151, p. 980 .

## Baldwin Rubber Co.-Earnings-

$\underset{\sim}{9 \text { Mos. End. June 30- }}$
Yhet profit-1-tock-
Earnings per share
y After interest, depreciation, Federal income taxes \&c $\$ 0.07$ Company has changed its fiscal year to end June 30, instead of Sept. 30.-

Baltimore Transit Co.-Earnings-
[Including Baltimore Coach Co.]
Period End. July 31Operating revenues.-..-
Net oper. revenues
Taxes.-.--
Taxes-....-.-.-.----
Operating income-
Non-operating income
Operating income-..-:
Fixed charges.---.-.
Net income Int.........
Int. declared on ser. A
$4 \% \& 5 \%$ debs.
${ }_{3,977}^{1-9 \text { Moth }} \mathbf{\$ 9 1 1 1 , 5 4}$
1940
0-7 Mos-1939 $-1939$

Remainder.

 and
the full stipulated rates , for which no deduction is made above, is approxi-
Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Earnings -
Period End. July 31-
Gross oper. revenues
Gross oper. revenues-
a Operating expenses
Tax acervals rem oper
Operating income...-
Other income.-.-.-.
Gross income-
Interess on funded debt,
Other deductions

## Net income-........ $\mathbf{x \$ 8 4 , 8 4 1} \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x} \$ 131,270 \\ & \$ 314,432 \\ & \$ 346,586\end{aligned}$

a Including maintenance and depreciation. x Loss -V. 151, p. 541.
Barnsdall Oil Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
$\times N$ Net profit_-
${ }_{\mathbf{y}}^{\mathbf{x} \text { Earnings per shäre }}$

$\qquad$ | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1,090,128$ | $\$ 1,058.0$ |
| 80.48 |  | | 1938 |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,690,039$ |
| $\$ 0.75$ | $\mathbf{x}$ After interest, Federal income taxes, depreciation, intangible development costs, \&c. y On capital stock.

Employees' Stock Purchase Plan Acquires SharesCompany reported to the New York Stock Exchange that 1,838 shares of
common capital stock were acquired during the month of July for the account of an employees stock purchase plan making a total acquired under such plan 59,038 shares. The New York Stock Exchange has also been
Bath Iron Works Corp. - Earnings -
6 Noonths Ended June 30-
 a After charges and Federal taxes.
For the 12 months ended June 30,1940 , net profit was $\$ 1,260,862$, or Contracts on books on June 30, 1940, amounted to $\$ 90,346,700$ of which $\$ 68,896,690$ represented the uncompleted portion it ${ }^{\text {The }}$ dollar volume of on June 30 . last amounted to $\$ 4,512,886$ and current liabilities were
$\$ 2,031,949$ - $151, \mathrm{p}, 3652$.
Bathurst Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { 6 Mos. Ended June } 30-1 & \text { Jurof after depreciation and depletion, but } & 1940 \\ \text { before Federal and Provincial income taxes_... } & \$ 506,295 & 1939 \\ \text { def } \$ 90,525\end{array}$
1940
1939 -V. 149, p. 1906
(Ludwig) Baumann \& Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsYears End. June 30Years End.June 30-
Not sales.-
a Cost of on Depreciation Profit from red \& resale
of Elbeco Reality Corp.
bonds and notes bonds and notes-Bad accounts written off
and provided for Interest Prov. for Fincome taix Surtax on undist. profits O Ourrent adjustment-Cr14,050 Cr18,421 Cr8,540 Over-accrual exp. in pre-
ceding year-

Cr $18, \overline{3}, \overline{9} 7 \mathrm{7}$ Cr 20,0000
490,234
271,999

Net loss
Earns. per sh. on 15000,000
$\$ 535,067$
$\$ 660,692$
$\$ 171,637$ prop $\$ 616,723$
 a Including selling, operating, administrative and other expenses, less
miscellaneous income.
Decrease of contingent and deferred tax liablity, Balance Sheet June 30, 1940
Assets-Demand deposits in banks and cash on hand, $\$ 606,762$ a accounts
eceivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 688,257$ ) $\$ 6581,625$ receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 868,257$, $\$ \$ 6,581,625$;
inventories, $\$ 956,316 ;$ cash surrender value of insurance on life of officer $\$ 48.569$; prepaid insurance, interest, payroll, intercompany rent ( $\$ 38.000$ ) taxes and supplies, 81646,1818 ; lease deposit, $\$ 2,500$; due from Elibeco Realty
 Liabilities-Notes payable, $\$ 2.310 ; 000$; accounts payable, trade and sun dry creditors, ${ }^{\$ 210,347 ;}$ customers' credits, 830,810 ; accrued expenses and taxes, $\$ 55,722$; provision for Federal income taxes, 860,000 contingen
 ing from revaluations of fixed assets of Elbeco Realty Corpurp1,41 (resul) plus undistributed net earnings of such corporation), $\$ 1,731,903$; surplus and treasury stock (449 shs. of 1 st prei. and 931 shs. of v. t. c. for 1 st
pref. stock) at cost, Dr873,815; total, $\$ 10,482,795$. V . 150 , p. 1590 .
Beech Aircraft Corp.-Sales-
Net deliverea sales of $\$ 244.861$ were announced for the month of July.
Ther 1940, by this corporation. Production was maintained at practically a was going gorward in the interests of the National Defense program. was gecived from the Philippine Army Air Corps was an order for a town engine Beechcraft monoplane, similar to the airplanes delivered to the
Bendix Aviation Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings[Tncluding Domestic and Canadian Subsidiaries]
 $\mathbf{z}$ Earns per share $-\ldots$-..- $\$ 1.13 \quad \$ 0.54$ $y$ After deprec., int., Federal income and andistributed profits
\& $\mathbf{0 n} 2,097,663$ shs. capital stock (par $\$ 5$ ).-V. 151, p. 689 .
Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Minimum Wage RaisedCompany announced on Aug. 21 that it would guarantee minimum

Belding Heminway Co.-Comparative Balance SheetAssets
Cash in Cash in banks, on
hand, and,
a Accts., notes and trade accept. rec. Misc.accton- trate - recelvable Dep, with broker. Merch. inventories.
Inves. in $\&$ adv. to affliliated cos-
Cash dep. under
agree. to purch. capre, stk. of the
cap. Summit Thread
Other assets......:-
b Fixed assets active mills, \&ce, active pills... Deferred charges.-
Good will

Total........... $\$ 4,516,014$ \$4,490,120
a After reserve for a Ater reserve for doubtful accounts and notes, June $30,1940, \$ 35,775$,
Dec. $31,1933, \$ 37,552$.
Reserve for discounts, June $30,1940, \$ 25,732$,
Rec. $31939, \$ 29.194$. After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 1,3008120$ Dec. 1940 and $\$ 1,403,245$ in 1939. c After reserves for depreciation and obsolesence of $\$ 64,169$ in 1940 and $\$ 87,447$ in 1939 . d Represented by 465,032 no par shares. e 38,932 shares in 1940 and 35,832 in 1939. $\checkmark \quad 151$ mome statement or 6 mo on and after sept. 1, 1940, in accordance with the requirements of the Walsh-Healey Act, and that this would apply to all types of business handled by the corporation, whether commercial or under government contracts.
The official announcement issued by the (Aug, 21) that, in view of the
"Bethlehem Steel Co. announced today (Aug requirement of the Walsh-Healey Act that any company producing products of the iron and steel industry for the Government must comply with the
minimum wage determination for that industry made by the secretary of Labor and in order to make its facilities fully available to help satisfy the anticipated heavy demands of the Government for steel products for the national defense program, the company will guarantee that the minimum "This guarantee will be effective from and after Sept. 1, 1940, and will apply to employees in those plants receiving the common labor rates or more, including those employed on commercial as well as on Government

Birmingham Electric Co.-Earnings -

| Period End.July 31- | 19 | 1 | 1940-12 | os.-1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| perating revenues | \$624,984 | \$641,389 | \$7,831,069 | \$7,592,83 |
| Operating expenses |  |  | 5,072,779 |  |
| Direct taxes | 81,378 | 83,607 | 989,807 |  |
| Property retire. reserve appropriations | 50,000 | 50,000 | 600,000 |  |
| Amortiz, of limited-term investments. | 309 | 310 | 3,714 | 3,726 |
| Net oper. rev Other income ( | $\begin{array}{r} 70,116 \\ 403 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 997 \\ 318 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,769 \\ 4,603 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,168,672 \\ 4,613 \end{array}$ |
| Gross income --.--- | \$70,519 | \$100,315 | 169,372 |  |
| Int. on mortgage bonds- | 45,750 4,314 | 45,750 4,328 | 549,000 53,400 | 549,000 52,866 |
| Other int. and deduct'ns | 4,314 | 4,328 | 53,400 | 52,866 |
| Net incom Dividends a | $\$ 20,455$ ocks for | $\$ 50,237$ eriod..- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 566,972 \\ 429,174 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 429,174 \end{array}$ |
| alan |  |  | \$137,79 | \$14 |

Birtman Electric Co.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30- 1940-3 Mos.-1939
1940-6 Mos.-1939

| but before Fed taxes_ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Black \& Decker Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 Shares com, stk. (no par)
Earnings per share_-.$\mathbf{x}$ After interest, depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c.-V. 150, p. 3195.
Black Hawk Consolidated Mines Co. - Earnings -
6 Months Ended June 30-
Receipts gold-silver bullion shipments
Receipts from milling ore for other
Total income from operations
Cost of custom ore purchased. Mining and milling expense..-.

Net profits.-
Income credits. $\qquad$
 Balance Sheet June 30, 1940
Assets-Cash on hand, in banks and due from U. S. Mint, $\$ 24,309$ nventories, $\$ 74,720$; sundry assets, 3387 . fixed depreciation, depletion and amortization of $\$ 435,481$ ), $\$ 2,007,119 ;$ deferred charges, $\$ 29,260$; total, $\$ 2,152,981$.
Liabiities-Notes payable Ameri $\$ 2.000$; accounts payable, $\$ 20$ American Nat. Bank, Silver City, N. M.) able (officers and stockholders), $\$ 7,184$; deferred liabilities, $\$ 13,856$; pong term liabilities, $\$ 165,150$; capital stock ( $p a r ~ \$ 1$ ), $\$ 1,606,735$; donated sur-
plus, $\$ 83,720 ;$ paid-in surplus, $\$ 422,600$; deficit from operations, $\$ 191,548$,

Blaw-Knox Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings ${ }^{6}$ Months Ended June 30- $1940 \quad 1939 \quad 1938$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { income taxes, \&cc., } \\ \text { Earns. per share on } 1,334,458 & \text { shares }\end{array} \$ 602,717 \quad \$ 211,086$ loss $\$ 16,476$ Earns. per share on $1,334,458$ shares
of capital stock.----Net sales, $\$ 8,428,197$; $\$ 337,561$; operating pront $\$ 731,569$; oxpenses, $\$ 7,359,067$; depreciation, State income taxes, $\$ 181,574$ : net profit, $\$ 602 ; 717$ provision for Federal and Regarding the unconsolidated subsidiaries the
view of the roreign situation no change in the equity of Blax-Knox in its foreign subsidiaries not consolidated can be reported at the present time. loss of $\$ 143,671$ in the six months ended June 30,1940 , of which $\$ 109,923$
was attributable to the first quarter of the year. A total of $\$ 250,000$ was was attributable to the irst quarter of the year. A tot
provided as a reserve for contingencies.-V. 151, p. 689.
(E. W.) Bliss Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $5 \%$ cumulato holders of record Aug. 26. These dividends will be the first paid since March, 1938 .-V. 150 , p. 3812
Boeing Airplane Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 6 Months Ended June 30-
Unfilled orders on hand
Gross sales --.................................
$\qquad$
Operating loss Other income..

Net loss_- $150, \mathbf{p}, 302,334$.
$\$ 69,174$

| 1939 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 13,031,647$ |
| $3,538,270$ |
| $3,590.566$ |
| 75,160 |
| $\$ 127,456$ |
| $C r 28,2444$ |
| 84,339 |
| $\$ 183,550$ |

Bohn Aluminum \& Brass Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 x After depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes (at new rate in 1940). Boston Woven Hose \& Rubber Co.-Special DividendDirectors have declared a special dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the no par
common stock, payable Aug. 23 to holders of record Aug. 22. Directors common stock, payable Aug. 23 to dold shares payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 15.-V.150, p. 1422 .
Bower Roller Bearing Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 6 Mos. End.June 30- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \times \text { Net profit......... } & \$ 669.310 & \$ 428.336 & \$ 142.493 & \$ 742.311 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 2.23 & \$ 1.42 & \$ 0.47 & \$ 2.47\end{array}$ ed on new Revenu ${ }^{e}$ x After depreciation, Feder
Act), \&c.-V. 150, p. 3195.
(S. F.) Bowser \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period End.June 30-1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net } \\ \& \text { Federal taxes chgs. } \\ \text { Earns }\end{array} \quad \$ 27,669 \quad \$ 40,988 \quad \$ 1,793$ loss $\$ 35,678$ Earns. per sh. on 437,610
$\$ 0.05$

## Bradley Knitting Co. (Wis.)-Reorganization-

Company, which is being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, has
sent creditors a letter signed by John O'Brien, trustee that company sent creditors a letter signed by John O'Brien, trustee, that company
proposes to pay $100 \%$ on the dollar, payments beginning in January, 1941 The company borrowed $\$ 165,000$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in June with the understanding that it could borrow $\$ 35,000$ more for new plant and machinery costs. Later the decision was made
to sell the Milwaukee plant which, it is estimated, will bring $\$ 75,000$. At present there are orders on hand of $\$ 200,000$. $\$ 150,000$, secured, owing to J. P. Maguire \& Co., $\$ 85,000$ owing to general creditors, and the $\$ 165,000$
Brewing Corp. of America
Ne Months Ended June 30-
Net profit after deprec. \& estimated Earnings per share on $\overline{7} 2 \overline{5}, 000$ shs.
$1940 \quad 1939$ $\$ 417,515 \quad \$ 527,610 \quad \$ 560,244$ common stock
-V .151, p. 837
$\$ 0.57 \quad \$ 0.73$
$\$ 0.77$
British Columbia Packers, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod
Operatin
Operating profit
 Interest on debentures.tive salaries Legal fees and expenses. Prov. for Prov. taxes.-Directors' remuneration

| 30,116 | 34,392 | 24,900 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4.245 | 6,296 | 3,207 | Bond disct. \& expense.

Profit. $\begin{array}{r}369,935 \\ 1 ., 500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$

a Includes interest on bonds. b Interest on bonds.
Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30, 1940
Assets-Inventories, $\$ 2,594,847$; unexpired insurance, \&c., $\$ 9.030$ bills
and accounts receivable, advances to fishermen and others, secured and unsecured (less reserve), $\$ 572,741$; cash on hand and in transit, $\$ 54,956$; nominal value), $\$ 1$; buildings, plant, machinery, floating equipments at (net, $\$ 2,473,124$; licences, trade markes, goodwill, \&c. (at book values), (including accrued interest, \&c.), $\$ 681.915$; bill payable, $\$ 56.007$ creditors for income and other taxes, $\$ 356,312$; deeferred liability, $\$ 304,992$, first
mortgage serial bonds, $\$ 250,000$; convertible $5 \% 15$-year first mortgage mortgage serial bonds, $\$ 250,000$; convertible $5 \%$ (singear first mortgage

Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.-Obituary-
Harry Ray Woodrow, a director of this company, died on Aug. 13.-V.
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.-Liquidating Payments SoughtProxies are being solicited from common stockholders of Brooklyn-
Manhattan Transit Corp. and Brooklyn \& Queens Transit Corp. By a com-
mon stockholders' independent committee composed of Raymond S. mon stockholders' independent committee composed of Ray This committee is seeking to obtain from the proceeds of the sale of the two companies to New York City an immediate partial liquidating payment on each share of B.-M. T. common of at least $\$ 20$ face value of New York City corporate stock, and of $\$ 3$ face vaiue of corporate stock on each B. Q.T. sufficient assets will remain not only to pay all remaining obligations of the companies but to make substantial additional liquidating payments from time to time as rapidiy as the
Brown-Forman Distilleries Corp.-New NameSee Brown-Forman Distillery Co.
Brown-Forman Distillery Co.-Name Chanaed Stockholders have approved changing company's name to Brown-Forman
Distilleries Corp. Step was tasen to facilitate handling of various subDistilleries Corp. Step
sidiaries.-V.
w

Brown Oil Corp., Ltd.-Stock Reduction A pprovedStockholders recently approved a proposal to reduce par value of preferred
shares from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 92.50$ per share and distributed $\$ 7.50$ per shares from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 92.50$ per share and distributed $\$ 7.50$ per share to
Bowman Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings-
7 Months Ended July 31- 1940
 July, 1940, loss $\$ 40,086$ before amortization against a loss of $\$ 22,223$ iv
July, $1939 .-\mathbf{V} .151, p .406$.

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Brown Fence \& Wire Co.-EarningsYear Ended July $31-$ taxes, \&c atter dprec., interest, Federal income Earns. per sh. on 9

Budd Wheel Co.-Participating Dividend-
Directors have declared a participating dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ pref. stock, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record sept.
were paid in two preceding quarters.--V. 151, p. 542.

Bulova Watch Co.-Earnings| B Mos. End. June $30-\$ 1,750$ |
| :--- | Gross profit.

Profit from operations
Other income $\$ 930,693$
15,205

Gross income-.-
$\times$ Other charges
 $\times$ Includes
Burd Piston Ring Co.-EarningsNet profit after all charges and Federal taxes...... $\begin{array}{cc}194 \mathrm{G} \\ \$ 25.160 \\ \$ 0.25 & \text { loss } \$ 11.384 \\ \text { Nil }\end{array}$ Earns. per sh. on 10

## Bush Terminal Buildings Co.-Earnings-

[Excluding Bush House, Ltd., Wholly-owned Subsidiary]
6 Months Ended June 30
b $\$ 69,985$
1939
$\mathbf{a} \$ 11,060$ Includes $\$ 118,227$ profit on purchase of company's bonds.-V. 151, p. 99 .
Bush Terminal Co.-EarningsQuarter Ended June 30-
Gross earnings $\qquad$ 1940
$\$ 719,978$
684,530
62,558 $\$ 27,110$ $x 1939$
$\$ 689,24$
64,777
62,631 $\frac{627,110}{\$ 18,024}$
Net loss
$\times$ Revised to pive effect to settlement of claim in dispute
Net loss for the six months ended June 30,1940, was $\$ 57,426$, comparing with a net loss of $\$ 41,495$ in the first six months of 1939
Butte Copper \& Zinc Co. - Earnings -
Butte Copper Einc Co. 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939
 -V. 150 , p. B - 196.
(A. M.) Byers \& Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End.June } 30- & 1940-3 \text { Mos. }-1939 & 1940-12 & \text { Mos. }-1939 \\ \$ 59.820 & \$ 173.372 & \$ 653.362 & \$ 00,308\end{array}$
 $x$ After taxes, depreciation, Federal taxes, \&c. y On 7\% pref. stock.
Cairo Truman \& Southern RR.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 2 issued a certificate permitting abandonment as to interstatean orthward from Wena Junction to of its entire line of railroad extending no Ark.-V. 135, p. 1326.

California Western States Life Insurance-Extra Dive Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stoch, par, 85 . payable Sept. 16 to holders of record Aug. 31. Cimilar dates.- Zinan
Callahan Zinc-Lead Co.-Earnings-
Cot Months Ended-_ June 30, '40 June 30, '39 June 30, '38 Mar. 31,'38
Net loss atter expenses, taxes, deprec'n, \&cx Including $\$ 53,505$ co
suit. $-\mathbf{V} .150$, p. 3814 .
Canada Wire \& Cable Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Canada Wire \& Cable Co., Ltd. } & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { 6 Months Ended June } 30- & 190 \\ \text { Net income after deprec. income taxes, \&c.-. } & \$ 380,000 & \$ 154,838\end{array}$
 -V. $150, \mathrm{p} .684$.

Canadian National Ry.-Earnings of System-
Period End.July 31- $\quad 1940-$ Month- $1939 \quad 1940-7$ Mos.- ${ }_{8} 1939$
 Net revenue ......-- $\frac{4,172,586}{214,927} \frac{10,372,668}{\text { def } 290,490}$ $\begin{array}{rlrr}\text { Earnings of the System for the Week Ended Aug. } 14 & \text { Increase. } \\ & \$ 4,654,772 & \$ 3,196,774 & \$ 1,159,998\end{array}$ Gross revenues
-V. $151, \mathrm{p} .981$.

Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings for the Week Ended Aug. 14

## Traffic earnings

Cariboo Gold Quarts Mining Co., Ltd.-Extra Div.-Directors have declared an extra rivitan cents per share on the common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders or record sept. 4 . Lene cent were paid on Oct.
on July ${ }_{2}$, July 3 ana April 1,1939 .-V. 151, p. 100 .

Carolina Clinchfield \& Ohio Ry.-Bonds OfferedA syndicate headed by Morgan stanley \& Co., Inc., offered Aug. $23 \$ 22,150,000$ 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds, series A, due 1965, at $1021 / 2$ and accrued interest. Principal, interest and sinking fund payments are unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement, jointly and severally, by the. Atlantic by endorsement, and the Louisville \& Nashville RR., lessees of the Clinchfield. Other bankers offering the bonds of the Clinchfield. Ripley \& Co.. Inc.; Smith, Barney \& included Harriman Ripley \& Co . The First Boston Blair \& Co., Inc.; Mellon Co.; The First Boston Corp.; Blair . E. Hutton \& Co.; Securities Corp.; \& Son, hilliard \& Sond Equitable Securities Corp.
Dated Sept. 1, 1940; due Sept. 1, 1965 . Interest payable M-s. Semiannual non-cumulative sinking und.

Redeemable at option of road, as a whole or in part, on any int. date upon 45 days' notice at following prices and accrued int.: to and incl. Sept.
1945 , at $107 / 2 \%$; thereafter to and incl. Sept. 1,1950 , at $106 \% ;$ thereafter to and incl. Sept. 1,1955 , at 104 $1 / 2 \%$, thereafter to and incl. Sept. 1,1960 , at $103 \%$; thereafter to and incl. sept. $1 \%$. 1963 , at at opinion of counsel these at ands upon issuance will be legal investment for savings banks in the States
bonds
of New York. New Hamphire and California. bor
of New York, New Hamphire and California.
Issuance , uaranty and sale of these bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission. \& $N$. jointly and severally lease all the property of the railway and its wholes of railroad. The lines exten The railway and this subsidiary own 283 miles of railroad. The lines extend from elkhorn city, Ky, to shiel RR. Co,: '(unininorporated lessee organization by the lesses. The railway's lines form a direct trans-mountain route of the Carolinas and with the southeast, serving Kentucky and Virginia of the fields: During 1939, coal and coke provided about $52 \%$ of the freight revenues and about $66 \%$
 a Six months ended June 30 .
Annual interest charges on the $\$ 22,150,000$ new bonds amount to $\$ 886,-$
Fixed charges on Clinchfield RY. $21 / 4 \%$ equipment trust certificates will a amount to $\$ 37,958$ during 1940 . Purpose-The net proceeds $\$ 22,260,750$ exclusive of accrued interest), together with funds to be provided by the lessees to the extent required, will $\$$ onse used
(1) to retire on or before Dee. $15,1940, \$ 8,000,000$ first $\&$ consolidated (1) to retire on or before Dee. 1ue'Dec. is, 952 and (2) to pay not later mon Jan. $15 \times 1941$, a $\$ 14150,0005 \%$ promissory note (current rate $3 \%$ ) due May 27 , 1943 , and in connection therewith to retire a like principa
duount of the first \& consolidated mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, series $\mathbf{B}$, due April 1, 1956 , now pledged as collateral for the note. April 1, 19 , now pledged release of the first and consolidated mortgage, to be obtained on delivery of these bonds, the mortgage under which the bonds
are to be issued, in the opinion of the railway's counsel, will be a first lien are to be issued, in the opinion of the railway's counsel, will and a collateral on 265 miles of railroad now owned in fee by the railway, and a collateral
first lien on the 18 miles of railroad of its railroad subsidiary. The lien will also attach to all physical property now owned by the railway appurtenan to or used as a part of any of its lines of railroad and to equipment title to
which is now vested in the railway. Additional bonds may be issued in which is now. vested passu with the series A bonds but not more than $\$ 50$, series ranking pari passu wutstanding at any one time under the mortgage.
000,000 of bonds may be out
The lien of the mortgage, sinking fund provisions and, with certain exThe lien of the mortgage, sinking fund provisions and, with certain ex-$662-3 \%$ of outstanding bonds affected.
$662-3 \%$ of outstanding bonds aaffected. lessees (as to the sale, acting for and on behalf of the railway) have agreed to sell to Morgan stanley \& Co.. Inc. and the latter has agreed to purchase
the bonds at $1001 / 2 \%$ plus accrued interest to the date of delivery. Fortythe bonds at 10 banking houses have agreed severally with Morgan Stanley
five investment
\& Co., Inc. to sub-underwrite $\$ 18,650,000$ principal amount of bonds. \& Co., Inc. to sub-underwrite $\$ 18,650,000$ principal amount of bonds. standing it will pay or cause to be paid to the trustee on March 1, 1941, and on each Sept. 1 and March 1 thereafter as and for a sinking fund for
such bonds the sum of $\$ 110,750$. The said amounts are to be applied by the trustee, up the sum or $\$ 110,750$. The said amounts ane the payment date, to the purchase for cancellation of bonds. if the same can be purchased at not exceeding the redemption price on the next ensuing interest payment date, or, if such purchases cannot be made within such time limll be applied to
amount in the sinking fund is $\$ 25,000$ or more, the same shall the redemption on the next interest pqyment date of bonds to be drawn by lot, accrued interest in either case to be paid out of moneys other than cinking fund moneys. Such purchases may be made by the trustee from the
of $\mathbf{C}$. or the lessees at the fair market value of the bonds (exclusive of accrued interest) but in no event at a price in excess of the redemption price on the next ensuing interest payment date. Sinking fund payments
may, at the option of the $C$. $\&$. be made in cash, or in bonds at the prevailing redemption price or at the cost thereof to the C . O . \& O . or the lessees, whichever is less, or partly in cash and partly in bonds.
Sub-Underwriters-13y separate agreements dated Aug. 22,1940 with
lated below Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., the investment banking housi named below have severally agreed to su
the offering of the bonds.
 Almsed, Watts \& Co----...--
Bancer

 Alex. Brown \& Sons. Central Republic Co Dick \& Merle-smith R. S. Dickson \& Co., Inc.-..--
 Estabrook \& Co .-.......... The First Boston CorpFirst of Michigan Corp Goldman, Sachs \& Co........Harriman Ripley \& Co, Inc.Harris, Hall $\&$ \& (inc.) ----: Hayden, Miller \& Co-
J. J. B. Hillard \& Son. Amoun
100,00
150,
100
250
000
600
300
250
100
250
100
1,200
600
150
100
1,100
200
200
600
100
300
150
150

30 | Amount | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Name- } \\ 100.000\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Johnson, Lane,Space \& Co., |  | Amount

100,000 0,000 Kidder, Peabody \& Co ......... $\quad 1,050,0000$

 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 600,000 |  |  |
|  | W.W. W. Lanahan \& Co......... | 100,000 |
| 000,000 |  |  |



 | 250,000 | Mason-Hagan, Inc -.................... | 100,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 100,000 | Mellon Securities Corp |  |
| 700,000 |  |  |


 200,000 Rmith, Barney \& CO C.....- $1,100,000$
 . Ditor \& $\quad 00,00$.-.... 100,000
 Capital stock (par $\$ 100$---------000 Clinchfield RR. $21 / 4 \%$ equipment trust certificates, dated March 1 , 1937, due $\$ 121,000$ on March 1 of each year from 1940 to 1952 , inclusive, which certificates are the joint and

Stockholders Approve New MortgageStockholders of the company at a special meeting Aug. 22, approved the new mortgage on the company's properties to secure the bonded inded news.-V. 151 , p. 838 .

## 

 Earnings per share
## (A. M.) Castle \& Co.-Earnings-

Period End. June 30- 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 | $\mathbf{x}$ Net profit_-.-.-....- | $\$ 92,319$ | $\$ 45,083$ | $\$ 192.518$ | $\$ 80,964$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| y Earnings per share.-. | $\$ 0.38$ | $\$ 0.19$ | $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 0.34$ | $x$ After depreciation, Federal

capital stock.-V. 151, p. 543 .

Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Earnings-

 | Cost or fales. oper. exps., |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \&c., less misc. income. | $52,988.135$ |

 Prociat


Net profit.....-....- $\overline{\$ 7,470,968} \overline{\$ 4,654,465} \overline{\$ 4,052,694} \overline{\$ 11,907,525}$ Balance Sheet July 31


Total. otal..........-50,560,799 $\overline{52,728,066}$ Ltabilutes-
Acounts payable_
Notes payable
Accrued payroil \& 1940 ${ }_{8}^{1939}$


$\begin{array}{r}1,246,675 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $5 \%$ presente for red red
( 8100 parred p stock
(8100 Dar)
Comm
 Earned surplus $--18,349,331 ~ 14,927,820$ and Less reserves. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 14,319,378$ in 1940

Central Arizona Light \& Power Co.-Earnings -
 Operating evenues.....Operating ex
Direct taxes Prop. retires. $\begin{aligned} & \text { res. apporp. } \\ & \text { Amort. of }\end{aligned}$ limited-term investments
$\underset{\text { Othet oper. revenues. }}{\text { Ner }}$
Gross income-.....-.
Interest on mtge. bonds. Other interest. chgd. to construc'
 - Balance
p. 543.

Central Foundry Co.-Listing-
tional shares of common stak of extended general mortgage bonds and extended convertible conversion 125, total amount of common stock previously authorized for listing, making Directors at a meeting held Juappliedion 82, , 93 shares.
plan and agreement dated July 1, 1940. For the extension promulgating a convertible notes due sept, mortgage bonds due sept. 1, 1941, and its $4 \%$ that the general mortgage bonds and $4 \%$ convertible notes be extended to $10 \%$. of the princlpal amount of the bonds and notes in cash on sept 1 , ind and $4 \%$ convertible notes will be convertible the general mortgage bonds thereof after Sept. 1. 1940 , and on or prior to at the option of the holders stock at the rate of $\$ 5$ per share; and increase the interest rate on the notes
to $5 \%$.
effirectors on Aug. 1 adopted a resolution declaring the plan and agreement On Aug. 2, 1940, the corporation called its 5 -year first mortgage $6 \%$ con-
vertible bonds, due Sept. 1, 1941, for payment on Sept. 1, 1940.-V.
p. 982 .

Central Illinois Electric \& Gas Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended June 30-
Operating revenues
Operating expenses and taxes. Net oper. revenues before prov. for retirement
Non-operating income Gross income before prov. for retirem Gross income Long-term debt interest-........... mort. of debt discount and expen Federal and state tax on long-term debt interest

## Net income..

AssetsProp., plant \& eq
Miscell. investm' Sashial deposits... Aco'ts reeeelvabio.Appli'ces on rental suri, mat'ls \& Prepald Ins -....... 40-..-. namort debt disImpts, to Street llghting system agreement. in progress ${ }^{\text {in }}$


2,913
$\begin{array}{r}884,767 \\ 15\end{array}$
 I

1939
$\$ 4,840,639$
$2,706,999$

| $\$ 2,133,640$ |
| :--- |
| Dr 10.063 | | $\$ 2,123,577$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 462,429 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,661,148 \\ 831,729 \\ 6,502 \\ 6,013 \\ 12,445 \\ 3,286 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 801,173$ | 1939 |
| :---: |
| $\$$ | $17,750,000$

271,117
218,631
of the company's plant and property during the period from May 81,1940
to Dec. 31, 1941, which is estimated at $\$ 14,754,000$.-V. 151, p. 691. Central Indiana Gas Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended June 30-
Operating revenues
Operating revenues
Operating expenses and taxes............................................. 1940
$\$ 2,641,43$

$2,227.75$. | \$2,423,2 |
| :--- |
| $1,923,0$ |

Net operating revenues before prov. for retire'ts.
Non-operating income.

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Gross income before prov. for retirements......- } \\ \text { Provision for retirements. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}127,616 \\ 116,568\end{array}$ | $\$ 445,481$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



Gross income.
Note interest.
Amortization of debt̄ discount and expense-.-...-
Federal and state tax on bond interest..........-

Balance Sheet June 30, 1940
Assets-Property, plant and equipment, \$11,205.021; special deposits, 10,903; appliances on rental, $\$ 4,735$; merchandise $\$ 68$, other receivables supplifse, , s52,549; fuel, $\$ 17,776 ;$ prepaid insurance, \&cc., $\$ 3,821$; unamorials and debt discount and expense, 811,313 ; retirement work in progress, $\$ 20,713$;
 Purchase obligation, $\$ 82,521 ;$ notes payable, $\$ 1,625,000$ accounts payable cruals, $\$ 900$; consumers', deposits, $\$ 149,131$; service $\$ 169,62$; , sundry ac.


## Central Power Co.-Earnings-

## Period End. June 30- 1940-3 Mas-1939

Operating revenues.---
Oper. expenses $\&$ taxes.-
Net operating income-
Other income.
Interest \& other deduct.



## Central Power \& Light Co.-Dividends-

per share meeting held Aug. 20 directors declared a dividend of $\$ 1.16$ 2-3
$6 \%$ cumuative preferred stock and $\$ 1$ per share $6 \%$ cumulative prefrred stock of the company as payment on the divid the accumulations in arrears. These dividends will be payable sent. 16.1940
to stocknolders of record at the close of business on Sept. 3,1940 .- 1.151 ,
page 691 . C
Central \& South West Utilities Co. (\& Subs.) -Earns. Period End. June 30-
Operating revenues $\qquad$ Oper. expenses and tax
Net operating income
Other income (net)
Gross income
Int. on longome-t-- deb-:-
Amortiz. of bond dise and expense disc General interesest (net) Amortiz. of pref. stock refunding expense---
Other income deduction a Divs. paid or declared
a Bal. of div. requirem'ts a Bal. of div. requirem'ts
not paid or declared..
Net income. $\qquad$ 739
8715,673 $8715,673-8701,479 \quad 175,560$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { a Provision for dividend requir } & \$ 704,117 & \$ 1,468,662 & \$ 1,274,738\end{array}$ of subsidiary companies held by the public. Note-Consolidated net income amount
and $\$ 308,000$ in the respective six months periods is not aty $\$ 435,000$ distribution to Central \& South West Utilities Co. because of prior years' Slatement of Income of Company Only
Period End.June 30- 1940—3 Mos.-1939- 1940-6 Mos.-1939
Income: From sub. cos. Divs consolidated:


Total
Gen. $\&$ a Tanes - admin. expenses-
 Other interest-.......-:

.
Contral U. S. Utilities Co.-To Sell Five of Its Operating Companies-
of a declaration or and Exchange Commission announced Aug. 16 the filing or a deccaration or application (File 70-136) under the Hog. 16 the filing
Act Comp the proposed sale by Central U. S. Utilities Co. of five of
 Pubic, UUitities Co., Inc.; TTexas The companies to be sold are Lounisiana
Service Co.; Arizona G General Utilities Co Co. Co.; Arizona General Utilities Co., and Arkansas General Utilities Central U. S. Utilities Co. and its subsidiary, Pennsylvania Investing
Curp., own all of the first mortgage bonds and other indebtedness. except current liabilities, and all of the capital stock of these five operating com-
panies To carry out the sale, Central U. S. Utilitios Co. has organized another
subsidiary, Southland Public Service Co. The new company is to
 tures, series A, due 1944 and 150 bonds, due $1965, \$ 500,000$ of $4 \%$ debenAll of these securities witil be held by Central U. Common stock (\$5 par)The bonds to the syndicate managers.
insurance comporhland Public service Co. are to be sold to various life the National City Bank, New York on its $31 / 5$ wive borrow 8500,000 from for the purpose of paying and discharging its debentures, series A. note Public service Co. will be made by Strauss securitien so stock of Southland Dallas Rupe \& Son, at a price of approximately 89 a share., Chicago, and $50 \%$ of the common stock will be distributed to the members of the Dallas
Rupe \& Son syndicate.-V. 151 , p. 839 .

a Represented by 74,242 no par shares.-V. 150, p. 3349
Central New York Power Corp.-Plans to Sell Bonds The company Aug. 19 filed Company-
change Company Aug. 19 filed an application with the Securities and Ex-
regarding the issuance and the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 regarding the issuance and sale of $\$ 6,000,000$ of $31 / 2 \%$ general mortgage sold privately to the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The bonds will be company, Necrued interest, while the common will be sold to the parent According to the application, proceeds from the a share.
common stock will be applied to the cost of the extension and improvement

Central Vermont Ry., Inc.-Earnings\begin{tabular}{cccc}
Period End. July 31- \& 1940-Month- \& 1939 \& 1940-7 Mos. <br>
\hline 1939 \& 1939

 

Railway oper. revenues_ \& $\$ 538,105$ \& $\$ 479,818$ \& $\$ 3,731,555$ \& $\$ 3,180,276$ <br>
Railway oper. expense_- \& $\mathbf{4 3 1 , 4 8 7}$ \& 401,880 \& $2,896,888$ \& $2,729,506$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Net revenues from ry.

operations Railway tax accruals.-Railway oper. income_
Hire of eqpt., rents, $\& c_{-}$ Net ry. oper. income-
Other income (net)
$\$ 106,617$
25,469

| $\$ 77$, |
| ---: |
| 24,1 | | $\$ 53,8$ |
| ---: |
| 35, | | $\$ 18$, |
| ---: |
| 2, |


| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 834,667 \\ 169,896 \end{array}$ | \$450,7 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$664,771 | \$264, |
| 273,765 | 243,9 |
| \$391,005 | \$20, |
| 13,062 | 15,4 | Income available for

fixed charges_-Net deficit
-V. 151, p.
40

| $\$ 21,136$ |
| :--- |
| 99,894 | \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 404,067 <br>

722,551 <br>
\hline\end{array}\) $\begin{array}{r}\$ 36,055 \\ 731,752 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \$695,698

Chain Stores Depot Corp. - Registration Suspended The Securities and Exchange Commission issued Aug, 19 a stop order proposed to be issued by the corporation, a holding company for the Warehouse Building Corp. of New York and a similarly named corporation in Chicago. ments in, as well as to have omitted certain material information from, its registration statement and prospectus.
The statement covered securities to have been issued in connection with a covered were: (a) $\$ 349,000$ of "first mortgage collateral goid bonds, 12 -year

 gold bonds, series B, chated sept. (c)' $\$ 461,400$ of "depository receipts" to be issued for deposited bonds before the issuance of the new bonds.
The registrant has an authorized capital of 16,667 shares of common stock without par value, all of which is outstanding. The company owns
all of the capital stock of the Warehouse Building Corp. of New York and ath of the capital stock of the Warehouse Building Corp. of New York and
the Warehouse Euilding Corp. of Ilininois and otains all of its income from these two companies.
The New York company owns warehouses in Garden City, L. Y., and houses were constructed in 1928 and 1929 according to general plans sub-
 they were built. The lease on the Garden City property calls for an annual rental of $\$ 49,600$ and will expire on Oct. 31 . 1940; the Chicago property rents at $\$ 40,000$ a year and the lease will expire on Aug. 31,1940 ; the lease,
at $\$ 18,00$ a year, on the Milwaukee property was to expire on April 30 , at $\$ 18,000$ a year, on the Milwaukee property was to expire on April 30,
1940 , The SEC found the statement and prospectus deficient in not disclosing renewal.
Among
Among other things it found that the description of the bonds as "'gold provided that the assenting bondholder agree to waive payment in gold coin.-V. 150, p. 1424 .

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common were, paid in each of the three preceding quarters, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. In addition,
extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 27, 1939.-V. 151, p. 982 .

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 a All foreign subsidiaries excluded.b Exclusive of profits
countries having exchange restrictions.-V. 150, p. 3350 .
Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Equipment Trusts Offered-Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, Dick \& Merle-Smith and Stroud \& Co. were awarded Aug. 20 an issue of $\$ 2,-$ $472,0002 \%$ equip. trust certifs Series T, on a bid of 100.179 . The certificates mature $\$ 123,600$ semi-annually May 1, 1940, to Nov. 1, 1950. The first 10 maturities were reoffered at prices to yield from $0.30 \%$ to $1.50 \%$, according to maturity, and the last 10 maturities have been placed privately.
One other bid was submitted, a tender of 99.8165 . This was made by
俗 Halsey, Stuart \&c Co . Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.; Blair \& Co., Inc.;
Otis \& Co, Central Republic Co, and Gregory Son.
The Federal Court has approved the issue which is now subject to the The Federal Court has approved the Commission.
Proceeds from the sale of the certificates will be used by the Rock Island
in the purchase of 800 box cars, 200 automobile cars, and 100 drop-end in the purchase of 800 box cars, 200 automobile cars, and 100 drop-end gondola cars, at an estimated cost of $\$ 3,090,000$ o ${ }^{\text {on which }}$ the railiroad is named as trustee.-V. V .15 i , p. 692

Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Period End June 30- } \\ \text { Het profit after deprec., } & 1940-3 \text { Mos.-1939 } \quad \text { 1940-6 Mos.-1939 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}$|  Net profit after deprec.,  |
| :---: |
|  Federal taxes, \& \&  80 | \& $\$ 23,509 & \$ 6,826 & \$ 100,912 & \$ 52,872\end{array}$



## Christiana Securities Co.-To Pay $\$ 33.25$ Dividend-

 The directors have declared a dividend of 833.25 per share on the common made on June 15 and on March 15 , last, and compares with $\$ 66.10$ paid on $1937 ; \$ 39.10$ paid on Dec. 16, 1936, and $\$ 30.50$ paia on Sept. 16, 1936.-

## Chrysler Corp.-Walter P. Chrysler Dies-

 To Build Tanks for United States Government-Corporation has recelved a $\$ 54,500.000$ contract to build a Governmentowned
basis. Construction of the factory will cost about $20,000,000$, all of which will
be furnished by the Government. The first production contract is for be furnished by the Government. pilt at a fixed unit price according to
$334,500,000$ worth of tanks, to be buil army siecifications. The Chryiler thank plant will be constructed on a 13 acre site in Detroit
area on which the conpany holds an ootion. The plant will have about
on 800,000 square feet of floor space. It will pe finished.
After completion of the factory, the company, will turn the title over to the Government and lease it for \$1 per year for life on the contract. The production. estimate place the number of tanks involved at about 1,000 and rate of production in the finished factory at four or five units per day.

Cities Service Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 6 Months Ended June
Gross oper. revenue (after deducting allowances) _._ $\$ 32,811,049$
$\$ 31,1939,345$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Operating expenses, maintenance and all taxes_-:- } 19,650,282 \\ \text { O. } & 18,070,989 & 1,632,141 \\ \text { Provision for retirements }\end{array}$

$\qquad$


 Net income V. 151, p. 544 .

City Auto Stamping Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathbf{x} \text { Net profit.-.-.-...-: } & \$ 143,922 & \$ 162.365 & \$ 156,375 & \$ 128,953 \\ \mathbf{y} \text { Earnings per share-... } & \$ 0.38 & \$ 0.43 & \$ 0.42 & \$ 0.34\end{array}$ $x$ After depreciation and Federal taxes. y On 375,000 shares common 150, p. 3197.

City Ice \& Fuel Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathbf{x} \text { Costs, expenses and } \\ \text { ordinary taxes } \ldots-.-1, & 11,156,256 & 10,627,338 & 10,647,578 & 12,031,566\end{array}$
 Income from oper'n.
Other income.
Total income........federal income taxes.-.
 $\$ 1,034,054$
128,230 Federal income taxes..--
$\mathbf{y}$ Net profit_-....... $\$ 265,365 \quad \$ 678,052 \quad \$ 493,797 \quad \$ 897,630$ $x$ Includes Federal and State bev
ferred dividends.-V. 150, p. 2089 .

Clark Controller Co.-50-Cent Dividend -
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable sept. 12 to hond March 26, last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 22 .
 paid on Dec. $15,1937,50$ cents paid, on Sept. 29, June 30 and March 18,
1937 , and an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on Dec, 28,1936 . $\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .1759$.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. - ListingThe New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 50,000,000$
first mortgage bonds, $3 \%$ series due 1970, due July 1,1970 .-V. 151, p. 983 .

Cliffs Corp.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathrm{y} \text { y Earnings per shäre-:--: } & \$ 0.14 & \$ 0.05 & \$ 0.29 & \$ 0.11\end{array}$ $\underset{ }{x}$ After expenses, interest, Federal income taxes, \&c. y On 805,734

## Coca-Cola Co.-Earnings-




| Other deductions (net) - | 344,843 | $5,500,274$ | 235,364 | 378,049 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



 $\times$ En 3,991900 no par shares of common stock.-V. 151, p. 983.
Coleman Lamp \& Stove Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 shares capital stock--
$\times$ After all charges, interest and Federal taxes.-V.
$\$ 150$, p. 3618.
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
[Excluding English and Continental European Subsidiaries] 6 Months Ended June 30-
Net sales Net sales
Cost of sale 25,790,655 $25,438,536$
Gross profit

 Foreign exchange losses-er- bubs. Net profits on Min int in profit of a foreign sub

 Net profit $\qquad$ | $\$ 1,278,2.200$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 0.45$ |
| $\$ 1,981,03$ |
| $\$ 0.6$ | Earns. per share on common stock.............al European subsidiaries a After deducting English and Continental European subsidiar

$\times$ Includes depreciation of $\$ 90,330$ in $1939, \$ 89,499$ in 1940 .
Consolidated Earned Surplus Account for 6G Months Ended June 30, 1940

 of the English \& those Continental European subs. not 566,052 Balance | $\$ 12,102,773$ |
| :---: |
| $1,278,230$ |

- $\overline{\$ 13,381,003}$

 Premium on 6\% prep. .tock readermed \& retired......... Premiur riting fees and other expenses in connection with re-
Undermption of $6 \%$ pref. stock \& issuance of $\$ 4.25$ pref. stock.--Balance, June 30, 1940 .................................................. $\$ 11,486,011$ Note-Consolidated surplus at June 30,1940 is stated after the deduction for statement purposes, of $\$ 2,719,279$, representing good will arising mainis from the accussition in proid yeard herein. Of this amount, 1 In, ,72,942 has


 $18,038.150$

Total..........68,296,343 $\overline{73,534,528}$ After depreciation $y$ Total.......... $\overline{68,296,343} \overline{73,534,528}$
 tinental European subsidiaries. b Represented by 125,000 no par shares

Columbian Carbon Co.-Consol. Bal. Sheet June 30| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

 Cash.
Notes $\&$ acets............. Inventories-....... at cost.-....-
Other assets Goodwill, trademarks, \&c.-..-
Deferred $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Accts, payable, \&c } & 692,579 \\ \text { Federal taxes cur- } & \text { 297,910 }\end{array}$
 Est. Fed. income
tax b405,000 $\quad$ a 535,000

$$
-\frac{400,000}{31,428,962} \frac{4,90,940}{31,145,736}
$$

_.-31,428,962 $\longdiv { 3 1 , 1 4 5 , 7 3 6 }$ z Represented by 537,406 no par shares. y Market. value $\$ 936,244$. prior years (in dispute). b taxes prior years,
The income statement for the six months ended June 30 was published n V. 151, D. 983.
Columbus \& Southern Ohio Electric Co.-Registers with SEC-
Company on Aug. 15 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statiment (NO $2-4478$, Form A-2) under the Securities
Act of 1933 , covering $\$ 29,000,000$ of $31 / 4 \% 1$ st mtge. bonds, due 1970 . (a) To the redemption on Nov. 2,1940 , at $105 \%$ and accrued interest, of edemption on or before oct. 1, 1940, at $104 \%$ and accrued interest, of $\$ 1,836,000$ of $31 / 4 \%$ ist mtge \& coll. trust bonds, due 1968 ; (c) any proceeds The price at which the bonds are to be offered to the public, the nam of the underwriters, the underwriting discounts or commissions, and the redemption provisions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering it is intended to stabilize the price of the bonds. This is not an assurangee, it intatesed to that
the price will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not the price will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may not The company previously filed an application under the Holding Company

Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly OutputThe electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (interkwh., compared with 143,016,000 kwh. in the corresponding period 190400 year, an increase of $11.2 \%$. The following are the output and percentage

| Week Ended- | Ow | Output | \% Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 17 | 159.049,000 | 1431939.000 |  |
| Aug. 10 | 156,806,000 | 140,409,000 | 11.7 |
| Aug. ${ }^{3}$ | 160,649,000 | 140,688,000 | 14.2 |
| July 27 | 160,927,000 | 139,175,000 | 15.6 |

Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.-Monthly Outputmonth of July was $718,517,227$ kwealth \& Southern Corp. system for the 1or July, 1939 , an increase of $17,12 \%$. For the seven months ended July 31 ,
1940, the output was $4,943,093,974$. kwh as compared with $4,324,537,648$
kilowatt hours for the kilowatt hours for the corresponding period in 1939, an increase of $14.30 \%$. compared with $7,377,161,827 \mathrm{kwh}$, for the year ended July $31,1986 \mathrm{kwh}$, as
increase of The above excludes the output of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. the electric properties of which were sold in August, 1939
of July was $953,307,900$ rubic feet as compared with $877,955,400 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. for July, 1939, an increase of $8.58 \%$. For the seven months ended July 31 . cu. ft. for the corresponding period in 1939 , an increase of $18.82 \%$. Total
output for the year ended J. output for the year ended July 31,1940 was $17,733,669,400 \mathrm{cu}$. ft . as com-
pared with $15,413,123,700 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. for the year ended July 31 , 1939 , an
increase of $15.06 \%$.

Weekly Output-
The Commonwealth \& Southern Corp., adjusted energy of subsidiaries of conditions of territory served, for the week ended Aug. 15, general business
to $155,678,374$ as compared with to 155,678,374 as compared with $141,659,211$ for the corresponding week in the output of The Tennessee Electric Power Co., the electric properties of which were sold on Aug. 15 , 1939 to the Tennessee Valley Authority and ther governmental agencies.-V. 151, p. £83.

> Compania Hispano Americana de Electricidad Chade) -To Vote on Stock Increase
> The board of directors, meeting on Aug. 13, 1940, decided to call an The balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss for the fiscal year 1939-40, Which ended April 30, 1940, pursuant to the decision of the extraordinary general meeting of June 15, 1939, shall be submectised for the
approval of this meeting. The net profit for the fiscal year 1939-40, which includes only the dividend of the SoDEC for the 12 months of 1939, will amount to $25,109,721.18$ gold pesetas, as against $29,252,958.73$ gold pesetas in 1938 and $22,713,827.51$ gold pesetas in 1937 . As an instalment holders of record last December, a dividend of 22.50 N .C. pesos on shares of eries A, B, and O, and of 4.50 N.C. pesos on shares of series D and E. E . accumulate extraordinary stocks of combustible the CHADE group to develop their installations so as to assure the continuity materials and to and their development. Taking this necessity into account, the board of directors will propose to the ordinary general meeting that a sum of 13 ,reserve for capitalization, and that the balance carried forward a special to $12,294,355.50$ gold pesetas. The greater part of the profits realized during the past fiscal year will thus be reserved for the needs of the operating

The board has also decided to call an extraordinary general meeting on and that the by-laws be amended for the purpose of distributing additional net dividend, to the debit of the capitalization account, the sum of $13,000,000$ gold pesetas in shares of the company at 100 pesetas culation, at the rate of 25 pesetas par value to the E shares now in cirand $C$, and of 5 pesetas par value to the shares of series D and E.-V. 148 ,
D. 3059 .

Compo Shoe Machinery Corp.-New PresidentAt the August meeting of the Board of Directors William H. Bresnahan
was elected President to succeed the late Mr. Barnard S. Solar.-V. 149

Consolidated Cigar Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Earns. per share on 250,- } & \$ 0.21 & \$ 0.27 & \$ 0.11 & \$ 0.15\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After interest, depreciation and Federal taxes, \&c.-V. 150, p. 3816
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Output-
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended Aug. 18,1940 , amounting to week of 1939, a decrease of $2.1 \%$.
Obituary-
Harry Ray Woodrow, Vice-President in Charge of Design, Planning and Harry Ray woodrow, Vice-President in Charge of Design, Planning and
Inventory for this company and a director of the Brooklyn Edison Co.,

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.) -Earns. Period End.June 30-
Net profit after deprec 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net profit after deprec. } \\ & \text { Federal taxes, \&c. } \\ & \text {-V. } \\ & \text { V. }\end{aligned}$ \$191, p. 983 .

## Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of

 Baltimore-Underwriting Agreement TerminatedWhite, Weld \& Co, as manager of the underwriting group which rethat the agreement among underwriters preferred stock, has announced price restrictions have been removed. See also V. 151, p. 983Registrar-
The Cnase National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed
registrar in New York for the $4 \%$ preferred stock, series C , of this comregistrar in New York for the $4 \%$ preferred stock, series C, of this com-
pany.-V. 151, p. 983 .
Consolidated Investment Trust-To Pay Special Div.Trustees have declarea a special dividend of 10 cents in addition to a payable quapt. 16 to holders of record Sept. 3 . Like amounts were paid on June 15 and March 15, last. Special dividend of 20 cents was paid on Dec.
15,1939 , and a special 15 cents was paid on June 15,1938 . -V. 150, p. 3553 .

Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.) -Earnings $\begin{array}{cccc}6 \text { 6 Months Ended June 30- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net earnings after charges and prov. } & \$ 169,212 & \$ 156,077 & \$ 112,466\end{array}$

## Consolidated Steel Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}6 \text { Mos. End.June 30- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { x Net profit .....--- } & \$ 85.619 & \$ 62,071 & \$ 75,145 & \$ 153,165 \\ \text { y Earnings per share--- } & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil } & \text { Nil } & \end{array}$ $x$ After depreciation, Federal income tases, \&c. Y On $241,617{ }_{8}^{8} 0.12$ common stock (no par) after preferred dividend requirements.-V. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 150 , p. 3198.

Consolidation Coal Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating expense, taxes } & \$ 6,414,777 & \$ 4,031,276 & \$ 14,826,048 & \$ 12,669,81 \\ \text { insurance and royalties } & 6,065,742 & 4,294,015 & 13,885,541 & 12,716,110\end{array}$ Profit
Other inc
 Depletion.-...---.----$\$ 349,035$
44,585

Net loss $-\ldots-\overline{\$ 23,062} \xrightarrow{\$ 635,875} \bar{y} \$ 136,257 \longrightarrow 847,373$
$\times$ Loss. y Profit.-V. 150, p. 3657
Consolidated Ttile Corp.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 14,000$ collateral trust sinking fund $6 \%$ bonds due 1951, has
been called for redemption on Sept. 1 at 100 .
Cooper-Bessemer Corp.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
Net profit after depreciation,
$\begin{array}{cc}1940 \\ \mathbf{a} \$ 271,105 & \begin{array}{c}1939 \\ \$ 13,533\end{array}\end{array}$
151 , Equivalent to $\$ 0.58$ per share on 263,385 shares of common stock. V .
Cornucopia Gold Mines-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
$\begin{array}{ll}1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 10,292 & \$ 71,579\end{array}$
Net income after

| $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 262,739 \\ 15,259 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 940,507 \\ 59,323 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 46,294 \\ 25,639 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x $\$ 247,480$ | \$999,830 | x\$20,655 |
| 132,104 | 254,615 | 269,2 |
| 243.276 | 487,704 | 488,782 |
| Cr10,882 | 31,706 | 63,023 5,699 |

Coty, Inc. (\& Domestic Subs.)-Earnings| $\begin{array}{c}6 \mathrm{Mos.} \\ \text { Gross profit. June } 30- \\ \text { Expenses }\end{array}$ | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | Gross profit

Expenses
Operating profit


Total income
Interest, \&c.-............. $\$ 407,768$
13,298 1939
$\$ 1,597,678$
$1,442,643$ 1938
$\$ 1,593,526$
$1,437,035$ 1937
$\$ 1,602,830$

$1,397,490$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ederal tax- |

 $\mathbf{x}$ Before surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 151, p. 410
(Wm.) Cramp \& Sons Ship \& Engine Building Co.New Name for Successor-
In a further step towards reopening of the shipyards, counsel for the Harriman interests on Aug 19 filed with the Department of State at
Harrisburg, an amendment to change the name of the proposed new company to operate the yards from shipyards, Inc., to proposed new building Co. and to change the authorized capital stock of the company to 750,000 shares (par $\$ 5$ ) from 25,000 shares (par $\$ 5$ ). Shipyards, Inc., was formed last month with a nominal capitalization. D.etails of financing
Craddock-Terry Co.-Acquisition-
The non-profit Prince Edward Industrial Development Co., Inc., has deeded ta, as a result of the shoemakers' $\$ 759,983$ local payroll during the
ville, past five years and five months.

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In 1934 a group of citizens acquired the building for $\$ 10.000$ and reOrganized as the Industrial Deveiopment Co., the group agreed to make he plant availa ble rent-free and to deemitit to Coraddock--Terry if the company paid out as much as $\$ 750,000$ in payrolls within seven years . A recent audit snowed tha prescribed figure already to have been reached,
more tnan a year and a half ahead of the agreed deadine. - V. 149, p. 106 .
Crosley Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsG Manths Ended June 306 Mo
Sales.-
Costs, Costs, royalties,
Other deductions Net profit
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \$ 8,596,614 \\ 8,099,479 \\ 314,699 \\ 85,775 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net profit -

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 96,661 \\
\$ 0.18
\end{array}
$$



Earnings for the quarter ended June 30, net income $\$ 53,854$, equal to Earnings for the quarter ended June 30 , net income $\$ 53,854$, equal to
10 cents a share on 545,800 common shares, compared with $\$ 193,141$, equal
to 35 cents a share in June quarter of 1939 . to 35 cents a share in June quarter of 1939 .
Current assets on June 30 , 1940 , including $\$ 246,597$ cash, amounted to
$\$ 7,116,681$ and current liabilites were $\$ 1,919,994$. This compares with cash of $\$ 701,422$, current assets of $\$ 5,839,340$ and current liabilities of
$\$ 1,235,749$ on June 30,1939 . V . 151, p. 695 .
Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-



| Operating profit |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

$-\$ 2,175,816$
$\$ 1,479,009$
168,486
Other income prof $\qquad$
 Total income
Interest, amortization,

Preferred dividends
$\$ 1,065,054$
$\$ 2.06$
$\begin{array}{r}875,895 \\ 25,134 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Surplus
Earnings per share of
-V. 150, p. 2721 .
Cuban-American Manganese Corp.-To Increase Plant Corporation announced on Aug, 16 that the capacity of its plant would
be increased one-third by Jan. 1, 1941, as a National defense measure. Capacity of the plant at Cristo, near Santiago, Cuba, will be stepped up from 100,000 tons of ferro grade ore annualiy to 130,000 tons, according to
Lr., President of Freeport Sulphur Co., of which the manganese corporation is a subsidiary.
Manganese is corporationt to the National defense program, the announce-
Mantant ment pointed out, because it is essential in the manufaccure of stee, including that for ships, guns, tanks, and armor plate. 1918 because of the
World War, the United States faced near disaster in lack of manganese, and nearly all of the nation's manganese untli recently has had to be imported from such distant sourc
African Gold Coast and Brazil.-V. 151, p. 547.

Curtis Publishing Co.-Recapitalization Plan OperativeCompany's recapitalization plan, adopted by stockholders on July 2 , was declared operative at a meeting of the board of directors held Aug. 16 , after announcement that a substantial amount of consents to exchange
present preferred for the new prior preferred had been received from stockpresent preferred for the new prior preierred The deadline for the exchange of the present preferred for the new unit was set as sept. 30 , and the company announced that the new securities will be mailed or delivered Oct. 1, or as soon thereaiter as preferred will be next San. 1, and the irst dividend date for the debentures will be April $1,1941$.
The company is proceeding with arrangements for listing the new stock and the debentures on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
The plan provides for the exchange of each share of present preferred stock for a 15 -year $\$ 10$ principal amount $3 \%$ debenture, $21 / 2$ shares of common and a share of new prior preferred stock, with a cumuative dividend of $\$ 3$ per annum and an addition
Registrar
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed registrar
p. 843.

Curtiss-Wright Corp. -To Build Huge Engine PlantGuy W. Vaughan, President of the corporation on Aug. 21 announced ment for the erection of a mammonth plant near Cincinnati, Ohio for the manufacture of Wright Cyclone 9 and 14 Cylinder aircraft engines National ted that he had authorized Wright Aeronautical Corp. to place
He stated
initial contracts immediately for over $\$ 8,000,000$ worth of machine tool equipment for this project. Construction of the plant will be started at the earliest possible moment, and in in record time. The site selected for the new plant, Mr. Vaughan revealed for the firs
the time, is a tract of 200 acres located north re actual plant, he said, will be of suburban town of Lockland, ohio. comprise more than $1,000,000$ square single-story constract of floor space.
feet or over 25 acres 1,000 Cyclone engines monthly, he
The new Ohio factory will produce said, thus augmenting the present large scale aircraft engine production of the Wright plants in the Paterson, N. J. area for the National Derense.
it will employ between 12,00 and 15,000 persons, approximately $60 \%$ of whom will be comparatively uns

Cutler-Hammer, Inc.-To Pay 50-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 14 to holders of record sept. 15 and March 15 , lasis; 50 cents paid on Dee. 15 ,
25 cents paid on June 15 and 1939, and 25 cents paid on Sept. 15, 1939 , this latter being the first dividend p. 151, p. 547 .

| Period End. July 31- | 1940-Mon | -1939 | 1940-117.622 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$251,281 | 3 | - ${ }_{2} 184980$ |  |
| Operating expenses |  | 17,107 | 210,531 | 2,196,364 |
| Direct taxes |  |  |  |  |
| Property retire. reserve appropriations | 2,207 | 3,464 | 217,595 | 246,214 |
| Net oper. revenu | \$42.410 | \$41,609 | \$504.516 | \$494,908 |
| Rent for lease or plant.- | 15,505 | 15,505 | 186,063 | 186,083 |
| Operating inco | 26,905 | \$26,104 | \$318 | 308,845 |
| Oher incom | 708 |  |  |  |
| Gross incom | \$27,613 | \$27 | \$331,620 | 328,026 |
| Int. on mortge. bonds-- | 23,515 | 23,515 | 282.180 | 282,180 |
| Other deductions | 2,206 |  |  |  |
|  | \$1,892 | \$1,670 | \$24,719 | \$20,864 |
| Dividends applic. to pref. stock for the period. |  |  | 103,901 | 103,901 |
|  |  |  | \$79,182 | \$83,037 |
| Balance, deficit <br> a Dividends accumulated and unpaid to July 31, 1940, amounted to |  |  |  |  |
| \$701.332. Latest dividend amountivitends on this stock are cumulative. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Darby Petroleum Corp.-Earnings${ }_{\text {Wet pronth }}^{6 \text { Month Ended June }}$ 30-


1940
$\$ 131.387$
$\$ 0.37$ 1939 $\$ 2.260$
$\$ 0.01$

## (A.) De Pinna Co.-Qualified for Sale in Massachusetts-

 The company's preferred stock (par \$10) and class A stock (par \$1) have been qualified for sale in Massachusetts with the Tivision onnvestigate a of Securities,large retail specialty store in New York and branch store in New Haven, Magnolia, Mass., and Miami Beach.

Sales ${ }^{\text {Net }}$ - Profit before
Detroit Edison Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
12 Months Ended July 31- ${ }^{1940} 1939$


 Int.on funder a and unfounde-d deb̄t $\qquad$ $5,813,170$
Cr74,594 $\begin{array}{r}5,803,042 \\ \text { Cris1.554 } \\ \text { 265.847 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ Interest charged to construction-
$\xrightarrow[\$ 10,536,307]{ }$
\$9,791,683 - Net income -151, p. 985

Detroit Gasket \& Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

| 6 Mos | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit after deprec. and taxes. | \$299,788 | \$241,103 | loss\$4,147 | \$400,168 |
| Earns. per sh. on 214,250 | \$1.27 | \$0.99 | Nil | \$1.69 |

[^10]$\begin{array}{lll}1.27 & \$ 0.99 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$
$\$ 1.69$

## Driver-Harris Co.-Earnings-


 $\times$ After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c. y On 89,170 shares of common stock.-V. 150 , p. 3356 .

## Duval Texas Sulphur Co.-Earnings-

Period Ended June 30, 1940- 3 Months 12 Months
 Earnings per share
Eagle Lock Co., Terryville, Conn.-Committee Reportsin The special committee of stockholders appointe the the special meeting 1940 to look into the conduct of the comy's business, In Janmends the election of a strong board of directors at the annual meenting to be held Aug: 29 . Nominees for the board consist or Charles.
Deeds, Hartord, President of Cander-EVans Corp.t.IITot Farler, President or Eagle Lock Co; Dudley S. Inceam, Bristol, Vice-President on Corp; ; Charles E. Rolfe, New Have, Asst.
England Telephone Co.; R. B. Plumb, Vice-Presidentent of Eagle Lock Co.; Lester E. Shippee, Hartford, Executive Vice-President of Hatiford Fastener Corp. and Roy C. Wilcox, Vice-President of International Co. Tnis slate leaves off Charles J. Thornton and Andrew N. Winslow Jr, of
Boston; Allan K. Smith, Attorney for Mr. Thornton, and C. Dennison Talcott. Alpecial committee unanimously concludes that the company should The special committee unanimously concrudes thate anticipate that the operations of the company can be put upon a profitable basis, and that no distribution tion program.
Thornton and Winslow have sent a letter to stockholders asking for proxies and recommending
East Missouri Power Co.-Earnings-
 Gross income Net income-
Prefīideñä stock $\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{r}\text { Mos }-1939 \\ \$ 21,896 \\ \hline 15,964 \\ \hline \$ 58 ; 950 \\ \hline \$ 59.102 \\ \hline 11,993 \\ \hline \$ 47.108 \\ \hline 51950 \\ \hline \$ 41,158\end{array}$ -V . $151, \mathrm{p} .2 \mathrm{z} \overline{4}$.
Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates (\& Subs.) - Earnings12 Months Ended July 31-
Total consolidated income
Total consolidated income-
Depreciation and depletion.
$\qquad$
Interest discount and expense
$\square$

Net income available for dividends
$-83,169.266$ $\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ \$ 8,480,818 \\ 412,325 \\ 4.091,809 \\ 2,918.586 \\ 633,098 \\ \hline \$ 425,010\end{array}$ Earned per share
Eastern Utilities Associates (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period End. July 31
Operating revenue Operating re
Operation.
Operation-.--.-......--


Net oper. revenues-1-:
Non-oper. income (net)
Balance--.-.-....-.
Retirement res.


\$2,987,647 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Betirement res. accruals } & \$ 90,789 \\ & 66,490\end{array}$ | $\$ 196,794$ | $\$ 2,927,708$ | 782,589 | $\$ 2,966,243$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gross |  | 764,658 |  |  |  | Int. \& amort.


$\qquad$


Applicable to Eastern Utilities Associates....

 Amount ne available for dividends and surplus.... $\overline{\$ 1,758,318} \overline{\$ 1,783,936}$
-V. 151, p. 697.

Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly Input-
Fher the week ended Aug. 15, 1940 the kilowatt-hour system input of Compared with the corresponding Corp. and National Power \& Light Co., as

American Power \& Light Co133, 1923,00
Electric Power \& Light Corn
 Note-The above figures do not include the system inputs of any companies
not appearing in both periods.- V . 151 . , D. 985.
Electric Auto-Lite Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\times{ }^{6}$ Net profthit Ended June 30-
 $y$ Earnings per share... $\qquad$ 3 X APter Federal income taxes, Interest and minority interest, \&c. y On
$1,197,192$ shares of capital stock. follow consolidated income account for the six months ended June 30,1940 manufacturing profit, $\$ 8,105,867$; other income


Electric Storage Battery Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings${ }^{6}$ Months Ended June $30-$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Dividends } \\ \text { from } & \text { foreign investments a shares } & \$ 0.85 & \$ 388,223 \\ \$ 8.43\end{array}$ ceived and are included in the consolidated amoung to $\$ 136,000$ were re months ended June 30, 1939. Dividends declared and resently the six on Poreign investments aggregating approximately $\$ 100,000$ bechaze of reported for the six months ended June anded in the consolidated earnings The earnings of months
earnings for the six months ended June 30,1940 , converted at consolidated free rate of exchange during that period amounted to approximately $\$ 67,000$.
-V .150, p. 381 .


## Electrographic Corp.-Earnings -


 Elk Horn Coal Corp.-Earnings-

v. After denletion, depreciation, amortization of leasehold equity

Empire Gas \& Fuel Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -
G Months Ended June 30-
Gross operating revenue


Net operating revenue
Other income
pipeline come, including dividends from affiliated
p6,009,412
\$3,681,970

Gross income

Net income-.................................... $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$2,291,492 } \\ & \text { defs } 8375,715\end{aligned}$
a Includes provision for Federal income tax.-V. 150, p. 3819.
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co.-Earnings-


net loss of $\$ 43,570$ in June quarter of previous year.-V. V. 151 , p. p. 846 .
Evans Products Co.-Earnings-

| 6 Months Ended June 30Gross profit Expenses | $\begin{aligned} & n s- \\ & \$ 940 \text { / } \\ & \$ 553,528 \\ & 511,391 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \$ 400.044 \\ 447,293 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 177,35 \\ 525,948 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating profit Other income | $\$ 42,137$ 38,553 | loss 847,249 19,940 | loss $\$ 348,613$ <br> 33,763 |
| Total income Interest, \&c-- | 880,690 82,108 | loss \$27,309 | 314,850 |
| Federal and foreign income | a13,971 | $\begin{array}{r} 71,960 \\ 3,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52,224 \\ 52,740 \\ 2,740 \end{array}$ |
| On income | $\$ 15,389$ | \$102,569 | \$369,814 |

Fairchild Aviation Corp.-Earnings-
 x
V .15 ter provision
p. 986 .
Fall River Gas Works Co.-Earnings -

| Period End. July 31- | 940-- | 1939 | 1940-12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operation. | 871,670 | \$67.507 | \$946,003 | \$901,862 |
| Maintenance |  | - ${ }^{4,084}$ | 500,209 | 488.106 |
| Taxes | 15,803 | 12,609 | 173,290 | 62,366 161.824 |
| Net oer. revenues | \$11,578 | \$11,948 | \$204,374 | \$189,566 |
| Balance |  |  |  |  |
| Retirement res. accruals | 5,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 11,948 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\$ 204,386$ 60.000 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 189,630 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross income | 86,578 569 | 86,948 | \$144,386 |  |
|  | \$6.009 | \$6,261 |  |  |
| . 1 |  |  | \$136,807 $\mathbf{1 1 9 , 1 2 6}$ | \$118,713 |

## 51, p. 549 .

## Falstaff Brewing Corp. - Earnings -

 a After depreciation, Federal and State income taxes, \&c., but before
Fashion Co.-Earnings-
${ }_{N}^{6 \text { Months Ended June } 30-}$
$\begin{array}{ll}1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 10,033 & \$ 19,005\end{array}$
${ }_{88,902}$

|  | ${ }^{1940}$ Bulance Sheet Juty 31 |  |  |  | \$8,902 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$ |  |  |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| Acets, rec. (net)- | \$109,951 | $\begin{gathered} { }^{1} 194,348 \\ 190,715 \end{gathered}$ | Acects. pay.for pur- |  |  |
| Notes recelvable.-- |  |  | chases exp., \&c. | \$81,071 | \$70,778 |
| ${ }^{\text {Mdse. inventories_ }}$ | 127,834 | 113,963 | Accrued taxes |  |  |
| Mdse. in transit-- | 16,283 | 15,068 | Notes payable |  | 19,827 |
| Securities owned- | 100 | 100 | Preterred stock | 1000000 | 100,000 |
| life insurance..-- | 34,934 | 31,967 | c Common stock |  |  |
| Ohlo sales tax |  |  |  | 346,4 | 334,948 |
| a Leasehold at cost | ${ }_{326,343}^{7,073}$ | 530.088 |  |  |  |
| b Impts, to leaseholds, furniture |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goodwill andures .-- | 93,064 | 101,338 |  |  |  |
| Unexp. ins. prem., |  |  |  |  |  |
| prepd. rent and |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 46,733$ in 1940 . $\$ 946,4$

Fedders Mfg. Co., Inc.-Earnings-
Period Ended June 30, 1940-
Net profit after charges and Federal income taxes_ Month
Earns. per share on 233,800 shares of capital stock-
Month
$\$ 12,118$
6 Mos.
$\$ 20070$
Federal Bake Shops, Inc.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
Net profit after charges and
Net profit after charges and Federal income taxes_ $\quad \$ 1940$
Earns. per share on 106,770
Federal Screw Works-Earnings-
3 Months Ended-
Net profit after int

-V .150, p. 382 i .
First Boston Corp.-Earnings-
Estimated net income after depreciation

First National Stores, Inc.-Earnings-
Quarter Ended-
Net profit before deprec. June 29 , ' 40 July 1, '39 July 2 , '38 June 26, ' 37

 | Depreciation-axe....... | $1,073,051$ | $\$ 1,092,227$ | $\$ 1,015,477$ | $\$ 1,211,502$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Federal taxes.-.....- | 176,074 | 147,300 | 133 | 128,294 |

Net profit after depre.
and Federeal tatesese.
Shs.com.stiout. (no par)
Earned per share
-V. 150 . p. 3821 .
$\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 664,566 & \$ 713,794 & \$ 647,977 \\ 818.566 & 818.066 & 817,50\end{array}$
$\$ 806,835$
817.065
80.93
Florida Power \& Light Co.-Earnings -
Period End. July 31-
$\begin{gathered}\text { Operating revenues. } \\ \text { Deduct rater } \\ \$ 1,080,338\end{gathered}$ Operating revenues-...- $\$ 1,080,338$
Deduct rate reduct. res.
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 14,050,483 \\ \quad 197,449 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Balance Operating expenses.-...--
Direct taxes
$\mathbf{8 1 , 0 8 0 , 3 3 8}$
468,048 Prop. retire. res. approp.
Net oper. revenues
Rent from lease of Operating income
Other income (net) Gross income--.-.-.-.
Int. on mortgage bondsInt. on debenture bonds. Int. chgd. to construct--
Net income-

## Balance

| \$996,083 | \$15,369,645 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 499,680 | 6,235,346 | \$1,073,213 |
| $\begin{gathered} 79,302 \\ 116,666 \end{gathered}$ | $1,647,574$ $1,516.668$ | 1,1999,000 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 300,435 \\ 221 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,970,057 \\ 2,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 5,180,821 \\ 2,650 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 300,656 \\ 11,281 \end{array}$ | $\$ 5,972,707$ 424,715 | $\$ 5,183,471$ |
| \$311,937 | \$6,397.422 | \$5,735.200 |
| 216,667 110,000 | $2,600,000$ $1,320.000$ | 2.60.000 |
| 19,908 | ren 192,179 Cr7 | -246,884 |

 stock and $\$ 1.87$ a share dividend amounting to $\$ 2.19$ a share on $\$ 7$ preferred Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V.' 151, p. 846 .
Ford Motor Co.-To $B$ it 1000 Bnge
This company, which ha Build 4,000 Engines for United States aviation ensines, plans to build experimenting for several months with
U. S. Government, it was will be of the typent, it was learned authoritatively on the Pratt \& Whitney Co. 16. The engines At the Ford offices in Detroit it was said that contract had been conducted with William S. : Knudsen of the National
Defense Commission.

Construction of the 4,000 motors, it was added, would not interfere with senery werds plans to produce an aviation engine of his own upon which engine is to be liquid cooled.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .3973$.
Fohs Oil Co.-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
Total gross operating income Operating expenses Selling expenses--
Production taxes
Other taxes except Federal and State income taxes-inistrative expenses-
Lease rentals abandoned and dry hole
Nentributions-----.-.-.-.-.
Net income from
Other income....
Total income.-
Income deduction

Net income


| 1940 | 1939 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$668,064 73897 | \$938,716 | \$1,367,505 |
| 2,922 | ${ }^{91,943}$ | 3,02 |
| 54,169 | 81,205 | 98,852 |
| 29,216 | 26,451 76.163 | - ${ }_{82,632}$ |
| 75,387 | 76,163 86,191 | - 62,977 |
| 14,279 | 26,492 | 20,548 |
| 115,888 | 18,706 | 12,298 |
| 8211,833 11,403 | $\$ 510,980$ 9.514 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$974, }{ }^{13,862} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| \$223,236 | \$520.494 | \$988,455 |
| 191,490 | -342,818 | 432,789 |
| 1,500 | -- | 33,000 |
| \$30,246 | \$177,677 | \$522,666 |



| Assets- <br> Cash in banks-on |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 |  |
|  | \$848,106 | \$906.289 |
| Working tunds | 2.544 | 2,1 |
| Acerd.royaltes rec | 2,638 | 2,9 |
| Accts receivable.- | ${ }^{52.091}$ | -93,999 |
| Inventories. | 141,743 | 148 |
| Due from otfi |  |  |
| Investments | 730.830 | 716,050 |
| Pequipment |  | 1,709,779 |
| es |  | 73,44 |
| Other assets....-. | 117,477 | 23,44 |

 x After reserve for derreciation, deppetion and amortization of $\$ 658,869$
in 1940 and $\$ 656,287$ in 1939 .-V. 150, p. 3823 . 1940 and 8656,287 in $1939 .-\mathrm{V} .150$, p. 3823.
Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR.-Earnings-

| Period End. July 31- | 1940-M |  | $1940-7 \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{191999}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight revenue..-.-.- | \$18,855 | \$13,874 | $\begin{array}{r}8120,009 \\ 149 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$119,405 |
| All other revenues.- | 17,568 | 18,533 | 120,546 | $\begin{array}{r}10,410 \\ \hline 20,68\end{array}$ |
| Total ry oper.revs-- | \$38,999 | \$34.438 | \$289,994 | \$296,448 |
| Railway oper. expenses. | ${ }_{32}{ }^{3} 742$ | 33,026 | 235,535 | ${ }^{231,020}$ |
| Net rev. Pr | $\$ 6.257$ 2,899 | $\$ 1,412$ 1,600 | 854.458 21,255 | $\$ 655.428$ 20.478 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Railway oper. income }}$ | \$3,357 | 18188 $\times 895$ | \$33,203 | $\$ 44,951$ 2,688 |
| Net ry. oper. incomeOther income | $\$ 2,812$ 7,784 | $\mathbf{8} 8583$ 7,327 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 29,598 \\ 6,095 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 42,263 \\ 8,993 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Tiscell. deduc. ${ }^{\text {Therom }}$ inc. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10,596 \\ 3,649 \end{array}$ | $\$ 6,744$ 3,390 | $\$ 35,693$ 15,270 | $\$ 51,256$ 13,772 |
| Inc. avail. for fixed charges. | 86,947 | \$3,354 | \$20,422 | \$37,483 |
| Rent for leased roads... |  |  |  | -3,905 |
| Interest deductions.--- | 11,670 | $\begin{array}{r}11,708 \\ \hline 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}81,685 \\ 3,450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 82,653 3,450 |
| Net deficit. <br> x Loss.-V. 151, p. 5 | \$5,799 | \$9,427 | \$68,870 | \$52,525 |
| Formica Insulat | Co.- | rnings- |  |  |

Formica Insulation Co.-Earnings-
${ }^{6}$ Mos. End June $30-$
Net profit arter charges
and Federal taxes..--
Earnings per share on $\$ 235,326 \quad \$ 101,403$ $\mathbf{x} \$ 1,229 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 129,277$
x Before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits $\$ \$ .10 .72$
Frankenmuth Brewery Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of $71 / 2$ cents per share in addition to reaular quarterly dividend of $21 / 2$ cents per share on the com-
Fraser Cos., Ltd. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -
 $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation, depletion and interest, but before Federal income For the quarter ended June 30, 1940, profit before income taxes was $\$ 376$.39. comparing with net loss of $\$ 184$, ,536 in the June quarter of 1939 , and profit before income
1940 .-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .3823$.
Fuller Brush Co.-Earnings-
24 Weeks EndedNet income after a
Earnings per share
$-V .151$, p. 847. $\qquad$

Gamewell Co.-50-Cent Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable sept. 16 to holders of record Sept. 6 . This compares with
75 cents paid on June 15 , last; 50 cents paid on March 15, last: and 25 cents 75 cents paid on June 15, last, 50 cents paid on March 15 , last, and 25 cents
paid on Jan. 2 , last, and on Sept: 15, 1939, this latter being the first dividend paid on the common sharess since May 25 . 1938 , when a similar amount Was distributed.
General Acceptance Corp.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30- 1940 Total volume of business done-----
Earnings per share on class A common
$\$ 5 \overline{2}, 0 \overline{1} \overline{6}$
1939
$\$ 2.309,35$
29,77
$\$ 0.83 \quad \$ 0.70$
1938
81,849869 $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .3824$.
General American Transportation Corp.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Earnings } \\ \text { capital stork } \\ \text { share on }\end{array} & \$ 1.01 & \$ 0.71 & \$ 2.21 & \$ 1.23\end{array}$ capital stock.-.-..-- interest and Federal income taxes, but without
x After depreciation,
mention of und istributed profits taxes.-V.
General Bank Note Corp.-Bankrupt-
The corporation, engraver and printer and maker of domestic stock and bond certificates and currency and stamps for South American governments,
filed a petition in bankruptcy Aug. 21 at Rochester, N . Y ., listing liabilities filed a petition in bankruptcy Aug, a at rochester, N. Y, 11 isting liabilities
at $\$ 29,062$, assets at $\$ 56,549$, and secured claims at $\$ 1,501$. The petition
reveals t
p .2254.
General Cigar Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings G Mos. End. June 30-
Gross earnings..--


Profit-.---................ Net income
Preferred dividends.-.--
Common dividends Common dividends. Earn. per sh. on 472,982
shs. com.stk. (no par) shs. com.stk. (no par)
-V .150, p. 2576 .


## General Electric Co., Ltd. (England)-Dividend-

 Directors have declared a dividend of 45 1-5 cents per share on thecommon stock, payable Aug. 21 to holders of record June 16 .-V. 149 , common ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ page 727 .
 Balance $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .3974$.
-Cl

## General Railway Signal Co.-Earnings-

 $\times$ After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c., but before surtax on undistributed profits. y Equal to 25 cents per share on common stock for ths.V. 150.p. 3360

## General Shoe Corp.-Earnings-



y Earnugge per sure
x After all charges and taxes. $y$ On common stock. , 1940, net profit was $\$ 504,528$, equal common share for nine months ended July 31,1939 . Net sales for nine Company's fiscal year ends Oct
Unfiled orders on company's books are about $20 \%$ higher than at this period a year ago, according to $W$. Maxey Jarman, President, and operations

General Water Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings
Consolidated Earnings for the 12 Months Ended June 30, 1940
(The accounts of California $\begin{gathered}\text { Water Service } \\ \text { consolidated) }\end{gathered}$ Co., a subsidiary, are not


Operation.-
Mainten



Interest on funded debt
Other interest
Amortization of deb̄t discount and expense

Pividends on preferred stock --pplicable to minority interest on

Interest on 1st lien and collateral trust bonds
a On purchase price from date of acquisition to date of settiement
a On purchase price from date of acquisition to date of settlement

Other interest
Provision for

$\$ 547,978$
nia Water
a Interest incurred re acquisition of common stock of California Water
a Interest
Service Co. Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1940
(The accounts of California Water Service Co., a subsidiary, are not

| Assets |  | Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed cavital...............- $14,476,120$ |  | Funded debt--.---------->12,012, |  |
| Investment | 4,383,828 | Current liabilit | 596,27 |
| Special dep | 382,685 | Consumers' and |  |
|  | 408,176 | able deposits ---------- | 5, |
| Marketable secur | 96,729 | Deferred credit in respect of |  |
| Accounts \& notes rec. (net)-- | 274,063 | of obsolete property-...... | 26,070 |
| Accrued interest receivable.- | 13,270 | Contributions for extensions, |  |
| Inventories | 92,632 | Minority int. in subsidiaries |  |
| Instalment accts. rec. (due subsequent to June 30, '41) | 21,742 | Common stock (\$1 par) .-... | 217,622 |
| Prepaid exp. \& deferred chgs. | 708,397 | Paid-In and capital surplus | 3,237,739 |
|  |  | , |  |
|  |  | a Treasury stock | D755,700 |
|  |  |  |  |



George Washington Hotel Corp. (Winchester, Va.) Bonds Called-
A totql of $\$ 17,900$ first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds due 1945 have been called
for redemption on sept. 1 at 100 .-V. 135, p. 4391 .
Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-

Operating revs. (es
Gillette Safety Razor Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Net income-r--..-.-
Earns. per share on com. $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { stock-r } & \$ 0.29 & \$ 0.43 & \$ 0.34 & \$ 0.67\end{array}$ Note-The above net income for 1940 includes earnings of forelign subs.
only to the extent that they were realized in U. 8 . dollars or otherwise made only to the extent that they were realized in U. S. dollars or otherwise made
available during the period. Earnings of such subsidiaries excluded from consolidated net income because not realized in U . s . dollars during the period, amounted to $\$ 90,335$ at the rates of exchange used. Figures for
certain foreign subsidiaries are for periods ended May 31, 1940. ertain foreign subsidiaries are for periods ended May 31, 1940.
No Common Dividend-
Directors at their meeting held Aug. 22 took no action on dividend
ordinariy due at this time on the common stock. Regular quarterly div. of 15 cents per share was pald on June 29 , last. This Railure or the directors continuous dividend payment record since company was organized in 1917 .

Glidden Co.-To Pay 30-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12 . Like amount was paid n July 1, last, and compares with 50 cents paid on Dec. 23,1939 , and a regular quarterly payment of 50 cents made on Jan. $3,1938 .-\mathrm{V} .150$,
p.
Great Lakes Paper Co., Ltd.-Accumulated Dividendlative participating preferred stock, class A and class $B$ both $\$ 2$ pamable $\$ 8$ per share.-V. 150. p. 3509.10 . Dividends on both issues are in arrears

Great Northern Paper Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1940
Net profit after depletion, deprec., Federal income taxes, \&c..... $\$ 1,426,155$
Earnings per sharen 997,480 shares of capital stock
-V. 150, p. 3360 .

## Greenfield Tap \& Die Corp.-Earnings-


$\mathbf{x}$ Equal to 93 cents per share on 143,855 shares of common stock.
New Chairman-
Dug. 20 to succeed. Colonel Frederick corporation, was elected Chairman on Aus. 20 to succeed Colonel Frederick H. Payn, who resigned to devote
his entire time to national defense work as chief of the Hartford, Conn.,
ordnance distrity ordnance district.
Howard M. Hubbard was elected President and General Manager of the company to succeed Mr. Millar, effective on Sept. 3. Francis A. Smith, for several years Vice-President and General Manager of the company,
with which he has been associated for more than 20 years, resigned.-
V. 150, . 2728 .

Grocery Store Products Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -


Grumman Aircraft Engineering Coe.-Earnings -
Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1940
Net income before prov. for Fed. income \& excess profits taxes_- $\$ 329,711$

## Hagerstown Gas Co. - Earnings-

12 Months Ended June 30-
Operating revenues


| lat Months Ended June 30- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating expenses and taxes | $\begin{aligned} & 161,771 \\ & 121,135 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 156,776$ 114,942 |
| a Net operating revenue | \$40,636 Dr2,811 | $\xrightarrow{841,834} \begin{aligned} & \text { Dr3,969 }\end{aligned}$ |
| a Gross income-... Provision for retireme | $\$ 37,825$ <br> 14,888 | $\$ 37,865$ <br> 13,427 |
| Gross incom | \$22,936 |  |
| Other interest | 14,550 |  |
| Sundary deductions. | ${ }_{261}^{650}$ | 645 286 |


a Before provision for retirements--V. 150, p. 3360.
Balance Sheet June 30,
Assets-Property, Balance Sheet June 30, 1940
 $\$ 1,512 ;$ merchandise, $\$ 10,249 ;$ materials and supplies. $\$ 7,904 ;$ fuel, $\$ 1,722$ residuals, $\$ 753 ;$ prepaid insurance and taxes, $\$ 3,101$; improvements
Liabilities-Capital stock ( $\$ 100$ par), $\$ 200,000$; bonds, $\$ 291,000$; account accruals, $\$ 300$; consumers' deposits, $\$ 13$. 642 ; taxeses accrued, $\$ 4,006 ;$ sundry


## Hamilton Watch Co.-Earnings -


 x. After charges and Federal income taxes. y on common stock.-

## (Jas.) Hanley Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-

 stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aur. 20 . $\begin{aligned} & \text { Previousl } \\ & \text { Pren }\end{aligned}$ regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.- ${ }^{\text {ren }}$.146, p. 1243.
Harrington \& Richardson Arms Co.--Registers with SEC
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 151, p. 988.
Hatfield-Campbell Creek Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns.


## Hayes Mfg. Corp.-Disposition of Stock-

aggregating 300 reporesents the present status of the three blocks of shares Xork Stock Exchange pursuant to the company's application dated March
18. 1940:

The 50,000 shares authorized to be listed on official notice of issuance and sale to A. W. Porter, Inc., pursuant to the terms of an underwriting agreement dated March 18, 1940, with authority to add to the listing, were in the underwriting agreement, the company receiving in payment for said shares the sum of $\$ 125,000$. or issuance and sale by A. W. .fected by A. W. Porter selling agent, on or of the company, of 24,811 shares prior to the close of business July 19,1940 , leaving 200.189, shares of this block of 225.000 shares unsold as of that date. In respect of the 24,811 shares sold by A. W. Porter, Inc., for the account of Of the 25,000 shares authorized to be listed upon official notice of issuance, upon purchase by John W. Young, pursuant to the terms of an option agress of said option due to the fact by the board of directors of the company effective July 8.1940 , of the resignation of John $W$. Young as president and as a director of the company, the company by 90 days written notice given to John W. Young in accordance employment effective as of Sept. 30, 1940. By virtue of such termination by the company of the employment contract of John $W$. Young the stock purchase rights of John W. Young under the stock purchase option granted automatically, in accordance with the terms of said stock purchase were limited only to a right to purchase all or any part of 12,500 shares at a price of \$4 per share exercisable only within the period of two years from and namely, Sept. 30,1940 - of the termination of the employment contract

## Hecla Mining Co.-Earnings-

Hecla Mining
Period End. June 30
Gross income........
Tperating expense-
Taxes accrued
Depletion.-.

 Carns. per sh. on 1.000,
000 shs. of (par 25 c .)
oapital. of (par 25c.)

Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Ltd.-EarningsEarnings for Second Quarter Ended June 30, 1940
Dry tons of ore milled.
$\begin{array}{r}15.416 \\ \$ 75.524 \\ \hline .33\end{array}$

## -Hercules Motors Corp.-Earnings-

Period End. June 30-
$\times$ Net profit.
Shet profit--ous-and'g
$\begin{array}{rrrr}311,100 & 311,100 & 311,100 & \$ 167,63 \\ \$ 0.10 & \$ 0.14 & \$ 0.70 & \$ 0.10\end{array}$ $x$ After depreciation, development expense and Federal income taxes,
but before surtax.-V. 150, p. 3203.
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.-Registers with SEC-
rompany has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a regisregistered, the underwriter, Distributors Group, Inc., of N. Y. City, will purchase 25,000 shares directly from the company and 10,000 shares from the public is to be filed by amendment to the registration statement The net proceeds to be received by the company will be used for ng its manufacturing facilities and increasing working capital. The com pany manufactures chemical products, including pigments, colored printing See also list give

Hinde \& Dauch Paper Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}6 \text { Mos. End. June 30. } & 1940 & 1939 & 1983 & 1937 \\ \text { Net prof. after all chges_ } & \$ 482,319 & \$ 323.933 & \mathbf{x} \$ 320,940 & \mathbf{x} \$ 809,00\end{array}$ | Earns, per sh. on com_- | $\$ 482$ | $\$ 1.09$ | $\$ 323,933$ | $\mathbf{x} \$ 320,940$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{x}$ | $\$ 809,00$ |  |  |  | $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 150, p. 3203.

(R.) Hoe \& Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 y After taxes, depreciation, interest, \&c. $z$ Does not include a non
recurring profit of $\$ 209,846$ on long-term debt retirement,-V.

Holland Furnace Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. June 30- } & 1940-3 \text { Mos.-1939 } & \text { 1940-6 Mos.-1939 }\end{array}$ Shares of common stock-

Afer interest depreciatio $\$ 0.85$ \$0.61 $\$ 0.58 \quad \$ 0.2$
Net profit for 12 months ended June 30,1940 was $\$ 1,5 \& 2,625$, equal after preferred dividends to date of retirement, to $\$ 3.48$ a share on common
comparing with $\$ 1,245,960$ or $\$ 2.58$ a common share for the 12 months ended

## (A.) Hollander \& Sons, Inc.-Earnings-

 $x$ After depreciation, Federal income taxes and other charges. y Equal
to 81 cents per share on common stock in 1940 and 51 cents per share in 1939. - V. $151, \mathrm{p} .104$.

Homestake Mining Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Earns, per share on
$2,009,280$ shs. of cap.
stock outstand
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { stock outstanding_-.- } & \$ 1.81 & \$ 2.11 & \$ 1.64 & \$ 1.68\end{array}$ a After depreciation, depletion and normal Federal income taxes, but
before surtax on undistributed profits.-V.150, p.2100.

Honey Dew, Ltd.-EArnings -
8, Months Ended June 30-

Nerns. per share on common stock-
1940
$\$ 820,709$
33949
$\$ 1.98$
1939
$\$ 697,042$
loss6.496

Horden Collieries Ltd.-Debentures Called-
Various bonds of this company's $51 / 2 \%$ debenture issue have been called
for redemption on sept. 30 at 100 .
Houdaille-Hershey Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period Ended June 30, 1940
Gross profit from sales Gross prof it from sales ------ianTotal income.
Other deductions----0.--
Provision for Federal income taxes
Provision for minority interest. ${ }^{3}$ \$

Net profit.
Earns. per share on

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Houston Lighting \& Power Co.-Earnings-

.
Net oper. revenues_..
Inoss income-c.-.-.
Interest on mtge. bonds.
Other int \& deductions

$\qquad$
 Balance - $\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .5 \overline{5} \overline{3}$.
$\$ 2,564,667 \$ 2,544,262$
(Harvey) Hubbell, Inc.-Earnings ${ }^{6} 6$ Months Ended June 30-
Net income after all charges
Earnings per share on 160,000 shares
Hudson \& Manhattan RR.-Earnings-
Period End. July 31- 1940-Month-1939 1940-7 Mos.- 1939




Deficit_-......- | $\$ 16,944$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 116,537$ |
| $\$ 565,900$ |
| $\$ 592,110$ | a On adjustment income bonds outstanding in the hands of the public

Hudson Motor Car Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\times$ After depreciation, taxes and other charges, but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 151, p. 246 .
Humble Oil \& Refining Co.- $621 / 2$-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Aug. 31 . This compares, with 37 /2 cents paid in two preceding quarters; $621 / 2$ cents


Hupp Motor Car Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years


 Idle plant expense--
Red of carry val.of dies,
tools, jigs \& patents
Prov for loss in respect
of ioans \& commitm'ts
Miscell. deductions....

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{811,884}^{84}$ | e133,273 | 12,082 |

Meeting Again Adjourned -
Angual meeting of stockholders, several times previously adjourned to Aug. 21 in Richmond, was further adjourned to Aug. 28 because of lack

Huyler's of Delaware, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 xAfter operating and general expenses, depreciation and amortization,
expenses of $77-\mathrm{B}$ administration and other deductions.-V. $150, \mathbf{p} .4128$.

\section*{Hygrade Sylvania Corp. - Earnings- <br> | He Months Ended June $30-$ | 1940 | 1939 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{aligned} \text { Net profit arter charges and Federal taxes........... } & \$ 416,378 & \$ 343,856 \\ \text { Earnings per share on common stock............ } & & \$ 1.35\end{aligned}$ -V. $150, \mathrm{p} .3361$.}

Net loss ............. $\$ 1,224,407$ \$2,090,742 $\$ 1,817,486 \quad \$ 1,079,143$ a Included in cost of sales. b Included in depreciation and amortization.
c Includes factory expenses prior to commencement of manufacturing operations of $\$ 235,348$. d Including depreciation of plant and equipment of $\$ 145,287$ and amortization of dies, jigs, \&c, $\$ 175,483$. e Includes loss
on sale of fixed assets of $\$ 1,994$, provision for loss on liquidation of invenon sale of fixed assets of $\$ 1,994$, provision for loss on liquidation of inven-
tories as estimated by the management of $\$ 105,000$ and loss on sale of raw materials and supplies of $\$ 26,279$. f Provision for depreciation of fixed assets amounted to $\$ 108,687$ and amortization of tools, dies, jigs and
patterns amounted to $\$ 193,162$. g Includes loss on sales of raw materials patterns amounted to $\$ 193,162$. $\$$ Includes loss on sales of raw materials
and supplies of $\$ 4,658$, expenses of non-operating subsidiary of $\$ 6,859$ and miscellaneous deduction of $\$ 367$.

$$
\text { Earnings for } 3 \text { and } 6 \text { Months Ended June } 30
$$


$\times$ Net loss_-.....------ $\quad 71,494 \quad 284,978 \quad 144,495 \quad 479,20$
x After depreciation, amortization, interest, idle plant expense, \&c.
Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Asse
aLand
eh
Inv
co
Goo
n
Cas
Sur

| 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $-\$ 2,672,889$ | $\$ 3,129,742$ |

Land, bldgs., ma-
chinery, \&c....-
nvest. In subs. not
consolidated -
Cash_-
deps....-.-.
for settlement of
certain litigation
\&cc-.-.-.....--
Inventories
Claims against
closed banks.
Other assets.....-.
Deferred charges.

- $\quad 12,044-88,278$ Deficit-------N- $\frac{1,324,343}{4,272,597}$ Total.......... $\$ 3,086,873$ \$4,012,276 Total.-....... $\$ 3,086,873$ \$4,012,276 a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 5,557,092$ in 1939 and $\$ 6,241,454$ in

1938. b Par $\$ 1$. c Investment in a subsidiary company not consolidated represents ownership of the entire outstanding capital stock of the Commonwealth Alcorn Co. The only assets of this company as at Dec. 31,1937 were a small bank balance and a minor amount owing by the parent corporation. Alcorn Co., subject to a mortgage in the principal amount of $\$ 210,000$ which matured on Jan. 30, 1935, were written off on the books of such company in 1937 following foreclosure proceedings by the mortgagee.
Hupp Motor Car Corp. and its other subsidiary companies disclaimed liatupp Mothe mortgage. Hupp Motor Car Corp. was lessee of the property under a 20-year lease dated Aug. 1, 1930, the rental payable being $\$ 32,000$ per annum plus property taxes. As of Jan. 28 , 193 Corp. and The Commonwealth Alcorn Co. The mortgagee, however, instituted suit, claiming Hupp Motor Car Corp. liable for a deficiency under the mortgage and for continued payment of rent under the lease. whe noted that prior to Dec. 31 , 1938 a settlement agreement had been made with the mortgagees and subsequently a cash settlement was made in the amount of $\$ 100,000$, thereby terminating the proceedings. Cincludes $\$ 164,703$ balance of instalments on loan from Reconstruction inancing plan abandoned.

| Idaho Power Co. - Earnings - |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. July 31- operating revenues | 1940-Month-193 |  | 1940-12 Mos-1939 |  |
| Operating revenues .--- | \$569,577 | \$526,027 | \$6,284,577 | \$5,964,589 |
| Operating expenses | 166,845 141,000 | 154,692 127,000 | $1,920,162$ $1,578,043$ | 1,799,951 |
| Property retirement re- serve appropriations | 43,800 | 41,700 | 514,600 | 454,200 |
| Net oper. revenues... Other incomd (net) | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 217,932 \\ D r 1,192 \end{array}$ | $\$ 202,635$ | \$2,271,772 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,460,971 \\ 14,086 \end{array}$ |
| Gross income | \$216,740 | \$202,939 | \$2,276,170 | $\$ 2,475,057$ |
| Interest on mtge. bonds |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 675,000 \\ & 124,224 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other interest and deduc. Interest charged to con- | 9,524 | 21,007 | 107,644 | 124,224 |
| struction | Cr1,158 |  | Cr2,525 |  |
| Net income | \$152,124 | $\$ 125.682$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,496,051 \\ & 414,342 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,675,833 \\ & 414,342 \end{aligned}$ |
| Balance <br> -V. 151, p. $\overline{5} \overline{3}$. |  |  | \$1,081,709 | \$1,261,491 |


| Industrial Rayon Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Mos. End. June 30- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |  |
| Operating prof Other income. | \$2,087,082 | $\$ 521,442$ 51,108 | $\$ 204,502$ 68,725 | \$552,244 122,850 |
| Total incon | \$2,195,043 | \$572,550 | \$273,227 | \$675,094 |
| Depreciation | 567,162 | 283,972 | 283,174 | 325,679 |
| Interest | 159,750 | 159,750 |  |  |
| Experiment expense, \&c | 41,242 8908 | - | 63,941 | 45,165 |
| Federal income taxes. | 288,923 | 3,222 | 28,778 | 56,000 |
| t pro | \$1,048,358 | \$54,76 | 20,4 | 8181,371 |
| 67 cents a share. | ing wi | 1 , or | a | n June |

Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-Earnings -

 Operating revenues....- $\qquad$ | $1940-7$ | Mos. |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1939$ |  |
| $\$ 932,179$ |  |
| 986 | 906 |
| $\$ 1,012,271$ |  |
| 542,057 |  | Operating revenues.-.

Operating expenses.-. Net oper. revenues---
Rent for lease of operat ing property.-....... Operating taxes.-.-....... Net oper. incom

## Indianapolis Water Co.-Earnings -

$\begin{array}{ccccc}12 \text { Mos. End. July } 31-1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross revenue. } & 193 & \$ 2,593,897 & \$ 2,62 \times, 648\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Oper., maint. \& retirem't } & 855,095 & 815,041 & 819,655 & 806,847\end{array}$ | or depreciation |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| All Fed. and local taxes_ | 642,646 | 598,000 | $587,4 £ 7$ | 517,711 |

 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Bal avail. for divs. -- } & \$ 676,621 & \mathbf{9 9 , 7 0 1} & \begin{array}{ll}124,563 & 124,433 \\ & \$ 639.609\end{array} \frac{126,417}{\$ 578,436} & \$ 548,069\end{array}$ -V. ${ }^{\text {Bal. avail. for }}$ di
Intercontinental Rubber Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

| 6 Mos End June 30 |  |  | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit from operations | \$345,420 | \$233,599 | \$41,906 | \$298;100 |
| Gen. and sales exps. and miscellaneous taxes .- | 30,928 | 27,919 | 28,180 | 9,327 |
| Shut-down exps. (Mexican plants and California properties) .-.- | 13,533 | 16,497 | 22,911 | 35,483 |
| Net inc. before taxes and depreciation... | \$300,959 | \$189,183 | loss\$9,184 | \$233,289 |
| Sundry credits to income (net) | Dr1,227 | Cr3,608 |  |  |
| Prov. for U. S. normal income tax also foreign income \& other taxes_ | 87,347 | 34,960 | 3,855 | 33,000 |
| Net inc. before deprec. Depreciation | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 212,385 \\ 54,794 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 157,831 \\ 60,865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { loss } \$ 13,039 \\ 64,737 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 200,289 \\ 45,851 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Net income to surplus. | \$157,591 | \$96,967 | loss\$77.776 | \$154.437 |

Net income to surplus $\$ 157,591 \quad \$ 96,967$ loss $\$ 77.776 \quad \$ 154,437$
Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheel
 Cash on hand and
Ass
 Shrub \& rubber on
$\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { hand \& in transit } \\ \text { Mater. \& suppl. at }\end{array} & 85,699 & 88,414\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { Restates and foreign } \\ \text { Staxes }\end{gathered} \quad 126.343 \quad 116125$


 deposits-..-.-.
Prepaid and def.

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 4,413,874} \overline{\$ 4,224,726} \mid$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 4,413,874} \overline{84,224,726}$ $x$ After reserves for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 2,099,655$ in 1940
nd $\$ 2.042 .830$ in 1939 . $\mathbf{y}$ Authorized 604.000 shares; issued to June 30 , nd $\$ 2,042,830$ in 1939 . y Authorized 604,500 shares, 1940, reorganization plan, 413 shares; total, 596,004 shares stated at $\$ 5$ per share.
Note-There are included in the foregoing balance sheet amounts for of which $\$ 40.917$ represents cash.-V. 150 , p. 3513 .

International Cigar Machinery Co.-Earnings-
 Interest earned........ Total income-....-.
Cost or sales \& expense.
Deprec. \& amortization. Deprec. \& amortization
Federal taxes
Other corporase

Net profit $\quad$ Dividends paid.:-....... Balance, surplus
Prev. surplus (adjust) Profit \& loss surplus Shs, com, stk, outstand
Earnings per share...
 $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \$ 1,390,4 \\ -\quad 49,4 \\ -\quad 179,1 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 638,607 \\ 600,000 \end{array}$ | 8621,701 600,000 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 725,748 \\ 600,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,791,263 \\ & \hline 83,607 \end{aligned}$ | 821,701 1,619,431 | $\$ 125,749$ $1,545,728$ |
| $\$ 1,829,871$ 600,000 81 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,641,132 \\ 600,000 \\ \$ 1.04 \end{array}$ | $\$ 1,671,478$ 600.000 $\$ 1$ | ${ }_{\text {Fluxed }}^{\text {Asect- }}$ ass $\underset{\substack{\text { Flxed } \\ \text { Cash } \\ \text { Assects } \\ \text { assets..... }}}{\text { An }}$

 Acect, referered-| Accts. recelvable-: |  | 289,910 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Notes recelvable. |  |  |




## Balance Sheet June 30

Total_........ $\overline{12,599,420} \overline{12,325,740}$ Total_.......... $\overline{12,559,420} \overline{12,325,740}$ x After reserve for amortization of $\$ 4,033,389$ in 1940 and $\$ 3,904,224$
in 1939 . y Represented by 600,000 no-par shares.-V. $149, \mathrm{p} .1329$.

International Hydro-Electric System (\& Subs.) -Earnings-


Total revenue
Total revenue_......
operating expenses, incl.
purchased power_-_ Mainchased
Taxes (other than income
taxes) unded debt and
other debt of subs other debt of subs and
Int. on debs. of Internat. Amort. of dt.disc. \& Exp Prov, for deprec. cesp.
against operations against operations -..-
Prov. for income \& exc profits taxes
Divs. being curr. paid on pref. \& class A stocks
of subsidiaries Divs. not being curr. pd.
on pref. stks. of subs Minority int. in net earns
Other charges against
income of subs
Net profit $1940-3 M$
$16,410,943$
956,633
$\$ 17,367,577 \$ 16,514,768 \quad \$ 70,172,522 \$ 66,260,752$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}5,424,686 & 5,024,217 & 23,965,338 & 20,484,546 \\ 9,929,764 & 945,028 & 3,687,907 & 4,029,118\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}2,089,045 & 2,177,691 & 8,450,489 & 8,206,065\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}2,555,310 & 2,625,782 & 10,334,839 & 11,115,228\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}398,520 & 398,520 & 1,594,080 & 1,594,080 \\ 200,739 & 209,028 & 1,001,983 & 984,139\end{array}$ $1,616,7221,626,977 \times 6,588,678 \times 5,923,259$ $\begin{array}{llll}1,516,934 & 695,001 & 3,963,347 & 2,694,684\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}2,084,590 & 2,085,256 & 8,408,407 & 7,271,402\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}72,153 & 72,153 & 219,214 & 1,213,594\end{array}$ $287,975 \quad 327,810 \quad 1,332,141 \quad 1,406,172$ $-16,105-30,554 \quad \operatorname{Cr} 15,030 \quad 36,536$ $\overline{\$ 175,035} \$ 296,750 \quad \$ 641,130 \quad \$ 1,301,928$ $x$ Additional provisions for depreciation were charged directly to surplus
by subsidiary in the amount of $\$ 468,724$ for the year ended June 30,1940 by subsidiary in the amount of $\$ 468,724$ for the year ended June
and $\$ 1,750,000$ for the year ended June 30, 1939.-V.151, p. 417 .

International Silver Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 | $\mathbf{x}$ | Net profit - |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| y | Earns. per share-.-.-- | $\$ 137,216$ | $\$ 125,545$ | $\$ 230,191$ | $\$ 242,985$ | x After depreciation. taxes \& other charges. y On 91,198 shares common

stock (par $\$ 100$ ) -V. 150, p. 3514 .

## International Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Regains

 Control of Spanish Properties -American direction and control of the Spanish telephone system was this corporation to fill board vacancies and in addition chose Americans to fill several key executive positions.
The way was paved for this actio
between the Spanish Government and When an agreement was reached of I. T. \& T. It is understood that on several occasions the United States requested fair treatment for the telephone corporation which owns four
fifths of the common stock of the Spanish $\$ 100,000,000$ telophone At the meeting held Aug. 19 the board reinstated F. T. Caldwell, both as a director and Executive Vice-President. It is understood he will have complete authority just as before the Civil War. The Spanish Madrid, retains his post

1. The three new American directors are: M. A. Sustrum, Controller of A. F. Clement of the corporation's legal staff and E. N. Wendell, who was named Controller; other Americans were appointed as heads of director, ments or assistant department heads
be complete when the meeting of stockholders, the first since 1936 , is
held on Sept. 14 ,
Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{rlrr}\quad 6 \text { Morths Ended June 30- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
Net profit from opers. after deprec.,
Federal income, taxes, \&c.
Earns. per sh, on 98,291 shs, cap, stik.
$\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Earns. per sh. on 98,291 shs. cap. stik. } & \$ 1.59 & \$ 1.15 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$
$x$ Of which $\$ 39,645$ represented net loss from operations.-V. 150 , p. 2101
Iowa Electric Light \& Power Co. -To Sell $\$ 14,580,000$ Bonds Privately - The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 16 authorized the company to issue not exceeding $\$ 12,600,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, series A, $31 / 2 \%$, and $\$ 1,980,000$ gen. mtge. serial notes; such bonds and notes to be sold par and accrued interest and the proceeds used to redeem $\$ 12,600,000$ of outstanding mortgage bonds, to make additions and improvements to its electric untility properties, and to reimburse its treasury for expenditures made for capital purposes. The new securities will be sold privately principally to insurance companies. The report of the Commission states inpart:
The report of the Commission states in part
As of Doc. 31, 1939, the applicant had outs
$7 \%$ first mortgage gold bonds, due Aug instanding 86.000 .000 of series C
 series
600,000 . The applicant considers it desirable to redeem its entire funded debt and also to make certain improvements to its electric utility properties.
improvements to its electric utility properties, and to pay the cost of improvements to such properties herearter to be made, it proposes to issse
$\$ 12,600,000$ first mortgage bonds, series $\mathrm{A}, 31 / 2 \%$ and $\$ 1,980,000$ generdl morttage serial notes. The purporse of retiring the outstanding funded debt at this time is to take advantage of the prevailing low interest rates
 high interest rates, and of being unable to sell securities in order to effect such refunding. Funds required to effect the retirement of bonds in from funds now held by the applicant and from the proceeds of the proposed notes. The latter will also be used to reimburse the applicant for moneys heretofore expended, and to secure funds to be expended in the acquisition
and construction of a high-pressure steam turbine at Cedar Rapids, costing approximately $\$ 1,800,000$, the acquisition and installation of two diesel ensines at Marshalltown, Towa, costing approximatery $\$ 750,000$, and cer-
tain other electric utility acquisitions and construction. While the contain other electric utility acquisitions and construction. While the con-
templated improvement will be made for use in connection with the operation of the electric utility properties of the applicant, it it stated that they
will not be detrimental to or adversely affect the operation of its rallway propertie
The proposed bonds will be dated Aug. 1, 1940 and mature Aug. 1, 1965. First National Bank, Chicago, trustee. Series A bonds will be coupon the denom. of $\$ 1,000$ and any multiple thereof. Intents without coupons of and Aug. i. Both principal and interest is to be payable in such coin or currency of the United States as at the time of payment may be legal time and from time to time in whole or in part at 106 if red. on or before if red. thereatter and on or before Aug. 1, 1949; and thereafter at a reduction or 14 of $1 \%$ in premium for each year until Aug. 1. $1964 ;$ and t thereateor
to maturity at pare in each case with accrued interest. In case the applito maturity at par; in each case with accrued interest. In case the applicant's property is taken by eminent domain or purchased by public author-
ity and the proceeds therefrom exceed $\$ 2,000,000$, such funds are to be ity and the proceeds therefrom exceed $\$ 2,000,000$, such funds are to be
appicable to the redemption of bonds at their principal amount and accrued interest
A sinking fund is to be provided for the series A bonds, under which the applicant will pay to the trustee on July 31,1941 , and on July 31 of each
year thereafter to and including July 31 , 1964 , the sum of $\$ 126.000$. The applicant is to have the risht, at itt option, to satisfy any sinking fund obligation in whole or in part by delivering to the truste for the sinking
fund at least 40 days prior to any sinking fund payment date any series A bonds theretofore authenticated and delivered and not previously canceled or called for redemption, together with unmatured couppons, and the trustee is to credit such sinking, fund obligation with an amount equal to the prin-
cipal
amount of the series A bonds so delivered. Tne redemption price of the series $A$ bonds for the purposes of tne sinking fund is to be their principal amount without premium.
Co., trustee. The notes are to be designated as general mortgage serial notes, and in the case of fully registered notes without coupons issued prior
 in case of fully registered notes without coupons issued on or after Doc. 1,1
1940 , are to be dated as of the interest-payment date next preceding their
 be dated as of the date of issue. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1 .
They will mature serially in 11 semi-annual instalments in the amount of $\$ 180,000$ each on Dec. 1.1942 , and on each June 1 and Dec. 1 thereafter to
and including Dec. 1,1947 . Both principal and the interest will be payable in such coin or currency of the United States as at the time of payment may be cogal tender for the payment of public or private debts. The notes
may be in coupon form, in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$ and in may be in coupon form, in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$ and in registered form The notes are to be redeemable in whole or in part at the applicant's option at any time or from time to time in the inverse order of their respective maturities at redemption prices plus accrued interest, which will constitute percentages of the principal amounts of the notes to be redeemed, the per-
centages to be computed on the basis of the number of six-months' periods to elapse from the particular redemption date to the respective maturity dates of such notes as follows: 15 six-months' periods to maturity, at $103 ;$
14 periods, at $1027 / 8 ; 13$ periods at $1023 / 12$ periods at $1021 / 2 ; 11^{2}$ periods
 at 1002,2 proiiods at $100 \%$ and 1 period at 1001 .
The $\$ 12,60000$ of proposed bonds will be sold.
The sid, 600,000 of proposed bonds will be sold, pursuant to a written Employees' Pension Fund of Chicquo, in the following amounts: Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, $86.000,0$ OOf; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., \$1,950,000; Metropolitan Life' Insurance Co., Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co, 8750,000 ; Teachers Insurance \&
Annuity Association of America, $\$ 400,000$; New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., $\$ 400,000$, Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa, $\$ 450,000$; ployees' Pension Fund of Chicago, $\$ 50,000$.
The $\$ 1,980,000$ of general mortgage serial notes will be sold pursuant to written agreement to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United
Island Creek Coal Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -

 | $\mathbf{x}$ Net prorit |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{y}$ Earnings per share-:- | $\$ 425.626$ | $\$ 0.65$ | $\$ 132,568$ | $\$ 950,767$ | $\$ 950$ | $x$ After depreciation, depletion, Federal income taxes, \&c. y On 593,865 common stock ( $\$ 1$ par).-V. 150, p. 3979.

Islands Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Gross income- $-\overline{-1}$
$\$ 376,652$
$\$ 353,725$
$\$ 741,715$
$\$ 707,259$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { charges of subs } \\ \text { Interest and other income }\end{array} & 27,155 & 32,337 & 65,817 & 50,152\end{array}$ charges of Islands Gas

Net income........ $\$ 15,436-\$ 8,372-\$ 5,055$
$\$ 19,647$
a Before provision for retirements.
Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1940
A ssets-Fixed capital. $\$ 10,359,483$; investments, $\$ 4,624,886 ;$ sinking $\$ 441,300$; due from foreign governments and municipalities, $\$ 120,023$; other
 engineering survey, $\$ 52,939 ;$ retirement wo
Liabilities- $\$ 7$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 1$ par), $\$ 50,000 ;$ common
stock $(\$ 1$ par), $\$ 100,000$; bonds, $\$ 3,915,000$; property purchase obligation
 accrued, $\$ 959,919$; taxes accrued, $\$ 48,319$ consumers' deposits, 8110,070 ;
deferred credit items, $\$ 1,647$; uncollectible accounts, $\$ 105,385$; contributions for extensions, $\$ 26,104$; other reserves, $\$ 49,459$; equity of minority stockholders in common capital stock and surplus of subsidiary company,
$\$ 1.25 ;$ capital surplus, $\$ 2,440,866$; deficit, $\$ 950,559$; total, $\$ 16,294,585$.
(Byron) Jackson Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Period End. June 30- 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939
 $\mathbf{x}$ Before surtax on undistributed profit.-V. 150, p. 3204.

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Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Balance Sheet-AssetsCapital assets. Goodull -e. Incets. receeivabie Jewel emplo-iees' trust fund assets Cash surr. val. of
IIIe ins. policies IIte ins. policies. Com- soloc- held
for employees. for employenes.-
Miscell.
invest Miscell. invest.

deposits_Loans to empirs.| Loans to emplis_... | $\mathbf{1 0 , 9 4 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Deferred chasg |  |
|  |  |

 $2,661,083$
$2,40,595$
2,246767
2,5627
525,099
$1,75,347$
$1,079,902$
90,857
30,941
10,833
$1,026,222$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ \\
2,598 \\
2,175 \\
2,532 \\
2,556 \\
507 \\
68 \\
1,446 \\
111 \\
46 \\
46 \\
96
\end{array}
$$



Kansas Electric Power Co.-Earnings-
 x After depreciation of $\$ 1,791,532$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,607,686$ in 1939.
Represented by 280,000 shares no par value. z After deducting reserve The income accounts. v. 151, p. 990 .

Jenkins Bros.-Earnings-
6 Mos. Ended June $30-$
Net income after all charges $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1940 \\ \$ 92,671 & \\ \$ 4299\end{array}$ Net income after all
$\$ 92,671 \quad \$ 42,984$

## Johns-Manville Corp.-To Reemploy Men Called to Service

 Company announced that all employees who may be called to servender the proposed selective service or National Guard acts will be remployed when reeleased from training.
The announcement, made by Lewis $H$. Brown, President, is being distributed to anl the company's employees.
Employees who are called for such service, Mr. Brown stated, will be eemployed without loss of continuity of service or other service benefits. Moreover, Johns-Manville will keep up premium payments on such insur-
to service. is ine rearmament program, Mr. Brown stated, Johns-Manville supervisors will be loaned for vocational training where their services as
instructors may be required. At the same time, the company will encourage its own employees to take training in skilled work.
75-Cent Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock. payable Sept. 24 to holders of record Sept. 10 . Like amount was
paid on June 24, last, and compares with $\$ 2$ paid on Dec. 22,$1399 ; 7$ cents paid on Sept. 25.1939, and 50 cents paid on Dec. 23, 1938. -V . 151, p. 849 .
(Mead) Johnson \& Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { G Mos. End. June 30- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
 -V. 150, p. 3829 .

| Joslyn Mfg. \& Supply Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Months Ended June 30- |  |  |
| Gross sales ${ }_{\text {Returns, allowances, discount d }}$ | \$7,927.581 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6.210,426 \\ 169,930 \end{array}$ |
| Net sa | 87,755,279 | \$6,040,496 |
| Cost of sales |  |  |
| Warehouze and selling expense---s Administrative anc general expense | 412,312 316,718 | 376,316 252,767 |
| Net profit from Other income | $\begin{array}{r} 8608,622 \\ 75,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 553,501 \\ 66,636 \end{array}$ |
| Net profit | \$684,548 | \$630,137 |
| Interest paid |  | 18,697 |
|  |  | 18,642 |
| Provision for employees' profit sharing \& bonuses.Provision for Federal income taxes. | 110,103 101,889 | 81, 8814 |
| Minority interests in profits of sub.companies...- | 109,320 | 48,867 |
| Consolidated net pr | \$356,481 | 6,853 |
| Earnings per share | \$2.08 | \$2.21 |

Consolidated net profit
$\$ 356,481$
$\$ 2.08$ 8.21 Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1940
 847; prepaid insurance, taxes, rent, \&c., $\$ 100,532$; plant and equipment Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 732.937$; accrued expenses, $\$ 569,904$; mortgage and ocherer note payabie of sub. Cos., $\$ 11,000$, ilong-term debt,
$\$ 800,000$ minority interest in sub. cos. $\$ 896,724$; cumulative preferred stock


## Kalamazoo Stove \& Furnace Co.-Earnings-

 $\mathbf{x}$ Equal to 22 cents a share on 300,000 shares of capital stock. y In-
cludes subsidiary, from date of acquisition Jan. 16, 1939.-V. 150, p. 3205 .


Period End Culy $31-$
Total oper. . Sevenue Total oper. revenue.....
Operating expenses....
General taxes
Social security taxes.-.-.
Depreciation Depreciation_------Non-oper. incomeIntess income-a-....-
Int. on RFC obligationOther fixed charges...-.

Net loss_ -V. 151, p. 556

\$82,402 .

## Kansas City Southern Ry.-Earnings -

Period End. July 31- 1940-Month-1939 Railway oper. revenues_
Net rev. from ry. oper. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 415.814 \\ 103,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Railway oper. income Equip. rents (net)-e.-:
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net railway oper. inc. } & \$ 247,629 & \$ 260,747 & \$ 1,889,008 & \$ 1,676,600\end{array}$

Period End. June 30-
Operating revenues---
Oper, exps, and taxes.-- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1940-12 \\ \$ 2,682,987 \\ 1,985,792 \\ \hline\end{array}$


## Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc.-Comparative Bal-

 ance sheet June 30Oper. exps. and taxes...Net oper. income....
Other income (net)



| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Ltabuitites- | 1940 | 1939 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Cash in
$\times$ on hand -....-.
$\times$ Notes \& accts. Inventories Prepald ins.
Invest. in in stocks,
bont in

Outside props.-at
cost tess res'se
cost ${ }^{\text {cosess }}$, res've
for depreclation_
Land at cost---
Bidgs. at cost, less
res. tor deprec.-
Mashty $\&$ \& fixtures-
less reserve
Autos.. less rese.erve
Autos. less reserve

| $\stackrel{1940}{8}$ | $\stackrel{1939}{9}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 703,179 | 955,911 |
| 564,829 | 4.103,730 |
| -988,547 | $3,942,026$ 13,497 |
| 141,473 | 131,798 |
| 303,649 |  |
| 2,674,855 | 2,674,855 |
| 4,031,962 | 4,209,951 |
| ,500,00011, | 5,500,000 |

Total $\frac{51,983,633}{} \frac{51,971,179}{21}$ Linbuluties-

1940
1750
18000
$\stackrel{1939}{\mathbf{s}}$
$\qquad$ $-r v e$ for
939 .

## $\$ 127,00$ in 1939. in V .1 income stat

Kelsey Hayes Wheel Co.-No Class A DividendDirectors at their meeting held Aug. 22 took no action tow ard resumption of dividend payments on class A stock
last. totaled $\$ 3.75$ per share. This is the last directors' meeting in the present fiscal year which ends Aug. 31 . There had been somee expectation that the company would make a start toward clearing up the arrearage

Kendall Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -
 a After depreciation, interest, Federal and Canadian taxes, including estimated surtax on undistributed profits. Current assets as of June 15, last, amounted to $\$ 10,750,445$ and current Current assets as of June 15, last, amounted to $\$ 10,750,445$ and current
liabilities were $\$ 2,637,480$ comparing with $\$ 9,615,668$ and $\$ 2,549,084$, respectively, on June 17, 1939.-V. 151, p. 704.

## Kentucky Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Operating revenues-....: } & \$ 188,158 & \$ 173,686 & \$ 773,636 & \$ 710,132 \\ \text { Oper. exps. \& taxes..-. } & 149,954 & 131,419 & 597,607 & 538,000\end{array}$

 Net income -V .150, p. 336

Keystone Steel \& Wire Co. -20-Cent Dividend-
Directors on Aug. 20 declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable sept. 16 to holders of record Aug. 31.
This compares with 25 cents pald on June 15 and on March 15 , last; 20.
 and on Nov. 1,$1938 ; 40 \mathrm{c}$
$15,1938 .-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .704$.

Kimberly-Clark Corp. - $\$ 2,000,000$ Bonds Placed Privately -Borrows $\$ 10,000,000$ from Banks -
The corporation has reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that on July 1 it sold privately to the Northwestern Mutual Life in equal amounts in Jan. 1 and July 1 in 1951 and 1952 ; and had borrowed
$\$ 10,000,000$ from banks, due $\$ 500,000$ on Jan. 1. 1941, and in equal semi$\$ 10,000,000$ from banks, due $\$ 500,000$ on Jan. 1.1941 and in equal semiannual instalments thereafter until July secured by serial first mortgaxe bonds of the same amounts and maturities. Stockholders on April 11, 1940 authorized new first mortgaze bonds up to
not exceeding $\$ 20,000,000$. It is proposed to issue $\$ 12,000,000$ of such not exceeding $\$ 20,000,000$. It is proposed to issue $812,000,00$ of such bonds to be known as irsted with First National Bank, Chicago, Chase National Bank and First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, as collateral security for $\$ 10,000,000$ of loans, and $\$ 2,000,000$ of the last maturities Interest on the bank loans ranges from $11 / \%$ on the first maturity to
$1 \% \%$ on the second, $21 / \%$ on the third and fourth, $2 \pi / \%$ on the fifth, and
 Net proceeds from the $\$ 12,000,000$ financing have heen or are to be used
to retire $\$ 9,000,000$ outstanding notes payable and $\$ 3,000,000$ for expanto retire sanufacturing facilitites.
sion of man
So long as any of the
so long as any of the bonds are outstanding, the company agrees that it will not, without prior written consent of holders of $75 \%$ of the outstanding bonds. reduce or retire any o ditc captia sty any dividend, other than stock
tribution to stockhorders or declare or pay and dividends. if the effect shall be to reduce capital and surplus below
$\$ 35,000,000$, . $835,000.000$
Also, the company will not reduce or retire any capital stock, make any
liquidating distribution or pay or declare any dividends other than stock Iiquidating distribe any advances to subsidiaries or affiliates. or purchase or invest in any stock of any company other than a company in which the corporation owns ares orher than those for maintenance of the property in caod and efficient working order, if the consolidated net current assets are or would be reduced thereby below $\$ 4,500,000$

Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addi-
tion to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock tion to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock
both payable oct


Kingston Products Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 Net loss arter
Earvs. per share on
-V. i50, p. 2730.

Koppers Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
12 Months Ended June 30-_ $1940 \quad 1939 \quad 1938$ *
 Federal income ta

Kresge Foundation-Definitive Notes Ready-
National Bank of Detroit, as trustee, announced that definitive 10-year $3 \%$ collateral trust notes and serial collateral trust notes are now ready
for exhange for temporary notes at its Detrot orfice. At the option of tor exchange for temporary notes at its Detroit office. At the option or the holder, exchanges may be made at the orfice of Bankers
IVew York, agent of National Bank of Detroit.-V. $150, ~$ p. 3205 .
Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co.-Sales A $\%$ inerease in sares or tast year was announced on Aug. 20 by this company for the sales for the period, ended Aug. 10 , were $\$ 18,855,438$, compared with
same sales of $\$ 17,226,148$ for the corresponding four weeks in 1939 . Cumulative
sales for the first eight periods were $\$ 156,770,923$, an $8 \%$ increase over sales sales for the frirt eight perious were spriods last year.
of $\$ 145.366,700$ for the same eight peration
Averaze number of stores in in
Average number of stores in operation during the period was 3,835 ,
compared with an average of 3,912 for the eighth period a year ago-

Landis Machine Co, - Correction -
Due to a , typographical error the dividend item published in last week's "Cofers to this company.-V. V. 151 , p. $990 ; \mathbf{V} .150$, p. 694.
Lane Bryant, Inc.-Annual Report-
 Cost of sales operating
admin. \& sell expen. Miscrating profit_..... Total income before
Federal taxes..... Federal taxes.-....
Provision for deprec. of
bldgs equip, Interest, equip., \&c. Discount on deas. pur-
chased and cancelled.Loss on sale of equip Excer bonds---.---Excess of exps, except
deprec., over income or Fropers. not used in oper

Net income Pet income. (7.).:-
Commod dividends


| 13,692,800 | 13,218,748 | 14,028,226 | 14,128,938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 396,039 \\ 65.033 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 136,980 \\ 59,587 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\$ 83,215$ 53,268 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 485,066 \\ 55,335 \end{array}$ |
| \$461,072 | \$196,567 | \$136,483 | \$540,400 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 144,010 \\ 44,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,518 \\ 64,522 \end{array}$ | 128,033 74,612 | 154,346 71,377 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Cr}_{4,762}, 408 \end{gathered}$ | Cr3,718 | Cr1,218 | 920 |
| 10,125 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 21,155 \\ & 50,000 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,400 \\ & 26,000 \end{aligned}$ | 19,880 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,223 \\ \times 47,800 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 8218,228 \\ 61,292 \end{array}$ | losss $\begin{array}{r}\text { 33, } \\ 64,059\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { loss } \$ 84,824 \\ 65,532 \\ \hline-\ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 259,734 \\ 69.806 \\ 63,042 \end{array}$ | EAarnings per share.....

x Includes 83,290 for surtax on undistributed profits
At the beginning of the At the beginning of the year, $81,04,000$ of the company's 10 -year $6 \%$ partly out of cash resources and partly with the ald of a loan of $\$ 500,000$ secured from the State Bank of Albany. This loan is in the form of 20 notes of $\$ 25,000$ each, bearing $31 / \%$ interest, and maturing quarterly over a period of five years. As or
become due and been redeemed.

| ${ }^{31}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 383,900 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adv. to manufac's, prepaid rents. axes, 8 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preps } \\ \text { cre } \end{gathered}$ | 8 |  |
|  |  |  | Acc | 128,3 |  |
| Coans \& advances. Toans \& advance |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Income deferred | 875 |  |
| to leased depts |  | ,700 | Prov. for Federal |  |  |
| Lasts, dies \& pat-terns |  |  | income taxes..- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closed factory |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pat'ns, pat's, tr.-- } \\ & \text { marks, goodwill } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal -.-...... $\$ 4,720,902$ \$5,234,945 Total......... $84,720,902$ \$5,234,945 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ After deducting depreciation and amortization. $y$ After deducting doubtful accounts. $z$ Represented by 126,679 ( 126,379 in 1939 ) shares of no par value. a Includes $\$ 100,000$ due within one year.-V. 151, p. 849. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ake Superior District Power Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lake Superior District Power Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |  |
| perating |  |  | \$537,304 \$1,1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciatio |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciatio |  | 110,80 | 105,434 |  | 204,620 |
| Net operating income. her income (net) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cross income--u- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 193.299 \\ 58,919 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,574 \\ 58,820 \end{array}$ | 117,344 | 118,41 |
| Net income---- |  |  | 126,755 <br> $\mathbf{5 9 , 1 7 9}$ <br> 1 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1247,666 \\ 118,358 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Bal. avail. to com. stl |  | \$75,20 | \$67 | 107.267 |  |

- V. i50, p. 3980 .

Lambert Pharmacal Co.-Cease and Desist OrderFederal Trade Commission has issued a cease-and-desist order against
company, alleging violation of the Robinson-Patman Act, in the sale of its 'Listerine antisestic' and allied products. The Commission asserts the company had violated the Act by anowing to certain customers compensa-
tion for sales services or facilities furnished by them without making such payments available on equal terms to all other competing buyers of the Lambert products.-V. 130 , p. 2222

 Assets-Cash, s172,076; accounts receivable, smelter, $\$ 49,223$, accounts
receivable, miscellaneous, $\$ 670$; concentrates in transit and on hand (net receivable, miscellaneous, $\$ 670$; concentrates in transit and on hand (net
proceods), $\$ 29,150$; ore in process (at cost), $\$ 4,244$; inventory; stores and

 by 1ssuance of donated treasury stock, $\$ 475,929 ;$ prepai
miums, $\$ 1,385$; other assets, $\$ 30,000$; total, $\$ 2,713,828$.
Liabilities-Payroll accrued, $\$ 24,742$; accounts payable, $\$ 30,742$; taxes capital stock (par $\$ 1), \$ 2,445,756 ;$ paid-in on treasury stock sold. $\$ 770$;
total, $\$ 2,713,828 .-\mathrm{V}$. 150 , p. 3052 .

Lessings, Inc.-Earnings-
6Mos. End. June 30- $\quad 1940$ $\begin{array}{ccccr}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Sales_-.ailes. operation } & \$ 180,792 & \$ 168,985 & \$ 177,626 & \$ 196,156 \\ \text { Cost of sales } \\ \text { and general expenses_ } & \text { y170,079 } & \text { y165,826 } & 170,994 & 180,474\end{array}$

$$
77,626 \quad \$ 196,156
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { and general expenses } & y 170,079 \\
\text { Other income- } & 1,168 \\
\text { Prov. for inc. taxes....- } & 2,927
\end{array}
$$ and general expenses. Total surplus........-

Balance, June $30 \ldots$ Shares capital stock out shares capital stock out
standing (par \$1) standing (par \$1)

Total surplus.-.-. -- $\qquad$
$\frac{1,325}{\$ 38,325} \frac{-\cdots}{\$ 44,199}-\frac{-\cdots}{\$ 53,188}-\cdots 60,189$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Net inc. for surplus.- } \\ & \text { Balance Jan. 1 }\end{aligned}$ Assets-


Accts. receivable-
Notes Notes rece., secured
Sundre. Acc'd it. receivabie: Inventories Prep'd insur-........
taxes, \&c, taxes, \&c,
Notes rec., not cur Notes rec., not cur.
Marketable securs. $\mathbf{x}$ Land, b'Id gecurs, fixture \& auto e' $q^{\prime}$ 't
Goodwill \& leases Goodwill \& leases. Total.........- $8142,870 \quad \$ 147,595$ Total_......... $\$ 142,870$ \$147,595 X After reserve for
-V .150. p. 2730.
(R. G.) Le Tourneau, Inc.-Earnings-
 Net sales-
$\times$ Net profit

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Batance Sheet June } 30 \\
& 1939 \\
& 16 \quad \$ 20,633 \mid \text { Actabtitites- payable and }
\end{aligned}
$$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit_- } & 194,439 & 196,887 & 1.346,482 & 1,095.858 \\ \text { Earnings per share. } & \$ 0.43 & \$ 0.44 & \$ 2.99 & \$ 2.44\end{array}$ $x$ After depreciation and Federal income taxes. y On 450,000 shares

## common stock.

(The) Lincoln Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-EarningsYears End. Dec. 31
Operating revenues Years End. Dec. 31-1
Operating revenues
Uncollectibl
 $\underset{\text { Net operating revs.-- }}{\text { Maintenance--. }}$ Maintenance-Traffic--ial Commercial \& miscell. Net oper income Net oper. inco
Other income. Total income $\quad$.-...-Misc deducts. from inc-
Fixed charges
Federal inc tax prov--
$\qquad$ $\$ 607,415$
78,691
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 641,328 \\ 109,290 \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\$ 595,923 \\ 54,729 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\qquad$ 8686,106
8,051
162,066
55,449 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 750,618 \\ 8,834 \\ 163,266 \\ 67,743 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net income-- } & \$ 461,001 & & \$ 460,541 & \$ 510.916 & \$ 490,042 \\ \text { Divs. pd. or provided for } & 444,581 & 462,223 & 462,032 & 444,002\end{array}$ in Assets-Plant, property, rights, franchises, \&c., $\$ 12,865,414$; investments in other telephone companies and miscellaneous investments, $\$ 392,782$, cash, $\$ 846,693$; accounts receivabie (less reserve), $\$$ other notes \& accts. receivable, $\$ 124,833$; deferred charges \& prepd. expenses, $\$ 306,024$; total, $\$ 14,994,268$.
Liabilities- $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par), $\$ 4,500,000$; class
A (cumulative and participating) common stock ( 28,479 no par shares) A (cumulative and participating) common stock (28,479 no par shares),
$\$ 949,300$; class B common stock ( 63,074 no par shares), $\$ 1,051,233$; funded debt, $\$ 3,500,000$; demand notes, $\$ 540,000 ; 6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock called for redemption (including premium), $\$ 567,052$; accounts payable, $\$ 182,611 ;$ advance billing and payments, $\$ 86,914 ;$; accrued taxes, interest,
\&c., $\$ 166,421$; depreciation reserve, $\$ 3,045,885$; suspense $\$ 21,577$ con$\& c$, , $\$ 166,421$; depreciation reserve, $\$ 3,045,885$; suspense, $\$ 21,577$; con-
tingent reserves, $\$ 85,155$; surplus, $\$ 298,119$; total, $\$ 14,994,268$.-V. 149. tingent r.

Lincoln Water Co.-Bonds Called-
The entire issue of first and refunding mortgage $51 / 2 \%$ bonds due 1951
has been called for redemption on Oct. 1 at 103 .
Liquid Carbonic Corp. - Debentures Called-
All of the outstanding 10 -year $4 \%$ conv. s. f. debentures, due June 15 ,
1947, have been called for redemption on Oct 10 at 104 and accrued 1947, have been called for redemption on oct. 10 at 104 and accrued interest. Payment

Loft, Inc.-Settlement of Pepsi-Cola Claim-
See Pepsi-Cola Co below-V 151, p. 849
Lone Star Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Per. End. June 30- $\quad 1940-6$ Mos.-1939 1940-12 Mos.-1939 Gross oper. revenue--- $\$ 13,221,620 \$ 12,034,455 \$ 21,635,660 \$ 20,490,003$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{aligned} & \text { Gas purch., oper. exps., } \\ & \text { maint. \& taxes.-..- } 5,787,811\end{aligned} & 5,739,724 & 11,131,258 & 10,549,810\end{array}$
 b I Gross income.-Depreciation \& depletion
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax--
Min. int. in net inc. of
$\$ 7,694,206$
559,247
$-\frac{320,480}{\$ 6.615,210} \frac{1,151,15}{5 \times 9,078}$ $9,940,193$
$\begin{array}{r}947,858 \\ 10,888,050 \\ 177,075\end{array}$
sub. companies $\quad 376 \quad 243 \quad 501 \quad 2.297$ Netincome
Balance. $\qquad$ $\$ 4,973,231$
$501 \quad 2,297$ --- $\$ 4,973,231 \quad \frac{\cdots}{\$ 3,439,694} \frac{\cdots}{\$ 6,936,469} \frac{129,187}{\$ 5,891,871}$ a Before deoreciation and depletion. b Consisting of interest and
amortization charges and other nonoperating deductions.-V. 151, p. 850.

Louisiana Power \& Light Corp.-EarningsPeriod End. July 31-
Operating revenues Operating revenues
Operating expenses Direct taxes..--.----
Prop. retire. res. approp. Net oper. revenues
Other income (net) Gross income Gross income
Int. on mortgage bonds-
Other int. \& deductions Int. chgd. to constr' $n_{-}$. Net income ${ }^{\text {Nividends applicable to pref. stock }} \$ 63,490 \quad \$ 78,176$

Balance
-V .151


Louisiana Ice \& Electric Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Calendar Years-
Operating revenue Operating rever
Power purchased
Operation Operation
Mainten $\xrightarrow{\text { Maintenance........... }}$ Taxes (excl. of Federal
income taxes)
$\xrightarrow{\text { Income from operation }}$
Gross income--.-----
Provision for renewals \& replacements - Int. on unfunded debt-Miscellaneous deduction
Amort. of debt disc. \& Amort. of debt disc. \&
Fed. \& state inc. taxes
(est.) 1939
$\$ 527,064$ $2299,78 \overline{7}$
55,679

| 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$527,064 | \$602,332 | \$674,795 | \$700,275 |
| $2 \overline{29,7} \overline{7} \overline{7}$ | 58.436 288,303 | 638.207 | 367,004 |
| 255,679 | 285,747 | -72,267 | -87,910 |
| 72,104 | 69,382 | 68,488 | 61,651 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 169,493 \\ 37,928 \end{array}$ | $\$ 130,463$ 32,152 | $\$ 132,820$ 26,232 | $\$ 123,255$ 35,409 |
| \$207,421 | \$162,616 | \$159,052 | \$158,663 |
| 90,000 | 75,000 | 84,000 | 82,000 |
| 18,300 | 4,500 | 4,500 1,342 | 5,962 1,118 |
| 1,770 30 | 1,526 41 | 1,342 | 1,118 |
| 2,725 | ----- | ------ | ------ |

 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1939 Assets-Capital assets, $\$ 1,805,107$; investments and other assets, $\$ 19,909$;
cash, $\$ 173,463 ;$ notes receivable, $\$ 400 ;$ accounts receivable, $\$ 85,122 ;$ terials and supplies, $\$ 22,898$; prepayments, $\$ 12,499$; deferred debits, $\$ 15$,-
283 ; total $\$ 2,134,681$ 283; total, $\$ 2,134,681$. $\$ 69,000$; accounts payable debt, $\$ 282,000$; serial collateral note (due curr.) $\$ 69,000 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 15,813$; consumers' deposits, $\$ 32,226 ;$ interest
accrued, $\$ 977 ;$ taxes accrued, $\$ 24,848$; other accruals, $\$ 4.86$. deferred
credits, $\$ 8.659 ;$ reserves, $\$ 475,258 ;$ common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) $\$ 69,071 ;$ capital surplus,
p. 850 .

| Macon Gas Co.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Months Ended June 30- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Operating revenues | \$714,061 | \$573,846 |
| Operating expenses an | 577,322 | 451,463 |
| Net operating revenues before prov. for retire'ts. | \$136,739 | \$122,383 |
| Non-operating incom | 19,987 | 23.426 |
| Gross income before prov | \$156,726 | \$145,809 |
| rovision for | 32,469 | 19,514 |
| Gross incom | \$124,257 | \$126,295 |
| Bond interest | 32,377 | 32,832 |
| Note interest | 7,0^0 | 7,000 |
| Other interest | 1,331 | 536 |
| Amortization of | 5,031 | 5,080 |
| Other deductio | 997 | 335 |
| Net income | \$77,521 | \$80,511 |
| Preferred divide | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Common divid | 80.835 | 61,815 |
| Balance Sheet June 30, 1940 |  |  |
| Assets-Property, plant and equipment, \$1 | 557,758; si | king funds, |
| \$5.187; cash, \$41,156; notes receivable, $\$ 2,321$; accounts receivable, |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| supplies, $\$ 21,406$; prepaid insurance and taxes, $\$ 1,409$; unamortized debt |  |  |
| $\text { deferred debits, } \$ 52 \text {; total, } \$ 1,838,406 \text {. }$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Liabilities-5\% non-cumulative 2nd preferred st | ock (\$100 p | r), \$20,000; |
| mmon stock ( $\$ 100$ par), $\$ 475,500$; bonds, $\$ 710,000$; notes payab |  |  |
| \$140,000; accounts payable, \$62,068; interest | accrued, \$3 | 633; taxes |
| accrued, $\$ 47,795 ;$ sundry accruals, \$350; consumers' deposits, \$23,461; |  |  |
| service extension deposits, \$1,055; retirement reser |  | ; uncollect- |
| ible accounts, $\$ 60,557$; contributions for extensions, $\$ 1,892 ;$ maintenance |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| p. 3363. |  |  |
| Mahoning Coal RR.-Earnings- |  |  |
| Period End. June 30-1940-3 Mos.-1939 | 1940-6 M | s.-1939 |
| x Net income. - .......- $\$ 343,156$ - \$216.549 | \$542.661 | \$351.921 |
| y Earnings per share...- $\quad \$ 11.16$ \$6.94 | \$17.54 | \$11.18 |
| $x$ After taxes, interest and other charges. y On | 0,000 shar | of common |
|  |  |  |
| Manila Electric Co.-Earnings - |  |  |
| 12 Months Ended June 30 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Total operating reven | \$6,447,155 | \$6,063,759 |
| Operating expen | 2,660,735 | 2,429,709 |
| Maintenance | 531,041 | 462,093 |
| Provision for retir | 794,664 | 690,000 |
| Provision for taxes | 223,926 | 174,272 |
| nc | 82,236,788 | 2,307,684 |
| Other income | 20,951 | 8,159 |
| Gross income | \$2,257,740 | \$2,315,844 |
| Interest on long-t | 76,265 | 87,353 |
| Other interest | 990,626 | 1,012,296 |
| Amortization of debt discount a | 104,100 | 104,100 |
| Interest charged to construction | Cr2,292 | Cr2,952 |

Net income $\qquad$ $\$ 1,089,040$ \$1,115,047
Marlin-Rockwell Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End.June 30--
Net profit after deprec. $\quad$ 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 $\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { Federal taxes, } \& \mathrm{c} \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 339, \overline{2} \overline{4} \overline{5}\end{array} \\ \$ 576,514\end{gathered} \quad \$ 261,719 \quad \$ 1,296,249 \quad \$ 481,707$

## Marion-Reserve Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. July 31- | 1940-M | 1939 | 1940-12.M | s.-1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total oper. revenues | \$263,507 | \$251,323 | $\$ 3,225,528$ | \$3,002,107 |
| Non-oper. income... | 1,807 | 1,560 | 21,135 | 28,375 |
| Gross revenues | \$265,314 | \$252,883 | \$3,246,662 | \$3,030.482 |
| Operation | 120,009 | 116,031 | 1,428,894 | 1,338,581 |
| General taxes---------- |  | 17,170 | 221,735 | 209,745 7 |
| Federal income taxes..- | 10,221 14.853 | 7,303 14,924 | 122,334 <br> 183,294 | 72,398 200,346 |
| Provision for ret.reserve | 24,534 | 22,619 | 299,905 | 249,507 |
| Net earnings | \$74,952 | \$74,835 | \$990.500 | \$959,905 |
| Interest on mtge. debt-- | 22,604 | 31.354 | 329,000 |  |
| Interest on serial notes-- | 2,995 | 2,125 | 30,197 |  |
| Amort. of debt disc. and expense and other de ductions (net) | 3,995 | 3,158 | 45,586 |  |
| Net income | \$45,358 | \$38,199 | \$585,717 |  |
| Div. accrued on $\$ 5$ pref. stock | 13,461 | 14,128 | 164,865 |  |
| Bal. avail. for common stock. | \$31,897 | \$24,071 | \$420,851 |  |

Massachusetts Investors Second Fund, Inc.-Div.-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents a share from investmen income, payable sept is
This dividend is at the same rate as the previous payment in June and
compares with nine cents a share distributed a year ago.-V. $51, \mathrm{p} .851$.

May Hosiery Mills-Merger Votedmerger of this company and the McEwen Hosiery Mills, effective on Sept. 1, was approved on Aug. 15 by stockholders of both corporations. the merger which affects the two plants and four subsidiary concerns. corporations several weeks.
Announcement was made that $\$ 150,000$ of stock in the Vance Hosiery Announcement was made that $\$ 150,000$ of stock in the Vance Hosiery
Mill, Kernersville, will be transferred to the new corporation, as will the
entire assets of the Dothan Silk Hosiery Mill, Dothan, Ala. Also affected by the merger are the Pickett Hosiery Mill and the Grabur Silk Mills, both of the merger are the Pickett Hosiery Mill and the Grabur silk Mills, both latter a wholly-owned subsidiary, under the new set-up.-V.150, p.4131.
Merchants Refrigerating Co.-New Vice-President Directors have etected Arthur N. Otis, who has been Vice-President and vacant since the death of Frank A. Horne, rast year. William Fellowes Morgan remzins Chairman of the Board. George A. Horne, Vice-President Treasurer, and Richard R. Klinck was elected Assistant Treasurer. Paul
B Christensen has joined the company as Manager of the Engineering B. Christensen has joined the
Department.-V. $149, ~ p .736$.

Michigan Steel Tube Products Co.-25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 30. Dividend of 15 cents was paid on June 10, and March 11, last: 25 cents on Dec. 9,$1939 ; 15$ cents paid in three preceding quarters, and 50 cents on Dec. 10 and Sept. 10 ,

## Micromatic Hone Corp.-Earnings-

Period Ended June 30-

Net income after all charges $\qquad$ | 3 Months | Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 9 4 0}$ | 1940 | 1939 |
| $\$ 45.133$ | $\$ 102,120$ | $\$ 29.800$ |
| $\$ 0.35$ | $\$ 0.80$ | $\$ 0.29$ | Net income after all

Earnings per share on
-V. 150, p 3831 . Middle West Corp.-EAarnings of Company Only-
Period End.June $30-1940-3$ Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 Income-
Sub. cos. consolidated:
Divs. on pref. stocks_
Divs. on com. stocks.
Interest on bonds..--
Interest on notes Divs. from other cos--Int. from other cos
Other income

| $\$ 256,633$ |
| ---: |
| 39,801 |
| 9,695 |
| 17,861 |
| 61,666 |
| 2,589 |
| 61 |

$\$ 219,704$
45,000
12,588
20,613
35,399
6,663
6,872

Total income.
Gen. \& admin. expenses.
Taxes.-.-...-.
Income taxes. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 388,307 \\ 84,051 \\ 8,8.89 \\ 6,392 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$\qquad$

| 346,838 |
| ---: |
| 55,020 |
| 5,454 |
| 31,575 |

$\$ 695,857$
79,922
10,652
53,848$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income_......-. } & \$ 289,004 & \$ 254,789 & \$ 659,577 & \$ 551,435\end{array}$ Consolidated earnings for the corresponding periods as above appeared
the "Chronicle" of Aug. 17, page 992.

Minnesota \& Ontario Paper Co.-Court Approves PlanFederal District Court Judge Dunnar H. Nordbye at Minneapolis for the company, The plan has been approved by the bondholders' comSecurities and Exchange Commission. Judge Nordbye found the plan, Which eliminates the equitios of stockholders, to be in compliance with the Under the plan series $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ bondholders will receive $\$ 500$ of new $5 \%$ bonds and 40 shares of new common stock for each $\$ 1,000$ of old bonds held. Series A holders will also receive $\$ 7.50$ per bond in cash and series C holders will get $\$ .5$ in cash.
the stock of the new company. Anl unsecured creditors will receive 30 shares of new common stock for each $\$ 1.000$ of claims.
Judge
Judge Nordbye directed that full information be mailed to creditors and stockholders no oct. 15 He granted the bondholders' committee authority to accept the plan in behalf of all deposited bonds except such
ands as may dissent before Oct. $2 .-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .993$. bonds as may dissent before Oct. 2.-V. 151, p. 993.

## Minnesota Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. July 31- | 1940 | - 1939 | 1940-12 Mos.-1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues... | \$630,579 | \$538,774 | \$7,186,549 | \$6,344,256 |
| Operating expenses | 182,082 | 149,167 | 2,168,639 | 1,807,257 |
| Direct taxes | 115,799 | 93,414 | 1,233,729 | 1,048,803 |
| Prop. retire. res approp. | 57,143 | 41,667 | 672,619 | 550,000 |
| Amortization of limited term investments. | 574 | 572 | 6,878 | 6,847 |
| Net oper. revenues | \$274,981 | \$253,954 | \$3,104,684 | \$2,931,349 |
| Other income | 8 | 419 | 972 | 1,038 |
| Gross income | \$274,989 | \$254,373 | \$3,105,656 | \$2,932,387 |
| Int. on mortgage bonds- | 133,850 | 134,642 | 1,612,111 | 1,622,368 |
| Other int. \& deductions- | 5,710 | ${ }_{C} \mathbf{5} \mathbf{6} 261$ | Cr2,446 | 69,074 |
| Int. chgd. to constr'n-- | Cr 588 | Cr261 | Cr2,446 | Cr 1,560 |
| Net income | \$136,017 | \$114.389 | \$1,423,932 | \$1,242,505 |
| Dividends applicable to | stocks | eriod.-- | 990,825 | 990,834 |
| Balance --. $-\mathbf{8} 52$. |  |  | \$433,107 | \$251,671 |

## Balance --- $\overline{\text { V }} \overline{5} \overline{5}$ 2.

$\$ 433,107$
251.671

Mississippi Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Operating revenues_---- } & \$ 551,421 & \$ 511,355 & \$ 7,619,818 & \$ 7,426,693 \\ \text { Operating expenses_---- } & 34,732 & 315,499 & 4,533,743 & 4,305,545 \\ \text { Diratin } & 52,817 & 919,396 & 928,604\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Direct taxes........-. } & 56,279 & 52,817 & 919,396 & 928,604 \\ \text { Prop. retire. res, approp. } & 65,000 & 63,333 & 771,667 & 743,333\end{array}$ Net oper. revenues.Gross income--.-

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,449,211 \\
1,577 \\
\hline 1,450788
\end{array}
$$ Interest on mtge bonds-

Other int \& deductions. Net income-

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5,088 \\
\hline \$ 1,400,100 \\
807,375 \\
126,115 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$\qquad$ a Dividends accumulated and unpaid to July 31, 1940 , amounted to
\$454 preferred stock, declared for nayment on Aug. 1, 1940. Dividends on this stock are cumulative.-V. 151, p. 559.

Montana Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. July 31- 1940-Month-1939 1940-12 Mos.-1939
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Direct taxes } \\ \text { Property retirement and }\end{array} \quad 255,389 \quad 199,279 \quad 2,905,109 \quad 2,377,936$
 Net oper. revenues Gross income.-.-Interest on debentures.Other int. \& deductions-

$\$ 3,894,987$
957,531
$\$ 2,947,976$
957,525


Mobile Gas Service Corp.-Earnings-
Operating revenues June 30Operating revenues
Operating expenses and taxes-............................................
a Net operating revenues.
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 181,836 \\ 27,374 \\ \hline \$ 209,211 \\ 46,866 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\underset{\text { Provision for income }}{\text { a }}$
Int Mross income- $5 \%$ bond interest.
Other interest-............
sundry income chargee
Rematinder-
-...................................
c Net earnings.
a Before provision for retirements. bof premiums paid in prior years to a self-insurance fund. $c$ Reserved for interest on income bonds.

$$
\text { Batunce Sheet June 30, } 1940
$$

Assets-Property, plant and equipment, $\$ 2,889,663$; cash, $\$ 117,918$; notes
$\$ 1,114 ;$ apectiances on rental, $\$ 4.028 ;$ merchandise: $\$ 25,699$; materials and
 Liabilities-Common stock ( 5,000 no par shares), $\$ 430,701 ; 1$ st mortgage

 uncollectible accounts, 842,435 , contributions for extensions, $\$ 13,081$;
interest
in

National Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Subsidiaries-
Period End. June $30-$ $\qquad$ Period End. June 30perating revenues...--\$19,077.530 $\$ 19.631 .239$ Operating exp
Direct taxes. rop. retire. res. approp
Net oper. revenues_--
Rent from lease of plants
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { (net) } & \text { nom lease of plants } \\ & 1,510\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll} & & 1,510 & 1,991 & 7.137 & 171\end{array}$


Gross income Interest deductions and
other
Int. chgd. to construct's Pref. divs. to public. nority interests.
a Net equity.
Nat. Power \& Lt. Co. a Net equity
Other income

Total.
Expenses, incl. taxes.-
nt. \& other deductions $\$ 6.4$
2.6
1.40
82,3 $\begin{array}{r}2.677,38 \\ 1.45 .79 \\ 1.405 .80 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 5,795,132 & \$ 26,910,15 \\ 2,996,906 & 10,861,76\end{array}$ 0,861,764 11,691,136 $\begin{array}{lll}1,501,004 & 5,623,206 & 6,036,356\end{array}$ $2,386.833$
31,236

Bal. carried to consol Earns.per sh.of com. stk. $\$ 2,418.069$
1254.60
254.736
$\qquad$ 224 724

Mutual System, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings6 Months Ended June 30-
Net income after all charges
Earnings, per share
$-\mathbf{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .3366$.
(F. E.) Myers \& Bro. Co.-Earnings-

Period-
 Selling, admin. \& general expenses.-'
Prov, for deprec, on plant \& equipm't
Operating profit,
Profit
Net profit -ar
Earned surpus, balance at beginning
of period
T

Earns. per sh. on of period. 2000 shs. cap. stk. Earns. Der sh. on 200
facturting dexpecting
Assets- 1940 Balance Sheet July 31 $\quad 1939 \quad 19010$

 $\mathbf{y}$ Real est., mach'y real est., mach'y
and equipment Miscell. assets....

$$
\text { Total _.....- } \left.\frac{84,875,779}{84,594,653} \right\rvert\, \text { Total ......... } \overline{\$ 4,875,779}{ }_{84,594,653}
$$ $x$ Represented by 200,000 no par shares. $y$ Less allowance for deprecia-

National Gypsum Co.-Comment on Government Suit Commenting on the anti-trust suit brought by the Department of Justice
against National Gypsum Co and five other gypsum companies, Melvin H. against National Gypum Co. and five other gypsum companies, Melvin H. Baker, President of National Gyspum, states:
Patent licenses of the kind questioned have been in existence for the
 Supreme Oourt in the General Electric case. The specific patent con-
 courthis may indicate that management has used every precaution for proper interpretation of the law.
Tation of the anti-trust laws and expects to to dive developed a new interpreopportunity to reverse the decision handed down by Chief Justice Taft. If it does we shall, of course, abide by the decision. In making decisions for our business, we can only be guided by what the Court has said the changed by some particular Administration. of the important part the building industry must play in our national dortunate program, this means of harassing a great industry is indeed un-

National Oil Products Co.-Listing-
The 'New York Strck Exchange has authorized the listing of 179.829
shares of common stock (\$4 par) all of which are issued and tise Consolidated Balance Sheet


Acts \& notes rec.
(net) -
Inventories-....--
Market. securities
Market. securities
undry recelvables Due rrom oflicers \& employees--Notes rec. (net). Cash with slinking fund trustee-Securtities ........
inv. In real estate \& memberships. Notes rec. secured Prepald expenses \& deferred charges ents, tr. mks.,
cxecess of coist of
invest. in $A$ sub
invest. in a sub.
over net book va
Total..........

Note-Certain properties of subsifiaries were sold during 1938 and 1939, and conseauently the statement of consolidated income of National Power \& to dates of sale. Statement of Income (Company Onty)
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. June 30- } & \text { 1940-3 Mos.-1939 } & \text { 1940-12 Mos. } & -1939,\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Inc.: From sub., consol_ } & \$ 1,630,605 & \$ 1.373 .134 & \$ 6,462,670 & \$ 5,945,683 \\ \text { Other_ } & \mathbf{3 1 . 2 3 6} & 53.404 & 75,939 & 99,227\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { Total income_..... } & \$ 1,661,841 & & \$ 1,426.538 & \$ 6,538,609 & \$ 6,044.910 \\ \text { Expenses, incl, taxes_- } & 125,608 & 113,595 & \boxed{421,235} & 366,940\end{array}$ Net oper. income $\ldots \overline{\$ 1,536,233} \overline{\$ 1,312,943} \overline{\$ 6,117,374} \overline{\$ 5,677,970}$ int.
$\qquad$ $254,736-253,831-1.020,993-1.190,823$


Summary of Earned Surplus for the 12 Months Ended June 30, 1940
 Net premium on reacquired bonds including unamortized debt

 Dividend in liquidation-Lehigh Power Securities Corp-

Total $-\$ 11.483 .724$
\$6 preferred stock dividends $\begin{array}{r}1,678.296 \\ 3.273 .670 \\ \hline\end{array}$
a Earned surplus, June 30,1940 -


## Assets-



 Accts. recelvable Accrued int.rec. Other curr assets
Unamortized dt. dise. \& exp.-Sundry debits.... Repayments...

Total
tal _.....-151,999,391 $146,600,491$ Earned surplas - $\frac{6,531,758}{1,243,061}$ b Reserve for Countring Ry. \& Light Co. $5 \%$ coll. trust mtge. gold bonds. x Represented by 279.716 shares $\$ 6$ pref. stock (value in liquidation $\$ 100$ a share) and 5,4.56.117 shares of common stock. y ennessee Public Servica

National Radiator Co.-Initial Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 20 cents per share on the
ommon stock, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Aug. $30 .-\mathrm{V} .151$, common

National Tea Co.-Sales-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Aug.10- } & 1940-4 W \text { eeks-1939 } & \text { 1940-32 } & \text { Weeks-1939 } \\ \$ 4,072,988 & \$ 37,260,361,060 & \$ 33,353,113\end{array}$ Stores in operation
V. $151, ~ p .560$.
Natural Resources Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Nebraska Power Co. - Earnings -

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. July } 31-1940-M o n t h-1939 & \text { 1940-12 Mos.-1939 } & \text { 193 } \\ \text { Operating revenues } & \$ 722,909 & \$ 695,485 & \$ 8,462,135\end{array}$ Operating revenues-$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { direct taxes_.......-. } & 324,934 & 301,509 & 3,790,030 & 3,476,816 \\ \text { Direct taxes } & 120,922 & 106,954 & 1,325,468 & 1,304,207 \\ \text { Prop retire't res.approp } & 52,500 & 52,500 & 63,000 & 609\end{array}$ | Prop. retire't res. approp | 52,500 | 52,500 | 630,000 | 609,167 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Amort. of lim.-term inv | 800 |  |  |  |


 Int. on deb. bonds---int. charged to construc-
Net income
$\$ 136.017$


Boston an aggregate of $\$ 1,750,000$ in such amounts and at such times as construare required by the company for the payment of bills incurred for
constrion during the period from June 1, 1940, to Dee. 31. 1941 . The loans are to be evidenced by the company's notes bearing interest at t
rate of $21 / \%$, which will mature on June 30,1943 .-V. 150, p. 1446 .

Neisner Brothers, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Cost ö seales, seling } \\ \text { general expenses--- }\end{array}$ | $9,624,551$ | $9,494,541$ | $8,116,538$ | $9,152,985$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Gross income.

Other income.
Total income. Deprec. © amortization Miscell. deductions
Reserve for Fed. taxes. Reserve for Fed. taxes-Net profit_-...-.-.
Preferred dividends.--
Common dividends....

$\qquad$

Nov. 1, 1936 to June 14, 1937 .

| Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 39 |
| Assets- |  | \$ | Lictis |  |  |
| Property, plant |  |  | Accounts payable | 321,532 | 569,562 |
| \& equipment | 5,992,446 | 6,118,473 | Notes payable. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| ash | 1,249,587 | 1,114,827 | Funded debt | 1,994,000 | 2,202,000 |
| Advs. to landlords |  |  | Accrued expenses. | 23,889 | 24,514 |
| \& agts. collected |  |  | Deferred income-- | 10,559 | 12,279 |
| by deducts' from |  | 476,303 | Prov. for Fed. and | 133 |  |
| Acts. receivable | 129,353 | 43,190 | Serial pref. sto |  |  |
| Life ins. cash value | 78,408 | 69,959 | ( 8100 par ) | 2,309,500 | 2,393,800 |
| Other assets | 41,519 | 41,774 | Reserv | 108,646 | 108,646 |
| Inventory | 3,213,128 | 3,584,451 | c Commonstock | 204,891 | 204,891 |
| Prepald rents, ins. \& other items.. | 161,841 | 164,187 | Liabil. for purchase cost of property at Flint |  |  |
|  |  |  | Surplus.-.-- | $5,157,954$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,000 \\ 4,903,701 \end{array}$ |
| Total.........-11,364,100 11,613,164 Total....--...-11,364,100 11,613,164 |  |  |  |  |  |
| b After depreciation and amortization of $\$ 3,007,007$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,707$, 457 in 1939. c Represented by 204.891 shares of $\$ 1$ par value.-V. 151. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

b After depreciation and amortization of $\$ 3,007,007$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,707,-$
457 in 1939 . $\mathbf{c}$ Represented by 204.891 shares of $\$ 1$ par value.-V. 151.
New England Gas \& Electric Association-System Output-
For the week ended Aug. 16, New England Gas \& Electric Association
reports electric output of $9,420.076 \mathrm{kwn}$. This is an increase of 541,597 reports electric output of $9,420,076$
kwh., or $6.10 \%$ above production of $8,878,479 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding
ween week a year ago
Gas output is reported at $78,613,000 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$., an increase of $5,827,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. or $8.01 \%$ above production of $72,786,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft . in the corresponding week

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-To Pay Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, payable sept. 28 to stockholders of record at the close of business
Sept. 10 . Like amount was paid on June 29 , last; dividend of $\$ 1.75$ was paid on March 30 , last; $\$ 2$ on Dec. 23 , 1939 ; and previously regular quar-
terly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share were distributed.-V, 151, p. 853 .

## New Idea, Inc.-Earnings-

6 Months Ended June 30-

$\begin{array}{ll}1939 & 1940 \\ \$ 1,904,691 & \$ 2,779,155\end{array}$
Cost of sales and oper. exps., incl. selling, general
and adminis. exps. and sundry charges....--
Profit,

 x Based upon present Revenue Act of 1940 but does not include provision
for probable additional defense taxes. for probable addilona derense taxes.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1940
Assets-Cash, \$498,570; United States Treasury bills, at cost, \$399,978; accounts and notes receivable (ess, reserve for doubtful accounts, discharges, $\$ 62,094$; plant and equipment, less depreciation, $\$ 620,495$; patents and designs, $\$ 1$; total, $\$ 5,170,510$.
 cies. $\$ 300,000$; capital stock ( 272,000 common shares of no par value),
$\$ 2,252,000$; surplus, $\$ 2,198,902 ;$ total, $\$ 5,170,510$. $\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .853$.

Newmont Mining Corp.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share, and an extra
dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share, on the $1,063,292$ shares of capital stock now outstanding, payable Sept. 16 to stockholders of record Aug. 31 . The corporation on June 27, last, paid a $100 \%$ stock dividend, while on bursed on the old stock.-V. 151, p. 422 .

## New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Earnings-

 Operating revenues $-\ldots--$
Operating expenses
Direct taxes...-......-.
Net oper. revenues.-
Other income (net)....
Gross income.-...-. Interest on mtge. inctions,
Other int. \& dednst chgd. to construct'n
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Net income- $-\quad \$ 110,366$ - $\$ 92,085$



| $\mathbf{- N - -}$ | 544,586 | $51,723,586$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |


New Orleans \& Northeastern RR.-To Issue \$1,000,000 Notes-
The company has filed an application with the Interstate Commerce proceeds from sale of which would be applied toward refunding $\$ 1,371,000$ of prior lien $5 \%$ bonds falling due Nov. 1 . The road would use $\$ 371,000$ of treasury cash to pay off that amount of the maturity. Subject to ICC approval, the notes have been sold at par to the Southern Ry. and two subsidiaries. Southern has agreed to take $\$ 350,000$ of the
notes, the Alabama Great Southern $\$ 325,000$ and the Cincinnati New Orlean notes, the Alabama Great

The transaction will reduce the New Orleans \& Northeastern's frunded debt y) $\$ 371,000$. resulting in annual interest savings of $\$ 18.550$. Furthermore ing another $\$ 10,000$ annually, or a total of $\$ 28,50$.
The road also asked permission to draw $80.051,89,000$ of its $41 / 2 \%$
refunding and improvement bonds to pleage as collateral for the new notes. refunding and improvement bonds to pledge as collateral for the new notes.

Newport News Shipbuilding \& Dry Dock Co.-Selling Agreement Terminated-
Union Securities Corp., as managers, announce that the selling group
agreement for compary's $\$ 5$ preferred stock and common stock has been
terminated as of 3 p. m . (EDT) Aug. 19 . terminated as of $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EDT) Aug. 19 . . The Uniform Practice Commal Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., District No. 13, announces thát transactions in the $\$ 5$ cumulative convertible preferred stock (no par), up to and including
Aug. 19, 1940, should be "and dividend." Transactions made on and Aug. 19, 1940, should be "and divid
after Aug. 20, 1940, should be "flat."

Transfer Agent, \&c.-
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed Transfer Agent
of the $\$ 5$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, without par value, and common stock \$1 var valuert of this cormpany vock, without par value, and
The Marine Midiand Trust Co. of New York has been appointed New York of the $\$ 5$ cumulative convertible preferred stock.-V. 151, p. 995.
New York Fire Protection Co.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 1,000$ first mortgage $4 \%$, bonds due 1954 has been called for

New York Telephone Co. - Change in Officials -
Carl Whitmore, at present Vice-President of this company and General Manager of the Long Island area, effective Sept. 1, will assume duties of
Personnel Vice-President of the utility. A. G. Wright, now Personnel Vice-President, at that time wili assume post of Vice-President and General
Manager of the Long Island area, which comprises all Long Island and Manager of the Long Island ar
Staten Island.-V.
151, p. 996 .
Norfolk Southern RR.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 2 issued a certificate per-
mitting abandonment by Moris H Hawins and mitting abandonment byfrorris s. of the near Suffolk, Va., through Beckford Junction, to near Edenton, N.C. 47.408 miles, in Nansemond County, Va., and Gates and Chowan Counties N. C. and (b) southeast from Beckford Junction to near Elizaboth City,
 northward from near suffork, Va.. to the terminus of the line in Suffolk, 2.26 miles, together with appurtenant terminal faciil
city, all in Nansemond County, Va.-V. 151, p. 996.

Northampton Street Ry.-Earnings-


North Penn Gas Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

| 12 Months Ended June 30- <br> Operating revenues-..- Non operating revenues (net) $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \$ 2,357,950 \\ & 21,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \$ 2,558,848 \\ 31,329 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total gross earnin | \$2,379,800 | \$2,590,177 |
| Operation | 1,330,943 | 1,417,431 |
| Maintenanc | 293,670 | 103,297 |
| Amortization of non-productive well driling exp.- | 83,938 | 11,984 |
| Federal and State income taxes | 68.157 94.531 | 79,903 133,130 |
|  |  |  |
| Interest on long-term debt | 189,750 | 189,750 |
|  | 11,298 | 11,298 |
| Net incon | \$235,756 | \$350,972 |
| Dividends accrued on |  |  |
| $\$ 7$ cumulative prior prefe $\$ 7$ cumulative preferred. | $\begin{aligned} & 43,437 \\ & 92,120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,156 \\ & 92,120 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$100,199 | \$214,696 |

- Valance $150, \mathrm{p} . \overline{3} 97 \overline{8} 3$.
$\$ 100,199 \quad \$ 214,696$
Northern States Power Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings Year Ended June 30-
Operating revenues


Maintenance



 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Northern States Power Co. (Minn.). } & 1,375,000 & 1,375,000 \\ \text { Dividends on cumul. pref. stock of Northern States }\end{array}$

 | Applicable to prior period- |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Common stock of Chippewa \& Flambeau Improye- | $-29-0$ | 199.442 |




Weekly Output-

Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Aug. 17, 1940, totaled $29,347,286$ kilowatt hours, as compared with | $27,580,044$ kilowatt hours |
| :--- |
| of $6.4 \%$ - $.151, ~ p . ~$ |

Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.-EarningsPeriod End.July 31- $1940-M o n t h-1939 ~ 1940-7 ~ M o s .-1939 ~$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues....- } & \$ 3,068,912 & \$ 2,936,641 & \$ 20,776,527 & \$ 20.214,234 \\ \text { Uncollectible oper. rev.- } & 8,568 & 7,819 & 54,274 & 52,223\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{crrrrrr}\text { Net oper. income... } & \$ 572,839 & \$ 609,865 & & \$ 3,689,759 & \$ 3,832,973 \\ \text { Net income } & \$ 10,527 & 500.368 & 3,342,778 & & 3,108,247\end{array}$ Net income- 151, p. 709.

Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) (\& Subs.)-Earns. Years Ended June 30-
Operating revenues....
 Operation...-Maintenance-w
Appropriations for retre. reserve \& depreciation. Trovision for Federal and State income taxes....................................
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}-\$ 12,643,963 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 12,750,845 \\ 3,487,450 \\ \$ 11,649,28 \\ 3,666,11 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Gross income-
Interest on funded debt
 Other interest Interest charged to construction.
Miscellaneous deductions. $\qquad$ 41,843
Cr50.552
126,153

 | 1939 |
| ---: |
| $\$ 36,535,400$ |
| $13,60,674$ |
| $1,767,131$ |
| $3,351,491$ |
| $4,967,162$ |
| $1,308,249$ |
| $\$ 11,590,693$ |
| 58,592 |
| $\$ 11,649,285$ |
| $3,666,117$ |
| 137,682 |
| 670,374 |
| 101,175 |
| 41,843 |
| $C r 67.277$ |
| 128,000 | Balance--umuative preferred stock of Northern

Divs. on cumer Applicable to current period.
Applicable to current period.
Common dividends on stock of Chippewa Flambeau Improvement Co--1istributed net income of
Minority interest in undistin
$27,135 \quad \begin{array}{r}33,466 \\ 199,442\end{array}$
$29,070 \quad 29,070$
$\qquad$
$\$ 8,233,406 \quad \$ 6,726,481$
Net income -apital stock - cash:
Dividends on cap
Cumulative preferred, $\$ 5$ series. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}1,375,000 & 1,375,000 \\ 5,520,000 & 4,920,000\end{array}$ Common-- ${ }^{\text {C. }}$.

North West Utilities Co. (\& Subs.)
 a Divids, paid or declared
a Balance of div. require Balance of dir, require
ments not paid or de$\begin{array}{lll}\text { clared nority com. stock int. } & 46,515 & 116,288\end{array}$ Net income $\quad \$ 97.474 \quad \$ 124.117 \quad \$ 883.404 \quad \$ 260,21$ a Provision for dividend requirements for the period on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies held by the public. \& Light Co. and subsidiaries amounting to $\$ 154,042$ and $\$ 183,595$, not six months' periods, because of prior years' dividend arrearages on the preferred stocks of that subsidiary. The statement does not include the pperations of Lake Superior District Power Co., an operating company
which is not consolidated due to regular voting rights of its preferred stocks Which is not consolidated due to regular voting rights of its preferred stocks,
but does include common stock dividends of $\$ 68,848$ and $\$ 22,949$ received from the company in the respective six months' periods.

Statement of Income (Company Only)

Northwestern Electric Co. - Earnings -

| Period End. July 31- | 1940-Mont | 1939 | 19 | os. -1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues. | \$329,254 | \$378,953 | \$4,708,960 | \$4,575,101 |
| Operating expenses | 176,790 | 196,268 | 2.367,739 | 2,205,838 |
| Direct taxes. | 59,665 | 61,248 | 763,705 | 755,940 |
| Prop.retire't res. approp | 25,000 | 25,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Amort. of lim.-term inv_ |  |  | - 24 | , 23 |
| Net oper. revenues | \$67,799 | \$96,437 | \$1,277,492 | \$1,313,300 |
| Rent for lease of plant... | 18,537 | 17,718 | 217,085 | 211,089 |
| Operating income | \$49,262 | \$78,719 | \$1,060,407 | \$1,102,211 |
| Other income (net) | Dr77 | 186 | 4.452 | 578 |
| Gross income | \$49,185 | \$78,905 | \$1,064,859 | \$1,102,789 |
| Int. on mtge. bonds.--- | 22,333 | 26,860 | 330,114 | 326,432 |
| Int. on debentures ---- | 10,500 |  | 110,250 |  |
| Other int. \& deductions_- Int. charged to construc_ | 3,347 | 17,168 Cr 26 | 110,760 $\mathbf{C r} 128$ | 36,081 $C r 260$ |
| Net income | \$13,005 | \$34,903 | \$527,863 | \$540,536 |
| Divs. applicable to prefer | ed stocks for | e period | 334,198 | 334,185 |
| Balance-- |  |  | \$193,665 | \$206,351 |

Northwestern Public Service Co.-Bonds OfferedOffering was made Aug. 22 of $\$ 6,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, series A $4 \%$, at $1021 / 2$ and int., by a banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc. Other leading members of the group are: Central Republic Co.; Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.); Lee Higginson Corp.; E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., and A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc. The issue has been oversubscribed.
Dated Aug. 1, 1940; due Aug. 1, 1970. Coupon bonds in the denom. of
\$1,000, registerable as to principal. Int. (F-A), payable at office or agency \$1,000, registerable as to principal. Int. (F-A), payable at office or agency time and from time to time, at option of company, upon in part, less than any days' notice, by payment of the principal amount, accrued int and and if red.
on or before July 31,1967 , a premium equal to a percentage of the principal on or before July 31,1967 , a premium equal to a percentage of the principal
amount thereof determined as follows: a premium of $7 / 2 \%$ reduced suc
cessively by $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ effective on Aug. 1 in each of the vears 1941 ind and 1943 and by $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ effective on Aug. 1 in each of the years 1944 to
and incl. the year 1967 , and if red. on or after Aug. 1,1967 , without prem. and incl. the year 1967, and if red. on or after Aug. 1, 1967, without prem. released property aggregating, in any 12 months period, $\$ 500,000$ or more,
or out of debt retirement moneys.
The indenture will contain a debt retirement provision (operative so long as outstanding bonds are more than $50 \%$ of net tangible property) under
tion, during the calendar year 1946 and each calendar year thereafter (so long as any series A bonds shall be outstanding) in a principal amount equal to not less than $1 \%$ of the greatest principal amount of seriss A bonds out
standing under the indenture at any time between Aug. 1, 1940 and the end of such calendar year. In lieu of retiring bonds, the company may certify "net expenditures" for "bondable property" (as defined) at the rate of $\$ 1,428$ of such expenditures for each debt retirement provision.
required ${ }^{\text {Issuance-Authorized by the Nebraska State Railway Commission. }}$ Purpose of Issue-Prior to or concurrently with the delivery of the series
A bonds, the company will borrow $\$ 500,000$ against a like principal amount of its $21 / \% \%$ serial notes under a oan agreement dated Juty funds. The
sum so borrowed by the company, together with (1) other funds sum so borrowed by the company, together with (he 1,209 , 000 received by the company in July, 1940 , from the sale of the property comprising its Columbus, Nebraska, Division, and
(2) the net proceeds from the sale of the series A bonds to be received by the company in the amount of $\$ 6,000,000$ (exclusive of accrued interest and after deducting estimated expenses of the company of $\$ 30,000$ ) will be applied to the redemption or $\$ 7,758,500$ of first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, at 104 and accrued int, of $\$ 7,758,500$ of first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds,
series A, due Jan. 1,1957 , of the company requiring, exclusive of accrued interest, $\$ 8,068,840$.
Prior to or concurrently with the delivery of the series A bonds, (a) there will be deposited, in trust, funds sufficient for the redemption on Jan. 1, 1941, of all outstanding first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due Jan. . , and (c) powers irrevocable by the company will be delivered to the corporate
trustee under the trust indenture securing said bonds to take all steps trustee under the trust indenture securing said bonds to tal
necessary to call all said bonds for redemption on Jan. 1, 1941 .
Capitalization Giving Effect to Present Financing
$\underset{\text { 1st mitge. bonds }}{\text { Norther }}$. S. Co.-
 Cum. pref. stock (par \$100) $7 \%$ series $\qquad$ a
$\$ 50,000$
Shares
50,000 $\$ 6,000,000$
500,000
Shares Common stock (no par value) $\qquad$ 60,000 18,254
52,150 a Indenture will provide that bonds may be issued thereunder from time to time in any number of different series, as the board of directors may
determine. Indenture will fix $\$ 50,000,000$ as the aggregate principal amount of bonds of all series which may at any one time be outstanding and will fix of bonds of all series which may athe aggregate principal amount of series A bonds which may
$\$ 15,000,000$ as the at any one time be outstanding under the indenture.

| Earnings Summary for Stated Periods |  |  |  | Year Ende d May 31, '40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Particulars- | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |  |
| Oper. revenues-Electric | \$2,440,640 | \$2,512,726 | \$2,560,486 | \$2,513,803 |
| Gas | 385,473 | 399,194 | 412,057 | 418,997 8,982 |
| Heating | 10,125 | 9,076 | 9,208 | 8,982 |
| Total | \$2,836,238 | \$2,920,998 | \$2,981,752 | \$2,941,783 |
| Operation | 1,242,276 | 1,261,567 | 1,287,358 | 1,267,264 |
| Maintenance | 173,643 331,000 | 140,264 333 | 342,160 | 134,710 |
| Taxes other than income taxes | 272,786 | 284,507 | 278,687 | 269,991 |
| Fed. \& state inc. taxes. | 48,058 | 82,848 | 91,129 | 100,475 |
| Net oper. income | $\$ 768,474$ 8,606 | $\$ 818,020$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 827,524 \\ 20,616 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 810,756 \\ 44,389 \end{array}$ |
| Gross income | \$777,080 | \$826,649 | \$848,140 | \$855,145 |
| Columbus properties_ | 84,000 | 75,000 | 64,000 | 43,000 |
| b Lease rental for Columbus properties |  |  | 13,051 | 39,052 |

Bal. avail. for int., \&c.- $\$ 693,080-\$ 751,649-\$ 771,089-\$ 773,093$ a Prior to lease
Oct. 15, 1939 .
The annual interest requirement on the $\$ 6,000,000$ of series A bonds will
be $\$ 240.000$. The interest requirement for the first year on the $21 / 2 \%$ serial notes will be $\$ 11,875$. History-Company was incorp. Nov. 27, 1923, Delaware, and as of Dec.
1, 1923, acquired from the Union Power \& Light Co. of Omaha, Neb., the 1,1923 , acquired from the Union Power \&
electric pronerty serving the cities of Aberdeen, S. S. Dak.; North Platte,
Neb.; and Columbus, Neb., and also the North' Platte gas property. In 1924, company acquired the electric property at Yanketon, Sroperty. In electric and gas properties at Mitchete and Huron, S. Dak., and the prop-
erties of Consumers Utility Co. located in 13 towns in southern south Dakota. Thereafter, through the acquisition of numerous small properties
from municipalities, corporations and individuals and by the construction from municipalities, corporations and individuals and by the construction of plants, transmission lines and distribution systems, the company ex-
panded its lines and facilities to serve the territory in which the company
now operates.
Company is a public utility engaged principally in generating, transmitting, distributing and selling electric energy in the east-central portion of South Dakota and in North Platte, Neb. and territory adjacent thereto gas and, to a minor extent, supplies steam heating service. As a part of its
load-building program, the company sells appliances. On July 5,1940 , load-building program, the company sells appliances. On July 5, 1940,
comprising the Columbus, Neb., Division of the company. For the 12 months ended May 31, 1940 , company derived approximately $84.9 \%$ of its operating revenues, exclusive of said Columbus Division, from the sale of electricity, $14.8 \%$ from the sale of gas and $0.3 \%$ from steam to 29,192 customers in 99 cities, villages and unincorporated communities,
exclusive of said Columbus Division. At the same date, the company supexclusive of said Columbus Division. At the same date, the company sup-
plied at retail manufactured gas to 6,995 customers in three communities, plied at retail manufactured gas to 6,995 cusity ers in three communities,
heating service in one community.
The population, as estimated by the company, of the territory in which
the company renders retail electric service is 98,000 . Sale of Columbus, Neb., Properties-In 1939, a new district known as the Consumers' Public Power District was organized for the purpose of leasing the Columbus properties of the company. Effective Oct. 15, 1939, the executed as of Aug. 12, 1939. Under this lease the district had the option to purchase the properties for $\$ 1,259,000, \$ 1,209,000$ being the original purchase price previously agreed upon and $\$ 50,000$ being working capital advanced by the company at the time the properties were turned over to the district. The district operated the properties under the lease during
the period Oct. 15, 1939, to July 5,1940 . In July. 1940, the district issued
and sold its revenue bonds for the purpose of obtaining funds to complete payment for the properties and on July 5,1940, the Columbus properties were sold tess than the purchase price specified in the lease. $\$ 50,000$ lon cash, or $\$ 50,000$ less than the purchase price specified in the lease. amounts of series A bonds agreed Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., $\$ 1,200,000 ;$ A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., $\$ 1,200,-$
$000 ;$ Central Republic Co., $\$ 400,000 ;$ Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc. $\$ 400$. $000 ;$ Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.), $\$ 400,000$; Lee Higginson Corp., $\$ 400,000$; Giore, Forgan \& Co., $\$ 300,000$; Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwood, $\$ 800,000$ Stern, Wampler \& Co., Inc, $\$ 200,000$; Thrall West Co.. $\$ 200,000$
Dickey Co., $\$ 200,000$; Wisconsin Co., $\$ 200,000$-V. 151, p. 997 .

## Nu-Enamel Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings6 Months Ended June 30 -

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit after all charges -- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Earnings } & \$ 55.658 & \$ 54.231 & \$ 58.909\end{array}$ Note-This statement includes the Nu-Enamel Pacific Corp.. for the year ended June 29, 1940, in the 1940 statement and for the
June 30, 1939, in the 1939 statement.-V. 151, p. 709.

## Nugold Mines (1939), Ltd.-Registration Statement With-

 drawn-The Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 17 issued an order
consenting to the withdrawal of the registration statement $(2-4218)$ of the consenting to the withdrawal
company.-V.149, p. 2983 .

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The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
Nugold Mining Corp., Ltd.-Registration SuspendedThe securities and Exchange Commision on Aug. 17 issued an order pursuant to section 8 (d) of the securities Act of
effectiveness of tne resistration statement ( $2-1644$ ) filed by the corporation. $-\mathbf{V} .149, \mathrm{p} .2983$.

 a Not being paid on cumulative
minority interest of $\$ 2,033$ in 1939 . Note-This statement does not include any income from investments in securities representing an interest in approximately 90 or Earnings of the ng common stock of Jersey to that percentage of common stock amounted to $\$ 839,200$ for the current period.-V. 151, p. 423 .
Ohio Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. July } 31- & 1940-M o n t h-1939 & 1940-7 & \text { Mos. } & -1939 \\ \text { Operating revenues.... } & \$ 67,418 & \$ 64,662 & \$ 474.568 & \$ 451,771 \\ \text { Uncollectible oper rev.- } & 159 & 151 & 1,107 & 1,048\end{array}$

| Operating revenues - Operating expenses. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 67,259 \\ 48,098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 64,511 \\ 44,691 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 473,461 \\ 314,629 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 450,723 \\ 304,697 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net operating rev | \$19,161 | \$19,820 | \$158,832 | \$146,026 |
| Operating taxes.... | 8,136 | 7,510 | 56,572 |  |
|  |  | 12,310 | \$102,260 |  |

Net oper. income

- V. 151, p. 709.
Ohio Oil \& Gas Co.-To Study Registration-
The Securities and Exchange Commission ordered Aug. 21 an investigation to determine whether the registration of the $\$ 5$ capital stock of the
company on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange should be suspended or withdrawn.


Pacific Mills-Consolidated Balance Sheet-




 y Prop., plant \& $217,775 \quad 17,888$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { equipment } & \text {-...-10,659,007 } & 9,753,126 \\ \text { Prepd. \& def. items } & 115,103 & 146,609\end{array}$
 x Apter reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 200,000$. y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 18,237,086(\$ 22,972,339$ in 1939) and reserve for future 396,123 no par shares. in V. The income pe98.

| Pacific Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operat | ,403,609 | \$1,483,682 | \$2,880,729 | \$2.965.738 |
| Operati | 661,206 | 625,349 | 1,322,082 | 2,814 |
| Maintenan | 46,510 | 38,923 | 90.260 |  |
| Deprec. \& amortization. | 169,835 | 172,853 | 339,986 | 346,309 |
| Taxes | 104,909 | 101,103 | 208,046 |  |
| Profi | \$421,119 | \$545,453 | 20 | \$1,105,343 |
| Other i | 9,110 | 7,633 | 15,321 |  |
| Gross inc | \$430,22 | \$553,086 | \$935,676 | \$1,119,550 |
| aterest on funded debt | 60,050 | 0 | 121,350 | 25 |
| Amort. of debt discount and expense- | 2,669 | 3,229 | 5,338 |  |
| Other interest | 1,117 | 1.678 | 2,178 |  |
| Prov. for Federal income tax (estd.) | 92,000 | 90,000 | 181,400 | 83,1 |
| Divs. on pref. stock sub.co | 53,296 | 53,296 | 106,593 | 06, |
| Net profit | \$221,096 | \$343,223 | \$518,816 |  | Net profit.-.........-. $\qquad$

Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Phones Rates HitThe Federal Communications Commission proposed on Aug. 14 to require served by it on a parity with interstate rates in other parts of the American Telephone \& Telegraph system. It said the so-called "Interstato Pacific" scale of rates was "unjust, unreasonable and discriminatery.
The Commission described "Interstate Pacific" business as traffic both originating and terminating in Pacific Coast territory, and "other interstate" business as communication with outside territory either originating or terminating in Pacific territory. int astate" schedules for distances up to 42 miles, but are generally higher for greater distances.
Company has 20 days in which to file exceptions to proposed report and to request oral argumend with the FCC by the DepartThe proceeding grew out of a complaint filed with the FCO by the Depart-
ment of Public Utilities of Washington State in June, 1939. Following this, ment of Public tission instituted an investigation of the interstate rates of the entire Pacific territory. Commissioner Paul in Seattle and san Francisco. Territory served by this company directly or indirectly embraces the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and that part of Idaho generally north of the Salmon River. Wholly owned subsidiaries involved are the Bell Telephone Co.
phone Co.-V. 151, p. 998.

Park \& Tilford, Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}6 \text { Months Ended June 30- } & & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { Net profit after charges and Fed, inc. taxes (est.).- } & \$ 410,711 & \$ 170,097\end{array}$ Net profit after cha

Paraffine Companies, Inc.-Dividends-
Company announced on Aug. 20 that the regular $\$ 1$ quarterly dividend on the preferred stock will be paid Oct. 15 instead of Sept. 15 , to holders of record of Oct. 1 instead of Sept. 1 . The common aividend of 50 cents per V. 150, p. 3369 .

## Pathe Film Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{lll}6 \text { Mos. End.June 30- } & 1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 53.722 & \$ 35,310\end{array}$ After amorization, interest, taxes, \&c. Note-The du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp. (the common stock of which Pathe Film Corp. owns $35 \%$ ) had a net profit after all charges, of
$\$ 909.210$ in first half of 1940 , as compared with $\$ 826,413$ in corresponding period of 1939 . The portion of these earnings which accrued to the Pathe Film Corp.'s $35 \%$ common stock interest amounted to $\$ 318,223$ of these
half of 1940 as compared with $\$ 289,244$ in first half of 1939 or $\$ 219,244$ in 1939 , which earnings, undistributed amouns are not reflected 31, 1940, net profit of Pathe Film Corp. For $\$ 29,633$.-V. 150 , p. 3671 .

## Peerless Cement Corp.-Earnings-

 $x$ Net prond other charges, but before Federal taxes x After operating

- V. 150, p. 3369.
(David) Pender Grocery Co.-Class B Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the class $B$ stock, payable Sept. 3 to holders of record Aug. 28 . This compares with 50 cents paid on June 1, last; $\$ 1$ paid on Dec 18, 1939 , and 50 cents paid on Dec. 29, 1938 and on Dec. 22, 1936.-V
Pennsylvania Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings


Pennsylvania Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns. | Period End. June 30- |
| :---: |
| Operating revenues. |
| $\$ 2,301,273-6$ |



$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Net earnings........: } & \$ 146,646 & \$ 564,264 \\ \text { Charges of sub. } & 296,696 & 299,802\end{array}$
Balance -......... $x$
Int. ${ }^{\text {\& }}$ other charges of

Penn-York Properties, Inc.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 131, p. 125.
Pepsi-Cola Co.-Approves Cash Payment by Loft, Inc.Settlement Advances Plan for Their Merger-
Independent stockholders of the company at a special meeting July 20
approved settlement of a claim asserted on behalp of Pepsi-Cola relative approved settiement of a claim a sserted on behalf of Pepsi
to 137.500 shares of the companys stock held by Loft, Inc.
The settlement, as amended, provides that toft, Tnc., pay $\$ 250,000$ to
Pepsi-Cola and assume the payment of all allowances to Bart 2 Trew
 associates and counsel in asserting this claim. Chancellor W. W. Har-
 A to tal of 49,448 independent shares of Pepsi-Cola stock were cast in
favor of the setlement. With only 221 shares voted against it. Jocob
Shulman. counsel for Loft. Inc., said that the attorneys who had received Popsi-COia, shares from Loft, Inc., In the recovery or the Peppi-Cola stock
from Charles G. Guth and the Grace Co., had voted 18,563 Pepsi-Cola hares in favor of the settlement.
Bhould the Delaware court ruie
the vote in favor of the settlement as amended would be reduced to 30,885 shares.
There are 259,277 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock now outstanding, of which
oft. Inc., owned 205,437 shares on Dec. 31 . 1939, and of which counsel In the recovery proceedings owned 32.063 shares. Of the Loft holdings 147.749 shares are in escrow pending the outcome of the Delaware pro-

It Is anticipated that the managements of Pepsi-Cola and Loft will take
actively the proposition of merging the two companies as soon as the legal proceedings have been settred, leaving a cinglanies as soon as the name Pepsi-Cola in the field. The assets of Loft, Inc., currently consist Lotp, Inc. recently soll its stock in Loft Candy Stores, Inc., to a Philadelphia, syndicate, involving the elimination of virtually ali, Loft. Inc.
liabilities except unsettled leases of a number of the candy stores, against which a reserve of $\$ 3,000,000$ was established, and of which many have
been settled through cash payments so far this year.-V. $151, \mathrm{p}$. 999 .
Pettibone Mulliken Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


| Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, 1939 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Ltabulttes- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Cash | \$22,970 | \$186,200 | Notes payable | \$136,119 | \$150,000 |
| Notes \& acts. rec. | 247,698 | 232,201 | Accounts payable. | 16,067 | 48,371 |
| Inventories .-.-.- | 570,871 | 374,108 | Accrued liabilities. | 136,334 | 157,465 |
| Notes receivable (not current) |  | 500 | Res. for vacation expense | 10,000 | 00 |
| Sundry accts, rec. | 2,125 | 1,167 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| Prepaid items and |  |  | (not current) |  | 2.213 |
| det'd charges. | 21,736 | 28,537 | Accr. local taxes | 16.521 | 19,103 |
| Property, plant \& equip. (net) | 2,719,890 | 2,824,207 | Notes payable (not current) | 567,912 |  |
| U.S. Treas. bills... | 150,000 |  | a Common stock.- | 2,710.625 | 2,710,625 |
| Patents, less amor- |  |  | Capital surplus | 295,994 | 296,019 |
| tization. | 482. |  | Det | 153,798 | 296,876 |
| tal |  |  | tal | ,735,77 | 46,92 |

a Represented by 108,425 no par shares.-V. 150, p. 2435 .
Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Co.-Gets Tax Refund-
Under an agreement reached by this company and the schuylkill County coal company will receive a reduction in assessments for the years 1937 to 1940 , inclusive. Reduction for 1937 to 1939 , inclusive, is $15 \%$ and for
$190 \%$. As a result of this reduction in assessments, it is expected company will recevive credits on taxes paile beginning with 1937 which will be almost
sufficent to pay the balance duue 1938 taxes. The credit is expected to be
The company paid 1937 and 1939 taxes in full and about $55 \%$ of taxes for 1938 and is paying 1938 taxes under tax abatement act or 1839 under
which taxes may be paid ind instalments. Three more instalments remain

Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.-Earnings12 Mos. End. July 31 -
Gross revenues.-.
Operation (nncl.maint.)
Taxes_-_-

Net earnings
Interest charges Amort. \& other deducts. Federal income tax

- Balance avail. for divs
$\square$
Phillips Packing Co., Inc.-Consol. Bal. Sheet June 30-




 Total_........-\$7,443,737 $\$ 6,219,162$ Total_......... $\$ 7,443,737 \$ 6,219,162$ a After reserve of $\$ 18.500$ in 1939 and $\$ 29,750$ in 1940 b After allowance
for depreciation of $\$ 1,866,532$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,650,546$ in 1939. cRepin The income statement tor the six months ended June 30 was published in V. 151 , p. 999.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Cost of goods soid, sell., } \\ \text { gen. \& admin. exps-. }\end{array} & 44,747,529 & 44,877,117 & 61,926,776 & 65,545,954\end{array}$




 a In No provision required for taxes on income or undistributed profits.
a Includes $\$ 83$. 00 Federal surtax on undistributed profits. $x$ Consolldated income account

Comparative Balance Sheet May 31
 a Fixed plant-...
b Movable plant Cash.........-. c Trade acts. rec. under collection. Inventories-----1
d Other cur. Advs.on grain pur. Mise. accts, receiv. Prepald expenses.
Trade memb'ships, sundry stks., \&c, Hydraulic rights Goodwill, tr,-mks.
trade names, \&c.


Total .......... $30,244,905 \overline{30,353,521} \mid$ Total ...........30,244,905 30,353,521 a After deducting depreciation and maintenance of $\$ 8,999,087$ in 1940 debts of $\$ 100,000$. d Set aside pending settlement of undetermined iia bilities, per contra f Includes payments due

Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 3 Months Ended June 30-
Sales and rental income, less d allowances
cost of product sold and expenses for selling,
serving and general administration servicing and general administration_-....... Provision for depreciation and amortization_--7.-.




Pittsburgh Brewing Co. - Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumula-
tions on the $\$ 3.50$ cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Sept. 14 to holder tions on the $\$ 3.50$ cum, pref, stock, no par value, payable Sept, 14 to holders
of record Aug. 31 . Similar payments were made on June 15, last, Dec. 21 .
Oct. 10, Aug. 5 and June 3, 1939.-V. 150 , p. 3370 .

Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry. - Notes Authorized RFC Loan-Existing Loan to Be Refunded-
(1) to issue not exceeding $\$ 7,400,000$ of 5 -year $4 \%$ secured notes, $\$ 4,070$. 000 thereof to be delivered to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in at not less than par and accrued interest in connection with the retirement of outstanding loans; (2) to pledge as a part of the collateral security for the notes not exceeding $\$ 3,576,000$ of first mortgage gold bonds, series $D$,
$\$ 8,047,000$ of general mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds, and, when and as acquired not exceeding a total of $\$ 2.000,000$ of first mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, connot exceeding a total of $\$ 2,000,000$ of first mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, conexceding $\$ 2,564,000$ of first mortgage $5 \%$ borids of the Pittsburgh Terminal RR. \& Coal Co. (now the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp.; and (3) to conthe payment of the principal and interest of not exceeding $\$ 2,564,000$ of (now the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp.) upon the extension of the efThe Commission also approved a loan to the road of to July 1,1952 . 1900 from the
RFC. RFC.

The report of the Commission states, in part:
On March 31,1940 , the applicant owed $\$ 4,186,607$ to the RFC, $\$ 2$, 768,354 to certain banks, and $\$ 500,000$ to the Pennroad Corp., a total of
$\$ 7,454,961$. The Finance Corporation and the bank loans are secured by collateral, the former bearing interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum and the interest at the rate of $4 \%$. And the Pennroad loans are unsecured and bear 1940, with the right in the applicant to prepay them at any time.
The existing situation with respect to the applicant 's loans is unsatisfactory because of their complicated and disproportionate collateral strucproposes to pay all the loans by issuing $\$ 7,400,000$ of 5 -year $4 \%$ secured notes. It is the applicant's view that its plan for the consolidation and funding of its current loans will materially improve its general financial with the First National Bank at Pittsburgh, as trustee, providing for the issue thereunder of not exceeding $\$ 7,400,000$ of notes. Droviding for the tion and delivery of the indenture and the delivery to the trustee of the collateral to be pledged as security for the notes, the trustee will authenti-
cate and deliver to the applicant, or upon its written order, $\$ 7,400$. notes.
While the present rate of interest on the applicant's bank loans is $31 / 2 \%$ weil result in increasing interest the applicant states that such an increase is more apparent than real because the attitude of certain of the banks with respect to interest rates has Finance Corporation, and the applicant is of the opinion that if paid the loans were continued beyond Dec. 31, 1940, it would be required as an incident to such extension to agree to an interest rate of not less than $4 \%$. applicant and should insure its continued solvency and ability to the punctually all its obligations, including the interest charges on its own bonds and the coal company bonds because (a) the constantly maturing be eliminated; ( (b) the threat of the July 1,1942 ; maturity of the coal company bonds will also be obviated, and the effective date of the coal comthereof extended to July 1, 1952; (c) the applicant's floating debt will be
funded to mature July 1, 1945, and, it is stated, the notes issued in con funded to mature July 1, 1945, and, it is stated, the notes issued in conmaturities of the applicant prior to 1958. It is expected that the cash con-

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served from depreciation charges on equipment will be sufficient to meet equipment-trust maturities without resorting to net income. Between equipment-trust certificates has been reduced by approximately $\$ 800,000$ with resultant future reduction in interest and serial maturities aggregating
approximately $\$ 68.000$ a year. approximately $\$ 68.000$ a year. be issued to the Frinance Corporation to evidence a loan to the applicant in
like amount, $\$ 330.000$ will be sold to the Chemical Bank $\&$ Trust Co. of New York at par and accrued ipterest, and the remaining $\$ 3,000,000$ will and the Pennroad Corp. have given the applicant commitments to purchase $\$ 330.000$ and $\$ 3.000,000$, respectively, of the notes at par and accrued nterest in each case. The proceeds or the loan and used for the retirement with such additional cash as may be required, will be used for
of the outstanding loans, as stated above.-V. $151, \mathrm{p}$. 711 .

Porto Rico Gas \& Coke Co.-Earnings-
12 Month Ended June 30-

Net oper. revenues before prov. for retirements_
Non-operating income \(\begin{array}{r}1940 <br>

\)| $\$ 342.576$ |
| ---: |
| 186,536 |
| $\$ 156.040$ |
| 2.604 | <br>

\hline\end{array}

Provision for retirements_--....................
Gross income
Bond interest
Government tax on interest
Net income. $\qquad$

 accounts receifable, $\$ 36.168$; other receivables, $\$ 1.648 ;$ merchandise
 prepaid insurance, taxes, \$c. 347 ; other deferred debits, $\$ 41$; total, $\$ 1,948,901$.
Liabilities $-6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $(\$ 100$ par), $\$ 494,500 ;$ com-
mon stock $(\$ 25$ par) $), \$ 250,000 ;$ bonds, $\$ 504,200$ accounts payable, $\$ 15,538 ;$


371.

Potomac Electric Power Co.-Hearing on Sale of BondsThe Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered that a hearing be in regard to a proposal by the company seeking an exemption from the provisions of Section 6 (a) of the Public Utility Hoiding Company Act of 1935 of the issuance and private sale to the Metropolitan Lire Insurance
Co. and Mutual Life Insurance Co. of $\$ 10,000.000$ first mortgage bonds, CO. and series, due 1975 under company's mortgage and deed of trust dated, $31 \%$ series, due 1975 under company's mortgage and
July 1 , 1936 and thentures supplemental thereto.
It stated that the proceeds or the financing, toge
It is stated that the proceeds of the financing, together with other funds ments and to meet its normal construction expenditures during the remainder of 1940 and during 1941 and those incident to the instalation of faclitities; one to be completed in the latter part of 1940 and estimated to cost approximately $\$ 4,075,000$ and the other to be begun in 1941 and esti-

Public Service Corp. of N. J. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-




Public Service Co. of Oklahoma-Earnings-


 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Net oper. income } \\ \text { Other income (net) }- \text {-- }\end{array}$ | $\$ 628,970$ | 33,525 | $\$ 578,415$ | 17,984 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$ 2,688,141$ |  | $\$ 21,623$ | $\$ 2,481,935$ |
| 66,184 |  |  |  |  |



 | Balance |
| :---: |
| -V. 150, p. 3984. |
| $\$ 326,071$ |
| $\$ 258,606$ |
| $\$ 1,450,398$ |
| $\$ 1,204,754$ |

Pyrene Mfg. Co.-20-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Sept. 16 to holders of record Aug. 30. Like amount
 paid on Dec. 23.15197 and 20 cents paid on Sept. 15 and on June
p. $150, \mathrm{p}$. 3062 .

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.-Earnings-


-
 Net profit_-.-Ioss $\$ 131,872-\$ 277,584-\overline{\$ 159,245}-\$ 554,790$


Railroad Employees' Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsEarnings for the Six Months Ended June 30, 1940
 karned but not collected is not included

Assets-Cash, $\begin{gathered}\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, } 1940\end{gathered}$

 \$26,465; intangibles (less, reserves for amortization of $\$ 15$ Liabilities-Notes payable $\$ 1,150,000$; dividends, payable July 20,1940 ,
$\$ 40,968 ;$ sundry expenses accrued, $\$ 7,531 ;$ miscellaneous taxes accrued $\$ 6,464 ;$ reserves for federal Income taxes, $\$ 57.388$, preferred stock (par
$\$ 12.50$,
 clarplus, $\$ 148,741$; total, $\$ 2,786,228 .-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .426$.
Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.-Court Reduces FeesFederal Judge william Bondy has awarded $\$ 638,073$ in cash and 120,000 new common shares of stock as the final allowance and disbursements in the roorganization proceedings of the corporation. Attorneys and others
had requested $\$ 2,025,214$ in cash and 100,000 shares of new common stock
had requested
for their services
The Atlas Corp., sponsor of the plan, received 120,000 new common shares for its services; $\$ 170,000$ for legal fees, and $\$ 20,517$ for disbursements. This was the largest award made. The Irving rust Co., as receiver and
 as attorney for the trustee in an anti-trust litigation.-V. 150, p. 4137.
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-





[^11]preciation \& taxes.-
ther decuctions
ax
income taxes
Add'ns to res. for conting
Net income-
Surp. at begin. of period
Tividends paid
--......-
 $x$ For the surtax on undistributed profits and other contingencies. $y$ Loss.

Assets${ }^{\mathrm{x} M} \mathrm{Market}$ securs. receivable., \&c., receivable.----1
Other accts. Other accts. recelv
Mdse. inventories. Mdse. Inventories.
Investments sund. rec. (non\% $\begin{aligned} \text { cirrent) } \\ \text { Fixed } \\ \text { assets.-.-- }\end{aligned}$ Y Fixed assets.--:-rade-name, good
Rotal.........-19,018,834 $\left.\frac{1}{18,064,323} \right\rvert\,$ Total_......... $19,018,8 3 4 \longdiv { 1 8 , 0 6 4 , 3 2 3 }$ $x$ Market value $\$ 391,065$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,028,932$ in 1939 , $\mathbf{y}$ After depre-
ciation of $\$ 10,667,604$ in 1940 and $\$ 10,605,978$ in $1939, \quad z$ Represented by ciation of $\$ 10,667,604$ in 1940 and $10,605,9 t{ }^{2}$ by 47,912 zhepresent cost in 676,012 shares (no par) value. b Represented by 47,912 shat
1940 and 44,412 shares, at cost in $1939 .-\mathrm{V} .150$ p. 3985.
Raymond Concrete Pile Co.-Earnings-
Net profit after Eall charges and anthe taxes Ended June 30, 1940
$\$ 250,000$
$\$ 1.17$ Earnings per share on common stock
Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings${ }^{6}$ Months Ended June 30-
 $\times$ Includes inventory write-down of $\$ 289,475$.- $\mathrm{\nabla} .150$, p. 2267.
Reed Prentice Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 5$ per share on account of accumulations on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 30 to holders or record Aug 21 . Similar payment was made on Aus. 1 , last, 4.2 , last. Arrears after the $\$ 4$ on May 1 , last, and $\$ 1.75$ paid on March 13 , last. Arrears aft.
current payment will amount to $\$ 16.35$ per share.-V. 151,p. 426 .
Reed Roller Bit Co.-Earnings-
Period Ended June 30- 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net prof. after all chgs. } \\ \text { and taxes.- }\end{array} & \$ 455,851 & \$ 433,115 & \$ 763,039 & \$ 839,566\end{array}$ -V . $151, \mathrm{p} .42 \overline{2}$.

## Reliance Grain Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.62 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ per share on account of accumulations on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, payable sept. 16 to holders

## Reliance Mfg. Co. of Illinois-Earnings-

 Period End. June 30- 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit arter deprec. } \\ \text { Fed. inc. taxes. } \\ \text { \&C } \\ \text { F }-5\end{array} & \$ 39,087 & \$ 135,461 & \$ 119,845 & \$ 175,449\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Ears. per sh. on } 222,855 \\ \text { shares common stock. }\end{array} & \$ 0.09 & \$ 0.51 & \$ 0.36 & \$ 0.59\end{array}$ Note-Net income for the 1940 six months' period does not take into Note-Net income for the 1940 six months cock taxes during the first quarter of the year.-V. 150, p. 3371 .Remington Arms Co., Inc.-EarningsEstimated net profit after all charges_ $\qquad$ $\$ 1,219,000$
$\$ 1939,000$ Estiman p. 1947.
Republic Aviation Corp.-Sued by Seversky-

- Alexander, $P$ de Seversky, airplane designer and former president filed suit for $\$ 2.497,069$ in Brooklyn Federal Court Aug. 21 against the corporasum, alleging that sum was due him for work, labor
corporation between June 1, 1938 and May 28, 1940 .
corporation bet Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1940
Net sales Earnings per share on 982,408 shares common soce The corporation has denied its pronts
Mr . deeseversky. had shown a net profit of $\$ 842$, i61 for the first six months of 1940 . He
added: "No period in our history has been so successful as the present one.
Our deliveries are on schedule and we plan an expansion to fill United tates army orders.
Stockholder Group Sues Republic-
A $\$ 20,000$ suit was filed Aug
Alexander deseversky; aircraft designer, and the other stocknolders against officers and directors of the corporation., The action alleges mismanagement
on the part of the defendants, including W. W. Kellett, who succeeded
 Taylor, ${ }^{\text {p. }}$ 255.
Republic Steel Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of ac-
cumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12. Like amount was paid on July 1 , last; dividend of 88 was paid on May 1, last; $\$ 1.50$ on Aprill 1, last; and a
dividend of $\$ 7.50$ per share was paid on Dec. 21,1939 .
dividend of 87.50 per share was paid on D
Adopts $621 / 2$-Cent Basic Wage-
Cporporation will establish basic wage of $621 / 2$ cents an hour on or about nder the Walsh-Healcy Act for companies producing iron wage rate steel for up nited states Goverrment.
Comprany officials said the new rate would apply to "employees in those on conmercial as well as government work.".-V including those employed
Retail Products, Inc.-Formed to Engage in Merchandising for Various Retail Outlets-
Announcement was made Aug. 20 of the incorporation, under the laws erchandising of various products sold by chain stores supermarkets department stores and other retail and wholesale outlets. The corporation will render advice to manufacturers or products in connection with all phases of merchandising including selling, packaging. pricing and advertisexecutives of Childs, Jeffries \& Thorndike, Inc., investment bankers, who bave specialized for many years in chain store securities.
The officers of the company are as follows: M . R. Venschoten, Tresidenticers of the company Dudley Childs, Luigi Criscuolo and Loen F. Morand; vice-Presidents: J. West Rulon Cooper. Secretary and Treasurer. The
directors: Are the above, and Leondard M. Wright. Offices of the corporainectors. Are the atove, and Leondaa,
Revere Copper \& Brass, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings6 Mos. End. June 30- 1940 ${ }_{939} \quad 1938$ 1937 Oper. profit
preciation
 Total income ---- $\$ 3,026,329 \quad \$ 1,169,168$ loss $8790.678 \quad \$ 3,869,698$ Don-operating charges.Interest on bonds Amort. of bond prem. \& other expenses $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net profit for period_- } & 81,287,895 & \$ 14,610 \\ \text { loss } \$ 1819,709 & \$ 2,122,838\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per sh. on con- } \\ \text { mon stock }\end{array} & \$ 0.95 & \text { Nil Nil }\end{array}$ X After deducting net loss on metal contents of sales of $\$ 132,259$. yn-
cludes net profit on metal contents of sales of $\$ 66,033 .-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2741$ -


## Reynolds Spring Co.-Earnings-

${ }^{6} 6$ Months Ended June 30-
Net $\qquad$ 1940
$\$ 591,895$ Earnings per share
Richmond Terminal Ry.-Bonds Called-
The entire issue of 30-year 1st mortgage guaranteed $5 \%$ bonds due 1952
Roanoke Gas Co.-Earnings-

Net loss.....-..................................- $\$ 8,617$ prof $\$ 7,855$
a Before provision for retirements,
Balance Sheet June 30, 1940
Assets- Property, plat and and equipment, $\$ 2.270,012$ :miscellaneous investments $\$ 8,566 ;$ appliances 5 , rental, $\$ 1,510 ;$ merchandise, $\$ 26,653 ;$ materials and supplies, $\$ 14,422$ fuel, $\$ 20,142$; residuals, $\$ 11,181 ;$ prepaid insurance, taxes and interest, $\$ 2$, , 86 ; improvements to leased property, $\$ 4,542$, retirement \$4.438: total, $\$ 3.159,394$.
Liabilities-Common stock ( 10,000 no par shares), $\$ 100,000$; bonds
$\$ 1,447.000$ notes payableck $\$ 379,908$; accounts payable, $\$ 42,320$; interest
 deposits, $\$ 14,678 ;$ service extension deposits, $\$ 7,277 ;$ retirement reserves,
$\$ 453,77$; uncolectible accounts, $\$ 18,164 ;$ contributions for extensions, $\$ 50,156 ;$ cancellation of rental contracts assigned, $\$ 4,204$; other reserves

## Rochester Button Co.-Earnings-

Earnings for Quarter Ended July 31, 1940
Net sales
Cost of sales at standard
$\$ 384,684$
221,549






Balance Sheet July 31, 1940
Assets-Cash, $\$ 183,681$; trade notes and accounts receivable (less reserve or prepaid expenses, \$12,832; total, $\$ 1,447,966$.
Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 22,691$; accrued payrolls, $\$ 9,682$; cus-
tomers prepayments, $\$ 800$; Federal and state payroll taxes, $\$ 3,438 ;$ reserv
for Federal taxes and contingencies, $\$ 45,434$; dividends payable on preferred stock, $\$ 3,675 ;$ preferred stock ( $\$ 20$ ) par, $\$ 196,000 ;$ common stock $(\$ 1$ par),
$\$ 131,025 ;$ capital surplus, $\$ 672,331$; earned surpius, $\$ 362,889$; total, $\$ 1,-$ 447,966.-V. 150. D. 3526
Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings-
 Total operating expenses and taxes.-. $12,165,633 \quad 12,074,513 \quad \frac{11,445,134}{}$ Operating income.

Other incom $\qquad$ | $\$ 4,710,460$ |
| :---: |
| 14,542 |
| $\$ 3,934,488$ |
| 11,037 |
| $84,525,402$ |
| 18,648 | Gross income

Interest
on
funded debt Interest on funded debt, miscil
laneous interest charges and Fed
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { eral income taxes } \ldots-\ldots & 1,822,423 & 1,819,258\end{array}$



## Rustless Iron \& Steel Corp.-Listing-

of The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 36,512 shares of common stock (par ${ }^{71} 1$ ), all of which are shares issued and outstanding of th authority to add 73,024 shares of common stock upon official notice of issue upon conversion of $\$ 2.50$ cumulative convertible preferred stock.
There are 25.000 shares of $\$ 2.50$ cum. conv. pref. stock and 11,512 shares of $\$ 2.50$ cum. convertible pref. stock, second series, outstanding. The two $\$ 2.50$ cum convertible pref. stock, se
series are identical.-V. 151 , p .1004 .
Ruud Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
Net income before Federal taxes $\qquad$ 1940
$\$ 144,863$ $\stackrel{1939}{\$ 65.757}$ p. 3985
$\qquad$
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.-AbandonmentThe Interstate Commerce Commission on July 31 issued a certificate per-
mitting abandonment by J. M. Kurn and John $\mathcal{G}$. Lonsdale, trustees of the company, of a portion of the so-called Bentonville branch, extending from point west of Bentonville, Ark. to Grove. Okla, approximately 41.01 miles,
in Benton County, Ark., McDonald County, Mo. and Delaware in Benton County, Ark., McDonald County, Mo., and Delaware County:
San Antonio Public Service Co.-Bonds Registered with SEC-
Company on Aug. 21 Piled with the Securities and Erchange Commission
registration statement (No. $2-4482$, Form A-2) under the Securities Act a registration statement (No. 2-4482, Form A-2) under the securities Ac The proceeds from the sale of the bonds, tozether with, treasury funds will be applied to the redemption, at $105 \%$, of $\$ 16,500,000$ principal amount of $4 \%$ first mortgage bonds, due 1963 .
The prospectus states that to facilitate, will be the principal underwriter The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering, it is intended to the price of the bonds will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced may not be discontinued at any time
of other underwriters, the underwriting discounts or the public, the names redemption. provisions are to be furnished by amendment to the registraion statement.
cerning the previously filled a declaration under the Holding Company
San Diego Consolidated Gas \& Electric Co.-To Sell Bonds Privately-
The company has applied to the California Railroad Commission for au$816,000,00033 / 3 \%$ bonds of 1970 at no less than $1063 / 9$ Proceeds would be
$4 \%$ bonds of $1965 .-\mathrm{V} .151$, p. 713 .
Savage Arms Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Per. End. June 30- } & \text { 1940-3 Mos.-1939 } & \text { 1940-6 Mos.-1939 }\end{array}$
 Shs. com. stock.
-V.151, p. 712 .

## Schulte Retail Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. June 30-_ Net loss after $77-\mathrm{B}$ ad- 1940-Month-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 minis. exp. \& deprec. but before spl. chgs. \&

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Credits } & \text { V. } 151, \mathrm{p} .565 . & \$ 7,454 & \$ 16,992 & \$ 185,911 & \$ 304,331\end{array}$

## Scudder, Stevens \& Clark Fund, Inc.-Earnings-

 Income Statement for the 6 Months Ended June 30.1940 $\underset{\text { Expenses }}{\text { Total }}$ $\$ 232,660$
45,182

Balance Sheet as at June 30, 1940
Assets-Cash, $\$ 665,020 ;$ U. S. Government securities, at market quotations, 88,836 ,818; income accrued, $\$ 76,092$; total, $\$ 10,693,180$. Liabilities-Account payable, $\$ 681 ;$ taxes, Federal and state,
reserve for registration expense, $D$ Ir 8900 ; reserve for other expense class A stock (no par extated value s25);

Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Earnings-
Net profit after depreci- July 16, '40 July 15, '39 July 16.' 38 July 16, '37 ation, int., contrib.
to employers profit-
 Earnings per shar

- V. 151, p. 860 .
Servel, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End July 31- 1940-3 Mos.-1939
1940-9 Mos.-1939
 -V. 150, p. 3373 .

\section*{Sharpe \& Dohme, Inc.-Earnings-} $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End.June } 30- & 1940-3 & \text { Mos.- } 1939 & 1940-12 & \text { Mos. } \\ \text { Gross profit.- } 1939\end{array}$ | Expenses. |
| :--- |
| Charges. |

Charges, net
Depreciation
Dederal inc. tax, \&

Earns. per st. on com. Nil Nil
stock
N
For six months ended June 30, 1940, indicated net profit (as compiled
from company's quarterly reports) was $\$ 480.017$ equal after dividend re-

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quirements on preference stock, to 10 cents a share on common stock,

(Frank G.) Shattuck Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period Ended June 16, 1940-
deral taxes, \&c 12 Weeks 24 Weeks For quarter ended June 30, 1939. company reported net profit of $\$ 81,818$, equal to six cents a share on $1,257,50$ shares of capital stock. For 12 For six months ended June 30, 1939, indicated net profit was $\$ 117,837$
equal to nine cents a share. Company on Jan. 1, 1940, changed its accounting basis from a calendar eflect its operations for period ended June 16 . 1940 and operation of sub-
diaries for period ended
Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd.-EarningsEarnings for 3 Months Ended June 30, 1940
Net return Prom metal sales- - --i-
Development, operating
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 886.525 \\ 675,577 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Operating profit-
Total
3210,948
1,866
for taxes.
$\$ 212,814$
7,900
Realized profit before write-offs_
-V .150, p. 3373 .
\$204,914
Sherwin-Williams Co.-To Expand Plant-
Plans for spending $\$ 4,500,000$ in a five year plant-xpansion program were announced by George A. Martin, President of this company. Construction of the first unit in the program, a 8500,000 chemicat manuracting
ing building, is under way on the company's Chicaao site. Other buildings ing
to ce constructed in Chiccago, where one-third of Sherwin-williams paints
and chemicals are produced, include a new paint plant, power plant, wareand chemicals are produced, include a new paint plant, power plant, ware-
house, and offices and employee relation centers. house, and offices and employe relation centers.
Decision to expand plant facilities came after a survey by officials which
indicated nndicated good business in prospect fors produced by this largest American paint manufacturer.--v. 150, p. 3064 .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Signal Oil \& Gas Co.-Earnings- } \\
& \begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Period End. June } \\
\text { Net inc. after charges- }
\end{array} & 1940-3 \text { Mos. }-1939 \\
\$ 262,104
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Narns. per sh. on } 1888.281 \\
\text { shs. class A \& Stock }
\end{array} \\
& \underset{8494,404}{1940-6} \text { Mos }-1939 \\
& \text { shs. class A \& B sto }
\end{aligned}
$$

Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp.-Accum. Div.Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumuof record Sept. 3. Like amount was paid on June 1 and on March 1, last; of record sept 3 .ents was paid on Dec. 12. 1939 , one of 50 cents was paid on Sept. 1. June 10 and March 10 , 1939 ; dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid in Dec. 15, 1938, and a regular quarterly div
paid on March 1, 1938.-V. 150, p. 3988 .

## Siscoe Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net inc. after charges } & \$ 111,300 & \$ 156,483 & \$ 205,209 & \$ 30, \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on 4.640,:- } & \$ 0.02 & \$ 0.03 & \$ 0.06 & \$ 0.07\end{array}$ -V. 151, p. 257
(L. C.) Smith \& Corona Typewriters, Inc.-EarningsMonth of June 30-
Consolidated net profit after all charges incl. de- $1940 \quad 1939$ preciation and income enes.-...-.-.-...-.-. $\quad \$ 76,609 \quad \$ 29,531$ H. W. Smith, President. announces that unfilled orders on July 17 were at the highest level reached since 1918 . The new moder, has met with favorable public response as evidenced by the large number of unfilled orders, Mr. Smith stated.-V. 150, p. 3217.

Soundview Pulp Co.-Earnings-

7 Months Ended July 31- $\qquad$ | 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1,345,053$ |  |
| $\$ 2.59$ |  | Net income arter ald

Earning per share.
-V. 151, p. 429 .

South American Gold \& Platinum Co. (\& Subs.) -
 x After depreciation, depletion, United States and Colombian income
taxes, minorty interest, \&cc. y On $1,760,000$ shares capital stock (par \$taxes, minority provision for surtax on undistributed profits.
zuring the six months ended June 30,1939 the subsidiaries of the
Dur ompany produced 30,991 ounces of crude gold and 11,901 ounces of crude 150, p. 3989.
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
Period End.July 31- 1940-M Month-1939 $\quad$ 1940-10 Mos.-1939

 Net earnings . . ....- \$111,833 $\begin{aligned} & \$ 108,730 \\ & \$ 1,128,906 \\ & \$ 1,126,634\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Int., deprec., } \\ \text { aind dividends....tiz. }\end{array}$ | 111,044 | 109,578 | $1,124,963$ | $1,103,039$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $-\mathrm{Surplus} .151, \mathbf{p} .430$.

$\$ 789-$ def $8848-\$ 3,943-\$ 23,595$

## Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.-Earnings-

26 Weeks Ended-
Sales income after cherarges.
Natringos per comm
EV. 150, p. 3837 .


Southern Pacific Co.-Earnings-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Earnings for the Transportation System } \\
& \hline 1010
\end{aligned}
$$

Period End. July 31- $1940-$ Month $-1439 \quad$ 1940-7 Mos.- 1039 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Raillway oper. revenues. } \$ 19,093,286 & \$ 18,394,4188125,385,2958118,445,090 \\ \text { Railway oper. expenses- } & 14,435,162 & 13,422,272 & 96,282,743 \\ 89,885,976\end{array}$ Net rev.from ry. oper.
Railway tax accruals
\& Railiway tax accruals Equipment rents (net)
Joint facil. rents (net)

443,799
相
Seeks Bids on Equipment Trusts-
The company has invited tenders on $\$ 11,820.000$ of 15 -year serial equipment trust certificates bearing interest at $21 / \%$. Bids will be con
on Aug. 28 at the company's office in N. Y. City.-V.151, p. 567
Southern Ry:-Earnings-$\xrightarrow{-2 d}$ Week of Aug. $\longrightarrow$ Tan. 1 to Aug. $14-$ Gross earnings (est.
-V. 151, p. 1005. $\begin{array}{cc}\mathbf{1 9 4 0} \\ \mathbf{\$ 2}, 60,291 & \$ 2,499,606 \\ \$ 82,717,007 \\ \$ 77,839,510\end{array}$

[^12] -See Central U. S. Utilities Co. above.

Southland Royalty Co.-Five-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the commones with , 10 cents paid on June 20, last: dividends of five cents paid in three preceding quarter8; 10 cents paid on June 15 and on March 151939 20 cents paid on Dec. 15,1938 , and
March 15, 1938.-V. 150, p. 3837 .
Southwestern Light \& Power Co. (\& Sub.)-Earns.Period End. June 30- $1940-3$ Mos.-1939 1940-12 Mos-1939 Operating revenuess
Oper expenses $\& t$ -

Net operating income.
Other income (net)....-
Gross income
Int. \& other deductions:-
Net income.......... $\$ 109,8$
Accumulated Dividend-
Directors on Aug. 15 declared a dividend $\$ 125$ apilicable to accumb lations in addition to a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ on $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock, no par

Spear \& Co.-Earnings-

 -V . $150, \mathrm{p} .352 \mathrm{~S}$.

## Spencer Shoe Corp.-Earnings- <br> Period- <br> Net sales Net 10 arter V. 150, p. <br> 26 Wks .End. 27 Wks .End. <br> $\qquad$

$-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .445$.
Springfield (Mass.) Street Rv.-Deposits of BondsH. L. Bollum, President, states that $\$ 2,257,000$ or $78 \%$ of the 1 st \& rer. bonds have to date been deposited under the agreemet tha company to declare effective the proposed plan for extension of the bonds is $\%$. He states that the companyis has insur sept. 1, 1940. and The directors of the company, therefore, feel that unless there is an immediate and substantial resruptcy or a similar proceeding," he states. the only alternati.

Standard Cap \& Seal Corp.-Earnings-

| 6 Months Ended June $30-$ |
| :--- |

 Earnings per share
-V. 151, p. 1006.

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 Aug. 17 , 1940 , totaled ${ }_{\text {sponding week last }}^{130,129,32 \text { year, an increase of } 13.7 \% \text {. }}$.v. $151, \mathrm{p} .1006$.
Standard Oil Co. of Calif.-New Vice-President-
The election of J. H. Tuttle as a Vice-President was announced on Aug. 14. company.-V. ${ }^{\text {Hen }}$ D. p . 1006 .

## Standard Oil Co. of Kansas-Earnings-

 Net loss after all ch

Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)-Places $\$ 35,000,000$ NotesThe company has reported to the Securities and Exchanke Commission that it sold $\$ 35,000$, outstanding serial notes, due $\$ 7,000,000$ each on July 1 ,
like face amount or from 1943 to 1947 . inclusive t $11 / \%$ notes of $\$ 7,000,000$ each due on July 1,1943 and 1944 sold privately to two purchasess, and thre $11 / \% \%$ July 1, 1943 ates due $\$ 7,000,001$ on July 1,1945 , $\$ 7,000,000$ on July 1 1946, and \$6,999,999 on July 1, 1947 borrowed from two banks.
New Vice-President-
Edwin S. Hall was on Aug, 20 elected a Vice-President of this company. Mr . Hall has been a director of the company since 1934 and at presen

## Standard Silica Corp.-Earnings -

${ }_{6}{ }^{2}$ Months Ended June 30-
${ }^{1940}$
814.400

Net income after a
Standard Silver-Lead Mining Co.-Transfer Facilities Discontinued-
The New York Curb Exchange has been notified that the New York transfer facilities for the capital stock of this company have been discontinnectand that all future transfers of said stock will be made at the Jersey
tity office of Security Transfer \& R Registrar Co., 910 Bergen Ave., Journal

Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-
$\underset{ }{\text { GMonths Ended June 30- }}$ 30-, depreclation of 19401939
 $-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .3374$.
Sunset Oils, Ltd.-One-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of one cent per share on the common stock, payable Setp. 16 to holders of record Sept. 5 . Dividend of $11 / 3$ on Dec 15,1939 four cents on on Dec. 15,1939 , four cents on Sept. 15 , 1939 .
Superior Water, Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-


Sweets Co. of America, Inc.-Earnings-
 x Includes non-recurring loss of $\$ 85,421$.-V. 150, p. 3838

Tacony Palmyra Bridge Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition
to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common and class A stocks, all payable sept. 30 to holders of record sept. 16 . Similar
distributions were made on 30 and June 30 , 1939.-V. 151, D. 431 .
(G.) Tamblyn, Ltd.-Earnings -
${ }^{6}$ 6 Months Ended June 30-

| 1940 | 1939 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 54.988 | $\$ 43.691$ |
| 8.42 |  |


$\$ 54,988$
$\mathbf{8 0 . 4 2}$
1939
$\$ 3,691$
$\$ 0.32$
Tastyeast, Inc.-Trustee Appointed-
Fedderal District Judge Thomas Glynn Waiker at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 16
appointed H. Arthur 8 mith of Trenton, $a$ banker, as independent appointed H. Arthur smith of Trenton, a banker, as independent trustee
to operate the company, which is reorganizing under the National Bank115.

Telautograph Corp. - Transfer Agent Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the appointment of the Manufactirers Trust Co. as Transfer Agent of the common
stock of the corporation in liea of the 1 Tring Trust Co. effective at the
close of business on Aug close of business on Aug. 31, 1940.-V. 151, p. 432.

Texas Corporation-Change in Personnel-Chairmanship Abolished-
At the regular monthly meeting of Texas Corp. and Texas Co., held director of the Texas Corp. and the Texas Co. This marks the complete retirement of Captain Rieber from the affairs of the organization, have been assumed by W . S. S. Rodgers, in addition to his duties as President of the company. Charles A. McCulloch, a director of the Texas Corp. and the Texas Coo' was elected a member of the Executive Committee to of the Firrst National Bank of Chicago, the Commonweath Edison Co.,
Trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History and Trustee of Northwestern University.
ad. E. Olmsted, Vice-President, was elected a director to fill the vacancy or Captain T. Rieber. Mr. Olmsted first joined the Texas Co. in 1919 and V. 1 151, D. 1006

Texas Electric Service Co.-Earnings -

| Period End. Juty 31-Operatin revenuesOperating expenses.... |  |  | 1940-12 ${ }^{\text {88,785,233 }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct taxes | 116,171 83,333 |  | 1,198 1,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Other income (net). |  | $\begin{array}{r} 295,870 \\ 1,014 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,258,430 \\ 12,428 \end{array}$ | 13,03 |
| ross inco | \$273,5 | \$296,88 | \$3,270,858 | \$2,842,940 |
| Int. on mtig | $\begin{array}{r}140,542 \\ \hline 2734\end{array}$ | 140.542 2,638 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,686,500 \\ 32,284 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,686,500 \\ & 31,389 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pive applic. to pree. | for the | \$153,704 | $\$ 1,552,074$ 375,678 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,125,051 \\ 375,678 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance. . } 569 . \\ & \text { V. } 151, \text { p. } 569 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \$1,176,396 | 8749,3 |
| Thew Shov |  |  |  |  |


Tide Water Associated Oil Co.-Sells $\$ 35,500,000$ Notes and Debentures Privately-The company has placed privately, with a small group of banks aad insurance companies through Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. and Lehman Bros. (as agents) $\$ 19,0 \cup 0,000$ one to ten-year serixl notes with an average interest of approximately $2 \%$ per annum and $\$ 16,500,000$ 15 -year $23 / 4 \%$ sinking fund debentures.
The serial notes will bear interest of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ on the first year serial and gradually increase on each succeeding serial to the maximum of $21 / 2 \%$ will be payable semi-annually in February and August of each year Proceeds will be used to refund the company's present funded debt of Proceeds will be used to refund the company's present funded debt of
$\$ 34,750,000$ of $15-$-year $31 / 2 \%$ debentures remaining outstanding of the $40,00,000$ issue or 1937 .
sinking fund of $\$ 750,000$ each plus a premium of $21 / 2 \%$ and may be called as a whote on pyyment of a premum of $5 \%$. The new debenture issue may be callod as a whoie on the payment of a premium of $21 / 3 \%$ and their redemption
through the sinking fund is without premium. The new debenture issue does not call for payment of any part of the principal untill 10 yeears after date
of issuance and them $\$ 1,800,000$ will be retired annually without premium. of issuance and then the $\begin{gathered}\text { th the maturito the present } t \text { issue there would be outstanding } \$ 17,500 \text {. } \\ \text { At }\end{gathered}$ be outstanding only $\$ 8.400,000$ of the maturity of the new issue there wil As a result of this refunding operation company will save $\$ 3,328,050$ in debenture issue. The total anunual cash outlay for the next of the present be lower than would be required under its $31 / 2 \%$ debenture issue, and the retirement of principal will be greater under the new capital structure. on cash will be higher than at present, but during the next 10 years the on cash wwill have retired $\$ 21,700,000$ of its funded debt through annual maturities under the new structure as compared with $\$ 17,250,000$ under its present $31 / 2 \%$ debenture sinking fund retirements. This increase of
$\$ 4,450,000$ in retirement of funder
dobt over the next 10 years will be accomplished at an increase in actual cash outlay of only $\$ 896,950$.
Debentures Called-
All of the outstanding 15 -year $31 / \%$ sinking fund debentures due Jan. 1 ,
1952 have been called for redemption on Oct. 21 at 105 and accrued int. Payment will be made at the First National Bank of the City of New
York.-V. 151 , p. 863 .
Transamerica Corp.-EarningsEarnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1940
Net profit after charges, prov. for estimated taxes \& minority ints $\$ 2,870.000$
Earns. per share on $10,682.050$ shares com. stock outstanding... $\$ 0.27$ Comparative figures for corresponding period of last year are- not available annual period. Fibove net prof exclusive of $\$ 1,954,000$ profit realized on sale of Bank of America N. T. \& S. A. common stock. This amount, it was bank's stock purchased by 'Transamerica Corp. during the six months' period and not sold by the end of the period to a carrying value described as subb-
stantially below current quoted market value. Had this amount. the stantially below current quoted market value. Had this amouns. H the
corporation's statement continued, been retained in income the estimated corporation's statement continued, been retained in income the estimated
consolidated net profit of Transamerica Corp. would be $\$ 4,824,000$ or 45
cents a shares.- $\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2272$.
Trinity Mining Co.-Promoters IndictedThe Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice of Los Angeles and Denver, of Wiliam L. Barnard of Los Angeles and Reno, and of Frank R. Wicks, mining engineer, of Los Angeles, on charges of vio, statutes in the sale of $\$ 1$ par value shares of beneficial interest in Trinity Mining Oo., a trust organized in Nevada. The nine count indictment was
returned by the Federal grand jury in the U. S. District Court at San Fran-

The indictment charged that the defendants misrepresented that the company's placer mining property contained 4,000,000 cubic yards of gravel assays showed that the gravel had a mineral content of from $\$ 0.39$ to $\$ 15.93$ per yard; that the property was a virgin property because a so-called debris law that had prohibited the working of the property had recently been re-
pealed; and that the company would mine 4,000 cubic yards of gravel every eight hours which would yield an average of $\$ 1$ of gold or better per cubic
yard. It also was alleged in the indictment that the defendants misrepresented Nevada Mountains: that sensational assays, unbelievable to the la thenan, had been obtained from the property; that a tremendous amount of black sand, having a value of $\$ 210$ per ton in gold and additional values in platinum, had been found on the property; and that strikes were made whic
the gravel to have a value of $\$ 1,200$ per ton in gold and platinum.
Tri-State Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-

| Period End.July 31Operating revenues--- | $\begin{gathered} 1940-M \\ \$ 560,160 \\ 1,165 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} t h-1939 \\ \$ 526.639 \\ 538 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,581 \\ & 11,349 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mos. } 1939 \\ \$ 3,505,645 \\ 20.501 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues... Operating expenses | \$558,995 399,600 | $8526.101$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,813,232 \\ & 2,709 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 3,503,144$ |
| Net oper. revenues Operating taxes | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 159,395 \\ & 45,578 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 108,124 \\ 42,088 \end{array}$ | \$1,103,423 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 747.620 \\ & 283,820 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net | 8113,817 43,825 | $\$ 66,036$ 57,438 | 8768.664 288,237 | $\mathbf{8 4 6 3 , 8 0 0}$ $\mathbf{3 9 6 , 3 7 6}$ |




1939
$\$ 66.725$
$\$ 0.23$


Union Pacific RR.-Earnings-
 Passenger revenues......
Mail revenues. Express revenue......Allother transp.reve-:-

Ry. oper. revenues__ $\$ 14,542,873$
Maint. of way \& struc Maint. of equipment.-Trantic expenses-.-. Miscell operations.Generai expensess.-.--

Transp. for invest | Net rev. fr. ry. oper-- |
| :---: |
| Rallway tax accruals_- |
| $1,243,120$ |

 Joint facility rents (net)

## Net ry. oper. in $-\mathrm{V} .151 ; \mathrm{p} .569$.

## Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.-Sales-

Period End. Aug. 10- 1940-4 Weeks-1939 1940-32 Weeks-1939

United Aircraft Products, Inc.-Earnings${ }^{6}$ 6 Months Ended June 30-
 Neat income after charges \& Federal income tax
Earnings per share on 136,112 shs. capital stock.

United Biscuit Co. of America (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 x After interest, depreciation and provision for Federal taxes. but before
provision for Federal surtax on undistributed prorits. y On 459,054 shares common stock
To Recapitalize-
A special meeting of stockholders will be held in Dover, Del., on Sept. 13 With the provision that the outstanding 9,798 shares of convertible $7 \%$ preferred stock shall have been called and redeemed prior to the meeting.
It is expected that the new $5 \%$ preferred shares will be sold for cash through an underwriting group of which Goldman, Sachs \& Co. will be a $7 \%$ preferr $1,077,780$ of the net proceeds will be used in retiring the equipmert oo a a new plant.-V. 8800,000 will be 150, p. 1008 .
United Chemicals, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}6 \text { Mos. End. June } 30- & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { Net profit after taxes, deprec., \&cc.- } & 884,065 & \$ 60,333\end{array}$
${ }_{\$ 3.141}^{1938}$

## -V. 151, p. 864.

## United Drug, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Period End. June 30- } \\ & \text { Net loss after int } \text { 1940-3 Mos.-1939 } \quad \text { 1940-6 Mos.-1939 }\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net loss after int. cepr., } & \$ 246,997 & \$ 239,681 & \$ 26,141 & \$ 182,302\end{array}$
United Gas Improvement Co. - Weekly Output-
The electric output for the U. G. I. system companies for the week just
 United Milk Products Co.-Earnings-N-M Months Ended June 30- $\quad$.
 -V. 151, p. 116.
United States Freight Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings Period End.June 30- $1940-3$ Mos.-1939
Gross earnings
1940-6 Mos.-
1939 Gross ea
Enpenses
Interest
 shs. cap. sti. (no par)-

- 151.0 . 715.
$\$ 0.18$

U. S. Plywood Corp.-To File Common Stock IssueEastman, Dillon \& Co. Will Head Underwriting GroupLawrence Ottinger, President of the corporation. Aug. 21, stated that in Washington, a registration statement covering the sale to the public of 50,000 shares of common stock. Mr. Ottinger said the underwriting group
would be headed by Eastman, Dillon $\&$ Co.

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The 50,000 shares to be registered include 30,000 shares from the company and 20,000 shares from the holdings of certain large stockholders. Mr . ottinger stated that inese large stockno.
The net proceeds received by the company will be applied to the repayplant at Seattle, Wash., which were completed in January, 1940, advances or plant extensions to the Algoma Plywood \& V Vener Co. whose entire production is controled by the U. S. Plywood Corp., and the balance nitiarly to become a part of the general expenses incurred nan developing and marketing of new products particularly aircraft, aircraft parts and
loats, boats, skis and other articles which the company is licensed to loats, boats, skis and other articles
manufacture under the Vidal process.
corporation is engaged in the manufacture, purchase and sale of both
Cores softwood and hardwood, and maintains a country-wide warehousing and distributing organization of plywood and related sheets and iaminated
products. The company maintains warehouse and sales rooms in 14 cities, products. The company maintains warehouse and sales rooms in production
owns a manufacturing plant at seattle, Wash, and controls the pres of the Algoma Plywood \& Veneer Co. with plants in Wisconsin and South Caroina.
One of the serious limitations on the use of plywood is that it has been
commercially practicable to manufacture resin bonded plywood only in
lat sheets. Recently the Aircraft Research Corp., whose plant is at flat sheets. Recently the Aircraft Research Corp., whose plant is at
Bendix, N. J, has developed the Vidal process which permits the manuacture of plywood in moulded shapes without expensive forms or press unskilled labor, and has been successfully used in the experimental manufacture of airplane wings and fuselages, pontoons for seaplanes, skis, boats
and frames for tennis rackets. It is expected that many uses for plywood in and frames for tennis rackets. It is expected that many uses for plill be developed in the future. for the manufacture and sale of marine structures, aircraft floats, any and all products in the automotive field, caskets, beer barrels and helmets, under he Vidal process, and under this license the construction of smanl boats, Algoma plant. The company also holds a non-exclusive license for the manufacture and sale of aircraft and aircraft parts.
Sales of the corporation have increased each year since 1932 and in the
fiscal year ended April 30, 1940 amounted to $\$ 6,587,014$, the highest in the company's history and represented an increase of $\$ 1,543$, 434 or $30.6 \%$ over the prior fiscal year. Company's net income after taxes for the fiscal year
ended April 30 was $\$ 544,168$ as compared with $\$ 308.010$ for the ended April 30 . 1940 was $\$ 544,168$ as compared with $\$ 308.010$ for the previous year. After the payment of dividends on the preferred stock $\$ 1.27$ the previous year.
Commenting on the increase in the company's sales and earnings recently
Mr. Ottinger stated that net sales for the first quarter ended July 31,1940 Mr. Ottinger stated that net sales for the first quarter ended July $\$ 1,892,833$, which compared with $\$ 1,393,888$ for the similar per of 1939, an increase of $35.8 \%$.
Net income calculated on
Net income calculated on estimated inventory amounted to $\$ 124,101$ for
the two months of May and June, 1940 , as compared with $\$ 59.424$ for the the two months of May and June, 1940, as compared with \$59,424 for the two months of 1939 and compared with
ended July 31, 1939.-V. 150, p. 2443.
Universal Consolidated Oil Co. (\& Sub.) - EarningsPeriod End. June 30-1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 depl. intang. drilling
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { deprec., depl., intang- } \\ \text { ibles and all taxes.--- }\end{array} & 84,490 & 173,681 & 161,710 & 370,927\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net earns. per share on } \\ 200,000 \\ \text { shs. outstand'g }\end{array} & \$ 0.42 & \$ 0.87 & \$ 0.81 & \$ 1.85\end{array}$ Ourrent assets-Current Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 1940 Receivables

Total
Current liabilities.
-V. 150, p. 3530.

## Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. June 30- } & \text { 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-6 Mos.-1939 }\end{array}$

-V.150.stk. (par\$1)
$\$ 0.15$
$\$ 1.26$
$\$ 0.50$

## Vadsco Sales Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ll}6 \text { Months Ended June 30-, } & \\ \text { Net profit after deprec., \&c., but before Fed. taxes } & 1940, \\ \$ 43,502\end{array}$ 1939. $\$ 30.045$ <br> Vanadium Corp. of America (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net profit after charges } & \$ 916,690 & \$ 380,095 & \text { loss } \$ 5,794\end{array} & \$ 612,400\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { and taxes.-........ } & \$ 916,690 & \$ 380,095 & \text { loss } \$, 7 & \$ 612,400 \\ \text { Earns. per share on com- } & \$ 2.43 & \$ 1.01 & \text { Nil } & \$ 1.62\end{array}$

## -V . $150, \mathrm{p}, 2276$.

## Victor Equipment Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 1$ cumulative convertible prefer
Sept. 14 to holders of record Sept. 5.-V. 151, p. 570 .

Viking Pump Co.-To Pay 40-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common dividend of like ameunt was paid on June 15, and March 15, iast; specials totaling 75 cents were paîd on Dec. 15, 1939, and specials of 25 ce
pald on Sept. 15 , June 15 and March 15, 1939.-V. 150, p. 3531 .
Virginian Ry.-Purchase-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 2 approved the purchase
by the company of the Norfolk Southern RR.'s Suffolk terminals, in Nanseby the company of the Norfolk south
mond County, Va.-V. 151, p. 717 .

Vulcan Corp.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
1940
$\$ 19,217$
1939
$\$ 87,905$
Net income after all
Vultee Aircraft, Inc.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for } 6 \text { Months Ended May 31, } 1940
$$

Earnings for 6 Months Ended May 31, 1940
Unfilled orde
Net sales
-V. 151, p. 1009.
Wabash Ry.-Modified Reorganization Plan-As announced last week pursuant to an order of the U. S. District Court at St. Louis, Mo., the receivers of the company were authorized to modify the revised plan of reorganization previously filed with the Court. The principal modifications are as follows:
(a) Increasing from $3 \%$ to $31 / 2 \%$ the interest rate on the first mortgage bonds of the new company to be allocated to Reconstruction Finance Corporation and increasing the term of said $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increasing from } 31 / 2 \% \text { to } 33 \% \% \text { the interest rate on the first mortgage } \\ & \text { (b) }\end{aligned}$
bond of the new company to be allocated to the holders of underlying and (b) Increasing from $31 / 2 \%$
bonds of the new company
divisional mortgage bonds;
(c) Making mandatory the fund for improvements and or retirement of debt in the amount of $\$ 1,00,000$ per annum;
income shall include payment of interest on income bonds, series A and
series B, at the close of the third as well as the second preceding calendar year to the extent that such interest was not previously payable; bonds, series A and series $B$, of the new company; (f) Requiring the assumption by the new company of equipment trust obligations which are to remain undisturbed in re plan shall not be taken stock of the new company voting as a class; (h) Making mandatory the provision for cumulative company; five and fixing the method of appointment of such reorganization managers five and Including a provision covering constitution of the initial board of directors upon the commencement of operations of the new company; and
(k) Modifying the provisions for securing the collateral $2 \%$ notes.
The foregoing modifications were submitted to the court following negotiations with certain of the principal parties in interest, resulting in assurances of approval in substances and active support of the plan of reorganization in the Interstate Commerce Commission and the court by
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the institutional group of holders of underlying and divisional mortgage bonds and the institutional group o holders of refunding and general mortgage bonds; provided, that the pending litigations relating to the development of a formula for the segregation of earnings of the property by mortgage secinons andors be put aside and the plan consummated with dispatch.
Under the terms of the plan existing securities will receive the following treatment:

TABLE OF EXCHANGE OF OLD FOR NEW SECURITIES

| Existing <br> SecurtitesWabash RR.: Outstandino | $\underset{\$}{\mathbf{b C a s h}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30-\mathrm{Year} \\ 1 s t 33 / \mathrm{s} \\ \mathbf{S} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Will Recetve } \\ & \text { 40-Year } \\ & \text { Inc. A 4s } \\ & \$ 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50-\mathrm{Year} \\ & \operatorname{lnc.B4\mathrm {s}} \\ & \$ \$ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \% \text { Pref. } \\ & \text { Stock } \\ & \$ \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st mtge. 5s _--.-33,891,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 33,891.000 \\ 100 \% \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Interest....-..-. 3,671,525 | $\begin{array}{r} 847.275 \\ 23 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,824.250 \\ 77 \% \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Det.\& Ch.ext.1st 5s 1,844,000 |  | 1,844,000 |  |  |  |
| Interest.-.-.--- 184,400 | 46,100 | 138.300 |  |  |  |
|  | $25 \%$ | 3 $75 \%$ |  |  |  |
| Tol.\& Ch.Div.1st 4s 3,000,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000,000 \\ 100 \% \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Interest..-.----- 220,000 | 60,000 | 160.000 |  |  |  |
| t lien term 4s....- 3,555,000 | $27 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73 \% \\ 2,133.000 \end{array}$ | 1,422,000 |  |  |
| lien term 4s---- 3,565,00 |  | , $60 \%$ | 1 $40 \%$ |  |  |
| Interest...----- 312,840 | $\begin{gathered} 99.540 \\ 32 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,980 \\ 41 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85.320 \\ 27 \% \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Des M. Div. 1st 4s. 1,600,000 |  |  | 1,600,000 |  |  |
| Interest...--.... 140,800 | 12,800 |  | 128.000 |  |  |
| Om. Div. 1st 31/29, 3,160,500 | 9\% |  | 91\% | 790.125 | 2,370.375 |
| On. Div. |  |  |  | 25\% | 75\% |
| Interest.-.-...-- 259,951 | 11,062 |  |  | 62.222 | $\begin{array}{r} 186.66 \\ 72 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 2d mtge 58.....-13, 993,000 | \% |  | 13,993.000 |  |  |
| Interest........- 2,040,646 |  |  | 2,040.646 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100\% |  |  |
| $6 \%$ deb. ser. B.--- 200,326 |  |  | 200.326 |  |  |
| Interest..-.-...- 35,820 |  |  | 35.820 |  |  |
| Col. \& St. Louls 1st 4s 200,000 |  |  | 200,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100\% |  |  |
| Interest.-.---.--- 18,933 | 1,600 |  | 17.333 |  |  |
|  | 8\% |  | 92\% |  |  |

Wab.-St. Chas Bdge.
1 1t series 4s.
2,085,000 Will remain undisturbed.



Equash Ry.:
Equit trust ctfs. $2 \% \ldots . .-89,150,000$ Will remain undisturbed. Receivers' certificates:
1st series $4 \%$ (RFC) $\ldots . . . . \quad 10,250,000$ 2d serles $4 \%$ (RFC) .....- 906,583 Serles A $4 \%$ (RFC) $\ldots$....... $\quad 4,575,000$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Serial 4s (RFC) ..........- } & \mathbf{8 4 8 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { All series (RFC) interest... } & \mathbf{3 3 4 , 1 7 7}\end{array}$ Series B 4 $1 / 2 \%$ (banks) ...- 4,491,411
Interest_-................... 90,525

Existing Securities Outstanding Wabash Ry.:
Refunding \& gen. mtge bonds:
 New money a ing and scrip $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each share } \\ & \text { Pref. stk. } B 5 \% \text { conv \& serid.- } 1,501,742\end{aligned}$
 $100 \%$

Common stock and scrip.....-60,995,175

| \$1,875,000 | \$6,250,000 | 43,750 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 859.375 | 2,864,584 | 20,052 |
| 2,325,000 | 7,750,000 | 54,250 |
| 978,437 | 3,261,458 | 22,830 |
| 2,680,050 | $8,933,500$ | 62,535 |
| 994,969 | 3,316,562 | 23,216 |
| 2,250,000 | 7,500,000 | 52,500 |
| 928,125 | 3,093,750 | 21,656 |
| \$12,890,956 | \$42,969,854 | 300.789 |
|  | 50\% | 35\% | Common stock and scrip...... 60,995,175 date of plan. a For the purpose of the plan the present convertible preferred stock B shall be a For the purpose of the plan the present convertible preferred stock $B$ shall be

treated as converted into the profit sharing preferred stock $A$ and common stock in accordance with its terms. The common stock is to be assessed $\$ 7$ per share and the holders thereof paying the assessment are to recelve $\$ 7$ principal amount
of new fncome mortgage sertes $B$ bonds and $1 / 8$ of a share of new common stock. of new income mortgage sertes B bonds and $1 / 8$ of a share of new common stock. If holders of the common stock pay the assessment in assegsment $1 / 1 /$ of a share of
ferred stock $A$ is to recelve without payment of any as
new new common stock for each share of profit sharing preferred stock A; but if the
holders of common stock pay the assessment only in part the proflt sharing preholders of common stock pay the assessment only in part the profit sharing pre-
ferred A is to recelve without payment of any assessment such proportion of $1 / 3$ of a share of new common stock as that part of the assessment pald by such holder
of common stock bears to the total assessment. To the extent that sald assessment of common stock bears to the total assessment. To the extent that said assessment
of $\$ 7$ per share is not paid by the holders of the common stock, the unpaid balance of $\$ 7$ per share is not paid by the hoiders of the common stock, the unpaid balance
shall be assessed ratably against the profit sharing preferred stock A and the holders of each share thereof paying such assessment shall recelve 1-28 part of a share of new common stock for each st of assessment so paid plus new income mortgage
series B bonds equal to the sum so pald.
b Cash payments on
1940-appeal pending.
c Based on full payment of $\$ 7$ assessment on common stock.
d Part of an issue of collateral $2 \%$ notes aggregating $\$ 9,086,411$, all to be secured by a first lien on the following collateral: 258.929 shares of Lehigh Valley RR. common stock; 1,217 shares of American Refrigerator Transit Co. capital stock;
8,250 shares of New Jersey Indiana \& Illinols RR. Co. capital stock. The balance
of the issue aggregating $\$ 4,575,000$ is to be pledged under the new first mortgage e New common stock (no par) is to be lssued as follows: Refunding and general new common tock in the ratio of 1 share for each $\$ 100,300,789$ shares; maximum to be allotted to stockholders, 172,651 shares.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. 1.1940 | Propos |
| Fixed interest debt | *\$187,149,144 | $\begin{array}{r}876,389,524 \\ 38,207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total debt | . \$187,149,144 | \$114,597,499 |
| Preferred stock | 871,125,592 | \$45,526,896 |
| Common stock | 66,995,175 | y473,440 |
| Total stock_ | -8138,120,767 | \$46,000,336 |

Total capitalization $\qquad$ \$325,269,91
$x$ Includes $\$ 32,382,324$ of interest accrued and unpaid
y No par-stated at $\$ 1$ per share; book value to be
of reorganization,

Western Auto Supply Co.-Debentures Registered with SEC-
Company on Aug. 21 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-4483, Form A-2) under the Securities Act
of 1933 , covering $\$ 6,000,000$ of 15 -year sinking fund debentures, due Sept. 1 1955 . The interest rate is to be furnished by amendment
According to the registration statement, $\$ 3,000,000$ of the proceeds will be applied to the payment of bank loans. The company intends to use
the remainder of the proceeds for additional working capital and for the the remainder of the proceeds for additional working capital and for the
future growth of the business, including provision for increased inventory
and opening new stores. underwriter. The prospectus stasses that of N. Y. City, will be the principal underwriter. The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering it is it states, that the price of the debentures will be stabilized, or that the解 The price at which the debentures are to be offered to the public, the the redemption provisions are to be furnished by amendment to the regis tration statement
concern, selling at retail in Missouri in 1914, is essentially a merchandising ies, replacement parts, oils and greases, radios, paints, bicycles, sporting goods, electrical appliances, hardware and other paints, bicyc
mately sales, which in the first six months of 1940 constituted approxi which $61 \%$ of total net sales, are made through a chain of retail stores 31 States. Wholesale sales of the company's general line in in 147 cities in 31 States. Wholesale sales of the company's general line of merchandise are made through the company's "associated store plan" to independent
storess. As of June 30,1940 , the company was selling at wholesale to 1,570 associate stores located in 35 company was selling at whes. About $82 \%$ of wholesale sales and $61 \%$ of retail sales were for cash in the first half of 1940 . operations are conducted on leased premises. Had effect been given all its sale of these debentures and the payment of presently outstanding to the loans to be effected by this financing, funded debt and capitalization of the year sinking fund debentures due Sept. 1,1955 and an authorized issue of $1,335,000$ shares of ( $\$ 10 \mathrm{par}$ ) common stock, of which 751,368 shares wer hen otstanding.-V. 151, p. 1010.
Western Pacific RR.-Court Approves Plan-
The reorganization plan for the company, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and opposed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Arthur Curtiss James interests and others, was approved Aug. 16 by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure at San Francisco.
creditors. should this approval be forthcoming, the road will pass into the hands of its new owners and the trusteeship will be dissolved. pass into As approved by the Court, common and preferred stockhoiders will
not participate. This means that the Western Pacific RR. Corp., holding company headed by Dr. James and those associated with him in the building of the road, loses any equity, as the corporation held all of the tock. The opinion of Judge St. Sure said the capital stock was withou oqis reference in this opis quo from a previous case and incorporated is when a person buys stock, common or preferred. he knows that he is buying an interest in the corporation which is subordinate to claims hat is valueless." There are outstanding against the road $\$ 49,290,100$ in $6 \%$ bonds of an ecured creditors the plan provides for satisfy holders of these bonds and of ocuds and preferred stock in total amount of $\$ 65,819,000$. which income the total capital structure of the reorganized company.-V. 151, p. 717 .

Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co.-Employees BonusCompany will pay its employees a wage adjustment bonus of $11 \%$ this Month, compar

White Sewing Machine Corp.-Earnings -
Period End. June 30-
Net profit after all chgs., $\quad$ 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-12 Mos.-1939 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit arter ali chgs., } \\ \text { int. deprec. } \& \mathrm{c}\end{array} \\ \text {-V.i50,p. } 3841 .\end{array} \quad \$ 88,197 \quad \$ 40,258 \quad \$ 573,527 \quad \$ 348,472$
Worthington Pump \& Machinery Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
ret
nrofit after charges \& Federal Inc. taxes......
$\$ 1,078,922$
loss $\$ 95$


(Rudolph) Wurlitzer Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { 3 Mos. End. June 30- } \\ \text { Net profit after all res. \& }\end{array} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
Net profit after all res. \&
normal Fed. \& State
income taxes. $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{\$ 7 3 . 1 0 7} \mathbf{x} \$ 156.870 \quad \$ 3,107 \quad \$ 633,868$ June 30.-V. 151, p. 1010 .

Zonite Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-





## The Commercial Markets and the Crops <br> COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Aug, 23, 1940
Coffee-On the 19th inst. futures closed 9 to 10 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 56 lots. There was good buying in the Santos coffee contracts today The demand was satisfied mostly by trade selling said to be against old crop Brazilian coffees, which are still being offered on a "futures" basis. In Rio de Janeiro the spot No. 7 price was 100 reis lower. Actuals were steady, but quiet. Registered spot sales in Santos last week were 51,000 for the United States, against 208,000 the previous week and 10,000 for Europe, compared with none. The better tone to the market reflected reports that Washington meetings of coffee interests were being held under the Inter-American

Economic Coffee Committee formed at the recent Havana conference. It was said a coffee "sub-committee" would conference. It was said a coffee sub-committee would points up, with sales totaling only 12 contracts, all in the December delivery. Santos coffee futures were neglected today. Bids were entered at the final prices of yesterday, which represented gains of 9 to 10 points over Friday, Members of the coffee trade, who had been in Washington, returned home with no news. The meeting in Washington was under the auspices of the Inter-American Economic Committee. Quotas for the United States market and loans against coffee surpluses to be made from the Export-Import Bank were believed to be the major topics under consideration. On the 21 st inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 14 lots. Santos
coffee futures sold at unchanged prices in quiet trading. The price paid for December contracts was 5.44 , exactly last night's final bid value. This was 14 points above the season's low for December contracts recorded on Aug. 16. The waiting attitude of the trade has not been relieved by official information regarding the recent conferences in Washington. It is said that trade interests here have been asking Washington for assurances that any plans for aiding Latin American countries in their coffee dilemma would no interfere with the "normal" marketing in this country Roasters lately have been only lukewarm toward spo coffees while showing a great interest in offers for forward shipment.

On the 22d. inst. futures closed 7 to 8 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling only 14 lots. Trading was extremely dull pending more concrete information on the action this country may take to help producers. The September price of 5.32 c . is 22 points above the all-time low touched by S sptember contracts last Friday. Actuals are steady despite a lack of interest on the part of roasters: The passage of the Export-Import Bank half billion dollar capital increase by the House and the relaxation of loan terms encouraged the trade. The Green Coffee Association of New York announced that Under-Secretary of State Welles had expressed appreciation to a group representing United States coffee interests Monday and had said that every effort would be directed toward a solution of the present coffee problem which would provide fully for the needs of the United States while offering maximum aid to producers Today futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower, with sales totaling 18 lots. Santos coffee futures hesitated at the higher prices resulting from buying earlier this week. The market stood unchanged to 1 point lower in early afternoon with December unchanged from last night at 5.50 c ., Mild coîfees were reported in a bit better demand and slightly higher prices were being paid. It is said that American coffee interests are still meeting with Washington officials in regard to plans for helping carry the surplus coffees of countries in this hemisphere with the least interference with normal trade here.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
September- $\qquad$ 3. follows:
3arch
3.80

Santos coffee prices closed as follows: Septembe
 March, 1941

Cocoa-On the 19th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point net higher. Transactions totaled 219 lots. The cocoa market was subjected to further liquidation in Sept., which depressed that position 2 points to 4 c . flat. Other months were about unchanged. Liquidation was well absorbed. The open position in Sept. continues large although Aug. 27 will be first notice day. It totals 1,221 contracts. Trading today was a little more active than heretofore with 120 lots done to early afternoon. Warehouse stocks today were unchanged at $1,168,700$ bags. A year ago they totaled $1,382,549$ bags. Arrivals of cocoa are creeping up this month and maintaining stocks at relatively high figures. Local closing: Sept., 4.02; Dec., 4.19; Mar., 4.32; July, 4.50. On the 20th inst. futures closed unchanged compared with previous finals. Transacclosed totaled 335 lots. Cocoa futures had a steady tone in quiet trading. The bulk of the dealings consisted of switches out of Sept. into later positions. The open position in Sept. today was still 1,108 lots, with first notice day due Aug. 27. During early afternoon Sept. was 1 point net lower at 4.01c., but later months were unchanged. Sales to that time totaled 160 lots. Warehouse stocks decreased 220 bags overnight. They now total $1,168,557$ bags against $1,382,549$ bags a year ago. Local closing: Sept., 4.02; Dec., 4.19; Mar., 4.32; July, 4.50. On the 21 st inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 196 lots. Although moderately active, the cocoa futures market stood unchanged during early afternoon, with Sept. trading at 4.02c. Switches out of Sept. into deferred positions accounted for the bulk of the 80 lots traded to that time. The open position in Sept. is down to 1,005 lots. At one time it was in excess of 3,000 lots. Aug. 27 will be first notice day. The decline has met stiff resistance around the 4c. level, chiefly because primary countries are refusing to sell for less. Warehouse stocks increased 2,700 bags overnight. They total $1,171,224$ bags against 1,382,549 bags a year ago. Local closing: Sept., 4.00; Dec., 4.16; Mar., 4 29; May, 4.38.

On the 22 d inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 312 lots. Cocoa futures were stronger due to a renewal of commission interest. Prices during early afternoon were 3 to 4 points higher with September selling at 4.03 c. a pound. Otherwise the market was of the same routine character with manufacturers taking little interest routine character with manufacturers aking line proceedings. Primary offerings were light. The turnover to early afternoon was 160 lots. The open interest in September is gradually being whittled down. It decreased 80 lots yesterday, standing at 925 lots this morning. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,200 bags. They total 1,170,046 bags against $1,382,120$ bags a year ago. Local closing: Sept. 4.04; Dec. 4.21; Jan. 4.25; May 4.43. Today futures closed unchanged to 2 points off, with sales totaling 435 lots. Trading in cocoa futures was fairly active, but transactions consisted chiefly of switches in position. September was sold against purchases of distant deliveries, as there was little outright liquidation. This afternoon September stood unchanged
at 4.04c. a pound on a turnover to that time of 300 lots. Warehouse stocks stood unchanged at $1,171,046$ bags, compared with $1,373,928$ bags a year ago. Local closing: Sept. 4.04; Dec. 4.20; Mar. 4.32; May 4.42; July 4.51.

Sugar-On the 19th inst. futures closed 2 points off to 1 point up for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 151 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ points up to unchanged, with sales totaling 265 lots. Domestic sugar futures were heavy, but the world market staged a moderate rally on news that Cuba would extend the time limit for shipment of world sugar quotas. The world contract opened $21 / 2$ points higher, although later it lost a point. The recession doubtless was due to announcement that 220 notices of delivery on Sept. contracts would be issued tomorrow, first notice day. That represents 11,000 tons. In the domestic market prices during early afternoon were unchanged to 2 points lower, with liquidation of Sept. contracts the feature. Sept. then stood at 1.64c., off 2 points. The weakness in the market was ascribed to lack of news from Washington on sugar quotas. In the raw market refiners refused to bid more than 2.62. a pound, the last sale price, while 2 lots of Sept. arrival Philippines were held for 2.65 c . On the 20th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point off for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 376 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ to 4 points net higher, with sales totaling 362 lots. Sugar markets were firmer today. Apparently Cuba s action permitting exporters to hold back half of the 270,000 tons formerly earmarked for shipment between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31 had a bullish effect on sentiment. After opening at 0.63 of a cent and duplicating its low of the season, Sept. advanced $81 / 2$ points to $0.711 / 2$ after which it dropped back to 0.70 , a net gain of 5 points over-night. Switching from Sept. into forward months was done. While the number of notices issued totaled 220 , they were eventually stopped. The domestic sugar futures market stood unchanged to 2 points higher during early afternoon. On the 21st inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher for the domestic contract with sales totaling 142 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ points net higher, with sales totaling 50 lots. Sugar futures were firm today. An important factor in the market, according to trade interests, will be the quantity of Cuban sugar Great Britain will require during the last 4 months of this year. Great Britain's ability to transport those supplies safely to England is another vital point. In the domestic sugar market prices were about 1 point higher in quiet trading, with Sept. at 1.65c. There was activity in the raw market, where the Americans bought 8,300 tons of Philippines due in Sept. at 2.63c. a pound, an advance of 1 point Additional Philippines were offered at 2.65c.
On the $22 d$ inst. futures closed 2 points up to unchanged for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 359 lots. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ point up to $1 / 2$ point off, with sales totaling 59 lots. The feature of the raw market was the lack of sales following yesterday's activity. It was re ported that 9,000 tons of Philippines, due the end of August were available at 2.65 c . a pound. Another lot of 2,250 tons due late in September, was available at the same price. The trade was surprised to learn that late yesterday 11,650 bags of prompt Puerto Ricos were sold at 2.61c a pound following sales of Philippines earlier in the day at 2.63 c . The price paid was the lowest since the quota system was established in 1934. London cabled that the International Sugar Council would meet there tomorrow. Today futures closed 3 to 4 points net higher for the domestic contract with sales totaling 164 lots. The world sugar contract closed un changed to 1 point higher, with sales totaling 23 lots. The improvement in the sugar market continued. Domestic futures were bid up sharply in response to news that Secretary Wallace may order a cut in the quota to aid depressed sugar prices. The market this afternoon stood 4 to 5 points higher with September selling at 171c. a pound. Raw sugar also was firmer. A price of 2.65 c . a pound was paid for 7,000 bags of Puerto Ricos clearing September 5th following sale of 1,500 tons of Philippines due September 18th to an operator late yesterday at that price. Previously prompt sugars had sold at 2.61c. Holders of sugar were firmer in their ideas. Duty free sugars were held today for prices ranging from 2.68e. to 2.69 c . a pound. London cabled that the British Ministry of Food had raised the price of sugar.
Prices closed as follows:

Lard-On the 19th inst. futures closed 2 points lower to 2 points higher. Trading was light and without specia feature. Export shipments of lard from the Port of New York over the weekend were 212,640 pounds; destination Europe. Hog prices at Chicago were easier, finishing 10 to 15 c . lower. Sales ranged from $\$ 5.75$ to $\$ 7.05$. Western hog marketings were quite heavy and totaled 71,500 head against 53,600 head for the same day a year ago. On the 20 th inst. futures closed 2 points lower to 10 points higher compared with previous finals. A few large American packers were reported to have sold lard to Finland today and it was reported in the local area that the entire order was not filled. Lard exports from New York today were ver heavy and totaled 330,000 pounds, with destination Europe. Sales of hors at Chicaro ranged from $\$ 5.70$ to $\$ 6.95$ Western receipts totaled 67,000 head, compared with 54,900
head for the same day last year. On the 21 st inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher. Early in the session scattered covering for speculative account, found offerings rather limited and prices advanced 15 to 17 points on the active deliveries. On the bulge considerable profit-taking developed and a substantial portion of the early gains were wiped out. Hog prices at Chicago were 10c. higher. Hog sales ranged from $\$ 5.85$ to $\$ 7$. Receipts for the Western run were 49,200 head, against 47,400 head for the same day a year ago.

On the 22 d inst. futures closed 2 to 7 points net higher. Trading was relatively light and contained nothing of special interest. Lard exports from the Port of New York today, totaled 501,000 pounds, with destination given as "Europe." The hog market at Chicago was up 10c to 20c. Sales ranged from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 7.25$. Western hog marketings were 48,600 head, against 47,500 for the same day a year ago. Today futures closed 10 to 13 points net lower. The lard market appeared to be influenced by the weakness of wheat and corn markets.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO


Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 20.75$ (8-10 pieces to barrel); family ( $50-60$ pieces to barrel), $\$ 16.75$ ( 200 pound barrel). Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), unquoted. Cut Meats: Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose: c.a.f.-4 to 6 lbs., $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 6 to $8 \mathrm{lbs} ., 12 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f. -14 to 15 lbs., $173 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to 20 lbs., 16 c . Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to 8 lbs., $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs ., $111 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 12$ to $14 \mathrm{lbs} ., 111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted Boxed, N. Y. -16 to $18 \mathrm{lbs} ., 81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 81 / \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to 25 lbs., $8 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to $30 \mathrm{lbs} ., 77 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: 26c. to $271 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, Held '39, 21c. to 22 $1 / 2$ c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs: $133 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $211 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Oils-Linseed oil activity in the local market was not very marked the past week, with the bottom tank car price at 7.9c. Quotations: Chinawood: tanks, spot-25c. bid; drums26c. bid. Coconut: crude, tanks-. $023 / 4$ bid; Pacific Coast -. $021 / 4$ bid. Corn: crude, West, tanks, nearby- .05 bid. Olive: denatured: drums, spot- $\$ 1.60$ bid. Soy bean: tanks West-. $041 / 8 \mathrm{bid}$; Oct.-Mar.-. $033 / 4$ to .04 ; New York, 1. c. 1 raw- .065 bid. Edible: coconut, 76 degrees-. 08 bid. Lard: ex. winter prime-71/4 offer. Cod: crude-not quoted Turpentine: $351 / 4$ to $371 / 4$, all bids. Rosins: $\$ 1.80$ to $\$ 3.07$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, yesterday, including switches, 101 contracts. Crude, S. E., val. 45/8. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-On the 19th inst. futures closed 2 to 18 points net lower. Transactions totaled 39 lots. A firmer tone was in evidence in the crude rubber futures market on news that the American Government would buy additional rubber for its reserve next year. During early afternoon on the market stood 2 to 8 points net higher, with Sept. at 19.56c. Sales to that time totaled 7 lots, indicating limited interest. The London market was dull and unchanged. Singapore closed $1-32 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Local closing: No. 1 standard: Sept., 19.52; Dec., 19.15; Mar., 18.85. On the 20th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 62 lots. Trade interests were credited with buying rubber futures on the theory that the Rubber Reserve Co. would be a persistent purchaser in the eastern market to accumulate its 1940 quota of 150,000 tons by the end of Dec. During early afternoon Sept. stood 3 points higher at 19.55. Sales to early afternoon totaled 17 lots. The London and Singapore markets closed dull, prices standing 1-16d. to 3-16d. lower. Local closing: No. 1 standard: Sept., 19.54; 3-16d. 1ower. Local closing: No. 1 standard: Sept., 19.54;
Dec., 19.20 . On the 21 st inst. futures closed 5 points off to unchanged compared with previous finals. Sales totaled 64 lots, all in the No. 1 standard contract. After opening unchanged, rubber futures eased off a little under liquidation by commission houses. Trade interests were the best buyers During early afternoon prices were 2 to 5 points lower, with Aug. relatively easy at 19.50 c ., off 5 points. Sales to that time totaled 54 lots on the old contract and 12 lots on the new. One hundred tons were switched between Sept. old and new. One hundred tons were switched between Sept. old and Sept. new. The London market closed quiet 1-10d. to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$.
lower. Singapore was $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. to 3-32d. higher. Local closing: No. 1 standard: Aug., 19.50; Sept., 19.50; Dec., 19.15; Mar., 18.93. There were 12 contracts traded in the new standard, all in the Dec. delivery, which closed 2 points off.
On the 22 d inst. futures closed 6 points off to 1 point up for No. 1 Standard Contract. Sales totaled 83 lots. Switching was a feature of the dealings in rubber futures. The tone of the market was easier following the recent rise in prices as there was less disposition to follow the market up. By early there was less disposition to follow the market up. By early
afternoon the market was as much as 10 points lower with afternoon the market was as much as 10 points lower with
September selling at 19.40 c . A British dealer interest was a buyer of September offerings. The turnover to that time was 75 lots. Thirty tons were tendered on contract. The London market was 1.16 d . to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, but Singapore was firm 1-32 to 3-32d. higher. Local closing: No. 1 Standard: Sept., 19.44; Dec., 19.16; Mar., 18.93. Today futures closed 2 points off to 5 points net higher. Sales totaled 233 lots. Trading in rubber futures was more active and prices
easier than heretofore, due to increasing liquidation of September contracts. In addition to outright liquidation a certain amount of switching to later months was done. Up to early afternoon sales had totaled 106 lots. At that time the market was 4 to 8 points lower with September selling at 19.40 c . a pound. The London market was unchanged to 1-16d. higher, but Singapore closed unchanged to 1-32d. lower. Local closing: No. 1 Standard: Sept., 19.42; Dec., 19.20; Mar., 18.98.

Hides-On the 19th inst. futures closed 34 to 35 points net lower. Transactions totaled 259 lots. The opening range was 9 to 15 points net lower. Prices receded further during the morning and at one time were as much as 38 points below the previous close and at new lows for the year. During early afternoon September stood at 7.69 cents, off 38 points. By early afternoon prices were about 2 to 3 points above the lows of the morning and transactions had totaled 128 lots. Spot hides were inactive. Local closing:: Sept., 7.70; Dec., 7.88; March, 8.08 ; June, 8.27. On the 20th inst. futures closed 28 to 30 points net higher. Transactions totaled 245 lots. The opening range was 6 to 7 points net higher. By early fternoon prices had advanced further and were about 20 pints above yesterday's close. Transactions to 1230 p amounted to 153 lots, of which 9 were exchanged for physical. The improvement was due to sharp covering and speculative buying in sympathy with the rally in the stock market. Local closing: Sept., 7.98; Dec., 8.16; March, 8.38. On the 21st inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net higher. Transactions totaled 118 lots. Raw hide futures opened about 9 to 12 points higher. Prices advanced additionally during the morning, to as much as 19 points above the previous close. By early afternoon, however, prices eased off somewhat and were about 14 points higher. Transactions to early afternoon totaled 77 lots. Sales in the domestic spot markets totaled about 45,000 hides, including July-August. Light native cows (river points) at $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and July-August heavy native steers at $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Prices paid average $1 / 2$-cent decline. Local closing: Sept., 8.07; Dec., 8.23; March, 8.48.
On the 22 d inst. futures closed 12 to 15 points net higher, with sales totaling 160 lots. The opening of the market was unchanged from previous finals. Later, however, prices advanced to as much as 10 po nts above the previous close during early trading. Subsequently a reaction set in, which was again followed by a rally. Trading consisted largely of hedge lifting and switching. Transactions during the morning totaled 86 lots. Certificated stocks of hides decreased by 2,277 hides to 681,960 hides. In the domestic spot markets sales totaled about 30,000 hides, including July-August light native cows (river points) at $91 / 2$ and heavy native steers at 93/4. Local closing: Sept. 8.21; Dec. 8.36; Mar. 8.60; June 8.80. Today futures closed 4 to 9 points net higher, with sales totaling 249 lots. Raw hide futures opened 5 to 10 points decline and firmed slightly during the morning. By early afternoon prices were virtually unchanged from previous closing levels. Transactions during the morning totaled 74 lots. Certificated stocks decreased to 672,520 hides. Switching and commission house liquidation accounted for the activity. Local closing: Sept. 8.25; Dec. 8.45; Mar. 8.66; June 8.88.

Ocean Freights-Although chartering has been very light, freight values for tonnage in general have been holding fairly steady. Charters included: Grain: Plate to North Atlantic, $\$ 5.50$ per ton (heavy grain), basis Buenos Aires. Plate to St. Lawrence, $\$ 7$ per ton asked nominal (corn). South Africa to St. Lawrence, $\$ 11.75$ per ton (corn). Scrap Iron: Atlantic range to Japan, $\$ 13.50$ per ton. Gulf to Japan, $\$ 13.75-14$, nominal. Pacific Coast to Japan, $\$ 13.50$ per ton. $\$$ Atlantic range to Japan, $\$ 14$ per ton. Gulf to Japan, $\$ 14.25$, nominal; Pacific Coast to Japan, $\$ 13.50$ per ton. Time charter:' West Indies trade, $\$ 2$ per ton, nominal. North of Hatteras-South African trade, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.50$ per ton nominal. North of Hatteras-South American trade, $\$ 3.50$ per ton. Round trip Pacific trade, $\$ 4$ per ton. Round trip South African trade, Aug., $\$ 3$ per ton. Round trip Canadian trade, delivery and redelivery north of Hatteras, promptly, $\$ 2.25$ per ton.
Coal-According to figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ended August 3d have amounted to 1,460 cars, as compared with 1,360 cars during the same week in 1939 , showing an increase of 100 cars, or approximately 5,000 tons. Shipments of anthracite for the current calendar year up to and including the week ended August 3d, have amounted to 54,380 cars, as compared with 53,525 cars during the same period in 1939, showing an increase of close to 42,750 tons. Following the increase of 10 c . per ton on egg, stove, nut and pea coal, the wholesale demand for these sizes are rather slow at present, anthracite operators here report. They do not expect the activity to show an improvement until late in August or early in September. The Pennsylvania Anthracite Emergency Committee has notified operators that production for the week ended August 24th has been fixed at 720,000 tons, equal to three days' working time. This is the same allocation as in the preceding week.

Wool Tops-On the 19th inst. futures closed 4 to 9 points net lower. Transaction totaled 70 lots. The spot price at 97e. was unchanged. Liquidation and hedging in the early trading had depressed the market 9 to 12 points, but

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at the lows some new buying attracted by "price" was entered through wire houses and trade interests and the market rallied moderately. Local closing: Oct., 89.2; Dec., 86.8; Mar., 84.7; May, 83.0. On the 20th inst. futures closed 12 to 8 points net higher. Wool top futures turned sharply upward today and more than offset the losses recorded yesterday. There was a good demand for contracts in the face of limited offerings. Total transactions on the New York Exchange to noon were estimated in the trade at approximately 200,000 pounds of tops. Shortly after the opening, the market was 3 to 8 points above yesterday's closing levels. In subsequent trading prices recorded advances of 10 to 17 points over the last quotations of the previous day. Local closing: Oct., 90.4; Dec., 87.6; Mar. 85.6; May, 83.9. On the 21st inst. futures closed 7 to 11 points net higher, with sales estimated at 45 contracts. At 98c. the spot price remained unchanged. The steadier tone reflected limited offerings. The Boston wool market continued quiet. Occasional sales of fine territory wools were reported at around 80 c ., scoured basis, for Oriental bag wools of average French combing length. The short French combing and clothing wools, in original bags, brought mostly 75 to 77c., scoured basis. Graded fine French comb ng territory wools were being offered at 82 to $85 c$. scoured basis. Local closing for wool tops: Oct., 91.1; Dec., 88.7; Mar., 86.5; May, 84.6.
On the 22 d. inst. futures closed 16 to 23 points net higher The opening range was 8 to 10 points higher, with later maximum net gains registered as 19 to 23 points over previous finals. Total sales were 185 contracts, heaviest in recent sessions. Trade interests were on both sides of the market and new speculative buying was attracted along with short covering. Advices from Boston report business as very slow in the wool market there. There was a little demand for average to good fine French combing territory wools in original bags at 80 to 83c. scoured basis. Sales of moderate quantities of graded $1 / 4$ blood combing bright fleece wools were reported at 39 to 40 c . in the grease. Local closing for wool tops. Oct., 92.8; Dec., 90.3; Mar., 88.4; May, 86.7. Today futures closed 1 to 4 points net higher. After a steady opening prices of wool top futures turned downward in early dealings this morning on selling attributed largely to profit taking. The announcement that Great Britain plans to purchase the entire South African wool clip caused an active demand for futures contracts. Under the impetus of general buying the market more than regained its early losses. Trading was in comparatively good volume, with total sales Trading was in comparatively good volume, with total sales pounds of tops. Prices on the opening'showed no change to an advance of 2 points over the closing levels of the previous, day, but shortly after were 4 to 10 points below yesterday's last quotations. By noon prices recorded gains of 7 to 8 points over their previous closing range. Local closing Oct., 93.2; Dec., 90.4; Mar., 88.8; May, 87.1; July, 85.5
Silk-On the 19th inst. futures closed unchanged to $21 / 2$ points net lower. Transactions were only 13 lots. Silk futures were slightly lower on the bids this morning, held virtually unchanged up to early afternoon, by which time two lots had been sold. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market stood unchanged at $\$ 2.53$ a pound. Steadiness of the market was due to news that the Japanese Industrial Bank will lend members of the Silk Ree Association $30,000,000$ yen to prevent a recurrence of the slump of last spring. On the Yokohama Bourse the market closed 3 yen lower to 5 yen higher. The price of grade D silk in the spot market was unchanged at 1,350 yen a bale Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Sept., $2.461 / 2$; Oct., 2.47 ; Dec., 2.43. On the 20 th inst. futures closed 1c. off to 2 c . up. Transactions totaled 3 lots. While the market was exceedingly quiet during the day, the undertone was steady. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot silk market was unchanged at $\$ 2.53$ a pound. In Yokohama the Bourse closed unchanged to 5 yen lower. The price of Grade D silk in the Japanese spot market. was unchanged at 1,350 yen a bale, the minimum. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Oct., 2.46; March, 2.40. On the 21st inst. futures closed 1c. off to $1 / 2-\mathrm{c}$. up for the No. 1 contract. Sales totaled 41 lots. Interest in raw silk futures was moderate as indicated by a turnover of 30 lots to early afternoon. A total of 110 bales was tendered for delivery on August contracts, making 460 bales so far. Prices of futures were about 1c. lower during early afternoon. However, the spot market was unchanged at $\$ 2.53$ a pound for crack double extra silk. On the Yokohama Bourse prices closed 3 yen higher to 7 yen lower. The price of Grade D silk in the spot market remained unchanged at 1,350 yen a bale. Reports from Japan state that the Government is buying the better from Japan state of silk only. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Aug. grades of silk only Local closing: No. 1

On the 22 d inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Transactions totaled only 30 bales. Traders were inclined to stay on the sidəlines in the raw silk market today. Only two lots had changed hands to early afternoon. At that time prices were $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound net higher in the futures market, but in the uptown spot market the price of crack double extra silk was unchanged at $\$ 2.53$ a pound. Tender of 130 bales on contract was reported. The Yokohama Bourse closed 6 yen lower to 2 yen higher. In the spot market Grade D silk remained unchanged at 1,350 yen a bale, the minimum price. Local closing: Aug., 2.45; Sept., 2.45;

Oct., 2.44 $1 / 2$; Nov., 2.44; Dec., 2.42 $1 / 2$. Today futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up for the November delivery, with sales of 18 lots, all in the aforesaid delivery. Raw silk futures were steady but quiet. During early afternoon prices stood unchanged from last night's close. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market also remained unchanged at $\$ 2.53$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse was 1 to 3 yen lower. In the spot market Grade D silk was quoted unchanged at the minimum price of 1,350 yen a bale. Local closing: Nov., $2.441 / 2$.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Aug. 23, 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 91,740 bales, against 78,606 bales last week and 60,375 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1940 239,847 bales, against 350,310 bales for the same period of 1939, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1940, of 110,463 of 193

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvesto | 350 | 2,565 | 1,176 | 561 | 898 | 3,162 | 8.712 |
| Brownsvil | $5.2 \overline{0} \overline{1}$ | $2 . \overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{9}$ | 3.755 | $3.5 \overline{5} \overline{6}$ | 7.618 | $12.5 \overline{7} \overline{3}$ | 30.960 |
| Corpus Chris | 4,119 | 4.467 |  | -2.499 | 2.330 | 2,970 | 17.383 |
| New Orleans | 2,560 | 3,195 | 7,186 24 | 7,960 | 2,891 | 2,876 |  |
| Savannah |  | 21 | 42 | 6 |  | 19 | 122 |
| Norfolk |  |  |  |  | $44 \overline{7}$ |  | 447 |

Totals this week. $\overline{12.276}-\frac{12.537}{13.181}-\frac{14.610}{}-\frac{17,534}{21.602}-91,740$
The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1940, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:


The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 3,019 bales, of which 2,812 were to Great Britain and 207 to Japan. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 54,245 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 38,586 bales, against 174,928 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| Week Ended Aug. 23, 1940 Exports JTom- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{\text {Breat }}^{\text {Britain }} \end{aligned}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | Chtna | Other | Total |
| Galveston. | 1,479 | ---- | ---- | ---- | 82 125 | --- | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.561}$ |
| Houston-....-. | 1,2932 |  | ---: |  |  |  |  | 1,292 |
| Norfolk-. | 41 | -..- | ...- | .-.- |  | ---- |  | 41 |
| Total.......-. | 2.812 | ---- | ---- | ---- | 207 | ---- | ---- | 3,019 |
| Total 1939...-- | 14,890 | 8,144 <br> 8,372 | $\underset{\substack{164 \\ 9,468}}{ }$ | 7,132 | ${ }^{12,235} 1$ | 677 | $\underset{\substack{11,003 \\ 9.142}}{ }$ | (i4.245 |


| From | Exported to - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } 1,194020 \\ \text { Aug. } 23,1940 \end{gathered}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. 23, 194C } \\ & \text { Exportsfom } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great }}$ | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \operatorname{many} \end{gathered}$ | taly | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | 479 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.561 |
| Hewston----9, | 23,941 1,292 |  |  |  | ${ }_{961}^{982}$ | 268 | 440 | ${ }_{2,253}^{25,61}$ |
| Norfolk--..- | ${ }^{92}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{92}$ |
| Los Angeles.- | 300 |  |  |  | 8,734 |  | 15 | 9,049 |
| Total | 27,104 | ---- | ----- |  | 10,759 | 268 | 455 | 38,58 |
| Total 1939-- | $43,112$ | $\xrightarrow{27,416}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,373 \\ & 44433 \end{aligned}$ | 15,830 | $\begin{aligned} & 23,527 \\ & 54,575 \end{aligned}$ | $1,772$ | 35,898 | 174,928 |

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amou
cleared, at the ports named:

1164

| Auf. 23 al- | On Shipboard Not |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Leating }}^{\text {Lemek }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ton | ${ }_{\substack{500 \\ 528}}$ | --.- |  | 538 | ${ }^{3,000}$ | (3.507 |  |
| Sold | 5.000 |  |  | --- | 3,000 |  |  |
| doso |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorterer porise... | --. | --. |  |  |  |  | 23 23,163 |
| 速 119398 |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ i, 37 |  |  |  |  |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery showed no appreciable change during the past week. There was very little hedge selling, and it is believed the market will continue to rule dull and within a narrow range until hedges appear in increased volume. One influence imparting steadiness to the market is a prevalent belief that present prices are lower than levels at which cotton can be repossessed next spring and summer from the 1940 cotton loan. It is estimated that by the end of August, 1940, a price level of about 10.25 c . would be needed to obtain the release of cotton from the loan.
On the 17 th inst. prices closed 3 to 4 points net lower. The market was dominated largely by the news from foreign sources. Official German announcement of a blockade of the British Isles, while not influencing American boats which have been barred from the belligerent areas, did raise fears that movement of cotton on other neutral vessels might be more difficult. Hedging proved to be the main source of contracts. The offerings originated from southwestern points. Trade price fixing was modest, but these accounts moved slowly as the offerings gained volume. Spot houses were noted as modest buyers at times. Local professionals were in and out on both sides of the market. Spot markets today were unchanged to 25 points lower. Prices ranged from 8.77 c . at Dallas to 10.79 c . at Augusta. The average price of the 10 designated spot markets was 9.70 c . for middling $7 / 8$ inch. On the 19th inst. prices closed 3 to 5 points net higher. Trade price fixing and relatively light volume of hedge accounted for steadiness in the cotton future market today. Absence of pressure also aided the market. Outside interest was relatively small, as the disposition continued to interest was relatively small, as the disposition continued to low levels for the day, unchanged to 3 points lower. The market gradually steadied as early selling orders soon were absorbed by trade and spot house sources. Interest centered chiefly in the Oct. position, which rose from 9.16 to 9.24 . Foreign markets at Liverpool and Bombay were steady. Liverpool advices said Indian selling there had been absorbed by trade calling. Cotton men at Liverpool are awaiting for announcement of cotton freight allotments for the month of Sept. Although no official information is available, opinions were that there would be no increase in quotas, as Britain thus far has not taken 400,000 bales of American cotton on barter basis. On the 20 th inst. prices closed 3 to 9 points net higher. Initial prices were 1 to 3 points under the previous close, but there was fair demand for contracts at the lower levels. It originated with trade houses and local operators. The demand was supplied by hedge sales and Southern offerings. Trading was only moderately active. After the opening the market firmed up under persistent buying of Oct. and Dec. contracts by trade and spot firms, with the result that initial declines were erased. Thereafter the market was a rather mixed affair, but the undertone was decidedly steady. It is noted that hedge selling is gradually increasing in volume. It is expected to reach much larger proportions as the season advances and more cotton comes to market. Sales in Southern spot markets yesterday totaled 11,703 bales, only about one-third of the volume a year ago when 31,151 bales were sold. The average basis middling $15-16$ inch cotton was 9.87 e . a pound. On the 21 st inst. prices closed 2 to 7 points net higher. Orders to buy and orders to sell cotton futures were so evenly balanced that the market held within about a 3 point range, prices standing 1 point lower to 3 points higher during early afternoon. The tone of the market on the opening was firm. Initial prices were unchanged to 2 points higher in spite of the fact that Liverpool cables came lower than were due on last night's close here. Spot firms, the trade and foreign interests were reported as buyers, while the South was the principal seller, chiefly of hedges. Most of the hedge selling was done in Oct., which eased a bit after the opening under the weight of offerings, most of which appear to have come from Texas where early cotton is moving. The weekly weather report from Washington revealed satisfactory progress by the cotton crop over the greater portion of the belt. After it had been posted, the tone of the market weakened a trifle, but no important changes in quotations were registered.
On the 22d inst. prices closed 4 to 6 points net lower. Trading conditions in the cotton market showed little change. Prices were 1 to 5 points easier during early afternoon, but the undertone continued steady under price-fixing, which absorbed increased hedge sales. The opening
range was 1 point higher to 2 points lower. Early trading was more active than heretofore, with hedge selling in December the feature. Trade and outside buying absorbed offerings. Commission houses were sellers of the later positions. It was surmised that hedge sales may have been against Texas cotton now coming on the market. Later in the forenoon the market was somewhat easier when selling of both October and December against purchases of March contracts was quite active. On the other hand, a certain amount of buying to fix prices for mill account was reported in progress. The undertone of the market continued steady, with declines limited to about 5 points during early afternoon. A favorable influence was information from Washington that the Government may raise the export subsidy rates on cotton textiles.

Today prices closed 7 to 8 points net lower. Foreign offerings and hedge sales had a depressing effect on cotton futures, offsetting news of an increase in the subsidy rate on exports of cotton products. During early afternoon prices were 5 to 7 points net lower. Prices were irregular on the opening, although the undertone was steady, initial quotations being 2 points higher to 2 points lower. Buying of December by spot houses and trade firms was an early feature of the trading. It held near months steady, while distant positions, especially May, were under foreign selling pressure. Bombay was a seller. As a result the BombayNew York differences widened as much as 85̃c. a bale. Aside from the foreign offerings, most of the selling appeared to be hedges, although local traders sold December against purchases of later months. Mill interests and commission houses gave scattered support. Hedge selling was persistent during the forenoon. It caused both October and persistent during the forenoon. It caused both October and December to sell off. However, the market rallied at mid-
day when announcement was made in Washington that the Government had increased the rate of export subsidy yayments on cotton products to 3 c . a pound.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the last week has been:

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The following table gives premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the grade, basis middling $15-16$ inch, established for deliveries on contract on ․-...... Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, 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 Aug. 22.


Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:


Range for future prices at New York for the week ended Aug. 23, 1940, and since trading began on each option:

| Option for- | Range for | W Week | Range Stince Beginning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1940- \\ \text { August } \end{array}$ |  |  | 8.08 Aug. 311939 | 9.85 June 121940 |
| September- |  |  | 8.98 June 141940 | 9.00 June 141940 |
| October... | 9.16 Aug. 17 | 9.29 Aug. 2 i | 8.25 Nov. 11939 | 10.29 Apr. 171940 |
| Novermber-- | 9.13 Aug. 17 | 9.29 Aug. $2 \overline{1}$ | 8.33 June 6 - 1940 | 10.18 Apr. $17{ }^{17} 1940$ |
| $1941-$ | 9.05 Aug. 17 | 9.19 Aug. 22 | 8.26 June 61940 | 10.14 Apr. 171940 |
| February-..- |  |  |  |  |
| March. | 9.02 Aug. 19 | 9.18 Aug. 21 | 8.10 May 181940 | 10.08 Apr .171940 |
| May | 8.83 Aug. 17 | 9.01 Aug. 21 | $8.00 \mathrm{May}^{-181940}$ | 9.04 June ${ }^{-20} 1940$ |
| June ...- | 8.64 Aug. 17 | 8.81 Aug. 21 | 8.59 Aug. 71940 | 8.89 Aug. 121941 |

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Aug. 23 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


## 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 Market Closed | Futures Market Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contract | Total |
| Saturday.- | Nominal | Barely steady -- | 600 | ---- | 600 |
| Monday .-- | Nominal | Steady |  |  |  |
| Tuesday--- | Nominal | Steady -------- | 200 |  | 200 |
| Wednesday | Nominal | Steady-7---------- | 300 |  | 300 |
| Friday | Nominal | Steady | 500 |  | 500 |
| Total week. |  |  | 1,600 | ---- | 1,600 |
| Since Aug. 1 | ------------- | ------------- | 3,500 | --- | 3,500 |

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 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 22 | Open Contracts Aug. 22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1940- \\ \text { October.. } \end{gathered}$ | 11,100 | 9,000 | 9,900 | 4,800 | 7,000 | 10,200 | 313,000 |
| December. | 16,900 | 11,500 | 13,500 | 11,300 | 9,900 | 16,200 | 393,300 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1941- \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ |  | 100 | 100 |  |  | 100 | 9,800 |
| March.-. | 7,500 | 8,400 | 2,700 | 3,300 | 6,800 | 5,800 | 125,000 |
| May -- | 6,300 | 5,900 | 5,700 | 1,600 | 8,800 | 3,300 | 171,400 |
| July | 2,800 | 1,400 | 2,200 | 1,900 | 2,600 | 2,400 | 0 |
| Inactive monthsSeptember, 1940 ...- |  | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 200 |
| Total all futures. -. | 44,600 | 36,300 | 34,100 | 22,900 | 35,100 | 38,000 | 1,049,500 |
| New Orleans | Aug. 14 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Open Contracts Aug. 20 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1940- \\ \text { October_- } \end{gathered}$ | 2,350 | 2,700 | 1,650 | 3,900 | 2,350 | 1,150 | 48,800 |
| December.-.-...-...--- | 750 | 3,750 | 3,500 | 950 | 3,000 | 2,450 | 47,450 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1941- } \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 950 |
| March.- | 500 | 1,900 | 350 | 650 | 150 | 2,250 | 30,050 |
| May. | 1,650 | 3,050 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,750 750 | 650 | 25,750 7,000 |
| July | 150 | 200 | 200 | 50 | 750 | 200 | 7,000 |
| Total all futures...- | 5,400 | 11,600 | 7,000 | 6.750 | $8.000{ }^{\text { }}$ | $6.700^{\circ}$ | 160,000 |

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:
Aug. 23-
Stock in Alexandria, EgyptEgypt, good Giza, Liverpool--. Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, L'pool
Broach, fine, Liverpool........ Broach, fine, Liverpool-7------
C. P. Oomra, No. 1 staple, super

| 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 197.1800 | 151.000 | 243.000 |
| 8.18 d. | 5.52 d. | 4.74 d. |
| 14.54 d. | 8.38 d. | -5.59 d. |
| 6.25 d. | 5.17 d. | 5.59. |
| 8.83 d. | 4.49 d. | 3.88 d. |

1937
89,000

| P. Oomra, Norpstaple, super- | 8.83 d. | 4.49 d. | 3.88 d. | 5.95 d |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1


Leaving total net overland *-.--- $\mathbf{3 , 0 7 4}$

* Including movement by rail to Canada.
a Estimated.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 3,074 bales, against 3,581 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 19,904 bales.

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Receipts at ports to Aug. } 23 \ldots & \text { Wek } \\ \text { Net overland to Aug. } 23\end{array}$ Southern consumption to Aug. 23 - 110,000
Total marketed $\qquad$ $-204.814$


North. spinn's' takings to Aug. $2 3 \longdiv { 3 8 , 7 0 6 } - 1 1 8,766$

Movement into sight in previous years:

1938-Aug. \begin{tabular}{r|r}
Bales \& Since Aug. <br>
$-205,474$ <br>
\hline 1938

 

Bales <br>
601,632 <br>
$1,048,145$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} 1937-Aug. 25

1936 -Aug. 28 $\qquad$
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:

| Toons | Movement to Aug. 23, 1940 |  |  |  | Movement to Aug. 25, 1939 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Recetpts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Slocks } \\ \text { Auo. } \\ 23 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { menes } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { Aug. } \\ 25 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Week, Sea | eason |  |  | Week | Sea | eason |  |  |  |
| Ala., Birm'am Eufaula Montgom'y Selma...-. | $\begin{array}{r} -34 \\ 1,394 \\ 81 \\ 47 \end{array}$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,285 \\ 6,288 \end{array}$ | 17677 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,429 \\ 81 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 970 \\ & 657 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,043 \\ 8,716 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 313 | 78,075 | $\begin{array}{r}324 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,529 |  | 803 | 49,774 |  |
|  |  | 318 | 1,3149 | 94,789 |  | 1,03129 |  | 847 | 65,574154,133 |  |
|  |  | 45 |  | 24,57931,356 | 1 <br> 51 <br> 51 | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ |  | 316940 | 46,35046,438 |  |
| Forest City |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honesboro--- | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 1 \\ 10\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-53$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 46,579 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 434 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Little Ro | 10 | 863 | 641 158 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,611 \\ 115,508 \end{array}$ | 56 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newport. |  |  | 184 | 20,18159,261 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,787 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 36,785 |  |
| Plne Bluft | 48 | 75 |  |  | 265 | 49 |  |  | 94,20139,069 |  |
| Walnut Rge |  | 668 | 18 | 28,703 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ga, Albany |  | 3885,223 | 12271.900 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,436 \\ & 92,217 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 585 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 396 \\ & 235 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{25,355}^{11,674}$ |  |
| Atlanta |  |  |  |  |  | 2,984 |  | 9672 | 71,355 |  |
| Augusta | 2,368300 | 4,7781,300 | 1,845200 | 110,839 <br> 30,200 | $\begin{array}{r} 594 \\ 2,851 \end{array}$ |  | 7,677 |  | 116,85031,800 |  |
| Columbu |  |  |  |  | 300350 | 1,4001,101 |  | 200 |  |  |
| Maco | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 806 \end{aligned}$ | 1,960 | 434 | 27,5 |  |  |  | 216 | 23,85432,41574108 |  |
| Rome |  | -741 | 300 | $\begin{aligned} & 35,226 \\ & 54,310 \end{aligned}$ | $3, \overline{801}$ | 4.580 |  | 10031085 |  |  |
| La., Shreve |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74,108 |  |
| Misg., Clark | 25312 | 95554 | 412140 | $\begin{aligned} & 29,348 \\ & 22,575 \end{aligned}$ | 6073 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,816 \\ 380 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,001 \\ 818 \end{array}$ |
| Columbus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30,152 |  |  |
| reenwood |  | 768 | 1427 | 44,863 | 1,428 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 818 \\ & 594 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Jacks | 431 | 3628 | 38925 | 11,553 | 2946 | 40850 |  | 46 | ,915 |  |
| Natch | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,37515,029 |  |  |
| Vleksburg-- |  | 200 23 | 1,208 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,800 \\ & 27,102 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & 747 \end{aligned}$ |
| Yazoo Clity | 3,193 | 9,398 | 3,215 | 4,455 | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 3,303 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 382 \\ 11,165 \end{array}$ |  | $3,313$ |  |  |
| N.C., Gr'bo |  |  |  | 758 | 101 | 201 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,313 \\ 273 \end{array}$ | 2,052 <br> 1,193 |  |
| klahoma |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,275 \\ & 1,602 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 146,679 \\ 72,023 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 777 \\ 9,161 \end{array}$ |  | 1186 |  |  |
| S. C., Gr'vill | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 1,969 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,084 \\ & 7,577 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 254 \\ 3,936 \end{array}$ |  |  | 3,54 |  | 56,126 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 23,915 7 | 71,383 | 26,303 | 462,186 | 18,090 |  | 90,654 | 22,9 |  | 548,541 |
| Texas, Abile |  |  |  | 8,812 |  |  |  |  |  | 12,510 |
| Austin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bren |  | 84 | 15 | 1,102 | 1,978 |  | 2,029 | 1,16 |  | 3,277 |
| Dall | 36 | 773 | 1,848 | 27,221 | 1,794 |  | 2,230 | 87 |  | 38,964 |
| Paris |  |  |  | 16,636 | 87 |  | 745 |  |  | 38,930 |
| Robsto | 231 | 557 | 99 | 989 | 1,122 |  | 4,197 | 1,69 |  | 3,358 |
| San Marc | 306 | 554 | 18 | 1,301 | 171 |  | 200 61 |  |  | $\stackrel{2,125}{34,895}$ |
| Texarkana |  | 240 1,177 | 35 1,488 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,820 \\ & 11,478 \end{aligned}$ | - ${ }^{51}$ |  | 2,531 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34,895 \\ & 18,148 \end{aligned}$ |
| tal, 56 to | 38,205 11 | 18,08 | 47,1 | 93,29 | 45,666 |  | 61,66 | 54.2 |  | 408,978 |
| aclud | combined | d tot | of 15 | wns in | ah |  |  |  |  |  |
| uot | ons for | Mi | dling | g Cot | n |  |  |  |  | ts- |
| low ar | the clo | losi | qu | tio | Or | m | d | g | On | n at |
| Southern | ncip | 1 | n |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | on |  |  |
|  | ay | M |  | uesdav | Wed | , |  | day |  | riday |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 7 / 8 & 15-16 \\ \text { in. } & \text { In. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 8 \\ & \text { in. } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{c}{2 n}_{216}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15-16 \\ 1 n . \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 / 8 \\ \text { in. } \end{gathered}$ | $16$ | $6 \begin{gathered} 7 / 8 \\ 1 n . \end{gathered}$ | In-16. | $\begin{aligned} & 7 / 18 \\ & n . \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 15-16 \\ 1 n . \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| alves |  | 9.12 | 9.32 | 9.16 9.36 | 9.18 | 9.38 | 8.1 | 9.34 | 9.06 | 66.26 |
| New Orle | 9.609 .80 | 9.60 | 9.80 | 9.60 | 9.60 | 9.80 | 9.60 | 9.80 | 9.50 | 0.70 |
| Mobile | 9.69 9.79 | 9.72 | 9.82 | 9.56 9.66 | 9.58 | 9.68 | $8{ }^{9.54}$ | 9.64 | 9.46 | ${ }^{8} 9.56$ |
| Savannan | 9.809 .95 | 59.82 | 9.97 |  | 9.63 | 9.78 | 89.69 | 9.74 | 9.51 | $1{ }^{9.66}$ |
| Norfolk | 9.759 .90 | 9.75 | 9.90 | 9.80 | 9.851 | 0.00 | 9.8 | 9.95 | 9.70 | 9.85 |
| Montgomery | 9.9010 .00 | ${ }^{9.65}$ | 9.75 | ${ }^{9.65} 9.9 .75$ | 9.65 | 9.75 | 5 9.65 | 9.75 |  | $5{ }^{9.65}$ |
| Augusta | 10.7910 .94 | 10.82 | 10.9710 | 0.8610 .01 | 10.881 | 1.03 | 310.49 | 1.64 | 10.41 | 110.56 |
| Mem | 10.1510 .35 | 10.15 | 10.3510 | 0.1510 .35 | 10.151 | 0.35 | 59.90 | 10.10 |  | 20.10 |
| Housto | 9.10 9.30 | 9.15 | 9.35 | $9.20 \quad 9.40$ | 9.22 | 9.42 | 29.15 | 9.35 |  | $1{ }^{10.30}$ |
| Little Roc | 10.0510 .35 | 10.05 | 10.3510 | 0.0510 .35 | 10.051 | 0.35 | 10.05 | 10.35 |  | 5,10.05 |
| llas | 8.7718 .97 | 78.75 | 8.95 | 8.798 .9 | 8.81 | 9.01 | 18.77 | 8.97 | 8.69 | 89 8.89 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Auo. } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { Aug. } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { Aug. } 20 \end{aligned}$ | Wednesdav <br> Aug. 21 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thursday } \\ \text { Aug. } 22 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Aug. } 23 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1840 \\ & \text { Octob } \end{aligned}$ | 9.23 | 9. 23 | 9.29 | 9.30-9.31 | 9.27 | 9.20- |
| December- | 9.18b-9.19a | 9.19b-9.20a | $9.27 n$ | 9.30 | 9.26 | 9.19 |
| January | 9.06b |  |  |  | $9.17 b$ |  |
| March.. | 9.06b-9.08a | $9.08 b-9.10 a$ | $9.13 b-9.15 a$ | $9.17 b-9.18 a$ |  |  |
| May | 8.87b-8.88a | 8.92 | 8.97 | 9.01b-9.02a | 8.97b-8.98a | 8.91 |
| July | 8.67b-8.68a | 8.70 | $8.77 n$ | 8.79-8.81 | 8.76b-8.78a | 8.69b-8.7 |
| Spot. |  |  |  |  | Qui | Qul |
| Future | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady. | steady. |

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for July, 1940-The Bureau of the Census announced on Aug. 20 that, according to preliminary figures $24,747,636$ cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on July 31, 1940, of which $21,916,700$ were operated at some time during the month, compared with $21,942,748$ for
June, $22,217,302$ for May, $22,301,218$ for April, 22,555,036
for March, $22,803,796$ for February, and 21,939,404 for July, 1939. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was $7,535,391,527$. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during July ,1940, at $86.5 \%$ capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 87.1 for June, 89.4 for May, 92.1 for April, 94.4 for March, 99.6 for February, and 81.9 for July, 1939. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 304 . The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number of active spindle hours, and the average hours per spindle in place by States, are shown in the following statement:

| State | Spinning Spindles |  | Aatoe Spinale Hours for July |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In Place July 31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Active Dur- } \\ & \text { ing July } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Average Per Spindle in Place |
| United States | 24,747,636 | 21,916,700 | 7,535,391,527 | 304 |
| Cotton growing States | 18,134,482 | 16,730,456 | 5,995,461,101 | 331 |
| New England States. | 5,884,114 | 4,581,762 | 1,394,155,348 | 237 |
| All other States....- | 729,040 | 604,482 | 145,774,078 | 200 |
| Alabama. | 1,799,058 | 1,686,260 | 582,111,259 | 324 |
| Connecticut | 517,836 | 1,452,462 | 114,531,885 | 221 |
| Georgia. | $3,210,468$ $\mathbf{6 8 4 , 5 7 2}$ | $2,911,848$ 505,442 | $1,037,010,139$ $135,208,983$ | 323 198 |
| Massachusetts | 3,331,000 | 2,544,118 | 791,745,863 | 238 |
| Mississlppl | 150,704 | 89,952 | 31,359,578 | 208 |
| New Hampshire. | 306.794 | ${ }^{229,874}$ | $80,666,518$ | 263 |
| New York. | $\begin{array}{r}330,616 \\ 5.842 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,425,222 | 1 $\begin{array}{r}65,912,596 \\ 1,839204,009\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}199 \\ 315 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| North Caroinn | $\begin{array}{r}5,842,780 \\ \hline 945,400\end{array}$ | -5,415,594 | 1,858,841,651 | 274 |
| South Carolins | 5,515,604 | 5,268,426 | 2,046,062,201 | 371 |
| Tennessee. | 554,770 | 539,334 | 224,025,543 | 404 |
| Texas. | ${ }^{237,024}$ | 221,032 | 76,015,094 | ${ }_{185}^{321}$ |
| Virginia. | ${ }_{681}^{639,706}$ | 440,090 | $118,347,158$ <br> 134 | 185 |
| All other States_....... | 681,306 | 515,054 | 134,349,050 | 197 |

CCC Reports on 1940 Wheat Loans-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced Aug. 21 that through Aug. 8, 1940, 70,955 producers had secured loans totaling $\$ 36,-$ $019,761.58$ on $50,081,261$ bushels of wheat stored in local warehouses and farm storage in 29 States. The average amount of wheat per loan was 710 bushels valued at $\$ 507.64$. The outstanding loans by States were:

| State- | Bushels |  | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Farm Storage | Warehouse storage |  |
| California | 912 | 57,881 | \$40,795.39 |
| Colorado |  | 483,931 | 308,177.91 |
| Idaho |  | 404,383 | 214,218.99 |
| Illinois |  | 1,819,927 | 1,419,502.44 |
| Indlana |  | 620,242 | 448,074.94 |
| Yowa... | 671 | 296,5888 $15,984,417$ | 11,342,081.49 |
| Kentuck |  | - 194,581 | 145,003.73 |
| Maryland | --.--- | 3,884 | 2,830.64 |
| Michigan |  | 33,173 | 22,654.36 |
| Minnesota | ------ | 10,425 | 7,543.18 |
| Missouri. |  | 2,885,390 | 2,085,583.22 |
| Montana |  | 192,868 | 107,113.17 |
| Nebraska- | 1,610 | 2,504,932 | 1,782,370.76 |
| New Mexleo- | 1,004 | 13,651 | 11,329.59 |
| North Dakota |  | 21,556 621,563 | $16,002.25$ $472,491.27$ |
| Oklahom | 303,092 | 12,040,928 | 8,852,138.88 |
| Oregon | 12,723 | 374,541 | 225,757.26 |
| Pennsylvania |  | 6,611 | 4,874.13 |
| South Dako | ------ | 326,994 | $239,976.58$ <br> 158 <br> 1222 |
| Texas | 16,595 | 10,507,164 | 7,623,509.81 |
| Utah |  | 46,924 | 23,229.58 |
| Virginia. |  | 38,597 | 29,028.55 |
| Washingto |  | 360,457 | 205,558.66 |
| West Virgin | -....- | 2,981 | 2,581.69 |
| Wyoming |  | 24,784 | 16,778.32 |
| Total | 336,608 | 50,081,261 | \$36,019,761.58 |

Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that cotton has improved in the western portions of the belt but the excessive moisture in the east has been detrimental. In Texas the condition of cotton is fairly good.


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:


Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

| Week End. | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Intertor Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1940 | 939 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24. 31. | 42,308 30,472 | 16,953 17,870 | 14,112 | 2288,087 | 2635,974 |  | $\stackrel{9,324}{\text { Nill }}$ | Nil |  |
| sune |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. | 27,624 | 16,177 | 20,069 | 2220,186 | 2500,639 | ${ }_{2119}^{2138,498}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { NiI } \\ \mathbf{3}, 658 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Nil }}$ | 7,966 |
| 21. | 25,190 | 36,239 | 24,113 | 2152,669 | 2541,961 | 2100,775 | N! | 8,083 | 5,532 |
| 28. | 40,690 | 26,909 | 22,893 | 2100,527 | 2512,919 | 2081,164 | Nil | NII | 3,282 |
| July ${ }_{5}$ | 27,653 | 26,363 | 17,684 | 2061 | 2490,599 | 2053,520 | Nil | 4,043 | N11 |
| 12. | 19,555 | 33,685 | 32,676 | 2034,995 | 2462,476 | 2024,282 | Nil | 5,562 | 3,438 |
| 19. | 19.881 | 58,075 | 43,924 | 2013,138 | 2444,446 | 1997,556 | N11 | 40,045 | 17,198 |
| 26. | 21,723 | 73,527 | 53,593 | 1980,272 | 2434, | 1978,400 | Nil | 63,370 | 44.437 |
| 2. | 64,962 | 73,404 | 49,379 | 19^4,131 | 2441,608 | 1951,616 | 38.821 | 80,721 | 22.595 |
| - | 60,375 | 72,192 | 51,885 | 1925, ${ }^{\circ}$ | 2434,071 | 1933,484 | 31.84 ? | 64.657 | 33.753 |
| 16. | 78,606 | 101,982 | 73,033 | 1910,674 | 2417,522 | 1927,836 | 63,675 | 85,433 | 67,385 |
| 23. | 91,740 | 140,844 | 78,102 | 1893,29 | 2408,973 | 1922,216 | 74,360 | 132,295 | 83,722 |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1940, are 174,632 bales; in 1939 they were 229,234 bales and in 1938 were 198,661 bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 91,740 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 74,360 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 17,380 bales during the week.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-The following are the receipts and stock shipments, for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:


Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Production is being curtailed slowly. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

|  | 1949 |  |  | 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Twist } \end{gathered}$ | 81/4 Lhs. Shitrings, Common Finest | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l} \text { Mold } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 3_{2 s} \text { Cop } \\ T_{u c t s} \end{gathered}$ | $81 /$ Lbs. Shitt- ings. Common to Finest | Cotton Middl' Uple Upl'ds |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { d. } \\ \text { Nominal } \\ 14.04 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { c. } \\ \text { Closed } \\ \text { Closed } \end{gathered}$ | d. | s. d. s. d. | d. |
| ${ }_{24}$ |  |  |  | $88_{6} 976$ | 9 | 5.48 |
| ne |  |  |  | 8\%(1) 9\% | 9 (6) 9 | 5.49 |
| 74.. | 14.04 <br> 14.04 | 11 $103501211 / 2$ | ${ }^{\text {Closed }}$ | 93/6103/6 | ${ }_{9}^{9}$-09 | 5.77 5.76 |
|  | 14.22 14.06 1 |  |  |  |  | 5.77 5.66 5.62 |
| \% | 14.06 | 1260129 | 7.60 | 9 910 | 9 9 93 | ${ }_{5}^{5.62}$ |
| 5-- | 14.13 | 12 6 12 12 <br> 12 8 9  <br> 12    | 7.82 | 9 910 | $9{ }^{9} 9$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.62}$ |
| 12 | 14.25 14.19 | 12 6 12 12 <br> 12 6 9 12 <br> 12 4 12  | 7.98 783 | $87 / 61096$ |  | 5.52 5.23 |
| 26 | 14.05 | $1243 / 36129$ | 7.95 | 8\%/890\% | $8103 /{ }^{\text {© }} 9813$ | ${ }_{5.40}^{5.23}$ |
| ${ }_{2}$ | 14.00 | $12431212{ }^{13}$ | 7.82 |  | 8103109112 | 5.28 |
| $9-$ <br> $16-$ | 14.94 14.26 |  | 7.84 <br> 8.19 |  | (1) | 5.22 <br> 5.14 |
| 23-1 | 14.37 | $126{ }_{12}^{12}$ | 8.18 | 9 (9)10 |  | ${ }_{5.52}^{5.5}$ |

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 3,019 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:


Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.

Foreign Cotton Statistics-Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit the following tables:

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
Liverpool Imports, Stocks, \&c.

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 | Moderate demand | Moderate | A fair business doing |
| Mid. upl'ds | Closed | 8.26 d . | 8.31d. | 8.18 d . | 8.25d. | 8.18d. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Futures } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Market } \\ \text { opened } \end{array} \end{gathered}\{$ |  | Quiet, 1 Dt dec. to 1 pt. adv. | Steady, 3 points advance | Quiet, 2 pts dec. to 1 pt, adv. | Steady, <br> 1 to 2 pts. decline | Quiet. 4 to 5 pts . decline |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \stackrel{4}{\text { P. M. }} \end{gathered}$ |  | Quiet, st'y unch. to 3 pts. dec. | Quiet 3 pts. dec. to 1 pt. adv. | Quiet, st'y, 4 to 6 pts. decline | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Quiet } 1 \mathrm{pt} . \\ \text { adv. to } 1 \\ \text { pt. dec. } \end{array}$ | Quiet, st'v <br> 3 to 4 pts. decline |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| Aug. 17 Aug. 23 | $\left\|\frac{\text { sat. }}{\text { Close }}\right\|$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thur.. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close |
| Nero Contract | a. | $d$. | d. | $d$. | d. | d. | ${ }^{4}$. | ${ }^{4}$. | ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {d }}$. | ${ }_{7}^{\text {d. }}$ | ${ }_{7.54}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| December | * |  | 7.40 | 7.65 | 7.39 | 7.0 | 7.33 |  | 7.34 |  | 7.30 |
| Jan, 1941 | * |  | 7.28 | 7.30 | 7.28 | 7.23 | 7.23 | 7.25 | 7.23 | 7.19 | 7.19 |
| March | * |  | 7.13 | 7.16 | 7.14 | 7.09 | 7.08 | 7.10 | 7.08 | 7.04 | 7.05 |
| May | * |  | 7.00 | 7.03 | 7.01 | 6.98 | 6.96 | 6.98 | 6.96 | 6.92 | 6.93 |
| July-. | * |  | 6.87 | 6.90 | 6.88 | 6.86 | 6.84 | 6.86 | 6.83 | 6.80 | 6.80 |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Aug. 23, 1940
Flour sales to the local jobbing trade have shown a slight increase, according to mill interests. A general improvement in activity from now on is anticipated, however, particularly in regard to deliveries. Shipping instructions within the past week have shown a modest expansion, but a seasonal spurt of a substantial nature is anticipated within a week to 10 days.

Wheat-On the 17 th inst. prices closed $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 1 c . net higher. Wheat prices pushed upward another cent a bushel today, extending the rally from seasonal low levels reached at the bottom of Friday's 5c. break. Although war news continued to disturb the trade, greatly enlarged consumer demand for flour as well as some speculative short covering helped to bolster market support. After an opening dip, prices scored net gains of as much as $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 1 c . higher than previous finals. Lifting of hedges by mills in connection with improved flour business stimulated by yesterday's price decline accounted for much of the buying support. Kansas City millers reported a substantial expansion in demand for flour, business having been one of the heaviest in a single day since the season began. Resting bids were put into execution and there was also an active run of new orders Flour prices were off 20 c . a barrel at the low point yesterday. On the 19th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Wheat prices dip ed $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at one time today to within about a cent of the year's lowest level, but then rallied. Hedging sales in connection with the largest receipts of the season at spring wheat terminals, liquidation of Sept. contracts which become deliverable in 2 weeks, and trade nervousness over the war, accounted for the selling. Buying attributed mostly to mills helped the rally. Traders who considered that Chicago wheat prices were about 12c. under the Government loan rate while Minneapolis prices were 20 c . lower than the value of wheat stored as collateral there, were not inclined to press the market. Minneapolis and Duluth, the principal spring wheat terminals, received 2,499 cars, compared with 1,159 a week ago and 1,650 a year ago, but not much of this grain was put up for sale. Government statistics indicated that at midput up for sale. Government statistics indicated that at midAug. $60,000,000$ bushels of new wheat were under loan,
$22,000,000$ more than on Aug. 6 . As of Aug. 26 last year, $22,000,000$ more than on Aug. 6 . As of Aug. 26 last year,
the total was only $57,000,000$ bushels. On the 20 th inst. prices closed $11 / 2$ to $17 / 8$ c. net higher. Wheat futures displayed a firm tone today and the advances continued throughout the session. Mill buying, short covering and the strength displayed at Minneapolis were factors contributing to the rise. The May delivery advanced as much as 2c. a bushel. News of the war on England failed to act as a market factor. Reports of renewed air raids attracted little attention. The spring wheat movement has about reached its peak, with the receipts of 2,500 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth yesterday. Traders estimated, however, that only about $10 \%$ of it went into the open market. This meant that $90 \%$ went direct into storage, presumably to be sealed under the Government loan program. Uncertainties regarding the progress of the long-heralded blitzkrieg on England acted as a brake also on anything like normal trading in wheat. On the 21st inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. A letup in flour business, prices closed $1 / 8$ c. . $01 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. A which was stimulated by last week's sharp price slump, permitted wheat prices to slip about a cent a busbel at one stage today, but the market recovered partially before the close. Profit taking and placing of hedges against limited quantities of new wheat offered for sale, accounted for much of the moderately active selling. Strength in securities helped to support the market here. Prices developed an easy tone at times, largely by way of reaction from Tuesday's bulge, most dealers regarding the British statements that oxporting countries would be encouraged to build up reserves. Stocks of foodstuffs for shipment to Continental Europe when war is over, is slightly ironical in view of the
fact that this procedure is virtually a necessity because of lagging international demand for grain. A recognized Canadian expert, after an extensive survey of the wheat belt, predicted the Dominion's winter and spring wheat crop would total $514,000,000$ bushels, which, with carryover, will give Canada a total supply of $815,000,000$ bushels.
On the 220 inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $7 / 8$ c. net higher. A renewal of mill buying of wheat to fill coming flour re-
quirements helped to lift wheat prices more than 1c. a quirements helped to lift wheat prices more than 1c. a to a level more than 4 c . above the 1940 lows reached last Friday. Strength in securities and reports of below freez ing temperatures last night in parts of the Canadian wheat belt attracted trade attention. Damage to Canadian crops, however, was not expected to be great, as harvesting is wel advanced in the affected areas. The upturn induced some short covering, and further gains in securities also encour aged grain buying. Pit brokers said yesterday's setback after three sessions of recovering prices had done much to strengthen the market's technical position. There were re ports that consuming interests were having difficulty in picking up sufficient supplies at terminals due to the fact that so much new wheat is going into storage.
Today prices closed $3 / 4$ to $11 / 2$ c. net lower. Profit-takers who sought to realize modest gains as a result of a $4 c$. wheat price advance since 1940 lows were established a week ago, brought enough selling into the pit today to lower quotations 1c. a bushel before the market steadied. There was evidence, however, that milling interests again took advantage of the setback to take wheat futures, probably in lifting hedges against flour business as well as accumulating for possible future delivery. This method of buying is apparently the most economical just now, brokers said. There was little lifting of hedges by elevator interests, but placing of hedges likewise was on a small scale because only minor quantities of new wheat coming to market are for sale. Traders said storing apparently is on a larger scale than a year ago, although there is no way of determining how much of the grain being held off the market will come under the Government loan program. The fact that loan rates are well above market prices stimulates not only acceptance of loans, but also encourages a holding attitude on the part of producers not eligible for the loan, traders said. Open interest in wheat tonight was $79,114,000$ bushels.


Corn-On the 17 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. Corn prices held to a narrow range. Handlers booked 140,000 bushels to arrive and sold 56,000 bushels for shipment. On the 19th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. Corn declined almost a cent at one stage, reflecting good rains in the Ohio Valley and Illinois. Receipts of 186 cars and bookings of 68,000 bushels attracted attention although the latter was smaller than country sales several days last week. On the 20 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8$ to 1 c . net higher. Recent ample showers over most of the corn belt have had a favorable effect, but traders said that at this date weather would not be much of a price factor except in the event of an early frost which might damage late corn. Recent advances in livestock and the drop in new corn futures to around the 55 c . level has improved the corn-hog ratio. On the 21st inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{e}$. ff. Corn prices were off about a cent at times, reflecting off. Corn prices were off about a cent at times, reflecting increased country selling, with 160,000 bushels booked to arrive early today on top of 183,000 bushels yesterday. crib space for new crop.
On the 22 d inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up. Corn was setady, due to the fact that spot market prices are several cents over future quotations due to the loan program. Receipts, however, totaled 200 cars, the largest in some time. Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The corn market, while showing no spectacular price changes, ruled steady. Country sales of corn were on a fairly liberal scale, but receipts at Chicago which did not go directly into commercial hands were well taken. Open interest in corn tonight was $22,795,000$ bushels.


Oats-On the 17 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Handlers sold 27,000 bushels of oats. Fluctuations in oats were narrow. On the 19th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off. Truckers in down-State Illinois were reported paying 29 c . for No. 2 white oats, about equal to the Chicago price. On the 20 th inst. prices closed $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The oats futures market was firm during most of the session, though trading was light. There was scattered hedge selling in evidence, but offerings appeared to be quickly taken. On the 21 st inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Trading was very light, with price range narrow.
On the $22 d$ inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 8$ c. net higher. Trading was light and without particular interest. Today prices closed $8 / 4$ to $\$ / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The oats market ruled heavy towards the close, in sympathy with the sharp declines registered in wheat values.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO


 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG OctoberDecember
May

Rye-On the 17 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The rye market was firm in sympathy with the firmness of wheat. On the 19 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The rye market ruled heavy in sympathy with the reactionary trend of the wheat market. On the 20 th inst. prices closed $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Rye developed a strong tone in sympathy with other grains and closed at net gains of $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Demand was general and offerings were scant. On the 21st inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The rye market ruled heavy in sympathy with the declines in wheat values. The lows of the day in rye prices were one cent under previous finals.

On the 22 d inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. lower. This market was relatively quiet, with prices moving within a narrow range. Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The rye futures market was relatively steady and failed to respond to the weakness displayed in the wheat market. DAILY Closing prices of RYe Futures IN CHICAGO September- $\qquad$ Sat
.37
.405
.435
45 Season's High and When Made
 May ...........501/4 July 24, 1940|May_............ $421 / 8$ Aug. 19, 1940
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October-
December $\qquad$
 May.
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG October-December

Closing quotations were as follows: FLOUR
Spring pat, high protein_-4.75@4.90
Spring patents

 Fancy peari (new) Nos.
$1.2-0.3-0.2$ GRAIN

Corn, New York-
No. 2 yellow, all rail $\qquad$
 $\qquad$ $-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad . \quad 58$ All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, dc.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at- | F'lour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago | bbls 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs 612,000 | bush 56 lbs 1,418,000 | bush 32 lbs 560.000 | bush 56 lbs 32,000 | bush 48 lbs 304,000 |
| Minneapolis |  | 6,368,000 | 166,000 | 2,274,000 | 444,000 | 2,947,000 |
| Duluth |  | 1,234,000 | 14,000 | 205,000 | 59,000 | 160.000 |
| Milwaukee- | 15,000 | 27,000 | 219,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | ,237,000 |
| Toledo |  | 1,607,000 | 30,000 | 381,000 |  | 16,000 |
| Butfalo |  | 3,465,000 | 490,000 | 552,000 | 128,000 | 104,000 |
| Indianapolis |  | 173,000 | 195,000 | 240,000 | 3,000 | 7,000 |
| St, Louls | 104,000 | 257,000 | 110,000 | 42,000 | 13,000 | 5,000 |
| Peoria | 34,000 | 45,000 | 244,000 | 98,000 | 9,000 | 104,000 |
| Kansas Clty | 16,000 | 575,000 | 113,000 | 24,000 |  |  |
| Omaha-- |  | 216,000 | 353,000 | 94,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph. | ------- | 42,000 | 41,000 | 37,000 |  |  |
| Sloux City- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 166,000 \\ 68,000 \end{array}$ | 41,000 | 5,000 | 27,000 | 66,000 |
| Tot. wk. ${ }^{40}$ | 369,000 | 14,855,000 | 3,434,000 | 4,806,000 | 717.0 |  |
| Same wk '39 | 407,000 | 10,798,000 | 2,651,000 | 4,324,000 | 815,000 | 4,486,000 |
| Same wk '38 | 401,000 | 14,302,000 | 3,890,000 | 6,619,000 | 1,680,000 | 4,038,000 |
| Since Aug 1 | 1,233,000 | 40,176,000 | 11,972,000 | 9,876,000 | 1,362,000 | 9,321,000 |
| 1939 | 1,249,000 | 33,323,000 | 8,145,000 | 12,901,000 | 2,372,000 | 13,429,000 |
| 1938 | 1,214,000 | 44,797,000 | 13,566,000 | 19,749,000 | 4,203,000 | 11,539,000 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 17, 1940 follows:

| Recetpts at- | Flout | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bbls 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs | bush 56 lbs | bush 32 lbs | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| New York - | 122,000 | 385.000 |  | 4,000 |  |  |
| Phuladelphla | 15.000 | 24,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore.- | 10,000 | 36,000 | 36.000 | 8,000 | 2,000 |  |
| New Orl'ns* | 22,000 |  | 60,000 | 14,000 |  |  |
| Galveston.- |  |  | 2,000 |  |  |  |
| Montreal |  | 687,000 | 86,000 |  |  |  |
| Tot. Wk. '40 | 199,000 | 1,182,000 | 309,000 | 32,000 | 4,000 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since Jan. } 1 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | 7,841,000 | 82,790,000 | 22,213,000 | 2,797,000 | 1,702,000 | 1,165,000 |
| Week 1939. | 292,000 | 3,223,000 | 509,000 | 326,000 | 33,000 | 230,000 |
| since Jan. $1939$ | 9.492,000 | 64,872,000 | 13.497,000 | $3,250,000$ | 506,000 | 4,026.000 | * Recelpts do not include

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 17, and since July 1, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flout | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Batrels | Bushel | Bush | Bus |
| Philadelphia | ${ }^{264,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore.. | 100,000 | 112,000 |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans | 687,000 |  | 6,000 |  |  |  |
| tal | 1256,000 | 198,000 | a48,070 |  |  |  |
| Since July 1, 1940 | 15,146,000 | 5,684,000 | a314,100 | 9,000 | 155,000 | 55,00 |
| Total week 1939 | 3,341,000 | 169,000 | 89,785 | 235,000 | 27,000 | 205,000 |
| Since July 1, 1939 | 16,103,000 | 519,000 | 700,098 | 674,000 | 36,000 | 1,567.000 |

a Export data not available from Canadian ports
The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Aug. 17, were as follows:

| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| United States | Bushels | Bushel | Bushel | Bushels |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { New York-......... } & 60,000 & 96,000 & 15,000 & 126.000 & 2,000\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia | 660,000 | 125,000 22.000 | 7.000 | .000 | 3.000 |
| * Baltimore | 1,010,000 | 3,000 | 21,000 | 7,000 | 2,000 |
| New Orlean | 112,000 | 83,000 | 249,000 | 1,000 |  |
| Galveston | 1,941,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wort | 11,420,000 | 38,000 | 171,000 | 9,000 | 13,000 |
| Wichita. | 5,175,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas Cit | 42,522,000 | 927,000 | 4,000 | 356,000 | 1,000 |
| Omaha. | 10,957,000 | 8,239,000 | 31,000 | 222,000 | 10,000 |
| Sioux City | 1,169,000 | 1,159,000 | 228,000 | 15,000 | 4,000 |
| St. Louls. | 8,666,000 | 423,000 | 128,000 | 16,000 | 4,000 |
| Indianapol | 2,701,000 | 305,000 | 469,000 | 204,000 |  |
| Peoria. | 1,178,000 | 173,000 | 130,000 |  | 113,000 |
| Chic | 16,233,000 | 5,882,000 | 1,080,000 | 1,114,000 | 330,000 |
| Lak |  | 891.000 |  |  |  |
| Milwauke | 1,405,000 | 623.000 | 65,000 | 686,000 | 1,082,000 |
| Minneapolis | 14,777,000 | 3,158,000 | 677,000 | 2,538,000 | 3,380,000 |
| Duluth | 15,952,000 | 1,594,000 | 245,000 | 1,966,000 | 560,000 |
| Detroit | 180,000 | 2,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 130,000 |
| Buffalo | 4,438,000 | 79,000 | 540,000 | 1,186,000 | 445,000 |
|  | 690,000 | 135,000 |  | 128,000 |  |
| n Canal | 69,000 | 269,000 |  |  |  |

## $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Total Aug. } 17,1940 \ldots 157,343,000 & 24,905,000 & & 4,185,000 & 8,792,000 & 6,081,000 \\ \text { Total Aug. } & 10,1940 \ldots & 156,571,000 & 25,026,000 & 3.094,000 & 8,762,000 & 4,765,000\end{array}$

 Total Aug. 19, $1939-146,520,00014,892,00010,197,00088.162,0$
$*$ Baltimore also has 107,000 bushels Australian wheat in store.
Note-Bonded grain not included above: Oats-Butfalo, 261,000 bushels; Buffalo afloat, 125,$000 ;$ total, 386,000 bushels, against 48,000 bushels in 1939 . BarleyNew York, 162,000 bushels; Butfalo, 840,000 ; Battimore, 156,000 ; totai, $1,158,000$
bushels, acainst 72,000 in 1939 . Wheat-New York, $1,112,000$ bushels; New York afloat, 452.000 ; Boston, $2,311,000$; Philadelphia, $1,018,000 ;$ Baltimore, $1,084,000$ : Portland, $1,211,000$; Chicaago, 45,000 ; Buffalo, $5.380,000 ;$ Buffalo afloat, 918,000 ; Duluth, $2,732,000 ;$ Erie. 1,956, $000 ;$ Albany. $7,41,01,00 ;$ on Canal, $1,353,000$; in transit
-rail (U.S.), $3,638,000$, total, $30,611,000$ bushels, against $6,582,000$ bushels in 1939 . $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Canadian-1 } & \text { Wheat } & \text { Corn } & \text { Oats } & \text { Rye } & \text { Barley } \\ & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Canadian- } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } \\ \text { Lake, bay.river \& seab'd } & 61,992,000 & \cdots-\cdots \cdots & 551,000 & 310,000 & 571,000 \\ \text { Ft. Willam \& Pt. Arthur } & 79,487,000 & - & 990,000 & 442,000 & 707\end{array}$

 Total Aug. 19, 1939.-85,297,000 $\quad-\cdots . .$. Summary -
 Total Aug. 17, 1940.-408,296,000 $\overline{24,905,000} \overline{8,882,000} \overline{10,312,000} \overline{10,386,000}$

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Aug. 16 and since July 1, 1940, and July 1, 1939, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 16, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1940{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July 1, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 16, \\ 1940 \text {, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July 1, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July 1, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| No. Amer | Bushets | Bushels | Bushels | Bush | Bushe | Bushels |
| Black Sea- | 3,598,00 | 23,367,000 | ${ }_{6,656,000}^{29,541,00}$ |  |  | 574,000 |
| Argentina- | 2,906,000 | 21,029,000 | 21,785,000 | 2,295,000 | 8,099,000 | 25,634,000 |
| Australia - |  | ------ | 9,329,000 |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| countries | 192,000 | 2,376,000 | 4,816,000 | 146,000 | 1,766,000 | 10,276,000 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended Aug. 21-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Aug. 21, follows:
A low-pressure area was central most of the week over the Carolinas,
producing heavy rains along the Appalachian Mountains and adjacent secproducing heary rains along the Appalachian Mountains and adjacent secCentral Valley areas until the 18 th when a high-pressure area moved in
over the northern Great Plains. At the close of the week, the central parte over the northern Great Plains. At the coose of the week, the central parts
of the country were oominated by high pressure, accompanied by lower
temperatures and fair weather.

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The weekly mean temperatures were somewhat sub-normal in the central and lower Great Plains as well as locally in the Middle Atlantic States
and the interior of Caliornia. Elsewhere temperatures were slightly in and the interior of California. Elisewhere temperatures were
excess of normal, the departures being largely 2 degrees to 3 degrees, exceept in the Lake region and the western Great Basin where they were 4 degrees to 7 degrees.
temperatures were again high in the northern Great Plains. locally in the Northwest, and in the Southwest, In the latter area maxima wwo stations Elsewhere the highest temperatures were generally in the 90 's, except in the Lake region and along the Pacific coast, heay in most
The total precipitation for the week was moderate to sections from central Texas northward and northeastward to the Dakotas and Wisconsin. Substantial amounts were also reported riom ind in portions of the Carolinas and Virginia. Mort of toek.
The moderate to heavy rains reported from many Central Valley sections were accompanied by generally favorable temperatures, and, as a
result, all late crops were considerably benefited. In many sections rom
 Ohio Valley rains were sufficient to greatiy improve the moisture situation, with a marked revival of pastures and meadows and general wetern portion of the Great Plains, however,
of minor crops.
continued unfavorably dry, with no rain of importance in many localities of minor crops. Trably dry, with no rain of importance in many localuies and the moisture situ
slopes of the Rockies.
slopes of the Rockies.
Heavy to excessive rains caused much washing and flooding in the
piedmont sections of the Carolinas and Virginia, with many lowland crops Piedmont sections of the Carolinas and Virginia, with many lowland crops
destroyed and considerable damage to others. In ome portions of this area there were further losses repocted to pecans, gales of last week.
Ath ourk showers caused some delay to outside opbrations in parts of
the Mississippi Valley, particularly to harvesting and threshing operations, the Mississsippi Valley. particularly to harvesting and threshing operations,
the weather generally favored outside work and the increased moisture was very favorable in conditioning the soil for fall plowing. Generally favorable weather for harvesting operations prevaien insurfict soil moisture, with
but there were more extensive reports of ins ranges becoming quite dry and irrigation water supplies seriousy restricted.
In Wyoming the water shortage is extending to the mountain areas and In W Woming the water shortage is extending to the moun
the forest fires are reported the worst in the state's history.
Small Grains-Threshing was delayed in parts of Minnesota and Wis consin, with some damage oto grain in is sock, while this work made generally good progress in the Dakotas and Montana, Spring grain harvesting was als by almost daily rains in lowa where grain in shock is sprouting and some rotting. Plowing has begun more exten-
sively in the western ohio valley, but it was generally too wet for this work in Missouri; seeding
Rice is doing weil rather generally, except for some flood damage, but injury from
Corn-Much upland corn was burned beyond recovery in Oklahoma nd the bulk of the crop is too badiy damaged to yield grain in Kansas provemant in these states. In the Ohio Valley prozress and condition of corn vary widely, depending on excecllent where thore was adequate moisture, ut in many sections the crop deteriorated, with $50 \%$ estimated damaged beyond recovery in some localities.
In Missourid although some corn was beyond recovery the crop made Iowa favorable temperatures and adequite rainfall resulted in good to excellent progress and condition of corn, although some late planted and late leveloping ears may not produce grai Crost date.
Cotton
Cotton-Cotton improved in the western portions of the belt, but the excessive moisture in the east was detrimental. In Texas, while progress
of the crop was locally poor, generally good advance was made and condition is now fairly good to good, with particular improvement noted
the northwest following the recent rainfall. The crop was opening rapidly
 mostly good; although some deterioration was noted in the sou
condition ranges from poor in the dry area to good elsewhere. last week, with progress now farr to good and condition ranging from rather poor to fairly good. Heavy rains in the Carolinas resuited in portions of
progress and quite heavy shedding, but elsewhere in eastern por
the the belt progress was mostly good a
The weather bulletin furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
North Carolina-Raleigh: Flooding rains in mountains first part and in northern Piedmont and some coastal sections mididie of wreek. Heotton ceptionally heavy crop damase in flooded areas. Progress of cotton
poor on account or high humidity, inadequate sunshine and excesive rains;
heary sheding very favorable for weevil activity; progress good except in heavy shedding
flooded areas.
South Carolina-Columbia: Heavy to locally flooding rains with strong winds first part: considerable damage to standing crops, severe in extreme poor: heavy shedding, but generally fair weather latter part favorable; picking begun in
Georyin-Atlanta: Temperatures mostly favorable, but some very warm days. Soil too wet at beginning: still ample moisture ail sections, except many places during week. Progress of corn mostly good where not mature. Extensive lossers to pecans, apples and corn pricki becoming general in south
last week. Progress of coton goid much injury.
Florida-Jacksonville: Very warm with $\begin{aligned} & \text { adequate rains. Progress and } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ condition or cotton fairly good; picking fair progress; moderately favorable
for wevil activity. Harvesting corn in north; good crop. Tobacco being for weevil activity. Harvesting corn in north; good crop Tobacco being
marketed: crop good. Citrus groves good condition; fruit holding and sizing well.
Alabama-Montgomery: Soil moisture now ample. Progress of cotton goodd condition fair to good in north and mostly fair but locally poor midde and south; picking berun
checking weevil.
other crops fair.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Too cool last two days, otherwise generally favorable; considerable cloudiness; rains mostly adequate: Progress of cotton generally fair, fruiting improved; condition mostly poor; occasional opening in central: favorable for checking weevil. Progress of late corn
on lowlands poor, on uplands good to locally very good. Much hay saved, condition excellent.
Louisiana-New Orleans: Warm and dry first part, very favorable; rogress of cotton good in north and on well-drained lowlands in south; beginning to open. first bate ginned on 16 th; condition fair to good in north, poor in sorowing rice orning well, excent some riields still flooded; damage to matured rice less than anticipated; curt grassy. Much hay saved of cane go
Texas-Houston: Temperatures generally favorable; rainfall adequate in northwest, north-central, extreme east and parto where more rain needed for all crops, other than cotton. which where moreren genally in fair condition, being gathered rapidly, Progress of cotton poor in some local areas in midale and souther coastal plains, but Progress of cotton is fair to very good in northwest following rains, and condition rather poor to fairly good, but improving; elsewhere condition is mostly good, except in southeast where some ony Yair; opening rapidly; picking making rapid progress in south, and begsnning locally in norrh. where good rains needed. Harvesting and threshing early rice under way flooded fields in Jefferson County area showed comparatively hight sto
damage, but damage where grain not supported by water rather heavy.

Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Temperatures mostly favorable; rainfall
decuate occurred in some parts of noed northwest and easticentral. Progress of cotton
or coter good except deteriorated in southwest; condition poor in dry southwest but good elsewhere. Much upland corn burnt beyond recovery previousiy,
but progress otherwise good; condition soteded, but mostly good Pastures
Livestock good and minor
Arkansas-Little Rock: Progress of cotton good; slight shedding in some sections due to recent rains, but crop responded favorably to warmth frist
of week. Progress of late corn good; condition excellent ing. week Progress orable for
fited by favorable weather
Tennessee-Nashville: Progress of cotton good; condition fair; bolls forming in west; crop late. Progress of corn good to excellent; condition good, except in dry areas where deteriorated. Progress and condition of tobacco mut benefited by recent rains. Kentucky-Louisville. Good rains in west and central, otherwise light o moderate. Condtition or cort of lower Cumberrand Rroiver condition poor to fairly good, with progress mostly good in northwest and most of central
where drought damage estimated at half of crop Late corn improving n part of northeast, most of west-central and locally in east. rain too late in burley area.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

## New York, Friday Night, Aug. 23, 1940.

Cooler temperatures had a stimulating effect on the sale of fall goods and also served to create a better response to special promotions. Conversely, activity in summer lines showed a decline, but this factor was offset by initial purchases of back-to-school needs, and as a result the total dollar volume of retail business registered another perceptible gain. Department store sales the country over for the week ended Aug. 10, according to the Federal Reserve Board, increased $8 \%$ over the corresponding week of 1939. In New York and Brooklyn establishments a gain of $6.9 \%$ was registered while in Newark stores the increase reached $13.9 \%$
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets reflected in some measure the sustained volume of retail sales, and moreover, profited from seasonal covering purchases of fall goods. Generally, however, no radical change in the cautious buying policy, notably on the part of wholesale merchants, was observed. As heretofore, the inclination prevailed to keep inventories down to moderate proportions, vailed to keep inarters persisted in the view that the conalthough some quare for defense purposes will before long tinued heavy buying for defense purposes will before long lead to a buying rush on the part of dissributors whose supplies of merchandise have for some time been allowed to sink to rather low levels. Business in silk goods was quiet, but prices ruled steady because of expectations that a fair volume of spring orders will have to be placed at an early date. Trading in rayon yarns remained active with available supTrading in rayon yarns remaco entering promptly into conse channels. Weaving plants in particular continued to display lively interest in yarn offerings, reflecting the mounting rate of operations in that industry.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets, following an early lull in dealings, grew very active and on Thursday total sales came close to $30,000,000$ yards, or virtually $11 / 2$ times the current weekly output. As on several previous occasions, the latest buying wave was inspired by the steady stream of Government orders for defense purposes, which induced heavy covering purchases by large corporation printers and many converters. More confident war news and a steadier trend in security prices also had their share in creating a better feeling. Buying operations were almost wholly for nearby deliveries and prices of most contructions scored moderate increases. Business in fine goods, fter initial sluggishness, also benefited by the revival in the pint cloths markets and the announcement of considerable Army pors Combed reods displayed increased activity and interest in piques and fancy shirtings expanded moderately. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 's, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $72-76$ 's, $61 / 8$ to $61 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. 39 -inch $68-72$ 's, $51 / 8$ to $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60$ 's, $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48$ 's, 4 to $41 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics expanded moderately as the approach of the fall season was reflected in increased interest in available spot offerings. Army purchases for the national defense program continued as a dominant factor but on the other hand clothing manufacturers, in anticipation of a certain dislocation in private consumption demands due to the impending draft measure, adhered to their previous cautious buying policies. Satisfactory interest continued to be shown in the new lines of lightwear materials for next spring and summer. Mill operations remained at high levels although predicated in growing measure on the large amount of recent Government orders. Reports from retail clothing centers made a fairly satisfactory showing, with initial purchases of fall suits counteracting the retarding considerations of the expected military draft measure. Business in women's wear materials remained seasonally quiet as cutters restricted their fabric purchases to immediate needs, pending a clarification of the business outlook for the initial fall period.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens broadened slightly with a moderate amount of fall purchases of household items reaching the market. Business in burlap remained fairly active but prices suffered a reaction reflecting the weake trend dev apsence of dine confirmation of the curtailment proposal. absence of definite conirmation or quoted at 4.85 c ., heavies at 6.90 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co,Inc.

105 W. Adams St. $\quad$ DIRECT $\quad 314$ N. Broadway CHICAGO $\quad$ WIRE $\quad$ ST. LOUIS

## News Items

Arkansas-Governor Retires as Sponsor of Refunding Act Governor Carl E. Bailey, who was defeated for a third term nomination in the Aug. 13 primary, has withdrawn as sponsor of the Refunding Act of 1939 which will be submitted at the November general election, and its defeat is anticipated. It represented his plan for adjustment of $\$ 136$, , 000,000 highway debt to secure an interest rate lower than the current $4 \%$ average.
Connecticut-Changes in List of Legal Investments-The following bulletin (No. 2) was issued by the State Bank Commissioner on Aug. 20, showing the latest changes in the list of investments considered legal for savings banks:
Additions-Chicano., III: Columbus, ohio; Oklahoma City, okla.
Deduction-Woonsocket';
Cuyahoga County,
Cuyahoga County, Ohio-Financial Data on Municipalitites Compiled-The 1940 edition of "Comparative Statistics of Subdivisions in Cuyahoga County, Ohio," is now being distributed by Siler, Roose \& Co. of Toledo.
The study, dated July 1 . 1940 , is a concise and comparative statement of
debt conditions of muncipaities and school districts in Cuyahoza Connty

 study is a preliminary tabulation of the 1940 census of these municipalities;
$1939-40$ assessed valuations; debt as of Jan. 1,1940 ; ratio of debt to assessed
valuation; valuation; 1938-39 tax collections. and building permits.
Louisiana-Sales Tax Repealed-Louisiana will be the eighth State to abandon the sales tax as a revenue source when purchasers cease paying out tax tokens on Dec. 31, this year, as a result of recent repeal legislation, the Federation of Tax Administrators states.
New York State allowed its sales tax law to expire in 1934, Vermont and
New Jersey repealed such taxes in 1935, and Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon did away with their sales taxes in 1936. Kentucky, Maryland The Act repealing Louisiana's tax also rescinded the authority granted New Orleans to levy a municipal sales tax. Remaining on the municipal
sales tax list are six cities, of which New York City is the only large one.

Massachusetts-Changes in List of Legal InvestmentsThe Commissioner of Banks issued on Aug. 21 the following bulletin (No. 2), showing the latest revisions in the list ing bulletin (No. 2), showing the latest revisions in the list
of investments considered legal for Massachusetts savings
banks: banks:

Municipal July 1, 1940
As of Aug. 12,1940
City of Roanoke, Virgini Railroad Equipment Trusts

The ${ }^{\top}$ Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Equip. Trust, Series K , (Serially)
Public Utilities
The Cleveland Elec. Liluminating Co.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## ALABAMA

 BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by CooperGreen, President of the City Commission, that he will receive sealed
bids until noon on Sept. 13 , for the purchase of a $\$ 225,000$ issue of public improvement bonds. Dated Oct 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due Oct.
1 as follows: $\$ 22,000$ in 1941 to 1945, and $\$ 23,000$ in 1946 to 1950 . Bidder shall specify the rate of interest which the bonds are to bear, not exceeding the legal rate of interest in the State. The bidder shall use
the lowest rate of interest at which ne will pay par or more for the bonds, expressed in multiples of 14 of $1 \%$. The payds will more be sold for less than par, plus accrued interest to date of dellvery of the bonds and payment \& Trust Co., New York, or at the First Noney at the Chemical Bank The bonds are secured by, or at full faith and credit of the citty, and by the full taxing powers of the city heretofore, now or hereafter conferred upon it by law. The bonds are also secured by assessments against the property
benefited by the improvements to pay for which the bonds are issued, and the funds arising from the assessments are pledged for the payment of are exempt from State, county and municipal taxation, and after maturity are receivable in payment of all taxes and dues of the city. The Commission will furnish to the purchaser the opinion of Thompson, Wood \&
Hoffman, of New York, approving the legality and validity of the bonds and a certified copy of, all proceedings will be furnished showing the authority to issue the bonds. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 2,250$, payable
to the city.
CLARKE COUNTY (P. O. Grove Hill), Ala.-BONDS SOLD-It is
reported that $\$ 45,000$ school bonds have been purchased by J. Mills Thorn-
ton, of Montgomery.

SELMA, Ala.-BOND ELECTION-It is stated by the City Clerk that an election is to be held on Sept. 16 in order to vote on
$\$ 140,000$ in not to exceed $31 / 4 \%$ municipal airfield bonds.

## California Municipals

## BANKAMERICA COMPANY

## San Francisco

Los Angeles
52 Wall St. New York Representative $\begin{array}{r}\text { Telephone WHitehall 3-3470 }\end{array}$

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANTS SOLD-A $\$ 2,426,281$ issue of and was awarded to Kaiser \& Co. of San Francisco, at 11/4\%, plus a premium of \$485. Dated Aug. 26, 1940. Due on or about Aug. 27, 1941. premium Second best bid was an offering of $\$ 4,025$ premium on $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, tendered by
FRESNO COUNTY (P. O. Fresno), Calif--SCHOOL DISTRICT for sale on Aug. $16-\mathrm{V}$. 151 , p. 880 -were awarded to Stone \& Young ored of San Francisco, as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 127$, equal to 100.47 , a basis of ab
$1 \geqslant 51$, incl.
IMPERIAL COUNTY (P. O. EI Centro), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND he will receive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 3, for the purchase of $\$ 14,000$ building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable $F$-A. Dated Aug, 20,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Aug. 20 as follows: $\$ 2,000$
in 1941 and 1942 and $\$ 5,000$ in 1943 and 1944 . The bonds will be sold it not less than par and accrued interest. Principal and interest payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. Enclose a certified Supervisors.
KERN COUNTY (P. O. Bakersfield), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND SALE The \$40,000 issue of Arvin Elementary School District bonds offered for
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY (P. O. Sacramento), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND SALE-The $\$ 26,000$ issue of South Sacramento School District Levy \& Williams of San Francisco, as 3s, paying a premium of $\$ 106$ equal to 100.407 , a basis of about $2.95 \%$. Dated Sept. 1,1940 . Due on Sept. 1
in 1941 to 1955 , incl.
SACRAMENTO COUNTY (P. O. Sacramento), Calif.-SCHOOL
NOTES SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 309,000$ Sacramento City Unified NOTES SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 309,000$ Sacramento City Unified District tax anticipation notes were purchased on Aug. 12 by the American
Trust Co, of San Francisco, at $0.23 \%$. Dated Aug. 13,1940 Due on
Dec. 30,1940 .

## COLORADO

COSTILLA COUNTY (P. O. San Luis), Colo.-BOND ELECTIONIt is reported that an election is scheduled for sept. 10 in order to vote on the

DACONO, Colo-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Town Clerk states that the $\$ 7,50041 / 2$ semi-annual water extension bonds sold to Brown purchased at par. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1942 to 1951 ; $\$ 1,000$ in 1952 and $\$ 1,500$ in 1953 ; bonds maturing on and after July 1, 1951, being callable 4 on any interest-paying date.
LLA JUNTA, Colo.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-We are informed that the $\$ 50.0002 .60 \%$ funding bonds purchased by the J. K. noted hers-V. $151, \mathrm{p}$. 880 -are being offered by the above firm for public subscription at prices to yield from $1.25 \%$ to $2.40 \%$, according to maturity.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1, 1940. Due $\$ 5,000$ on July 1 in 1945 to Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
1954, inclusive.
LITTLETON, Colo.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 10,000$ genwere purchased by the United States National Bank of Denver at a price of

## CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT (State of)-BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,400,000$ Hartford composed of the First National Bank of New York Norded to a syndicate Chicago. R. W. Pressprich \& Co., Union Securities Corp., Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc. E. Euitable Securities'Corp, Gregory \& Son, Inc., all of New York, and F . W. Horne \& Co. of Hartford, on a bid of par for $\$ 2,690.0002 \mathrm{~s}$,
due $\$ 80,000$ in $1944 ; \$ 160.000$ from 1945 to 1960 incl. and $\$ 50.000$ in 1961
and $\$ 1.710$ con and $\$ 80,0 c 0$ in $1944 ; \$ 160.000$ from 1945 to 1960 incl . and $\$ 50.000$ in 1961
and $\$ 1,710$, , $0013 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 110,000$ in 1961 and $\$ 160,000$ from 1962 to 197 incl. Bid figured a net interest cost to the State of about $1.71 \%$. Bonds due
1968 - 71 will be callable in inverse order of their maturities at par and accrued interest on Aur. 1,1965 . or on any subsequent interest date. The to maturity. Other bids:
Bank of the Manhattan Co.., Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co. and C. J. First Boston Corp., Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., Smith, Barney \& Co. Estabrook \& Co., Putnam \& Co., Kidder, Peabody \& Co., R. L. Day \&
Co. and Lee-Higginson Corp., 100.1399 for $\$ 4,400,00013 / 4$, or a net cost of $1.742 \%$. Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., Blair \& Co., Inc., Dick \& Eldredge \& Co. Otis. \& Co. and Jackson \& Curtis, 100.035 for $\$ 560,0002 \mathrm{~s}$ W. Scranton \& Co., Minsch, Monell \& Co., Inc., Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co. and F. W. Reichard \& Co., 100.0045 for $\$ 800,0002 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 3,520,000$
13 s , or a net cost of $1776 \%$ Ed National City Bank of New York, Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., B. J.'Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., Hallgarten \& Co, C. F. Childs \& Co., First of Michigan Corp. and Weeden \& Co. Bankers Trust Co. of New York, Lazard Frerss \& Co., Paine, Webber \& Co., Cooley \& Co., Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., Hannahs, Ballin \& Lee, George B. Gibbons \& Co. Inc. and Chace, Whiteside \&
Symonds, 100.089 for $\$ 2,480.0002 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 1,920,000 / 13 \mathrm{~s}$, or a net cost of 1.838\%. Lehman Bros., Chemical Bank \& Trust Co.. Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., \&. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Tucker, Anthony \& Co., Schoellkopp. Hutton $\& \in$ Pomeroy, Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Inc., Charles Clark \& Co. and
R. D. White \& Co., 100.039 for $\$ 2.480,0002 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 1,920,00013 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, or a
net cost of $1.872 \%$. NEW CANA
W. C. Rover, Clerk (P. O. New Canaan), Conn.-BONDS VOTED$\$ 40,000$ incinerator plant bonds was approved at an election on Aug. 13 .

## FLORIDA

pinellas county special road and bridge district


 | refunding road and bridge, issue of 1940 bonds Dated April $\$ 1,1940$. |
| :--- |
| Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due April 1, as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in $1943, \$ 0,000$ in 1947 , |
| $\$ 40,000$ in 1948 and $1949, \$ 45,000$ in $1950, ~$ |
| 00,000 in $1951, \$ 45.000$ in | $\$ 40,000$ in 1948 and $1949, \$ 45,000$ in $1950, \$ 53$ and $1955, \$ 10,000$ in 1956, and

$1952, j 1000$ in $1953, \$ 20,000$ in 1954 at
$\$ 11,000$ in 1958 . Prin, and int. payable the Chemical Bank $\&$ Trust Co.,
New York, or at the Florida National Bank, Jacksonville. The bonds are payable from an unlimited tax to be levied upon all taxable property (including homesteads) within the district. Delivery of the bonds will be
made on or about Sept. 3, at the Florida National Bank, Jacksonville. The made on or about Sept. 3, at the Florida National Bank, Jacksonvile. Massich approving opinions of Giles J. Patterson, of Jacksonvile, and oflose a cer-
\& Mitchell, of New York, will be furnished the purchaser. Ence
tified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board.

PINELLAS COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Clearwater), Fla.-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC—A general offering of $\$ 1,200,000$ refunding bonds was made on Aug. 12 by Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc., and associates, following a release or the day by the district authorities. $\$ 775000$ each April 1, 1941 to 1956 incl. The $1941-46$ maturities bear $4 \%$ interest and the subsequent maturities $1.75 \%$ for the 1941 maturity to $4.25 \%$ for the final four maturities, 1953-56, Chicago houses associated with Stranahan, Harris \& Co. in the offering included John Nuveen \& Co.; Barcus, Kindred \& Co.; Fenner \& Beane,
and Welsh, Davis \& Co. Other members of the group were B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., New Y ork, Sullivan, Nelson \& Clyde C. Pierce Corp., Jacksonville, Fla. The Pinellas County bonds are part of total issues of $\$ 2,120,000$ special tax school districts Nos. $2,3,7$, and 12 , for refunding purposking group, because the remainder was reserved for the purpose of exchanging them for outstanding bonds. The amount of the bid accepted for the issue was not sclosed officially ${ }_{r}$ b
TAMPA, Fla.- BOND SALE-The following coupon or registered semi-1024-were awarded to a snydicate composed of John Nuveen \& Co. of 024-were awarded Mich anydicate compostoit, the Robinson-Humphrey Co. of Atlanta, and $F$. Brittain Kennedy \& Co. of Boston, as $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying co. of Atlanta, and $F$. Brittain to 100.579 , a basis of about' $3.70 \%$
$\$ 66,000$ series A-C bonds. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 21,000$ in 1949; 339,000 series A-D bonds. Due July 1 as foilows: $\$ 25,000$ in $1951, \$ 9,000$
in $1952, \$ 41,000$ in 1953 , $\$ 37,000$ in $1954, \$ 45,000$ in 1955 and 1956, $\$ 55,000$ in 1957 and 1958 , and $\$ 27,000$ in 1959.
Dated July 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.

## GEORGIA

WALKER COUNTY (P. O. La Fayette), Ga-CERTIFICATES SOLD-An $\$ 82,000$ issue of revenue certificates is said to have been pur-

## IDAHO

HAILEY, Idaho-BOND OFFERING-It is stated that bids will be received unti, Aug. 29 at 8 p. m. by Margaret Walke
purchase of $\$ 27,0005 \%$ street improvement bonds.

## ILLINOIS

BUCKLEY, III.-BONDS SOLD-The Buckley State Bank purchased an issue of $\$ 2,5004 \%$ water tank bonds at a price of par. Dat
1940 and due July 1, 1945. Interest J-J. Registered bonds.
EAST SIDE LEVEE AND SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. East St. Louis), III.- BOND ISSUE DETATLS - The $\$ 100.0003 \% \%$ refunding
bonds purchased by Henderson \& Co. of Chicago-v. $151, \mathrm{p} .1024$-were bonds purchased by Henderson \& Co. of Chicago-V. 151, p.
soid at par, are dated June 1, 1940 and mature June 1, 1960.

## INDIANA

CLAY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. R. R. No. 4, Greensburg), Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 7.0003 \%$ building improvemerger, Hughes 8 Co. of Indianapois, at a price of 104.111, a basis op
 HAMLET-DAVIS TOWNSHIP CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL CORPORATION (P. O. Knox), Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ schoo
 equal to 100.83 , a basis of about $2.12 \%$. Sale consisted of
$\$ 12,205.50$ bonds to be general obligations of Davis School Township. Due

$2,794.50$ bondsto be general obligations of Dec. 15, 1942. Interest payable semi-annually.
KENTLAND, Ind--BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,0003 \%$ town bonds offered Aug. $19-\mathrm{V} .151$, p. $730-$ were awarded Andianapolis. Due as follows: $\$ 500$, July 1,1941
Ind
from 1942 to 1950 incl.; and $\$ 500$, Jan. 1,1951 .
LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.-BOND SALE-The \$21.500 bridge bonds offered Aug. $19-\mathrm{V}$. 151, P. 102 - Were awarded to
the Union National Bank of Indiana Harbor, of Eate Chicago as 28 , at par
 Sept. 1, 1940 , and due as follows $\$ 3,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1944 to
1946, incl, and $\$ 3.50$ Jan. 1 , 1947 , gecond high bid of 100.262 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ McCAMERON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Burns City, fids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Sept. 9 , for the purchase of $\$ 4,250$ not to ex-
 1944, incl. and $\$ 250$ June 30, 1945. Interest Jj-D. payable out of taxes direct obigations of tected within the limits prescribed by law. A certified
to be levied and colle
check for $2 \%$ of the issue, payable to order of the trustee, must accompany each proposal.
PRINCETON, Ind.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 500,000$ water revenue
 Co. of Chicago, and Halsey, stuart
respectively, for the same coupon rate.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. R. 1, Laporte), Ind.-BOND SALE- The \$2 Fietcher Trust Co. of Thdianagolis,
 bidas:
Laporte Savings Bank

WILLIAMSPORT, Ind.-BOND SALE-The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis purchased an issue or
bonds. Dated Aus. 1,1940 . Legality approved by Matson, Ross, McCord
\& Ice of Indianapolis.

BROOKLYN, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 122.000$ Issue of electric ight and power plant distribution system revence to Carleton D. Beh Co. of Aug. $20-\mathrm{V}$. $151, \mathrm{p} .1024$ was awarded
COON RAPIDS, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ issue of genera was awarded to Paine, Webber \& Co. of Cnicago, as $21 / 2$ s, paying a premium
 Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500$ in 1962.
DUNKERTON, Iowa-MATUURTTY-The Town Clerk states that the $\$ 15,000$ water system bonds sold to the National Bank of Waterloo as $24 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.70 , as noted here- 151 , D. 1024 - are due on, 1000 on Nov.
1943 ind 1944 and in 1946 and 1958 , giving a basis of about $2.18 \%$. ELM GROVE RURAL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Mrs. J. W. Davitt, purchase of $\$ 6,000$ building bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 15. Dated Sept. 1, 1940.
PETERSON, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 11,000$ coupon sewage bonds ffered for sale on Aug. $15-$ V. S151, p. 88 as 3 se paying a premium of $\$ 137$.
 1940 Due on Nov. 1, 1953; optional on and after Nov. 1, 1946. Interest payable M-N.
WALNUT, Iowa-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Town Clerk states that he $\$ 3,000$ coupon grading fund bonds sold to the Waln


## KANSAS

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.-BOND OFFERING-We are informed by
 alley improvement
$\$ 1,000$ Aug. 15,1941 to 1949 . These bonds are issued to pay for improve ments made on the streets and alleys in the city. The city will prepare transcript and print bonds which will be reay for deilvery on or abou-
Sept. 2. Bids will be subject to purchase by the State School Fund Com-

WICHITA, Kan.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 159,500$ semi-annual refunding bonds was offered for sale on Aug. a premium of $\$ 368.50$, equa Baum, Bernheimer Co of Wichita as ack, is, ording to E . S. Worrell, Director友
of Finance. DDated Sed.
1941 and $\$ 16,000$ in 1942 to 1950 , inclusive.

## KENTUCKY

FAYETTE HIGH SCHOOL COMPANY (P. O. Lexington), Ky.-FAYETE
BoNDS SOLD A sydicate composed of stein Bros. \& Boyce Almstedt
Bros.; Bankers Bond Co.; J. J. B. Hilliard \& Son; W. L. Lyons \& Co, all
 $\&$ Co, ${ }^{2}$ al
$\$ 319,000:$
$\$ 75,0002 \%$ semi-ann. 1st mtge, refunding bonds. Due March 15, as
follows: $\$ 3,000$ in $1941, \$ 19,000$ in $1942, \$ 18,000$ in $1943, \$ 20,000-1.0 \mid$ $125,000{ }_{2}{ }^{2} 3 / \%$ semi-ann. 1 st mtge. refunding bonds. Due March 15 , as and
 Dated sept. 15,1940 . Denom, $\$ 1,000$. The bonds are subject to $\mathrm{re}^{-}$ demption on 30 days published notice on any interest payment date as a
whole or in part in inverse numerical order at 104 and accrued interest up whole or in part in inverse numerical order at 104 and accrued inderest
to and including sept. 15.1945 : 103 and accrued interest up to and including
 Sept 100 a and accrued interest thereafter. Prin. and int. payable at the
and
Union Bank \& Trust Coo, Lexington, trustee. These bonds are payable solely from rentals payable, to the thempany by tome County Board of Education. LeAN CONT (P Louisville.
MELEAN COUNTY (P. O. Calhoun), Ky.-BOND EXCHANGE TO
 In Re: \&185.000 McLean' County, Ky. $5 \%$ Road and Bridge Bonds
It ocurred to us that possibly it would be of interest to some of our
Bour readers to know that the Bankers Bond Co.. Loulisville, Ky., and Seasongood \& Mayer, 204 Ingalls Bunding, Cincinnati, have eo $\$ 185,0004 \%$ renewal bonds will shortly be avaliable for exchange with the holders of the outstanding subsequent coupons. In addition, \$45,000 bonds maturing Sept 1 , 1935 to Sept. 1, 1939 , incl. are also unpaid. The plan, in effect, proposes, after payment of fees to cover expenses covering three years' negotiations, cash payment at the rure sept. i, 1968 and are redeemat due interest. The 01952 in amounts suct the optional period of redemption will match he present maturity date of the outstanding bonds. The $\$ 45,000$ past due bonds are to receive bonds optional on any interest payment date.
There is an additional feature of the plan which should appeal all bondholders, in that if at anytime the income available for the road and bridge bonds renewal retirement in any one year amounts to over succeeding the bonds are to automatcay be declared operative after holders of $75 \%$ of the bonds have been committed in writing to the exchange, and as assents expected that the plan will be declared effective within a very short time. expected that the plan whe to be approved by Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, New York, and the
above mentioned houses.

## LOUISIANA

BOSSIER PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26 (P. O. Benton), La -BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ issue of school bonds offered for sale on paying a premium of 383.12 , equal to 100.127 , for bonds maturing on Aug. 1 GRANT PARISH CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Colfax), La.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-It is stated by s. O. Shaw. Secretary of the seat. 6 as noted here- V . 151, . $1025-$ are in the
scheduled for sale on denomination of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 1,500$ and mature on 1 eb. 15 as follows: $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.500 \text { in } 1941 \text { to } 1944 ; \$ 2,000,1945 \text { to } 1948 ; \$ 2,500,1949 . \\ & 1954 \text { to } 1957 ; ~ \\ & 3\end{aligned}, 500,1958$, and $\$ 4,000$ in 1959 and 1960 .
SIMMESPORT, La_-BOND OFFERTNG-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Sept. 10, by W. D. Merrick, Vilage Clerk. ror he purchase payable M-s. Dated Sept. 1. 1940 . Denom. 8500 . Due Sept. . 1,1943 the transcripa or record as passed upon will be furnished the purchaser withou
ddditional cost to him. Enclose a certified check for at least $\$ 400$, payable additional cost
to the village.

MAINE
PORTLAND, Me.-BOND OFFERING-John R. Gilmartin, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. .m.(EST) on Aug,
of $\$ 85,000$ coupon refunding bonds of 1940 . Dated Sept. 1, 1940. Denom.
\$1,000. Due sept. 1,1950 . Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed of the city, and all taxable property in the city wiil be subject to the levy of umiimited ad valorem taxes to pay both principal and interest. They
 be used to pay $\$ 10,000$ school bonds due Sept. 1,1940 , 835,000 Deering
High School building bonds due Nov, 1,$1490 ; 820,000$ North School bonds
due Dec High school building bonds due Nov. 1, 1940; 820,000 North School bonds
due De. 1,190 gnd 820,00 schol building bonds due Dec. 15.1940 .
The approving opinion of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge \& Rugg, of Boston The approving opin
will be furnished.

## MASSACHUSETTS

HONTINGTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-Perrin, West \& Winslow of as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.73 .
The issue matures $\$ 1,150$ annually on Aug. 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl.
LAWRENCE, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 26,000$ coupon Duck Bridge bonds offered Aug. 22 were awarded to Tyler \& Co. of Boston as 2 s , at a
price of 10.0 .999 a basis of about $1.95 \%$ Dated sept. 1,1940 . Deno.
 tional Bank of Boston, or at the City Treasurer so office, at holder's option. Bonds may be registered upon presentation at the Treasurer's office for
cancellation of coupons and for appropriate endorsement. Legality ap-
 ton.
LEXINGTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of


## MICHIGAN

ALPENA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BONDS DEFEATEDD-At an election on Aug. 14 t
FERNDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BOND OFFERINGEilizabeth Beasiey, Secretary of the Board of Education, will receive sealed
bid until 8 p . m . EST (EST) on Aug. 25 for the purchase of $\$ 500,000$ coupon refunding bonds of 1940 . Dated Sept. 5 , 1940 Denom. $\$ 1.000 .0$ Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ from 1942 to 1945 incl. $\$ 30,000$ from 1946 to 1957 incl.
 annum thereater, payable on April 1,1941 and semi-annually therearter on the first days of April and october of each year. Both principal and int erest
will be payable at the Detroit Trust Co. In the City op Detroit. Mich., or
at its successor paying at its successor paying agent named by said school district, which shall be a
responsible bank or trust company in the city of Detroit, Mich. These responsible bank or trest company in the City of Detroit, Mich. These
bonds will be the general obligation of said school district which is authorized and required by law tole evy upon all the taxable property therein such
ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds and the interest thereon withoux timitation as necessary to pay or or amount bonds and the interest
the bidder whose proposal produces the lowest interest cost to the awarded
the sechool district after deducting the premium offered, if any. Interest on premium will not be considered as deductible in determining the net interest cost. uhe right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids shall be conditioned Detroit, Mich, approving the legality of the bonds. The cost of said legal opinion and of the printing of the bonds will be paid by the school district. A certified check in the amount of $1,000.00$, drawn upon an incorporated bank or trust company and payable to the order of the School District of
the City of Ferrudale, must accompany each proposal as a alaranteo
faith on the part of the bidder. No inter checks
NO. 14 (P. O. ROWHNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Nchool addition Route No. 3, Flint), Mich.-BOND offered July $29-\mathrm{V}$. 151 , p. $586-$ were awarded to

LAKE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, Mich-CERTIFICATES PURCHASED - In connection with the call for tenders on Aug. .15 of certificates of indebtedness, Matthew Carey \& Co. of Detroit, advise
that of tenders received then district purchased $\$ 6,226.80$ certificates for
$\$ 4,354.79$, an a average price of 69.94 MICHIGANSTATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED
SCIENCE (P. O. Lansing) Mich.-BONDS SOLDT-The First of Michigan Corp. of Detroit purchased $\$ 270,0003 \%$ series B D Dower plant Fond ond Dichated Dec. 1. 1939. Due on June el, 1941 to bee. 1. 1954. Part of and authorited issue of $\$ 340.000$ the
investment account.
NORTHVILLE, Mich-BOND ofFERING-Mary Alexander, Village purchase of $\$ 113,550$ coupon refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 1 . 196 for the
 April interest to be fixed by bids, not to exceed $21 / 2 \%$ to and including
$1943 ; 3 \%$ thereafter to and including April 1,$1946 ; 31 / 2 \%$ there after to and including A prili 1, 1948; and 3\%\% thereafter untif paid, payable she a pproving on opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock \& $\&$ stone of Detroit, A certified by the purchaser. must accompany each proposal the issue, payable to order of the village, MAYLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wayland), Mich.-BDND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ coupon school bonds offered Aug. 19 , $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium of 40.40, equal to 100.134 , a basis or aboout
1.45\%. Dated Aug. 1,1940 and due $\$ 6,000$ on April 1 from 1941 to 1945
incl.

## MINNESOTA

CASS COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 Pler. Mildred), Minn.-BOND SALE-We are informed by the District
Chat $\$ 10$ OOO refinding bonds have been purchased jointly by the on $31 / 2$ sand 4 s . Dated July 1,1940 . Due serially in 1941 to 1955 . 19 . (P. ODGE COUNTY INDEPENDFNT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28

 bonds will be awarded to the bidder who will pay then State face Bank. The accrued interes, or beter. for bonds bearing the lowest rate of interest. principal and interest of the bonds. LANESBORO, Minn-BOND
 coupon funding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $3 \%$, Dayable F-A.
Dated Aug. 1 , 1940. Denom. $\$ 500$ Due Feb. 1 as foilows: $\$ 500 \mathrm{in}$
1943 to 1945 and 81.000 in 1946 to 1943 to 1945 and $\$ 1.000$ in 1946 to 1956 . The bonds are issued for the village as represented by itstandegally valiud fording indebtedness of the bonds shall be issued pursuant to the provisions or or chaterrants and the
Minnesota, 1927, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplem 331 Laws of Minnesota, 1927, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.
A certified check for $2 \%$ of the face value of the bonds bid for is required. RUSH CITY, Minn.-BONDS OFFERED - Sealed and auction bids

 payabe at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser.

Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber of Minneapolis. A certifled
ST. MICHAEL, Minn.-BOND AND WARRANT SALE-The Pollowing bonds and warrants a ggregating 820,500 offered for sale on Aug. $19-$
V .151, p. 1026 -were purchased by Mairs-Shaughessy $\& \mathrm{CO}$ of St. Paul, the only bidder, according to the Village Clerk:
$\$ 16,000$ water works bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Aug. 1 in 1943 to 1958, incl. commencing on Aug. 1, 1942, but shall be subject to redemption and prior payment at the option of the village on any interest payment
date prior to maturity. The warrants shall pledge the full faith Dated Aug. 1, 1940. Interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.
ST. PAUL, Minn-BOND SALE-The $\$ 275,000$ issue of coupon semiannual public, welfare bonds offered for sale on Aug 20 -V. . 51. , p. 882 . 8 -
was awarded to a syndicate composed or the First National Bank, the Northwas awarded to a syndicate composed of the First National Bank, the North-
ern Trust Co., both of Chicago, and the Thrall. West Co. of Minneapolis, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. paying a premium of 8341 , equal to 100.124 , b basis of about $1.48 \%$. WADENA COUNTY JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. sale ona, Minn. BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,000$ building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15 -V. 151, i, 882 were purchased by the Wadena, County
state Bank of Wadena as $2 \mathrm{i} / \mathrm{s}$ at par. No other bid was received, accordng to the District Clerk
(P. WRIGHT COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 71 be received until Aug. 29 at 8 D. m . by B. H. Thayer, District Clerk, for
the purchase of $\$ 70,000$ refunding bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1940 These are subject to redemption on Feb.1.1941 and delivery will be bands which date or at any time prior thereto when the bonds are surrendered for payment. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$ is required

## MISSISSIPPI

CLINTON, Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Town Clerk reports that the $\$ 13,4005 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds purchased by the Bank on July 1 as followes $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to $1948 ; \$ 1,100$ in $1949 ; \$ 1,000$ in 1950
to 1952 , and $\$ 1,300$ in 1953 .
LELAND COLORED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Leland), Miss.-
 -V. 151, p. 1026 - were purchase
MERIDIAN, Miss.-MATURITY-The City Clerk-Treasurer state ${ }^{\mathbf{s}}$ that the $\$ 274,0003$ semi-annual bonds sold to the First National Bank mature as follows: $\$ 72,000$ street intersection bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ in
1941 to 1949 , and $\$ 9.000$ in 1950 . 102,000 special street improvement bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: 100,000 water works improvement bonds. Due $\$ 4,000$ on Sept. 1 in 1941

Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Net interest cost of about $2.92 \%$.
PELUCIA DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Greenwood), Miss.-MATURITY-The secretary of the Board of Commissioners statess that Finance Corporation, at par, as noted here- 151, p. 1026 are due on
April 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1959 , and $\$ 1,500$ in 1960 to 1967 . STARKVILLE, Miss.- BOND SALE DETAILS-It is reported that the $\$ 20,0004 \%$ semi-annual armory bonds sold recently, as noted here V .
$151, \mathrm{p} .586-$ were purchased at par by the Security State Bank of Starkvile.

## MONTANA

CUT BANK, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
 serial bonds will be the second choice or the City Council. If amoite and or divire sold and issued the entire issue may be put into one single bond or dime of sale into several bonds, as the Council may determine upon at the ments during a period of 10 and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalissued and sold they will be in the amount of $\$ 50$ each; the sum or $\$ 150$ like ame serial bonds will become due and payable on Feb. 1, 1942, and a paid, except the last instalment will be in the until all such bonds are interest paymer amortization or serial bonds, will be redeemable on any payable at the Bank of Glacier Countury, Cut Bank. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value, with accrued interest to date of delivery purchase the bonds at par. These bonds are part of the issue of $\$ 18$ will authorized at the election held on July 16. Enclose a certiried check for
\$500 payable to the $\$ 500$, payable to the City Clerk.
MINERAL
MINERAL COUNTY (P. O. Superior), Mont.-BOND OFFERINGSealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 5 by John McMillan, issue of hospital bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable $\$$ Dated July 1. 1940 . Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issuer, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or
divided into several bonds, as the Board may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instal ments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds of $\$ 2.000$ of the serial bonds will become payable on July 1000 each; the sum like amount each year thereafter until all of such bonds are paid. The any time whetter 5 a yortization or serial bonds, will be redeemable in full at not less than their par value with accrued interest to date of deldery purchase the bonds at par. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to
the Clerk.
MONTANA, State of - BOND SALE-The $\$ 225,000$ issue of semi-ann.
 cording to the Secretary or the State Armory Bord. Dated July 1 , 19 , ac
Due $\$ 3,000$ July 1,1942 , and Jan. and July 1, 1943 and 1944; 84,000 Jan.
 July 1 1 1961 to 1963 ; and $\$ 7,000$ Jan and $\$ 8,000$ July 1 , 1964 . The bonds
are to be ontional on any interest date at 104 until July in 1945; at 103 until July 1, 1950 ; at 102 until July 1. 1955; at 101 until Jul 1 , 1960 ; and 100 and (or) some other bank to be mutually agreed upon.
RTILLWATER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 32 (P. O
 ,
TOWNSEND, Mont- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 2 p . m. on Aug. 30, by Frank T. Hooks. Town Clerk, for the purchase Sevt 1 , 1944 . Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the Town Counci. II I Amortization bonds are
sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided 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, nto 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 20 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are
issued and sold, they will be in the amount of $\$ 750$ each; the sum of 83,750
like amount on the same day each year thereafter until all such bonds are paid. The bonds will be sold for not less thean their par value with accrued
 certified check for $\$ 3,750$, payable to the Town Clerk. $10-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .882$. )

## NEBRASKA

BANCROFT, Neb-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported that
 p. 1026 -are dated Aug.

GURLEY, Neb.- BOND ELECTION-It is stated that an election will be held on sept. 3 to vo
LINDSAY, Neb.-BOND PURCHASE CONTRACT-It is reported that a contract has been entored into between the
of Omaha to purchase 87.000 refunding bonds.
NEBRASKA CITY, Neb-BONDS TO BE REGISTERED-Mayor . E. Ziegenbein is said to have recently delivered $\$ 888,000$ in bonds issued for the purchase of a bridge across the Missouri ins.
City. The bonds will have a maturity period of 20 years.
SIOUX CITY, TOWNSEND PRECINCT (P. O. Harrison), Neb.-
 exceed 41/2\% semilannual road improvement bonds. Due Dec. 1, 1955,
optional after Dec. 1, 1945. Alternate bids will be received based on a sale of the bonds. as of Oct. . 1940 , and in the alternative a sale of the
bonds as of Jan. 1, 1941. These bonds were voted at the election held bonds as of
on July 16 .

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

BERLIN, N. H.-BOND SALE-Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc. of New at a price of 100 . 1 , am 1941 to 1947 incl ${ }_{\text {Legality }}$ approved by store \$5,000 on Sept. 1 from 194 to 1947 incl. Second high bid of 100.25 for
Thorndike, Palmer \&e Dodge of Boston
138 was made by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Final offer of 13,8 was made by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.
100.656 for 2 s came from $\mathbf{F}$. W. Horne \& Co. of Hartford.

## NEW JERSEY

EAST PATERSON, N. J.-MUNICIPAL COMMISSION TO CONSIDER REFUNDING PROPOSAL- We quote in part as follows from the $\$ 8851.000 .00$ general refunding bonds and $\$ 226$. 000.00 water refunding bonds was considered. The proposal now before the Commission involves the modifications which have been previously reviewed by the Commission and it therefore a appears that the plan is now subject to formal consiceration with the understanding that the poropoga, and carried out by the company in strict accordance with the statements and information previousiy sum-
mitted and based on a refunding which will be $95 \%$ complete as a minimum
condition
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.-WOULD ISSUE S800,000 SEWER BONDS - Application by the city for authority to issue 8800,000 bonds to parchase panies in the State, was before Public Utilities Commission on Aug. 15 .
The application was to show the plant operation would be self-liquidating The application was to show the plant operation would be self-liquidating
as required by law. Under city ownership, rates would be reduced $10 \%$ as required by law, Under city ownership, rates would be reduced $10 \%$
and there would be a net annual return in excess of $\$ 120,000$ on the basis of operations last year, Malcolm Pirnie, consulting engineer. testified. This, he said, would be ample to cover bond requirements and other costs. F. Hamilton Reeve, city acternan' $3 \%$ interest. An ordinance authorizing the bond issue was scheduled for final reading on Aug. 20. Edmund $W$. Wakelee, Vice-President of the sewerage company, said the sale was being made because or beller er presene of the plant for $\$ 1,000,000$ was voted be carried out by the city. sae of a general assessment involved. Commissioner Hanson took the application to conference.
HILLSDALE, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Garrett A. Storms, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on Sept 10 for the purchase or follows: not to exceed $4 \%$ divided as 37,000 bic
$\$ 7,000$ public improvement assessment runding bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on 17,000 pubbicimprovement funding bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$4.000
in 1941; $\$ 3,000,1942$ and 1943 ; and $\$ 1,000$ from 1944 to 1950 . incl. 12,000 general refunding bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1945 and 1946; 82.000. 1947; \$3,000, 1948; $\$ 2,000,1949$ and $1950 ;$ and All of the bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1940. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a muille National Bank. The price for which the bonds may be sold cannot exceed $\$ 37,000$, or be less than $\$ \$ 3.000$. In bidding for the bonds, bidders must consider the offering as constituting a single issue. A certified check for $\$ 720$, payable to order of the borough,
is required. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt. Washburn \& Clay of New York is required be furnished the successful bidder.
HOBOKEN, N. J.-BOND SALE-H. F. Shinn, City Comptroller, Counced sale on Aug. as 334 , at a price or 94.637 , a basis of about $4.18 \%$. Dated May 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as sollows $\$ 200,000$ in
1957 : $\$ 234,000$ in 1958 and $\$ 20000$ in 1959 Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the Bank of New York, in New York City or at the City Treaspay's office. Legality appro
urew York City. Other bids:
New

Bidder- Harris \& Co., Inc.-...........
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 255,000$ coupon or
NEGistered bonds offered Aug. 20-V. 151, p. 1026 -were awarded as follows: 3225,000 school bonds sold to B. J. Van Ingen \& Co premium of $\$ 668.2 .5$, equal to, 100.29 , a basis of of at par plus a
Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ rrom 1941 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 15 \%$. from 1947 to 1957 incl. as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 10.90$, equal to 100.034 , a basis of about $1.49 \%$. Due $\$ 5,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1946 incl.
one bonds will be dated July 1,1940 . Other bids were as follows: All of the bonds will be dated July 1, 1940. Other bids were as follows:
SCHOOL ISSUE-National Bank of New Jersey, of New Brunswick,
 Stroud $\&$.,
Co. 100.54 for $\$ 224,0002.60$ s Blyth \& Co. and H. H . Allen \& Co., 100.45
for $\$ 224,0002.60 \mathrm{~s}$; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., 100.343 for $\$ 225,0002.60 \mathrm{~s}$. MUNICIPAL STADIUM ISSUE-B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc. and J. $\mathbf{S}$ Rippel \& Co., for $1.70 \mathrm{~s} ;$ Stroud \& Co., schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Inc., and MacBridge,
Miller \& Co., 100.073 for $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s} ;$ Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., 100.042 for 1.90 s . NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.-TENDERS WANTED-The Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City, as fiscal agent for the township, announces that $\$ 125,000$ is available for the retirement of
principal of $4-41 / 2 \%$ refunding bonds, dated Dec. 1,1936 , due Dec. 1 ,
, 1975 , and will receive sealed tenders of bonds until 11 a. m. on Sept. 3 . 1975, and will receive sealed tenders of acceptance by the fiscal agent by
Tenders must by their terms permit acher maistered or berore 6 p. m. on Sept. 3 . Purchase price must not
registed par and accrued interest.

PASSAIC TOWNSHIP (P. O. Stirling), N. J.-BOND SALE
$\$ 109,000$ coupon or registered sewer bonds offered Aug. $19-\mathrm{V}$. $151, \mathrm{p} .1026$
 par plus a premium or due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 3.000$ from 1941 to 1951 Dated Sept. 1.1940 and due sept. 1 acl. Other bids:
 WALDWICK, N. J.- REPORT ON PROJECTED REFINANCING-The foloeting of Aug. 19: "The Borough of Waldwick contemplates a refunding of some $\$ 359,000$ of permanent bonds and the funding of $\$ 20,0^{\prime}$ of floating
debt, or a total of $\$ 379,000.00$. Discounts and issuing expense will call for a debt, or a total of $\$ 379.000 .00$. Discounts and issuiln, Councilman Rasferty, refunding issue of some wild.0r Rich, appeared before the Commission to Adscuss the proposal. Mr. McBride, speaking for the borough pointed out
that the borough had extended some $\$ 5,000.00$ of 1940 maturities in order that the borough had extended some $\$ 5,000.00$ of 1940 maturities in ordier
 procedure, particularly in the water department, should place the borough
in a good financial position, otherwise an excessive tax rate would result. in a good financial position, otherwise an excessive tax rate would result
Mr. Rich speaking for Campbell. Phelps \& Co, Inc., outlined in a generai way the plan which had been submitted to the borough based on a resolution of the Borough Council dated Aus. 16 , 1940, designating the firm of Cambell, Phelps \& Co.i. Inc., as refunding agents. Mr. Rich also sup-
ported his outline by a written proposal which the Commission took under ported his outline by a written proposad which the commission thaial infor-
advisement. The Commission advised that the required finsidered by the mation when submitted be reviewed by Mr. Gary and considered by the WEST WIDDW
der of the Now Jersey, N. J.-UNDER STATE SUPERVISION-An state Municipal Finance Commission to "perform the duties of the borough as imposed upon it by the statutes in such case made and provided, The borough petitioned for such supervision, stating it was in default for more
than 60 days in payment of principal and interest on its obligations.
WESTWOOD, N. J.-PROPOSED REFUNDING-The Municipal Finefund $\$ 137,000$ bonds involves an exchange with the State Sinking Fund and dres not involve any outside holders, it would appear that the plan is now in form for formal consideration.

## Municipal Bonds - Government Bonds Housing Authority Bonds <br> TILNEY \& COMPANY

76 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK, N. Y
Telephone: WHitehall $4-8898$
Bell System Teletype: NY 1 1-2395

## NEW YORK

BABYLON COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Deer Park), N. Y.-BNDD OFFERTNG will receive seat o exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered schooi bonds of
of $\$ 44,000$ not to
1940 . 1 . 1040 . Due March 1 as follows
 rate of interest, expressed in a mur ipenk of Babylon. Babylon, with New and interest (M-S) payable at the bank ore payale from unlimited ad vaiorem taxes
York exchange. The bond are
and ard the approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New
York City will be furnished the successul bidder. A certified check for
隹
 purchase of $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon or registered sewe purchase or ${ }^{\text {Dated }}$ Sept. 1,1 , 190. Denom. 81,000 . Due Sept. 1 as follows:
82,000 from 1941 to 1952 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1953 . Bidder to name a single 88,000 from 1941 to 1952 incl. and 1,000 in 1953 . Bidder to name a single
rate of interest, expressed in a multile of 4 or 1 10th of $1 \%$. Principal and
 of the village and the approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished the esuccessful bidder. A certified
check for $\$ 500$, payable to order of the village, must acompany each check for
BETHLEHEM AND NEW SCOTLAND CENTRAL SCHOOL DIS
 Cor the District Clork, will recelve toaled bed $6 \%$ interest coupon or resistered
 1951 to 1956 , incl., and $\$ 4,500$ from 1957 to 1970 , incl. or $1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of $1 \%$ a single rate of interest © © Principal and inny. The bonds are unllmited tax obligations of the district and the approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt. Washburn \& Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for
$\$ 2,400$, payable to order of the Board of Education, must accompany each $\$ 2,400$, pa
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 9,000$ coupon or registered fire apparatus bonds offered Aug, 19 were awarded to R. D. White \& Co. od
New ork as 140 , at a price of 100.023, a basis of about $1.39 \%$ Dated
 incl. Prin. and int. (itation, pathe village payable from unlimited taxes. Legality approved by Thomson, Wood \& Hofrman or N. Y. City. The
Dobss Ferry Bank, only other bidder, named an offer of par for 2.90 s . FREEPORT, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Howard E. Pearsall, village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (DST) on Aug. 29 for the purchase of 8143,00
$\$ 48,000$ series E sewer bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1941 to 95,000 series A general improvement bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: from 1946 to 1950 incl. All of the bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ or $1-1$ Yoth ork exchange. The bonds are general obligations or the evile order of the village
 Tast accompany each proposal. The . City will be furnished the successful bidder. HERKIMER, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Helen F. Gillette, Village Treasurer, will recelve sealed bied $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered electric system bonds. Dated Aug. 1,1940 . Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Due Aus. 1 as
follows: $\$ 12,000$ from 1941 to 1945 incl.; $\$ 15,000,194{ }^{2} 1949$ incl. and follows: $\$ 12,000$ from 1941 to 194 Bidder. to namea single rate of interest,
$\$ 16,000$ from 1950 to 1956 incl. expressed in a muitiplio Bank, Herkimer, with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the village, pdyabo trom unimied taxes. A
certified check for $\$ 4,640$, payable to order of the village, must accompany Moare proposal. The appro Y . City will be furnished the successful bidder

HAMBURG COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Hamburg),

 Bidder-
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo_


 street bonds. One bond for $\$ 500$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Seept. $\%$ as interest
$\$ 2,500$ in $1941 ; \$ 2.000$ in 1942 and 1943 , and $\$ 3,000$ in 1944 and 1945 .
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-J. H. Bowen, Village Clerk, will recelve sealed bids until 3 p. m. (DST) on Au. . 29 for the pur
chase of $\$ 105.000$ not to exxed $6 \%$ interes

 York. The bonds are general obligations of the village, payabl Co., New limited taxes. A certifled check for $\$ \$, 100$, payable to orrer of the vila un-
must accompany each proposal. must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Diflon. Vand
NEW YORK, N. Y.-SELLS $\$ 45,000,000$ REVENUE BILLS-Comp-
 and are payable $\$ 20,000,000$ on oct. 29,1940 and $\$ 25,000,000$ on Nov. 4 ,
1940 , ${ }_{B}$ The ins


 Chase National Bank of the Chemy of New York Commerclal National Bank \&
Trust Co. of New York Continental Bank $\&$ Trust Co. Corn Exchange Bank Trust
 First Notlonal Bank of the
City of New York ONONDAGA COUNTY ONONDAGA COUNTY (P. O S SOLD-LDCal banks purchased $\$ 1,450.000$ certificates of indebtedness a SAUGERTIES, N. Y.- BOND
VAUGEERTIES, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-William F. Kenan,

 interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4.1$ or l-10th of $1 \%$ a single rate of gerties, with New York exchange, or at the Coll Bank \& Trust Co., SauYork City. The bonds are gengera, or obligations or or the National Bank, New
unllitited taxes anable Prom
 check for $\$ 1,200$, payable to order of the village, must accompany each
proposal

SCHUYLER COUNTY (P. O. Watkins Glen), N. Y.-BOND SALE -The $\$ 32.000$ coupon or resistered funding bonds offered Aug. $22-\mathrm{V}$. 151 . plus a premium of $\$ 89.92$, equal to 100.281 a basis or arobut as $1.15 \%$. Dat par May 15,1940 . Due as follows $\$ 3.000$ May 15 from 1941 to 1948 incl. Bidder-
Brown, Bennett \& Johnson
M.anuacturers \& Traders
W. Ha Rollins \& Sons. Inc
George B. Gibbons \& Co.

George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc-..................................
R. D. White \& Co ö Büffalo-
Morine Trust Coo

Roose veit \& Weigold, Inc.
F. W. Reichard \& C
.
National Bank of Watkins Glen_-...............-- 2.60
works improvement bonds offered Aug. 21 were awarded to the water
 S4,000 from 1971 to 1980 incl. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at proved by Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City. Leagily Lity. Other bids: ap-
Bidder-



WEBSTER, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 53,000$ bonds offered Aug. 20 $\$ 38,000$ Union Hill Water District bonds sold
basks, of about 2.20 s , par plus a premium of $\$ 126$, equal to .
 as 2.40s, at par plus a premium of 831.50 , Rutty \& Co . of Rochester, to 100.21 a basi Ail of the bonds will be tod on Sept. I from 1941 to 1960 incl. Inc., New York, second high bidder for 1 , 1940 . Roosevelt \& Weigold of 100.33 for 2 Lits. Sherwood \& Co of New York, runner up in competition
for the $\$ 15,000$ loan, bid 100.206 for 2.40 s .

## NORTH CAROLINA

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Louisburg), N. C.- BOND OFFERINGEasterling, Secretary of the Local Governe Lent Commission, 27, by. W. . . . maleigh, for the purchase of the following bonds damised Aug, 1 .l, his offrice
maturing on Feb. 1 in the years hereinafter stated, without option of prior
payment: payment:
$\$ 16,000$ school building bonds, maturing annually $\$ 2,000$, 1943 to 1950 , incl. to 1952, incl
Denom, $\$ 1,000$, prin. and int. (F-A), payable in $N$. .
tender; general obigaty in legal principal only, odelivery ons, unaimited tax, coupon bonds registerable as to
There will be no auction. or about Sept. 13, at place of purchaser's choice. There will be no auction.
required. Bidders are requested to less than par and accrued interest) is exceeding $6 \%$ in multiples of 14 of to $1 \%$; each thid interest rate or rates, not of the bonds of any issue (having the earliest maturities) and another part each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of the bonds of each rate
the lowest inte be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at ducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aegregmined by de Bids must be on of the bonds until their respective maturities. and must be accompanied by a certified or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Trea will be furnished the purchaser.
GRANI

GRANITE FALLS, N. C.-BOND ofrering--Sealed bids will be mission, until 11 a . m. (EST). on Aug. 27, at his office in Raleight Com purchase of $\$ 4,000$ street and water bonds dated July 1, 1940, maturing
annually on $J u l y$ 1. 8500,1941 to 1948 incl ment. There will 'bo no auction. Denom. without option of prior pay-(J-J) payable in lawful money in New York City; coupon bonds not regis. choice: general oblsalom, unimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's
Biders are requested to name the interest rate or rates. not exceeding
$6 \%$ per annum in multiples of one-fourth of $1 \%$. Each bld may namen rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate
for the balance, but no bid for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Bids must be accompanied by a certified che bank or trust company, payable uncondition chack to upon an incorporated
Treasurer for $\$ 80$. The order of the Saproving Treasurer for 880 . The approving opinion oo storey, Thorndike, Palmer \&
NEW BERN, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (EST, on Aug. 27, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the
Local Governent Commission, at his ofrice in Raleigh, for the purchase
 of prior payment. There will be no auction. Denom. incl. Without option
int. (M-S) payable in lawful money in New (1) registerable as to principal only; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's choice.
 rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and ay name one Ior the balance, but on obid may name more than two rates, and each bidder
must specify in his bid the mater me a warded to the bidder offering to purchase of each rate. The bonds bonds will cost to the city, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid form the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the crued interest will be entertained. No bid of less than par and acBids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State opinion of PReed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay, New York City, will be furnished
ohe purchaser.

STATESVILLE, N. C.-BOND ofFERING-Sealed bids will be received untii 11 a. m. (EST, on Aug. 27 , by W. W. Easterining, Secretary of the Locat Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase
or $\$ 114,000$ refunding bonds dated Sept. 1940 and maturing annually on option
 bonds registerable a at ot orincipat onfy; money in New York City: coupon
dellvery at place of purchaser's choice. delivery at place of purchaser's choice.
 ance but no bid may ne the earliest maturities) and another rate for the specify in his bid the amount more than two rates, and each bidder must cost to the the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest will be of the premium, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amerest bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of interest upon all of the Bids must be antertained. bank or trust company panied by a certified check upon an incorporated ing opinion of Storey. Therndite to reject all bids is reser ved. The approvthe purchaser.

## NORTH DAKOTA

ABERCROMBIE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Aber of the school Board that the $\$ 19,000$ (not $\$ 20.000$ ) coupon scheol resident bonds offered for sale on June 14-V. 150, , 2. 3862 -were purchased by the Charles A. Fuller Co. of Minneapolis, as, 31/3s, paying a premium, of $\$ 190$.
ROLETTE COUNTY (P. O. Rolla), N. Dak.-CERTIFICATES NOT semi-annual certificates of indebtedness offered on Aug. 13-V. 151, p. 588 were not sold as no bids were received. He goes on to report that the
county officials contemplate advertising for the sale of bonds in the near
future.
WHEATLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Devils Lake) ing and refunding bonds sold to istrict Clerk states that the $\$ 24,00$ fane fundMinneapolis', ,a noted hered to the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of
par. Dated July 1 , 1940. Due on July 1028 . Were parchased as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at (P. WILLIAMS COUNTY Ct $)$ N. Dak.-CERIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 95


## OHIO

Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon on Sopta Westover, Director of 12,000 $4 \%$ coupon road improvement bonds. Dated Aug purchase of may name a different rate of interest 1 from 1942 to 1947 . incl. Bidder
 ASUTABLA
The $\$ 5,000$ bonds offered Aug ( ${ }_{\text {i9 }}$ O. Jefferson), Ohio-BOND SALE-
 $\$ 2,800$ county road bonds.
2,200 improvement No.
9 All of the bonds will be dated Sept. 15, 1940 .
BELLAIRE, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50.000$ coupon bonds offered
 $\$ 15,000$ water works intake bonds. Dated Oct. 1 , 1940 . Denom, $\$ 1,500$. 20,000 Rose Hill water line extension bonds. Dated Oct. 1 , 1940. Denom.
$\$ 2.000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1950, incl. Interest
A-O. 15,000 poor relief bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due
Sept. 15 as follows
incl. Interest M-S 15,000 in 1941 and $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1948, BUTLER COUNTY (P. O. Hamilton), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGsealed bads until noon on sept. 6 for the purch Commissioners, will receive
$31 / 2 \%$ interest refunding bonds. Dated $31 / 2 \%$ interest refunding bonds. Dated Aus. 1 . 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due Ot. 1 as follows: 44,000 in $1941 ; \$ 5,000.1942 ; \$ 4,000,1943$. $\$ 5.000$. $1944 ; \$ 4,000$, $1945 ; \$ 5,000$ in 1946 and $\$ 4,000$ in 194, . Rate of interest to
be expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. ( $A$ O), payable at
the County Treasurers' office. The bonds are to be sold at not less than the County Treasurers' office. The bonds are to be sold at notal Laws of
par and accrued interest, are issued under authority of the General Lat
the State, particularly Section 2293-5 and pursuant to the Uniform Bond Act and by Kesolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on
Aug. 9 . The bonds are issued for the purpose of providing funds to pay Aug. 9 . The bonds are issued for the purpose of providing the year 1940 . and are payable from taxes levied within tax limitations and are full and general obligations of the county. The proceedings looking to the issuance
of these bonds have been taken under the supervision of Taft, Stettinius \& follister of Cincinnati, whose approving opinion will be furnished by the Hounister of if the purchaser so desires.
countiole to the County Treasurer.
CAMPBELL, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-John B. Ross, City Auditor will receive sealed bids until noon on Sept. 5 for the purchase of $\$ 0,063.5$ $4 \%$ coupon street improvement bonds.
$\$ 1,063.54$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Oct. 1 as follows. $\$ 1,063.54$ in 1941 and
$\$ 1,000$ from 1942 to 1950 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest
 These are voted bonds and are payable outside of the 10 mills. Interest A-O. each proposal.
CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Springfiled), Ohio-MATURITY-The $\$ 33,736.8511 / \%$ poor relief bonds awarded to the Bancohio Securities Co $\$ 3,735.85$ April 1 and $\$ 3,000$ Oct. 1. 1945 . $\$ 3,000$ April 1 and Oct. 1,1946


CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND OFFERIN George H. Stahler, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, wil receive sealed bids until 11 a . m . (EST) on Sept. 6 for the purchase
$\$ 1,600,00031 / 2 \%$ coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows $\$ 100,000$ refunding bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ on April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1942 from taxes levied outside limitations. to 1951 incl. Issued for the purpose of providing funds for and water supply improvement bonds, originally issued within a then existing 15 -mill limitation, but issued prior to Jan. 1, 1931 , or the indebtedness represented by the bonds
sale of notes to the public prior to Jan. 1, 1931 .
All of the bonds will be dated Oct. 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. but may be列 bid for a different rate of interest in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Bids may be
made separately for each issue, or for "All or None," Split rate bids will not be considered on any single issue, but different interest rates may be bid for each issue. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. The proceedings incident to the proper uathorization of these bonds have been taken under the direction of Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland, whose approving opinion will be furnished. Bids must of made on a durnished on application to the Clerk. Delivery of these bonds must be accepted at Cleveland, before $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., on Oct. 1. Enclose a certified check for $1 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer
DEFIANCE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-D. E. Schultz. City Auditor,
 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1942 and 1943 and $\$ 4,000$ from 1944 to 1950 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ and payable M-S. The bonds are issued
for the purpose of raising money in anticipation of the collection of special assessments for the improvement of various streets in the city, and under assessments for the improvement of yarious streets in the city, and under and in accordance with various ordit.

DEFIANCE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE—The awarded to Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., and Fahey, Clark \& Co. of Cleveland, jointly, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 101.67 , a basis of about $2.07 \%$. Bid was made subject to appravar Bonds mature as follows: $\$ 6.500$ April 1 and $\$ 6000$ Dempsey of Cleveland. Bonds mature as follows: $\$ 6,500$ April 1 and $\$ 6,000$
Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1954 , incl.; $\$ 6,000 \mathrm{Apr} 1$ and $0 \mathrm{ct}$.1 from 1955 to 1961 , Oct. 1 Other bids, also for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, were as follows:
Ryan, Sutherland \& Co., Hayden, Miller \& Co. and Hawley, Rate Bid Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Inc., and P. E. Kline, Inc................................
 Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co.. Weil Roth \& Irving Co.. Van Lahr, Doll \& Isphording, Inc., Pohl \& Co., Inc., and Seasongood \& Mayer
State Bank, Defiance. GIRARD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ELECTIONAn issue of $\$ 250,000$ school construction
voters at the November general election.
HUBBARD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 14,571.50$ coupon special assess-
HUS ment street improvement bonds offered Aug. 19-V. 151, p. 1028-were
awarded to Seasongood \& Mayer of Clncinnati, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, par plus a
Dremium of $\$ 58.85$, equal to 100.403 , a basis of about $2.18 \%$. Dated Aug. 1, 1940 and due as follows: $\$ 796.50$ May 1 and $\$ 725$ Nov. 1,1942,
and $\$ 75$ on May 1 and Nov. 1 from 1943 to 1951 incl. Second high
bid of 10058 for 21 ss was made by Ryan, Sutherland \& Co. of Toledo. IRONTON, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 185,000$ flood prevention bonds offered Aug. 22 were awarded to an account headed by F ox, eincinnati, as $21 / 2$, at a price of 100.47 a basis of about
 ncl. They are unlimited tax bonds, the issuance and required levies
herefor having been approved by the voters of the city. Principal and
nterest (M-s) payable at the First National Bank, lronton. Successful therefor having been approved (Mrst National Bank, lronton. Successful
interest (M-S) payable at the Fir
bidder to furnish legal opinion. Other bids: Bidder-
Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc. and Fangboner, Ginther
$\&$ Co
Int. Rate $\quad$ Rate Bla Ryan, Sutherland \& Co-; Hawley, Huller \& Co., and
Fahey, Clark \& Co $23 \%$ 100.28 MORGAN COUNTY (P. O. McConnellsville), Ohio-BOND SALEThe $\$$ arded to the First National Bank of Chesterhill, as 3 s , at a price of 101.812 a basis of about $2.78 \%$. Dated Oct. 1,1940 and due $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 in
$1942,1944,1946,1948$ and from 1950 to 1955 incl. The Citizens National
NEW PHILADELPHIA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND by the voters at the November general election.
RIPLEY, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that an issue of $\$ 75,000$
Waterworks system bonds was sold to the Second National Bank of Wincinnati.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-J. M. Stritch, City Auditor, reports the sale to the City Sinking $F$
and $\$ 44,000$ general refunding bonds
TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Rudy Klein, City Auditor, will
receive sealed bids until noon on Sent. 10, for the purchase of $\$ 37,0003 \%$ coupon park improvement bonds. Dated Sept. 1,1940 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due Sept. 1, as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1942 to 1948 , incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from
1949 to 1951 , incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of i/4 of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the the proper authorization of these bonds will be taken under direction of a bond attorney whose opinion as to the legality of the bonds may be procured by the purchaser at his own expense. Coupon bonds may be exchanged
for instruments repistered as to principal and interest, at the request of the owner. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to o,
of the Commissioner of the Treasury, must accompany each proposal.

TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 385,000$ coupon indebtedness Riquidating bonds offered Aug. 20- V . $151, \mathrm{p}$. 885 -were awarded to Field. Cleveland, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.87 , a basis of about $2.16 \% \%$. Dated
Sept. 1,1940 and due $\$ 177,000$ on Sept. 1 from 1946 to 1950 , incl. Other bids:

Rate Bid Stranahan, Harris \& Co.; Ryan, Sutherland \& Co., ! $214 \% \quad 100.44$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { and Braun, Bosworth \& Co -in } \\ \text { Otis \& Co.; Bancohio Securities Co., and Fullerton } \\ \text { \& Co } & 21 / 4 \% & 100.40\end{array}$
WATERVILLE, Ohio-BOND ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 4,000$ fire equipmus a premium of $\$ 1-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .885-$ bear $4 \%$ interest. The Whitepar plus a premium of $\$ 1-\mathrm{V}$. ${ }_{\text {house }}$ State Savings Bank bid par.

## OKLAHOMA

CYRIL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cyril), Okla.-BONDS SOLDThe Clerk of the Board of Education states that $\$ 9,000$ building repair
bonds were purchased on Aug. 12, by C. Edgar Honnold of Oklahoma City, paying a premium of $\$ 2.80$ equal to 100.031, an 1943 and 1944, and $\$ 1,000$ in 1945 ; the remaining $\$ 4,000$ as 2 s , due $\$ 1,000$ 1945, $\$ 2,000$ in 1946, and $\$ 1,000$ in 1947.
NO. 4 (PIN COUNTY JOINT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT school bonds wernell), Okla.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 10,000$ Aug. 10, 1940
SAPULPA, Okla.-MATURITY-In connection with the refunding bonds, aggregating $\$ 695,800$ which are being exchanged with the holders Treasurer thal bonds, as noted here on June 29, it is stated by the City Treasurer that the bonds mature as follows:
$\$ 421,8005 \%$ semi-annual series A bonds. Dated May 6, 1940. Due on 274,000 May 6, 1960, optional at any time.
May semi-annual series B bonds.
Mated May 6, 1960, optional at any time.

## OREGON

 PRINEVILLE, Ore.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealedbids will be received until Aug. 30 by the City Clerk, for the purchase of
$\$ 55,000$ sewer system bonds, approved by the voters at an election held on Sids
$\$ 55,000$
June 20.
STAYTON, Ore.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p . m. On Aug. 26 by George R. Duncan, Town Recorder, for the purchase of $\$ 10,500$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds. ncl. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the Town Treasurer's office. A ,
YONCALLA, Ore.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Aug. 28 by H. C. Johnson, City Recorder, for the pur6\%, payable J-J. Dated July 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due July 1 as
follows: $\$ 500$ in 1944 to $1946, \$ 1,000$ in 1947 to $1950, \$ 1,500$ in 1951 and
$1952, \$ 2,000$ in 1953 and $1954, \$ 2,500$ in 1955 and $1956, \$ 3,000$ in 1957 to 1952, $\$ 2,000$ in 1953 and $1954, \$ 2,500$ in 1960 . The right will be reserved to redeem any of the onterest-paying date on or after Jan. 1, 1944 multiples thereof at any Jan. 1 accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest, and were authorized at the election held on May 25. All bidders shall satisfy themselves as to the legality of the bonds, for which purpose a transcript of proCity Recorder to all prospective bonafide bidders, upon application therefor Enclose a certified check for not less than $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the city.
These are the bonds originally offered for sale on July 8.

## PENNSYLVANIA

 CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Marjorie R. Con-roe, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids untill 4 p. m. on Aug. 30
(to be considered at Borough Council meeting at $7: 30$ p. m. on Sept. 3) (to be considered at 1 for the purchase of $\$ 12,00021 / 2 \%$ coupon Water works improvement bonds. Dated sept. 1, 1940. Dint. (M-S) payable at the Borough Treasurer's office. A certified check for $\$ 5$ per bond must accompany each proposal.
CLEARFIELD COUNTY (P. O. Clearfield), Pa.-OTHER BIDS-
The $\$ 100,000$ refunding bonds awarded to Charles Clark \& Co. and $\mathbb{E}$. W. The $\$ 100,000$ refunding bonds awarded , mide
 Scribner-- \& Sons, Inc., and singer, Deane \& Phillips, Schmertz \& Co--
Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler
Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler
Philip J. Davidson
Clearfield Trust Co
M. M. Freeman \&
 surer, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m . (EST) on Aug, purchase of $\$ 2,5006 \%$ series A street improvement bonds. Dated July 15 1940. Denom. $\$ 100$. Due July 15 as follows: $\$ 400$ from 1941 to 1945 , incl. tional Bank, Indiana, Pa. Issue was approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs on Aug. 5.
DICKSON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERINGJohn J. Turock, secretary or en coupon operating revenue bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. pal only. Bonds will be sold subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs and the purchaser will be furnished with the approving legal opinion of Frank J. McDonnell, Solicitor of the district.
A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to order of the Treasurer of the Board of Sc
LOGAN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Altoona), Pa.-
BOND OFFERING-C.C. Schandelmeier, Secretary of the Board op Direc(EST) on Sept. 5 for the purchase of $\$ 10,0003,31 / 2$ or $4 \%$ coupon tax anticipation bonds. Dated Oct.
1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 2,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1945 , incl.
Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable semi-annually (A-O). Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable semi-annually (A-O).
Bonds may be registered as to principal only and cannot be sold for less than Bonds may be reg interest. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to order of par district, must accompany each proposal.
MOSCOW SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa,-BONDS NOT SOLD-No bids were submitted for the $\$ 9,00$ coupon high schoon onlargement and equipment Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 200$ in 1943 and $\$ 400$ from 1944 to 1965 incl. Callable RINGTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-O. H, RINGTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING- 8. p. m .
Boyer, Secretary of the school Board, will receive sealed bids until Boyer, secretary of urchase of $\$ 16,0004 \%$ coupon bonds, including $\$ 11,500$
on Aug. 31 for the pur
auditorium and $\$ 4,500$ refunding. Dated Sept. 1,1940 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due serially from 1945 to 1965, incl (M-S) payable at the First National Bank, Ringtown.
(Reference to this offering was previously made in V. 151, p. 1029.) SOUTHWEST TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grand Valley), Pa.-BONDS DEFEATED-At an election on
voters rejected a proposed issue of $\$ 20,000$ buildnig bonds.
SPRING TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bellefonte,
R. F.D. No. 1), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-R.E. Malone, Secretary of the

Board of Directors, will receive sealed bids until 7 p . m . (EST) on Aug. 30

 sept. 1, 1951, are callable at par and accrued interest on any interest-payng date on or atter sept 1,1950 . Bidder to name a single rate of int erest,
payale M-s. Te bonds may be bistered as to principal only and will be paysed subject to the favorablit legal oppinion of R . Paul Canppell of Bell-
fonte. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required.

## PIJERTO RICO

 electrice pant bondional City Bank of New Yorkas $21 /$ s. paying a premium awarded to the National City Bank of New York as 21/2s, paying a premium
oo $\$ 700$ eeual to 100.14, a basis of about $2.48 \%$. Dated Jan. 1,1940 .
Due $\$ 100,000$ on July 1 in 1946 to 1950 incl.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

LABOLT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Labolt, S . Dak.- BOND SALE DETALS- The District Secretary states State Rank of Milbank, as noted here - V. 151, D. 1029 were purchased at a price of 100.312 , and mature on March 15 as follows: $\$ 400$ in
and 1943 , and $\$ 450$ in 1944 to 1959 , giving a basis of about $4.21 \%$.
McLAUGHLIN, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $86.000{ }^{5} \%$ coupon semip. 138-were purchased by the County Treasurer of Corson County. S. Dak.
at par. Dated July 1, 1940. Due from June 1, 1943 to Dec. 1, 1952, optional on any interest payment date.

## TENNESSEE

CLINTON, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25.000$ water works and sewer system extension revenue, first series bonds, offered for sale on Aus. 16 ,
Sy 151, p. $885-$ were awarded to Nichols \& Co. of Nashville as 314 s, payn a premium of \$23.50, equal to 100.934, a basis of about $3.10 \%$. 10 .

## TEXAS

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS P. O. College Station), Texas MATUURITY-1 is stated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at par, as noted here -V. 151, p. $8 \times 6$ the are due on Apr.1 1 as follows: 84,000 in 1943 to $194, \$ 5,000,1949$ to 1953 ;
$\$ 6,000,1954$ to $195 ; \$ 7,000,1958$ to $1961 ; \$ 8,000,1962$ to $1964 ; \$ 9,000$, in 1970 .
BEEVILLE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 20.000$ sewer
bonds have been purchased by Dewar, Robertson \& Pancoast. ands have been purchased by Dewar, hobertson a rancoast.
BERTRAM, Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 45.000$ issue of water system
nds approved by the voters in April, is sald to have been purchased by bonds approved by the vo
Crummer \& Co. of Dallas.
CARMINE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Carmine), Texas-BONDS SoLD-The President of the school Boara reports that $\$ 3,000$ construction
CHILDRESS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P) O. Chil dress, Texas- BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 135,000{ }^{3}$, \% semi-annual wood \& Co of Dallas.
CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by T, R.
 main bonds approved by the voters at the election held on Aug. 13, were
purchased by local banks at par, on Aug. 16. Dated Aug. 15, 1940. purchased by local banks at par; on Aug. 16. Dated Aug. 15, 1940.
Dne a follows: $\$ 10,00$ in $1941 ; \$ 35,000,1942 ; \$ 40,000,1943$ and 1944 , and $\$ 50,000$ in 1945 to 1950 .
TRIYSIAN FIELDS COUNTY LINE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISSuperintendent of Schools states that $\$ 15,0004 \%$ semi-annual refunding ,
JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Beaumont), Texas-BOND ELECissuance of $\$ 800,000$ airport bonds, according to report.
NACOGDOCHES, Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 15,000$ issue of airport
bonds approved by the voters at an election held on July 9 , has been purbonds approved by the voters at an election held on July 9 , has been pu
chased by $\mathrm{K} . \mathrm{K}$. Dunbar \& Co. of Austin, as 3 s , according to report.
PICKTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pickton) Texas-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-The Pollowing additional informa-
tion 1 Is furnished in connection with the offering scheduled for Aug. 30 of
 of this schedule of maturities suggested by the district: $\$ 300$ in 1941 to

 the bonds at the lowest interest cost that will bring a price of a prroximately, but not less than, par and accrued interest. Bidders are required to name and accrued interest. Any rate or rates named must be in multiples of 1/4 of $1 \%$, and bids calling for a rate higher than $5 \%$ will not be considered. Principal and interest (F-A) payable at place preferred by purchaser. 113 to 69 . The State Board of Education has waived them. The district will furnish the printed bonds, a copy of the legal proceedings, the a oproving
opinion of Gibson \& Gibson of Austin and will deliver the bonds to opinion of Gibson \& Gibson of Austin, and will deliver the bonds to the bank designated, all without cost to the purchaser. Enclose a certified
check for $\angle \%$ of the amount of the issue, payable to the district.
of bonds are reported to have been purchased by the State Board of Education:
$\$ 8,5004 \%$ Peaster Rural High School District No. 23 bonds at par. Due 8,000 in 35 years. Ris Richardson Indep. School District bonds at par. Due in 10,500 31 years. Rockwood Indep. School District bonds at par. Due in $8,00033 \%$ salada Indep. School District bonds at par. Due in 20 years.
$1,5004 \%$ Tarrant Co. Common School District No. 100 bonds at par. $3,00033 \%$
Due in 20 rinity years. Co. common School District No. 42 bonds at par. WEST COLUMBIA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Colmubia), Thexas-BOND SALE DETAILS The District Secretary now reports Co. as 214 s and 2 , 8 s. as noted here-V. 151, p. 886 -were purchased at par,
WHITNEY, Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 36,00$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-annual
refunding bonns is reported to have been purchased by James, Stayart \&
Davis of Dallas.

## VERMONT




## VIRGINIA

CLIFTON FORGE, Va.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Clity Council is said to have
building bonds.

## WASHINGTON

GOLDENDALE, Wash.-BONDS SOLD-The City Clerk states that $\$ 75,00031 / 2 \%$ semi-annual water system and sewage revenue bonds ap-
proved by the voters on Aug. 13. have been sold. proved by the voterson Aug.
pher, City Clerk reportd subsequently that the above bonds were sold at
years. years.
Washima Countr school DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Yakima), Treasurer, that he will receive selaed bids until 10 a . m . on Aug. 31 for the purchase of \$10,000 coupon school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable M-s. Dated sept. 1, 1940. Denom. The bonds are to run for a period of 10 y years. beed bin less thant the estimated life of the improvements, payable serially. in their numerical order, lowest numbers first, the various annual maturities of the bonds to commence with the secons yearly as prac
date of the issuance of the bonds, to be in such amounts (as nearl dicable) as will, together with the interest on the outstanding bonds. be met别 Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office.

## WEST VIRGINIA

OHIO COUNTY(P. O. Wheeling), W. Va.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ issue of $21 / 2 \%$ semi-annual court house bonds offered for sale
 turity. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000$ in 1942 and $1943 ; \$ 9,000$ in
1944 and $1945 ; \$ 10,000$ in 1946 and $1947 ; \$ 11,000$ in 1948 to $1950 ; \$ 12000$ in 1951 and 1952; $\$ 13,000$ in 1953 to $1947 ; \$ 11,000$ in 1948 to $1950 ; \$ 12,000$
in 1958 and $1959: \$ 16.000$ in $196 c$ and $1961 ; \$ 17.000$ in 1962 and 1960 in 1958 and $1959 ; \$ 16.000$ in 196 C and $1961 ; \$ 17,000$ in 1962 and 1963
$\$ 18,000$ in 1964 and $1965 ; \$ 19.000$ in 1966 and $1967 \% \$ 2000$ in 1968 and
$199 ; \$ 21,000$ in $1970: \$ 22,000$ in 1971 and $1972 ; \$ 23,000$ in 1973, and subsoo in 1974 . Bonds maturing on or after July 1,1953 , are redeemable to maturity at the option of the Board of County Commissioners, upon the payment of the principal sum plus any other unpaid interest thereon,
upon terms of par of the principal sum, after notice as provided in a resoluion of the Board, dated June 12
WHEELING, W. Va.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,200,00021 / 2 \%$ semi-ann general improvement bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17-V. 151 , p. 886Toledo; Shields \& Co. of New York; Equitable Securities Corp.; Young Moore \& Co. of Charleston: F. W. Craigie \& Co. of Richmond; Hayden, Miller \& Co. of Cleveland, and Widmann \& Holzman of Cincinnati, paying a premium of $\$ 17,398,80$, equal to 101.449 , a basis of about $2.42 \%$, to ma-
turity. Dated July 1,1940 D Dnom. $\$ 1,000$ Due July 1 as follows
$\$ 22,000$ in $1941, \$ 23,000$ in 1942 and $1943, \$ 24,000$ in $1944, \$ 25,000$ in 1945
 $\$ 29,000$ in $1951, \$ 30,000$ in 1952 and $1953, \$ 31,000$ in $1954, \$ 32,000$ in 1955,
$\$ 33,000$ in $1956, \$ 34,000$ in $1957, \$ 35,000$ in $1958, \$ 36,000$ in $1959, \$ 37,000$
in $1960, \$ \$ 8,000$ in $1961, \$ 39,000$ in $1962, \$ 40,000$ in $1963, \$ 41,000$ iv 1964, $\$ 42,000$ in $1965, \$ 43,000$ in $1966, \$ 44,000$ in $1967, \$ 45,000$ in $1968, \$ 46,000$
in $1969 . \$ 47,000$ in $1970, \$ 8,000$ in $1971, \$ 49,000$ in $1972, \$ 50,000$ in 1973. redeemable on July 1, 1945 or on any interest payment date thereafter, prior to maturity, at the option of the city, upon the payment of the principal
sum plus any unpaid interest thereon, upon terms of par of the principal sum plus any unpaid interest thereon, upon terms of par of the princi
sum after notice as provided in a resolution of the city dated June 18 . BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re
offered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.50 \%$, according to maturity.

## WISCONSIN

DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Superior), Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ issue of coupon semi-annual poor relief bonds offered for sale
on Aug. 21 - V . 151, , p. 734 -was awarded to a group composed of Doyle,
O'Connor $^{\prime}$ Co., Morris Mather \& Co., and Ballman \& Main, all of Chicago, as $23 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 1,313$, equal to 100.656 , a basis of
about $2.62 \%$. Dated Sept. 1, 1940 . Due $\$ 20,000$ on Sept. 1 in 1941

OCONTO COUNTY (P. O. Oconto), Wis.-BOND SALE-The followng $3 \%$ semi-annual non-taxable highway improvement bonds aggregating $\$ 100.000$, offered for sale on A ug. 21 - V. 151 , p. 590 -were awarded at
public auction to the Milwaukee Co. of Milwauke, for a price of 107.52 , public auction to the
a basis of about $1.30 \% ; \$ 70,000$ series $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{A}$, , and $\$ 30,000$ series H-B bonds.
Dated Aug. 1, 1940. Due on Feb. 1, 1945.

## WYOMING

CARBON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 38 ( P . O. Lamont), Wyo--BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 5 p.m. On Sept. 16, by W. J. Davidson, District Clerk, for the pur-
chase of $\$ 11,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-annual general bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1940. A certified check for $\$ 150$ must accompany the bid.
UPTON, Wyo.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-In connection with the offering scheduled for Aug. 29 , of the $\$ 10,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-annual
water system bonds, noted here on Aug. $17-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .1030-$ it is stated by
 the date of sale and that the purchaser will be furnished with a complete as to legality by Myles $P$. Tallmadge of Denver. Enclose a certified check
or $5 \%$ of the par value of the bonds authorized.

## CANADA

ANTIGONISH, N. S.-BONO SALE - Cornell, MacGillivray Ltd. of Halifax purchased an issue of $\$ 11,0004 \%$ improvement bonds at a price
of 99.29 a basis of about $4.13 \%$. Due serially from 1941 to 1951 incl. KITCHENER, Ont.-BOND SALE-The Dominion Bank of Canada, of Toronto. Was the successful bidder for the $\$ 241.6113 \%$ bonds offered 225.000 hydro-electric power plant construction, improvement and extenSecond high bid of 99.76 was mad
MANITOBA (Province of) - BOND $S A L E-$ Wood, Gundy \& Co. of
Toronto purchased, at par, $\$ 1,000,0003 \%$ bonds, due Aug. 1, 1942 . nterest F -A.
NELSON, B. C.-BOND SALE-A. E. Ames \& Co. of Toronto purchased at par, an issu.
VERDUN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSION, Que.-BOND SALF unding bonds at a price of 101 a basis of about $4.88 \%$ Dated Aug. 1940 and due as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1941 and 1942 , $\$ 2,500,1943$ to 1945 incl.; $3,000,1946$ to 1949 incl. and $\$ 119,500$ in 1950.
WINDSOR, N. S.-BOND SALE - Cornell, MacGillivray, Ltd. of
Halifax. purchased an issue of $\$ 40,0004 \%$ improvement bonds, due serially Halifax, purchased an i
from 1941 to 1950 incl.
WOLFVILLE, N. S.-BOND SALE-Cornell, MacGillivray, Ltd. of Halifax. purchased $\$ 53,000$ bonds, as follows: 18.000 Due serially from 1941 to 1960 incl.
1941 to 1958 incl.


[^0]:    Total Southern
    Dist ( 31 roads)
    $399,473,006 ~ 347,438,366 ~ 122,725,275$
    $96,535,834+26,189,441$

[^1]:    *June, 1940 indexes are preliminary; subject to revision

[^2]:    *Estimated. xNo figures ava!lable.

[^3]:    For tootnotes see top of following column.

[^4]:    * Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
    $\dagger$ On account of accumulated dividends.
    P Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canade
    decuction of tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of sach divdend will be made

[^5]:    Total liabulties and capital account

[^6]:    or tootnotes see page 111

[^7]:    Porf minoten ase nage 1119

[^8]:    Attention is directed to the new column in this tabulation pertaining to bank eligibility and rating of bonds. See note $\Delta$ above

[^9]:    $\times$ Balance of income -...........-- $12,284,791 \quad 10,507,059 \quad 7,228,324$ $\mathbf{x}$ Before interest on the corporation's debt, amortization of the corpo-
    ration's debt discount and administrative expenses of the corporation's

[^10]:    sh. on 214,250

[^11]:    Total income before
    other deduct'ns, de

[^12]:    Southland Public Service Co.-To Acquire Five Com panies from Central U. S. Utilities Co.-To Sell Bonds Privately

