

U.S. ADM. LIBRARY

NOV 11 1940

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

COPYRIGHTED IN 1940 BY WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, NEW YORK. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER JUNE 23, 1879, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

VOL. 151. Issued Weekly 40 Cents a Copy—\$18.00 Per Year NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 9, 1940 William B. Dana Co., Publishers, 25 Spruce St., New York City NO. 3933.

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

BANK OF NEW YORK

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Maintaining effective correspondent bank service is a traditional policy of the Chase National Bank.
Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Hallgarten & Co.
Established 1850
NEW YORK
Chicago London


STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

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

City of Philadelphia Bonds
Moncure Biddle & Co.
PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC UTILITY INDUSTRIAL RAILROAD MUNICIPAL BONDS
A.C. ALLYN AND COMPANY
INCORPORATED
CHICAGO
New York Boston Philadelphia
Detroit Milwaukee Omaha

PACIFIC NORTHWEST SECURITIES
Drumheller, Ehrlichman Company
Exchange Bldg. Seattle


OTIS & CO.
(Incorporated)
Established 1899
New York CLEVELAND Chicago

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
Capital Funds . \$37,500,000

R. H. Johnson & Co.
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
64 Wall St. New York
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA

100 BROADWAY
MADISON AVENUE AND 40TH STREET

ONE EAST 57TH STREET
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

We Deal in
City of Philadelphia Bonds
Delaware River Jt. Comm. Phila.-Camden Bridge 4 1/4s
Comm. of Pa. Turnpike Rev. 3 3/4s, '68
Leh. Coal & Nav. Funding 4s, 1948
Strawbridge & Clothier 1st 5s, 1948
Phila. Suburban Water 1st 4s, '65

YARNALL & CO.
1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

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

DeHaven & Townsend
Established 1874
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
30 Broad St. 1513 Walnut St.

Interest exempt from all present Federal Income Taxation

\$5,200,000

City of Chicago, Illinois
2% Water Works System
Certificates of Indebtedness

Due \$2,000,000 August 1, 1950 to 1953, inclusive
 Due \$3,200,000 April 1, 1954 to 1957, inclusive

These Certificates, in the opinion of counsel, will constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Chicago, payable solely from revenues derived from the water works system of the City and not otherwise. The City covenants to maintain rates for water sufficient to pay the cost of maintenance and operation of the system and to pay the principal and interest upon all outstanding certificates and bonds, and pledges that such rates shall not be reduced while any certificates or bonds remain unpaid.

Prices to yield 1.50% to 2.00%

These Certificates are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of legality by Messrs. Chapman & Culler, Chicago, whose opinion will be furnished upon delivery. The offering circular 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.

BLAIR & CO., INC.

DICK & MERLE-SMITH **E. H. ROLLINS & SONS** **BRAUN, BOSWORTH & CO.**
INCORPORATED INCORPORATED TOLEDO

HARVEY FISK & SONS, INC.

DOUGHERTY, CORKRAN & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

SCHMIDT, POOLE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

MULLANEY, ROSS & COMPANY
CHICAGO

Dated August 1, 1938 and April 1, 1940. Principal and semi-annual interest, February 1 and August 1, and April 1 and October 1, payable in New York City or in Chicago. Coupon Certificates in the denomination of \$1,000, registerable as to principal only. The information contained herein has been carefully compiled from sources considered reliable, and while not guaranteed as to completeness or accuracy, we believe it to be correct as of this date.

November 9, 1940.

NEW ISSUE

60,000 Shares*

Westvaco Chlorine Products
Corporation

\$4.50 Cumulative Preferred Stock

No Par Value

*Subject to approval of stockholders and less 39,300 shares (a) issued in exchange for Convertible Preferred Stock, \$30 par value, 5% Cumulative Dividend, and (b) not issuable by reason of the conversion of Convertible Preferred Stock into Common Stock, between September 28, 1940 and November 2, 1940.

Price \$100 per share
 plus accrued dividends

Prospectus upon application

F. EBERSTADT & CO.

Incorporated

EASTMAN, DILLON & CO. **LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION**

November 4, 1940

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

Vol. 151

NOVEMBER 9, 1940

No. 3933

CONTENTS

Editorials

The Financial Situation.....	2694
After the Tumult and the Shouting.....	2707
Turkey.....	2708

Comment and Review

Capital Flotations in October.....	2711
The Business Man's Book Shelf.....	2717
Week on the European Stock Exchanges.....	2699
Foreign Political and Economic Situation.....	2700
Foreign Exchange Rates and Comment.....	2704 & 2750
Course of the Bond Market.....	2717
Indications of Business Activity.....	2718
Week on the New York Stock Exchange.....	2697
Week on the New York Curb Exchange.....	2748

News

Current Events and Discussions.....	2728
Bank and Trust Company Items.....	2747
General Corporation and Investment News.....	2792
Dry Goods Trade.....	2823
State and Municipal Department.....	2824

Stocks and Bonds

Foreign Stock Exchange Quotations.....	2749
Bonds Called and Sinking Fund Notices.....	2750
Dividends Declared.....	2754
Auction Sales.....	2754
New York Stock Exchange—Stock Quotations.....	2760
*New York Stock Exchange—Bond Quotations.....	2760 & 2770
New York Curb Exchange—Stock Quotations.....	2776
*New York Curb Exchange—Bond Quotations.....	2780
Other Exchanges—Stock and Bond Quotations.....	2782
Canadian Markets—Stock and Bond Quotations.....	2786
Over-the-Counter Securities—Stock & Bond Quotations.....	2788

Reports

Foreign Bank Statements.....	2703
Course of Bank Clearings.....	2750
Federal Reserve Bank Statements.....	2728 & 2757
General Corporation and Investment News.....	2792

Commodities

The Commercial Markets and the Crops.....	2814
Cotton.....	2817
Breadstuffs.....	2821

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

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

Herbert D. Selbert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; William Dana Selbert, President and Treasurer; William D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other offices: Chicago—In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 South La Salle Street (Telephone State 0613). London—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C. Copyright 1940 by William B. Dana Company. Entered as second-class matter June 23, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscriptions in United States and Possessions, \$18.00 per year, \$10.00 for 6 months; in Dominion of Canada, \$19.50 per year, \$10.75 for 6 months. South and Central America, Spain, Mexico and Cuba, \$21.50 per year, \$11.75 for 6 months; Great Britain, Continental Europe (except Spain), Asia, Australia and Africa, \$23.00 per year, \$12.50 for 6 months. Transient display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate line. Contract and card rates on request. NOTE: On account of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.

The Financial Situation

BY A POPULAR support which when the count is complete probably will be found approximating that of 1936, President Roosevelt has been swept into office for a third term. With a popular following larger than that which was sufficient to place Mr. Hoover in office with a large majority in 1928, and approximating that which seated Mr. Roosevelt quite decisively in 1932, Mr. Willkie has suffered defeat, an overwhelming defeat measured in terms of electoral votes, and a decisive defeat measured in any terms except the apparently abiding enthusiasm of his followers. Believers in democracy that they are, the American people now must and will accept the returns upon their face value and set themselves, with enthusiasm or with misgivings as the case may be, for another period of New Deal Government recognizing that this type of regime has been weighed in the balance of popular favor and found to be what the majority of the people want. All this, of course, goes without saying, as the French phrase it, and will be fully accepted and conceded by all.

But the appeals now being made demanding that the campaign "be forgotten," that the "hatchet be buried," that we all "unite behind the President" and present a "solid front," and more of the same order, need closer and more critical examination than is likely in many quarters in the existing circumstances. Personal bitterness and individual animosities rising from the heat of the campaign, often from pointless or utterly irrelevant argument, should, of course, now be permitted to die a natural death. Such things, whether harbored by influential leaders or nursed by lowly individuals, can do great harm, and it is well that they be avoided henceforth, as they can be by the exercise of ordinary good manners and plain human decency. Spitefulness on the part of the losers and vindictiveness on the part of the winners are equally out of order. These, too, are obvious conclusions which scarcely need elaboration.

But a good deal more is involved in the situation now before us. Fundamental issues were at stake and wide divergence of opinion in many instances were revealed (not engendered) in this campaign and are in evidence in the results at the polls.

The voting proved nothing and could prove nothing as to the merits of these questions. What the balloting did was to establish which group or groups were to dominate in the National Government in the years immediately ahead. It did not establish the wisdom or the unwisdom of the views held by any of those participating in the election. Those who thought in one way voted for the re-election of President Roosevelt. Those who differed with them voted for Mr. Willkie. Both groups doubtless today believe precisely what they did one week ago. Nor is it likely that the months immediately

ahead will alter these settled convictions in any substantial way. It would be idle to ask those who supported Mr. Willkie to change their opinions overnight merely because they find themselves in a large minority instead of a majority. It would be folly to demand that they pretend they have.

Must Find a Rational Basis

Any rational demand for a really united Nation, and any likely to be effective, must, therefore, have some other meaning and some other foundation. And, it may be parenthetically added, it must have a far more serious and carefully planned basis than ceremonial burning of campaign documents. Indeed, we venture the suggestion that the success of efforts to get our people together constructively, with all, or nearly all, pulling together for the National good, will depend in large measure upon the degree in which some of these campaign documents are studied by influential leaders and the degree in which the balloting figures are borne in mind during

the coming years. When twenty-odd millions of Americans, voting in response to deep convictions as well as strong emotions are overruled by other groups which outnumber them by 25% or less, something more than hallelujahs is necessary to attain cooperative, constructive endeavor. Unless some substantial area of common ground can be found between them, and unless both vanquished and victor can be persuaded to work together in good faith and without much thought of immediate political advantage for what both really want, there is not a great deal of hope for anything other than disunity and discord. Obviously, in these circumstances this sort of practical unity of purpose and

Accepting the Verdict

The voice of America has spoken. The people of America have once again expressed their will and selected the man whom they consider best fitted to guide the destiny of the United States for the next four years.

As patriotic citizens I urge every single individual in the land to accept the supreme judgment of the majority.

During the few months remaining in his present term President Roosevelt will face problems of broad scope and magnitude. He needs your full, earnest and sympathetic cooperation.

When a new Administration takes office in January, this spirit of cooperation must be carried on.—James A. Farley.

Mr. Farley, in the eyes of millions of Americans, has grown greatly in stature during the past year. He now stands as a sort of national hero as a result of his self-restraint and his general bearing in the face of a determination by his former Chief to seek a third term. His words, which are, of course, akin to those he uttered four years ago, will accordingly carry great weight with many citizens.

Mr. Farley is, moreover, obviously right in saying that the people of America, a majority of them, have selected a President, and that those who were not able to have their way in this selection must in good faith accept the verdict of the majority.

True also is it that within broad limits the people, a majority of them, have placed their seal of approval upon the general course that the New Deal has followed. That, too, must be accepted in good faith by the minority, even though it be numerous.

In both cases the minority, no matter what its views, must now, in simple acceptance of the ways of democracy, whatever its shortcomings in actual practice, adjust itself to the inevitable, and proceed with its affairs without rancour.

Enthusiastic unity of action and ardent cooperation in constructive endeavor is another and far more complicated matter. It can be achieved, not by exhortation or the exercise of self-control, but only by display of good faith by all parties in seeking common ground for action.

action depends fully as much upon the policies and attitudes of the victors as upon those of the vanquished. Both have been derelict in the past, and the current situation urgently demands that both mend their ways in the future.

Fortunately, a substantial area of such common ground can, we believe be discovered, provided only that there is a wholesome absence of political jealousy and foolish pride of authorship on the part of the New Deal managers and an equally wholesome avoidance of petty and short-sighted politics on the side of the opposition—in other words real bona fides on both sides. However carefully one studies the campaign preachments of the candidates and their supporters, and however diligently one analyzes the election returns, it is impossible to find any evidence of great consequence that the American people have yet reached the point of wishing to do away with what are commonly known as the New Deal reforms. On the contrary, the evidence seems to suggest strongly that the rank and file of the people still ardently support the central purposes and, in a general way at least, the modes of operation, of this mass of new and revolutionary legislation. For our part, we regret the fact, but in candor must report it as we find it. We must also venture the opinion that a not inconsiderable number of forward-looking men and women who believe as we do in this matter, would do well to recognize it, and, pending the time when scales begin more plainly to drop from the eyes of the masses, devote themselves in perfect good faith to efforts which promise to promote the best interest of all.

Opportunity for such work abounds, or will abound if the New Deal managers permit. If the people of this country have given no evidence of strong support for abandonment of these so-called reforms, they have furnished evidence of a desire to have them work without inflicting wholly unnecessary hardship. The twenty-odd millions who supported Mr. Willkie are definitely on record as so desiring, and one can hardly suppose that the New Deal supporters with anything approaching solidarity could oppose any such rational program. Indeed the President is on record on more than one occasion as admitting imperfections in these various measures, and as being willing to see them altered whenever and wherever experience proves them to be in need of change and to admit of amendment without surrendering any of the central "objectives" which inspired them. Efforts of this sort in the past have been handicapped, even sabotaged, by over-zealous New Deal elements on the one hand, and by groups on the other who were animated by motives other than those which appeared upon the surface. In short, they have been bedeviled by politics of the ordinary garden variety. The time has now come for an end to all this.

The New Deal, even though it has now become the recipient of another large vote of confidence, cannot afford to ignore a protest vote of twenty-odd millions, or the counsel of the more moderate and constructive elements within its own ranks. It will not do so if it is sincerely and seriously desirous of national unity in the months and years to come. No majority can wisely turn its back lightly upon such a large minority. The opposition, now told by the majority of the voters of the land that it

cannot have its way, and in any event apparently not desirous of doing a great deal more, in this particular respect, than should be welcomed by the majority, should, and we hope under new leadership will, forget petty politics and, eschewing mere obstruction, go to work to cooperate with the majority regime, within the limits imposed by the election returns—if such cooperation is welcomed as it should be—to do what may be done to correct a situation which obviously to all thinking people is now much in need of correction. Should both victor and vanquished assume such an attitude and adopt such a policy in good faith, we should in very truth be able to reach a workable national unity which otherwise would be wholly out of reach, and meanwhile begin to make progress in getting the country back to greater health.

Opportunity for Constructive Work

There are several fields in which constructive work of the sort here under discussion is in order, but in none, perhaps, is the situation more urgent than in connection with the several labor laws and their administration. The National Labor Relations Act was taken to the statute book with the professed intention of assuring to wage earners the right of collective bargaining. Its underlying purpose, according to its authors, was to correct an unbalance in bargaining power between employers and employees, which was believed to have developed in recent times as a result of the growth of large corporations and groups of corporations under single or unified managements each employing a great many men. In practice the program has been found to be defective. The law has been administered at times as if it were intended to assure the success, not the mere privilege, of collective bargaining. It has been so interpreted and administered that it has had the effect of obliging wage earners to bargain collectively whether they wished to do so or not. As applied to existing situations it has served to aggravate, if not to create, disputes and strife within the ranks of wage earners, to say nothing of stirring up trouble between employed and employers. In endeavoring to make certain that labor was left perfectly free to do its own bargaining, attempts have been made to curtail even the rights of free speech by employers. Purely managerial functions have at times appeared to be in jeopardy. Labor itself meanwhile has been left wholly open to the schemings and pressures emanating from non-employer groups, and, throughout, management is left quite defenseless, being unable even to appeal to the Labor Board for elimination of hopeless dilemmas upon the horns of which the general program seems to impale them.

Then there is the Fair Labor Standards Act, which, apart from its child labor provisions, was supposedly designed to eliminate "sweatshop" conditions. Yet its provisions in terms apply to situations not even remotely related to such conditions. It professes to construct a "ceiling over hours" and lay a "floor under wages," yet it, in fact, at least at points, more nearly approaches an endeavor to fix hours and wages—and in the case of hours at least to fix them at a maximum which under average conditions is wholly unrelated to the health or even the welfare of the wage earners. In attempting all this, moreover, it has set up an additional system of rigidities and a requirement of record keep-

ing which is not only vexatious, but costly far past the needs of the occasion. A simplification, a clarification, and a limitation of the application of the provisions of this law would be of very substantial benefit to all concerned, as would likewise be a more reasonable administration of it.

Finally there is the so-called Walsh-Healy Act originally designed to employ the power of the Government as purchaser of a wide variety of products to effect ends similar if not identical with those of the Fair Labor Standards Act. With the emergence of the armament program the meaning of this enactment and its general bothersomeness have been enormously enlarged. Its requirements, moreover, are more severe than those of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Now that the latter law is upon the statute book, it is not easy to understand the need for the former. There would appear to be no good reason for not repealing it, or, failing that, so to combine the administration of the two laws as greatly to reduce the expense of required record-keeping and other formalities imposed either by law or by the practical necessities of the case.

With the general purposes, and even in substantial degree with the form these laws now take the Republican candidate repeatedly asserted his full sympathy. Certainly it would be difficult to imagine a legitimate reason why the New Deal managers should not be willing to work cooperatively toward a sensible modification of this entire labor situation, which would surrender no part of what they regard as the gains of labor or the legitimate advantages to labor envisaged in existing law. One would suppose that the Republican party under the leadership of Mr. Willkie would now be ready to approach such a task in good faith, and that nothing save political bickering of a wholly unworthy variety should stand in the way of a serious effort to get this needed work done. If such can be accomplished, it would do more to eliminate bitterness and to encourage unity in the Nation at this time than all shouting and preaching imaginable.

Those Extraordinary Powers

Take next the matter of concentration of power in the hands of the President. Here is a situation which figured largely in the campaign and which without question is causing much uneasiness and distrust. It is of course rather worse than nonsense to tell those whose minds are not a ease regarding this matter that it is their patriotic duty to forget or to rid themselves of their worries in this regard, or still worse to place their trust in the President and leave the whole matter to his wisdom and self-restraint. It would appear to be a relatively simple and inexpensive matter for the President to make a very useful contribution to national unity on this score not by words, which would not serve the purpose, but by action, as he himself is fond of saying. It is difficult to imagine that he can, in existing circumstances, attach any great value, for example, to the power that is now his to issue irredeemable paper currency, or to reduce further the gold content of the dollar. The emergencies which gave rise to the grant of these powers have long ago passed. If a situation ever again rose which seemed to those in authority to call for action of the sort indicated, the Administration would probably have little difficulty in persuading Congress to take any

action indicated, even the re-grant of the powers now existing.

His power, upon declaring a suitable emergency, to silence the radio is another case in point. It never was very clear why this power was granted. Certainly unless—as is most vehemently denied in Washington—the President harbors ideas of possibly undertaking to censor free speech, it is difficult to understand precisely why he should prize this power at this time. Then take the authority granted him to take possession of plants not cooperating as demanded in the defense program. Here is a power which, as such, has not been seriously challenged by his political opponents. There is, however, a very strong and widespread feeling that there is no adequate provision for insuring the owners of such a plant fair treatment in payment for their facilities or for their use during the emergency—not even that accorded the conscientious objector in the compulsory service law.

A voluntary surrender by the President—particularly if he himself initiated the movement—of his fiat currency, gold content, and radio powers, accompanied by suggestions from him that adequate safeguards be set up to protect property owners whose plants may be seized under the so-called conscription law, would at this time, not only be sound in themselves, but would immeasurably contribute to national unity—and do so without cost to either the President or to the New Deal. There are, of course, many other points where discretionary authority granted the Chief Executive or some of his subordinates with his approval could be replaced with definite provisions of statutory law without in any way yielding New Deal objectives. By evidencing willingness to sit down with his opposition and discuss in good faith the possibilities in this regard would be another large contribution toward good feeling and unity of purpose and cooperative action. So also would be avoidance of such simple exhibitions of bad faith as that inherent in the revival of the St. Lawrence power project in the name of national defense.

Another source of anxiety is our foreign relations. Thoughtful men suffer misgivings here not only by reason of suspicions of unannounced actions and programs—to which the history of the destroyer-bases bargain inevitably give rise—but because of doubts of the wisdom of the program as already revealed. As to this latter, there is nothing that the Administration can do short of revising its program to allay uneasiness, but there are means of assuaging the fears born of lack of information and of preventing the rise of others of similar origin. One essential is that of avoidance in the future of such obvious evasions of the law and such dubious indirections as that accompanying the destroyer-bases deal, and in general a much greater disposition to seek Senate approval of projected procedures. There are, of course, matters arising in our foreign relations which can not well be too freely discussed in public, but there ought to be none of vital importance which could not be discussed with an appropriate Senate group including members from the opposition, and, wherever in the least feasible, debate of basic questions of foreign policy should not only be permitted but encouraged in the Senate and, for that matter, throughout the country. Such a policy would be of inestimable

benefit, and would do more than almost anything else to unite the country in support of policies finally chosen.

Still another point of distrust is the re-armament program. Here again there are basic differences of view in some instances, which probably must remain a subject of divergence of opinion, but the appalling lack of precise information concerning the progress of the program, the tendency to use the rearmament emotions of the country for purposes which have no bearing upon this question, and rather obviously misleading announcements of one sort and another have given rise and are giving rise to many misgivings and lack of enthusiastic cooperation. Here, too, there are doubtless details which should not in any circumstances be publicly divulged, but in the main the information required to keep the public adequately advised need not be hidden behind a fog of secrecy. Greater forthrightness and more adequate information at periodic intervals would go a long way toward establishing more effective cooperation and that feeling of confidence upon which national unity must rest.

Plainly, the laying of such a basis for confidence and unity in the nation presupposes bona fides on the part of the opposition as well as on the part of the party in power. Neither has always shown a full disposition to act in good faith in the past, but both should do so in the future. Without it, there is little likelihood of real national unity. This fact should be most carefully noted by all those who now speak so feelingly about unity and cooperation in the future.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

ALTHOUGH monetary gold stocks of the country again advanced sharply in the weekly period ended Nov. 6, other items in the official banking statistics made for a decrease of the total of idle credit. Excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements declined \$200,000,000 to \$6,730,000,000. The actual gold addition was \$82,000,000, raising our total monetary holdings to \$21,581,000,000. The principal offset was supplied by the currency circulation item, which jumped \$120,000,000 to a fresh record at \$8,385,000,000. The currency advance has been so persistent and so extensive in recent months that an inquiry by the Federal Reserve authorities seems well merited. Liquidation of open market holdings of Treasury securities was continued in the week to Nov. 6, which also contributed to the decline of member bank reserves. It appears, finally, that Treasury deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve banks advanced because of social security tax payments on Nov. 1, while non-member deposits also were heavier. Some of these influences are highly temporary, of course, and it remains true that the aggregate of idle credit is so great that even such large variations as the currently recorded \$200,000,000 drop have no immediate significance. The demand side of the credit picture reflects further effective inquiry for accommodation. The condition statement of New York City weekly reporting member banks shows an increase of business loans by \$16,000,000 to \$1,843,000,000, in the weekly period to Nov. 6. The same banks report loans to brokers and dealers on security collateral up \$36,000,000 to \$326,000,000.

Disposal of Treasury obligations from the open market portfolio amounted to \$5,500,000 in the

week, reducing the aggregate to \$2,327,300,000. The Treasury bond holdings dropped \$1,500,000 to \$1,377,700,000, while Treasury note holdings fell \$4,000,000 to \$949,600,000. The Treasury deposited \$44,002,000 gold certificates with the Federal Reserve banks, raising their holdings of such instruments to \$19,324,301,000. But other cash of the 12 banks receded, and total reserves moved up only \$11,821,000 to \$19,643,483,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation moved up \$80,702,000 to \$5,629,576,000. Total deposits with the regional banks fell \$86,470,000 to \$16,125,200,000, with the account variations consisting of a drop in member bank reserve balances by \$197,117,000 to \$13,979,418,000; an increase of the Treasury general account by \$89,561,000 to \$465,268,000; an increase of foreign deposits by \$30,270,000 to \$1,122,101,000, and a decrease of other deposits by \$9,184,000 to \$558,413,000. The reserve ratio advanced to 90.3% from 90.2%. Discounts by the Federal Reserve banks increased \$492,000 to \$4,491,000. Industrial advances were down \$32,000 to \$8,161,000, while commitments to make such advances were off \$63,000 to \$7,288,000.

Government Cotton Report

THE Government's estimate of cotton production in the United States was raised in yesterday's report, based on Nov. 1 conditions, to 12,847,000 bales, or 106,000 bales more than were considered in prospect a month earlier. The trade received a minor surprise from the estimate, as private calculators had looked for a slight reduction instead of an increase. However, considering that the total supply available this year, which includes 11,211,015 bales carried over, amounts to roughly 24,000,000 bales, the upward revision is not likely to make any difference to anyone. Last year 11,817,000 bales were produced, and the yearly average from 1929 to 1938 was 13,547,000 bales.

Ginnings up to Nov. 1 amounted to 9,083,626 running bales, compared with 10,079,112 bales up to the same date last year. The lateness of the current harvest is the reason for the smaller amount ginned this year. However, during October ginnings were evidently at a rapid rate, for up until the first of the month only 3,924,094 bales had been ginned compared with 6,682,066 bales in the same period of 1939.

The outlook for the disappearance of cotton this year has not improved in the past month, exports for the season up to Nov. 1 aggregating no more than 304,842 bales, compared with 1,759,295 bales in the same period of 1939. As anticipated, domestic consumption was at a record rate for the month in September, as it was also in August. Figures for October are not available yet, but probably domestic mills continued to consume on a large scale. Therefore, the recently forecast domestic disappearance of 8,000,000 bales this season seems, so far, likely to materialize. Unfortunately, the outlook for exports also remains unchanged, and so far shipments have been at a rate considerably under 2,000,000 bales a year.

The New York Stock Market

RAPID and erratic changes took place this week on the New York Stock market, with the election on Tuesday naturally the dominant influence. The market was hesitant on the eve of the

balloting, but hopeful that the New Deal and its absurdities and extravagances would suffer defeat. When it appeared that President Roosevelt had gained a majority of the votes, the financial markets reopened Wednesday on a sour note. But a sharp advance developed Thursday, on blunt statements by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. that the ordinary legal debt limit of the Federal Government should be raised by \$15,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 to take care of deficit requirements until the end of the next fiscal year. This foreshadowing of ever increasing deficits, with their inflationary implications, caused a small buying rush in the stock market, prices advancing one to eight points in the single session. Profit-taking followed yesterday, as a more sober view began to prevail. The net result of all this for the week was an irregular advance in most sections of the equities market. Steel, airplane, motor and similar industrial stocks closed yesterday in a range one to five points above prices prevalent a week earlier. Rail issues were fractionally better. Some utility stocks improved a little, but others were down, owing to the notorious opposition of the Roosevelt Administration to this industry. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange was considerably above the 1,000,000-share level in all the full sessions, and exceeded the 2,000,000-share figure in the excited market on Thursday.

Market performances after the election obviously have much more significance than those before the event. It deserves to be noted that the sharp fall of quotations, Wednesday, was in direct contrast with advancing levels on the two previous occasions when Mr. Roosevelt gained a majority of the ballots. Nor, obviously enough, was rejoicing over the election result a component in the quick upswing which took place Thursday. Fear of inflation was considered by all competent observers to have been the principal factor in that price gain. But business gains and a release of action withheld until the election results became known also played a part. Disappointment over the return of Mr. Roosevelt to power for still another four years, in violation of all sound political traditions of the country, was followed by cool appraisals of the situation. The war in Europe received more attention, and anxiety increased regarding the greater possibility of formal or informal participation by the United States. After the first reactions passed, the markets began yesterday to settle down to the realization that aims and policies which have prevailed for the last eight years are to continue. That prospect is hardly a pleasing one.

Listed bonds also advanced on the New York Stock Exchange, after the election results became known. There is no paradox in a sharp upswing of United States Treasury obligations and New York City 3% bonds, for Mr. Morgenthau also precipitated that advance. He declared, Thursday, that the Administration will push its program for terminating tax exemption on future issues of Federal, State and municipal securities. This was a virtual signal to the market that success of the Administration plan would result in a dual market for the currently outstanding and exempt issues, and the future taxable issues. Since taxation is mounting rapidly under the New Deal, the exemption enjoyed by the outstanding bonds would become an ever

more valuable feature, and the price structure promptly began to reflect that possibility. Speculative bonds of most types also were marked higher, obviously in response to apprehensions of inflation. Foreign dollar bonds were irregular, with some of the Latin Americans in favor. The commodity markets took much the same course as the equities section. Agricultural staples and base metals alike were firm. Foreign exchange dealings were dull, with the continued inflow of gold the principal indicator.

On the New York Stock Exchange 89 stocks touched new high levels for the year while eight stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 45 stocks touched new high levels and nine 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 466,860 shares; on Monday, 1,243,280 shares; (Tuesday was Election Day and a holiday on the Exchange); on Wednesday, 1,209,320 shares; on Thursday, 2,078,770 shares, and on Friday, 1,750,930 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 80,055 shares; on Monday, 226,470 shares; on Wednesday, 252,970 shares; on Thursday, 264,595 shares, and on Friday, 270,735 shares.

The stock market on Saturday of last week reflected irregularly higher movements on a good volume of sales. This was to be expected, as traders preferred to cut their commitments in view of the election on the following Tuesday. In the face of this situation little incentive prevailed to bid up values. On Monday war stocks succumbed to election uncertainties and sold one to two points lower in the morning hours. Sales turnover on the day expanded beyond the million share mark, with public utilities well represented. Commonwealth & Southern Corp., formerly headed by Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican presidential candidate, moved up $\frac{1}{8}$ of a point on the day, being the heaviest traded issue. Recovery in war stocks took place in the afternoon and by the final hour former losses among heavy industrial issues were erased, and the market closed mixed. Stocks reacted on Wednesday from one to five points following the presidential election on Tuesday, which proved a great disappointment to Wall Street. Lower-priced utility shares were hardest hit as liquidation struck the market. Selling was largely restricted to stocks bought over a three-week period, their possibilities hinging in the main on the outcome of the election. Commonwealth & Southern Corp. on the day had successive losses which ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ point to one full one at the close of the session. Stocks in the industrial group suffered early losses of two or more points, only to recover sharply thereafter and then give way under fresh liquidation. At closing time the market was somewhat steadier and lower. Prices bounded forward on Thursday from two to eight points on the strength of the Secretary of the Treasury's announcement with regard to raising the debt limit beyond previous expectations. The inflationary tendencies inherent in such a procedure caused sales turnover for the day to expand beyond 2,000,000 shares, the heaviest since May of this year. In early trading prices moved ahead on technical grounds growing out of the setback suffered by the

market on Wednesday. As soon as the news spread concerning the Nation's proposed new debt limit, stocks rose sharply and steel issues were signaled out for major attention. Automotive shares, electrical equipment and copper stocks also enjoyed wide gains. The close ruled strong and higher. Profit-taking yesterday worked as a control to check undue expansion in the price level. Industrial issues, in the main, came in for fractional adjustment of values, while moderate gains ruled among those stocks that had little or no difficulty in making headway the day before. Closing time found the general market irregularly higher. A comparison of closing prices yesterday with final quotations on Friday of last week reveals an irregularly higher trend.

General Electric closed yesterday at $34\frac{1}{2}$ against $35\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $25\frac{1}{2}$ against $26\frac{5}{8}$; Columbia Gas & Electric at $5\frac{1}{2}$ against $6\frac{1}{2}$; Public Service of N. J. at $32\frac{3}{4}$ against 34; International Harvester at $54\frac{1}{2}$ against $53\frac{1}{2}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at $78\frac{1}{4}$ against $79\frac{1}{2}$; Montgomery Ward & Co. at $40\frac{3}{4}$ against $38\frac{7}{8}$; Woolworth at $35\frac{1}{2}$ against $35\frac{3}{4}$, and American Tel. & Tel. at 167 against $165\frac{1}{4}$.

Western Union closed yesterday at $21\frac{3}{4}$ against $21\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at 173 against 171; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $169\frac{3}{4}$ against 170; National Cash Register at $14\frac{1}{8}$ against $13\frac{1}{2}$; National Dairy Products at 14 against $13\frac{1}{2}$; National Biscuit at $18\frac{1}{4}$ against $18\frac{1}{8}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $36\frac{1}{4}$ against 35; Loft, Inc., at 21 against $20\frac{1}{2}$; Continental Can at $40\frac{7}{8}$ against $39\frac{1}{8}$; Eastman Kodak at $141\frac{1}{2}$ against $136\frac{1}{2}$; Standard Brands at $6\frac{3}{4}$ against 7; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at $108\frac{1}{4}$ against 107; Canada Dry at $13\frac{1}{8}$ against $13\frac{1}{4}$; Schenley Distillers at $10\frac{7}{8}$ against $10\frac{5}{8}$, and National Distillers at $21\frac{3}{8}$ against $20\frac{1}{2}$.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at $18\frac{3}{8}$ against 18 on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at 14 against $13\frac{3}{4}$, and United States Rubber at 23 against $22\frac{1}{8}$.

Fractional advances characterized railroad stocks the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $24\frac{1}{2}$ against 24 on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at 18 against $17\frac{1}{8}$; New York Central at $15\frac{3}{8}$ against $15\frac{1}{8}$; Union Pacific at $83\frac{1}{2}$ against $82\frac{3}{8}$; Southern Pacific at $9\frac{3}{8}$ against 9; Southern Railway at $13\frac{3}{4}$ against $13\frac{1}{2}$, and Northern Pacific at $7\frac{3}{8}$ against $7\frac{1}{4}$.

Steel stocks made further improvement this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $73\frac{3}{4}$ against $69\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $44\frac{1}{4}$ against $32\frac{3}{8}$; Bethlehem Steel at $89\frac{1}{2}$ against $88\frac{5}{8}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at $43\frac{1}{2}$ against $41\frac{3}{4}$.

In the motor group, General Motors closed yesterday at 53 against 51 on Friday of last week; Chrysler at $82\frac{1}{8}$ against $83\frac{1}{4}$; Packard at $3\frac{5}{8}$ against $3\frac{5}{8}$; Studebaker at $8\frac{1}{2}$ against $8\frac{3}{8}$, and Hupp Motors at $\frac{5}{8}$ against $\frac{5}{8}$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $35\frac{7}{8}$ against $34\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $10\frac{5}{8}$ against $10\frac{1}{2}$, and Atlantic Refining at $23\frac{7}{8}$ against $23\frac{1}{2}$.

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at 27 against $25\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week;

American Smelting & Refining at 46 against $43\frac{3}{4}$, and Phelps Dodge at $34\frac{3}{4}$ against 34.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at $9\frac{3}{4}$ against $8\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Boeing Aircraft at $17\frac{3}{8}$ against $17\frac{3}{8}$, and Douglas Aircraft at $84\frac{3}{4}$ against 90.

Trade and industrial reports this week suggested still further gains in business, which is quite natural in view of the immense outpouring of British and American Government funds for armaments. Steel operations in the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at 96.0% of capacity, against 95.7% last week, 94.2% a month ago, and 92.5% at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended Nov. 2 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at 2,734,402,000 kwh., against 2,711,282,000 kwh. in the previous week, and 2,536,765,000 kwh. in the similar week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight in the week ended Nov. 2 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 794,797 cars, a decrease of 42,854 cars from the previous week, and a decrease of 6,311 cars from the similar week of 1939.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $87\frac{7}{8}$ c. against 84c. the close on Friday of last week. December corn closed yesterday at $62\frac{3}{8}$ c. against $59\frac{3}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $36\frac{7}{8}$ c. against $34\frac{5}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 9.87c. against 9.57c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed yesterday at 20.67c. against 20.50c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 12c., the close on Friday of last week. In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at 23 $\frac{5}{16}$ pence per ounce against $23\frac{1}{2}$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $34\frac{3}{4}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.04 against \$4.04 the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

FIRM markets prevailed all this week on stock exchanges in leading European financial centers, but varying reasons apparently motivated the advances in the different countries. The London Stock Exchange was fairly active, with gilt-edged stocks in demand as Nov. 1 interest payments were reinvested. After the American election returns became known, securities of all kinds improved at London. Toward the end of the week, however, a little profit-taking developed. The most active of the European markets was the Amsterdam exchange, where obvious reactions to fears of inflation were observable. "Huge accumulated buying orders created rises of as much as 25 points at the opening of today's Bourse," the Amsterdam correspondent of the New York "Times" reported on Monday. The market turned nervous later in the day and not all of the gains were retained. But in later sessions starting advances again took place in stocks, while bonds were weak. In consequence of the long advance, fancy prices begin to prevail at Amsterdam, especially in Netherlands East Indies issues and similar

external securities. The Berlin Boerse was dull in most sessions of the week, with modest improvement reported during the mid-week periods. There are occasional intimations that a strict official watch is being kept on the Boerse, which probably accounts for the apathy.

American Defense and Foreign Policy

NOW that the election is over and continuance of President Roosevelt's policies is assured, the country presumably will be able to make speedier progress with the extraordinary defense program. Much is lacking in this connection and until the deficiencies are made good the quixotic thrusts by Mr. Roosevelt at foreign windmills must continue to arouse profound perturbation. Many Washington observers have contended in recent weeks that American official activities with respect to the European and Asiatic wars would be intensified in the event of the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt. Campaign assurances by the President were decidedly pacific, but it is not certain that the issue of war or peace will rest solely in the hands of the Administration if warlike aid is increased to one set of participants in the conflicts. Immediately after the election results became known, it was rumored in Washington that a still stronger policy might be adopted than was indicated by the transfer of 50 American destroyers to Britain in exchange for military bases in British Western Hemisphere possessions. Secretary of State Cordell Hull saw in the election returns approval for the foreign policies of the Administration and the "firm continuance" of those policies was promised. But Mr. Hull neglected to note that the apparent public confidence in the ability of the Administration to refrain from all-out participation in war, if present policies are strengthened, is not shared by many informed commentators on international affairs.

Of particular interest are indications that the United States Navy over the last week-end assumed a patrol task off Martinique and Guadelupe, in the French West Indies, which formerly was performed by British warships. A number of American destroyers proceeded to the French possessions under sealed orders. At Martinique the French aircraft carrier *Bearn* is stationed, reputedly with close to 100 American airplanes on board which were being transported when France fell last June. It is also rumored that some \$200,000,000 of French gold is stored at the island. British vessels maintained a watch, with the obvious aim of preventing the gold and the airplanes from falling into German hands. When officials of the Vichy regime conferred with German spokesmen, late last month, the question of a possible transfer of French territory to Germany properly was considered in Washington, and some exchanges developed with Vichy. In reply to American representations, which were not made public textually, the French Government was said last Monday to have assured our State Department in a vigorous manner than Franco-German negotiations carried no threat of territorial transfers in the Western Hemisphere. The text of the communication was withheld, but it is significant that Mr. Hull minimized the importance of the Martinique incident at a press conference, Tuesday. Bermuda dispatches state, meanwhile, that American defense surveys finally have been started of the base which is to be constructed by the United States in those islands. It is rumored in Washington that agreements are being arranged with almost all Latin

American countries for the use of bases by the United States in exchange for reciprocal permission where under the Latin Americans may use the projected American bases in British possessions.

Foreign Views

FOREIGN interest in our American election was greater this year than at any time since 1916, with the varying hopes and anxieties more than a little indicative of the trends set in motion by President Roosevelt. There was little official comment, of course, but in Great Britain and China the hope was made plain in advance of the balloting that Mr. Roosevelt would continue in office, and the presses of both countries expressed profound satisfaction with the outcome. Germany, Italy and Japan, on the contrary, viewed the electoral result in the United States with some alarm, owing to the drift toward participation which some observers in those countries claimed to be in evidence. In all the countries now at war, it was conceded that the Presidential election result would not change American policies. But Great Britain and China seemed to fear a period of uncertainty and inaction in the event of the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt. They hoped for his reelection in the expressed belief that aid for their embattled peoples would be hastened in that event. The Rome-Berlin Axis press made much of the direct and indirect aid already extended by the United States to Great Britain. The tone of the comment from any and all of the warring countries is important only as an indication of the impression being created abroad at a most critical moment of history.

The British press made amply clear the opinion, before the election took place, that the United Kingdom could not "lose" in the election, since both the Democratic incumbent and the Republican aspirant were in favor of all possible aid to Great Britain "short of war." On the basis of speed in help from America the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt nevertheless was welcomed heartily in London circles. The result quite frankly was considered a sign that "the tide is setting against tyranny and will finally engulf it." In China the election returns were greeted jubilantly, owing to a belief that a strong policy against Japan would continue and develop additionally. The controlled Italian press made extensive references to American policy over the week-end, and affected to see in allegedly unneutral American acts a program that will result in active armed intervention in European affairs. The German press, similarly under the thumb of government, sharply criticized some of the campaign addresses in the United States as interventionist in tone. After the results became known the German and Italian "unofficial" spokesmen had nothing of any importance to add to the comments. The French people were reported in Vichy dispatches to be keenly interested in the American election, but Vichy Government spokesmen disclaimed any concern over the outcome. In Latin American countries the results were viewed as the prelude to still greater inter-American cooperation and solidarity.

Battle of Britain

AERIAL and shipping attacks loomed alternately as the principal factors in the great struggle between Great Britain and the German-Italian combination, this week. The war was continued along

the dreadful lines that have prevailed ever since the German air force began to lash at London and other British cities more than two months ago. Weather conditions now are interfering with the raids more than in the late summer and early autumn, and British attacks on German cities likewise are hampered at times. The respites never last long, however, and they appear to be followed almost invariably by more intensified bombings. "Invasion weather" now is regarded as over for the winter, and Great Britain is settling down to a long fight on the lines currently established. Blockade remains the principal weapon of Great Britain, and occasional bits of evidence suggest that the Reich doubtless is running short of many important and strategic materials. But the Germans now seem to be determined to turn the blockade weapon against the United Kingdom, for shipping losses have been on the increase, according to London reports, which concede only a portion of the damage claimed by Berlin. Intensified submarine attacks and German bombers are accounting for British and neutral ship losses on a scale that is officially admitted in London to represent a serious menace. German armed raiders appeared in the Atlantic, this week, and an intercepted convoy of merchant ships from Canada probably suffered heavy losses.

The aerial pounding of London was intermittent, not only because of weather conditions, but also because the Germans at times concentrated on other British points. London suffered severely over the last week-end, but experienced a few relatively quiet days early this week. Intensified action was resumed by the Nazis over London on Wednesday evening, and the night was made hideous by incessant droning of the airplane motors and the steady "crump" of falling bombs. Scattered daytime attacks also were made on the British capital. British fliers found targets this week in Berlin, Hamburg and other leading German cities, with especial attention reputedly paid to German oil works and other industrial and military sites. German sources declared that 50 British bombers have been appearing daily over the Reich, on the average, but the claim was made that only modest damage was caused by the attacks. The disparity of claimed adversary airplane losses and admitted home losses was somewhat more pronounced this week, but still within reason. London spokesmen claimed last Saturday that German aerial losses run to more than three times the British losses. Although invasion no longer is regarded as likely in the near future, the British air force continued to attack the so-called "invasion ports" on occasion, presumably to prevent the construction of facilities that might prove useful next spring. The great Netherlands city of Amsterdam suffered a severe aerial attack late last week, and British bombers ranged deep into Italy. Rome complained about British flights over Swiss territory, and the Swiss authorities finally ordered nightly "black-outs."

That shipping losses are assuming threatening proportions has been evident for some weeks, and all the evidence now points to heightened Nazi activities in this sphere. Berlin claimed early on Monday the sinking through action by a single submarine of the British armed merchant cruisers *Laurentic*, of 18,724 tons, and *Patroclus*, of 11,314 tons. London admitted these losses later the same day.

Several additional claims of last Monday were made by the Germans, but remained without confirmation. The German High Command issued a statement on Wednesday to the effect that 7,162,200 tons of British, "allied" and neutral shipping had been sunk in the course of the war. This figure far exceeds the admitted losses, but it is plain that the situation is becoming serious, even when replacement building and the British acquisition of Norwegian, Danish, Netherlands and Belgian vessels is taken into consideration. To make matters worse, wireless reports indicated Tuesday that a German pocket battleship had ranged into the Atlantic, where a convoy of British merchant ships was said to be under attack. These convoys are usually guarded in mid-Atlantic only by auxiliary cruisers, which hardly would be a match for the German battleship. The British ship *Rangitiki*, of 16,698 tons, was believed to be the principal victim. German spokesmen claimed yesterday that nearly a score of ships, totaling 86,000 tons, went down under the attack.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill made his usual Tuesday report to the House of Commons on the course of the war, and he used the occasion to emphasize the menace of the German submarine warfare, which he frankly admitted is becoming more serious even than the German aerial attacks. In the Mediterranean the British position is better than was expected last summer, and a growing British force in Egypt likewise provides reason for confidence as to that theater of conflict, he said. The cities of Great Britain still are standing, despite the German aerial attacks, which Mr. Churchill disclosed have caused the deaths of 14,000 civilians and the wounding of 20,000 more. "Very little damage" was admitted by the Prime Minister to the British airplane and munitions industry, although a "certain amount of time" was lost by reason of air-raid warnings. "More serious than the air-raiding has been the recent recrudescence of U-boat sinkings in the Atlantic approaches to our islands," Mr. Churchill added. Although the total tonnage is virtually undiminished, longer ship runs, zigzagging, the marshaling of convoys and port congestion have combined to make it less fruitful, he pointed out. In this connection he deplored the fact that ports on the western coast of the Irish Free State are not available to the British Navy for defense against the German submarines. Several Members of Parliament urged in the subsequent debate a modification of Irish neutrality. But Prime Minister Eamon de Valera declared on Thursday, in Dublin, that Ireland would remain neutral and would refuse to hand over ports for the use of the British Navy.

Mediterranean Warfare

HIGHTENED activity was noted almost daily, this week, in the unprovoked war which Italy forced upon Greece, and all the indications now point to a battle to the finish. Greek forces took the initiative in the extreme northwest corner of their own territory, forcing the Italians back to such a degree that the Albanian town of Koritza was endangered. But the Italians began on Thursday what appears to be their "big push" in the Epirus region of Greece, which is approximately parallel with the southern frontier of Albania. Another and possibly crucial phase of the war for control of the

Mediterranean thus began to move into active stages. Little has been made known of diplomatic activity in connection with the developing war between Greece and Italy, but it seems clear that intense efforts were made by the Rome-Berlin Axis to induce a capitulation by Athens which would have made Greece a base for Axis operations without a struggle. The decision of the Greek Government to fight it out is thus a gain for Great Britain, but not an unmixed one. Turkey decided definitely, on the apparent basis of Russian advice, to refrain from aiding Greece, notwithstanding a firm commitment to stand with the attacked country in the event of an assault from Italy. British aid to Greece seems inadequate for the full defense of the small country, though doubtless all reasonable assistance is being given in the circumstances. The prospects are thus for a bitter fight between the Greek forces and their relatively more powerful opponents, who face the disabilities of bad terrain, long communications and unquestionable control of the Mediterranean by the British Navy. It seems idle, in these circumstances, to look for an early decision.

The picturesque Greek "Evzones" battalions, dressed in short kirtles, were thrown into battle in the far northwest corner of Greece, and they proved their mettle immediately. Accustomed to mountain tactics of fighting, the Evzones apparently took the Italians by surprise, for they recaptured several small villages on Greek soil last Sunday, and promptly carried the battle to the Albanian territory occupied by the Italians. Reports from Athens and from neighboring Yugoslavia indicated that the Greek forces were able to penetrate some 10 miles into Albania, where they established themselves on the heights near Koritza, the Italian base for operations in that area. British and Greek air forces aided in these maneuvers, with the Italians offering but little aerial opposition at first. As the battle progressed the Italians threw greater forces into the lines, and Fascist airplanes also became more numerous. The optimism occasioned in Greece because of this success drew a warning from the regime headed by Premier John Metaxas, Monday, in the form of a brief statement that the main battles were still to be fought in the future.

The appropriateness of the official Greek word of caution was quickly demonstrated, for the Italians began a severe battle on Thursday, which may decide the fate of Central Greece and the terrain over which the eventual campaigns are to be fought. The Greek High Command admitted that the mountain forces near the Ionian Sea had been forced to retreat somewhat by the advancing Italians. Rome claimed that the Kalamas River had been crossed by the Fascists, and the way thus opened for a major drive. In London, where all the claims and reports were observed anxiously, the opinion prevailed yesterday that the principal Italian thrust now is developing, with a Greek withdrawal in the north likely if the Italians continue their march. Once again, sizable squadrons of Greek and British airplanes were used in the effort to stem the Italian advance. But there was no indication of British land support, which may prove to be a vital matter in this war. It was announced in London, last Saturday, that British forces had landed on Greek soil to aid the defense of the country, but later dis-

patches made it clear that the landing had taken place on the island of Crete, which is quite distant from the immediate theater of operations. No British forces were reported landed at Salonika, according to available indications. But British aerial attacks against Italy were extended, and possibly will have some bearing on the new struggle. Naples was bombed for the first time, late last week. Points near Athens were bombed by the Italians, and the question finally appears to be faced whether Rome is to be spared. Financial assistance of £5,000,000 was extended to Greece by the British Government, Wednesday. The German authorities ordered their own nationals to return from Greece, Thursday, which suggests that Axis hopes have been abandoned for a "settlement" of the conflict short of all-out war.

The war on Egyptian soil between Italian and British forces remained indecisive, this week, with both sides apparently relying more on airplanes than on land troops, for the time being. The British reported a victory in an aerial battle over the coastal town of Mersa Matruh, late last week, which suggests apprehensions of an Italian advance in the coastal zone. Rome reports early this week stated that Italian airplanes had attacked successfully a British motor caravan in the Sudan. The lack of real activity in this East African conflict possibly is one reason for the Italian decision to attack Greece. Supply problems of the Fascist forces necessarily must be acute, in view of the British hold on the Mediterranean. The naval aspect of the Mediterranean struggle did not change, this week. Rumors of large battles between British and Italian ships circulated from time to time, but they gained no confirmation. Rome asserted that an "enemy" submarine attacking an Italian convoy had been sunk by a Fascist undersea craft. It appears, in general, that the Italian Navy is sticking close to port and thus is avoiding any showdown with the powerful British naval units known to be operating in what Mussolini claims to be his sea.

Eastern Europe

TENSION was great in Eastern Europe, this week, as the few nations that are not completely servile to the Berlin-Rome Axis debated the parts they are to play in the developing conflict. The Italian attack on Greece moved into an active phase, which threw the spotlight on Russia, Yugoslavia and Turkey. The Moscow authorities apparently are determined to wait out the end of the destructive conflict, possibly in the hope that both Great Britain and the Reich will be so weakened as to elevate Russia to a position of military importance. Available evidence suggests that the Kremlin advised other Eastern European nations also to seek refuge in inaction. The usual anniversary parade of military might was staged in Moscow, Thursday, and the usual comments were made that Russia stands ready to crush at a blow any invader of the "holy" frontiers of the Communist State. Yugoslavia found its problem especially trying, since success by the Italians in their invasion of Greece would make that country an island in a sea of Nazism and Fascism. The difficulties of the country were intensified on Tuesday, when several Italian airplane squadrons dropped bombs on the Yugoslavian town of Bitolj. The at-

tack possibly was an error, for it was not repeated. But the strain caused within Yugoslavia was reflected by the unexpected resignation, Wednesday, of the War Minister, General Milan Neditch, who was said to favor a firm stand against Italy.

Turkey faced the most painful decision of the new Italo-Greek war, owing to the firm alliance of Ankara with Athens. Designed specifically for the emergency of an Italian military adventure against either country, both Greece and Turkey had agreed to meet any such threat jointly. It was already evident last week that Turkey would remain inactive, despite this agreement, and President Ismet Inonu confirmed the decision. He indicated that the Turkish failure to spring to the aid of Greece was due to advice from Moscow. It is fairly obvious, however, that Berlin also had a hand in this matter, for the German Ambassador to Ankara scurried about frantically, and there were rapid consultations between Moscow and Berlin. The impression given by the incident is that German-Italian influence is reaching ever farther in Europe and the Near East. In the course of his address, President Ismet Inonu reaffirmed the Turkish alliance with Great Britain. The speech was "heartily welcomed" in London, dispatches said, but this can hardly be regarded as more than diplomatic courtesy.

Far East

OTHER than continued military pressure by the Japanese against China, few developments of importance were noted in the Far Eastern area, this week. The Japanese attack upon China apparently is being adapted to the availability of bases in French Indo-China, for withdrawals from several occupied zones in southern China were indicated. These moves suggest that a long-range program is being developed by the invaders. A similar indication was made available Tuesday, when a 10-year plan was announced of Japanese economic integration with Manchukuo and occupied Chinese areas. The tone of Japanese comment suggests a complete reversal of the belligerent attitude toward the United States which followed the agreement with the Rome-Berlin Axis. But this can safely be put down as only a temporary change, which doubtless will be succeeded in time by fresh aggravations. The Far East remains one of the principal danger regions for involvement of the United States in foreign wars. Indicative is a London dispatch of Thursday to the United Press, which states that an "agreement in principle" is reported to have been reached for defense cooperation in the Pacific among the United States, Great Britain and Australia. This arrangement falls short of a formal commitment, but may nevertheless involve American use of the British base at Singapore, it was stated. The report is especially interesting in view of President Roosevelt's campaign assurances that no secret understandings of any kind have been made with foreign countries.

Foreign Money Rates

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

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

Country	Rate in Effect Nov. 8	Date Effective	Previous Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Nov. 8	Date Effective	Previous Rate
Argentina...	3 1/4	Mar. 1 1936	---	Holland...	3	Aug. 29 1939	2
Belgium...	2	Jan. 5 1940	2 1/4	Hungary...	4	Aug. 29 1935	4 1/2
Bulgaria...	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	India...	3	Nov. 28 1935	3 1/2
Canada...	2 1/4	Mar. 11 1935	---	Italy...	4 1/4	May 18 1936	5
Chile...	3	Dec. 16 1936	4	Japan...	3.29	Apr. 7 1936	3.65
Colombia...	4	July 18 1933	5	Java...	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Czechoslovakia...	3	Jan. 1 1936	3 1/4	Lithuania...	6	July 15 1939	7
Danzig...	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Morocco...	6 1/2	May 28 1935	4 1/2
Denmark...	4 1/4	May 22 1940	5 1/4	Norway...	4 1/2	Sept. 22 1939	3 1/2
Elze...	3	June 30 1932	3 1/2	Poland...	4 1/2	Dec. 17 1937	5
England...	2	Oct. 1 1935	3	Portugal...	4	Aug. 11 1937	4 1/2
Estonia...	4 1/4	Dec. 3 1934	4 1/2	Rumania...	3 1/2	May 5 1938	4 1/2
Finland...	4	Jan. 4 1939	2 1/4	South Africa...	3 1/2	May 15 1933	4 1/2
France...	2	Jan. 4 1939	2 1/4	Spain...	4	Mar. 29 1939	5
Germany...	3 1/4	Apr. 6 1940	4	Sweden...	3 1/2	May 17 1940	3
Greece...	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Switzerland...	1 1/2	Nov. 26 1936	2
				Yugoslavia...	5	Feb. 1 1935	6 1/4

*Not officially confirmed.

Bank of England Statement

THE weekly statement dated Nov. 6 showed an increase in note circulation of £1,919,000, which raised the total outstanding to £593,490,000. Note circulation as of Aug. 14, £613,906,516, was the highest on record, compared with £528,372,100 a year ago. As the circulation increase was attended by an advance of £78,320 in gold holdings, reserves declined £1,841,000. Public deposits contracted £5,313,000 while other deposits gained £8,143,221. Other deposits comprise bankers' accounts, which rose £10,229,101 and other accounts, which dropped £2,085,880. The reserve ratio fell off to 20.6% from 22.0% the previous week; a year ago it was 32.0%. Government securities increased £6,370,000 while other securities declined £1,680,930. The latter consists of discounts and advances, which increased £103,942 and securities, which fell off £1,784,872. No change was made in the 2% discount rate. Below we show the various items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Nov. 6 1940	Nov. 8 1939	Nov. 9 1938	Nov. 10 1937	Nov. 11 1936
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	593,490,000	528,372,100	482,690,443	485,673,284	446,622,473
Public deposits.....	12,937,000	21,266,709	15,687,418	30,678,962	14,915,895
Other deposits.....	167,668,187	143,336,220	145,001,863	127,003,172	139,627,226
Bankers' accounts.....	118,232,846	101,859,318	109,497,834	90,908,990	98,040,567
Other accounts.....	49,435,341	41,476,902	35,504,029	36,094,182	41,586,659
Govt. securities.....	138,407,838	102,246,164	101,571,164	103,908,165	80,433,337
Other securities.....	24,594,327	27,374,411	32,082,020	29,155,697	28,914,099
Discounts & advances.....	3,100,603	5,451,503	11,103,015	8,412,836	8,627,829
Reserve notes & coin.....	21,493,724	21,922,908	20,979,005	20,742,861	20,286,270
Gold and bullion.....	37,310,000	52,756,095	45,016,098	42,361,993	62,951,165
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	20.6%	32.0%	27.9%	26.9%	40.70%
Bank rate.....	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Gold val. per fine oz.	168s.	168s. 1/4s.	11 1/2d.	11 1/2d.	11 1/4d.

Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the last quarter of October revealed an expansion in note circulation of 835,942,000 marks, which raised the total outstanding to 12,937,298,000 marks. Note circulation of 13,026,452,000 marks, as of Aug. 31, was the highest on record; a year ago it was 10,819,504,000 marks. Bills of exchange and checks, investments, and other assets showed increases of 657,994,000 marks, 1,787,000 marks, and 246,955,000 marks, while other daily maturing obligations declined 18,408,000 marks. Gold and foreign exchange fell off 62,000 marks to a total of 77,735,000 marks, compared with 76,869,000 marks a year ago. The proportion of gold and foreign exchange to note circulation fell off to 0.60% from 0.64% the previous quarter; a year ago it was 0.71%. Following we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Oct. 31, 1940	Oct. 31, 1939	Oct. 31, 1938
Assets—				
Gold and for exch.	Reichsmarks —62,000	77,735,000	76,869,000	76,390,000
Bills of exch. & checks	+657,994,000	13,069,489,000	9,358,249,000	7,543,000,000
Silver and other coin	-----	a198,739,000	332,848,000	105,631,000
Advances	-----	a29,809,000	34,909,000	23,007,000
Investments	+1,787,000	55,643,000	1,440,484,000	847,597,000
Other assets	+246,955,000	1,857,921,000	1,873,600,000	1,254,122,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation	+835,942,000	12,937,298,000	10,819,504,000	7,753,896,000
Oth. daily matur. oblig	—18,408,000	1,609,805,000	1,520,044,000	1,040,455,000
Other liabilities	-----	a498,729,000	579,558,000	400,026,000
Proport. of gold & for'n curr. to note circul'n	—0.04%	0.60%	0.71%	0.98%

a Figures as of Sept. 14, 1940.

New York Money Market

BUSINESS in the New York money market was on a highly restricted basis this week, with rates unchanged in all departments. The holiday on Tuesday kept transactions under even the small totals usual in these times. Bankers' bills and commercial paper rates were unchanged. The Treasury in Washington yesterday sold an issue of \$100,000,000 discount bills due in 92 days, under the authority to borrow up to \$4,000,000,000 for defense armaments. In effect, this issue replaces the usual "roll-over" ordinary discount bill flotation. Awards were uninfluenced by the change of name, for the average discount was 0.0003%, 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 1¼% for 60 and 90 days, and 1½% 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 1¼% up to 90 days and 1½% for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been moderately active this week. Prime paper has been in better supply and the demand has been strong. Ruling rates are ⅝@1% for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been somewhat stronger this week. The supply of prime bills improved and the demand has been good. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are ½% bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months, 9-16% bid and ½% asked; for five and six months, ⅝% bid and 9-16% asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is ½% for bills running from 1 to 90 days.

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 Nov. 8	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston	1	Sept. 1, 1939	1½
New York	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1½
Philadelphia	1½	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland	1½	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond	1½	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta	*1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago	*1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis	*1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis	1½	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City	*1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas	*1½	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2

* Advances on Government obligations bear a rate of 1%, effective Sept. 1, 1937. Chicago: Sept. 16, 1939, Atlanta, Kansas City and Dallas; Sept. 21, 1939, St. Louis

Course of Sterling Exchange

FREE sterling is now, as for some weeks, ruling at approximately the levels established by the Bank of England for registered or official sterling. The available supply of free sterling seems to dwindle with each passing week and the business that could be involved grows correspondingly less. Business in registered or official sterling is also greatly restricted in volume. This condition must of necessity exist for some time after the close of hostilities, when doubtless a new relation between sterling and the dollar will be arranged by both London and Washington. The range for free sterling this week has been between \$4.03¼ and \$4.04¼, compared with a range of between \$4.02¾ and \$4.04¼ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.03¾ and \$4.04¾, compared with a range of between \$4.03 and \$4.04½ a week ago.

Official rates quoted by the Bank of England continue as follows: New York, 4.02½-4.03½; Canada, 4.43-4.47 (Canada official 90.09c.-90.91c. per United States dollar); Australia, 3.2150-3.2280; New Zealand, 3.2280-3.2442. American commercial bank rates for registered sterling continue at 4.02 buying and 4.04 selling.

In London exchange is not quoted on Germany, Italy, nor on any of the invaded nations. In New York exchange is not quoted on the invaded countries. There is a nominal quotation for the so-called German free or gold mark around 40.05 and for the registered mark around 12.00. Italian lire are nominally quoted at 5.05.

With relation to the future rather than to the present foreign exchange situation, there can be no question that the fiscal difficulties of Great Britain are increasing with accelerated speed. Offsetting this, perhaps, it may be said that there are only a few minor countries in the world which are not in the same plight. The case of Great Britain is the more appalling since London has been for so long the chief financial center of the world, upon which all other countries relied. Mr. Churchill's most recent speech indicating that the British authorities anticipate the continuance of the war into 1943 might reasonably lead to the belief that there can be no amelioration of Great Britain's fiscal difficulties until long after the close of hostilities.

For the present and for the duration of the war, sterling must remain fixed and steady because of its official attachment to the dollar. But until the pound is restored to a free basis, there can be no recovery in the financial situation of most countries and therefore there can be no reliable basis for international exchange and trading facilities.

There are no reliable figures upon which to compute the mounting adverse balance of Great Britain, particularly that part of the abnormal balance arising from purchases devoted strictly to destruction which cannot in any way improve the financial and trade wealth of the country. The extent of Britain's adverse balance can only be foreshadowed by the rearmament and other war expenditures already incurred and in contemplation. Such a figure as that given out by the United States Department of Commerce a few days ago, to the effect that during the first year of the war, up to Sept. 1, 1940, the United States supplied \$1,740,000,000 in exports to the countries of the British Empire, affords little indication of the true extent of Britain's import balance.

The new plans of England, the world's greatest shipbuilding country, for building freight carriers in large quantities on this side on what might be called the assembly line system must add excessively to Britain's import balance. The law of the balance of trade that every importation when it takes the form of a regular current necessarily provokes and determines a corresponding exportation, and conversely, surely threatens to be completely overthrown so far as London is concerned, for it applies only in normal peacetime relations between countries.

Despite the black and obscure outlook, there are factors in the situation which hold out hope for Great Britain and for the pound sterling in both the present and the longer view. Chief of these perhaps is the fact that Britain's resources here have hardly been encroached upon. Britain has exceptional gold holdings here, large free balances, and the United States stocks and bonds of British nationals which were requisitioned a short while ago have not been liquidated to any great extent, according to the best market opinion.

Meanwhile Great Britain through its overseas Dominions and Commonwealths is practically the world's chief gold producer, and this gold is constantly reaching this side and so alleviating the burdensome pressure.

Current news reports from London show that the British community at large is meeting the situation with remarkable calm. Quite apart from the physical strength shown in the face of disastrous assaults, but referring solely to the financial aspect, extreme confidence is displayed. The investment market reflects this confidence, and so do the circulation statements of the Bank of England.

London dispatches on Nov. 5 stated that the re-investment of Nov. 1 interest payments found reflection in the stock market in the further rise in gilt-edged securities, under the lead of the War Loan, old Consols, and local loans, while some money released by the Canadian securities recently called up found its way into the market. Besides the confidence shown in the gilt-edged issues, there were many bright features in the industrial list. Overnight clearing banks were willing buyers of bills and there was a certain amount of business in spot and forward loans for early delivery and as late as January maturity. There was no difficulty in obtaining advances from non-clearing lenders at $\frac{3}{4}\%$, and so the London market continues extremely accommodating and easy.

On Nov. 6 the "London Financial Times" industrial averages were at 84.3, whereas only a month ago the figure was 81.7. Reuter's indices of London stock prices were 79.9 on Nov. 6, as compared with 78.9 on Oct. 24.

One of the most encouraging signs seen in London is the decline in the Bank of England's circulation. Only a few months ago there was almost an excitable eagerness on the part of the general public to have banknotes in their actual possession, and it was thought that by this time the circulation would have increased extraordinarily, particularly since this is the season when under normal conditions circulation might be expected to advance. For several weeks notes have been returning to the Bank of England. Circulation reached a record high on Aug. 14 of £613,906,516 but had receded in the Oct. 30 statement to £591,571,000. This compares with £527,-

965,691 a year earlier. The statement for Nov. 6, shows an increase of £1,919,000 in notes.

The return of notes to the Bank of England is regarded as the more cheering when it is considered that the country is watching, as well as it is able from a somewhat confusing array of facts and opinions, the efforts of the Government to keep at bay the "grim horrid specter of inflation." These words were used by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in promoting the campaign for saving and reducing consumption to a minimum. This trend of circulation is regarded not only as a sign of public confidence but an evidence of reduced spending in response perhaps to Government appeals, heavy taxation, and a diminishing supply of many luxury and semi-luxury articles. It also testifies to the voluntary as well as the enforced abandonment of many usual sources of pleasure.

London open market money rates continue extremely easy, unchanged from many weeks. Call money against bills is in supply at $\frac{3}{4}\%$. Two-months bills are 1 1-32%, three-months bills are 1 1-16%, four-months bills are 1 3-32%, and six-months bills are $1\frac{1}{4}\%$.

Canadian exchange continues exceptionally steady, with hardly any variation in the discount on most days of trading. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of 13 5-16% and a discount of 13%.

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 Oct. 30, 1940.

GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, OCT. 24 TO 30, INCLUSIVE

	Imports	Exports
Ore and base bullion.....	*\$2,112,198	-----
Refined bullion and coin.....	78,952,639	\$1,691
Total.....	\$81,064,837	\$1,691
<i>Detail of Refined Bullion and Coin Shipments—</i>		
Portugal.....	\$5,396,153	-----
U. S. S. R. (Russia).....	8,435,515	-----
United Kingdom.....	553,543	-----
Canada.....	54,234,766	-----
Argentina.....	8,241,985	-----
Brazil.....	-----	\$1,691
Venezuela.....	16,258	-----
Hongkong.....	439,324	-----
Union of South Africa.....	1,635,095	-----

* Chiefly \$217,068 Canada, \$116,479 Mexico, \$1,451,400 Philippine Islands.

Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was increased during the week ended Oct. 30 by \$19,391,707 to \$1,773,600,190.

Referring to day-to-day rates free sterling on Saturday last was \$4.03 $\frac{1}{4}$ @\$4.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ for bankers' sight and \$4.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$4.04 for cable transfers. On Monday the range was \$4.03 $\frac{1}{4}$ @\$4.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ for bankers' sight and \$4.03 $\frac{3}{8}$ @\$4.04 for cable transfers. On Tuesday, Election Day, there was no market in New York. On Wednesday the range was \$4.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$4.04 for bankers' sight and \$4.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ @\$4.04 $\frac{1}{4}$ for cable transfers. On Thursday bankers' sight was \$4.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$4.04 $\frac{1}{4}$; cable transfers were \$4.04@\$4.04 $\frac{3}{4}$. On Friday the range was \$4.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$4.04 $\frac{1}{4}$ for bankers' sight and \$4.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ @\$4.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were \$4.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ for demand and \$4.04 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at \$4.00; 60- and 90-day bills are no longer quoted.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

NATURALLY nothing of a positive character can be said regarding the fiscal situation or exchange conditions in the Continental European countries.

Exchange on Athens has ceased to be dealt in either in London or New York since the Italian invasion, but there seems little or no likelihood that "freezing" orders will be applied to Greek accounts either here or in London.

On Nov. 3 it was reported from London that the only effect of the invasion in the foreign exchange market was the depreciation of the Greek currency from 5.15 to 5.25 drachmas to the pound, but the quotation was entirely nominal. Greek Government bonds in the London market total about £46,500,000. They were already very low at nominal levels at the time of the Italian invasion. Interest on these bonds was being paid at only 43% of their contractual rate.

In New York Greek exchange has several times been quoted at the old nominal rate of 0.68, with no market.

London dispatches of Nov. 6 stated that Great Britain has granted the Greek Government a credit of £5,000,000. This sum is regarded as an advance. It is understood that Great Britain has given assurances that "such assistance as may be required" to meet Greek needs in the sterling area will be forthcoming.

Reports from Vichy on Nov. 3 were to the effect that a law just published changes slightly the organization of the National Exchange Control Bureau. It had been managed by the Bank of France, which exercised all functions in this connection. The Bureau now becomes a public institution, with its own personnel and its own financial autonomy, attached to the Ministry of Finance. A recent decree made obligatory the declaration of all debts resulting from imports of products from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to France or French colonies or mandated territories. These debts are to be paid to the Exchange Bureau when they fall due. Credits arising from exports to Britain must also be cleared through the Bureau. There can be no question of settling these exchanges during the war. The only effect of the declaration will be to allow compilation of statistics showing how the balance stands.

Respecting rumors which have prevailed in some financial quarters during the past few weeks to the effect that the United States might block the balances of all European countries, a memorandum has been circulated among German bankers through the agency of Dienst aus Deutschland. According to a wireless dispatch from Berlin to the New York "Times" on Nov. 3, this memorandum represents that such blocking of European funds would be harmful to the United States and would invite retaliatory measures, as the account balances as they stand are more adverse to the United States than to all Europe. The memorandum estimates the total claims of United States citizens against continental European countries at \$3,448,000,000, which, it claims, greatly exceeds the total balances of Continental Europe in the United States.

The memorandum said that United States direct investments in countries of Continental Europe apart from Great Britain were as follows: Germany and Austria, \$235,500,000; Italy and Albania, \$70,200,000; northern and western European countries, \$362,100,000; southeastern and east Europe, \$104,900,000; total for the European continent, \$772,800,000. United States holdings of European securi-

ties were as follows, according to the memorandum: Germany and Austria, \$885,400,000; Italy, \$271,400,000; northern and western Europe, \$980,100,000; southeast and eastern Europe, \$405,200,000; total, \$2,542,100,000. Finally, it is claimed, United States short-term bank balances in continental Europe were \$133,500,000 on April 3, 1940, according to the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Exchange on the countries invaded by Germany is not quoted in New York. The German so-called free or gold mark is nominally quoted in New York at 40.05 and registered marks at 12.00. Italian lire are nominally quoted in New York at 5.05. The Swedish krona in limited trading is around 23.86, against 23.87. Swiss francs are firm at 23.21@23.22, against 23.22½@23.00. Exchange on Finland closed at 2.05 (nominal), against 2.05 (nominal). Greek exchange is no longer quoted. Spanish pesetas are nominally quoted at 9.25, against 9.25.

EXCHANGE on the Latin American countries is generally firm as a result of the action of the various national controls. The Argentine free peso has of late been displaying some firmness, though it shows wider fluctuations than any of the other units. The Venezuelan bolivar is weak in a rather nominal market following reports which reached the market on Oct. 30 of the tightening of control by the Venezuelan Government over imports.

On the whole the Latin American exchange and trade situation has a prospect of improvement as a result of the evident willingness of the Latin American countries to harmonize their plans with the policies of the United States authorities for improving trade relations.

Reports from London indicate that despite all marine difficulties Great Britain continues to expand its exports to Latin America and is taking from these countries a reasonably large share of imports.

The Argentine Information Bureau at New York reported some days ago that Argentine imports during the first nine months of this year were valued at 1,202,811,000 pesos, compared with 969,243,000 pesos in the similar period last year. For the period there was an import balance of 22,862,000 pesos, contrasted with an export balance of 191,983,000 pesos in the 1939 period. Argentine imports from the United Kingdom in the first nine months of the year had a value of 176,893,085 pesos, compared with 200,103,700 pesos in the corresponding period last year. It appears likely that Argentine trade with Great Britain since the end of September will show a balance in favor of Argentina.

The Argentine unofficial or free market peso closed at 23.70@23.75, against 23.30@23.45. The Argentine official peso has been held for a long time at 29.78. 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 20.80, against 20.85.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance from those of many months. Currently it may be said that the Chinese units are showing moderate strength, although the Hongkong dollar and the Shanghai yuan are about the only Far Eastern units which are fluctuating, as they are influenced from day to day

by the war developments in the Chinese area. The Singapore and Indian units are expected to continue steady so long as the pound sterling is linked to the dollar, while exchange on Manila is tied to the dollar as it is virtually an American unit. The Japanese yen is held steady, pegged to the dollar by the Japanese control. Japan has been sending gold to the United States almost every week for some time. On Nov. 6, \$5,000,000 in gold arrived at San Francisco from Japan.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.45, against 23.45 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ @23.55, against 23.32@23 5-16; Shanghai at 6.20@6 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 6.20@6 $\frac{1}{4}$; Manila at 49.80, against 49.80; Singapore at 47 $\frac{5}{8}$, against 47 $\frac{5}{8}$; 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, 84s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per fine ounce) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

Banks of—	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
	£	£	£	£	£
England...	*405,196	*570,528	327,706,541	327,935,277	249,573,638
France...	242,451,946	328,601,513	293,728,237	293,710,643	391,871,164
Germany...	3,886,750	3,843,450	3,006,950	2,502,800	1,815,850
Spain...	63,667,000	63,667,000	63,667,000	87,323,000	88,092,000
Italy...	16,602,000	23,400,000	25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000
Netherlands	97,714,000	92,949,000	123,420,000	112,887,000	47,491,000
Nor. Belg.	132,857,000	102,974,000	94,802,000	96,494,000	104,714,000
Switzerland	84,758,000	95,782,000	114,928,000	78,269,000	87,766,000
Sweden...	41,994,000	35,300,000	32,816,000	26,036,000	24,243,000
Denmark...	6,505,000	6,500,000	6,537,000	6,547,000	6,553,000
Norway...	6,667,000	6,666,000	8,205,000	6,602,000	6,603,000
Tota week.	697,507,892	760,253,491	1,094,048,728	1,063,538,720	1,044,297,652
Prev. week.	697,471,386	760,721,222	1,092,492,374	1,061,618,631	1,044,138,843

Note—The war in Europe has made it impossible to obtain up-to-date reports from many of the countries shown in this tabulation. Even before the present war, regular reports were not obtainable from Spain and Italy, figures for which are as of April 30, 1938, and Mar. 20, 1940, respectively. The last report from France was received June 7; Switzerland, Oct. 25; Belgium, May 24; Netherlands, May 17; Sweden, May 24; Denmark, March 29; Norway, March 1; Germany, Nov. 8.

* Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England statements for March 1, 1939, and since have carried the gold holdings of the Bank at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory price which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (168s. per fine ounce) the Bank reported holdings of £801,258, equivalent, however, to only about £405,116 at the statutory rate (84s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per fine ounce), according to our calculations. In order to make the current figure comparable with former periods as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show English holdings in the above in statutory pounds.

x Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany as reported in 1939 and 1940 include "deposits held abroad" and "reserves in foreign currencies."

y The Bank of France gold holdings have been revalued several times in recent years; on basis of latest valuation (23.34 mg. gold 0.9 fine equals one franc), instituted March 7, 1940, there are per British statutory pound about 349 francs; prior to March 7, 1940, there were about 296 francs per pound, and as recently as September, 1936, as few as 125 francs were equivalent to the statutory pound. For details of changes, see footnote to this table in issue of July 20, 1940.

After the Tumult and the Shouting

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was honored, at the polls on Tuesday, beyond any of his 30 distinguished predecessors in the exalted office to which he was first chosen in 1932. It would become none of those who supported another candidate in the contest which has just been decisively closed to question the verdict of the electorate. Acquiescence in such a judgment and even its cordial acceptance with uncomplaining cooperation in the enforcement of all its genuine implications, remain the plainest obligation resting upon every member of this representative democracy. Thus to bow before the considered expression of the will of the majority of those lawfully entitled to participate in determinations of governmental policy and personnel has become the ultimate test of the qualifications to live within the elastic limits of a popular government by free men and to participate in its operation. That is not to say that opinion must be standardized and its freedom reduced by regimenta-

tion, still less that any who last week strongly adhered to views highly critical of a great deal that has happened in Washington since 1933, and is still happening there, are required to abjure and to acknowledge that they were mistaken. Happily, opinion is still free in America, and, though the voices of the majority of the people must control, it is not so because it must be accepted as the voice of any god. Among English speaking peoples, no King since James Stuart has dared to claim ever to rule by divine right, and the superior sanctions of majority rule, in contrast with personal government in any form, are not even claimed to have supernatural origin. What it does mean, and all that it means, is that President Roosevelt has been entrusted for a further term of 4 years, beginning with Jan. 20, 1941, with the leadership of the American people toward all the goals definitely in issue or admitted in the 1940 campaign and approved by the popular endorsement given to him and to his declared policies as far as they were submitted for determination by the voters.

So considered, the tragedy of Nov. 5, 1940, is that the considered issues were so few and that the electors were enabled to determine so very little. Mr. Roosevelt has obtained the vote of confidence for which he forced himself to plead in almost the last hours of his campaign for re-election, but it is a limited expression closely restricted by the narrow field within which he chose to confine his own discussions upon the stump, as well as the campaign pronouncements of his associates and supporters, therefore circumscribing both the issues and the final judgment. Otherwise, the explicit agreements formally registered by the Republican candidate from the commencement of the public debate made up a commitment something less than irrevocable by the will of his incompletely assenting supporters but sufficient to remove from the electoral referendum all of the basic problems of current foreign policy and those fundamental aspects of domestic policy that apply directly to perpetuation of relief against the consequences of depression-caused indigence, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, control of security issues and stock exchange regulation. In short, a candid scrutiny of everything which has happened in the arena of public discussion since the nomination of Mr. Willkie by the Republicans at Philadelphia and that of Mr. Roosevelt by the New Dealers at Chicago establishes indubitably the proposition that absorption of public interest in the affairs of Europe and their repercussions in the Western Hemisphere, and only incidentally upon the United States, has been so complete and inclusive that actually the voters have decided nothing except that, for the time being and with especial reference to foreign affairs and the national defense, they prefer the leadership of the President who has represented them since March, 1933, to the leadership of a rival aspirant whose qualities were untested in their governmental experience.

Entirely extraneous to anything conceivably to be considered as settled at the polls are critical problems of immediate American policy which must soon press so urgently for solution that the utmost concentration upon war and defense cannot enable their avoidance or their long postponement. This Nation is presently in the process of converting roughly one-tenth of its manpower available for military purposes and about an equivalent proportion of its entire wealth into a vast reservoir for national defense against attack from

beyond the national boundaries. Such a reserve is unproductive and excessively costly to maintain, unless it is in reality intended for some offensive that has been secretly planned but that is concealed and denied by all those in authority. Only inability to see from cause to effect could lead to the supposition that such a diversion of labor and capital from potential productivity to costly idleness or destructive warfare could be achieved without profound economic consequences promptly realized and operating with accumulating force. Financing of such a national evolution cannot, therefore, be a mere detail to be regarded as of only secondary significance and relegated to postponed consideration at some convenient future hour; it is an imperative and inescapable immediate demand superimposed upon a wilfully depreciated currency, not fully redeemable in gold, and a long period of deficit financing of the Federal Government. Provisional and temporary financing threatens more extravagant derangement of the country's economy than would be likely to result even from the most inept efforts to deal comprehensively and immediately with this great problem. Although this week's election affords no light towards its solution, this fiscal problem presses imperiously and, if not the present Congress, that which will hold its first meeting on Jan. 3, 1941, must act towards its determination. The beginning may be there, but the conclusion is more remote and involves innumerable complications.

The inescapable opening of that fiscal door is, in reality, the opening of the door to a very wide range of inextricably related problems having controlling or at least limiting fiscal aspects. Such aspects especially characteristic the chief innovations of the New Deal which in the course of the just-ended campaign, if not earlier, attained the rank of accepted objectives of Federal policy. The Social Security reserve fund is admirable as an example. Congress provided for an accumulating reserve, made up out of taxes especially imposed and especially appropriated, intending of course all that is implied by the designation as a reserve fund, that is, that the eventual recipients of the bounties pledged to them by their Government should have the guarantee by the existence and availability of that great reserve, of the receipt and enjoyment of the gratuities promised. In that sense, after four years of collection of the special excises upon wages and upon employers that have been pledged to the support of this great Federal trust, the security contemplated by the law, if it means what its presumptive beneficiaries have warrantably supposed it to mean, does not exist at all. There is no accumulation except an accumulation of Treasury Department due bills. Whenever any dollar is paid out to anyone entitled under the Social Security law, as long as conditions remain as they now are, it must first be raised by current taxation and then appropriated by an Act of Congress in such manner as to become available for the immediate purposes of these benefactions. Scarcely can it be that this tenuous security satisfies those who must rely upon it or the generous spirit of the public by which the system was created. This is one example, there are many others. Financing of national defense is not separable from financing of other governmental enterprises. Soberly approached it postulates as to every Government activity the related inquiries, (1) can this be afforded in its full present extent or at all, and (2) is it worth

what it costs. These questions are not at all elucidated by the results of the election.

Grave beyond every historic precedent are the conditions now confronting the people of the United States and their President and that degree of highest gravity is sure to project itself far into the third term of the re-elected Chief Executive. None ought to envy his position save those, if any there be, who value opportunities for public service beyond all advantages of personal comfort or selfish enjoyment and, in addition, indulge the lofty satisfactions of extraordinary confidence in their own exceptional capacities. Vast necessities for public sacrifice had been created by the policies of the New Deal even before the new policy of extraordinary expenditures for defensive preparations was added by the cumulative commitments of the present year. The end of these commitments is by no means in sight and their eventual aggregate is beyond any present measurement. That a people assuming such burdens could carry them with neither increased labor nor reduced standards of living and of comfort is simply unthinkable. During the next four years, it will be the arduous, and very likely the wholly thankless task, of Presidential leadership to mark the way for general acceptance of these sacrifices by the whole citizenship of the country and as far as may be to reconcile a self-willed and self-indulgent people, never before closely and consciously limited by their economic circumstances, to the notable deprivations which they are bound to endure. Holding definitely and relentlessly to that extreme task, Mr. Roosevelt will be entitled to the support of all Americans. To that end he may confidently invoke complete unity and rely implicitly upon the wholesome American spirit for encouragement and support.

Turkey

Among the countries apparently destined to be engulfed in the present war, not because they wish to be, but because, owing to their geographical positions and to strategical exigencies, they lie within the range of its outreaching tentacles, Turkey deserves special consideration. Ambitious though she is to develop progressively into a modern state with varied, well integrated and soundly based economy serving a staunch modern people, she is, while by no means a "have" nation, definitely to be classified among those satisfied with the status quo as far as concerns international political geography. Though in the past the Ottoman Empire covered huge parts of Europe, and Western Asia as well as North Africa, and Turkey's existing territory is only about a third of its 1914 size, she has renounced during the last twenty years imperialistic and irredentistic designs, based on belligerent moves, and has sought by her pacts with Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan—most of which cover territory formerly within the domain of the Ottoman Empire, treaties with other countries, and her membership in the League of Nations to make a sincere contribution to the maintenance of the status quo and peace in her part of the world.

Turkey's "bellicose mood" in 1937 and in 1938 with respect to the province of Alexandretta may be cited as an exception to her peaceful policy towards her neighbors. In rebuttal it should be noted that the mood in which Turkey then found herself did not arise until France in 1936 manifested in-

tention to renounce her mandate over Syria; and Turkey feared if that were done that Alexandretta and the neighboring region, which constituted an important outlet to the Turkish hinterland would thereby soon fall into the unfriendly hands of Italy. At any rate, Turks formed the largest group in the province—some 37%—, and when, in July, 1939, Turkey took over the sovereignty of the 9,000 square miles concerned, she did so by treaty with France and not by warlike endeavor.

Beginning in 1936 the Turkish statesmen displayed apprehension as to the expansionist designs of the totalitarian powers, and sought for reasons of self protection to develop relations with the then status quo nations, Great Britain and France. At first emphasis was placed on the economic aspects of the situation. This was understandable, for not only had Germany occupied in 1930 and in 1931 the second and, since the latter year, the first place in Turkey's foreign trade, but in 1935 and in 1936 the Reich took 42% and 51% of the Turkish exports and furnished 41% and 45% of the imports. Italy after occupying the first place in Turkey's international trade in 1930-1-2, was second in 1933 and 1934 and third in 1935. Naturally enough, the Turks did not wish to be so economically dependent upon two nations so obviously ambitious and restless with respect to the Mediterranean area.

Great Britain had taken part in the opposition to Turkey's efforts to obtain a revision of the 1923 Straits Convention. However, in 1936 she exercised much influence in connection with Turkey's successful efforts to secure at the Lausanne Conference full sovereign rights over the Straits including the right to fortify them. The British also supported Turkey's request of France for cession of the province of Alexandretta, which, as we have seen, culminated successfully in 1938. The good relations thus established have developed progressively both in the economic, financial and the political fields. The Anglo-Turkish Trade and Clearing Agreement of September 2, 1936, was followed two years later by a supplementary agreement stimulating Turkish exports to England and providing for credits amounting to £16,000,000 for warships, war material and other goods manufactured in Great Britain for use in developing Turkish armament and her industries.

Germany in addition to her efforts with respect to her trade with Turkey, had sought in various ways to participate in the economic development of that country, expecting apparently at least part compensation in political favors. These hopes received a set-back when a British firm obtained the contract to build the great Karabuk steel plant—the only important industry of the kind in those regions—over the bid of the Krupp firm. To restore her impaired influence and perhaps to place Turkey under long-term obligations to furnish raw materials and agricultural supplies, Germany placed at her disposal in 1938, after the Anglo-Turkish Agreements, credits amounting to 150,000,000 marks. These credits have, however, not been availed of by Turkey, and the purpose of the January, 1940, agreement between the two countries was to clear up German balances then outstanding.

The Anglo-Turkish Agreements of 1938 were followed the next year by other agreements between Turkey, Great Britain and France. After the

present war broke out, and Turkey had failed to come to a satisfactory understanding with Russia, she was promised large financial assistance by the British and French and entered with them into the Fifteen Year Tri-Partite Mutual Assistance Treaty of Oct. 19, 1939. By that pact Turkey, Great Britain and France agreed to "collaborate effectively" and to lend to one another "all the aid and assistance in their power" in the event "of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which France and the United Kingdom" or Turkey are involved. Turkey was also to aid if the other two nations fulfilled their guarantees to Rumania and Greece, but reserved the right not to enter into armed conflict with Russia. Another clause provided that if Great Britain and France were victims of aggression elsewhere Turkey would consult with them and maintain a "benevolent neutrality"—this being construed in some quarters, at the time, as providing that Turkey would favor the Allies in her control of the traffic through the Straits, but may turn out to have a broader application.

In accordance with the previous understanding, Great Britain and France, early in 1940, agreed to provide credits and loans to support the Turkish currency, to finance purchases of armaments in Great Britain and France, to liquidate certain debts due the two latter and their nationals. Together with the earlier credits—including the £3,000,000 for the construction of Karabuk—this new financing aggregated \$352,000,000. In February of this year a further Anglo-Turkish trade agreement was entered into.

Thus at the time of the military collapse of France last June, preceded only 12 days by Italy's entrance into the war, Turkey was apparently bound by the treaty, if it be assumed that the "act of aggression . . . leading to war in the Mediterranean area" is that of Germany or Italy, or if the guarantees were lived up to, and perhaps by the moral obligations arising from the heavy credits already granted, to lend all aid in her power to Great Britain and France. We do not know what effect, if any, the debacle of France and her manifest present inability to make good her military obligations under the Tri-Partite Agreement have had, in the view of Turkey, on the latter's obligations to Great Britain under that treaty. Certainly the situation which the parties contemplated last October had radically changed. France, through her mandate in Syria is an even closer neighbor of Turkey than is Great Britain through her crown colony—Cyprus, and may, instead of helping Turkey, be forced to provide Germany and Italy with a foothold for operations against Asia-Minor.

Up to last week the war operations in the Mediterranean area have not been construed as requiring Turkey's intervention in support of the British. Italy having now attacked Greece it is up to Great Britain to attempt to make good her guarantee. Should she do so and call for aid, Turkey would presumably have to come to a decision, though there are considerable indications that Turkey and Great Britain have already reached a working agreement as to what to expect from each other. At all events the altered circumstances appear to justify either an entirely new arrangement, or at least, a freer choice for Turkey's statesmen in

this matter, which may well be one of life or death for their country, that if France had not dropped out. If they believe that the Italian Dictator is following the obvious policy of his side to take on "limited objectives," that is to say, in this case, fight his enemies, when possible, one by one, and that Turkey's turn will inevitably come soon, the decision may be for early participation in the war, unless the Turks are convinced that Great Britain cannot effectively aid their country, or that Turkey's only chance of stopping the onslaught is behind the prepared positions in her own territory. In any event, it is implicit under the Treaty that Turkey is entitled, before acting, to find out what Russia will do.

Turkey in 1933, as part of her good will and peace program, entered into with Greece—her bitter enemy of the early twenties—a treaty which has been described by the London "Times" as "something like an alliance." In 1938 further rather vague promises to use all efforts to remedy the situation in the event of aggression against either nation were exchanged. These treaties, between two comparatively small countries, may well have been aimed, as has been recently indicated, at attack by or through Bulgaria. The Turkish statesmen will obviously take them into consideration, but their decision, whatever reasons are given out for it, will undoubtedly fundamentally depend on the same principles which will govern their actions under the Tri-Partite treaty.

Thus after seventeen years of effort to establish peace and security in her part of the world, Turkey is again confronted with the hard fate of being dragged into war, thus placing in jeopardy the great progress she has made towards national revitalization during that period. A brief review of Turkey's position is of interest. The original peace treaties after the last war divided the domain of the Ottoman Empire nine different ways, and left Turkey with restrictions on his sovereignty and right to do what she wished with the one-third share allotted to her, which she found intolerable as well as insurmountable obstacles to her rational development. The very existence of Turkey appeared to again to depend, as it had under the Empire, on the exploitation of rivalries between the Great Powers. The system of extra-territorial courts known as the Capitulations was to continue. Foreign or non-Moslem elements controlled the railways, the shipping—even the coastwise trade—and many other economic activities. The Turks themselves were to an extraordinary extent held back politically, economically, and socially by the control of their religion. The only branch of the Government instilled with modern ideas was the army.

Under the leadership of Kemal Pasha the multitude of difficult problems were squarely met, with great energy, insight, and radical action. The New Turkey was to be established on principles of strong, efficient nationalism. Through able use of the opportunities circumstances offered, the peace terms were revised in 1923 by the treaty of Lausanne—the only negotiated peace treaty of the last war. With the exception of those relating to the Straits—concerning which Turkey did not achieve her objectives until 1936—the new terms—including the abolition of the capitulations—were satisfactory, and enabled a vigorous program for national re-

construction and progress to be carried on. The principle of settling all international difficulties by conciliatory negotiations was applied by treaties with all the other States concerned in the old regime.

Under the theory of the Constitution the national sovereignty is lodged in the unicameral National Assembly (one member for every 40,000 inhabitants), elected every four years by the votes of men and women over 22. The regime is Republican. British sources have pointed out that the Constitution is more democratic than that of England. The President is elected by the National Assembly for four years, and exercises the executive power. However, the executive power is very centralized, and the President has also been elected chief of the only recognized party—The People's Party. It was, therefore, not difficult, in view of his prestige, for Kemal Ataturk, as he was later called, to wield, especially in certain dark hours in the history of the New Turkey, the powers of a dictator. The large role played by the executive is justified, in the opinion of many enlightened Turks, because the political life of the country has not yet reached an advanced stage.

The task of The People's Party as set by its constitutive law is to (a) aim at the exercise of national sovereignty by the people, (b) to give Turkey the status of a modern state and (c) to raise the authority of the law in Turkey above every other power. The program as established by Ataturk, is six pointed. The first is Republicanism, which is self-explanatory. The second is Nationalism, as distinguished from internationalism. In this connection it is stated that, "while desiring harmony with other countries, it is the principle of Turkish nationalism to safeguard the specific character and autonomous identity of the Turkish community, and for this reason it is considered undesirable to introduce into, and spread throughout the country a flow of unpatriotic ideas."

The third principle of the Party is Populism, by which is meant that the Republic is not a mass composed of distinct classes, but a community which portions out social and individual work. No individual or group is to have prerogatives incompatible with the public rights of the nation, and class or regional strife is proclaimed to be inconsistent with true populism.

The fourth point on the program is designated Etatism, which is defined as consisting of (a) Direct creative activity of the State; (b) State control over private initiative. This principle is defended as necessary under the circumstances confronting Turkey. Fearing the continued control of the "foreign money-power," which had reduced her under the old regime hopelessly to the status of a client or colonial State, selling raw materials abroad and purchasing there practically all the needed manufactured goods and lacking domestic private capital to develop her economy, Turkey resolved to raise the standard of living of her people and diversify her economy by action of the Government—the expression of the collective energy of the nation. But it is pointed out that Turkish Etatism does not exclude all personal initiative or activity, that it recognizes private property, and does not plan to concentrate all the means of production in the hands of the State. It is rather designed to take up the

slack where private initiative is not equipped to operate.

The fifth point is Secularism. Religion is deemed a matter of conscience, and a dividing line must be established between it and matters of State or politics; to be governed entirely by the realities of national life instead of by religious dogma. The sixth point is Revolutionism which refuses to confine progress to the slow process of gradual evolution, and favors more dynamic and speedier change when required.

This program as it has been developed in practice is shaping a regime strongly authoritarian in character, but which, the Turks point out, is to be distinguished from totalitarianism because it allows a wider range of initiative in economic, educational, cultural and social activities. Undoubtedly the point of the program most completely realized is Secularism. As an illustration of the extent to which religion controlled the Turkish mind in the old days it may be stated that a member of the first National Assembly declared that no Turk could attend a body which dared enact laws, when the Koran existed. Religious freedom was established. Religious schools closed. Religion is now allowed to be taught only in the primary schools, in seminaries and in the theological section of the University; education being secularized and liberally regulated, even that of private schools. The religious laws relating to polygamy, etc. were repealed. The civil code of Switzerland was adopted, together with other modern codes culled from the best European experience and adapted to conditions in Turkey. The wearing of the Fez and turban, symbols of the old religious sway, were forbidden. Men and women were granted equal rights. The Latin alphabet was substituted for the Arabic, and an astonishingly successful effort made to free the Turkish language

from foreign elements (especially Arabic, Persian and French) and coin Turkish equivalents.

There is not space to consider all the reforms and progress carried out in the various phases of national life. Confining ourselves to the economy of Turkey, it is to be borne in mind that about 68% of this people of some 16 millions owe their support to agriculture and stock raising. The area of the country is about 303,400 square miles, over six times the size of the State of New York. Exclusive of the 9,000 square miles of the province of Alexandretta obtained in 1939, 13.79% of the land is arable, 58.11% prairie and pastureland, 1.45% orchards—including vineyards—and market gardens, 12.02% forests and 14.63% wastes.

Turkey's soil is very fertile and her most important agriculture product is tobacco. Other farm products include the cereals, figs, silk, olives and olive oil, dried fruits, licorice root, nuts and almonds, mohair, hides, wool, etc. The great bulk of the exports required to buy abroad the needed manufactured and semi-manufactured articles, metals and metal products, chemicals, etc., are agricultural products. As the Government first centered its economic efforts in the industrial field, it was not until 1937 that a four-year agricultural plan was started to develop the intensive cultivation of cotton, tobacco and large scale irrigation schemes. However, under the Law for the Encouragement of National Industries the Government had already long aided agricultural and cattle raising enterprises as well as hunting and fishing undertakings. Four hundred and eighty-four such establishments received government aid in 1937.

This same law catered to the needs of a varied lot of industries, including mining, textile, metal, timber, building, and chemical enterprises. In 1937

(Continued on page 2716)

The Capital Flotations in the United States During the Month of October and for the Ten Months of the Calendar Year 1940

A large volume of corporate refunding financing was disposed of in October and the total amount of such issues placed during the month, \$345,346,770, was the greatest since December, 1936. Unfortunately, new capital placements followed an altogether different course, and the month's total in this classification, \$47,278,100, was slightly under the 1940 monthly average and considerably less than either of the two months preceding. That refunding operations should have assumed large proportions is hardly surprising considering the ever-declining level of long-term interest rates. October saw new lows established in most of the categories in Moody's compilation of average bond yields, and approximately the lowest levels prevailed throughout the month. Aaa bonds dropped as low as 2.78%, while the 120 domestic issues in the tabulation, ranging from Baa to highest grade bonds, established a new low of 3.44%.

Looking over the larger of the refunding operations carried out last month, discloses that the issues to be redeemed were originally issued as recently as 1938 in the case of one issue, while others date no further back than 1935. The San Antonio Public Service Co. \$16,500,000 1st 3½s sold last month went to retire a like amount of 4s sold in May, 1938. The \$45,000,000 Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. 1st 3¼s and \$10,500,000 serial debentures were sold to retire 1st 4s offered in April, 1936. The Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., \$108,000,000 3s refunded a like amount of 3¾s offered in 1935, and three other issues, namely Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co. \$29,000,000 3¼s, Central Maine Power Co. \$18,100,000 3½s, and San Diego Gas & Electric Co. \$16,000,000 3¾s, were all issued to refund 4% bonds sold in 1935. Moody's yield averages in 1935 struck a low of 3.42% in the Aaa classification and

4.15% for the 120 issues of all grades, in comparison with 2.78% and 3.44%, respectively, reached last month.

Some encouragement is offered by October's financing record to the anticipation that the shortening of the waiting period between registration and offering of new issues by the legislation enacted last Aug. 22, would curtail the practice of selling issues privately to large purchasers. For, although the total of \$55,975,000 of issues sold without an offering to the public in October was greater than the \$36,962,000 sold in that fashion in September, last month's aggregate of private placements represented only 14.25% of the total, compared with 28.32% in September and about the same proportion for the first nine months of 1940.

Eleven corporations, including three railroads and four utilities offered publicly last month over \$10,000,000 of securities each. In addition to those already mentioned were the following: Great Northern Ry. notes, \$20,000,000; New York Connecting RR. 1st 3½s, \$27,333,000; Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc., 3½s, \$15,000,000; Southern Ry. equipment trust certificates, \$10,300,000; Crane Co. debentures, \$10,500,000, and Dow Chemical Co. common stock, \$10,319,900. Another large stock offering last month was the American Airlines, Inc., \$5,250,000 preferred stock issue.

Municipal financing also appeared in substantial volume last month, the total of \$177,246,241 being the largest of any month this year, and more than double any other month of 1940, with the exception of February. The major portion of the proceeds from municipal financing fell into the new money category. Two issues, New York City 3% serial water bonds and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power 2½% and 2¾% serial revenue bonds, provided more than \$100,000,000 of the total for October.

Below we present a tabulation of figures since January, 1938, showing the different monthly amounts of corporate financing as revised to date. Further revisions of the 1939, as well as the 1940, figures will undoubtedly be necessary from time to time, particularly as additional private financing is brought to light in annual reports and other places.

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE FIGURES BY MONTHS, 1940, 1939 AND 1938

	*1940			*1939			*1938		
	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total
January	\$ 35,404,718	\$ 137,459,832	\$ 172,864,550	\$ 5,926,032	\$ 10,386,300	\$ 16,312,332	\$ 46,364,596	\$ 4,141,400	\$ 50,505,996
February	45,404,059	210,841,581	256,245,640	23,833,072	136,115,000	159,948,072	40,851,910	62,224,590	103,076,500
March	30,527,491	103,799,050	134,326,541	56,879,191	48,688,660	105,567,851	23,995,213	58,643,000	82,638,213
First quarter	111,336,268	452,100,463	563,436,731	86,638,295	195,189,960	281,828,255	111,211,719	125,008,990	236,220,709
April	53,925,210	192,353,442	246,278,652	78,200,042	181,769,350	259,969,392	11,683,361	66,750,000	78,433,361
May	89,287,130	82,660,300	171,947,430	21,740,443	161,502,000	183,242,443	37,574,800	25,691,650	63,266,450
June	9,339,328	102,276,480	111,615,808	31,241,064	251,798,424	283,039,488	202,315,995	98,791,000	301,106,995
Second quarter	162,551,668	377,290,222	539,841,890	131,181,549	595,069,774	726,251,323	251,574,156	191,232,650	442,806,806
Six months	263,887,936	829,390,685	1,093,278,621	217,819,844	790,259,734	1,008,079,578	362,785,875	316,241,640	679,027,515
July	44,989,450	225,622,950	270,612,400	49,703,366	180,669,959	230,373,325	170,275,506	55,545,325	185,820,831
August	67,938,134	111,493,538	179,431,672	25,894,844	317,462,641	343,357,485	128,263,570	211,140,930	339,404,500
September	68,006,465	62,464,785	130,471,250	16,019,150	79,195,000	95,214,150	84,937,241	65,135,600	150,072,841
Third quarter	180,934,049	399,581,273	580,515,322	91,617,360	577,327,600	668,944,960	343,476,317	331,821,855	675,298,172
Nine months	444,821,985	1,228,971,958	1,673,793,943	309,437,204	1,367,587,334	1,677,024,538	706,262,192	648,063,495	1,354,325,687
October	47,278,100	345,346,770	392,624,870	20,297,396	157,474,063	177,771,459	63,921,610	274,237,144	338,158,754
November				21,640,375	90,834,833	112,475,208	43,520,873	107,701,800	151,222,673
December				30,628,057	195,817,158	226,345,215	59,644,275	237,143,300	296,787,575
Fourth quarter				72,465,828	444,126,054	516,591,882	167,086,758	619,082,244	786,169,002
Twelve months				381,903,032	1,811,713,388	2,193,616,420	873,348,950	1,267,145,739	2,140,494,689

* Revised.

Treasury Financing for the Month of October, 1940

Treasury financing in October did not exceed minimum requirements, the only issues offered being bills, which were offered each week in the same amount as weekly maturities of these short-term obligations. From a cost standpoint, these securities were placed last month with eminent success, for the least the Treasury received for any of them was par, and since they are sold on a discount basis, a sale at par signifies an interest rate of zero; also, any premium received is actually a profit to the Government. This paradoxical situation, which has prevailed from time to time in recent years, is the result of efforts to avoid, by holding tax-exempt bills, personal property taxes levied, at different periods of the year, by certain States and at least one municipality. The same explanation is believed to account for the fact that at the end of October, no less than \$100,399,000 matured bills had not been presented for payment.

As generally anticipated, the Treasury did not undertake, prior to the National elections, any part of the inevitable defense financing program. At the end of October the working balance amounted to \$1,182,661,298, or not greatly in excess of the billion-dollar minimum balance, held necessary in recent years. Undoubtedly defense spending will be about an upward revision of the estimated minimum.

There are no maturities, other than bills, requiring a refunding program, until March 15 next. At that time \$676,707,600 notes fall due and \$544,870,050 bonds become callable.

In the tabulations which follow we outline the Treasury's financing activities in the current year:

UNITED STATES TREASURY FINANCING DURING THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1940

Date Offered	Dated	Due	Amount Applied for	Amount Accepted	Price	Yield
First six months total			\$ 4,394,061,340	\$ 4,394,061,340		
June 28	July 3	91 days	337,958,000	100,294,000	99.994	*0.024%
July 4	July 10	91 days	287,791,000	100,384,000	99.996	*0.017%
July 11	July 22	16 years	6,605,071,550	671,319,850	100	2 1/4%
July 12	July 17	91 days	247,377,000	100,098,000	99.998	*0.008%
July 19	July 21	91 days	259,942,000	100,407,000	99.998+	*0.006%
July 26	July 31	91 days	237,621,000	100,424,000	99.999	*0.004%
July 31	July 1	10 years	72,997,075	72,997,075	75	*2.90%
July total				1,245,923,925		
Aug. 2	Aug. 7	91 days	208,956,000	100,372,000	99.999	*0.004%
Aug. 9	Aug. 14	91 days	156,332,000	100,071,000	99.998	*0.007%
Aug. 16	Aug. 21	91 days	211,381,000	100,166,000	99.995	*0.021%
Aug. 23	Aug. 28	91 days	235,835,000	100,026,000	99.993	*0.028%
Aug. 31	Aug. 1	10 years	53,358,894	53,358,894	75	*2.90%
August total				453,993,894		
Aug. 30	Sept. 4	91 days	212,908,000	100,100,000	99.991	*0.036%
Sept. 6	Sept. 11	91 days	265,518,000	100,120,000	99.990	*0.038%
Sept. 13	Sept. 18	91 days	283,273,000	100,298,000	99.992	*0.032%
Sept. 20	Sept. 25	91 days	322,068,000	100,019,000	99.997	*0.013%
Sept. 25	Oct. 7	14 2-3 yrs.	724,847,900	724,847,900	100	2%
Sept. 30	Sept. 1	10 years	47,121,644	47,121,644	75	*2.90%
September total				1,172,506,544		
Sept. 27	Oct. 2	91 days	372,466,000	101,450,000	100	NH
Oct. 4	Oct. 9	91 days	500,748,000	101,944,000	a	NH
Oct. 11	Oct. 16	91 days	475,559,000	100,544,000	a	NH
Oct. 18	Oct. 23	91 days	413,289,000	100,500,000	a	NH
Oct. 25	Oct. 30	91 days	383,907,000	100,907,000	a	NH
Oct. 31	Oct. 1	10 years	52,220,676	52,220,676	75	*2.90%
October total				557,565,676		
Total 10 months				7,824,051,379		

* Average rate on a bank discount basis. a Slightly above par.

USE OF FUNDS

Dated	Type of Security	Total Amount Accepted	Refunding	New Indebtedness
First six months total		\$ 4,394,061,340	\$ 3,607,995,100	\$ 786,066,240
July 3	91-day Treas. bills	100,294,000	100,294,000	-----
July 10	91-day Treas. bills	100,384,000	100,384,000	-----
July 22	2 1/4% Treas. bonds	671,319,850	-----	671,319,850
July 17	91-day Treas. bills	100,098,000	100,098,000	-----
July 24	91-day Treas. bills	100,407,000	100,407,000	-----
July 31	91-day Treas. bills	100,424,000	100,424,000	-----
July 1	U. S. Savings bonds	72,997,075	-----	72,997,075
July total		1,245,923,925	501,607,000	744,316,925
Aug. 7	91-day Treas. bills	100,372,000	100,372,000	-----
Aug. 14	91-day Treas. bills	100,071,000	100,071,000	-----
Aug. 21	91-day Treas. bills	100,166,000	100,166,000	-----
Aug. 28	91-day Treas. bills	100,026,000	100,026,000	-----
Aug. 1	U. S. Savings bonds	53,358,894	-----	53,358,894
August total		453,993,894	400,635,000	53,358,894
Sept. 4	91-day Treas. bills	100,100,000	100,100,000	-----
Sept. 11	91-day Treas. bills	100,120,000	100,120,000	-----
Sept. 18	91-day Treas. bills	100,298,000	100,298,000	-----
Sept. 25	91-day Treas. bills	100,019,000	100,019,000	-----
Oct. 7	2% Treasury bonds	724,847,900	724,847,900	-----
Sept. 1	U. S. Savings bonds	47,121,644	-----	47,121,644
September total		1,172,506,544	1,125,384,900	47,121,644
Oct. 2	91-day Treas. bills	101,450,000	101,450,000	-----
Oct. 9	91-day Treas. bills	101,944,000	101,944,000	-----
Oct. 16	91-day Treas. bills	100,544,000	100,544,000	-----
Oct. 23	91-day Treas. bills	100,500,000	100,500,000	-----
Oct. 30	91-day Treas. bills	100,907,000	100,907,000	-----
Oct. 1	U. S. Savings bonds	52,220,676	-----	52,220,676
October total		557,565,676	505,345,000	52,220,676
Total 10 mos.		7,824,051,379	6,140,967,000	1,683,084,379

* INTERGOVERNMENT FINANCING

1940	Issued	Retired	Net Issued
First six months total	\$ 2,422,565,000	\$ 1,879,071,000	\$ 543,494,000
July—			
Certificates	38,000,000	25,500,000	12,500,000
Notes	90,969,000	25,000,000	65,969,000
July total	128,969,000	50,500,000	78,469,000
August—			
Certificates	85,000,000	-----	85,000,000
Notes	6,130,000	10,782,000	x4,652,000
August total	91,130,000	10,782,000	80,348,000
September—			
Certificates	5,000,000	23,500,000	x18,500,000
Notes	161,040,000	12,937,000	148,103,000
September total	166,040,000	36,437,000	129,603,000
October—			
Certificates	41,000,000	10,000,000	31,000,000
Notes	14,040,000	6,827,000	7,213,000
October total	55,040,000	16,827,000	38,213,000
Total 10 months	2,863,744,000	1,993,617,000	870,127,000

* Comprises sales of special series certificates and notes; certificates sold to Adjusted Service Certificate Fund and Unemployment Trust Fund and notes to Old Age Reserve Account, Railroad Retirement Account, Civil Service Retirement Fund, Foreign Service Retirement Fund, Canal Zone Retirement Fund, Alaska Railroad Retirement Fund, Postal Savings System, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. x Excess of retirements.

In the comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the October and the 10-month figures with those for the corresponding periods in the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison.

Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the capital flotations during October, including every issue of any kind brought out in that month.

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE TEN MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31 FOR FIVE YEARS

	1940			1939			1938			1937			1936		
	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total
Corporate—															
Domestic—															
Long-term bonds and notes	365,729,930	1,807,376,370	2,173,106,300	243,443,583	1,243,169,917	1,487,613,500	721,721,110	917,808,585	1,639,529,695	710,897,149	798,161,851	1,509,059,000	623,577,900	2,611,428,840	3,235,006,740
Short-term bonds and notes	11,010,000	8,836,000	19,846,000	1,613,148	17,500,000	18,113,148	3,542,000	2,758,000	6,290,000	45,816,080	6,823,920	52,640,000	18,707,500	35,762,500	54,470,000
Preferred stocks	50,011,794	120,839,396	170,851,190	21,612,948	127,305,188	148,918,136	34,852,425	1,202,800	155,155,225	194,884,065	263,579,066	458,463,131	73,844,533	1,015,207,530	1,089,052,063
Common stocks	65,348,361	3,266,962	68,615,323	59,767,869	79,500,000	139,267,869	10,005,767	531,254	10,537,021	190,918,629	88,142,840	279,061,469	148,837,288	1,507,743	160,345,031
Canadian—															
Long-term bonds and notes															
Short-term bonds and notes															
Preferred stocks															
Common stocks															
Other foreign—															
Long-term bonds and notes															
Short-term bonds and notes															
Preferred stocks															
Common stocks															
Total corporate	492,100,086	1,574,318,728	2,066,418,814	329,734,600	1,525,061,307	1,854,795,907	770,183,802	922,300,639	1,692,484,441	1,142,315,923	1,186,707,677	2,329,023,600	887,667,283	2,854,862,318	3,742,529,596
Canadian Government															
Other foreign government															
Farm loan and Govt. agencies	418,707,000	269,832,000	688,539,000	924,430,000	1,492,680,325	2,417,110,325	425,850,000	693,247,000	1,049,097,000	132,000,000	231,014,000	363,014,000	21,900,000	55,000,000	76,900,000
Municipal loan and Govt. agencies, &c.	57,210,056	379,383,247	436,593,303	795,649,945	1,600,040,474	2,395,690,419	691,783,816	1,081,818,849	1,773,602,665	582,000,000	1,171,331,355	1,753,331,355	638,073,540	1,177,427,342	1,815,500,882
United States Possessions	2,123,000	3,200,000	5,323,000	450,000	1,500,000	1,950,000	5,236,000	8,000,000	13,236,000	8,300,000	11,300,000	19,600,000	1,575,000	3,175,000	4,750,000
Grand total	1,488,142,141	12,226,739,975	13,714,882,116	12,109,514,545	23,187,532,196	35,297,046,741	1,893,053,618	25,347,420,100	41,640,504,541	1,879,313,186	1,809,553,032	3,688,586,218	1,549,215,823	35,988,738,255	51,147,954,078

* These figures do not include funds obtained by States and municipalities from any agency of the Federal Government.

CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TEN MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31, FOR FIVE YEARS

	1940			1939			1938			1937			1936		
	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total	New Capital	Refunding	Total
10 MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31															
Long-Term Bonds and Notes															
Railroads	108,586,398	221,503,602	330,090,000	69,051,000	31,138,000	100,189,000	15,993,000	10,000,000	25,993,000	222,420,000	123,649,000	346,069,000	215,527,555	484,876,215	700,403,770
Public utilities	91,571,397	672,851,903	764,423,300	45,071,372	96,724,328	141,795,700	232,320,840	760,889,855	999,910,195	132,004,187	532,808,813	664,813,000	75,921,866	484,876,215	540,798,076
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c.	5,705,000	311,350,000	317,055,000	8,900,000	94,900,000	103,800,000	148,955,000	4,552,000	44,076,050	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	108,404,248	218,261,152	326,665,400
Equipment manufacturers															
Motors and accessories	39,827,265	73,187,735	113,015,000	55,742,184	27,027,016	82,769,200	98,178,175	35,081,525	123,849,700	5,765,400	4,934,600	10,700,000	2,496,580	20,728,450	23,226,000
Other industrial and manufacturing	11,800,000	105,500,000	117,300,000	35,373,447	161,726,553	197,100,000	87,849,612	38,676,888	126,525,500	39,649,244	39,649,244	79,298,488	39,649,244	137,177,556	176,825,500
Oil, gas, &c.	1,007,800	7,505,200	8,513,000	1,007,800	6,223,430	7,231,230	2,348,000	12,478,800	15,826,800	9,675,000	23,378,000	33,056,000	8,327,000	11,272,000	19,599,000
Rubber															
Shipping															
Inv. trusts, trading, holding, &c.	1,350,000	49,467,930	50,817,930	2,000,000	19,005,000	21,005,000	4,000,000	890,000	4,890,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Miscellaneous	105,882,070	155,330,000	261,212,070	19,830,000	45,925,000	65,755,000	1,900,000	2,790,000	4,690,000	38,384,500	41,885,000	41,885,000	156,329,430	31,420,870	187,750,300
Total	365,729,930	1,441,376,370	1,807,106,300	243,843,583	1,322,669,917	1,566,513,500	721,721,110	917,808,585	1,639,529,695	710,897,149	798,161,851	1,509,059,000	631,757,960	2,641,428,840	3,273,186,800
Short-Term Bonds and Notes															
Railroads															
Public utilities	910,000	5,000,000	5,910,000	1,460,000	9,500,000	10,960,000	2,000,000	750,000	2,750,000	4,350,000	1,450,000	5,800,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	30,000,000
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c.															
Equipment manufacturers															
Motors and accessories															
Other industrial and manufacturing															
Oil, gas, &c.															
Rubber															
Shipping															
Inv. trusts, trading, holding, &c.															
Miscellaneous	10,000,000	3,000,000	13,000,000	2,500,000	50,000,000	52,500,000	328,000	1,677,000	2,005,000	35,950,000	35,950,000	35,950,000	7,750,000	7,750,000	15,500,000
Total	11,010,000	8,836,000	19,846,000	4,510,000	74,300,000	78,810,000	3,542,000	2,758,000	6,300,000	45,616,080	36,823,920	82,440,000	18,707,500	35,762,500	54,470,000
Stocks															
Railroads															
Public utilities	26,885,641	79,349,269	106,234,910	5,465,304	126,147,796	131,613,100	3,541,425	1,366,929	4,908,354	4,978,142	91,288,394	91,288,394	2,768,635	42,446,628	45,215,263
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c.	1,935,000	1,935,000	3,870,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	1,366,929	1,366,929	2,733,858	40,600,654	54,991,099	95,991,753	6,659,726	6,198,000	12,857,726
Equipment manufacturers															
Motors and accessories	4,094,000	1,306,000	5,400,000	2,680,000	2,680,000	5,360,000	304,650	162,850	467,500	12,734,553	12,734,553	27,374,553	3,961,100	523,900	4,485,000
Other industrial and manufacturing	46,854,432	27,041,232	73,895,664	59,883,903	408,113	60,292,016	35,085,618	1,713,754	36,805,372	209,308,889	271,108,570	472,417,459	142,192,745	73,173,336	215,366,081
Oil, gas, &c.	875,000	875,000	1,750,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	2,550,000	862,300	862,300	1,724,600	46,308,037	121,106,765	167,474,802	15,558,594	16,143,749	31,702,343
Rubber															
Shipping															
Inv. trusts, trading, holding, &c.	1,099,780	1,550,000	2,649,780	213,900	213,900	427,800	100,000	100,000	203,800	2,494,490	682,500	3,176,990	500,000	3,509,330	4,009,330
Miscellaneous	31,216,302	14,879,857	46,096,159	9,779,910	1,535,571	11,315,481	100,000	20,300	120,300	69,191,179	26,391,859	95,583,038	11,925,000	35,176,030	47,101,030
Total	115,360,155	124,106,358	239,466,513	81,381,017	128,091,480	209,472,497	44,920,692	1,734,054	46,654,746	385,802,694	351,721,906	737,524,600	237,201,823	177,170,973	414,372,796
Railroads															
Public utilities	108,586,398	226,503,602	335,090,000	69,435,000	40,683,000	110,118,000	15,993,000	10,000,000	25,993,000	226,770,000	125,099,000	351,869,000	230,567,585	499,876,165	730,443,900
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c.	119,367,038	752,201,172	871,568,210	51,999,876	1,088,072,724	1,140,072,600	245,001,765	760,389,855	1,005,451,670	139,848,409	653,782,985	793,631,934	74,462,400	1,540,668,165	1,615,130,565
Equipment manufacturers	7,640,000	311,350,000	318,990,000	1,150,000	94,900,000	96,050,000	150,321,929	6,302,000	44,773,050	130,009,604	99,067,149	229,076,753	115,563,974	226,438,752	341,992,726
Motors and accessories	4,094,000	1,306,000	5,400,000	2,680,000	2,680,000	5,360,000	304,650	162,850	467,500	12,734,553	12,734,553	27,374,553	3,961,100	523,900	4,485,000
Other industrial and manufacturing	86,781,697	101,074,967	187,856,664	95,600,087	27,435,126	123,035,213	125,037,682	40,811,570	165,848,252	18,499,953	4,934,653	23,434,553	39,		

DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING OCTOBER, 1940

LONG-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING LATER THAN FIVE YEARS)

RAILROADS

- \$3,000,000 **Buffalo Creek RR.** 1st mtge. 3 3/4% bonds, series A, due Nov. 1, 1955. Purpose, refunding. Price, 101 1/2 and int. Offered by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and Drexel & Co.
- 2,758,000 **Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.** 2% equipment trust certificates, series U, due semi-annually May 1, 1941-Nov. 1, 1947. Purpose, purchase of equipment. Priced to yield from 0.20% to 1.75%, according to maturity. Offered by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Otis & Co.; Central Republic Co., and Gregory & Son, Inc.
- 7,000,000 **Great Northern Ry.** 4% serial collateral trust bonds, due July 1, 1941-1951. Purpose, refunding. Priced to yield from 0.50% to 3.60%, according to maturity. Purchased from RFC and reoffered by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler; Dick & Merle-Smith, and Stroud & Co., Inc.
- 13,000,000 **Great Northern Ry.** 4% collateral trust bonds, due Jan. 1, 1952. Purpose, refunding. Price, 103 and interest. Purchased from RFC and reoffered by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler; Dick & Merle-Smith, and Stroud & Co., Inc.
- 27,333,000 **New York Connecting RR.** 1st mtge. 3 1/2% bonds, series A, due 1965. Purpose, refunding. Price, 102 and interest. Offered by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and 63 sub-underwriting houses as follows: A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Baker, Watts & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Biddle, Whelen & Co.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Alex. Brown & Sons; Central Republic Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; E. W. Clark & Co.; Dick & Merle-Smith; Dillon, Read & Co.; Dominick & Blodgett; Drexel & Co.; Eastman, Dillon, Read & Co.; First of Michigan Corp.; First of Boston Corp.; First of New York Corp.; First of Pennsylvania Corp.; First of Vermont Corp.; First of Wisconsin Corp.; First of Illinois Corp.; First of Ohio Corp.; First of California Corp.; First of Texas Corp.; First of New Jersey Corp.; First of Maryland Corp.; First of Delaware Corp.; First of Connecticut Corp.; First of New Hampshire Corp.; First of Rhode Island Corp.; First of Massachusetts Corp.; First of Vermont Corp.; First of New Jersey Corp.; First of Maryland Corp.; First of Delaware Corp.; First of Connecticut Corp.; First of New Hampshire Corp.; First of Rhode Island Corp.; First of Massachusetts Corp.; First of Vermont Corp.; First of New Jersey Corp.; First of Maryland Corp.; First of Delaware Corp.; First of Connecticut Corp.; First of New Hampshire Corp.; First of Rhode Island Corp.; First of Massachusetts Corp.
- *2,200,000 **Pere Marquette Ry.** 2% equipment trust certificates, due 1941-1950. Purpose, purchase of equipment. Awarded to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler; Dick & Merle-Smith, and Stroud & Co., Inc., on a bid of 101.425, and placed privately.
- 7,300,000 **Southern Ry.** 1 1/4% equipment trust certificates, series GG, due serially, 1941-1950. Purpose, purchase of equipment. Priced to yield from 0.35% to 2.20%, according to maturity. Offered by Drexel & Co. and Laurence M. Marks & Co.
- 3,000,000 **Southern Ry.** 1 1/4% equipment trust certificates, series HH, due serially, 1941-1950. Purpose, finance purchase of equipment. Priced to yield from 0.30% to 2.15%, according to maturity. Offered by Mellon Securities Corp.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co.
- *225,000 **Tampa Union Station Co.** 1st mtge. 4% bonds, due Oct. 1, 1958. Purpose, refunding. Price, par and interest. Sold privately to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

\$65,816,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES

- *\$4,200,000 **Alabama Water Service Co.** 1st mtge. bonds, 3 3/4% series, due 1965. Purpose, refunding. Price, 101 and interest. Sold privately to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
- 18,100,000 **Central Maine Power Co.** 1st & gen. mtge. bonds, series L, 3 1/2%, due 1970. Purpose, refunding (\$16,600,000); reduce bank loans. Price, 107 1/2 and interest. Offered by First Boston Corp.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; White, Weld & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Bodell & Co., Inc.; R. L. Day & Co., Inc.; Estabrook & Co.; Jackson & Curtis; Paine, Webber & Co.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Starkweather & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; H. M. Payson & Co.; Putnam & Co.; Hartford; Newton, Abbe & Co.; Maine Securities Co., and Charles H. Gilman & Co.
- 29,000,000 **Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.** 1st mtge. bonds, 3 1/4% series due 1970. Purpose, refunding. Price, 107 and interest. Offered by Dillon, Read & Co.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Bacon, Whipple & Co.; BancOhio Securities Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Blair, Bonner & Co.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bodell & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Curtiss, House & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Estabrook & Co.; Fahay, Clark & Co.; Field, Richards & Co.; First of Michigan Corp.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co.; First of Boston Corp.; First of Cleveland Corp.; First of Illinois Corp.; First of New York Corp.; First of Pennsylvania Corp.; First of Vermont Corp.; First of Wisconsin Corp.; First of Ohio Corp.; First of California Corp.; First of Texas Corp.; First of New Jersey Corp.; First of Maryland Corp.; First of Delaware Corp.; First of Connecticut Corp.; First of New Hampshire Corp.; First of Rhode Island Corp.; First of Massachusetts Corp.; First of Vermont Corp.; First of New Jersey Corp.; First of Maryland Corp.; First of Delaware Corp.; First of Connecticut Corp.; First of New Hampshire Corp.; First of Rhode Island Corp.; First of Massachusetts Corp.
- 3,500,000 **Michigan Public Service Co.** 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 4%, due Oct. 1, 1965. Purpose, refunding. Price, \$102 1/2. Offered by Otis & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Sills, Troxell & Minton, Inc.; Stroud & Co., Inc.; F. S. Yantis & Co., Inc.; Gray, McCarty & Co., Inc.; Carter H. Harrison & Co., Inc.; Campbell, McCarty & Co., Inc.; Dempsey-Detmer & Co., Inc.; Morris F. Fox & Co.; E. W. Thomas & Co.; Thrall West Co.; Harold E. Wood & Co.; McDonald, Moore & Hayes, Inc.; Polk, Peterson Corp., and Glenn, Roth & Doolittle.
- 750,000 **Michigan Public Service Co.** 4% serial debentures, due 1941-1950. Purpose, refunding (\$307,000); working capital. Priced to yield from 1.08% to 4.25%, according to maturity. Offered by same bankers as offered the \$3,500,000 1st mtge. 4s (see above).
- *1,200,000 **Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.** 1st mtge. 4 1/4% bonds, due May 1, 1956. Purpose, construction of pipe line. Sold privately to two insurance companies.

- *\$3,900,000 **Montana Dakota Utilities Co.** 1 1/4% to 3 1/4% serial notes, due 1941-1950. Purpose, refunding. Price, 100 and interest. Sold privately through Blyth & Co., Inc., as agent, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.; National City Bank, New York; Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co., and the Marshall & Isley Bank.
- *1,150,000 **Orange & Rockland Electric Co.** 3% 1st mtge. bonds, due June 1, 1965. Purpose, refunding. Price, 101 and int. Sold privately to Mutual Life Insurance Co., Home Life Insurance Co., and State Mutual Life Insurance Co.
- 16,500,000 **San Antonio Public Service Co.** 1st mtge. bonds, 3 1/4% series due 1970. Purpose, refunding. Price, 107 1/2 and int. Offered by Mellon Securities Corp.; Bodell & Co., Inc.; Offered by Mellon Securities Corp.; Bodell & Co., Inc.; Drexel, Dewar, Robertson & Panoast; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; and Glore, Forgan & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; The Illinois Co. of Chicago; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Mahan, Dittmar & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Pitman & Co.; Riter & Co.; Russ, Roe & Co.; Shields & Co.; Union Securities Corp., and Watling, Lerchen & Co.
- *16,000,000 **San Diego Gas & Electric Co.** 1st mtge. bonds, 3 3/4% series due July 1, 1970. Purpose, refunding (\$15,500,000); retire notes payable (\$250,000); reimburse treasury for construction expenditures (\$250,000). Price, 107.38 and int. Sold privately to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
- 108,000,000 **Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.** 1st & ref. bonds, series of 3s due 1964. Purpose, refunding. Price, 104 and interest. Offered by The First Boston Corp.; Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.); E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Dean Witter & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lehman Brothers; White, Wald & Co.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Pacific Co. of Calif.; and Blodgett, Inc.; William R. Staats Co.; Auchincloss, Parker & Aldred & Co.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Baker, Watts & Co.; Redpath; Bacon, Whipple & Co.; Adams & Co., Inc.; BancOhio Securities Co.; Bankamerica Co.; Banks, Huntley & Co.; Bateman, Bisher & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Blair, Bonner & Co.; Bodell & Co., Inc.; George D. B. Bonbright & Co.; Bond & Goodwin, Inc.; Bosworth, Chanute, Loughbridge & Co.; Alex. Brown & Sons; Brush, Slocumb & Co.; Burr, Gannett & Co.; H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co.; Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; E. W. Clark & Co.; Curtiss, House & Co.; J. M. Dain & Co.; R. L. Day & Co.; Dick & Merle-Smith; R. S. Dickinson & Co., Inc.; Dominick & Blodgett; Drexel & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Edgar, Ricker & Co.; Falworthy & Co.; Equitable Securities Corp.; Estabrook & Co.; Fahay, Clark & Co.; Farwell, Chapman & Co.; Ferris & Hardgrove; Field, Richards & Co.; The First Cleveland Corp.; First of Michigan Corp.; Francis, Bro. & Co.; Glenn, Roth & Doolittle; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Granbery, Marache & Lord; Green, Ellis & Anderson; Hallgarten & Co.; Hawley, Huller & Co.; Hayden, Miller & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Heller, Bruce & Co.; Hemphill Noyes & Co.; J. J. B. Hilliard & Son; Hornblower & Weeks; W. E. Hutton & Co.; The Illinois Co. of Chicago; Jackson & Curtis; Kalman & Co.; Kean, Taylor & Co.; Knight, Dickinson & Kelly, Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Laird, Bissell & Meeds; W. W. Lanahan & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Mackubin, Legg & Co.; Laurence M. Marks & Co.; McDonald, ad-Coolidge & Co.; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; Merrill Lynch, Turben & Co.; The Milwaukee Co.; Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc.; Mitchum, Tuily & Co.; Moore, Leonard & Lynch; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Maynard H. Murch & Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; Newton, Abbe & Co.; O'Melveny-Wagen-Murphy & Co.; Otis & Co.; Page, Hubbard & Ashe; Paine, Webber & Co.; Perrin, West & Winslow, Inc.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; R. W. Pressprich & Co.; Putnam & Co.; Reinholdt & Gardiner; Riter & Co.; L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Sage, Rutty & Co., Inc.; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc.; Schwabacher & Co.; Chas. W. Scranton & Co.; Shields & Co.; Singer, Deane & Scribner; Smith, Moore & Co.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Starkweather & Co.; Stein Bros. & Boyce; Stern Brothers & Co.; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.; Stroud & Co., Inc.; Swiss American Corp.; Tift Brothers; Townsend, Anthony & Tyson; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Union Securities Corp.; Viator, Common & Co.; H. C. Wainwright & Co.; G. H. Walker & Co.; Washburn Co.; Watling, Lerchen & Co.; Weeden & Co.; Wells-Dickey Co.; Werthman & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; The Wisconsin Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.

\$202,300,000

IRON, STEEL, COAL, COPPER, &c.

- \$45,000,000 **Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.** 1st mtge. sinking fund 3 1/4% bonds, series D, due 1960. Purpose, refunding. Price, 103 and interest. Offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Smith, Barney & Co.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Bacon, Whipple & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Biddle, Whelen & Co.; Blair & Co., Inc.; Blair, Bonner & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Alex. Brown & Sons; H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; E. W. Clark & Co.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Curtiss, House & Co.; Dillon, Read & Co.; Dominick & Blodgett; Drexel & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Emanuel & Co.; Equitable Securities Corp.; Estabrook & Co.; Fahay, Clark & Co.; Field, Richards & Co.; First Boston Corp.; First of Michigan Corp.; First of Ohio Corp.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.); Hawley, Huller & Co.; Hayden, Miller & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; Colgate Hoyt & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Illinois Co. of Chicago; Jackson & Curtis; Janney & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Lehman Brothers; Laurence M. Marks & Co.; McDonald-Coolidge & Co.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; Merrill Lynch, Turben & Co.; Moore, Leonard & Lynch; Norgan Stanley & Co., Inc.; Maynard H. Murch & Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; W. H. Newbold's Son & Co.; Newhard, Cook & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; Schroder Rockefeller & Co.; Stern, Inc.; Singer, Deane & Scribner; Starkweather & Co.; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.; Stroud & Co., Inc.; Swiss American Corp.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Union Securities Corp.; G. H. Walker & Co.; Wells-Dickey Co.; White, Weld & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Wisconsin Co.; Dean Witter & Co., and Yarnall & Co.
- *10,500,000 **Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.** serial debentures (bearing interest rates from 0.40% to 2.10%) due \$1,500,000 each Nov. 1, 1941-1947. Purpose, refunding. Price, 100 and interest. Sold privately to 12 commercial banks through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Smith, Barney & Co., as agents.
- \$55,500,000 **OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING**
- \$10,500,000 **Crane Co.** 10-year 2 1/4% sinking fund debentures, due Oct. 1, 1950. Purpose, refunding. Price, 101 1/2 and interest. Offered by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.; Bacon, Whipple & Co.; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Blair, Bonner & Co.; Central Republic Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.); The Illinois Co. of Chicago; Lee Higginson Corp.; Smith, Barney & Co., and Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.
- *15,000,000 **Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc.** 3 1/4% sinking fund debentures due Oct. 1, 1955. Purpose, refunding (\$14,468,750); working capital (\$531,250). Price, par. Placed privately.

*\$1,600,000 **Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.** 1st mtge. 4½% sinking fund bonds, due Oct. 1, 1955. Purpose, refunding. Placed privately with two insurance companies through Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.).

\$27,100,000

LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

\$45,000 **First Presbyterian Church of Clinton, Iowa.** 1st mtge. 4% serial bonds, due serially Oct. 1, 1941-1950. Purpose, retire notes payable. Price, 101 and interest. Offered by B. C. Ziegler & Co.

300,000 **Lutheran Deaconess Home & Hospital of Chicago** 1st ref. mtge. 4% serial bonds due 1941-1953. Purpose, refunding (\$196,900); improvements, and other corporate purposes. Price, 101 and interest. Offered by B. C. Ziegler & Co.

170,000 **St. Rita Parish of the Augustinian Society of Chicago** 1st ref. 3%-3½%-4% mtge. serial bonds, series A, due 1941-1950. Purpose, refunding. Price, 100½-101. Offered by B. C. Ziegler & Co.

\$515,000

MISCELLANEOUS

\$1,500,000 **Merchants & Manufacturers Securities Co.** 10-year 4½% debentures, due Sept. 1, 1950. Purpose, retire bank loans (\$450,000); purchase 100,000 shares Domestic Finance Corp. common stock (\$1,000,000); balance for corporate purposes. Price, 101 and interest (with stock warrants entitling holders to purchase share of Domestic Finance Corp. common stock). Offered by Smith, Burris & Co. and associates.

STOCKS

(Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stocks of no par value and all classes of common stock are computed at their offering prices.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

\$582,100 **Central Kansas Power Co.** 5,821 shares of 4¼% cum. pref. stock (par \$100). Purpose, refunding. Price, \$100 per share. Offered first in exchange to holders of 7% and 6% pref. stocks; unexchanged portion offered by Becroft, Cole & Co.; Estes, Snyder & Co., Inc.; Columbian Securities Corp., and United Trust Co.

1,000,000 **Central Maine Power Co.** 20,000 shares of 5% cum. pref. stock (par \$50). Purpose, pay bank loan; corporate purposes. Price, \$46.25 per share (flat). Offered first to stockholders; Unsubscribed portion offered by Coffin & Burr, Inc.; First Boston Corp.; H. M. Payson & Co.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Paine, Webber & Co.; Maine Securities Co., and Charles H. Gilman & Co.

3,750,000 **Coast Counties Gas & Electric Co.** 150,000 shares of 5% 1st pref. stock (par \$25). Purpose, refunding. Price, \$27 per share and div. Offered by Dean Witter & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Mitchum, Tully & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Schwabacher & Co.; Bankamerica Co.; Brush, Slocumb & Co.; Elworthy & Co.; William R. Staats Co., and Richey & Baikie.

3,146,300 **San Diego Gas & Electric Co.** 157,315 shares of cum. pref. stock, 5% series (par \$20). Purpose, refunding. Price, \$23 per share. Offered in exchange to holders of 7% pref. stock to the extent of 314,625 shares, of which the bankers were obligated to the extent of 157,315 shares. The underwriters were Blyth & Co., Inc.; Dean Witter & Co.; William R. Staats Co.; Weeden & Co.; Elworthy & Co.; Mitchum, Tully & Co.; Schwabacher & Co.; Banks, Huntley & Co.; Pacific Co. of Calif.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Bankamerica Co.; O'Melveny-Wagenseller & Durst; Brush, Slocumb & Co.; Hills, Richards & Co.; Page, Hubbard & Asche, and Davis, Skaggs & Co.

2,000,000 **South Pittsburgh Water Co.** 20,000 shares of 4¼% pref. stock (par \$100). Purpose, refunding (\$1,198,950); construction, improvements, &c.; pay open indebtedness to parent. Price, \$103.50 per share and div. Offered by Mellon Securities Corp.; Moore, Leonard & Lynch; Singer, Deane & Scribner, and H. M. Payson & Co.

\$10,478,400

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING

\$845,000 **Continental Aviation & Engineering Corp.** 260,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). Purpose, working capital. Price, \$3.25 per share. Offered by Van Alstyne, Noel & Co.

10,319,600 **Dow Chemical Co.** 103,199 shares of common stock (no par). Purpose, capital additions, &c. Price, \$100 per share. Offered to common stockholders in ratio of one new share for each 10 shares held. Not underwritten.

135,000 **Doyle Machine & Tool Co.** 36,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). Purpose, purchase of land, expansion of plant facilities; working capital. Price, \$3.75 per share. Offered by Burr & Co., Inc.; O'Melveny-Wagenseller & Durst; Brown, Schlessman, Owen & Co., and Sidney S. Walcott & Co., Inc.

404,540 **Gisholt Machine Co.** 22,791 shares of common stock (par \$10). Purpose, new machinery, equipment, &c. Price, \$17.75 per share. Offered by A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Alex. Brown & Sons; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co.; Paul H. Davis & Co.; Loewi & Co.; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., and Holley, Dayton & Gernon.

330,000 **Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.** 110,000 shares of class A stock (par \$1). Purpose, redeem pref. stock (\$41,720); pay bank loans (\$70,000); additions, working capital, &c. (\$215,180). Price, \$3 per share. Offered by Barrett, Herrick & Co., Inc.

3,400,000 **Hygrade Sylvania Corp.** 85,000 shares 4¼% cum. pref. stock (par \$40). Purpose, refunding (\$2,092,700); corporate purposes. Price, \$44 per share. Offered (52,317½ shares) in exchange for \$6.50 pref. stock; unexchanged portion and balance of 32,682½ shares offered by Jackson & Curtis; White, Weld & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Estabrook & Co.; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; Putnam & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Mackubin, Legg & Co.; Stein Bros. & Boyce; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Yarnall & Co.; Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc.; Brush, Slocumb & Co.; Van Alstyne, Noel & Co.; Wyeth, Hass & Co., and Herbert W. Schaefer & Co.

1,400,000 **Parker Appliance Co.** 100,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). Purpose, retire bank loans (\$250,000); acquisition of machinery, plant and working capital. Price, \$14 per share. Offered by Paul H. Davis & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks, and Schwabacher & Co.

3,100,000 **Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.** 31,000 shares of 5% cum. pref. stock (par \$100). Purpose, refunding (\$2,453,600); general corporate purposes. Price, \$102 per share. Offered in exchange to holders of \$7 cum. conv. pref. shares. Unexchanged shares offered by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, and Riter & Co.

300,000 **Ramsey Accessories Mfg. Corp.** 15,000 shares of 6% cum. pref. stock (par \$20). Purpose, working capital; to retire outstanding loans. Price, \$20 per share. Offered by G. H. Walker & Co.; Francis, Bro. & Co., and Stix & Co.

93,750 **Snyder Tool & Engineering Co.** 25,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). Purpose, addition to plant; purchase of machinery; working capital, &c. Price, \$3.75 per share. Offered by Van Grant & Co.

\$20,328,190

SHIPPING

\$1,099,780 **Cramp Shipbuilding Co.** 99,980 shares of common stock (par \$5). Purpose, payment of organization expenses and working capital. Price, \$11 per share. Offered to holders of gen. mtge. 6% bonds of old William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Bldg. Co.; unsubscribed portion sold to Harriman Ripley & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS

\$5,250,000 **American Airlines, Inc.** 50,000 shares of \$4.25 cum. conv. pref. stock (no par). Purpose, pay instalment promissory note (\$2,250,000); general corporate purposes. Price, \$105 per share and div. Offered by Emanuel & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lehman Brothers; Blyth & Co., Inc.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Dominick & Dominick; Equitable Securities Corp.; Francis, Bro. & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc.; H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc.; Folger, Nolan & Co., Inc.; Carlton M. Higbie Corp.; Jackson & Curtis; Mitchum, Tully & Co.; McDonald-Coolidge & Co.; Putnam & Co., and Watling, Lerchen & Co.

1,000,000 **Auto Finance Co.** 20,000 shares 5¼% cum. conv. pref. stock (par \$50). Purpose, refunding (\$427,750); working capital. Price, \$50 per share. Offered first to stockholders; unsubscribed portion offered by R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc.; McAlister, Smith & Pate, Inc.; Bond & Goodwin, Inc.; Alester G. Furman Co.; Dargan, Brannon & Co.; Frost, Read & Co., Inc.; James Conner & Co., Inc.; Lewis & Hall, Inc.; Oscar Burnett & Co.; Scott, Horner & Mason, Inc.; First Securities Corp.; Southern Investment Co., Inc.; V. M. Manning; Interstate Securities Corp.; E. H. Pringle & Co.; H. T. Mills, and Kinloch, Hugor & Co.

285,000 **Auto Finance Co.** 10,000 shares of common stock (par \$10). Purpose, working capital. Price, \$28.50 per share. Offered first to stockholders; unsubscribed portion offered by same bankers who offered the pref. stock (see above.)

500,000 **Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc.** 100,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). Purpose, purchase of airplanes. Price, \$5 per share. Offered by Murdoch, Dearch & White, Inc.; George F. Ryan & Co., and Kalman & Co., Inc.

952,500 **Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corp.** 60,000 shares of capital stock (par \$1). Purpose, purchase of airplanes, &c.; additional working capital. Price, \$15.87½ per share. Offered by White, Weld & Co.; Cohu & O'Brien, Mitchell & Co.; Paul H. Davis & Co.; Kay, Richards & Co.; Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath; Mackubin, Legg & Co.; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., and Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

\$7,987,500

FARM LOAN AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY ISSUES

\$28,050,000 **Federal Intermediate Credit Banks** ¼% consolidated debentures, dated Nov. 1; due (\$12,950,000) Aug. 1, 1941, and (\$15,100,000) Nov. 1, 1941. Purpose, refunding. Price, slightly above par. Offered by Charles K. Dunn, New York, fiscal agent.

112,099,000 **United States Housing Authority** ¼% notes, series E, dated Nov. 1, 1940; due Nov. 1, 1941. Purpose, new capital. Price, 100. Offered by Secretary of Treasury, Federal Reserve banks, fiscal agent.

\$140,149,000

ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING

\$288,765 **Doyle Machine & Tool Corp.** 77,004 shares of common stock (par \$1). Price, \$3.75 per share. Offered by Burr & Co., Inc.; O'Melveny-Wagenseller & Durst; Brown, Schlessman, Owen & Co., and Sidney S. Walcott & Co., Inc.

859,401 **Gisholt Machine Co.** 48,417 shares of common stock (par \$10). Price, \$17.75 per share. Offered by A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Alex. Brown & Sons; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Co.; Paul H. Davis & Co.; Loewi & Co.; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., and Holley, Dayton & Gernon.

624,456 **Inter-Mountain Telephone Co.** 17,340 shares of common stock (par \$10). Price, \$26 per share. Offered by Alex. Brown & Sons; Mason-Hagen, Inc.; R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc., and Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc.

1,211,250 **Michigan Public Service Co.** 85,000 shares of common stock. Price, \$14.25 per share. Offered by same bankers as offered the \$3,500,000 1st mtge. ds, with exception of Halsey, Stuart & Co. (see above).

1,197,000 **Parke, Davis & Co.** 38,000 shares of capital stock (no par). Price, \$31.50 per share. Offered by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt and First of Michigan Corp.

162,750 **Snyder Tool & Engineering Co.** 43,400 shares of common stock (par \$1). Price, \$3.75 per share. Offered by Van Grant & Co.

1,203,750 **(William) Wrigley Jr. Co.** 15,000 shares of capital stock (no par). Price, \$80.25 per share. Offered by Smith Barney & Co.

\$5,547,372

* Indicates issues placed privately.

Turkey

(Concluded from page 2711)

a total of 1,116 undertakings with a total capitalization of 258,675,000 Turkish pounds received the benefit of this law. This was, however, not enough to give the desired impetus to the effort to free Turkey from the burden of a semi-colonial economy forced to buy abroad the bulk of its consumption needs of manufactured goods. Therefore, the Government applying the principle of Etatism decided to enter industry on a large scale. This was done under a series of plans. The first one was the 1934 Five-Year plan for the development of 17 Government enterprises, including the Karabuk steel plant, as well as cotton textiles, cellulose and paper, merino cloth, chemical and other factories. In 1937 a Three-Year development plan for the mining industry to stimulate the domestic production of coal, chrome and copper by State exploitation was initiated. In 1938 another Five-Year plan for the

establishment of 18 enterprises, relating especially to the development of electric power and additional chemical industries was inaugurated. The Government also established small-arms, munitions and airplane factories.

With one or two exceptions all these industries were intended to meet domestic needs only. The products of most of them are of a basic character useful for other industries and undertakings. As far as possible their raw materials are obtained in Turkey. This economic nationalism which the Turks have deemed a necessary contribution towards effecting their economic independence and national security has not yet met domestic demand except to a limited extent, and left for export little surplus of manufactured goods. Turkey is still, therefore, dependent to a vital extent on her foreign trade, though much progress has been made.

The Government has also been greatly concerned with the development of the arteries of transportation and the modernization of port facilities. At the beginning of the Republic there were 2,537 miles of railways. Germans owned 67.5% of the capital invested therein, French 15.3% and British 11.7%. The Republic early developed a policy of acquiring and building railways, mainly out of revenues and short term loans. By 1939 the State had acquired or built a system of 4,076 miles. The private owned lines covered only 270 miles. The Empire had 4,660 miles of poor roads. The Republic now claims 24,638 miles, but has not as yet made the roads as good as are its railways.

Taking the figures for the year 1939, which, though smaller than 1938 owing principally to reduced exports to Germany, is not proportionally otherwise atypical, Turkey's exports, on the basis of value, were 31% tobacco, 30% other agricultural products, 17% livestock and animal products, 8% minerals, and sundries 14%. Turkey's imports in the same year were: metals 21%, machinery and technical instruments 20%, textiles, thread, etc. 18%, means of transportation 6%, combustibles 5%; the remaining 30% consisted of manufactured articles, chemicals, foods, special raw materials, etc.

During the seven years 1933-1939 Germany was in the leading position in the Turkish export trade as a whole both as a buyer and as a seller. The United States was as a buyer in the third position in the first two years and second thereafter. As a seller the United States ranked ninth in 1933, seventh in 1934, third in 1935 and 1938 and second in the remaining three years. In the combined foreign trade the United States was second in all the years of the period except the first two. In 1939 Germany took 37% of Turkey's exports, the United States 14%, Italy 10% and Great Britain 6%. Germany furnished in the same year 51% of Turkey's imports, the United States 9%, Italy 8.9% and England 6%. In 1939 Turkey's chief imports from the United States were 23% in combustibles (oil and gasoline), 21% in machinery, 13% means of transportation, 12% in iron and steel, 5% in technical instruments. For the same period Turkey's chief exports to the United States were tobacco 65%, copper and alloys 11%, vegetable products 8%, medicinal plants 6%. Obviously the Turks depend largely upon their sales of tobacco to the United States in order to pay for their needed purchases here. In the last few years the balance of trade with us has been favorable, and

so has the balance of Turkey's general foreign trade except in 1938.

It will be much to be regretted should Turkey be compelled to hazard in an unwelcome military adventure the substantial progress she has made in the last 17 years.

The Business Man's Bookshelf

What the Business Man Should Know of the Labor Law and Its Administration: Management—Its Rights and Responsibilities

By J. Raymond Tiffany, General Counsel of the National Small Business Men's Association, the Book Manufacturers' Institute and the Subscription Book Publishers' Institute, and Benjamin Werne, S. J. D., Editor of the Annual Survey of Economic Legislation. 61 pages plus index. Price: 1 to 50 copies, 50 cents each; 51 to 250 copies, 40 cents each; 251 and over, 25 cents each. Copies obtainable from Hon. J. Raymond Tiffany, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.

The purpose of this compact volume is, according to the author, to "review the responsibility of management to labor and the public in the execution of its trust in our democratic economy, and to indicate how management should protect itself against unfair employee practices in order to preserve its rights in the interest of all parties." It appears to be the outgrowth of conviction on the part of the author that "it is time for management to take stock of itself, refuse to be intimidated into the absolute surrender of its franchise and abdication of all control over its own business."

The main body of the book is devoted to a careful and well-documented analysis of the rights of management and the limitations imposed upon it under existing laws. This discussion is divided into four parts. The first part is devoted to a review of the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and their interpretation by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts. The second considers the bearings of the Sherman and the Clayton Acts, the third those of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and the fourth the essentials of our guaranty of freedom of speech.

After an extended study of the apparent intentions of Congress in enacting the National Labor Relations Act and of the administration of that law, the author concludes that this legislation has been badly misunderstood, misconstrued and horribly administered. His conclusion is that "a new law should be enacted, unencumbered by hereditary and environmental handicaps, which will impose upon the administering board the duties limited to investigation and fact-finding, leaving the power of enforcement in the courts, where it properly belongs." But, he adds, "until such lasting cure of the present state of affairs can be effected by the enactment of new legislation, rather than by attempted vulcanization and superficial patchwork, management betrays its trust to labor as well as to the public if it does not resist the unwarranted encroachments upon its role in our present economy."

The author is, however, not unsympathetic, as might be inferred from the quotations cited here, toward what he believes to be the intent and real meaning of the National Labor Relations Act. On the contrary, he is of the view that legislation more carefully drawn and more understandingly administered would "inevitably be a Magna Charta for labor as well as for management, with the public the immediate beneficiary of a wholesome industrial philosophy."

But quite apart from the personal views of the author, the book here under review presents in summary and readable form the substance of the existing labor legislative situation, and thus constitutes itself a most usable and useful handbook for all those who wish to keep themselves well informed concerning one of the most important and one of the most controversial questions of the day.

The Course of the Bond Market

The extraordinary rise in the prices of long-term Government bonds, more than a point in several instances, which took place on Thursday is laid to the strong possibility that future issues of Federal, State and municipal bonds will be subject to income taxes. In addition to wide gains made by Government and municipal issues, speculative corporates also advanced extensively due to inflation sentiment occasioned by a movement to increase the Federal debt limit by 15 or 20 billion dollars. The Treasury started this week to issue the weekly \$100,000,000 of bills as national

defense series, the first of the \$4,000,000,000 authorized in bills, certificates and notes for defense purposes. Thus the \$100,000,000 of bills maturing each week will increase by this amount the long-term debt which may be issued under the statutory debt limit, for general fund purposes, of \$45,000,000,000.

The week's activity in railroad bonds centered chiefly in the medium-grade and speculative issues. These sold down moderately on Wednesday following elections, but the losses were transferred into substantial gains on Thursday when transactions were heavy at price advances ranging from fractions to almost four points in certain individual issues. High-grade railroad bonds have been stable. The week's offerings included Wheeling & Lake Erie equipment trust certificates at a record low-cost financing for railroad equipment. The 1% certificates were sold by the company at a price of 98.87.

Utility bonds have been affected to some extent by the elections, speculative holding company issues losing some ground. On Thursday, however, the entire group participated in the general upward surge which followed announcements concerning the national debt limit and elimination of tax exemptions. High grades advanced fractionally and lower grades such as International Hydro-Electric 6s, 1944; Cities Service Power & Light 5½s, 1952, and Electric Power

& Light 5s, 2030, recovered a good portion of lost ground. While the industrial list has been mixed this week, gains, primarily made toward the close of the week, have been more prominent than losses. Steels have been generally higher on the week, with a good gain shown by the Bethlehem conv. 3½s, 1952. Oils have been generally higher, with the best gains made in the convertible issues. In the railroad equipment section, both the General Steel Castings 5½s, 1949, and the Pressed Steel Car 5s, 1951, moved up. Among shipping obligations, the International Mercantile Marine 6s, 1941, showed moderate strength, and this also has been true of sugar company issues and meat packing company issues. In the retail section, the Childs 5s, 1943, lost 1¼ points at 32¼, and the United Drug 5s, 1953, were off ⅞ at 86⅞ despite a good gain registered toward the close of the week.

The foreign bond market participated in the general improvement. There has been a strong rally in Canadian and Australian issues; South American loans have been well supported, with Argentine bonds gaining up to two points. Japanese issues have been better, while in the European list Danish bonds developed renewed weakness. Italian loans held up well, and German issues have been mixed.

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

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

Table showing Moody's Bond Prices for 1940 Daily Averages, categorized by U.S. Bonds, 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings, and 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups.

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

Table showing Moody's Bond Yield Averages for 1940 Daily Averages, categorized by U.S. Bonds, 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings, and 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups.

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (4% coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market. † The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of July 13, 1940, page 160.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, Nov. 8, 1940.

Business activity showed no further gain this week. The "Journal of Commerce" weekly index receded slightly to 114.2 as compared with a revised figure of 114.9 for the preceding week and 107.9 for the corresponding week of last year. Reports from business and industry continue generally favorable. Indications that the national defense program will be pushed forward with renewed intensity were seen as a result of President Roosevelt's sweep of Tuesday's election and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's announcement that an increase in the debt ceiling

to \$65,000,000,000 would be sought. The stock market reflected the downcast feeling in the "Street" over the return to power of the present Administration, and securities dropped off one to four points. However, the market went into reverse in a vigorous way following the announcement of a proposed increase in the statutory debt limit of \$25,000,000,000. Almost all markets were swept upward by inflationary sentiment, and the transition from post-election gloom in evidence on Wednesday was amazing. Some markets soared in a most surprising way despite the fact that quite a few voices were raised immediately in warning against speculative overenthusiasm at this time. There are

not a few who now believe that deficit spending to even dizzier heights is ahead of us.

Intensification of defense efforts, now that politics is removed from people's minds, may be a post-election development in the steel industry, the "Iron Age" observes in its mid-week review, issued Wednesday. Whatever the long-range future may bring, the outlook for many months to come—perhaps through 1941, at least—is for maximum activity in steel and related lines, the survey predicts.

"Buying of steel during the first week of November has not slackened from the active pace of October, in which there were substantial gains over September," the magazine says. "Nor has steel production shown the slightest sign of halting. Although the industry's rate is estimated as unchanged from last week's figure of 96%, the trend seems to be still slightly upward. Only in steel scrap prices has the upward trend been checked, and that appears to be an artificial situation caused by fears of what Washington might do in the way of a runaway market. The upward trend of orders and production during the last month has been without the aid of gains in export orders," the survey continues. "The British, though now inquiring for steel in somewhat larger volume, have not been buying as heavily as in last July and August. A good deal of unshipped tonnage remains on mill books," the magazine states. "Unless costs get out of hand, the outlook is for unchanged prices for the first quarter on steel products and pig iron."

For the third consecutive week production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States recorded a new all-time high during the week ended Nov. 2, when 2,734,402,000 kwh. were produced, compared with 2,711,282,000 kwh. in the preceding week and 2,686,799,000 kwh. in the week ended Oct. 19. According to figures issued yesterday by the Edison Electric Institute, output was 23,120,000 kwh. above the preceding week's total, and 197,637,000 kwh., or 7.8%, over the total of 2,536,765,000 kwh. recorded during the week ended Nov. 4, 1939.

Engineering construction awards for the week were \$79,645,000, against \$50,603,000 a year ago. Employment and income, it was also announced, were at 10-year highs. Observers forecast a new high for United States Steel Corp. deliveries in October.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 2 totaled 794,797 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads and made public yesterday. This was a decrease of 42,854 cars below the preceding week this year, 6,311 cars fewer than the corresponding week in 1939, and 121,830 cars above the same period two years ago. This total was 111.70% of average loadings for the corresponding week of the 10 preceding years.

Industrial production reached a new peak in October, the Federal Reserve Board reported today. The Board estimated the October production level at 127% of the 1935-39 average, or one point above the previous December high and six points better than the summer rate. The Board declared that defense contracts awarded since spring had reached nearly \$8,000,000,000, with an additional \$2,000,000,000 committed for naval equipment.

Automobile and truck production, according to Ward's Reports, this week reached its highest level since the middle of 1937, with a total output of 120,948 units.

Last week's assemblies numbered 118,092; a year ago this week they totaled 86,200.

The survey said the present week's total marks the climax of a seasonal rise which has been under way for 13 weeks, and added that the seasonal tendency was now edging downward, but hinted that sustained activity at the present level might be in store.

October production of the motor car factories by Ward's was placed at 518,000 units. The highest previous October output was 457,094 in that month of 1925.

There were no outstanding developments in the weather the past week. Government reports state it was abnormally warm over practically the entire country. The weekly mean temperatures were near normal in the extreme Northeast and in much of the Far West, but generally east of the Rocky Mountains they ranged from 4 degrees to about 12 degrees above normal, with the largest range above normal in the South and interior valleys. In the East freezing weather was confined to the Northeast and Appalachian Mountain districts, but a large Western area had sub-freezing temperatures; the lowest reported was zero at Leadville, Colo., on the 5th. From the Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley southward minimum temperatures were unusually high for the season. In fact, freezing was not reported from many regions along the Canadian border. In the New York City area there was a sharp drop in temperature, with mercury ruling 4 degrees above the freezing point, which was in sharp contrast to the mild weather prevailing during the early part of the week. Snow, ranging from a few flurries to a one-inch blanket, fell in many up-State sections.

Today was fair and temperatures ranged from 37 degrees to 44 degrees. The prediction is for partly cloudy weather tonight, Saturday, and probably Sunday. Somewhat colder tonight, followed by slowly rising temperatures on Saturday and Sunday. Tonight the thermometer is expected to touch 35 degrees in the city and 30 degrees in the suburbs.

Overnight at Boston it was 36 to 46 degrees; Pittsburgh, 33 to 41; Portland, Me., 34 to 46; Chicago, 27 to 47; Cincinnati, 27 to 50; Cleveland, 35 to 38; Detroit, 26 to 38; Milwaukee, 27 to 45; Charleston, 45 to 66; Savannah, 38 to 67; Kansas City, Mo., 39 to 62; Springfield, Ill., 25 to 52; Oklahoma City, 46 to 65; Salt Lake City, 47 to 56, and Seattle, 42 to 54.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings Total 794,797 Cars in Week Ended Nov. 2

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Nov. 2 totaled 794,797 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Nov. 7. This was a decrease of 6,311 cars or eight tenths of 1% below the corresponding week in 1939 but an increase of 121,830 cars or 18.1% above the same week in 1938. Loading of revenue freight for the week of Nov. 2 was a decrease of 42,854 cars or 5.1% below the preceding week. The Association further reported:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 343,564 cars, a decrease of 13,977 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 20,426 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 155,303 cars, a decrease of 1,421 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 3,857 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Coal loading amounted to 125,305 cars, a decrease of 11,125 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 29,689 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 35,592 cars, a decrease of 4,829 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,938 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Nov. 2 totaled 21,545 cars, a decrease of 3,583 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 19 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Live stock loading amounted to 19,830 cars, a decrease of 2,679 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 21 cars above the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Nov. 2 totaled 16,034 cars, a decrease of 2,246 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 233 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Forest products loading totaled 40,872 cars, a decrease of 2,730 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,492 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Ore loading amounted to 61,981 cars a decrease of 6,454 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,005 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Coke loading amounted to 12,350 cars, an increase of 361 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 229 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1939 except the Northwestern and Central west but all districts reported increases over 1938 except the Pocahontas.

	1940	1939	1938
Four weeks of January.....	2,555,415	2,288,730	2,256,717
Four weeks of February.....	2,486,863	2,282,866	2,155,536
Five weeks of March.....	3,122,556	2,976,655	2,746,423
Four weeks of April.....	2,494,369	2,225,188	2,126,471
Four weeks of May.....	2,712,628	2,363,099	2,185,822
Five weeks of June.....	3,534,564	3,127,262	2,759,658
Four weeks of July.....	2,825,752	2,532,236	2,272,941
Five weeks of August.....	3,718,350	3,387,672	3,040,100
Four weeks of September.....	3,135,330	3,102,236	2,595,482
Four weeks of October.....	3,269,452	3,355,701	2,842,632
Week of Nov. 2.....	794,797	801,108	672,967
Total.....	30,650,076	28,442,753	25,654,754

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Nov. 2, 1940 loaded a total of 365,679 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 382,245 cars in the preceding week and 376,324 cars in the seven days ended Nov. 4, 1939. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			Received from Connections Weeks Ended—		
	Nov. 2 1940	Oct. 26 1940	Nov. 4 1939	Nov. 2 1940	Oct. 26 1940	Nov. 4 1939
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	22,776	23,989	23,435	7,851	7,819	6,482
Baltimore & Ohio RR.	36,280	35,543	36,708	19,153	19,286	19,035
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	23,042	23,843	28,814	11,105	11,827	13,324
Chicago Burl. & Quincy RR.	17,558	19,426	15,155	9,842	10,127	9,317
Chic. Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry.	21,497	23,237	21,716	8,018	8,546	8,829
Chicago & North Western Ry.	20,872	22,879	20,279	11,156	11,729	11,714
Gulf Coast Lines.....	3,099	2,984	3,182	1,692	1,681	1,428
International Great Northern RR.	1,709	1,962	1,703	2,670	2,162	2,268
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.	4,424	5,008	4,277	3,098	3,100	2,944
Missouri Pacific RR.....	15,598	16,620	16,393	10,075	11,135	10,629
New York Central Lines.....	46,915	47,709	45,472	42,441	43,894	44,003
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis Ry.	6,399	7,032	6,469	11,281	11,409	11,544
Norfolk & Western Ry.....	19,681	21,234	23,101	5,460	6,084	5,244
Pennsylvania RR.....	70,325	74,420	73,877	44,987	44,321	47,288
Pere Marquette Ry.....	6,822	7,065	6,882	5,871	5,554	6,302
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.	7,877	8,258	7,445	7,181	7,209	7,939
Southern Pacific Lines.....	34,572	34,726	32,505	10,531	10,350	9,826
Wabash Ry.....	5,683	6,310	5,911	9,396	9,565	8,959
Total.....	365,079	382,245	376,324	221,808	225,808	226,575

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Weeks Ended		
	Nov. 2, 1940	Oct. 26, 1940	Nov. 4, 1939
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	26,832	28,554	25,997
Illinois Central System.....	35,044	38,282	35,567
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.....	14,851	15,649	14,209
Total.....	76,727	79,485	75,773

In the following we undertake to show also the loading for separate roads and systems for the week ended Oct. 26, 1940. During this period 73 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED OCT. 26

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	750	727	669	1,303	1,328
Bangor & Aroostook	1,065	1,402	1,177	254	222
Boston & Maine	8,165	8,440	7,353	11,353	11,558
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisa	1,553	1,733	1,812	2,356	2,406
Central Indiana	20	39	32	52	57
Central Vermont	1,332	1,400	1,290	2,262	2,227
Delaware & Hudson	7,318	5,877	4,984	8,312	9,075
Delaware Lackawanna & West.	10,314	10,909	8,627	7,585	7,215
Detroit & Mackinac	649	660	634	110	153
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	2,670	2,571	2,153	1,236	1,452
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	486	336	334	2,953	2,929
Erie	14,544	13,943	12,732	14,692	14,809
Grand Trunk Western	5,820	4,910	4,775	8,353	7,551
Lehigh & Hudson River	1,458	1,183	1,422	2,331	2,199
Lehigh & New England	2,450	1,922	1,481	1,318	1,633
Lehigh Valley	10,307	10,103	8,145	8,105	7,497
Maine Central	2,854	2,784	2,392	2,224	2,494
Monongahela	3,890	5,562	4,115	220	260
Montour	1,884	2,290	2,185	55	38
New York Central Lines	48,271	44,859	37,814	43,332	45,160
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	11,258	10,686	9,689	14,377	13,576
New York Ontario & Western	1,259	1,296	1,453	2,140	1,840
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	7,032	6,954	6,436	11,654	12,397
N. Y. Susquehanna & Western	418	470	---	1,000	1,722
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	8,112	7,993	5,458	7,355	7,304
Pere Marquette	7,065	6,907	5,789	5,554	6,308
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	601	710	322	78	51
Pittsburgh Shawmut & North	482	439	383	220	255
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	789	1,304	888	2,200	2,051
Rutland	664	672	574	1,057	1,004
Wabash	6,810	6,363	5,787	9,583	9,311
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5,022	5,218	3,458	3,457	4,102
Total	173,512	169,462	141,463	177,673	180,494
Alleghany District—					
Akron Canton & Youngstown	572	543	454	895	1,049
Baltimore & Ohio	35,543	36,854	29,010	19,296	19,911
Bessemer & Lake Erie	6,639	5,980	3,599	2,219	2,630
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	278	334	270	4	6
Cambridge & Indiana	1,613	1,699	1,507	11	19
Central RR. of New Jersey	8,033	7,821	5,507	13,612	13,415
Cornwall	661	667	610	46	41
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	262	290	243	35	43
Ligonier Valley	1,400	154	104	47	37
Long Island	1,006	839	862	2,983	2,933
Penn. Reading & Western Lines	1,468	1,437	1,043	1,694	1,704
Pennsylvania System	72,420	77,353	57,203	47,775	49,553
Reading Co.	17,081	14,573	12,487	19,456	19,568
Union (Pittsburgh)	18,980	18,439	8,177	6,193	5,945
Western Maryland	3,782	4,556	3,154	6,998	7,281
Total	168,478	171,539	124,268	121,264	124,140
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	23,843	30,003	24,801	11,827	13,909
Norfolk & Western	21,234	24,471	23,704	6,084	5,378
Virginian	4,065	4,356	4,705	1,549	1,048
Total	49,142	58,830	53,210	19,460	20,335
Southern District—					
Alabama Tennessee & Northern	297	284	219	199	172
At. & W. P. - W. RR. of Ala.	821	839	774	1,624	1,663
Atlanta Birmingham & Coast	733	597	563	954	992
Atlantic Coast Line	10,548	10,138	8,212	6,178	5,352
Central of Georgia	4,500	4,118	3,866	3,467	3,202
Charleston & Western Carolina	470	400	361	1,213	1,067
Clinchfield	1,313	1,425	1,289	2,102	2,384
Columbus & Greenville	410	448	421	330	391
Durham & Southern	200	201	151	437	468
Florida East Coast	698	654	671	1,107	960
Gainesville Midland	30	39	36	144	109
Georgia	1,270	1,003	924	1,764	1,793
Georgia & Florida	322	280	371	464	509
Gulf Mobile & Ohio	4,140	3,708	1,602	3,122	3,850
Illinois Central System	25,950	25,218	24,566	13,504	12,650
Louisville & Nashville	23,198	24,817	21,484	6,666	6,005
Macon Dublin & Savannah	136	200	179	613	636
Mississippi Central	161	166	166	404	272
Total	155,913	157,874	155,769	89,941	88,709

Note—Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures. x Discontinued Jan. 24, 1939. y Gulf Mobile & Northern only. z Included in Gulf Mobile & Ohio.

Moody's Commodity Index Advances

Moody's Daily Commodity Index rose 3 points this week to 167.3. The principal gains were in wheat, corn, hogs, cotton, lead and rubber.

The movement of the index was as follows:

Fri. Nov. 1	164.3	Two weeks ago, Oct. 25	164.7
Sat. Nov. 2	164.6	Month ago, Oct. 8	160.8
Mon. Nov. 4	165.3	Year ago, Nov. 8	162.4
Tues. Nov. 5	Holiday	1939 High—Sept. 22	172.8
Wed. Nov. 6	165.3	Low—Aug. 15	138.4
Thurs. Nov. 7	166.9	1940 High—Jan. 2	169.4
Fri. Nov. 8	167.3	Low—Aug. 16	149.3

Wholesale Commodity Prices Dropped Slightly During Week Ended Nov. 2, According to National Fertilizer Association

After advancing for five consecutive weeks, a slight decline took place last week in the wholesale commodity price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association. This index in the week ended Nov. 2 was 76.1, compared with 76.3 in the preceding week, 75.5 a month ago, and 77.6 a year ago, based on the 1926-28 average as 100. The announcement by the Association, dated Nov. 4, continued:

The small drop in the all-commodity index last week was due to lower prices for foods and farm products, as the general average for industrial commodities was slightly higher. Although price increases in the food group outnumbered the declines, the group index fell off moderately as a result of lower quotations for several important commodities, including flour, potatoes and meats. Lower prices for grains, following the sharp rise in recent weeks, were partly responsible for the downturn in the farm product price average. The only other group index to move downward last week was the metal average, reflecting a drop in tin quotations. The textile index continued its upward trend, advancing to the highest point reached since last March; decreases in raw silk were more than offset by advances in cotton goods and yarns, burlap, and wool. The index representing the prices of miscellaneous commodities was also higher, due to rising prices for hides and cattle feed.

In spite of the decline in the index, 24 price series advanced and only 18 declined; in the preceding week there were 30 advances and 16

declines; in the second preceding week there were 46 advances and 13 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association, (1926-28=100)

Percent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week Nov. 2, 1940	Preced'g Week, Oct. 26, 1940	Month Ago, Oct. 5, 1940	Year Ago, Nov. 4, 1939
25.3	Foods	69.5	70.2	70.3	74.7
	Fats and oils	43.8	43.6	43.4	52.4
	Cottonseed oil	51.1	50.7	51.6	62.6
23.0	Farm products	63.2	63.6	62.7	63.8
	Cotton	51.4	51.4	51.6	48.9
	Grains	63.3	66.2	62.8	61.1
	Livestock	64.0	63.9	63.9	65.6
17.3	Fuels	80.4	80.4	80.7	81.9
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	86.2	85.9	84.6	88.6
8.2	Textiles	72.9	72.7	70.5	77.2
7.1	Metals	93.6	93.7	93.2	93.9
6.1	Building materials	96.5	96.5	90.2	87.4
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	97.8	97.6	97.6	93.5
0.3	Fertilizer materials	72.0	72.0	71.3	73.0
0.3	Fertilizers	78.6	78.6	78.6	77.3
0.3	Farm machinery	94.0	94.0	93.8	95.0
100.0	All groups combined	76.1	76.3	75.5	77.6

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined 0.1% During Week Ended Nov. 2 According to Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index

Interrupting the advance of the past four weeks, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 wholesale prices declined 0.1% during the week ended Nov. 2, Commissioner Lubin reported on Nov. 7. "Weakening prices for farm products, particularly grains and livestock, largely accounted for the reaction," Mr. Lubin said. Prices of many industrial raw materials and products continued to advance. Currently all-commodity index is at 78.5% of the 1926 average. The Commissioner added:

Prices of farm products as a group declined by 0.7% and miscellaneous commodities by 0.1%. Average prices of building materials, on the other

hand, rose 0.5%; hides and leather products, 0.4%; and textile products, chemicals and allied products, and housefurnishing goods, each, 0.1%. Foods, fuel and lighting materials, and metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's levels.

Most of the group indexes are higher than they were a month ago. Compared with a year ago when prices were near their peak following the outbreak of war, all groups except metals and metal products, building materials, and housefurnishing goods are now lower. The decreases range from 1.3% for miscellaneous commodities to 3.3% for fuel and lighting materials.

During the week the raw materials group index declined 0.4%, largely because of falling prices for agricultural commodities, raw silk, and copra. Manufactured commodity prices, including foodstuffs, were slightly lower. Semi-manufactured commodities rose 0.4% to the highest point since early in February.

The announcement issued by the Labor Bureau also had the following to say:

Decreases of 3% for grains and 1.1% for livestock and poultry contributed largely to the decline of 0.7% in the farm products group index. Prices were lower for corn, rye, wheat, cattle, hogs, lambs, apples, lemons, hops, and peanuts. Higher prices were reported for barley, eggs, flaxseed, onions, sweet potatoes, and wool. Average wholesale prices of cattle feed dropped 2.6%. In the foods group, a decline of 1.7% for meats was counterbalanced by minor advances for dairy products, cereal products, and fruits and vegetables, with the result that the group index remained unchanged at 70.8% of the 1926 average.

Prices of skins continued to advance and leather rose 1.5% during the week. Manila hemp advanced over 38% due to limited supplies and increased government orders. Prices were also higher for raw jute, burlap and cordage. Prices for cotton goods and woolen and worsted goods advanced in wholesale markets. Raw silk continued to decline. Except for a minor decrease in the price of pig tin, the metal markets were firm.

The Bureau's revised index of lumber prices, which includes 44 individual series, rose 1.4% and caused the building materials group index to advance by 0.5%. Prices were also higher for turpentine and rosin. The advance in the chemicals and allied products group index was a result of higher prices for fertilizer materials and oils and fats.

The following tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past 3 weeks, for Oct. 5, 1940, and Nov. 4, 1939, and percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, 1940.

(192=100)

Commodity Groups	Nov. 2, 1940	Oct. 26, 1940	Oct. 19, 1940	Oct. 5, 1940	Nov. 4, 1939	Percentage Changes to Nov. 2, 1940, from		
						Oct. 26, 1940	Oct. 5, 1940	Nov. 4, 1939
All commodities	78.5	78.6	78.4	77.8	79.3	-0.1	+0.9	-1.0
Farm products	66.5	67.0	66.7	65.5	67.5	-0.7	+1.5	-1.5
Foods	70.8	70.8	71.0	70.7	72.3	0	+0.1	-2.1
Hides and leather products	102.3	101.9	100.7	99.9	104.4	+0.4	+2.4	-2.0
Textile products	73.7	73.6	73.5	72.5	75.6	+0.1	+1.7	-2.5
Fuel and lighting materials	72.2	72.2	72.3	72.3	74.7	0	-0.1	-3.3
Metals and metal products	97.4	97.4	97.4	95.8	96.2	0	+1.7	+1.2
Building materials	96.1	95.6	95.0	95.1	93.1	+0.5	+1.1	+3.2
Chemicals and allied products	77.1	77.0	76.9	76.8	76.8	+0.1	+0.4	*
Housefurnishing goods	90.1	90.0	90.0	90.1	89.6	+0.1	0	+0.6
Miscellaneous commodities	76.9	77.0	76.8	76.4	77.9	-0.1	+0.7	-1.3
Raw materials	71.2	71.5	71.3	70.4	72.3	-0.4	+1.1	-1.5
Semi-manufactured articles	80.0	79.7	79.3	78.6	81.9	+0.4	+1.8	-2.3
Manufactured commodities	82.0	82.1	82.1	81.6	82.6	-0.1	+0.5	-0.7
All commodities other than farm products	81.1	81.1	81.0	80.5	81.9	0	+0.7	-1.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.7	83.7	83.5	82.9	84.4	0	+1.0	-0.8

* No comparable data.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM OCT. 26 TO NOV. 2, 1940

Increases		Decreases	
Oils and fats	3.5	Fertilizer materials	0.3
Other textile products	1.7	Fruits and vegetables	0.2
Leather	1.5	Woolen and worsted goods	0.2
Lumber	1.4	Cereal products	0.1
Other foods	1.1	Agricultural implements	0.1
Other farm products	0.6	Grains	3.0
Hides and skins	0.5	Cattle feed	2.6
Dairy products	0.4	Livestock and poultry	1.8
Cotton goods	0.4	Silk	1.8
Paint and paint materials	0.4	Meats	1.7

October Engineering Construction Highest in History — Tops 1930 Peak by 44%

October engineering construction awards shot up to \$702,842,000, the highest volume in history, according to "Engineering News-Record." This is an average of \$140,568,000 for each of the five weeks of the month, 44% higher than the previous high of \$97,958,000 reported for the month of March, 1930; 53% above the average for the four weeks of September, 1940, and 130% ahead of the weekly average for the corresponding month in 1939.

Record and near-record totals in both private and public construction combine to make the new all-time high volume possible. Private awards reached the highest point since May, 1930. They are 91% above last month, and 71% ahead of last year. Public construction tops all previous marks and gains 39% over a month ago, and 176% over a year ago. Federal work also established a new record, and its increases of 87% over the preceding month, and 512% over the 1939 month are responsible for the public gains. Values of awards for the three months are:

	Oct., 1939 (4 Weeks)	Sept., 1940 (4 Weeks)	Oct., 1940 (5 Weeks)
Total construction	\$245,082,000	\$368,252,000	\$702,842,000
Private construction	107,727,000	95,941,000	229,477,000
Public construction	137,355,000	272,311,000	473,365,000
State and municipal	92,438,000	125,161,000	129,612,000
Federal	44,897,000	147,150,000	343,753,000

The report, dated Nov. 5, continued:

The record October construction total brings awards for the 10 months of 1940 to \$3,205,815,000, an increase of 25% over the corresponding 1939 total. This volume exceeds all annual figures subsequent to 1929. Private awards are 31% higher than in the 10-month period last year, due primarily to the 118% increase in industrial building construction as commercial building and large-scale private housing awards are only 2% over 1939.

Public construction is 23% higher than at this time last year, and the total, \$2,244,837,000, already tops the all-time high of \$2,112,149,000 reported for the entire year 1939. Federal work, 276% over last year, is already above the record volume of a year ago, and is responsible for the public gains, as State and municipal awards are 20% lower than 1939.

Public buildings are currently running 61% above a year ago, and unclassified work is 57% higher. Both of these classes of work owe their gains to the increased Federal construction. Highways are 8% ahead of 1939.

Substantial gains over last year are noted in all sections of the country except the Middle Atlantic States. New England volume is up 54%; South, 80%, a new record; Middle West, 28%; West of Mississippi, 17%, and Far West, 43%.

Returning to the current month's figures, wide gains are reported over last October in all but two classes of work. Increases in the October averages over those for the month last year are in public buildings, 692%; unclassified construction, 201%; industrial buildings, 148%; bridges, 34%; waterworks, 27%; streets and roads, 20%, and commercial building and large-scale private housing, 12%. Sewerage and earthwork and drainage are 46% and 80% lower, respectively, than a year ago.

Comparisons of October averages with those of a month ago show gains in industrial buildings, 132%; unclassified construction, 101%; waterworks, 86%; public buildings, 52%, and commercial buildings, 32%. Losses are shown in streets and roads, 9%; bridges, 6%; sewerage, 21%, and earthwork and drainage, 49%.

Geographically, the October gains are well distributed, all regions recording increases both over last month and last year. Far West reports the greatest gain, 136%, followed by Middle Atlantic, 89%; New England, 41%; West of Mississippi, 37%; Middle West, 31%, and South, 29%.

Heavier gains are evident when comparisons are made with October, 1939, averages. New England is up 314%; Middle Atlantic, 93%; South, 142%; Middle West, 248%; West of Mississippi, 95%, and Far West, 78%.

New Capital

New capital for construction purposes for the month totals \$685,906,000, a 908% increase over the month last year. Private investments, \$77,695,000, tops a year ago by 142%.

New construction financing for the year to date, \$3,533,373,000, is 55% higher than the volume for the 10-month period last year. The total is made up of \$2,281,961,000 in Federal appropriations for construction, 102% above a year ago; \$651,275,000 in private investment, up 3%, and \$600,137,000 in Federal loans for non-Federal work, 21% over the 1939 period volume.

Electric Output for Week Ended Nov. 2, 1940, Totals 2,734,402,000Kwh.

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Nov. 2, 1940, was 2,734,402,000 kwh., another new record high. The current weeks' output is 7.8% above the output of the corresponding week of 1939, when the production totaled 2,536,765,000 kwh. The output for the week ended Oct. 26, 1940, was estimated to be 2,711,282,000 kwh. (the first time the 2,700,000,000 was ever exceeded), an increase of 6.8% over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographic Regions	Week Ended Nov. 2, 1940	Week Ended Oct. 26, 1940	Week Ended Oct. 19, 1940	Week Ended Oct. 12, 1940
New England	6.1	3.7	3.5	6.2
Middle Atlantic	7.3	5.6	5.8	5.0
Central Industrial	10.3	9.2	10.6	8.9
West Central	6.5	5.4	5.0	3.9
Southern States	10.1	6.9	7.6	5.2
Rocky Mountain	x0.3	0.4	0.1	1.6
Pacific Coast	2.7	7.2	7.0	7.2
Total United States	7.8	6.8	7.7	6.8

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Week Ended	1940	1939	Percent Change 1940 from 1939	1937	1932	1929
July 6	2,264,953	2,077,956	+9.0	2,098,266	1,341,730	1,592,075
July 13	2,483,342	2,324,181	+6.8	2,298,005	1,415,704	1,711,625
July 20	2,524,084	2,294,588	+10.0	2,258,776	1,433,993	1,727,225
July 27	2,600,723	2,341,822	+11.1	2,256,335	1,440,386	1,723,031
Aug. 3	2,604,727	2,325,056	+12.0	2,261,725	1,426,986	1,728,667
Aug. 10	2,589,318	2,333,403	+11.0	2,300,547	1,415,122	1,728,667
Aug. 17	2,606,122	2,367,648	+10.1	2,304,032	1,431,910	1,733,110
Aug. 24	2,570,618	2,354,750	+9.2	2,294,713	1,436,440	1,760,056
Aug. 31	2,601,127	2,357,203	+10.3	2,320,982	1,464,700	1,761,594
Sept. 7	2,462,622	2,289,960	+7.5	2,154,276	1,423,977	1,674,588
Sept. 14	2,638,634	2,444,371	+7.9	2,280,792	1,476,442	1,806,259
Sept. 21	2,628,667	2,448,888	+7.3	2,265,748	1,490,863	1,792,131
Sept. 28	2,669,661	2,469,689	+8.1	2,275,724	1,499,469	1,777,854
Oct. 5	2,640,949	2,465,230	+7.1	2,280,065	1,506,219	1,819,276
Oct. 12	2,665,064	2,494,330	+6.9	2,276,123	1,507,503	1,806,403
Oct. 19	2,686,799	2,493,993	+7.7	2,281,636	1,528,145	1,798,633
Oct. 26	2,711,282	2,538,779	+6.8	2,284,947	1,533,028	1,824,160
Nov. 2	2,734,402	2,536,765	+7.8	2,202,451	1,525,411	1,815,749
Nov. 9		2,513,699		2,176,557	1,520,730	1,798,164

x Decrease.

Report of Lumber Movement Week Ended Oct. 26, 1940

Lumber production during the week ended Oct. 26, 1940, was 3% less than in the previous week; shipments were 5% greater; new business 10% greater, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were 11% and new orders 16% above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1939 production was 2% greater, shipments 6% greater, and new business 45% greater. The

abnormal demand of recent months for military uniforms having apparently ceased, and with less activity in piece goods and civilian clothing, but footwear and silk goods improved slightly.

No material change is recorded in pulp and paper, but wood products rose considerably, sawmills and furniture factories recording marked activity. All branches of the automotive trades were much more active, as were also the iron and steel trades with hardly an exception, although the heavy section did not continue to rise as sharply as the month before.

The review of business conditions undertaken at this time each year is again made in unusual circumstances. Normally this survey is a compendium of major developments at the end of the most active period for several economic groups—agriculturists, for example—and at a time when it is advisable to analyze the effects of the many influences which ordinarily determine in a considerable degree the course of business during the ensuing winter and spring.

The transformation of Canadian economy in the period under review transcends any previously recorded. The war has curtailed certain activities and given an immense impetus to others. The reopening of old plants, additions to existing establishments, creation of new works and the introduction in hundreds of plants or processes never previously undertaken in Canada greatly overshadowed the closing of a few factories consequent upon the loss of export business.

General agricultural results may be synopsized as being better than average as regards crop production and livestock marketings, which provided during the greater part of the year for the highest aggregate farm purchasing power since 1930.

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

Period	Orders Received Tons	Production Tons	Unfilled Orders Remaining Tons	Percent of Activity	
				Current	Cumulative
<i>Month of—</i>					
January	528,155	579,739	167,240	72	--
February	420,639	453,518	137,631	70	--
March	429,334	449,221	129,466	69	--
April	520,907	466,942	193,411	70	--
May	682,490	624,184	247,644	76	--
June	508,005	509,781	236,693	79	--
July	544,221	587,339	196,037	72	--
August	462,613	487,127	162,653	74	--
September	468,870	470,228	163,769	72	--
October	670,473	648,611	184,002	79	--
<i>Week Ended—</i>					
Sept. 7	92,066	97,766	157,043	60	73
Sept. 14	120,662	123,418	154,311	76	73
Sept. 21	128,067	123,281	159,161	74	73
Sept. 28	128,055	125,703	163,769	78	73
Oct. 5	131,737	128,203	167,953	78	73
Oct. 12	134,149	130,433	170,669	79	73
Oct. 19	132,322	127,271	174,906	78	73
Oct. 26	136,464	130,405	180,439	80	74
Nov. 2	135,801	132,249	184,002	80	73

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

October Rayon Shipments Record Substantial Gain Over September

Shipments of rayon yarn to domestic consumers in October were again on a normal basis and were substantially above those reported for September, when shipments were curtailed because of strike conditions and floods in certain sections of the country, according to the current issue of "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, New York. The increase, it is stated, also partly reflects a seasonal production trend toward somewhat heavier yarn deniers over recent months, as well as a reduction in producers' yarn stocks. October shipments of rayon yarn, according to the "Organon," aggregated 36,900,000 pounds, compared with shipments of 30,900,000 pounds in September and 34,800,000 pounds in October, 1939. For the 10 months ended October, shipments totaled 320,100,000 pounds, as compared with 297,200,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1939, an increase of 8%. Stocks held by producers at the end of October totaled only 6,800,000 pounds, the lowest since the end of 1939. These stocks amounted to less than a week's yarn supply. The announcement issued by the Bureau, Nov. 8, further said:

Rayon filament yarn production by domestic mills aggregated 92,900,000 pounds during the third quarter of the current year, compared with 97,500,000 pounds for the second quarter and 79,900,000 pounds for the third quarter of 1939.

"The total yarn output in the third quarter, while larger than the production for the corresponding quarters in previous years, was somewhat lower than the output during the first and second quarters of the current year," says the "Organon." "This decline from the second to the third quarter of 1940 was caused by a reduced output in both branches of the yarn industry. Compared with the record-high second quarter, both the viscose-cuprammonium and the acetate yarn production in the July-September period were 5% below their respective second-quarter totals.

"The reasons for these reduced production levels are well known. The output of the viscose-cuprammonium branch was impaired by the damage done to several Southern producing plants by flood conditions during the latter part of August. On the other hand, the production of the acetate division was adversely affected by the strike and subsequent shutdown at the largest acetate rayon yarn producing plant during the latter part of September.

"Despite the unfavorable effect of these incidents on production, rayon yarn producers during the third quarter shipped 97,000,000 pounds of

yarn, which is the highest quarterly level for the current year. This shipment performance was made possible by a depletion in yarn stocks held by producers from an already-low figure of 12,800,000 pounds at the end of June to only 8,300,000 pounds on Sept. 30. Producers' yarn stocks at the end of September were approaching an absolute minimum working level."

Third-Quarter Staple Fiber Output

United States production of staple fiber in the third quarter increased only slightly over the second-quarter level, but was substantially greater than the corresponding quarter of previous years. While the third-quarter output was still somewhat below the quarterly record of 20,500,000 pounds reported for the first quarter of the year, the trend of domestic staple production is upward.

"Thus it is understood," says the "Organon," "that October production was at a quarterly rate of over 25,000,000 pounds, while October shipments were made at the rate of about 30,000,000 pounds per quarter."

Annual Production Capacity Now 395,000,000 Pounds

The "Organon's" records show that the operating capacity of the filament yarn industry at the present time is placed at 395,000,000 pounds on an annual basis. This total is expected to be increased to an operating capacity of 415,000,000 pounds by mid-1941. Tentative plans of the industry indicate an operating capacity of about 430,000,000 pounds by the spring of 1942.

Petroleum and Its Products—Railroad Commission Slashes Texas' Allowable—More Surprise to Oilmen—Mr. Smith Asks Group to Support Compact—Daily Average Crude Output Lower—Crude Oil Inventories Climb—Well Completions Higher

In a surprise announcement, the Texas Railroad Commission on Nov. 5 ordered a drastic slash in the November allowable for the State, setting up a proration schedule which pared the State's daily average quota by 112,000 barrels for the balance of the month. The new orders rescinded former orders fixing 9 shutdown days but allowing many exemptions and set 7 shutdowns for the balance of the month with but few field exemptions. Under the new proration quota, the daily allowable was reduced from 1,415,000 on Nov. 4 to 1,278,500 barrels for the balance of November, which is 12,543 below the total recommended for Texas by the Bureau of Mines.

Since the majority members of the Railroad Commission—Chairman Lon A. Smith and Jerry Sadler—had nullified an attempt in the closing weeks of October by Commissioner E. O. Thompson to reduce Texas production by paring the allowable and eliminating field exemptions, the move came as a complete surprise to the oil industry. At the time that the majority group refused to approve suggestions made by E. O. Thompson, it was explained that since there was a State-wide proration meeting scheduled for Nov. 18, it was better to wait until that date and take up the problem of apparent excessive production through too many "exemptions" from the shutdown regulations then.

Despite the fact that the Commission has reduced the State quota without waiting for the meeting, oilmen are expected to turn out for the Nov. 18 session in large numbers. At the recent meeting of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, a resolution was passed censuring the Railroad Commission for several of its policies, chiefly that of granting exemptions from shutdown regulations to various fields without public hearings on such moves. To date, there has been no official recognition by the Railroad Commission of the charges made by the Independent Petroleum Association resolution but the industry expects that the situation will come to a head on Nov. 18 at the State-wide proration hearing.

The Kansas State Corporation Commission set the November allowable for the State at a daily average of 190,000 barrels of crude oil, which represents an increase of 1,500 barrels over the allowable for October. Included in the November production total will be 4,000 barrels daily from wells completed during the month. The allowable set by the Corporation Commission for the current month is 4,000 barrels in excess of the figure recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Mines for Kansas.

A program based primarily upon increased support of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission was laid before the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association by President E. L. Thomas at Fort Worth as the organization drew up plans for the coming year. Mr. Smith emphasized that the biennial meeting of the Texas Legislature shortly after the first of the year would offer new problems to the oil industry, and told Association members that they would play an important part in solving them.

The program offered to the members by Mr. Smith included the following major points:

Greater support of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission; definite financial support for the Commission; work for greater economy in counties and school districts; reenactment of the State oil conservation laws which expire on Sept. 1, 1941; support of a proposed State constitutional amendment to prohibit further diversion of gasoline taxes in Texas for purposes other than building of roads; clarification and adjustment of the State's present trucking laws; aid fight for retention of the depletion clause in the Federal income tax laws as pertaining to the oil industry.

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States during the week ended Nov. 2 showed a reduction of 160,350 barrels, dropping to 3,479,950 barrels, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. This was 100,000 barrels below the October quota of 3,580,900 barrels daily suggested by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Illinois was

the only major State to show a gain, daily average output there rising 9,350 barrels to 353,050 barrels. A slash of 142,250 barrels in Texas output cut the daily average there to 1,241,250 barrels. California was off 18,600 barrels to a daily figure of 585,300; Kansas off 6,900 barrels to 182,700; Oklahoma off 1,900 barrels to 395,300 barrels, and Louisiana off 1,050 barrels to 282,100 barrels.

Inventories of domestic and foreign crude oil stocks were up 649,000 barrels during the week ended Oct. 26, rising to 262,746,000 barrels. The Bureau of Mines report showed that stocks of domestic stocks were up 804,000 barrels, a decline of 156,000 barrels in holdings of foreign stocks paring the net gain somewhat. Heavy crude oil stocks in California, not included in the "refinable" figures, totaled 12,583,000 barrels, an increase of 27,000 barrels over the total for the previous week.

Well completions in the United States during the week ended Nov. 2 were 597, compared with 580 in the previous week and 528 in the comparable 1939 period, figures released by the "Oil and Gas Journal" disclosed. Of the latest finals, 405 were oil wells, 67 gas wells and 125 dryholes. Well completions for the year to date (Nov. 2) are 26,189, against 22,120 in the similar 1939 period.

There were no price changes posted.

Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)

Bradford, Pa.-----	\$1.85	Eldorado, Ark., 40-----	\$1.03
Corning, Pa.-----	1.02	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over-----	1.10
Illinois-----	1.05	Darst Creek-----	.75
Western Kentucky-----	.90	Michigan crude-----	.76-1.03
Mid-Cont't, Okla., 40 and above-----	1.03	Sunburst, Mont.-----	.90
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above-----	1.25	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over-----	1.15
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over-----	.73	Kettleman Hills, 39 and over-----	1.38

REFINED PRODUCTS—FUEL OIL PRICES ADVANCED BY SOCONY-VACUUM—HIGHER SCHEDULE SET IN NEW YORK-NEW ENGLAND MARKETS—PITTSBURGH GAS WAR ENDS—CONTRA-SEASONAL DRAIN PARES MOTOR FUEL HOLDINGS

With the advent of colder weather, the normal seasonal strengthening of prices for heating oils gained momentum during the first week of November. Socony-Vacuum led in readjusting local New York City prices and in pushing prices throughout the New York-New England marketing area into higher brackets. Further firmness in heating oil prices, as well as kerosene, may be expected to develop as the cold weather stimulates consumption throughout the Nation's marketing areas.

The New York harbor price of No. 2 heating oil was advanced 0.4 cents a gallon by Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. on Nov. 4, the revision affecting New York City, Long Island, Westchester and east to Stamford, Conn. Last month the company posted higher prices for light fuel oils in up-State New York and in New England but did not change prices in the New York City area. Under the new price schedule, the New York harbor tank car price for No. 2 heating oil is 4.5 cents a gallon.

The same company announced on Nov. 7 that kerosene and Mobilheat No. 2 fuel oil were advanced 0.2 cents a gallon, all methods of delivery, throughout most of western New York State effective immediately. The markup affected fuel prices in the Elmira, Buffalo and Rochester district areas. In the Syracuse district area, the change will affect only Mobilheat and in the Jamestown district area only kerosene. A day earlier, the company advanced Mobilheat 0.2 cents a gallon, all methods of delivery, throughout New England and upper New York State.

In addition to the improving demand and consumption factor, the continued rise in tanker rates from the Gulf Coast-North Atlantic ports has bolstered prices of fuel oil in the New York-New England market. Further advances, ranging from 4 to 8 cents a barrel, developed during the current week as the scarcity of tankers, resulting in part from the disturbed shipping conditions brought about by the second World War, maintained the market in its bullish trend.

The prolonged gasoline price war which has held Pittsburgh and the area surrounding the steel city in its grip for months ended Nov. 2 when more than 1,000 retail dealers agreed to restore prices to their former pre-war levels of 19 cents and 21 cents a gallon, respectively, for regular and premium grades of motor fuel. The agreement, which became effective immediately, was reached at a meeting held last Saturday under the sponsorship of the Associated Gasoline Retail Dealers of Allegheny County. However, a few scattered "rebel" stations maintained prices at 14.9 cents a gallon, and 16.9 cents a gallon.

Despite sharp expansion in the production of gasoline, inventories of finished and unfinished motor fuel, added by continued contra-seasonal heavy demand, showed a decline of 117,000 barrels to 80,774,000 barrels. The American Petroleum Institute report pointed out that this decline occurred in the face of a 565,000 barrel jump in gasoline output to 11,808,000 barrels during the week. Refinery operations showed a fractional decline, easing off 0.7 points to run at 81.7% of capacity. Daily average runs of crude oil to stills were off 30,000 barrels to 3,535,000 barrels. Reflecting seasonal drains, stocks of residual fuel oils were off 276,000 barrels. Increased industry activity pared stocks of gas and oil distillates down 278,000 barrels.

Representative price changes follow:

Nov. 4—Socony-Vacuum lifted No. 2 heating oil prices 0.4 cents a gallon in the metropolitan New York area.

Nov. 7—Socony-Vacuum lifted kerosene and No. 2 heating oil prices 0.2 cents a gallon in upper New York State and New England. Some of the New England points were advanced as of Nov. 6.

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

New York—	New York—	Other Cities—
St. Oil N. J. \$.06 -0.06 1/2	Texas-----\$.07 1/2-.08	Chicago-----\$.04 1/2-.05 1/2
Socony-Vac. .06 -0.06 1/2	Gulf-----0.08 1/2-.08 3/4	New Orleans-.06 1/2-.07
T. Wat. Oil-.08 1/2-.08 3/4	Shell East'n .07 1/2-.08	Gulf ports-----0.05 1/2
Rich Oil (Cal). 0.08 1/2-.08 3/4		Tulsa-----0.04 1/2-.05 1/2
Warner-Qu.-.07 1/2-.08		

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

New York—	North Texas-----\$.04	New Orleans-.05 1/2-.05 3/4
(Bayonne)-----\$.051	Los Angeles-----0.03 1/2-.04	Tulsa-----0.04 -0.04 1/2

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

N. Y. (Harbor)-----	California 24 plus D-----	New Orleans C-----\$1.00
Bunker C-----\$1.50	\$1.00-1.25	Phila., Bunker C-----1.50
Diesel-----2.10-2.20		

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

N. Y. (Bayonne)-----	Chicago-----	Tulsa-----\$.02 1/2-.03
7 plus-----\$.04	28.30 D-----\$.053	

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

z New York-----\$.17	Newark-----\$.166	Buffalo-----\$.17
z Brooklyn-----.17	Boston-----.185	Chicago-----.17

z Not including 2% city sales tax.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Nov. 2, 1940, Off 160,350 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Nov. 2, 1940, was 3,479,950 barrels. This was a decline of 160,350 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figures were below the 3,580,600 barrels calculated by the U. S. Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during October. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Nov. 2, 1940, is estimated at 3,607,350 barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Nov. 4, 1939, totaled 3,501,350 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follows:

Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended Nov. 2 totaled 1,349,000 barrels, a daily average of 192,714 barrels, compared with a daily average of 230,429 barrels for the week ended Oct. 26, and 207,071 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Nov. 2. These figures include all oil imported, whether bonded or for domestic use, but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.

There were no receipts of California oil at either Atlantic or Gulf Coast ports during the week ended Nov. 2.

Reports received from refining companies owning 86.2% 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, 3,535,000 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 80,774,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been 11,808,000 barrels during the week.

The refinery report for the week ended Nov. 2, 1940, follows, in detail:

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

	(a) B. of M. Calcu- lated Require- ments (Oct.)	State Allow- ables	Actual Production		Four Weeks Ended Nov. 2, 1940	Week Ended Nov. 4, 1939
			Week Ended Nov. 2, 1940	Change from Previous Week		
Oklahoma-----	403,500	390,000	b395,300	-1,900	395,100	409,600
Kansas-----	178,700	188,450	b182,700	-6,900	191,200	173,250
Nebraska-----			b1,500	-1,100	2,250	
Panhandle Texas----			86,500	+6,150	82,150	77,100
North Texas-----			100,600	-11,550	108,350	82,050
West Central Texas----			28,350	-2,850	30,450	27,300
West Texas-----			221,150	-18,850	232,900	218,550
East Central Texas----			72,250	-4,700	75,400	85,400
East Texas-----			301,400	-73,600	356,600	396,100
Southwest Texas----			208,550	-17,150	220,050	192,050
Coastal Texas-----			222,450	-20,600	231,500	210,800
Total Texas-----	1,305,200	c1380000	1,241,250	-143,150	1,337,400	1,289,350
North Louisiana----			67,250	+250	66,650	65,000
Coastal Louisiana----			214,850	-1,300	216,950	204,100
Total Louisiana---	274,200	269,631	282,100	-1,050	283,600	269,100
Arkansas-----	70,700	68,825	69,150	+200	69,800	66,800
Mississippi-----	9,000		b16,700	+1,250	15,600	800
Illinois-----	405,200		353,050	+9,350	348,500	326,350
Indiana-----	9,300		b20,400	+1,300	19,200	
Eastern (not incl. Illi- nois and Indiana)-----	86,400		92,700	+5,750	89,900	102,250
Michigan-----	53,900		47,150	-950	47,550	62,250
Wyoming-----	75,200		69,650	-4,550	75,000	57,650
Montana-----	17,700		18,050	-150	18,350	17,100
Colorado-----	3,900		3,500	+150	3,450	3,400
New Mexico-----	104,500	104,500	101,450		101,300	115,850
Total east of Calif.---	2,997,400		2,894,650	-141,750	2,998,200	2,893,750
California-----	583,200	d571,000	585,300	-18,600	609,150	607,600
Total United States	3,580,600		3,479,950	-160,350	3,607,350	3,501,350

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

b Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi and Indiana figures are for week ended 7 a. m. Oct. 30.

c This is the approximate net 31-day allowable as of Oct. 1. Past experience indicates it will increase as new wells are completed and if any upward revisions are made. It includes a net figure of approximately 368,000 barrels for East Texas after deduction for shut-downs. All fields in the State were ordered shut down for nine days, namely, Oct. 5, 6, 12, 13, 19, 20, 26, 27 and 31.

d Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

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

Average prices for calendar week ended Nov. 2 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 11.813c.; export copper, f.o.b. refinery, 10.5 0c.; Straits tin, 51.292c.; New York lead, 5.500c.; St. Louis lead, 5.350c.; St. Louis zinc, 7.250c.; and silver, 34.750c.

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

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

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

Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business, 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 cents is deducted from f.a.s. basis (lighterage, etc.) to arrive at the f.o.b. refinery quotation.

Due to the European war the usual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices given, however, are as follows: Oct. 31, spot, £259, three months, £261 1/4; Nov. 1, spot, £258, three months, £259 3/4; Nov. 4, spot, £258, three months, £260; Nov. 5, spot, £257 1/2, three months, £259 3/4; and Nov. 6, spot, £258, three months, £260.

New Record for Steel Output in October

A new record for monthly production of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots was established during October, when output totaled 6,461,898 net tons, according to figures released Nov. 7, 1940, by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The October total was nearly 10% above September when 5,895,232 net tons were produced, and exceeded by more than 5% the previous record of 6,147,783 net tons produced in November 1939. In October a year ago, 6,080,177 net tons were produced.

During the month just closed, the steel industry operated at an average of 96.10% of capacity, which compares with operating rates of 90.75% in September and 89.75% in October, 1939. In November of last year when the previous peak of tonnage was reported, the industry operated at 93.71% of capacity.

An average of 1,458,668 net tons of ingots was produced per week during October of this year, as against average weekly output of 1,377,391 tons in September and 1,372,500 tons in October of last year.

PRODUCTION OF OPEN HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL INGOTS
(Reported by companies which in 1939 made 97.97% of the open hearth and 100% of the Bessemer ingot production)

Period—	Calculated Monthly Production		Calculated Weekly Production All Companies (Net Tons)	Number of Weeks in Month
	Net Tons	Per Cent of Capacity		
1940—				
January.....	5,655,315	84.11	1,276,595	4.43
February.....	4,409,035	70.16	1,064,984	4.14
March.....	4,264,755	63.42	962,699	4.43
First quarter.....	14,329,105	72.62	1,102,239	13.00
April.....	3,974,706	61.04	926,505	4.29
May.....	4,841,403	72.00	1,092,867	4.43
June.....	5,532,910	84.97	1,289,723	4.29
Second quarter.....	14,349,019	72.66	1,102,922	13.01
First six months.....	28,678,124	72.64	1,102,581	26.01
July.....	5,595,070	83.40	1,265,853	4.42
August.....	6,033,037	89.72	1,361,859	4.43
September.....	5,895,232	90.75	1,377,391	4.28
Third quarter.....	17,523,339	87.93	1,334,603	13.13
Nine months.....	46,201,463	77.77	1,180,416	39.14
October.....	6,461,898	96.10	1,458,668	4.43
1939—				
January.....	3,578,863	52.83	807,870	4.43
February.....	3,368,915	55.07	842,229	4.00
March.....	3,839,127	56.67	866,620	4.43
First quarter.....	10,786,905	54.85	838,795	12.86
April.....	3,352,774	51.11	781,532	4.29
May.....	3,295,164	48.64	743,829	4.43
June.....	3,523,890	53.71	821,417	4.29
Second quarter.....	10,171,818	51.13	781,846	13.01
First six months.....	20,958,723	52.98	810,155	25.87
July.....	3,564,827	52.74	806,522	4.42
August.....	4,241,994	62.62	957,561	4.43
September.....	4,769,468	72.87	1,114,362	4.28
Third quarter.....	12,576,289	62.63	957,829	13.13
Nine months.....	33,535,012	56.23	859,872	39.00
October.....	6,080,177	89.75	1,372,500	4.43
November.....	6,147,783	93.71	1,433,050	4.29
December.....	5,822,014	86.13	1,317,198	4.42
Fourth quarter.....	18,049,974	89.83	1,373,666	13.14
Total.....	51,584,986	64.70	989,355	52.14

Note—The percentages of capacity operated are calculated on weekly capacities of 1,517,855 net tons based on annual capacities as of Dec. 31, 1939 as follows: Open hearth and Bessemer ingots, 79,353,467 net tons, and in 1939 are calculated on weekly capacities of 1,529,249 net tons based on annual capacities as of Dec. 31, 1938 as follows: Open hearth and Bessemer ingots, 79,735,033 net tons.

Steel Buying Continues at Fast Pace

The Nov. 7 issue of the "Iron Age" reported that the outcome of the Presidential election will have no immediate effect on steel business except perhaps to intensify defense efforts now that politics has been removed from people's minds. The "Iron Age" further stated:

Seldom has a Presidential election passed with so little question as to the trend of business volume and production. Whatever the long-range future may bring, the outlook for many months to come—perhaps throughout 1941 at least—is for maximum activity in steel and related lines.

Buying of steel during the first week of November has not slackened from the active pace of October, in which there were substantial gains over September. Nor has steel production shown the slightest sign of halting. Although the industry rate is estimated as unchanged from last week's figure of 96%, the trend seems to be still slightly upward.

Only in steel scrap prices has the upward trend been checked, and that appears to be an artificial situation created by fears of what Washington might do in the event of a runaway market. For the fourth consecutive week the "Iron Age" composite of steel scrap prices is unchanged at \$20.67. The October average composite price was \$20.63, highest since October, 1939, when the month's average was \$21.48.

The iron and steel industry has become more acutely conscious of the price situation as a result of the various conferences that have been held in Washington by the National Defense Advisory Commission with particular relation to scrap and pig iron.

No other pig iron producer has followed the advances of \$1.50 and \$2 a ton announced a little over a week ago by the Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co., and it does not appear likely that any will do so at the present time. Unless costs get out of hand, the outlook is for unchanged prices for the first quarter on steel products and pig iron. Though some high cost producers may try to obtain "premium" prices in order to make a profit, the majority of producers are apparently well satisfied with the returns which high production and current prices are affording.

Meanwhile, pig iron consumers who do not have regular sources of supply are finding it difficult to obtain iron. Several producers are telling all but their usual customers that they have none to sell. Merchant furnaces not now in blast might find it difficult to obtain sufficient coke with which to operate unless additional ovens are lighted in the Connellsville beehive field, where 5,000 of a possible 6,600 ovens are now in production. Probably not more than 500 or 600 of the unlighted ovens could be put in service.

Production of pig iron in October was at an all-time peak. The month's total was 4,445,961 net tons; the daily rate 143,418 tons. The previous high record was 4,365,852 net tons in May, 1929. The October daily average was 3% over that of September and the operating rate for the month was 94.8% of capacity. The number of furnaces in blast on Nov. 1 was 195, a gain of two over the Oct. 1 figure. There are 235 potentially active furnaces, but some have not been operated in years. Limited supplies of coke may prevent a much further increase in the number of furnaces in blast at any one time.

The upward trend of orders and production during the past month has been without the aid of gains in export orders. The British, though now inquiring for steel in somewhat larger volume, have not been buying as heavily as in last July and August. A good deal of unshipped tonnage remains on mills books; nevertheless exports to the United Kingdom in September were down, though they represented about three-fifths of the month's total of 965,444 gross tons. The total was a 7.7 decline from the 1,046,084 gross tons shipped in August, which was an all-time peak. In nine months of this year our iron and steel exports have been 5,489,951 gross tons, or three and a half times the January-September, 1939, total. Scrap exports were off about 100,000 tons in September, falling to 255,608 gross tons, and the nine months' scrap total was 2,419,833 tons.

Railroad purchases are becoming of greater importance in total steel tonnage. During the past week 3,400 freight cars have been ordered, 2,800 by the Santa Fe and 600 by the Pere Marquette. There are also new inquiries for 2,450 cars—1,000 for the Bessemer & Lake Erie, 750 for the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and 700 for the Seaboard Air Line. Rail purchases total 47,250 tons, of which the Missouri Pacific bought 31,750 tons and the Southern Pacific and a subsidiary 15,500 tons.

Tin plate, long in the doldrums because of heavy inventories and a reduced food pack this year, is in greater demand as some users become apprehensive over next year's supplies.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel

Nov. 4, 1940, 2.261c. a Lb.		Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates wire, rails, black pipe, sheets, and hot rolled strips. These products represent 85% of the United States output.	
One week ago.....	2.261c.	High	Low
One month ago.....	2.261c.	2.261c. Jan. 2	2.211c. Apr. 16
One year ago.....	2.236c.	2.286c. Jan. 3	2.236c. May 16
		2.512c. May 17	2.211c. Oct. 19
		2.512c. Mar. 9	2.249c. Jan. 4
		2.249c. Dec. 29	2.016c. Mar. 10
		2.065c. Jan. 8	1.945c. Jan. 2
		2.185c. Apr. 24	1.792c. May 2
		1.953c. Oct. 3	1.870c. Mar. 15
		1.915c. Sept. 6	1.883c. Dec. 29
		1.981c. Jan. 13	1.962c. Dec. 9
		2.192c. Jan. 7	2.192c. Oct. 29
		2.236c. May 28	

Pig Iron

Nov. 4, 1940, \$22.61 a Gross Ton		Based on average for basic iron at Valley Forge and foundry iron at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley, and Southern Iron at Cincinnati.	
One week ago.....	\$22.61	High	Low
One month ago.....	\$22.61	\$22.61 Jan. 2	\$22.61 Jan. 2
One year ago.....	\$22.61	22.61 Sept. 19	20.61 Sept. 12
		23.25 June 21	19.61 July 6
		23.25 Mar. 9	20.25 Feb. 16
		19.73 Nov. 24	18.73 Aug. 11
		18.84 Nov. 5	17.83 May 14
		17.90 May 1	16.90 Jan. 27
		16.90 Dec. 5	13.56 Jan. 3
		14.81 Jan. 5	13.56 Dec. 6
		15.90 Jan. 6	14.79 Dec. 15
		18.21 Jan. 7	15.90 Dec. 16
		18.71 May 14	18.21 Dec. 17

Steel Scrap

Nov. 4, 1940, \$20.67 a Gross Ton		Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago.	
One week ago.....	\$20.67	High	Low
One month ago.....	\$20.67	\$20.67 Oct. 15	\$16.04 Apr. 9
One year ago.....	\$20.63	22.50 Oct. 3	14.08 May 16
		15.00 Nov. 25	11.00 June 7
		21.92 Mar. 30	12.92 Nov. 10
		17.75 Dec. 21	12.67 June 9
		13.42 Dec. 10	10.33 Apr. 29
		13.00 Mar. 13	9.50 Sept. 25
		12.25 Aug. 8	6.75 Jan. 3
		8.50 Jan. 12	6.43 July 5
		11.33 Jan. 6	8.50 Dec. 29
		15.00 Feb. 18	11.25 Dec. 9
		17.58 Jan. 29	14.08 Dec. 3

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Nov. 4 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 96.0% of capacity for the week beginning Nov. 4, compared with 95.7% one week ago, 94.2% one month ago, and 92.5% one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.3 point, or 0.3% from the estimate for the week ended Oct. 28. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Oct. 2, 1939, follow:

1939—		1940—		1940—		1940—	
Oct. 2	87.5%	Jan. 1	85.7%	Apr. 15	60.9%	July 29	90.4%
Oct. 9	88.6%	Jan. 8	86.1%	Apr. 22	60.0%	Aug. 5	90.5%
Oct. 16	90.3%	Jan. 15	84.8%	Apr. 29	61.3%	Aug. 12	89.5%
Oct. 23	90.2%	Jan. 22	82.2%	May 6	65.8%	Aug. 19	89.7%
Oct. 30	91.0%	Jan. 29	77.3%	May 13	70.0%	Aug. 26	91.3%
Nov. 6	92.5%	Feb. 5	71.7%	May 20	73.0%	Sept. 2	82.5%
Nov. 13	93.5%	Feb. 12	68.8%	May 27	76.9%	Sept. 9	91.9%
Nov. 20	93.9%	Feb. 19	67.1%	June 3	80.3%	Sept. 16	92.9%
Nov. 27	94.4%	Feb. 26	65.9%	June 10	84.6%	Sept. 23	92.5%
Dec. 4	92.8%	Mar. 4	64.6%	June 17	87.7%	Sept. 30	92.6%
Dec. 11	91.2%	Mar. 11	64.7%	June 24	86.5%	Oct. 7	94.2%
Dec. 18	90.0%	Mar. 18	62.4%	July 1	74.2%	Oct. 14	94.4%
Dec. 25	73.7%	Mar. 25	60.7%	July 8	86.4%	Oct. 21	94.9%
		Apr. 1	61.7%	July 15	86.8%	Oct. 28	95.7%
		Apr. 8	61.3%	July 22	88.2%	Nov. 4	96.0%

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Nov. 7 stated:

No signs of slackening demand, specifications or shipments in the steel industry for many weeks to come are yet visible, with evidences of still greater sales volume and more extended deliveries before the end of the year. Consumers, realizing the possible dangers ahead, are cooperating more closely with producers by anticipating needs more thoroughly, specifying on contracts more promptly, and refraining from mere speculative buying. Consumers, too, wish the steel industry itself to ration steel without the issuance of priorities by Washington.

Steel production advanced one point to 96 1/2% last week, best since June, 1929, when an identical rate was attained.

Consumers are using up steel so fast that they are not able to build up substantial inventories. Occasionally delivery periods appear stabilized and in a few instances prompt deliveries than previously can be promised, such as light plates.

Prices are the firmest in many years. Automobile makers have been paying full published prices recently, as indicated by the purchase of 20,000 tons of cold-rolled sheets by the Chevrolet Motor Co. Even galvanized roofing sheets are firm.

For most makers and jobbers October sales were the best of this year, or even years. In a few cases September sales had been better, but October shipments were much superior. Though commercial steel sales and production still dominate, defense business permeates more and more. A typical new inquiry is for molybdenum steel commodity strip for manufacture into soldiers' helmets. Many sales are for defense work when not apparent at the placing of the order, such as galvanized sheets for cantonment roofing. Much shell steel is being rolled on rail mills preliminary to forging, and more is handled on large bar mills.

October production of coke pig iron is estimated by "Steel" at 4,384,194 net tons as against actual September output of 4,172,551 tons, or 141,428 tons daily compared with 139,085 tons daily for September, the latter having been a record for September since figures were compiled. Production was at 93% of capacity. There was a net gain of four stacks in October, only one having been withdrawn, 196 having been active Oct. 31.

Four railroads ordered 63,000 tons of rails the past week, the largest in several weeks, the Southern Pacific having placed 25,000 tons in addition to 15,000 tons ordered the week before. The Missouri Pacific is inquiring for 31,750 tons, plus accessories. Thus the usual rail buying movement

is getting off according to schedule, but deliveries may be delayed longer than usual.

Automobile production for the week ended Nov. 2 was 118,092 units as against 82,600 for the same week in 1939, a gain of 1,012 for the week and a new high for the year.

Indications are that 64,000,000 tons of Lake Superior iron ore will have been shipped down the lakes for the season ended about Dec. 1, the fourth largest on record. It is estimated that ore at lower lake docks and on furnace yards May 1, 1941, will be only 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons, among the lightest on record, indicating a big shipping season next year to build up this reserve.

Pig iron producers generally have not followed the advance of \$1.50 to \$2 per ton made by a Pittsburgh producer on Oct. 25. A flurry of new demand followed the price announcement, but soon subsided.

Some large steel producers comment on the thoroughly diversified character of orders as regards products and the well rounded condition of order books. Slow moving commodities are rare, tin-plate and oil country goods being among the few.

Exports of iron and steel, excluding scrap, in September were 965,444 tons as against 1,046,084 tons in August, an all-time high, and 244,933 tons in September, 1939. For nine months they have been 5,489,951 tons against 1,516,988 tons for the same period of 1939. Exports of scrap in September were 255,608 tons compared with 855,991 tons in August.

New York iron and steel warehouses have raised prices on galvanized sheets and nails. British steel prices were advanced, as of Nov. 1, on billets, sections, joists, rails and plates.

Steel operating rates last week gained in six areas, was lower in Detroit only, dropping 2 points to 95%, and unchanged in five districts, a net general rise to 96 1/2%. Gains were: St. Louis, 2 1/2 points to 85; Birmingham, 3 points to 100; Eastern Pennsylvania, 1 point to 94; Pittsburgh, 3 points to 95; Wheeling, 5 points to 98 1/2, and Buffalo, 4 1/2 points to 95. Unchanged areas were Cincinnati at 94, Cleveland at 90, New England at 90, Chicago at 98, and Youngstown at 91.

Composite prices are unchanged: Iron and steel at \$38.06, finished steel at \$56.60, and steelworks scrap at \$20.54.

For the industry as a whole, the output of ingots for the week ended Nov. 4 is placed at 97% of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 7. This compares with 96 1/2% in the previous week and 95 1/2% two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:

U. S. Steel is estimated at a little in excess of 100%, against 99% in the week before and 96 1/2% two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with 95%, compared with 94 1/2% in the preceding week and 95% 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	97 + 1/2	100 + 1	95 + 1/2
1939	93 + 2	91 + 1 1/2	94 + 2 1/2
1938	58 + 4	54 1/2 + 3 1/2	60 1/2 + 4 1/2
1937	47 - 5	40 - 3	53 - 7
1936	74 1/2 + 1/2	68 - 1/2	79 1/2 + 1 1/2
1935	52 1/2	42	63 + 1
1934	27 1/2 + 1/2	23 1/2	30 1/2 + 1
1933	25 1/2 - 3 1/2	23 - 4	26 1/2 - 3
1932	19 - 1/2	18 - 1/2	19 1/2 - 1/2
1931	30 + 1/2	34 1/2 + 1 1/2	28 1/2
1930	43 - 4	47 1/2 - 4 1/2	41 - 3
1929	73 - 4 1/2	75 - 5	72 - 3
1928	83 1/2 - 3 1/2	80 - 5	85 - 3
1927	67 + 1	71 + 2	64

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended Nov. 6 member bank reserve balances decreased \$198,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of \$120,000,000 in money in circulation, \$89,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, \$34,000,000 in Treasury cash, and \$21,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in Reserve Bank credit, offset in part by increases of \$82,000,000 in gold stock and \$4,000,000 in Treasury currency. Excess reserves of member banks on Nov. 6 were estimated to be approximately \$6,730,000,000, a decrease of \$200,000,000 for the week.

The principal change in holdings of bills and securities was a reduction of \$6,000,000 in United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed; holdings of bonds decreased \$2,000,000 and of notes \$4,000,000.

The statement in full for the week ended Nov. 6 will be found on pages 2758 and 2759.

Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and year ended Nov. 6, 1940, follow:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Nov. 6, 1940	Oct. 30, 1940	Nov. 8, 1939
Bills discounted	4,000,000		-2,000,000
U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed	2,327,000,000	-6,000,000	-360,000,000
Industrial advances (not including \$7,000,000 commitments—Nov. 6)	8,000,000		-4,000,000
Other Reserve bank credit	22,000,000	-14,000,000	+6,000,000
Total Reserve bank credit	2,362,000,000	-19,000,000	-359,000,000
Gold stock	21,581,000,000	+82,000,000	+4,449,000,000
Treasury currency	3,060,000,000	+4,000,000	+125,000,000
Member bank reserve balances	13,979,000,000	-198,000,000	+2,230,000,000
Money in circulation	3,385,000,000	+120,000,000	+976,000,000
Treasury cash	2,221,000,000	+34,000,000	-42,000,000
Treasury deposits with F. R. banks	465,000,000	+89,000,000	+117,000,000
Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts	1,952,000,000	+21,000,000	+932,000,000

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

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

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

Assets—	New York City			Chicago		
	Nov. 6, 1940	Oct. 30, 1940	Nov. 8, 1939	Nov. 6, 1940	Oct. 30, 1940	Nov. 8, 1939
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and investments—total	9,758	9,678	8,771	2,321	2,326	2,080
Loans—total	2,942	2,889	2,939	654	645	570
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	1,843	1,827	1,674	459	455	395
Open market paper	79	79	115	23	22	18
Loans to brokers and dealers	326	290	467	30	28	25
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	157	157	170	59	58	67
Real estate loans	117	117	114	19	19	14
Loans to banks	29	28	26			
Other loans	391	391	373	64	63	61
Treasury bills	329	314	515	297	299	102
Treasury notes	957	963	844	134	135	250
United States bonds	2,671	2,638	2,149	768	779	667
Obligations guaranteed by the United States Government	1,518	1,451	1,132	105	105	158
Other securities	1,341	1,423	1,192	363	363	333
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	6,627	6,747	5,486	1,198	1,239	1,133
Cash in vault	90	90	85	44	43	42
Balances with domestic banks	83	80	71	272	264	242
Other assets—net	334	327	377	45	44	48
Liabilities—						
Demand deposits—adjusted	9,853	10,031	8,265	1,994	2,039	1,811
Time deposits	721	710	666	508	508	500
U. S. Government deposits	36	35	49	94	94	63
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	3,868	3,740	3,416	999	992	874
Foreign banks	610	612	648	6	7	12
Borrowings						
Other liabilities	297	296	266	16	15	16
Capital accounts	1,507	1,498	1,480	263	261	269

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

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

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Oct. 30:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Oct. 30: Increases of \$27,000,000 in commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans and \$215,000,000 in demand deposits adjusted, and a decrease of \$60,000,000 in deposits credited to domestic banks.

Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans increased \$9,000,000 in New York City and \$27,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities decreased \$10,000,000.

Holdings of United States Treasury bills increased \$52,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$34,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and decreased \$21,000,000 in New York City. Holdings of Treasury notes increased \$14,000,000 in New York City and \$18,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "other securities" increased \$31,000,000 in New York City and \$27,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Demand deposits-adjusted increased \$142,000,000 in New York City, \$37,000,000 in the Cleveland district, \$15,000,000 in the Minneapolis district, \$12,000,000 in the Boston district, and \$215,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Time deposits decreased \$6,000,000.

Deposits credited to domestic banks decreased \$16,000,000 in New York City, \$10,000,000 in the Kansas City district, \$9,000,000 in the Chicago district, and \$60,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks decreased \$19,000,000.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Oct. 30, 1940, follows:

	Oct. 30, 1940	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
		Since Oct. 23, 1940	Since Nov. 1, 1939
Assets—			
Loans and investments—total	24,602,000,000	+113,000,000	+1,874,000,000
Loans—total	8,909,000,000	+19,000,000	+388,000,000
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	4,773,000,000	+27,000,000	+463,000,000
Open market paper	304,000,000	+3,000,000	-13,000,000
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	410,000,000	-10,000,000	-193,000,000
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	455,000,000	+1,000,000	-57,000,000
Real estate loans	1,222,000,000	-1,000,000	+38,000,000
Loans to banks	36,000,000	-2,000,000	-
Other loans	1,709,000,000	+1,000,000	+150,000,000
Treasury bills	736,000,000	+34,000,000	+69,000,000
Treasury notes	1,834,000,000	+18,000,000	-325,000,000
United States bonds	6,804,000,000	+5,000,000	+946,000,000
Obligations guaranteed by United States Government	2,627,000,000	+10,000,000	+395,000,000
Other securities	3,692,000,000	+27,000,000	+401,000,000
Reserve with Fed. Reserve banks	12,030,000,000	+39,000,000	+2,145,000,000
Cash in vault	526,000,000	+11,000,000	+68,000,000
Balances with domestic banks	3,270,000,000	-47,000,000	+159,000,000
Liabilities—			
Demand deposits-adjusted	21,858,000,000	+215,000,000	+3,302,000,000
Time deposits	5,349,000,000	-6,000,000	+100,000,000
U. S. Government deposits	528,000,000	-1,000,000	-9,000,000
Inter-bank deposits:			
Domestic banks	8,707,000,000	-60,000,000	+753,000,000
Foreign banks	668,000,000	-19,000,000	-59,000,000
Borrowings	1,000,000	-	+1,000,000

Germany Refuses to Grant Safe Conduct for American Vessel to Bring to the United States 1,200 Citizens Still in Great Britain

The State Department announced Nov. 7 that the German Government had refused to give any assurance of safe conduct for an American vessel to go to an Irish port to bring home about 1,200 American citizens still in Great Britain. The State Department had also made a similar request to the Italian Government to which a favorable reply had been received. The German note said that it could not grant the request because as it had previously informed this country "the areas around England are areas of military operations." The previous German statement was given in our issue of Aug. 24, page 1068.

The State Department's statement in the matter follows:

The Department of State announces that a request was made of the German Government and of the Italian Government to grant a safe conduct for an American vessel to proceed to a port on the west coast of Ireland to bring home about 1,200 American citizens still in Great Britain.

The Italian Government very promptly responded favorably. A copy of the Italian reply was furnished to the German Government with the suggestion that the Government of the United States would be glad to receive similar assurances.

After a considerable delay, the following note has been received from the German Government:

The Foreign Office has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the notes of Oct. 27 and Nov. 1 regarding the voyage of an American ship to repatriate American citizens from an Irish port.

On the basis of the previous statement of the German Government to the effect that the areas around England are areas of military operations, the Reich Government is not in a position to furnish any sort of assurance of the nature requested.

It is now understood that plans to send the ship have been temporarily abandoned. The United Press reported yesterday (Nov. 8) that Secretary of State Hull said this country would take no unnecessary risks in repatriating nationals warned in advance to get out of European danger zones when transportation was available.

Funds in Amount of \$398,436 Received in New York to Pay Matured and Unpaid Coupons of Santa Fe (Argentina) External 7% Gold Bonds of 1924

The Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City, as fiscal agent for Province of Santa Fe (Argentine Republic) public credit external 7% sinking fund 3% annual cumulative gold bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1924, due Sept. 1, 1942, announced on Nov. 6 that as a result of actions commenced in the Supreme Court of the Argentine Republic, it has received the amount of \$398,436 to cover all matured and unpaid coupons appurtenant to said bonds. The following, concerning the bonds, is from the bank's announcement:

These bonds were originally issued under a fiscal agency agreement, dated June 22, 1925, between the Province of Santa Fe and Chatham-Phenix National Bank & Trust Co., as fiscal agent. Manufacturers Trust Co. is the successor of Chatham-Phenix National Bank & Trust Co., and is now acting as fiscal agent for the bonds.

These bonds provided for the payment of interest at the rate of 7% per annum, payable semi-annually on March 1 and Sept. 1, and further provided for a cumulative sinking fund which was to operate as follows: The Province was to pay semi-annually to the fiscal agent a sum equal to 5% of the principal amount of bonds theretofore issued. Out of the sum deposited the fiscal agent was first to pay the interest falling due on the next succeeding interest date and the balance was to be devoted to the redemption of the bonds at par. The original issue was in the principal amount of \$10,188,000 so that the required semi-annual payment was \$509,400.

By Sept. 1, 1932, \$2,716,000 principal amount of bonds had been retired, leaving outstanding \$7,472,000. On that date the Province made default with respect to the payment for interest and sinking fund then due. Subsequently, in 1934, the Province offered to the bondholders a plan of readjustment with the following terms:

1. Interest payable with respect to the coupons maturing from Sept. 1, 1934, to March 1, 1939, inclusive, was to be reduced to 4% per annum.

2. Overdue interest represented by the coupons due Sept. 1, 1932, to March 1, 1934, inclusive, was to be reduced to 5½% per annum and was to be satisfied by adding the aggregate amount thereof, namely 11%, to the principal amount of each bond to be payable at maturity, such additional amount, however, not to bear interest nor to increase the amount of interest payable upon the bond.

3. Sinking fund payments pursuant to the fiscal agency agreement were to be waived to and including March 1, 1939, and in place thereof, a special 1% sinking fund, payable in Argentine pesos, was to be set up.

A substantial majority of the then outstanding bonds assented to the provisions of the plan of readjustment. The coupons appurtenant to these assenting bonds maturing from Sept. 1, 1932, to March 1, 1934, inclusive, were detached and canceled and cremated, and the assenting bonds and the appurtenant coupons maturing from Sept. 1, 1934 to March 1, 1939, inclusive, were stamped with a legend evidencing such assent. With respect to these stamped bonds, the Province made all payments provided for and fulfilled all obligations contained in the plan of readjustment.

During the period when the plan of readjustment was in effect, additional bonds were retired so that when the plan of readjustment expired on March 1, 1939, there were outstanding \$6,984,500 principal amount of bonds, both stamped and unstamped.

In 1939, the Province made a new offer, offering to the holders of these bonds new bonds maturing March 1, 1964, bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum and unconditionally guaranteed by the Argentine Federal Government. The holders of a substantial amount of bonds accepted this offer, surrendered their bonds, and received these new bonds in substitution. The bonds so surrendered were canceled and cremated, and are no longer outstanding. As a result of these exchanges, on Aug. 28, 1940, when the actions were commenced, there were outstanding \$2,982,500 principal amount of bonds, of which \$172,000 never assented to the plan of readjustment of 1934, and were, therefore, unstamped, and the remainder were stamped.

Manufacturers Trust Co., as fiscal agent, was originally requested in April, 1940, by holders of bonds who did not accept the Province's offer previously stated, to commence legal proceedings to compel the Province to fulfill its obligations under the bonds and fiscal agency agreement.

On Aug. 28, 1940 two legal actions were instituted in the Supreme Court of the Argentine Republic against the Province of Santa Fe.

Manufacturers Trust Co., as fiscal agent, continued negotiations through its Argentine counsel, which coupled with the bringing of these actions, have now resulted in the Province's payment to the fiscal agent of \$398,436, is equal to (a) face amount of the coupons appurtenant to all bonds, stamped and unstamped, maturing Sept. 1, 1939 to Sept. 1, 1940, inclusive, and (b) an amount equal to the face amount of the coupons appurtenant to unstamped bonds maturing Sept. 1, 1932 to March 1, 1939, inclusive (except the coupons which accepted the plan of readjustment of 1934 for which funds at the reduced rate of 4% per annum had heretofore been provided to the fiscal agent).

As a result of Manufacturers Trust Co.'s efforts in behalf of the bondholders it has received \$398,436.10 to cover all matured and unpaid coupons on all the outstanding bonds, both stamped and unstamped, at the original contractual rate of 7% per annum, except, of course, for any coupons appurtenant to the bonds maturing from Sept. 1, 1934 to March 1, 1939, which accepted the plan of readjustment of 1934 and which may still be unpaid although funds were previously available at the reduced rate of 4% per annum.

The coupons for which funds have now been received may be presented for payment at the office of the fiscal agent on and after Nov. 12 and must be accompanied by letters of transmittal.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Oct. 26

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public yesterday (Nov. 8) 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 Oct. 26, 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 Oct. 26 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 596,255 shares, which amount was 17.57% of total transactions on the Exchange of 3,400,750 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous

week ended Oct. 19 of 614,800 shares, or 19.25% of total trading of 3,280,010 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Oct. 26 amounted to 106,610 shares, or 18.84% of the total volume on that Exchange of 533,990 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 97,645 shares was 19.59% of total trading of 503,420 shares.

The Commission made available the following data for the week ended Oct. 26:

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

	New York Stock Exchange	New York Curb Exchange
Total number of reports received.....	1,066	823
1. Reports showing transactions as specialists.....	193	101
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the floor.....	218	37
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor.....	214	84
4. Reports showing no transactions.....	572	612

Note—On the New York Curb Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handled solely by specialists in the stocks in which they are registered and the round-lot transactions of specialists resulting from such odd-lot transactions are not segregated from the specialists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exchange, on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transactions are effected by dealers engaged solely in the odd-lot business. As a result, the round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered are not directly comparable on the two exchanges.

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Oct. 26, 1940

	Total for Week	Per Cent a
A. Total round-lot sales:		
Short sales.....	99,900	
Other sales. b.....	3,300,850	
Total sales.....	3,400,750	
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members, except for the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Total purchases.....	325,700	
Short sales.....	42,730	
Other sales. b.....	264,100	
Total sales.....	306,830	9.30
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Total purchases.....	177,160	
Short sales.....	15,670	
Other sales. b.....	173,460	
Total sales.....	189,130	5.59
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Total purchases.....	95,266	
Short sales.....	10,900	
Other sales. b.....	89,395	
Total sales.....	100,295	2.88
4. Total—Total purchases.....	598,126	
Short sales.....	69,300	
Other sales.....	526,955	
Total sales. b.....	596,255	17.57

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE AND STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Oct. 26, 1940

	Total for Week	Per Cent a
A. Total round-lot sales:		
Short sales.....	6,455	
Other sales. b.....	527,535	
Total sales.....	533,990	
B. Round-lot transactions for the account of members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Total purchases.....	59,020	
Short sales.....	3,355	
Other sales. b.....	69,560	
Total sales.....	72,915	12.35
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Total purchases.....	15,300	
Short sales.....	700	
Other sales. b.....	10,720	
Total sales.....	11,420	2.50
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Total purchases.....	20,345	
Short sales.....	1,700	
Other sales. b.....	20,575	
Total sales.....	22,275	3.99
4. Total—Total purchases.....	94,665	
Short sales.....	5,755	
Other sales. b.....	100,855	
Total sales.....	106,610	18.84
C. Odd-lot transactions for the account of specialists:		
Customers' short sales.....		
Customers' other sales. c.....	49,334	
Total purchases.....	49,334	
Total sales.....	28,077	

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages, the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange volume includes only sales.

b Round-lot short sales which are exempted 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 Nov. 2

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 8 a summary for the week ended Nov. 2 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 week ended Oct. 26 were reported in our issue of Nov. 2, page 2572. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Week Ended Nov. 2, 1940

	Total for Week
Odd-lot sales by dealers (customers' purchases):	
Number of orders.....	23,971
Number of shares.....	655,212
Dollar value.....	24,888,024
Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales):	
Number of orders:	
Customers' short sales.....	390
Customers' other sales. a.....	22,992
Customers' total sales.....	23,382
Number of shares:	
Customers' short sales.....	10,248
Customers' other sales. a.....	599,469
Customers' total sales.....	609,717
Dollar value.....	20,936,474
Round-lot sales by dealers:	
Number of shares:	
Short sales.....	50
Other sales. b.....	134,040
Total sales.....	134,090
Round-lot purchases by dealers:	
Number of shares.....	142,130

a Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales."
b Sales to offset customers' odd-lot orders, and sales to liquidate a long position which is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales."

Market Value of Listed Stocks on New York Stock Exchange on Oct. 31, \$42,673,890,518, Compared with \$41,491,698,705 on Sept. 30—Classification of Listed Stocks

As of the close of business Oct. 31, 1940, there were 1,230 stock issues aggregating 1,452,542,070 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of \$42,673,890,518, the Exchange announced on Nov. 6. This compares with 1,228 stock issues aggregating 1,452,946,431 shares listed on the Exchange on Sept. 30 with a total market value of \$41,491,698,705, and with 1,230 stock issues aggregating 1,430,953,734 shares listed on the Exchange Oct. 31, 1939, with a total market value of \$47,373,972,773. In its announcement of Nov. 6 the Stock Exchange said:

As of the close of business Oct. 31, 1940, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to \$348,925,800. The ratio of these member total borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therefore 0.82%. Member borrowings are not broken down to separate those only on listed share collateral from those on other collateral; thus these ratios usually will exceed the true relationship between borrowings on all listed shares and their market value.

As of Sept. 30, 1940, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings in New York City on collateral amounted to \$358,686,562. The ratio of these member total net borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks, on this date, was therefore 0.86%.

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

	Oct. 31, 1940		Sept. 30, 1940	
	Market Value	Aver. Price	Market Value	Aver. Price
Autos and accessories.....	\$ 3,641,223,128	\$ 30.54	\$ 3,514,975,308	\$ 29.48
Financial.....	862,668,671	16.71	820,545,598	15.87
Chemicals.....	5,793,613,280	63.62	5,865,347,768	63.16
Building.....	503,716,789	23.46	489,152,788	22.78
Electrical equipment manufacturing.....	1,509,582,259	38.47	1,485,659,588	37.88
Foods.....	2,658,853,659	28.33	2,685,482,977	28.61
Rubber and tires.....	322,171,695	30.37	293,233,232	27.60
Farm machinery.....	598,395,704	45.65	564,912,727	43.10
Amusements.....	218,443,277	11.21	201,667,982	10.35
Land and realty.....	15,615,556	3.16	15,648,174	3.17
Machinery and metals.....	1,576,351,711	24.65	1,509,120,873	23.70
Mining (excluding iron).....	1,551,149,222	24.13	1,451,340,679	22.57
Petroleum.....	3,630,866,236	18.81	3,436,911,683	17.80
Paper and publishing.....	432,698,784	20.02	401,302,074	20.50
Retail merchandising.....	2,329,903,601	30.87	2,322,941,790	30.79
Ry. oper. & holding co's & eqpt. mfrs.....	3,041,187,265	26.55	2,929,430,643	25.15
Steel, iron and coke.....	2,554,843,823	50.82	2,200,102,653	45.53
Textiles.....	258,892,649	22.50	253,457,262	22.03
Gas and electric (operating).....	2,301,572,021	27.07	2,253,950,818	26.76
Gas and electric (holding).....	1,295,896,375	13.53	1,230,262,430	12.84
Communications (cable tel. & radio).....	3,607,500,101	87.22	3,549,708,465	85.82
Miscellaneous utilities.....	95,214,599	12.36	100,343,696	12.96
Aviation.....	627,880,026	21.09	587,009,338	19.98
Business and office equipment.....	276,212,122	24.10	267,540,401	23.34
Shipping services.....	7,791,250	4.24	6,760,138	3.68
Ship building and operating.....	53,734,071	17.99	46,980,923	15.73
Miscellaneous businesses.....	110,278,940	19.90	110,318,689	19.91
Leather and boots.....	160,060,014	21.44	160,646,958	21.52
Tobacco.....	1,438,939,665	51.48	1,488,905,134	53.25
Garments.....	87,621,503	22.45	87,938,696	22.62
U. S. companies operating abroad.....	485,909,792	14.24	453,250,013	13.28
Foreign companies (Incl. Cuba & Can.).....	675,102,750	16.68	666,859,207	16.47
All listed stocks.....	\$42,673,890,518	29.38	\$41,491,698,705	28.56

with \$5,698,214,612 on Oct. 31, 1920. Just before the outbreak of the World War, that is, on June 30, 1914, the total was only \$3,459,434,174. The following is the full statement:

KIND OF MONEY	MONEY HELD IN THE TREASURY				MONEY OUTSIDE OF THE TREASURY				Population of Continental United States (Estimated)
	TOTAL AMOUNT	Total	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and Agents		Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and Agents		Per Capita	
			Am. Held as Security Against Gold and Silver Certificates (and Treasury Notes of 1890)	Reserve Against United States Notes (and Treasury Notes of 1890)		All Other Money	Amount		
Gold	a21,244,394.432	21,244,394.432	156,039,431	42,082,429.370	2,881,279,289	65,834,789	0.80		
Gold certificates	b(19,005,925.631)	19,005,925.631	156,039,431	bc(16,124,646.342)	49,974,569	47,615,351	.36		
Stand. silver dollars	547,078.225	497,103.654							
Silver bullion	1,373,396.032	1,373,396.032							
Silver certificates	b(1,844,121.671)				1,844,121.671	1,615,521,609	12.21		
Treas. Notes of 1890	b(1,162.072)				1,162.072				
Subsidiary silver	410,996.775	4,429,039			4,429,039	393,646,371	2.97		
Minor coin	180,517,134	1,239,891			1,239,891	176,657,792	1.34		
United States notes	346,681,016	4,354,888			4,354,888	258,562,474	1.95		
Fed. Reserve notes	5,723,232.245	15,489,427			15,489,427	5,409,219,243	40.86		
Fed. Res. bank notes	22,196,846	150,847			150,847	21,773,209	.16		
National bank notes	162,746,692	522,546			522,546	161,173,196	1.22		
Total Sept. 30, '40	30,011,227.39	23,141,080,756	20,851,209,374	b(16,124,646,342)	11,596,709,671	8,151,166,196	61.58	132,370,000	
Comparative totals:									
Aug. 31, 1940	29,578,272,240	22,801,345,687	20,524,538,653	15,802,254,442	11,499,210,764	8,058,981,134	60.92	132,290,000	
Sept. 30, 1939	24,839,570,101	18,718,997,459	16,475,195,635	11,863,578,047	10,732,190,230	7,292,952,082	55.50	131,412,000	
Oct. 31, 1920	8,479,620,824	2,436,804,380	718,674,378	1,212,360,791	6,761,430,672	5,698,214,612	40.23	107,016,000	
Mar. 31, 1917	5,396,596,677	2,932,020,313	2,681,691,072	117,850,216	5,126,267,436	4,172,945,914	53.21	103,000,000	
June 30, 1914	3,797,825,099	1,845,569,804	1,507,178,879	188,390,925	3,459,434,174	3,459,434,174	34.93	99,027,000	
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	212,420,402	21,602,940	90,817,762	816,266,721	816,266,721	16.92	43,231,000	

a Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.
 b These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.
 c This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of \$16,112,855,671, and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of \$11,790,671.
 d Includes \$1,800,000,000 Exchange Stabilization Fund and \$142,852,173 balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar.
 e Includes \$59,300,000 lawful money deposited as a reserve for Postal Savings deposits.
 f The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.
 g The money in circulation includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States.
 Note—There is maintained in the Treasury—(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion, (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt), (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates, and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or, until June 30, 1941, of direct obligations of the United States if so authorized by a majority vote of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 40%, including the redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement.

Treasury Explains Outstanding Debt Subject to Debt Limitation of \$45,000,000,000

The Treasury Department made public on Nov. 6 its monthly report showing that the face amount of public debt obligations issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act (as amended) outstanding Oct. 31, 1940, totaled \$44,432,859,575, thus leaving the face amount of obligations which may be issued subject to the \$45,000,000,000 statutory debt limitation at \$567,140,425. In another table in the report the Treasury indicates that from the total face amount of outstanding public debt obligations (\$44,432,859,575) should be deducted \$886,625,296 (the unearned discount on savings bonds), reducing the total to \$43,546,234,279, and to this figure should be added \$591,011,339, the other public debt obligations outstanding, which, however, are not subject to the debt limitation. Thus the total gross public debt outstanding on Oct. 31 is shown as \$44,137,245,618.

The following is the Treasury's report as of Oct. 31:

Statutory Debt Limitation as of Oct. 31, 1940

Section 21 (a) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills, and Treasury notes issued under authority of that Act "shall not exceed in the aggregate \$45,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time."	\$45,000,000,000
Total face amount of bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and Treasury bills which may be outstanding at any one time	\$45,000,000,000
Outstanding as of Oct. 31, 1940:	
Interest-bearing:	
Bonds—Treasury	\$27,960,167,200
Savings (maturity value)	\$3,970,646,200
Adjusted service	752,326,525
Treasury notes	\$8,429,750,500
Certificates of indebtedness	1,831,300,000
Treasury bills (maturity value)	1,306,535,000
Face amount of matured obligations on which interest has ceased:	
Bonds	\$42,756,000
Notes	35,080,150
Certificates of indebtedness	3,839,000
Treasury bills	100,399,000
Face amount of obligations which may be issued under above authority	\$567,140,425

* Approximate maturity value. Principal amount (current redemption value) outstanding, \$3,084,020,904.

a In addition to the above, Section 21(b) authorizes the issue for national defense purposes of notes, certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills under the Act in an aggregate amount not exceeding \$4,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time, less any retirements made from the special fund made available under Section 301 of the Revenue Act of 1940. No obligations have been issued under this authority.

Reconciliation with Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, Oct. 31, 1940

Total face amount of outstanding public debt obligations issued under authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (above)	\$44,432,859,575
Deduct, unearned discount on savings bonds (difference between current redemption value and maturity value)	886,625,296
Add other public debt obligations outstanding but not subject to the statutory debt limitation—	\$43,546,234,279
Interest-bearing (pre-war, etc.)	\$196,208,460
Matured, on which interest has ceased	14,640,510
Bearing no interest	380,162,369
Total gross public debt outstanding as of Oct. 31, 1940	\$44,137,245,618

New Offering of \$100,000,000, or Thereabouts, of Treasury Bills—To Be Designated National Defense Series 92-Day Bills—Proceeds to Reimburse Treasury's General Fund

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on Nov. 7 invited tenders to a new offering of Treasury bills to the amount of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be designated National Defense Series, 92-day bills to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders were received at the Federal Reserve banks, and the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m. (EST) yesterday (Nov. 8). These bills, Mr. Morgenthau explained, will be issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 302 of the Revenue Act of 1940, approved June 25, 1940. The Treasury announcement adds:

Under the authority of that section "National Defense Series" obligations may be issued to provide the Treasury with funds to meet any expenditures made, after June 30, 1940, for the National Defense, or to reimburse the general fund of the Treasury therefor. Between July 1 and Oct. 31, 1940, expenditures from the general fund for national defense purposes aggregate approximately \$883,000,000. The proceeds of this issue of Treasury bills will be used to reimburse the general fund, in part, on account of such expenditures.

The Treasury bills will be dated Nov. 13, 1940, and will mature on Feb. 13, 1941, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a previous issue of Treasury bills on Nov. 13 in amount of \$100,071,000. In his announcement of the offering Secretary Morgenthau also said:

They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value). No tender for an amount less than \$1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of \$1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

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

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Nov. 8, 1940, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof

up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Nov. 13, 1940.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its Possessions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

Treasury Rules Only Defense Plant Expansion Completed After June 10 Is Eligible for Amortization Benefits

The Treasury Department issued on Oct. 25 regulations which manufacturers must observe in the charge-off of their defense plant expansion under the five-year amortization provisions of the Second Revenue Act of 1940. It was pointed out in the Washington "Post" of Oct. 26 that the new Act gives corporations the privilege of depreciating certain plants in five years, rather than in the customary 15 or 20 years, provided the facilities were of an emergency national defense nature. The "Post" also said:

Only construction which actually takes place after June 10, 1940, can qualify for the speedy amortization, the Treasury ruled. This means, officials said, that five-year amortization could not be claimed for a portion of a building erected before June 10, even if the entire structure, completed after June 10, were used for national defense purposes.

From Associated Press accounts of Oct. 25 from Washington we take the following:

The law provides that the whole cost of construction certified by the Defense Commission and the Army or the Navy as emergency building may be charged off against income for income tax purposes over a five-year period. This amortization may be accelerated even further if the emergency period should be terminated earlier by the President, or if the emergency use of the plant should end in less than five years.

Industry need not use the accelerated depreciation, however, and is free to use the normal depreciation covering the ordinary life of buildings and equipment it chooses.

Officials said that the Treasury had given the broadest possible interpretation to the law, and that once a company had qualified expansion for the amortization provisions it could not lose the advantage of such accelerated depreciation. A company may switch from normal depreciation to rapid depreciation and back again, with the possibility that it could return a second time to rapid depreciation if the emergency period should be terminated unexpectedly.

A tax official explained that the advantages of the law were available to industry in previous legislation, but that the new Act assured them in advance that they could be obtained "without fighting."

The text of the new Revenue Act was given in our issue of Oct. 19, page 2251.

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau to Ask for Increase in Debt Limit to \$60,000,000,000 or Higher—Will Also Seek New Defense Taxes and End of Tax Exemption on Future Government Bond Issues

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed on Nov. 7 that Congress will soon be asked to raise the Nation's statutory debt limit to \$60,000,000,000 or \$65,000,000,000, levy higher taxes and end the tax-exemption as to future issues of government securities. Speaking at his press conference on Nov. 7, Mr. Morgenthau explained that "we have just begun to rearm" further adding that "we'll need more taxes." The present statutory debt limit is \$45,000,000,000, with an additional \$4,000,000,000 authorized for national defense spending. Regarding these developments a Washington Associated Press dispatch of Nov. 7 said:

The Treasury Chief said he might ask Congress immediately to remove present restrictions on the defense borrowing authority, and that as soon as possible after the first of the year he would ask for a general increase in the limit.

Explaining that the possible raising of the borrowing authority to \$60,000,000,000 or \$65,000,000,000 was meant to care for needs only through the 1942 fiscal year, Mr. Morgenthau declined to say what debt limit might be needed by the end of the Administration's next four-year term in January, 1945. Nor did he give further details about plans to raise new taxes.

Asked whether it was conceivable that Government expenditures could be put on a "pay-as-you-go" basis shortly, Mr. Morgenthau replied "I don't think it's possible."

The Secretary said that with the old \$45,000,000,000 debt limit "practically reached" the Treasury found itself "in a rather difficult position."

He added that it would be "very helpful" if Congress lifted the restrictions which it put on the \$4,000,000,000 additional debt authorization before Jan. 1.

As for a general increase in the debt limit, Mr. Morgenthau said that he and Daniel W. Bell, Treasury Under-Secretary, would go before Congress as soon as possible after the new session begins.

Mr. Morgenthau said the next Congress would be asked to make all future issues of Federal, State and local securities subject to taxes. He said that in studying the problem he had learned that about \$2,000,000,000 of tax-exempt State and local securities would mature next year.

"I sincerely hope that Congress will make all future issues of governmental securities taxable," the Treasury chief said. "The time has come when we need money for national defense. We need an increase in the debt limit and meanwhile we want to increase the taxes."

Secretary Morgenthau also had the following to say on Nov. 7 as to the possibilities of inflation incident to greater

defense, activity, according to Washington advices Nov. 8, to the New York "Herald Tribune":

"As this tremendous volume of production gets under way," he declared, "I feel that the revenue is bound to increase, which leads me to another step in connection with this whole financing and taxes problem; this whole question of the cost of living and inflation, which we have been free from so far, and the Treasury will be the first governmental agency to get the impact."

"You are not fearing (inflation) now?" he was asked.

"Not with Mr. Roosevelt back for another four years, I do not fear it, because wherever any particular commodity gets out of line through an abnormal price rise, I feel that with Mr. Roosevelt here we can take the necessary steps to adjust it, but it has to be watched every single minute, and if a particular commodity should have an abnormal price rise, I feel that we certainly have the will and the means to stop it."

Franklin D. Roosevelt Reelected President to Serve for Third Term—Popular Vote Margin of 4,500,000 Reported Smallest Since 1916—Democrats Increase Seats in House but Majority in Senate Is Lessened—Reports as to Possible Cabinet Changes

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was reelected President of the United States to serve for a third term on Nov. 5 when he defeated his Republican opponent, Wendell L. Willkie. This was the first time in the history of the country that any President had ever been elected three times. The electoral vote resulted in the President receiving 449 to 82 for Mr. Willkie; the popular vote margin however was less than 4,500,000—the smallest since 1916 when Woodrow Wilson was reelected over Charles Evans Hughes. The latest tabulations show 38 States for Mr. Roosevelt and 10 for Mr. Willkie. The States where the electoral vote was recorded in favor of Mr. Willkie were Colorado (6); Indiana (14); Iowa (11); Kansas (9); Maine (5); Michigan (19); Nebraska (7); North Dakota (4); South Dakota (4); Vermont (3). In the 1936 election President Roosevelt captured every State except Maine and Vermont, obtaining 523 electoral votes as compared with only 8 for the Republican candidate, Governor Landon of Kansas. In his home State of New York, this week Mr. Roosevelt had a plurality in the popular vote of about 233,000, contrasted with over 1,100,000 in 1936. The Republican candidate's home State of Indiana was won by Mr. Willkie by about 24,000, although in 1936 the President had been victorious there by more than 240,000.

Carried into office as Vice President by the Democratic victory was former Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace of Iowa. Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon was the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee.

The Democratic victory was further signaled by gains in the House of Representatives. The latest unofficial returns indicate that the new House will be made up of 267 Democrats and 162 Republicans with minor parties accounting for the other 6 seats. The present division of the House stands at 258 Democrats, 167 Republicans, 2 Progressives, 1 Farmer-Laborite and 1 American Laborite, with six vacancies. The Democratic membership in the Senate was reduced from 69 to 66 while the Republicans increased their total from 24 to 28. Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, who was reelected, shifted his classification from Farmer-Laborite to Republican.

The following concerning the Congressional division was reported in Washington Associated Press advices Nov. 8:

Republican strength in the presidential race carried over to some extent into Senate contests, producing a net gain of four seats, but in the House the gains went to the Democrats.

The new Senate will have 28 Republican members, as against the present 24; 66 Democrats compared with 69 at present; one Independent and one Progressive. Three of the new Republican seats were picked up from the Democrats; the fourth resulted from the re-election of Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota previously a Farmer-Laborite, who went over to the Republican ticket and won.

In the House, the Democrats picked up 9 seats for a total of 267. Republicans elected 162 members. At present 258 of the 435 House members are Democrats, 167 are Republicans and there are two Progressives, one Farmer Laborite, one American Laborite and six vacancies.

According to the latest figures compiled by the Associated Press on Nov. 7, the popular vote registered by President Roosevelt at this week's election (with several election districts still unreported) totals 26,265,134 with 21,787,102 for Mr. Willkie. In 1936 the popular vote for President Roosevelt was 27,476,673 while that for Governor Landon was 16,679,583. At the previous national election, in 1932, Mr. Roosevelt received a total of 22,821,857 against 15,761,841 for former President Hoover. It was expected that the total this year would reach 50,000,000.

From Associated Press advices appearing in the Richmond "Dispatch" of Nov. 7 we take the following:

On the basis of incomplete returns last night, President Roosevelt's popular vote margin of slightly more than 4,000,000 was the smallest since 1916 when Woodrow Wilson skimmed through with 591,385 over Charles Evans Hughes.

His top-heavy majority in the Electoral College, however, stood at 468 to 63.

Wendell Willkie's popular vote appeared headed toward the largest total ever amassed by a Republican presidential candidate. It was well over 20,000,000, with many precincts to be heard from. Herbert Hoover polled 21,392,190 in 1928, the present Republican record.

For the Democrats, Roosevelt exceeded this in both 1932 and 1936 and in the current election.

The President's percentage of the popular vote cast for the two major candidates this year was 54.5. His 1936 percentage was 62.2 and in 1932, it was 59.1. Hoover got 58.7% of the Hoover-Smith vote in 1928; Coolidge 65% of the Coolidge-Davis 1924 vote or 54.3% of the combined total.

counting third party votes for LaFollette; Harding got 63% in 1920, and Wilson 51.6% in 1916.

Women voted for the first time in the 1920 Harding-Cox campaign when 26,705,346 votes were cast as against 18,528,743 in the Wilson-Hughes contest in 1916.

The President cast his vote on Nov. 5 at the town hall in Hyde Park, N. Y. He was accompanied to the polling booth by his wife and his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt returned to Washington on Nov. 7 and was greeted at Union Station by cheering thousands. He rode in an open car with Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace to the White House where he told those assembled on the grounds that he was glad of the opportunity "to stay here just a little bit longer."

From United Press accounts from Washington Nov. 5 we take the following:

On his desk, Mr. Roosevelt found the resignation of Harold L. Ickes as Secretary of Interior. Mr. Ickes explained at a press conference that he tendered his resignation to allow Mr. Roosevelt a free hand in appointing a new Cabinet. He also resigned four years ago.

There are rumors of Cabinet changes, but what action the Chief Executive will take on Mr. Ickes' "customary" resignation is not known.

President Roosevelt Says in Election Eve Broadcast Nation Will Be United After Vote Is Counted

In an election eve (Nov. 4) broadcast from his Hyde Park, N. Y. home, President Roosevelt said that "it is that right, the right to determine for themselves who should be their own officers of government, that provides for the people the most powerful safeguard of our democracy." Preceding a comment to the effect that "the right to place men in office, at definite, fixed dates of election for a specific term, is the right which will keep a free people always free," the President declared that "in the past 20 years the number of those who exercise the right to vote in national elections has been almost doubled. There is every indication," he added, "that the number of votes cast tomorrow will be by far the greatest in all our history."

The President also stated that "after the ballots are counted the United States of America will still be united." His talk follows in part:

But our obligation to our country does not end with the casting of our votes.

Every one of us has a continuing responsibility for the government which we choose.

Democracy is not just a word, to be shouted at political rallies and then put back into the dictionary after Election Day.

The service of democracy must be something much more than mere lip service.

It is a living thing, a human thing, compounded of brains and muscles and heart and soul. The service of democracy is the birthright of every citizen, the white and the colored, the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jew, the sons and daughters of every country in the world, who make up the people of this land. Democracy is every man and woman who loves freedom and serves the cause of freedom.

Last Saturday night I said that freedom of speech is of no use to the man who has nothing to say, that freedom of worship is of no use to the man who has lost his God. And tonight I should like to add that a free election is of no use to the man who is too indifferent to vote.

The American people and the cause of democracy owe a great deal to the very many people who have worked in an honorable way on each side in this campaign. I know that after tomorrow they will all continue to cooperate in the service of democracy, to think about it, to talk about it and to work for it.

Tomorrow you will decide for yourselves how the legislative and Executive branches of the Government of your country are to be run during their next terms, and by whom.

After the ballots are counted the real rulers of this country will have had their way, as they have had it every two years or every four years during our whole national existence.

After the ballots are counted the United States of America will still be united.

Discussion among us should and will continue, for we are free citizens of a free nation. But there can be no arguments about the essential fact that in our desire to remain at peace by defending our democracy, we are one nation and one people.

We people of America know that man cannot live by bread alone. We know that we have a reservoir of religious strength which can withstand attacks from abroad and corruption from within.

We people of America will always cherish and preserve that strength. We will always cling to our religion, our devotion to God, the faith which gives us comfort and the strength to face evil.

On this election eve we all have in our hearts and minds a prayer for the dignity and integrity and peace of our country.

Prior to this broadcast the President on Nov. 4 delivered a series of brief talks to people in various counties in the vicinity of Hyde Park. He made the statement on this tour that "obviously this is the last time that I will come as a candidate on this kind of a trip," according to a Hyde Park dispatch of Nov. 4 to the New York "Times."

President Roosevelt Says Great Britain Will Receive Half of American Defense Production—Priorities Board to Permit British Purchasing Commission to Negotiate with American Manufacturers for 12,000 Planes

At his press conference yesterday (Nov. 8) President Roosevelt said that he had established a rule of thumb policy whereby Great Britain and Canada would be supplied 50% of American defense items now coming off factory lines, including large bombers and other things needed both here and abroad. Regarding his further remarks the Associated Press stated:

The president said that heretofore, in regard to defense items needed both by the United States and Great Britain, this country was selling to

Great Britain about 45% of our new production and retaining about 55% here.

Making plain that there would be some exceptions to his rule of thumb policy, the President said that, generally speaking, Great Britain would get half of needed munitions and other armaments and that this would apply to large bombing planes now coming off the line.

For a while, he said, the United States might need more than 50% of some items and less in others.

The Priorities Board of the National Defense Advisory Commission announced yesterday (Nov. 8) that it has granted the British Government permission to negotiate with the American aviation industry for the purchase of 12,000 new aircraft. This approval brings Britain's present orders for military planes from the United States to more than 26,000. In his Boston political speech of Oct. 30, President Roosevelt announced that the British had asked for this permission and that he had requested the Priorities Board to give it "most sympathetic consideration"; this was referred to in these columns of Nov. 2, page 2576. The announcement with regard to the planes follows:

The Priorities Board today announced that the British Purchasing Commission will be permitted to negotiate orders for 12,000 airplanes with the American aviation industry.

These planes will be built in existing plants and in other facilities now developing.

Under plans being devised by the Priorities Board, it is intended to gear construction of the British planes to American production in such a way as to prevent interference with our own requirements.

The question of delivery priorities is being studied. They will be fixed at appropriate time as production progresses.

President Roosevelt Lays Cornerstone of New Postoffice at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Before departing for Washington on Nov. 6, President Roosevelt officiated at the cornerstone laying of the new postoffice at Hyde Park, N. Y. In a short talk at the ceremony the President related the story of the historic building from which the new postoffice was copied and the site on which it is erected. Mr. Roosevelt thanked all those who were responsible for the structure and said that he thinks it will last for a good many years to come.

SEC Takes Action Designed to Regionalize Registration of Securities—Assistance to Registrants to Be Extended to Regional Offices and Complete Registration Facilities to Be Provided at San Francisco and Cleveland as Experiment

Announcement was made by the Securities and Exchange Commission on Nov. 1 that two steps, as follows, have been taken designed to regionalize the registration of securities under the Securities Act of 1933:

(1) Facilities for assistance to registrants along the lines of the experiment which has been in progress in the San Francisco Regional Office for the past six months will be extended to other Regional Offices.

(2) Complete registration facilities will be provided in two Regional Offices—San Francisco and Cleveland—for an experimental period. This will mean that registrants in those regions may file and have their registration statements examined in the Regional Office rather than in Washington.

The Commission intends to have both of these changes in full operation by Feb. 1, 1941. The experiments in San Francisco and Cleveland will be in operation until Oct. 1, 1941, at which time they will be reviewed to determine whether or not this kind of regionalization should be expanded or abandoned. Regarding the procedure to be followed the SEC said:

Registration Assistance

For the past six months the Commission has provided facilities in the San Francisco Regional Office for assistance to registrants both before and during the process of registration. It has been found that smaller issuers in particular have availed themselves of this assistance. This plan is now being extended to the Regional Offices in Boston, New York, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Fort Worth, Denver and Seattle. Under this procedure a prospective registrant may confer with registration experts in those field offices during the period when he is preparing his registration statement. The field office will send copies of memoranda based on these pre-filing conferences to the Washington office to aid it in expediting registration examination. Furthermore, at the conclusion of these conferences prospective registrants may ask the Regional Offices with which they have conferred to forward the statement to Washington for official filing and examination—the Regional Office retaining one copy. After the statement has been filed, he may continue to discuss with the field office any questions raised by the Washington office. Copies of all correspondence between the Washington office and the registrant are sent to the field office, and the registrant is advised that if that correspondence presents problems, he may obtain help from the regional office. The experiment in San Francisco has convinced the Commission that much time and a good deal of difficulty can be avoided in this way. It is believed that an extension of this plan to the other offices should result in substantial savings to those registrants who have otherwise felt it desirable to come to Washington to discuss personally some of the problems of registration.

Experiment in Regional Registration

The second step—that of providing complete registration facilities in the regional offices—will, if proved successful, constitute the most far-reaching administrative change ever undertaken by the Commission.

Under this plan the registrant will be able to complete the entire registration process in either the San Francisco or Cleveland Regional Office. Complete registration units will be set up in each of these offices. The statement may be filed there; it will be examined there; correspondence with registrants will be replaced by personal conference as frequently as possible. Pre-filing consultation will of course also be available in these two offices. It is pointed out that the Commission has decided to try this experiment in these two offices so that it may have a fair basis for analyzing the results. It has chosen these two particular areas because of their widely different industrial characteristics and geographic location.

The Commission points out that of course it will continue to act on matters of acceleration, stop orders and similar matters. For this purpose a close liaison between the Regional Office and Washington will be maintained. The Regional Office will, immediately on filing, forward a copy of the registration statement to Washington and copies of all correspondence and memoranda on each statement will likewise be sent to the main office. Occasionally, because of the nature of particular problems, it may be found advisable to send the entire file to Washington for disposition here, but every effort will be made to keep such cases to a minimum. The experiment, furthermore, will not apply to issues of public utilities subject to the Holding Company Act or to issues of companies subject to the Investment Companies Act, inasmuch as the Commission has other administrative duties in these cases.

One feature of the plan to be tried in these two offices is that there will be no compulsion upon the registrant to avail itself of the facilities of the regional office. The registrant may file either in the Washington office or in the appropriate field office, and in selecting the field office it may choose either the one nearest its principal place of business or nearest the offices of its principal underwriter. During the period of the present experiment, of course, registrants having neither their own nor their underwriter's principal offices in the San Francisco or Cleveland regions will continue to file in Washington. For the purposes of this plan the Cleveland area will include the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky. The San Francisco area will include California, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

Neither of the steps taken today contemplates an increase in personnel. The regional offices will be staffed by trained experts from the Registration Division.

Appropriate changes will be made in the Commission rules to permit filing in the two Regional Offices before the plan goes into operation.

SEC Adopts Four Rules Under Investment Company Act—Relate to Exemption of Certain Intra-State Closed-End Investment Companies and Temporary Exemption for Management Companies Retaining Custody of Securities and for Employees' Securities Companies

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Oct. 31 the adoption of two rules under the Investment Company Act of 1940 relating to the exemption of certain small intrastate closed-end investment companies. The Commission states:

The first rule, N-6D-1, was adopted under Section 6 (d) of the Act. That section provides in effect that the Commission, to the extent consistent with the public interest, shall by rule or order exempt from any or all of the provisions of the Act any closed-end company which meets certain conditions. In substance those conditions are that the total of all securities issued or proposed to be issued by the applicant shall not exceed \$100,000, and that all past or proposed public offerings by the applicant of its own securities shall be intrastate. Rule N-6D-1 specifies the types of information to be included in an application for an order of exemption under Section 6 (d).

The second rule, N-6C-4, provides a temporary exemption until Nov. 15, 1940, for all closed-end investment companies which meet the above conditions of Section 6 (d). It also continues the temporary exemption, where an application is filed under Rule N-6D-1 before Nov. 15, until final determination of the application.

The Commission on Oct. 31 also announced the adoption of a rule extending to Nov. 15, 1940, the time within which an employees' securities company may apply to the Commission for an order of exemption under Section 6 (b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. If such a company shall have filed with the Commission prior to Nov. 15, 1940, an application for such an order, the exemption granted by this rule will be extended until the application shall have been finally determined by the Commission.

Another rule adopted by the SEC on Oct. 31 was the one extending until Nov. 15, 1940, the time during which a management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 may apply to the Commission for permission to continue to hold custody of its securities and investments if, on Nov. 1, 1940, the company had such custody. Companies filing such applications will receive appropriate temporary exemption until their applications have been finally determined by the Commission.

All these rules became effective on Nov. 1, 1940, the effective date of the Investment Company Act.

SEC Adopts Rule Relating to Method of Valuing Portfolio Securities of Investment Companies—Two Other Rules Under Investment Company Act Approved

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Nov. 4 the adoption of a rule relating to the method of valuing the portfolio securities of investment companies for the purpose of determining whether such companies are "diversified" or "non-diversified" companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and only for that purpose. The basic methods of valuation for these purposes are given in detail in Section 2 (a) (39) of the Investment Company Act. The present rule permits departure from these basic methods when the Internal Revenue Code or certain State securities laws provide for a different method of valuation. The rule, designated Rule N-2A-1, was adopted pursuant to a provision of Section 2 (a) (39) of the Investment Company Act reading as follows:

For purposes of Sections 5 and 12, in lieu of values determined as provided in clause (A) above, the Commission shall by rules and regulations permit valuation of securities at cost or other basis in cases where it may be more convenient for such company to make its computations on such basis by reason of the necessity or desirability of complying with the provisions of any United States revenue laws or rules and regulations issued thereunder, or the laws or the rules and regulations of any State in which the securities of such company may be qualified for sale.

The Commission also announced on Nov. 4 the adoption of a rule under the Investment Company Act of 1940 exempting certain transactions commenced prior to Nov. 1, 1940, from the provisions of Section 17 (a) of the Act. This action was explained as follows:

Section 17 (a) makes it unlawful for any affiliated person, promoter or principal underwriter of a registered investment company or any affiliated person of such persons, acting as principal, knowingly to buy any security or other property from, or to sell any security or other property to such registered company or any company controlled by such registered company. The new rule exempts from the operation of this section inter-company transactions which, although they may be consummated after Nov. 1, 1940, were initiated and formally approved prior to that date by the directors of the companies involved.

The adoption of Rule N-20A-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, dealing with the solicitation of proxies with respect to securities issued by registered investment companies, was announced by the SEC on Nov. 1. Under the rule any solicitation of a proxy, consent or authorization with respect to a security issued by a registered investment company must comply with the provisions of Regulation X-14, adopted by the Commission pursuant to Section 14 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Companies which have securities listed on exchanges and are now subject to the proxy rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are required to make only one filing in order to satisfy the requirements of both Acts.

SEC Issues 1939 Supplement Covering Financial Operations of Listed Corporations Producing and Distributing Dairy Products

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on Nov. 6 the 15th of a series of supplements to the industry reports of the Survey of American Listed Corporations. The supplements cover financial operations for fiscal years ending between July 1, 1939, and June 30, 1940. Supplement No. 15 contains reports on eight corporations whose business is primarily the production and distribution of dairy products. All of these corporations had securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 at June 30, 1939. The Commission had the following to say concerning the reports:

Two of these corporations, The Borden Co. and National Dairy Products Corp., accounted for over 85% of the assets and 80% of the volume of business reported by these eight corporations in the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939.

Financial data for the fiscal years 1934-38 for the enterprises included in this supplement were previously released as Report No. 15, Volume II, of the Survey of American Listed Corporations, Work Projects Administration study sponsored by the SEC. The companies covered in Supplement No. 15 are: Beatrice Creamery Co., The Borden Co., Chapman's Ice Cream Co., Creameries of America, Inc., Dixie Ice Cream Co., Golden State Co., Ltd., National Dairy Products Corp., and Pet Milk Co.

The combined volume of business for all eight enterprises amounted to \$673,000,000 in the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with \$666,000,000 for 1938.

A combined operating profit of \$32,000,000, or 4.8% of sales, was reported by all eight enterprises for the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with an operating profit of \$27,000,000, or 4.0% of sales for 1938. These same enterprises showed a combined net profit after all charges (including non-operating gains and losses, prior claims, interest, and income taxes) of \$25,000,000, or 3.7% of sales, for the year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with \$21,000,000, or 3.2% of sales, for the year 1938.

Dividends paid out by these eight enterprises during the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, totaled \$14,000,000, of which \$1,300,000 were current cash dividends on preferred stock and \$12,700,000 were cash dividends on common stock. In the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1938, dividends paid out totaled \$15,000,000, of which \$1,300,000 were current cash dividends on preferred stock and \$13,700,000 were cash dividends on common stock.

The combined total for all surplus accounts of these eight enterprises increased less than one-half million to \$93,000,000 in the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with an increase of \$5,600,000 in the preceding year.

The combined balance sheet assets for all eight enterprises totaled \$372,000,000 on or about Dec. 31, 1938, compared with \$373,000,000 at the end of the following year. Current assets increased from \$139,000,000 to \$145,000,000 during the same period. Land, buildings and equipment at their net book value declined from \$197,000,000 on or about Dec. 31, 1938, to \$191,000,000 at the end of 1939, while reserves for land, buildings and equipment increased from \$126,000,000 to \$137,000,000 during this same period.

The liability side of the combined balance sheet for all eight enterprises showed an increase in current liabilities from \$43,000,000 at the end of 1938 to \$46,000,000 at the end of 1939. Stockholders' equity, as indicated by the total book value of capital stock and surplus, increased less than a million to \$253,000,000 at the end of 1939.

Copies of this supplement, as well as of Supplements Nos. 1-15, inclusive, and Volumes I and II, which are still available, may be secured without charge by request to the Publications Unit of the SEC in Washington, D. C.

SEC Issues 1939 Supplement Covering Financial Operations of Mail Order Houses—Survey of American Listed Corporations

The sixteenth of a series of supplements to the industry reports of the Survey of American Listed Corporations was issued Nov. 8 by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The supplements cover financial operations for fiscal years ending between July 1, 1939, and June 30, 1940. Supplement No. 16 contains reports on corporations whose business is primarily mail order merchandising having securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

at June 30, 1939. The Commission's announcement concerning the supplement follows:

Financial data for the fiscal years 1934-38 for the enterprises included in this supplement were previously released as Report No. 17, Volume II, of the Survey of American Listed Corporations, Work Projects Administration study sponsored by the SEC.

The companies included in Supplement No. 16 are: Chicago Mail Order Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., National Bellas Hess, Inc., New Process Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., Spiegel, Inc.

The combined volume of business for the six enterprises reporting amounted to \$1,180,000,000 in the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with \$1,001,000,000 in 1938.

A combined operating profit of \$85,000,000, or 7.2% of sales, was reported by all six enterprises for the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with an operating profit of \$55,000,000, or 5.5% of sales for 1938. These same enterprises showed a combined profit after all charges (including non-operating gains and losses, prior claims, interest, and income taxes) of \$66,000,000, or 5.6% of sales for the year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with \$45,000,000, or 4.5% of sales for the year 1938.

Dividends paid out by these six enterprises during the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, totaled \$33,000,000, of which \$1,900,000 were current cash dividends on preferred stock and \$31,100,000 were cash dividends on common stock. In the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1938, dividends paid out totaled approximately \$31,200,000, of which \$1,900,000 were current cash dividends on preferred stock and \$29,300,000 were cash dividends on common stock.

The combined total for all surplus accounts for these six enterprises increased by \$33,000,000 to \$162,000,000 in the fiscal year ended on or about Dec. 31, 1939, compared with an increase of \$12,000,000 in the preceding year.

The combined balance sheet assets for all six enterprises totaled \$561,000,000 on or about Dec. 31, 1938, compared with \$625,000,000 at the end of the following year. During this same period current assets increased from \$385,000,000 to \$442,000,000. Land, buildings, and equipment at their net book value increased from \$139,000,000 at the end of 1938 to \$145,000,000 at the end of 1939, while reserves for land, buildings, and equipment increased from \$91,000,000 to \$98,000,000 during this same period.

The liability side of the combined balance sheet for all six enterprises showed an increase in current liabilities from \$77,000,000 at the end of 1938 to \$101,000,000 at the end of 1939. Stockholders' equity as indicated by the total book value of capital stock and surplus increased from \$470,000,000 at the end of 1938 to \$505,000,000 at the end of 1939.

SEC Announces 605 Applications for Registration as Investment Advisers Under New Law Have Become Effective

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Nov. 1 that 605 applications for the registration of investment advisers filed with it pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 have become effective. At the same time the Commission stated that investment advisers who are not registered under the Investment Advisers Act are prohibited after Nov. 1, 1940, from using the mails or any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce in connection with their business as investment advisers. Regarding the effect of the registration, the Commission's announcement stated:

The letter of the Commission notifying each investment adviser of his effective registration apprised the registrant that under the Act it is unlawful for any person registered to represent or imply in any manner whatsoever that such person has been sponsored, recommended or approved by the Commission or that his abilities or qualifications to act as an investment adviser have in any respect been passed upon by the Commission.

Registration may be revoked on three major grounds: (1) a wilful misrepresentation of material facts; (2) conviction, within the past 10 years, in connection with the securities business, and (3) under injunction from engaging in securities business.

After Nov. 1, 1940, registered investment advisers are subject to certain prohibitions and must observe certain practices.

Contracts with clients entered into, extended, or renewed after that date may not be assigned or hypothecated by the investment adviser without the consent of the client. If the investment adviser is a partnership, the client must be notified within a reasonable time of any change in the membership of such partnership.

Registered investment advisers may not make any profit-sharing arrangements with their clients. Such arrangements were severely criticized in the Commission's report to the Congress on Investment Counsel, Investment Management, Investment Supervisory, and Investment Advisory Services as being inimical to the interest of the client. That report indicated that such arrangements aside from the "heads I win, tails you lose" aspect "encouraged the adviser to recommend a degree of risk that the investor himself would not knowingly undertake, inasmuch as the adviser has everything to gain if he is successful, and nothing to lose if he is wrong," and that there might be a "strong temptation to take unusual risks to speculate or over-trade."

Registered investment advisers are prohibited in the future from employing any device, scheme or artifice to defraud any client or prospective client, or to engage in any transaction or practice of course of business which operates as a fraud or a deceit upon any client or prospective client. These fraud provisions are similar to the Fraud Section under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Fraud Rule under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Furthermore, if an investment adviser acts as a principal for his own account in connection with the sale of any security to, or purchase of any security from a client, he must disclose to such client in writing the capacity in which he is acting with respect to such transaction, and obtain the consent of the client to such transaction.

Furthermore, only those registered investment advisers who are primarily engaged in furnishing continuous advice as to the investment of funds on the basis of individual needs of each client can represent after Nov. 1, 1940, that he is an "investment counsel" or use the name "investment counsel" as descriptive of his business.

The names and addresses of investment advisers who are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as of Nov. 1, 1940, follows:

The following symbols are used in this list:

(S) Sole Proprietorship. (P) Partnership. (C) Corporation.

ALABAMA

None

- Phoenix—**
(S) Norman, L. V. V., Market Trend Service, 711 Security Building.
- ARIZONA**
- ARKANSAS**
None
- CALIFORNIA**
- Beverly Hills—**
(S) Goldberg, Edward, 1652 Benedict Canyon Road.
- Carmel—**
(S) Bayer, George, La Loma Terrace.
- Hollywood—**
(C) Equitable Investment Corp., 6253 Hollywood Boulevard.
(C) Temple-Thomason, Inc., 6253 Hollywood Boulevard.
- Long Beach—**
(C) Morrison Bond Co., Ltd., 222 Pacific Avenue.
- Los Angeles—**
(S) Bothe, Laurence & Co., 210 West Seventh Street.
(P) Clifford, A. M., & Associates, 639 South Spring Street.
(C) Douglas, Nelson & Co., 510 South Spring Street.
(S) Etienne, Myron Edouard, 523 West Sixth Street.
(P) Graves, Banning & Co., 629 South Spring Street.
(P) Harrington, Mark H., & Co., 210 West Seventh Street.
(C) Harris, Everett & Co., 629 South Spring Street.
(S) Hereford, Rockwell, 623 South Hope Street.
(S) Hoobler, George W., 623 West Fifth Street.
(P) Humphreys, G. L., & Co., 523 West Sixth Street.
(S) Langham, James Mars, 956 Corsica Drive.
(C) Maree, A. Morgan, Jr., & Associates, Inc., 5225 Wilshire Boulevard.
(S) Market, Clifford Harry, 215 West Seventh Street.
(S) McCuen, C. Melvin, 621 South Spring Street.
(C) Miller, King & Co., 530 West Sixth Street.
(P) Page, Hubbard & Asche, 210 West Seventh Street.
(S) Paul, W. Lee-Rhodes, Robert E., 634 South Spring Street.
(S) Rowe, John Leslie, 215 West Seventh Street.
(S) Shaffer, John G., 543 So. Alexandria Avenue.
(C) Spear, W. Edgar, & Co., 621 South Spring Street.
(C) Sern, Frank & Meyer, 325 West Eighth Street.
(S) Strong, R. Franklin, 530 West Sixth Street.
(S) Swallow & Co., 215 West Seventh Street.
(S) White, Charles Benjamin, 6455 Hayes Drive.
(P) Willis & Christy, 411 West Fifth Street.
(C) Young and Koenig, Inc., 210 West Seventh Street.
(P) Zucker, J. H., 325 West Eighth Street.

Montrose—

- (S) Reys, Paul, 1925 Parkdale.

Oakland—

- (S) Jutte, Charles Brokaw, Box 1442.
(S) Shimonek, Joseph Walter, 1404 Franklin Street.

Oroville—

- (S) Boynton, Claude B., Canyon Highlands Drive and Valley View Drive.

Palo Alto—

- (S) Follansbee, Frank, Bureau of Financial Research, 1345 Webster Street.
(C) Silbering Research Corp., Ltd., Deckeroak Building.

Pasadena—

- (S) Henderson, J. R., 43 South Euclid Avenue.
(S) Mayo, Geoffrey, 170 East California Street.
(S) Piper, Clarence Brett, 2195 Orlando Road.
(S) Symonds, Lloyd, 3357 Grayburn Road.
(S) Zweers, John Bedeker, First Trust Building.

San Francisco—

- (P) Axley and Hays, 2207 Bush Street.
(P) Bell & Davis, 519 California Street.
(C) Bergues & Co., 155 Montgomery Street.
(C) Brush, Slocumb & Co., 111 Sutter Street.
(P) Daley, Robert, Econo-Graphs, 2177 Pacific Avenue.
(P) Davis, Skaggs & Co., 211 Montgomery Street.
(P) Dodge & Cox, Mills Tower.
(S) Fisher & Co., 2412 Russ Building.
(P) Gross, Richard P., & Co., 486 California Street.
(C) Heche, Gordon, & Associates, Inc., 235 Montgomery Street.
(P) Henderson & Co., 340 Pine Street.
(S) Hunter, Phelps, & Associates, Russ Building.
(C) Ingram, Scribner & Co., 206 Sansome Street.
(S) Lennon, Harry B., 3800 Clay Street.
(P) Leppo, Harrison, & Co., 315 Montgomery Street.
(S) Morgan, O. G., 545 Turk Street.
(P) Oyster, Seward, Sisson & Trowbridge, 650 Russ Building.
(S) Pacific Investment Service, 238 Juanita Way.
(S) Stephenson, J. T., & Co., 220 Montgomery Street.
(P) Stone & Youngberg, 405 Montgomery Street.
(P) Witter, Dean, & Co., 45 Montgomery Street.

San Jose—

- (S) Fontaine, G. M., Associates, First National Bank Building.
(S) Frankel, Martin, 1211 Bank of America Building.

Santa Barbara—

- (S) Myrick, Donald, 831 State Street.
(S) Sears, Thomas David, 4 East Carrillo Street.

South Pasadena—

- (S) Siems, Harry W., 2036 Primrose Avenue.

Denver—

- (S) Empire Service Co., 1835 Champa Street.
(C) Garrison and Metzger, Inc., 512 Equitable Building.
(S) Scott, R. M., Jr., Denver National Building.
(C) Tracy, Paus S., & Co., 15 Equitable Building.

Farmington—

- (S) Kent, Sherrill, Talcott Notch Road.

Hartford—

- (P) Andrews, E. T., & Co., 64 Pearl Street.
(P) Conning & Co., 50 Lewis Street.
(C) Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc., (Conn.), 36 Pearl Street.

New Haven—

- (S) Knipe, James L., Trust Company Building.

Wilmington—

- (S) Baxter, J. Morton, Du Pont Building.
(C) Ulrich & Co., 902 Market Street.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- (P) Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath, 719 Fifteenth Street, N. W.
(C) Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc., 925 Shoreham Building.
(C) Pratt, A. S., & Sons, Inc., 815 Fifteenth Street, N. W.
(S) Proctor, Lawrence Martin, 403 Union Trust Building.

FLORIDA

- (S) Lindemann, F. W., Hall Building.

Atlanta—

- (S) Barrett, Julian N., 433 Citizen's & Southern National Bank Building.
(C) Fleet & Wardlaw, Inc., 722 William-Oliver Building.
(S) Hunter, William T., Trust Co. of Georgia Building.

Savannah—

- (S) Minis & Co., 1003 Savannah Bank & Trust Building.

IDAHO
None.
ILLINOIS

- Champaign—**
(P) Hurd, Clegg & Co., First National Bank Building.
- Chicago—**
(S) Allen, Harland, Associates, 10 South LaSalle Street.
(C) Bard, Ralph A., & Co., 208 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Breckenridge and Co., 134 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Brennan, William M., 105 West Monroe Street.
(S) Brown, Harlow W., 120 South LaSalle Street.
(C) Business Foundation, The, 208 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Carter, William J., 677 Roscoe Street.
(C) Cherry Securities Service, Inc., 141 West Jackson Boulevard.
(S) Cowles, Alfred, 3rd, 332 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Dakin, Francis W., 120 South LaSalle Street.
(P) Duff & Phelps, 208 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Eckley, William L., 77 West Washington Street.
(S) Edelman, Joseph, 105 West Madison Street.
(S) Emrich, George L., Jr., & Co., 120 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Fairchild, Ralph E., & Co., 105 West Adams Street.
(P) Ferguson Brothers, 105 West Adams Street.
(C) Financial Management Corp., No. 980-105 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Fisher, A. M., 5553 Blackstone Avenue.
(S) Fleischer, Fred E., 114 West Jackson Boulevard.
(S) Forrest, Maulsby, 135 South LaSalle Street.
(P) Giore, Forgan & Co., 123 South LaSalle Street.
(P) Gofen and Glossberg, 135 South LaSalle Street.
(C) Gregory, DeLong & Holt, Inc., 105 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Guthrie, John O., 135 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Hill, David A., 208 South LaSalle Street.
(C) Investment Management Corp., 105 West Adams Street.
(C) McCune, Thornton C., & Co., Inc., 111 West Jackson Boulevard.
(C) Moncreiff, Tittle & Co., 105 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Mudd, Earle D., & Associates, Tribune Tower.
(S) PiVoT Service, 209 South LaSalle Street.
(C) Rosenberg, Edward Goetz, 231 South LaSalle Street.
(C) Seamans-Blake, Inc., 75 East Wacker Drive.
(C) Security Supervisors, Inc., 135 South LaSalle Street.
(C) Sheridan, Farwell & Morrison, Inc., 8 South Michigan Avenue.
(S) Simon, Jay, 134 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Stader, James B., 111 West Monroe Street.
(P) S. ein & Roe, 135 South LaSalle Street.
(C) Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., 231 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Stock Market Indices, 3850 North Claremont Avenue.
(P) Tilden Bros. & Grannis, 134 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Trading Counsel, 9331 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Trend-Iicator Co., 134 South LaSalle Street.
(P) Valleau, Harry O., & Co., 10 South LaSalle Street.
(S) Walsh, Thomas Ira, 221 North LaSalle Street.
(C) Woodruff, Hayes & Co., Inc., 135 South LaSalle Street.

Oak Park—
(S) Horn, Walter Theodore, 340 South Kenilworth Avenue.

Quincy—
(P) Herleman Degitz Co., 340 W. C. U. Building.

INDIANA

Hammond—
(S) Blue, Thurman, 6346 Monroe Avenue.

Indianapolis—
(S) Wood, Gaylord, 204 Inland Building.

South Bend—
(S) Marshall, H. E., & Co., 112 West Jefferson Boulevard.

IOWA

Des Moines—
(S) Enyart, James Cremer, 5th and Grand Avenue.
(S) Grant, Vernon, Jr., 202 K. P. Building.
(S) Mantz, Isidore P., 503 Youngerman Building.

KANSAS

None.

KENTUCKY

Louisville—
(S) Nobbe, Edward Owen, 231 South Fifth Street.
(S) Wood, Richard V., 1607 Heyburn Building.

LOUISIANA

Lake Charles—
(S) Clarke, George Washington, Jr., 631 Kirby Street.

New Orleans—

(P) Glenn & Gordon, Whitney Building.
(C) Levy & Rooney, Inc., 416 Whitney Building.
(P) Villere, St. Denis J., & Co., 552 Canal Building.
(P) Waters & Alcus, 603 Whitney Building.

MAINE

None.

MARYLAND

Baltimore—
(P) Brown, Alex., & Son, Investment Advisory Dept., 135 E. Baltimore St.
(S) Hinds, Harold W., 405 Lyman Avenue, Govans.
(S) Landon, H. M., 405 Keyser Building.
(P) Mackubin, Legg & Co., 222 East Redwood Street.
(P) Price, T. Rowe, Jr., and Associates, 2905 Baltimore Trust Building.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro—
(S) Gowen, Horace Bradford, 228 County Street.

Babson Park—

(C) Babson's Reports, Inc., 219 Forest Street.
(C) Copper Statistics Co., Inc.

Boston—

(S) Alexander, Ralph A., & Associates, 80 Federal Street.
(C) American Institute of Finance, 137 Newbury Street.
(C) Anderson & Millet, Inc., 60 State Street.
(C) Babson, David L., & Co., Inc., 35 Congress Street.
(Trust) Boston Fiduciary & Research Associates, 50 Congress Street.
(S) Bugbee, Nathan D., 49 Federal Street.
(C) Burlingame Corporation, The, 53 State Street.
(C) Cambridge Associates, Inc., 163 Newbury Street.
(C) Chase, John P., Inc., 75 Federal Street.
(S) Churchill, Winthrop H., 10 Post Office Square.
(S) Claffin, William Walker, 15 State Street.
(S) Coburn, William H., & Co., 68 Devonshire Street.
(C) Cromwell & Cabot, Inc., 1 Federal Street.
(S) Dibble, Ralph Brigham, 49 Federal Street.
(S) Dyer, Lewis A., 50 Federal Street.
(C) Eaton & Howard, Inc., 24 Federal Street.
(C) Economic Publications, Inc., 24 Fenway.
(P) Estabrook & Co., 15 State Street.
(C) Financial Records, Inc., 211 Congress Street.
(C) Financial Research Inc., 35 Congress Street.
(C) Franklin Management Corp., 111 Devonshire Street.
(C) Gallup, Wm. Albert, Inc., 80 Federal Street.
(S) Gibson, Robert L., 201 Devonshire Street.
(S) Harvey, Elbert A., 53 State Street.
(S) Hill, Olin W., 19 Congress Street.
(P) Hill and Snyder, 50 Congress Street.
(C) Holbrook Company, Inc., 111 Devonshire Street.
(S) Hull, Roy A., 10 Post Office Square.
(C) Investment Indicators, Inc., 60 State Street.
(C) Investment Service, Corp., 49 Federal Street.
(C) Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc., (Mass.), 140 Federal Street.

(S) Morrison, Alva, 19 Congress Street.
(P) Nutter, McClennen & Fish, 220 Devonshire Street.
(S) Paine, John Bryant, Jr., 84 State Street.
(S) Parsons, George A., 84 State Street.
(C) Pero, Clark Company, The, 49 Federal Street.
(C) Raymond, Bliss, Inc., 24 Federal Street.
(P) Russell, Berg & Co., 75 Federal Street.
(P) Scudder, Stevens & Clark, 10 Post Office Square.
(C) Securities Advisory Service, Inc., 126 Newbury Street.
(S) Shelbey & Co., 24 Milk Street.
(P) Southgate & Co., 33 State Street.
(C) Standish, Racey & McKay, Inc., 50 Congress Street.
(S) Stanwood, Wm. E., 50 Congress Street.
(C) Studley, Shupert & Co., Inc., 50 Congress Street.
(S) Sullivan, J. Langdon, 24 Federal Street.
(C) Tucker Anthony Management Corp., 84 State Street.
(C) United Business Service Co., 210 Newbury Street.
(C) United Investment Counsel Inc., 210 Newbury Street.
(P) Wainwright, H. C., & Co., 60 State Street.
(S) Wakefield, George Kennard, 50 Congress Street.
(P) Ward, Osgood & Park, 50 Congress Street.
(P) Warren, P. L., & Co., 49 Federal Street.
(S) Yetman's Statistical Service, 687 Boylston Street.

Cambridge—

(C) American Institute for Economic Research, 54 Dunster Street.

New Bedford—

(C) Bristol Investment Counsel Corp., 558 Pleasant Street.
(C) Investment Supervision, Inc., 227 Union Street.

Rowley—

(S) Todd, Frank Payson, Wethersfield Street.

Wellesley—

(C) Oil Statistics Co., Forest Street.
(C) Poor's Publishing Co., 90 Broad Street.
(S) Spear, Roger Eliot, & Staff, 219 Forest Street.

Wellesley Hills—

(S) Hood Syndicate, 8 Fuller Road.

Worcester—

(P) Kinsley & Adams, 6 Norwich Street.

MICHIGAN

Detroit—
(S) Griswold Research Co., 1428 Buhl Building.
(C) Heber-Fuger-Wendin, Inc., 60 Penobscot Building.
(C) Investment Counsel, Inc., 700 Union Guardian Building.
(S) Investment Institute, 920 Lafayette Building.
(C) Investment Letters, Inc., 700 Union Guardian Building.
(C) Kales-Kramer Investment Co., 76 Adams Avenue West.
(P) Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc., (Mich.), 634 Penobscot Building.
(P) Manley, M. A., & Co., 518 Buhl Building.
(S) Vickers, A. Sherwood, 1864 Penobscot Building.
(C) Watkins & Fordon, Inc., 2956 Penobscot Building.
(P) Willmore, Thomas F., Co., Room 848-Penobscot Building.

Grand Rapids—

(S) Sheppard, James H., Federal Square Building.

Jackson—

(C) Securities Counsel, Inc., 120 West Michigan Avenue.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—
(S) Bauman, John S., & Co., 837 Northwestern Bank Building.
(C) Brown, C. H., & Co., Inc., 1506 Foshey Tower.
(S) Hegg, Karl O., 20 Groveland Avenue.
(C) Investment Management Corp., 1413 Northwestern Bank Building.
(S) Jensen, Guy F., 554 Builders Exchange.
(C) Wells-Dickey Co., Metropolitan Bank Building.
(S) Wittenberg Merrick Co., 1437 Northwestern Bank Building.

Rochester—

(S) Smiley, J. W., 111½ South Broadway.

St. Paul—

(S) Bayliss, Kenneth H., 523 Pioneer Building.
(C) Kalman & Co., 144 Endicott Building.
(S) Mairs, George Alexander, Jr., 1024 Pioneer Building.

MISSISSIPPI

None.

MISSOURI

Kansas City—
(S) Biglow, Chester W., 10th and Baltimore Avenue.
(S) Bureau of Economic Research, 112 West Ninth Street.
(C) Investment Management, Inc., 1020 Dwight Building.
(C) Weltner, A. E., & Co., 1020 Dwight Building.

St. Louis—

(S) Conover, Emily dePeyster, Landreth Building, 320 North Fourth.
(S) Investment Analysis Bureau, 319 North Fourth Street.
(S) Jones, Berkeley, 320 North Fourth Street.
(S) Kauffman, Andrew H., 320 North Fourth Street.
(C) Poleman, Thos. T., & Co., Inc., 1603 Boatmen's Bank Building.
(S) Rasseleur, T. E., 3615 Olive Street.
(S) Rovers, W. Earl, Co., 543 Boatmen's Bank Building.
(S) Seeger, Arthur H., Co., Landreth Building.
(S) Storr, Aloy L., 319 North Fourth Street.
(S) Tidd, R. M. B., 320 North Fourth Street.

MONTANA

Helena—
(C) Smith, Whitney, & Co., Inc., Box 777, Power Block.

NEBRASKA

None.

NEVADA

None.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Kearsarge—
(S) Small, John Sanderson.

NEW JERSEY

Bloomfield—
(S) Lohnes, Russell Cottman, 118 Linden Avenue.
Garfield—
(S) Cornwall, Michael, 168 Chestnut Street.

Haworth—

(S) Raccius, H. T., Haworth Drive.

Jersey City—

(Jt. Stk. Ass'n) Bullock, Calvin, 921 Bergen Avenue.
(C) Economic Analysis, Inc., 931 Trust Co. of N. J. Building.
(C) Fiduciary Counsel, Inc., 931 Trust Co. of N. J. Building.
(S) Fuld Leonhard Felix 8 Bladwin Avenue.
(S) Gallagher, H. D., & Co., 26 Journal Square.

Lincoln Park—

(S) Wilson, Gaylord B., Highland Avenue.

Montclair—

(C) Investors Advisory Service of Montclair, 22 South Park Street.
(S) Talabac, Leon V., 22 South Park Street.

Newark—

(S) Field, Clinton, & Co., 744 Broad Street.

Parsippany—

- (S) Kimball, Dudley.
(S) Noble, Donald.

Trenton—

- (S) Wetzel, W. E., & Co., 1 West State Street.

Upper Montclair—

- (S) Atkins, Paul M., 199 Inwood Avenue.

NEW MEXICO

None.

NEW YORK**Albany—**

- (S) Brown Research Service, The, 27 West Erie Street.

Bronx—

- (S) Bukaw, Elmira Dorothea, 3478 Fenton Avenue (Res.).

Brooklyn—

- (S) Howe, Edward S., 62 Kenilworth Place.
(S) Miller, Paul, 87 Woodbine Street.

Brushton—

- (S) Brush, H. Corbin.

Buffalo—

- (S) Brasuell, William Chester, 284 Main Street.
(C) Brown, Harold C., Co., Inc., 2016 Liberty Bank Building.
(P) Viator, Common & Co., 904 Marine Trust Building.
(P) Walker and Mitchell, 1045 Ellicott Square Building.

Glen Falls—

- (S) Sedgwick, R. H., Co., 81 Bay Street.

Great Neck—

- (S) Wilson, A. J. P., 79 Tobin Avenue.

Hunter—

- (C) Stock Trend Service, Inc.

Larchmont—

- (S) Barnes, Edward Lewis, 9 Serpentine Trail.

Lockport—

- (S) Ainsworth, William Henry, R. F. D. No. 1.

Lyons Falls—

- (S) Arthur, L. W.

Mamaroneck—

- (C) Business Economic Digest, The, 1231 James Street.

New York—

- (S) Arnham, A. Richard, 50 Pine Street.
(S) Abraham, Nathan, 140 William Street.
(C) Activity Price Records, Inc., 92 Liberty Street.
(P) Allen, Francis G., & Co., 120 Broadway.
(S) Allen, John Hall, 220 East 42d Street.
(C) Allen Management Co., 120 Broadway.
(S) Alsop, Thomas R. P., 9 Rockefeller Plaza.
(C) Ansel-Hudson Corp., 30 Broad Street.
(P) Andrews and Andrews, 185 Madison Avenue.
(S) Angus, L. L. B., Major, 570 Lexington Avenue.
(C) Argus Research Corp., 25 Broadway.
(C) Atlantic Custodian Corp., 52 William Street.
(C) Axe, E. W., & Co., Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue.
(C) Bar-Centric Associates, Inc., 280 Madison Avenue.
(S) Baridon Barometer, The, 55 West 42d Street.
(S) Baring, Charles, 50 Broad Street.
(S) Barnes, John K., 50 Pine Street.
(S) Barometer Advisory Service, Box 146, Wall St. Station.
(C) Barrett Associates, Inc., 14 Wall Street.
(S) Bartlett, Charles G., 9 Rockefeller Plaza.
(S) Bartow, Chas. S., 63 Wall Street.
(P) Baxter Brothers, 76 William Street.
(S) Beck, Mack & Oliver, 522 Fifth Avenue.
(S) Bentley, Harold D., 35 Nassau Street.
(S) Bernhard, Arnold, 347 Madison Avenue.
(C) Bernstein-Macaulay, Inc., 250 Park Avenue.
(S) Bingham-Spencer, R. A., 24 Broad Street.
(S) Bliss, J. I., & Co., 101 Cedar Street.
(C) Bondex Incorporated, 654 Madison Avenue.
(S) Bretey, Pierre R., 75 Central Park West.
(C) Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue.
(S) Brown, Ralph Gascoigne, 42 Broadway.
(S) Brown, W. Barrett, 27 William Street.
(P) Brundage, Story and Rose, 90 Broad Street.
(S) Cahn, Walter L., 70 Pine Street.
(C) Chase, H. W., & Co., Inc., 110 East 42d Street.
(S) Chase, Henry Wheeler, 110 East 42d Street.
(S) Champion, L. Stanley, 70 Pine Street.
(S) Clad, Ernst E., 280 Madison Avenue.
(S) Clay, Paul, 7 Dey Street.
(C) Clarke, Sinsanga & Co., Inc., 405 Lexington Avenue.
(S) Clayton, Ruth Ethelyn, 165 Broadway.
(S) Clift, William Brooks, 44 Pine Street.
(P) Colgate, Jas. B., & Co., 44 Wall Street.
(C) Coming Events, Inc., 47 West Street.
(S) Connors, Myles F., 233 Broadway.
(S) Corbin, Ross, 202 Riverside Drive (Res.).
(S) Cornwell, John W., Jr., 25 Broadway.
(S) Cox, Geo. Clarke, 70 Pine Street.
(C) Davis, P. M., & Putnam, & Co., Inc., 20 Exchange Place.
(S) Davis, Shelby Cullom, 120 Broadway.
(P) Delafield & Delafield, 14 Wall Street.
(S) Dewey, Fredk A., 39 Broadway.
(P) Dick & Merle-Smith, 30 Pine Street.
(C) Dyson, John, 20 Vesey Street.
(C) Economic Research, Inc., 120 Broadway.
(S) Edie, Lionel D., & Co., Inc., 20 Exchange Place.
(S) *Benneck, Conrad J., 129 West 69th Street.
(S) Elliott, Ralph Nelson, 25 Broad Street.
(P) Fahnestock & Co., 1 Wall Street.
(S) Felheim, Laselle, 400 East 57th Street.
(P) Fenner & Beane, 67 Broad Street.
(S) Fiedler, E. W., Co., 44 Beaver Street.
(S) Financial Service Guild, The, 39 Broadway.
(C) Financial Supervision, Inc., 25 Broad Street.
(Division of a Corp.) Financial World Research Bureau, 21 West Street.
(C) Fitch Publishing Co., Inc., The, 120 Wall Street.
(P) Fitzpatrick Kaufman & Co., 25 Broadway.
(S) Flatto, Arthur O., 347 Fifth Avenue.
(S) Fortuny's Statistical Library for Investment Research, 87 Fifth Ave.
(S) France, Harry Co., 347 Madison Avenue.
(S) Freudenthal, Elsbeth E., 550 West 157th Street.
(C) Gann, W. D., & Son, Inc., 82 Wall Street.
(C) Gartley, H. M., Inc., 76 William Street.
(C) Gibson, Thomas, Inc., 53 Park Place.
(S) Gold, Charles W., 551 Fifth Avenue.
(C) Goldsmith, F. N., Financial Service, Inc., 123 Liberty Street.
(C) Gowin United, Inc., 140 Spring Street.
(C) Graef, Albert, Inc., 70 Pine Street.
(C) Graphic Market Statistics, Inc., 92 Liberty Street.
(P) Granberry & Co., 50 Broadway.
(C) Grant & Atkins, Inc., 55 Liberty Street.
(C) Grant, Lindsey, & Co., Inc., 55 Liberty Street.
(S) Gutmann, Leo S., 67 Broad Street.
(S) Habryl, Louis L., Room 414, 2 Rector Street.
(S) Hageman, Howard O., 60 East 42d Street.
(S) Hall, John L., 43 West 94th Street.
(S) Halsey, R. W., & Co., Inc., 111 Broadway.
(S) Hamilton Alexander, Institute, Inc., 13 Astor Place.
(S) Hamilton Investment Counselors, 70 Pine Street.
(S) Handelman, Meyer, Management Co., 67 Wall Street.
(S) Hanning, H. A., 141 Broadway.
(S) Harmon, Earl B., 70 Pine Street.
(S) Hicks, Edward Willis, 41 Broad Street.
(S) Holland, Homer C., 52 Broadway.
(C) Howard, S. Associates, Inc., 894 Irvine Street.
(S) Howe, Ernest Albert, 280 Madison Avenue.
(P) Hoyt, Colgate, & Co., 14 Wall Street.
(C) Industry & Security Survey Corp., 67 Broad Street.
(C) Institute of Applied Econometrics, Inc., 405 Lexington Avenue.
(C) International Statistical Bureau, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue.
(C) Investors Counsel, Inc., 70 Pine Street.
(P) Investor's Trend Analysis Co., 114 West 70th Street.
(C) Jaeger, Edward V., Co., Inc., 165 Broadway.
(S) James, Patrick J., 522 Fifth Avenue.
(S) Jersey B & L Co., 19 East 47th Street.
(C) Johnston & Lagerquist, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue.
(S) Jones, James B., Jr., 115 Broadway.
(S) Kauffmann-Grinstead, K., 342 Madison Avenue.
(P) Kean, Taylor & Co., 14 Wall Street.
(S) Kelsey Statistical Service, 1 Wall Street.
(S) Kinney, Lee, 107 Liberty Street.
(S) Kirkbride, Franklin B., 75 Trinity Place.
(S) Knafel, Morton B., 44 Pine Street.
(C) Langmuir, Dean, Inc., 90 Broad Street.
(P) Lapham, Davis & Bianchi, 44 Pine Street.
(P) Lehman Brothers, 1 William Street.
(S) Levin, Nathan W., 570 Lexington Avenue.
(S) Lewisohn, Randolph S., 29 Broadway.
(P) Libraire, Stout & Co., 50 Broadway.
(S) Loges, William G., 126 West 84th Street.
(S) Lorenz, Otto C., 500 Fifth Avenue.
(S) Loufbahn's Financial Service, 102 Warren Street.
(S) Low Price Investment Service, Box 129, Wall Street Station.
(P) Lowry & Mills, 40 Wall Street.
(S) Lyman, David V., 3d, 347 Madison Avenue.
(S) MacDonald's, W. J., Market Advisory Service, 78-80 Wall Street.
(S) Maifax, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue.
(S) Manganaro, Joseph V., 50 Broad Street.
(S) Mansfield & Staff, 117 Liberty Street.
(S) Marks, Morris F., Jr., 31 Nassau Street.
(C) Marshall, Warner & Co., Inc., 90 Broad Street.
(C) McIntosh, J. R., & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway.
(S) Merchant, Helen, 30 Broad Street.
(S) Merriman, Norman, 67 Broad Street.
(P) Minton, D. M. & Co., 111 Broadway.
(C) Moody's Investors Service, 65 Broadway.
(S) Munn, Glenn G., 25 Broad Street.
(S) Myles, Edith Harlan, Room 1902, 730 Fifth Avenue.
(P) Naess & Cummings, 63 Wall Street.
(C) National Securities & Research Corp., 1 Cedar Street.
(P) Neville, Rodie & Co., 522 Fifth Avenue.
(S) Newbold, Douglas T., 9 Rockefeller Plaza.
(S) Norton, Charles M., 112 East 19th Street.
(S) Oliver, Seabury, 49 Broad Street.
(P) O'Neill, Grover, & Co., 20 Exchange Place.
(S) Oppenheim, Laurent, Jr., 630 Fifth Avenue.
(C) Parker & Dobson, Inc., 110 East 42d Street.
(S) Pell, John H. G., & Co., Inc., 1 Wall Street.
(P) Pettit, Karl D., & Co., 20 Exchange Place.
(S) Pinner, Felix, Dr., 70 Pine Street, Room 3000.
(C) Pittman, G. Harrison, Associates, Inc., 60 East 42d Street.
(P) Pressprich, R. W., & Co., 68 William Street.
(S) Prince, Theodore, 44 Wall Street.
(S) Pulsifer, Fiske & Scheyhing, 50 Pine Street.
(P) Rauch, S. A., 304 East 52d Street.
(C) Research Institute for Business Administration, Inc., 405 Lexington Ave.
(C) Reynolds & Co., 120 Broadway.
(S) Roberts, Charles S., 11 East 43d Street.
(C) Robinson, George P., & Co., Inc., 14 Wall Street.
(S) Rockwood, John P., Room 1112, 250 Park Avenue.
(S) Roystone, W. H., 15 East 58th Street.
(S) Rubes, Henry A., 23 Beaver Street.
(S) Russell, Albert F., 250 Broadway.
(S) Schlesinger, Edwin J., 41 East 42d Street.
(S) Schneider, Walter Edward, 80 Maiden Lane.
(S) Scobey, Wilfley, 3001 Valentine Avenue.
(C) Securities Advisory Counsel, Inc., 30 Church Street.
(C) Securities Appraisal Co., Inc., 110 East 42d Street.
(C) Security Owners Advisory Bureau, Inc., 90 Broad Street.
(P) Seligman, J. W. & Co., 54 Wall Street.
(S) Shaw, A. Vere & Co., 15 William Street.
(P) Sheas, H. Gregory, 115 Broadway.
(P) Shearson, Hamill & Co., 14 Wall Street.
(P) Shepard, S. J. & Co., 9 Rockefeller Plaza.
(P) Shields & Co., 44 Wall Street.
(P) Shufro, Rose & Co., One Wall Street.
(S) Simpson, Luco Earle, 225 Broadway.
(P) Smith, Barney & Co., 14 Wall Street.
(C) Standard Statistics Co., Inc., 345 Hudson Street.
(P) Sterling, Grace & Co., 50 Broad Street.
(S) Stern, Richard M., 101 Cedar Street.
(S) Stiefel, Otto L., 50 Pine Street.
(C) Sullivan & Cromwell, Inc., 140 Nassau Street.
(P) Sweetser & Co., 43 Broad Street.
(C) Syms, Alfred S., Room 626, 280 Broadway.
(C) Tauber & Tauber, Inc., 11 Broadway.
(S) Taylor, Clara Isabel, 730 Fifth Avenue.
(P) Taylor, Owen Associates, 35 South William Street.
(P) Taylor, W. R. K. & Co., 120 Broadway.
(C) Ticker Publishing Co., Inc., 90 Broad Street.
(S) Town Topics Financial Bureau, 16 Beaver Street.
(C) Towne, George C. & Co., Inc., 101 Park Avenue.
(C) Townsend-Skinner & Co., Inc., 41 East 57th Street.
(S) Trainer & Associates, 274 Madison Avenue.
(C) Transco Corp., 610 Fifth Avenue.
(P) Trask, Spencer & Co., 25 Broad Street.
(C) Trent & Co., Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue.
(S) Tucker, Albert, 1451 Broadway.
(C) Vance, Chapin & Co., Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue.
(P) Van Cleef, Jordan and Wood, 14 Wall Street.
(C) Van Strum & Towne, Inc., 70 Pine Street, 57th Floor.
(C) Wall Street Financial Bureau, Inc., 79 Wall Street.
(S) Watson, Louise, One Cedar Street.
(S) Weck, Albert H. Co., 67 Wall Street.
(S) Wells, Joseph G., 130 West 42d Street.
(P) Wentworth & Co., 11 Broadway.
(C) Wetsel, A. W., Advisory Service, Inc., 405 Lexington Avenue.
(C) Wetsel Market Bureau, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue.
(S) Wightman, M. S. & Co., 52 Broadway.
(S) Williams, Edward Walter, 50 Broadway.
(P) Williston, J. R. & Co., 115 Broadway.
(S) Witten, John D., 405 Lexington Avenue.
(S) Wood, Alan M., 111 Broadway.
(P) Wood, Struthers & Co., 20 Pine Street.
(C) Wortham & North, Inc., 515 Madison Avenue.
(P) Yaeger & Co., 27 Pearl Street.
(C) Yeager, H. C. & Co., Inc., 330 West 42d Street.
(C) Young, C. W. & Co., Inc., 110 East 42d Street.

Rochester—

- (S) Howe, Winthrop K., Jr., 183 East Main Street.
(C) Investographs, Inc., 31 Gibbs Street.
(P) Quinn, Edwin S. & Co., 31 Gibbs Street.
(S) Seelye Advisory Service, 1129 Granite Building.
(P) Smith & Hall, 10 Gibbs Street.
(P) Smith, Willard J., & Greenfield, 16 Main Street East.

St. Albans—

- (S) Dearborn Market Analysis, The, 112-14 197th Street,

Scarsdale—

- (S) Business Trend Service, P. O. Box 113.

Syracuse—

- (C) Investors Research Bureau, Inc., 109 West Onondaga Street.
(S) Rogers, Rufus I., 601 Herald Building.
(S) Shove, John D., 601 Herald Building.
(C) Webster, D. C. & Co., Inc., 712 Loew Building.

- Troy—**
 (P) Betts and Morris, 1904 Fifth Avenue.
- Utica—**
 (C) Allen Fund Distributors, Inc., 255 Genesee Street.
 (C) Palmros, G. A., & Co., Inc., 240 Genesee Street.
 (P) Sherman & Poole, 255 Genesee Street.
- Whitestone—**
 (S) de Goumois, Marc, 160-15 Seventh Avenue.
- NORTH CAROLINA**
 None
- NORTH DAKOTA**
 None
- OHIO**
- Cincinnati—**
 (C) Fillmore, W. H., & Co., Fourth & Walnut Streets.
 (S) Gardell, Howard A., 100 Paxton Road.
 (P) Haydock, Lamson & Co., Fourth and Walnut Streets.
 (S) Morrill, Logan, Fourth and Vine Streets.
 (S) Sinnickson, Richard, & Co., 111 East 4th Street.
 (S) Toe Water, George M., 709 Gerke Building.
- Cleveland—**
 (S) Alexander, R. R., & Co., 1101-03 Fidelity Building.
 (S) Atkinson, Albert E., 1557 Union Commerce Building.
 (C) Ball, Coons & Company, 502 Union Commerce Building.
 (P) Boyd & Co., 1700 Union Commerce Building.
 (S) Coney & Co., 1644 Union Commerce Building.
 (P) Cunningham & Co., 1846 Union Commerce Building.
 (S) Harvey, M. C., & Co., 1566 Hanna Building.
 (S) Rees, Leonard M., 3666 Sutherland Road, Shaker Heights.
- Middletown—**
 (S) Oglesby, Robert Dickey, 505 Highland Street.
- Portsmouth—**
 (S) National Investment Advisory Service, Masonic Temple.
- OKLAHOMA**
- Oklahoma City—**
 (S) Schaul, Gordon Tasker, 912 North Douglas Street.
- OREGON**
- Portland—**
 (C) Bald, H. E., & Co., 428 United States National Bank Building.
 (S) Helsler, J. Henry, & Co.
- PENNSYLVANIA**
- Harrisburg—**
 (S) School of Wall Street, 1804 Sixth Street.
- Huntington—**
 (S) Miller, Herbert A., 326 Penn Street.
- Jenkintown—**
 (S) Grodinsky, Julius, 100 Summitt Avenue.
- Lancaster—**
 (S) Baer, Martin H., Fulton Bank Building.
- Lebanon—**
 (S) Ritcher, Walter J., 115 South First Avenue.
- Philadelphia—**
 (S) Bishop & Co., 1500 Walnut Street Building.
 (S) Boedker, William Frederick, 1528 Walnut Street.
 (S) Brinton, Charles W., 220 South 16th Street.
 (P) Drexel & Co., 15th and Walnut Streets.
 (S) Edwards, Harry B., 1029 Real Estate Trust Building
 (P) Fritz & Shumate, 1500 Walnut Street.
 (S) Goodman, Joseph D., 1419 Walnut Street.
 (C) Hall, N. S., & Co., Inc., Packard Building.
 (C) Investment Registry of America, Inc., 1515 Locust Street.
 (S) Irvine, Wayne H., 123 South Broad Street.
 (S) Kaufmann, Eugene M., Jr., 1528 Walnut Street.
 (S) Lawson, Victor J., & Co., Lincoln-Liberty Building.
 (S) Long, Joseph F., 212 South 15th Street.
 (C) Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc. (Pa.), 1500 Walnut Street.
 (C) Martin & Co., Inc., 111 South 15th Street.
 (S) McCaffrey, Raymond James, 5453 Spruce Street.
 (P) Menaugh, Wright & Co., 123 South Broad Street.
 (S) Miller, James Rumrill, 123 South Broad Street.
 (P) Newbold's W. H., Son & Co., 1517 Locust Street.
 (P) Newburger, Loeb & Co., 1419 Walnut Street.
 (S) Security Research Bureau, 246 South 15th Street.
 (S) Slaymaker, Samuel E., Jr., 1421 Chestnut Street.
 (S) Spellissy, Arthur E., 1616 Walnut Street.
 (P) Sweetser, Sheppard & Deakin, 111 South 15th Street.
 (P) Trimble & Co., 1326 Walnut Street.
 (C) Wasserman, W. S., & Co., 225 South 15th Street.
 (C) Wellington Corp., The, 1811 Packard Building.
 (S) Young, Frank Howard, 637 North 12th Street.
- Pittsburgh—**
 (C) Beattie, John A., & Co., 223 Fourth Avenue.
 (S) Economic Counsel, 945 Union Trust Building.
- Uniontown—**
 (S) Cowen, Maurice, 21 Charles Street.
- RHODE ISLAND**
- Providence—**
 (P) Sticklet & Greenough, 15 Westminster Street.
- SOUTH CAROLINA**
 None.
- SOUTH DAKOTA**
 None.
- TENNESSEE**
- Memphis—**
 (S) Wade, Maury, Farnsworth Building.
- TEXAS**
- Dallas—**
 (C) Campbell, Henderson and Company, 1206 First National Bank Bldg.
- Fort Worth—**
 (S) Manning, R. H., 4712 Bryce Street.
- Houston—**
 (S) MacMahon, Andrew Merritt, 820 Union National Bank Building.
- Pampa—**
 (S) Stock Market Service, 118 West Kingsmill.
- UTAH**
- Salt Lake City—**
 (S) Neberker, W. D., Jr., 902 Kearns Building
- VERMONT**
 None
- VIRGINIA**
- Alexandria**
 (S) Calder & Co., 102 E. Braddock Road (P. O. Box 360).

- WASHINGTON**
- Seattle—**
 (S) Hawkes, Theron, 1411 Fourth Avenue.
 (S) Loomis & Ostrander, 1411 4th Avenue Building.
 (C) Mohr, F. M., Inc., 615-16-17 Vance Building.
- Spokane—**
 (P) Tuttle, John I., 1711 South Wall Street.
- WEST VIRGINIA**
 None
- WISCONSIN**
- Green Bay—**
 (C) Burnham & Hagan, Inc., 500 Northern Building.
- Milwaukee—**
 (P) Associated Bank Counsel, 161 W. Wisconsin Avenue.
 (C) Investors Research Bureau, 808 North Third Street.
 (P) Leekley & Williams, 757 North Broadway.
 (C) Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc., 411 East Mason Street.
 (S) Newman, R. F., 735 North Water Street.
 (C) Newton & Co., 213 West Wisconsin Avenue.
 (S) Weinert, Mary A., 617 North Second Street.
- WYOMING**
 None

Secretary of State Hull Regards Continuance of President Roosevelt's Leadership Assures Security and Safeguards Peace of Nation—Urged Reelection in Radio Address Introducing President Roosevelt on Election Eve

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a preelection radio address from Washington on Nov. 1 urging the continuance of President Roosevelt's leadership, said that "with his record of accomplishment, with his broad program of constructive international relations and under his seasoned leadership our people can look forward and go forward with confidence."

Declaring that "this is no time for the country to be making a change from experience to inexperience," the Secretary stated that "today the balance of advantage lies with continuity of leadership." Mr. Hull protested against attempts made by the opposition "to confuse and mislead the voters by raising counterfeit issues and arousing suspicion." He added that "to throw firebrands of hysteria into the electoral campaign at one of the most crucial moments in the history of the Nation may well jeopardize the safety of the country."

Concerning the charge that the President is "leading us into war," Mr. Hull said this assertion is "wholly unwarranted and utterly vicious." The Secretary asserted that in the following ways "this country is being entrenched against war."

This government has consistently and persistently proceeded in the firm belief that adequate preparedness on this country's part will greatly minimize the danger of assaults against us. We are creating the weapons and the organization needed, first, to discourage would-be assailants and, second, should we be assailed, to repel assaults.

We are warning our people of danger to this country should other countries which are under assault go down. We are making available access to the resources and the products of this country to countries under assault whose survival is important to our own security.

The President's record "of adherence to sound principles and practical objectives," Mr. Hull said, can "assure the security and safeguard the peace of the country."

Mr. Hull's address follows in part:

The most peaceful nations cannot hope for security unless they have in their hands means of adequate defense. The creation of such defense is our country's first and foremost task today.

Adequate defense requires a sufficiency of weapons and a sufficiency of men trained to wield the weapons. Adequate defense calls for willing acceptance by our people of whatever sacrifices of time, effort and substance may be needed to make certain that our Nation, our institutions and our freedom will be preserved. Adequate defense requires that we as a people dissipate every shred of complacency—that most fatal of weaknesses—and face our difficult tasks with complete determination, with iron will, with undivided loyalty.

I am firmly convinced that an overwhelming majority of our people are determined that our national life and our foreign policy shall be ordered in accordance with these basic and essential considerations of adequate defense.

For that determination to be translated into realities of national safety and well-being, this country must have a government which clearly recognizes the dangers and difficulties which confront us; which dares tell the country that they exist and what they are; which makes adequate provision to meet them; which is steadfast in purpose and persistent in action; which has the invaluable asset of experience.

Under the leadership of President Roosevelt this country has such a government. Its record is an open book. There are no secret commitments and no entanglements in the quarrels of foreign countries.

Secretary Hull also delivered a short radio talk to the country on Nov. 4 following which he introduced President Roosevelt, whose address is referred to elsewhere in our issue of today. Stating that "a national election is in expression of the collective will of our people." Mr. Hull said "more is involved in tomorrow's election than designation of the men in whose hands our people choose to lodge the powers of representative government for the period prescribed by the organic law of the land." He added "this election is an emphatic reassertion of the democratic process in a world in which powerful and sinister forces are arraigned against the very idea and ideal of popular government." Calling for an affirmation of faith in the Nation, the Secretary said that "we must rededicate ourselves to the service, the defense and the nurturing of freedom under justice and law." He concluded his talk by saying: "For myself, the choice tomorrow is clear. I firmly believe that in the critical days and months which lie ahead this Nation needs continued leadership of the man whose voice you are about to hear."

Secretary of State Hull, Following Election, Pleads for National Unity—Says Nation Can Now Go Forward in Firm Continuance of Foreign Policies

In a formal statement on Nov. 6, Secretary of State Hull said that "any sense of personal elation or disappointment over the election result" should be overshadowed by a "consciousness of the tremendous responsibility which rests upon all of us in the present crisis." Stating that it is a matter of profound significance that our foreign policies "were supported by both Presidential candidates," Mr. Hull said that the "Nation can now go forward with the fullest measure of practical teamwork by the Government and the people in the firm continuance of those foreign policies." He again appealed for "united effort to carry forward a program . . . which means everything to the peace and safety and welfare of the American people."

Mr. Hull's statement follows:

Consciousness of the tremendous responsibility which rests upon all of us in the present crisis should overshadow any sense of personal elation or disappointment over the election result.

It is a matter of profound significance that our foreign policies, the basic features of which were supported by both the leading candidates for President, were given yesterday nation wide approval.

With the election over, our Nation can now go forward with the fullest measure of practical teamwork by the Government and the people in the firm continuance of those foreign policies. This course offers the greatest contribution our country can make toward the restoration of stable international relations, which are so essential to the vital interests of this Nation and of all nations.

In a spirit of non-partisanship and non-factionalism, I want to appeal again for united efforts to carry forward a program of principles and practical measures, the success of which means everything to the peace and safety and welfare of the American people.

Mass Purchases of Household Equipment Under Defense Program Planned—Procurement Division of Treasury Department Begins Negotiations at Request of Federal Works Agency

Clifton E. Mack, Director of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, announced on Nov. 5 that the Division has initiated preliminary negotiations for mass purchases of household equipment under the National defense housing program. The Federal Works Agency, which is directing construction of defense housing projects expected to total nearly \$200,000,000, requested the Procurement Division to take necessary steps toward the purchase of the equipment up to the point of contract awards, the announcement issued by Mr. Mack said. It added:

Fixtures on which the Procurement Division has been asked to solicit quotations include: Bath tubs, refrigerators, combination kitchen sinks and trays, cooking stoves, lavatories, medicine cabinets, hot water heaters, space heaters, furnaces, range boilers, broom, wall and base cabinets, and brass fittings. Other items are to be added by the FWA to those now listed for purchase. According to present estimates, quantities of approximately 25,000 will be required for each item, although revisions may be made as construction goes forward.

Letters with specifications have been sent to manufacturers throughout the country inviting price quotations on each item in lots of 1,000. In submitting quotations manufacturers were asked to supply the following data: Maximum monthly production; proportion of production which can be delivered to the Government; date production can be started; and the number of items which can be stored in their establishments and in their cities.

To speed purchasing plans, Nov. 12 has been set by the Procurement Division as the deadline for the submission of price schedules and other pertinent information. There will be no public opening of quotations. Replies will be reviewed by the FWA with particular attention devoted to the following factors: Prices quoted; monthly production, and monthly delivery capacity. If in line with estimates, authority will be given the Procurement Division to contract for the account of the Agency.

It is contemplated that the initial purchases of household equipment will be for a minimum of 13,000 dwellings. Construction of these units has been authorized by the War Department. The Army dwellings are to be the first of a projected program to house those engaged in National defense activities.

The present method of negotiating directly with manufacturers was adopted as the one best fitted for the requirements of an accelerated defense housing program. Past experience has demonstrated that through this method equipment may be purchased quickly at reasonable cost to the Government without disrupting normal commercial distribution.

To coordinate delivery of equipment with construction progress, manufacturers will be furnished with instructions advising them when and where to ship. After inspection and acceptance by the field representatives of the FWA, fixtures will be installed by construction contractors.

Canadian and United States Committees Agree on Preliminary Engineering Survey Program for Development of Power on St. Lawrence River

The first joint meeting of the St. Lawrence International Development Committee was held at Massena, N. Y., on Oct. 31 when an agreement was reached as to the preliminary engineering survey program which the United States Corps of Engineers will make preparatory to the proposed power development on the St. Lawrence River. In reporting this action a Associated Press dispatch from Massena, N. Y., on Oct. 31 said:

The conferees, comprising members of the Canadian Temporary Great Lakes St. Lawrence Basin Committee and the United States St. Lawrence Advisory Committee, said drilling crews would begin work Wednesday.

The work will be directed from the newly-established headquarters here and will require a year, the committee said, to obtain and analyze sub-surface findings and complete ground work for the proposed project in the international rapids section.

Colonel A. B. Jones, United States Army district engineer, Washington, will direct the survey, the committee added. Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, is Chairman of the United States com-

mittee, and Guy A. Lindsay, transport department engineer, head of the Canadian group.

President Roosevelt's allocation of funds for this survey and his appointment of the American committee was mentioned in our issue of Oct. 19, page 2283.

New York State Chamber of Commerce Urges Halting of Test Work on St. Lawrence River Power Project—Calls President's Allocation of \$1,000,000 "Unjustified Expenditure of Money Needed for Immediate Defense Requirements"

President Roosevelt was urged, in a report made public by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Nov. 4, to halt test work on the St. Lawrence power project on the ground that his allocation of \$1,000,000 of special defense funds for that purpose was "an unjustified expenditure of money needed for immediate defense requirements." The report, which was drawn by the Executive Committee, of which Frederick E. Hasler is Chairman, contended that in as much as the power project would not be completed in less than five years it would not aid the national defense programs of either the United States or Canada as effectively as other measures of less magnitude and cost which could be developed in much less time.

Resolutions accompanying the report declared that the action taken by the President was "an initial step" toward the St. Lawrence Waterway power-navigation scheme which the Senate had refused to ratify in 1934. The committee's report said:

While the Chamber is a firm believer in preparedness, it is unable to see how present defense emergencies or requirements of the near future can be helped by the construction of a hydro-electric plant whose completion the President optimistically visualizes some five years hence.

The St. Lawrence power project runs contrary to the American defense policy of decentralization of supply bases. The size and location of the proposed plant would make it an inviting target for enemy bombers. From a military standpoint a number of steam-generated power plants located at widely separated points and operated independently of each other would be of much greater defense value. There is the added advantage, of course, that they could be constructed in about half the time and would cost much less.

For many years the Chamber has opposed the whole St. Lawrence Waterway and Power project as economically unsound, wasteful of public funds, and destructive to employment of American labor and to various American industries. Its opposition on these grounds has not been lessened by the attempt now being made to cloak the power phase of the project in the mantle of national defense.

There is wide opposition to the power plan both in the United States and in Canada from individuals and organizations whose patriotism and interest in national preparedness cannot be questioned. This opposition has been strengthened by the apparent determination in Washington to proceed with the power project without authorization from Congress or recourse to a treaty requiring the approval of the Senate. Speaking for a limited but important part of that opposition, the Chamber urges the President to reconsider his action and not proceed with the preliminary work on the power project.

The Executive Committee's report was approved by the members of the Chamber at its monthly meeting on Nov. 7. Previous reference to the Chamber's opposition to the project appeared in our issue of Oct. 26, page 2427. In our issue of Oct. 19, page 2283, it was noted that the President had ordered a study of the St. Lawrence power development and that \$1,000,000 had been allotted for the work.

Defense Program Found to Require Extension of Work Week to Insure Increased Output, According to Study Made by Dr. Leo Wolman of Columbia University for Conference Board

The lengthening of the prevailing hours of work in this country for the period of the emergency is found to be the most expeditious, if not the only way to provide the increased output required for the defense program, according to a study of "Labor Policy and National Defense" prepared by Dr. Leo Wolman of Columbia University for the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board, made public Nov. 2. "The labor policy of our preparedness program is hard to determine," according to the report, "because many of the essential elements of the program are still practically unknown. Both the size and the time schedule are unsettled. But there is much to be learned from the experience of other countries and from the virtual certainty that we shall require more industrial capacity and labor than we now have available." The Board's announcement regarding the report stated:

British experience in both the first and second World Wars is cited by Dr. Wolman as showing that a substantial lengthening of the work week is essential to increased output.

The most important objections to any extension of prevailing hours are found to be: (1) that the vast army of unemployed can supply emergency needs for additional labor; (2) that fewer hours make labor more efficient and that more efficient labor increases the productivity of industry; (3) that the health of labor would suffer from working longer hours, and (4) that labor's hard-earned victory in the matter of shorter hours might be lost.

As to meeting the demand for labor from the unemployed, Dr. Wolman says: "Men and women out of work for more than five years lose their skills and habits of work. When in time jobs do become available, many of the unemployed are no longer competent to fill them, and unless they are afforded the facilities to relearn what they have forgotten, they stand the chance of remaining members of this army of the unemployed and unemployables for some time to come."

It is pointed out that British industry suffers from critical shortages of labor and is forced to work unusually long hours, despite the fact that unemployment in that country was estimated at 800,000, or nearly 6% of

the working force, as recently as Aug. 12, 1940. Similarly, in the United States today there are special shortages in many skilled trades even though there are great numbers of unemployed. Until a sufficient percentage is trained, it is observed, utilization of the unemployed cannot be considered an alternative to increasing the prevailing hours of work.

As to the objection that fewer hours make labor more efficient and therefore more productive, Dr. Wolman maintains that the reverse is generally true. It is industry's efficiency and productivity, he says, that make reductions in hours possible without impairing labor's productive performance.

"It does not follow, however, that an industry working a 40-hour week would see its total output reduced or only insignificantly increased if it raised its schedule of hours to 50 or 55 a week. On the contrary, it would be surprising if the new schedule failed to produce a substantial, and perhaps a proportionate, increase in total output."

With regard to the effect on the health of workers under longer hours, reference is made to British studies of the problem in the present and last wars. These studies indicated that the schedules of hours which could be safely worked without impairing the health of labor or the efficiency of industry varied over a considerable range, and that this range could extend as high as 70 hours per week for certain kinds of work.

The study finds that the most important objection and obstacles to a reasonable extension of working hours is political, rather than any of those described above. Because maximum hours of work have been fixed by laws and contracts that have been won by labor only after years of agitation and pressure, labor leaders fear and oppose any change; and with "the political strength of organized labor at its maximum, it should not be surprising to find our political leaders equally hesitant to deal with the issue, however compelling the reasons for the reexamination of our hours policy during the defense emergency may be."

The study suggests that the problem of the maximum hours to be worked in this country is "a complex series of questions bearing on policies of labor costs, the relation of hours of work to unemployment, the length of time during which suspended provisions of statutes and collective agreements may be expected to continue, and, most important of all, the size and tempo of the whole preparedness program."

Overtime requirements will cause a substantial increase in wages that will have to be paid "as the pressure for increased production grows stronger and overtime spreads from plant to plant and from industry to industry." At the same time, competition in the labor market will effect increases in basic rates. As it is, our present wage level is "a phenomenon unparalleled in American economic history," with hourly wage rates of American industrial labor increasing almost threefold during the quarter century just ending, and their purchasing power doubled. However, the study points out, this present high level and the trend toward higher rates have potential power to cause inflation that can destroy the current high purchasing value of wages.

Certain factors, it cautions, indicate the seriousness of our defense situation. Material has grown more complicated and expensive and so necessitates a higher ratio of man-power behind the lines than was needed during the World War. Aid to Great Britain is also likely to take an increasing share of our industrial product. These and other factors will doubtless require an expansion of our plant, the study believes, or at least the transformation of existing facilities and the consequent transfer of labor from one type of work to another.

Thus the defense program administrators must shortly face the problem of obtaining a necessary labor supply at satisfactory cost. To do so, they must be enabled to maintain adequate standards of hours and output to insure uninterrupted operations.

Relief Milk Distribution Plan Approved for New York City—Milk Handlers Requested to Submit Offers for Federal Payments to Supplement Five-Cent Coupons

The Surplus Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Nov. 1 announced approval of a milk distribution program to enlarge markets for New York milkshed dairy farmers by encouraging the consumption of fluid milk among 92,000 New York City families on relief in which there are children under 16 years old. Eligible persons under the program, which is authorized for the period ending June 30, 1941, would exchange 5-cent milk coupons for milk at retail stores. The coupons would be issued by the New York City Welfare Department to relief recipients in addition to present relief payments. The announcement by the Department of Agriculture went on to say:

Operation of the relief milk plan is contingent upon acceptance by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard of offers by New York City handlers to participate in the program. Invitations will be sent immediately to these handlers to enable them to submit offers for Federal payments which would supplement the five cents a quart which the handlers would receive from coupons redeemed by the Welfare Department. The relief milk plan is in addition to the penny-a-glass school milk program which was recently approved and now is operating in New York City with the assistance of Federal funds.

Approval of the relief milk plan followed conferences among representatives of the Surplus Marketing Administration, Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia, who co-operated in the development of the plan, N. J. Cladakis, Market Administrator for the New York metropolitan market, and local welfare officials. O. M. Reed, Acting Chief of the SMA Dairy Division, and Mr. Cladakis are agents of the Secretary for the plan. It would supplement operations under the joint Federal-State orders for the handling of milk in the New York marketing area.

Under an agreement signed by the Secretary and the New York City Welfare Department, the Welfare Department would redeem milk coupons from handlers at five cents a quart for milk distributed from retail stores in exchange for the coupons. In addition to the five cents a quart that would be paid handlers by the Welfare Department, the Secretary would pay them a uniform rate per quart based on the offers accepted. This rate would be increased or decreased in accordance with any changes made in the special producer price specified for relief milk in the Federal-State orders. The special producer price is 57 cents per hundredweight less than the regular Class 1 or fluid milk price.

Commenting on the New York City relief milk program, Acting Secretary Paul H. Appleby said:

This relief milk program, like others which are in operation in Boston, New Orleans, Washington, and Chicago, helps the farmer, the dealer, and the consumer. The programs encourage the increased use of milk among the needy, boost the milk checks of farmers by utilizing surplus milk at producer prices higher than those for manufacturing purposes, and benefit the dealer by increasing the flow of milk through his plants.

Eugene P. Thomas on "America's Trade in a Changing World"—President of National Foreign Trade Council Sees Need for Immediate Planning for an Advance Along Pan-American Front

Some of the questions relating to America's future place in the European markets were discussed by Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, in addressing the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 29, in which he said, in conclusion:

Far from striking a pessimistic or defeatist note in the thoughts I have presented to this audience, I have attempted rather to stimulate study and investigation of the difficulties we may have to face. I have an abiding confidence in the bargaining power the democracies possess to maintain the moral and business foundations on which sound international commerce rests and by which all nations in the past have prospered.

Before entering into his discussion Mr. Thomas referred to the foreign trade position of the United States for the first year of the war, saying, in part:

Our foreign trade increased by over \$1,500,000,000, compared with the preceding 12 months. Our exports increased 35% and our imports for consumption by 20%. Our domestic exports in this year of war were higher than at any time since 1929; our imports higher than in any similar period since 1930, with the single exception of 1937.

Taken solely at their value in dollars, these figures indicate a most prosperous year of trade, were we to disregard the war-time loss of normal markets in Europe. Our export balance for this first year of war amounted to about \$1,400,000,000—exceeding by nearly \$600,000,000 the export balance of the previous corresponding period. Our trade with Europe as a whole showed the largest gain by value—\$450,000,000—an increase of 37%. Our total sales of our domestic products to Latin America during this year of war were valued at \$733,000,000, an increase of \$243,000,000, or 50%, exceeding sales for any year since the low level of 1932. In the peak year 1920, however, Latin American purchases totaled approximately \$1,000,000,000. History again repeats itself as to the effect of war on the diversion of Latin American trade.

Purchases of the United Kingdom increased by \$282,000,000 to \$787,000,000, about 20% of our total exports. Canada increased by \$238,000,000 and France by \$171,000,000. The British Empire is now taking about 66 2/3% of our exports, against 42% in the previous 12 months. Argentina increased her purchases by \$52,200,000, Brazil by \$44,500,000, Soviet Russia \$41,000,000, and China \$34,000,000.

Although our increased war-time trade has compensated in value for our exclusion from European markets, the change in the character of this trade must impress us with the problems which war has brought in its train. The effects of Axis domination of European markets are now apparent, and the next 12 months' trade statistics will reveal more clearly the situation which bodes ill for a number of our leading commodities shut out by the war from European and British markets. Eleven European markets, now under Nazi domination, which in August, 1939, took American products of the value approximately of \$54,000,000, show purchases in August, 1940, or only \$124,000. Gains in our trade with France and Italy during the first year of war will be eliminated in the coming year.

Turning to Latin America—shut out of continental Europe for sources of supply which in a normal year amounted to more than \$500,000,000, the United States has made considerable advances in replacing these European goods.

It is of the utmost consequence, however, that serious study be made of the probable operation of European economic blocs in accord with the proclaimed intention of the Axis Powers to control world trade, predicated on their military success and the consequent survival of their tripartite pact.

Looking then to the end of the war, what, we may ask, may be the chief difficulties presented to the United States as a Nation bent upon bargaining her way through to former markets? Assuming for sake of discussion that regional grouping will be a feature of the coming world order, and that the totalitarian system will continue in Axis countries, what will be demanded of the United States for the privilege of trading in hemispheres now under Nazi and Fascist influence?

Carried away by German conquest of 11 European nations, including France, Dr. Funk [Minister of the National Economy in the Reich] threatens the United States with being shut out of the European market unless we surrender to Germany's trade conditions.

These conditions would involve the substitution for gold of German paper currency, and bilateral compensation or barter trading which would deprive us of multilateral trading and reciprocal trade agreements under the most-favored-nation principle. Such methods would expose us and the world to certain economic confusion.

Reports from Europe continue to stress the growing signs of currency inflation in the German occupied countries. Compelled to send supplies to Germany from their own depleted resources, winter will find these subjugated peoples not only short of food and other necessary supplies, but suffering from the effects of currency inflation and steadily mounting prices which have proved in the past to be harbingers of revolution. Hunger and hardship may prove more decisive than Nazi armed forces in shaping the future destiny of Europe.

Now that the Petain-Laval Government has agreed to collaborate with Germany and Italy in the organization of a Nazi-dominated European bloc, it is incumbent upon the United States to enter upon alliances that are increasingly important to the scheme of Pan-American defense. With the United States, Latin America and the British Empire, controlling in normal times 50% of the world's trade, against 12 1/4% by Germany and Italy combined—or with the remainder of continental Europe, except Russia, 40%—a united economic front by these democracies would render extremely difficult any attempt by a Nazi-controlled European bloc to force them to comply with Europe's economic demands.

The recent Havana Conference was not only a manifestation of the solidarity of the Americas, politically and economically, but a revelation of the difficulties to be overcome in implementing the accords reached by the 21 republics. The United States is more nearly self-contained than most countries and could survive an economic war of the kind forecast by Dr. Funk. Our national defense plans, however, are of wider scope than defense of our own economic boundaries. They embrace the defense of the entire Western Hemisphere, including our good neighbor Canada. On the economic side lies our greatest problem: that of aiding in making Latin America more self-contained and less dependent upon European markets. We can plan effectively a two- or three-year program of military defense, but the economic development of Latin America is a longer and slower process.

Now is the time for immediate planning for an advance along the entire Pan-American front. We look for the collaboration of Latin American governments in devising plans for the protection of their domestic

economies, and for the financial assistance needed to expand the development of their resources, to stabilize exchange, and to increase the standards of living. It is essential also that adequate assurances be forthcoming that investments by our Government or by private capital are applied to the purposes ordained and be fully protected against unilateral legislation of a confiscatory nature.

The Export-Import Bank already has loaned \$120,000,000 to Latin American countries, including \$20,000,000 to Argentina to maintain exchange; \$12,000,000 to Chile for reconstruction and other works; \$500,000 to Paraguay; \$1,500,000 to Ecuador for sanitation and health work.

In this hemispheric front, so rapidly brought into existence, stands our northern neighbor, Canada. . . . The new era will bring closer to the side of the Pan-American nations our northern neighbor.

Although our trade agreement program has been suspended in the case of warring countries, it still remains as a goal to be reached in our relations with Latin America and as an ideal policy to shape the course of international trade when peace returns. Negotiations to this end should not wait on the termination of hostilities.

J. A. Laird Criticizes Failure of SEC to Have Actuaries Explain Principles of Life Insurance in Its Recent Inquiry—Addresses Joint Session of Actuarial Society of America and American Institute of Actuaries

Failure of the Securities and Exchange Commission to make use of experienced actuaries to explain the scientific background in its study of life insurance during the past year was commented on Oct. 30 by John M. Laird, President of the Actuarial Society of America, in an address opening the biennial joint session of the Actuarial Society and the American Institute of Actuaries at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. "Although the investigation may have revealed a few minor flaws or mistakes," Mr. Laird said, "this far-reaching inquiry has demonstrated that as a whole the officers have been true to their trusteeship and the interests of policyholders have been safeguarded." Mr. Laird expressed regret that the inquiry did not start by calling on actuaries to explain the basic principles of life insurance which distinguish it from the common forms of commercial enterprise, namely:

1. The contract is guaranteed for a lifetime and even longer.
2. The risk, that is, the mortality rate, increases from year to year and if the policy is continued, eventually there must be a claim. As this increasing risk is covered by a level premium, a substantial part of the premium income must be set aside as a reserve to pay future claims.
3. In life insurance the word "reserve" is used in a special technical sense. It is not like the reserve for contingencies which in other lines of business the prudent management sets aside in large or small amounts for a "rainy" day. It is a definite liability built up by rigid mathematical formulae based on mortality and interest tables. The assets must increase in proportion to these reserves even though the insurance in force may be decreasing. These assets belong to millions of policyholders, and the share of each is, on the average, only a few hundred dollars.
4. In the United States the most common mortality standard for reserves is the American Experience Table but the substitution of a modern table would not materially alter the aggregate reserve which must be held for future claims. The layman naturally assumes that under a modern table with lighter mortality, and therefore lower net premiums, the reserves would also be lower. Actually, however, under a modern table the lower death rate is most marked at ages under 60, the mortality curve rises more sharply and at the older ages reaches practically the level of the American Experience Table. The company must therefore in the early years of light mortality set aside practically the same aggregate reserves as before in order to meet the inevitably high mortality at the older ages.
5. Although the reserves are still based on the American Experience Table, the mortality element in the price of insurance is determined by modern experience.
6. Sometimes the actuary compiles a mortality table from actual past experience, but at other times he must assume a rate for the future. In the first case he simply tabulates what has already happened, but in the second he must use his best judgment as to what will happen.
7. The price of life insurance cannot be moved up or down from month to month like the price of gasoline. In the long run, the price must be determined by the actual experience of the particular company.
8. In life insurance, the price is found by combining the mortality and expense rates with interest earnings. On the investment side the policyholder is in fact credited with the interest rate assumed in the premium or reserve and with any excess interest allowed in the dividend.

"If these facts had been fully set forth at the outset, there would have been less misunderstanding and there would today be a better perspective on the way life insurance fits into the general economic set-up," Mr. Laird said.

War Prosperity "Boom" Seen by Paul F. Cadman of A. B. A. Unless Controlled Through Voluntary Saving—Comments on Proposed Increase in Debt Limit to \$65,000,000,000—Warns Against Inflation

A war prosperity "boom" for the United States, accompanied by a danger of marked inflation and followed by the possibility of financial collapse unless inflationary tendencies are controlled through voluntary saving was foreseen by Dr. Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, in an address at Cincinnati on Nov. 7 before a meeting of the Ohio State Chamber of Commerce. Speaking on the subject of "An Appraisal of the Post Election Period," Dr. Cadman declared that the great expenditures now under way for rearmament will bring about "full utilization of the capacities of skilled labor and management" and that "we are certain to see a period of time which will be characterized by the business indices as prosperity."

At the same time, however, Dr. Cadman said, this full utilization of productive capacity coupled with wide distribution of purchasing power is likely to cease with the armament boom and may result in a serious depression. "An armament boom can have just as critical a slump as could a business boom based on security or real estate speculation," he declared. If the demand for necessities,

comforts, conveniences, and luxuries resulting from the stimulation of armament spending "increases in proportion to its possibilities and if no considerable sum is set aside by all who participate in this prosperity, we shall have inflation and it is probable that no power on earth can stop it," Dr. Cadman asserted. He went on to say:

If on the other hand, every responsible citizen in the Nation makes some conscious sacrifice in saving a part of that which he receives so that the capital necessary for this vast outlay can be formed largely through voluntary saving, we may thereby provide one of the major lines of defense against the post-armament collapse.

"It is necessary to observe that the salvation which saving can provide runs counter to a major economic doctrine which has been widely exploited during the past decade, namely that saving is no longer necessary and should therefore be discouraged. Yet some 15 billions of capital has got to be formed. It could be formed by increasing the Federal debt. But that very act would bring bonds onto the market which had to be bought by someone, and whether the purchaser is an individual or a bank or a college or a hospital or a life insurance company, somebody's savings will have to be employed."

Commenting on the proposal to increase the Federal debt limit to 65 billion dollars, reference to which is made in another item in this issue, Mr. Cadman said:

That Congress will be asked to increase the debt limit to \$65,000,000,000 or more is evidence that the Government proposes to form the capital necessary for the armament program by further compounding the Federal debt. If this grave measure is to be taken, the American public should know exactly what it means. If the new bonds are sold to the banks with or without pressure; they will add to the danger of inflation and thereby invite the arbitrary controls which should not be imposed except as a last resort. On the other hand, if these bonds can be sold to the public by non-political and patriotic appeal such as was employed for the Liberty Loans, the danger would be greatly lessened since government bonds in private hands do not serve as reserves against which money and credit may be issued.

To be sure, many individuals will take these securities to the banks and borrow money on them. In all of the varied circumstances of human life, many of these promises will find their way into the banks. But if there is confidence and an honest non-political appeal, hundreds of thousands of Americans could participate directly and personally in the purchase of government bonds without coercion or misrepresentation. Every opportunity to employ private finance should be explored and exploited. Every legitimate type of known private financing should be encouraged to participate in financing this program.

Let it be said that the prevention of inflation and the building of a defense against the slump cannot be accomplished without a high degree of confidence.

Dr. Cadman stated that the Government should make a disclosure of its position and policies with regard to rearmament financing. He asserted that "if through arbitrary controls, it restricts consumption, if through confiscatory taxation, it absorbs an undue portion of the national income; if through fiscal policies, it socializes wealth without disclosing its intent, it cannot hope for the response which seems essential in this emergency." He added:

We can avoid inflation and ease the blow of deflation when it comes by giving assurance that private property will continue to enjoy its constitutional protection and that due process will not be perverted to permit confiscation without declaration of intent.

Discussing American Way to House Americans J. Norman Pierce Suggests to National Electrical Contractors Association Need of Government Credit in More Liquid Form Than Now

Large-scale housing programs in the United States require the "subsidy of government credit in a more dynamic and liquid form" than now exists, J. Norman Pierce, Chairman of the National Electrical Contractors Association's special Committee on Housing said in a report submitted to the Association's annual convention, at Jacksonville, Fla., on Oct. 23. Mr. Pierce said that the "cost of money," representing one of the principal costs of home ownership, must be halved. He asserted that people do not need to be "stimulated" into buying a home, and added that "what needs to be stimulated is the effort to do away with barriers that confine home owning in senseless vagaries and expenses that burden the home owner with unbalanced charges." He said in part:

A good low cost house is about to make its appearance on the market. This house, and others of a similar nature, will have an opportunity of doing much for the building industry in America, and business as a whole, if all elements of American life get together to make these homes more readily available and suitable to low income groups by making first, intermediate and final costs lower, and by increasing the liquidity of the real property involved.

These objectives can best be described by:

1. Locating housing on inexpensive sites that are subject only to rural taxes.
2. Reducing the title and foreclosure costs.
3. Reducing actual building costs through the development of low cost homes via mass production methods.
4. Reducing the interest rate to a level that will make it possible to buy these homes without the owners putting themselves under monthly payment obligations that will cut their buying power below present levels.

I maintain that the quickest way to get the government out of any business where it ought not to be, is to put the government in business, temporarily at least, where a real job is not being done and where business is not making all the money it ought to make.

The American Way

By the policy of teaming government with private investment, it should be possible eventually to make general business so prosperous and profitable that there would be no demand, not even any room for further government investment in any enterprise that can be private under any circumstances. That this is no theory our own business history shows plainly. The early government investments in railroads, canals and other public works so stimulated the American business system that 50 years later government

had actually withdrawn from many fields in which it had been active before. That process, I maintain, can be repeated. The way to get the government out of business eventually is to get the government in business whenever and wherever a moderate investment of public funds will provide the "trigger action" to stimulate private business as a whole into greater growth, greater profits and greater prosperity for business men and all their employees and customers.

That there is no necessary disharmony of private and public investment, and that the growth of one does not imply the restriction of the other, nor depend upon the restriction of the other, is, I contend, one of the plainest lessons of our commercial and industrial history. That was the "American Way" of doing business, and thinking about business, when this country was growing at its most rapid rate, and when the foundations of modern business and the modern American economic system were being so successfully laid by our forebears. In those days no man ever said that subsidy was the foe of private enterprise. It was too plain for all men to see that on the contrary public investment was a spur to private investment.

Better Understanding of Functions of New York's Banking and Security Exchanges Urged by George A. Sloan, City Commissioner of Commerce In Address Before New York Chamber of Commerce

The national importance of New York as "a great financial center," was emphasized on Nov. 7 by George A. Sloan, City Commissioner of Commerce and Chairman of the Mayor's Business Advisory Committee, in appealing for a better understanding throughout the country of the vital functions of the banking institutions and security exchanges of the metropolis. His address was delivered in New York City at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Stating that "I wish primarily to talk with you today" about New York as the world's greatest financial center Mr. Sloan said:

Over a period of time there has been a great deal of talk about the harmful effects of financial centralization and control. It is obvious that centralization and control can be overdone and wrongly applied. However, I believe that thinking men in all walks of life realize today that the United States is no longer in its provincial era. We have grown into a world state and what we do along financial lines has its repercussion in every country in the world.

We might prefer a Nation in which a thousand communities were self-contained financially. But it must be recognized today that for the major undertakings that have developed to meet modern human needs local financing is not adequate. A financial center in the body politic is just as necessary as an important organ of the human body.

New York has become a great financial center and always will remain so because this City is the plexus of population, transportation and communication for the United States. And our financial center is likewise a vitally essential part of the body politic. But, I believe that we are entitled to ask the people of our country to realize that there is a definite mechanic and far-reaching importance to the accumulation somewhere of funds in volume adequate to take care of the largest operations which a Nation of our magnitude requires.

I believe it can be conclusively stated that from the standpoint of efficiency, from the standpoint of low interest rates, from the standpoint of imagination and public spirit, the financial leaders of New York are contributing to the national welfare. At the same time they are not drawing into New York, and for the selfish purposes of New York, any of the vital strength of the country which ought to lie elsewhere. I think it can be abundantly proved that through accepting the funds, which for generations have normally flowed to New York, something new is created in the way of a great volume of readily available resources which has played a vital part in the building of America.

When national attention is directed toward New York City, it necessarily must consider the importance of its security and commodity exchanges and their relationship to the financial activities of our people everywhere. The business centered upon the New York Stock Exchange, for example, normally constitutes one of the largest industries of this community. The pulse of commerce, of industrial durable production, of building construction of consumption of a myriad of consumer goods produced inside the border of the United States, throbs more strongly upon the Stock Exchange than in any other of our great American markets. Evidence of the utility of this Exchange to the American people is found in the origin of 85% of business through this Exchange placed by the public, not in New York City, but from all other parts of the United States.

Certainly, an institution so important to the economy of the Nation as a whole merits the sympathetic understanding of the people of the City and of the State where it functions—where the business it attracts from thousands of outside localities creates for us substantial employment and large taxable values.

"So far as the Department of Commerce of the City of New York is concerned," said Mr. Sloan. "I know that I am on safe ground in pledging you a jealous cultivation of all legitimate business in an atmosphere of friendliness and encouragement."

Commissioner Sloan said that preliminary investigation led him to believe that reports of migration of industry from New York City had been exaggerated. He gave several instances in which the Mayor's Business Advisory Committee had been helpful in keeping industries here. He praised Mayor LaGuardia and various city departments for the co-operation they had given. Mr. Sloan was introduced by President Percy H. Johnston, who presided at the meeting.

New York State Commercial Organizations Urged by Chamber of Commerce to Take Steps to Oppose Radical Changes in Freight Rate Structure

A report made public by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Nov. 3 urged commercial organizations of the State to take steps to oppose the move instigated by the Southern Governors Conference to break down the class freight rate structure. The report, which was drawn by the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, warned that any change in rates giving the South further advantage

will be a blow to New York State's industrial supremacy. The Chamber also states:

In August, 1939 the Interstate Commerce Commission announced that it would make a complete investigation of the railroad class freight rate structure for the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains to determine whether in lieu of the different rate levels existing in different sections of the country, reflecting local conditions, there should be prescribed a uniform rate level and, if not, whether some new basis should be prescribed for rates from one section of the country to another.

The Southern States are organized in an effort to use the investigation as a further means of securing more favorable freight rates from the South into Northern markets and they are joined in this effort by representatives of the Western States. Both are preparing to present their contentions as effectively as possible before the Commission.

The following from the report is made public by the Chamber:

"Unless the Eastern interests vigorously present their side of the case, freight rate changes are likely to be made which will enable territories less favorably situated to overcome their disadvantage to the detriment of Eastern territories." "Sites for manufacturing and other enterprises are selected only after a careful study of transportation facilities, freight rates and economic advantages of different sections. After great industries and business enterprises have thus been built up over a period of many years it seems most unfair that their advantage of location should in a large measure be undone by a sudden arbitrary change in freight rates."

"New York State already suffers from high taxes and much legislation, placing it at a disadvantage with competitors located in other States. Many industrial establishments already have on this account moved to other States. The loss of more establishments or shift of production to branch plants in other territories would result from a revolutionary change in freight rates. Unemployment would be increased, and merchants, distributors and transportation companies would suffer loss. A material reduction in State revenues would sooner or later follow, making necessary an increase in State taxes or a reduction in the expenditures of the many welfare organizations carried on by the State.

"Obviously, all of us can be affected by changes in the Nation's freight rate structure. It is therefore vital that all means should be taken to protect the interests of New York when an investigation has been instituted to determine whether and, if so, how, the freight rate structure should be radically changed, and when other sections of the country will seek changes for their advantage."

Truck Strike Affects Defense Production in Brewster Aeronautical Corp.

A hearing was called on Nov. 8, by Mrs. Elinore M. Herriek, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, in an effort to end a jurisdictional dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organization, which threatens to disrupt production of more than 500 United States Navy planes and other defense material in plants of the Brewster Aeronautical Corp., in Long Island City, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.

In reporting the strike the New York "Sun" of Nov. 8, said:

The dispute has tied up all truck deliveries of necessary materials to the two plants for the last week. Although production on the Navy planes and on orders for the British Government has not yet been curtailed, a serious situation will develop if the dispute is not solved at once.

A work stoppage was ordered by Local 807 of the Teamsters Union, following the discharge of three of its members. The A. F. L. picketed the plant, stopping all incoming trucks. Most of the company's employees are members of the United Automobile Workers Union of the C. I. O. Under the terms of the agreement with the C. I. O., all persons taking employment with the firm must join their union within 60 days.

Three drivers, however, belonged to the A. F. L. union and refused to drop their affiliation and join the C. I. O. The company was forced to discharge them.

Strike at Fort Dix, New Jersey Delays Construction Work Program

The defense construction program at Fort Dix, New Jersey, was curtailed on Nov. 8, when about 700 laborers, members of the Hod Carriers and Laborers Union A. F. of L. went on strike.

The laborers complained that men who had come to work as apprentices from Local 1,489 of the Carpenters and Joiners Union, also an A. F. of L. affiliate, have been doing laborers' work for less money.

In reporting the strike the New York "Sun" of Nov. 8, stated:

The George A. Fuller Construction Company holds the \$5,500,000 contract for the construction of 852 new barracks and other buildings at the fort. The Fuller Company is constructing the foundations and has sublet the contract for the construction of the buildings to Johnson & Sons, Inc. The Fuller Company is working on a ninety-day contract and the building project is scheduled for completion on Nov. 28, before real cold weather sets in.

All the foundation work was tied up today with the strike of the laborers, however, and fewer than half the buildings are finished. As a consequence, the thousands of National Guardsmen now at the camp probably will remain in tents far longer than they expected.

John Johnson, superintendent of the Johnson Company, said that although today's strike had not entirely halted his operations, it probably would eventually do so. Michael Neylon, business agent for the laborers' union, said that the strike was directed principally against the Johnson Company which, he charged, has been hiring men as carpenter apprentices but actually using them as laborers. The apprentices earn 65 cents an hour while laborers get 80 cents.

As a result, Neylon asserted, the Johnson Company, by using some 297 apprentices on work other than hammering and sawing, is saving more than \$1,700 weekly. Mr. Johnson, on the other hand, said that he paid some apprentices as much as \$1.10 an hour. He added that he believed the union, in calling the strike, was simply trying to put more laborers on the pay roll.

Only a few days ago it was charged that the construction program was being held back because, whenever union carpenters were discharged for inefficiency, the Burlington county union officials insisted that they be re-hired. Before that union carpenters from New York were not allowed on the Fort Dix job unless they paid the local there a \$30 transfer fee.

New York World's Fair Strike Settled

The strike of truck drivers that had halted removal of exhibits and demolition work at the New York World's Fair since Oct. 29, was settled on Nov. 7, through the mediation of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia at a conference of union leaders and representatives of the Park Department and the Fair Corporation at City Hall, New York.

Thomas A. Murray, President of the Central Trades and Construction Council and representatives of the American Federation of Labor unions involved in the dispute announced after the meeting that the trucks would begin rolling on Nov. 8. All 1,200 workmen affected by the strike including plumbers, carpenters, wreckers, iron workers, and electricians, who struck in sympathy with the truckmen, would be back at their jobs on Nov. 8 also, announced Mr. Murray. Pickets were recalled from the main entrances of the Fair on Nov. 7.

The truck drivers, representing five locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, won most of their demands, the primary one being that union drivers be used on trucks hauling property that had been transferred to the Park Department by the Fair Corp., other than trees, shrubbery and small plants. The union representatives agreed that Park Department employees should continue hauling the plants because they required specialized handling.

The other unions that co-operated with the truck drivers in the strike were said to have been assured by Park Department officials and Comdr. Howard A. Flanigan, Vice-President, that work in their respective spheres throughout the exposition would be done exclusively by union men. This will include the property turned over to the Park Department by the Fair, except for the landscaping.

Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard Workers Strike

About 250 employees of the Aberthau Company engaged in construction work in the Portsmouth Navy Yard, struck on Nov. 4, demanding wage increases and reinstatement of two men who were discharged. Joseph J. Barry, President of the company, termed the action a "walk-out." The men asked an increase from 62½ cents to 75 cents for laborers and from 80 to 90 cents for hod-carriers.

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential Candidate, and Senator McNary Congratulate President Roosevelt on Re-election—President Expresses Thanks

President Roosevelt on Nov. 6 received messages of congratulation upon his re-election from Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican Presidential candidate, and from Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee. He telegraphed immediate replies of thanks to both candidates. The telegrams were made public at the temporary White House offices in Hyde Park, N. Y.

Following is Mr. Willkie's message:

Congratulations on your re-election as President of the United States. I know that we are both gratified that so many American citizens participated in the election. I wish you all personal health and happiness.

Cordially,

WENDELL L. WILLKIE.

Mr. Roosevelt's reply follows:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your message of congratulation. I greatly appreciate the assurance of your good wishes for my health and happiness, which I heartily reciprocate.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The telegram sent by Senator McNary read as follows:

Heartiest congratulations. Wishing you all grace and administration all prosperity.

CHARLES L. McNARY.

The President telegraphed the following reply:

Many thanks for your generous and therefore characteristic message, and I know you and I will work together in the national interest. I heartily reciprocate all your good wishes.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential Candidate, Accepts Election Result with "Complete Good Will"—To Work for National Unity and Completion of Defense Effort—Believes Principles He Advocated Will Ultimately Be Adopted—Message to Charles L. McNary

In a nationwide broadcast on Nov. 6, accepting the result of the election "with complete good will," Wendell L. Willkie pledged himself to work "for the unity of our people in the completion of our defense effort, in sending aid to Britain and in insistence upon removal of antagonisms in America—all to the end that government of free men may continue and may spread again upon the earth."

The statement which Mr. Willkie read over the radio follows:

I accept the result of the election with complete good will. The popular vote shows the vitality of our democratic principles and the adherence of our people to the two-party system.

I extend my thanks to the thousands who so zealously and wholeheartedly worked for my election in various organizations and to the added millions who supported me. I know that they will continue, as I shall, to work for the unity of our people, in the completion of our defense effort, in the sending of aid to Britain and in insistence upon removal of antagonisms in

America, all to the end that government of free men may continue and may spread again upon the earth.

I have received too many kind and encouraging messages to permit of individual answers to all of them. To the senders of them I express my gratitude and thanks.

Following his brief radio talk, the defeated Republican Presidential candidate said that he was proud to have led the "crusade," and believes completely that the "final adoption of the principles which I advocated is indispensable for the continuance of this free way of life." Mr. Willkie added that he started the campaign "without bitterness," and ends it "with no ill-will toward any one."

Mr. Willkie on Nov. 6 sent a telegraphic message to Charles L. McNary, his running-mate on the Presidential ticket, in which he said:

It has been a great joy to have been associated with you in this crusade. Sorry about the result. Mrs. Willkie and I send cordial greetings to you and Mrs. McNary.

In Closing Political Campaign at Cleveland, President Roosevelt Asks for "Vote of Confidence"—Indicated Desire of Third Term Because of Storm in World—In Address in Brooklyn, N. Y., Criticizes Republican "Unholy Alliance"

Appealing to the Nation for a "vote of confidence," President Roosevelt on Nov. 2, in his fifth and final campaign address delivered in Cleveland, said that the true reason he is seeking reelection is because of the great storm raging now, and he stated that he would like to continue for another term "until we reach the clear, sure footing ahead" adding that "we will make it before the next term is over." Mr. Roosevelt went on to declare that "when that term is over there will be another President and many more Presidents, many more Presidents in the years to come." Denying any personal ambition, the President said that "no personal ambition of any man could desire more" than the privilege of serving during the years he has been in office.

In the early part of his address, Mr. Roosevelt stated that during the past seven years "the American people have marched forward out of a wilderness of depression and despair." He continued:

They have marched forward right up to the very threshold of the future—a future which holds the fulfillment of our hopes for real freedom, real prosperity, real peace.

I want that march to continue for four more years. And for that purpose I am asking your vote of confidence.

Saying that there is nothing secret about our foreign policy, the President restated it as follows:

The first purpose of our foreign policy is to keep our country out of war. And at the same time, with that, we seek foreign conceptions of government out of the United States.

That is why we make ourselves strong; that is why we muster all the reserves of our national strength.

The second purpose of this policy is to keep war as far away as possible from the shores of the entire Western Hemisphere. Our policy is to promote such friendly relations with the Latin-American Republics and with Canada, that the great powers of Europe and of Asia will know that they cannot divide the peoples of this hemisphere one from another. And if you go from the North Pole to the South Pole you will know that is a policy of practical success.

Finally, our policy is to give all possible material aid to the nations that still resist aggression, across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The President in stating that the New Deal has been the creation of the American people, added:

You provided work for free men, for free women in America who could find no work.

Idle men were given the opportunity on roads to be built, homes to be erected, rivers to be harnessed, power to be made for farm and home and industry.

You used the powers of government to stop the depletion of the top soil of America, to stop decline in farm prices, to stop foreclosures of homes and farms.

You wrote into the law the right of working men and women to bargain collectively. Yes, you set up the machinery to enforce that right.

You turned to the problems of youth and age. You took your children out of the factory and shop and outlawed the right of any one to exploit the labor of those children; and you gave to those children the chance to prepare in body and spirit the moulding of an even fuller and higher day for themselves. For the youth of the land you provided chances for jobs and for education. And for old age itself you provided security and rest.

You made safe the banks which held your savings. You stopped, once and for all, gambling with other people's money—money changing in the temple.

Yes, you advanced to these and to many other obligations, many obligations of democracy, and therefore, objectives of democracy. You gained them, you consolidated them and you are advancing again.

He also declared that "the forward march of democracy is under way and its advance must not and will not stop."

Stating in the course of his address that "I think that it is the destiny of this American generation to point the road to the future for all the world to see," the President continued:

It is our prayer that all lovers of freedom may join us—the anguished common people of this earth for whom we seek to light the path.

I see an America where factory workers are not discarded after they reach their prime, where there is no endless chain of poverty from generation to generation, where impoverished farmers and farm hands do not become homeless wanderers, where monopoly does not make youth a beggar for a job.

I see an America whose rivers and valleys and lakes, hills and streams and plains—the mountains over our land and nature's wealth deep under the earth—are protected as the rightful heritage of all the people.

I see an America where small business really has a chance to flourish and grow.

I see an America of great cultural and educational opportunity for all its people.

I see an America where the income from the land shall be implemented and protected by a government determined to guarantee to those who grow it a fair share in the national income.

An America where the wheels of trade and private industry continue to turn to make the goods for America. Where no business man can be stifled by the harsh hand of monopoly, and where the legitimate profits of legitimate business are the fair reward of every business man, every business man—big and little—in all the Nation.

I see an America with peace in the ranks of labor.

An America where the workers are really free and—through their great unions undominated by any outside force, or by any dictator within—can take their proper place at the council table with the owners and managers of business. Yes, an America where the dignity and security of the working man and woman are guaranteed by their own strength and fortified by the safeguards of law.

An America where those who have reached the evening of life can live out their years in peace and security. Where pensions and insurance for these aged shall be given as a matter of right to those who through a long life of labor have served their families and their Nation so well.

I see an America devoted to our freedoms—unified by tolerance, unified and by religious faith—a people consecrated—consecrated to peace, a people confident in strength because their body and spirit are secure and unafraid.

In conclusion the President said:

Our future belongs to us Americans.

It is for us to design it; for us to build it.

In that building of it we shall prove that our faith is strong enough—strong enough to survive the most fearsome storms that have ever swept over the earth.

In the days and months and years to come, we shall be making history—hewing out a new shape for the future. And we shall make very sure that that future of our bears the likeness of liberty.

Always the heart and the soul of our country will be the heart and the soul of the common man—the men and the women who never have ceased to believe in democracy, who never have ceased to love their families, their homes and their country.

The spirit of the common man is the spirit of peace and good will. It is the spirit of God. And in His faith is the strength of all America.

On the previous night (Nov. 1), in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the President made his fourth campaign address charging that an "unholy alliance" made up of "extreme reactionary and extreme radical elements" is now backing the Republican Party. He went on to say:

The only common philosophy and the only common purpose they have is to get wholly rid of all the New Deal—lock, stock and barrel—and to get control of government, your government, in their own hands for their own purposes.

Just as they have not been able to foist their falsifications on the American people, they will never be able to foist this only common purpose of theirs upon the American people.

Yes, I think we will all see to that next Tuesday (election day).

We all know the story of the unfortunate chameleon who turned brown when placed on a brown rug, and red when placed on a red rug, and who died a tragic death when they put him on a Scotch plaid. We all know what would happen to government if it tried to fulfill all the secret understandings and promises made between the conflicting groups which are now backing the Republican Party.

There is something very ominous in this combination which has been forming within the Republican Party between the extreme reactionary and the extreme radical elements of this country.

There is no common ground upon which they can unite unless it be their common will to power, and their impatience with the normal democratic processes to produce overnight the inconsistent dictatorial ends they each seek.

No elements in American public life have made such vicious attacks upon each other in recent years as have the members of this new unholy alliance against each other.

I do not think that some of the men, even some of the leaders, who have been drawn into this unholy alliance realize what a threat that sort of an alliance may bring to the future of democracy in this country.

I am certain that the rank and file of patriotic Republicans do not realize the nature of this threat.

The President in his address also said that the Republicans were making "a direct vicious, unpatroitic appeal to class hatred to class contempt." Regarding his position on various subjects, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

That, my friends, is just what I am fighting against with all my heart and soul.

I am fighting for a free America—for a country in which all men and women have equal rights to liberty and justice.

I am fighting against the revival of government by special privilege—government by lobbyists—government vested in the hands of those who favor and who would have us imitate the foreign dictatorships.

I am fighting, as I have always fought, for the rights of the little man as well as the big man, for the weak as well as the strong, for those who are helpless as well as for those who can help themselves.

I am fighting to keep this Nation prosperous and at peace. I am fighting to keep our people out of foreign wars and to keep foreign conceptions of government out of our own United States.

I am fighting for these great and good causes. I am fighting to defend them against the power and might of those who now rise up to challenge them.

And I shall not stop fighting.

Final Pleas of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Candidate in Presidential Campaign—Would Keep Country Out of War if Elected, and Proposed Ban on Third Term

On the closing day (Nov. 4) of his campaign for the Presidency, Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate, made three Nation-wide talks to the American people pledging to keep this country out of foreign wars and appealing for National unity. His first broadcast on the day before election was to the women of the country, in which he promised that his "every act as President will be to keep the country out of foreign wars and to keep it at peace."

His remarks follow in part:

I promise, as I have promised many times before, not to send your husbands and sons and brothers to death on a European or Asiatic battlefield.

I will avoid bringing about a condition of affairs that will make war necessary. And I will never take this country into war until your representatives in Congress declare it.

The Army we will build will be the soundest, the healthiest and the strongest force in the world. But it will be an Army for defense and for nothing else. To keep our social gains and to extend them, to build this Army and equip it, to defend us, we must be strong. We must produce. We must all work together. We must be united; not divided into classes and groups. We must all, of course, make sacrifices—all contribute something in time, in substance and in effort.

At 10:30 p. m. Mr. Willkie joined his running mate, Senator McNary, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Republican National Chairman, and other speakers on a coast-to-coast radio program. The Republican candidate warned in this talk that "democracy cannot be neglected" and told of the ways it can be weakened. Regarding "the argument that you should thrust aside the tradition against a third term on the ground that we are faced with an international crisis," Mr. Willkie said:

That argument is a false and it is a dangerous one. To thrust aside that tradition is to assume that only one man has the ability to take us through these emergencies. That means that democracy must surrender in the face of any trouble. It means that whenever our Government says it sees an emergency, we must forego our democratic institutions until the Government is pleased to return them to us.

Let us remember that dictatorship always begins by asking people to give up some law or tradition for some special reason. The reason given may even seem logical. The motives behind it may be honorable and sincere. But if you give in to such reasons, little by little the structure of democracy is taken away from you without you realizing it.

His warning on continuance in office as a means of breaking down democracy follows:

If to the terrible concentration of power in the hands of the third-term candidate and the subversion of the other Departments of Government there is to be added continual tenure of office, then the last step in the destruction of our democracy has been taken.

No argument can justify it. No one man, much less with a record of failure, can reasonably be regarded as the sole instrument of that wisdom which warned us to "put not our trust in princes."

It will always be found that the free exercise of our democratic institutions strengthens us—it never has weakened us—to exercise the functions of democracy. It has always been true that democracy grows strong in its own exercise, and it is true today and doubly so.

In his final talk before the election, delivered after midnight (Nov. 4) to a Republican rally in New York City, Mr. Willkie called for the preservation of the free way of life in America by becoming a united people.

Mr. Willkie issued a statement on Nov. 3 promising that if elected President he would recommend in his first message to Congress that "they submit a Constitutional amendment limiting the time any one President may serve to eight years or less."

Mr. Willkie delivered his final major address of the campaign before a capacity crowd in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Nov. 2. His talk amounted to a virtual summation of the New Deal's record and methods as contrasted with the methods of democracy. He stated in part:

The unlimited spending of borrowed money—the piling up of bureaucracy—the usurpation of powers reserved to Congress—the subjugation of the courts—the concentration of enormous authority in the hands of the Executive—the discouragement of enterprise—and the continuance of economic dependence for millions of our citizens upon Government—these are the methods of the New Deal. But they are not the methods of democracy.

Allied Relief Fund and British War Relief Society Consolidate—New Organization to Retain Name of Latter—W. W. Aldrich, President

Consolidation of Allied Relief Fund and the British War Relief Society, the two leading private agencies in the United States providing medical and civilian aid for Great Britain, was announced on Nov. 7 at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, attended by more than 100 sponsors of the two organizations. Following the luncheon the merger was formally ratified by the boards of directors of the two bodies. Winthrop W. Aldrich, organizer and President of Allied Relief Fund, will head the new organization, which is to continue under the name of the British War Relief Society. Robert R. Appleby, who was Chairman of the British War Relief Society, will become Vice-President, and Samuel A. Salvage, President of the former Society, will serve as Honorary Chairman. Samuel A. Welldon and E. Gerv Chadwick, Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, of the Allied Relief Fund, will continue in these offices in the new organization. The board of directors of the merged organizations will consist of 21 former directors of the Allied Relief Fund, together with four trustees of the British War Relief Society, as follows:

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Robert R. Appleby
Cecil Baker
Robert Woods Bliss
George Blumenthal
E. Gerry Chadwick
Frederic R. Coudert
Clarence Dillon
Watson C. Emmet
Marshall Field
Leon Fraser
Clark Minor

Gordon S. Rentschler
John D. Rockefeller, 3rd
Samuel A. Salvage
Myron C. Taylor
Harold Vanderbilt
Thomas J. Watson
Samuel A. Welldon
Sheldon Whitehouse
John Hay Witney
Henry Rogers Winthrop
Sir William Wiseman
William Woodward

Frank L. Polk

Committees of the two organizations throughout the United States will be combined immediately, giving the new organization a total of 470 active groups throughout the United States, and a campaign will be inaugurated to increase this representation along a broad front. The activities of workrooms, warehouses and shipping facilities likewise will be consolidated at once. As spokesman for the two executive groups, Mr. Aldrich, the new President, issued a statement saying in part:

We shall continue, as heretofore, to seek money and supplies known to be urgently needed in Britain. We shall continue to seek relief for Britain's poor made homeless by the incessant bombing attacks, and contributions for mobile canteens to feed them. There is also a great need for shoes and clothing for men, women and children now that Winter has settled over the beleaguered island kingdom. We shall continue, to the utmost of our energy, to do everything we can to lend a hand in this dark hour of Britain's history.

An announcement issued by the Allied Relief Fund said:

Allied Relief Fund sent to France, up to the time of her capitulation, large amounts of money and goods. Since then it has confined its relief activities to Great Britain and the refugees within her borders. Up to date Allied Relief Fund has received \$1,600,000 in cash contributions and had shipped, as principal and agent, clothing, surgical and hospital equipment and other relief supplies to a value of more than \$800,000. American Ambulance, Great Britain, affiliated with Allied Relief Fund, has in addition raised \$400,000 among American firms and individuals in England. The British War Relief Society had secured in excess of \$1,400,000 in cash contributions and a very large amount in clothing and supplies for the people of besieged Britain.

Executive headquarters of the new organization will be maintained at 730 Fifth Avenue.

Death of Gates W. McGarrah, Former Federal Reserve Agent and Chairman of New York Federal Reserve Bank—Was First President of Bank for International Settlements at Basle—Former Official of Chase National Bank

Gates W. McGarrah, for many years one of New York's outstanding bankers and looked upon as an expert in solving monetary problems, died on Nov. 5 of pneumonia at Doctors Hospital, in New York City, after a brief illness. He was 77 years of age. Mr. McGarrah was a former Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Federal Reserve Agent and was the first President of the Bank for International Settlements, at Basle, Switzerland. He retired from active participation in banking in 1933 but maintained offices in the financial section of New York up to the time of his death.

Born in Monroe, N. Y., in 1863, Mr. McGarrah began his banking career as a clerk with the Goshen National Bank, Goshen, N. Y., in 1881. Two years later he came to New York City and after serving in different minor banking posts he became, at the age of 28 years, President of the Mechanics National Bank of New York, the youngest bank president in the country at the time. The bank participated in a number of mergers, emerging as the Mechanics & Metals National Bank where Mr. McGarrah served as President and Chairman of the Board. Later the Mechanics & Metals was absorbed in 1926 by the Chase National Bank in which he served as Chairman of the Executive Committee. At the time of the 1907 money crisis, Mr. McGarrah through his official capacity with the New York Clearing House Association, was a factor in bringing about a solution of the difficulties which had developed. In 1914, 1917 and in 1923 he was Chairman of that Association.

From 1923 to 1926 Mr. McGarrah served as a Director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank representing the Class A member banks in the New York District. In February, 1927, he was appointed by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington (now known as the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) to the post of Federal Reserve Agent and Chairman of the Board of the Reserve Bank of New York. At the time of his appointment to these important posts the Federal Reserve Board characterized Mr. McGarrah as "one of the country's outstanding commercial bankers." An announcement by the Board at that time (issued on Feb. 9, 1927) said in part:

The Federal Reserve Board feels, after a careful canvass extending over a period of two months, that it has been very fortunate in succeeding in bringing to the Chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York a man of Mr. McGarrah's qualifications. Mr. McGarrah's experience as a banker in New York extends over a period of some 40 years. At the time of the organization of the Federal Reserve System in 1914, Mr. McGarrah was President of one of the largest commercial banks in New York City, The Merchants & Metals National Bank. He later became Chairman of the Board of that institution, and when it was merged with the Chase National Bank about a year ago he became Chairman of the Executive Committee of the merged institutions. As one of the country's outstanding commercial bankers, Mr. McGarrah's interests brought him into contact with every portion of the United States. Few bankers in New York City or elsewhere have his intimate knowledge, gained on the spot, of every section of the United States.

The high regard in which Mr. McGarrah is held by the banking community of the State of New York is evidenced by his election in 1923 by the member banks of the New York Federal Reserve District to the position of Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This position Mr. McGarrah held for a term of three years under the system of rotation observed by the banks of this District with respect to their banking representatives on the Board of the New York Bank.

In 1924 under the arrangement set up by the Dawes Plan for a General Council for the Reichsbank having foreign representatives on it, Mr. McGarrah was selected to be the American member. This position is in the nature of an international trusteeship of the highest character and in

addition calls for the exercise of broadly based banking and financial judgments. His connection with this important European work has given Mr. McGarrah rare facilities for supplementing his experience as a banker in the United States with an intimate knowledge of economic and financial conditions in Europe and the workings of leading European banking and financial systems.

Mr. McGarrah remained with the New York Reserve Bank until February, 1930, when he became an American director of the Bank for International Settlements. In April of that year, at the initial meeting of the directors of the Bank, held at Basle, he was elected as the institution's first President. He resigned from that post in 1933 and also from active participation in banking. As to Mr. McGarrah's appointment to the Bank for International Settlements (also known as the World Bank), and as to his further activities after 1933, we take the following from the New York "Times" of Nov. 6:

His nomination to represent the banking system of the United States on the directorate of the world bank was made by a private group of American bankers, including J. P. Morgan & Co., the first National Bank of New York and the First National Bank of Chicago, after the State Department of the United States had refused to allow the Federal Reserve to participate formally in the world bank.

The nomination was received as ideal among bankers here because of Mr. McGarrah's reputation and was welcomed abroad because, despite the non-participating attitude of the State Department, it made the views of the Federal Reserve System available in Basle in the person of Mr. McGarrah, who had taken such an important part in shaping them between 1927 and 1930.

In September, 1933, Mr. McGarrah returned to the United States, retiring from international banking. His talents were immediately sought in commercial banking here and he was elected to the Board of the Bankers Trust Company. He had not intended to tie himself down to a desk or confining duties on his retirement from the World Bank, but when the United Hospital Fund was seeking a man for the post of Treasurer for the 1934 campaign, Mr. McGarrah was mentioned. He had hoped to spend the next few years in travel, the enjoyment of his friends and other avocations, a complete indulgence in which had been denied him during the busy years. But the fund appealed to him as a public service and he accepted.

The next year he was again asked to serve, this time as Chairman of the Campaign Committee, and again he accepted.

Mr. McGarrah was at various times a director of more than a dozen industries, banks, insurance companies and other enterprises. He was frequently among the guests of honor at public functions of financial importance, but almost never made a public speech.

Death of Almon G. Rasquin, Collector of Internal Revenue for First New York District—John E. Brady Named Acting Collector

Following the death on Nov. 4 of Almon G. Rasquin, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New York, John E. Brady was appointed Acting Collector effective Nov. 5. According to the New York "Times" Mr. Brady received his appointment from Herbert B. Gaston, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and was sworn in by Everett L. Swift, Supervisor of Accounts and Collections, Monday afternoon, Nov. 4.

Mr. Rasquin's death at Riverside, L. I., where he resided, resulted from a heart attack suffered in the early morning of Nov. 4. He was 52 years of age. From the New York "Sun" of Nov. 4 we take the following:

Mr. Rasquin was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1933 by President Roosevelt. In 1934 he stepped down from his position as Chairman of the Suffolk County Democratic Committee to divest himself of political activities while under Federal appointment.

Mr. Rasquin's jurisdiction as Collector extended to Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk and Richmond Counties.

President Houston of ABA Pledges Support of Banks to Government

Addressing the Annual Mid-Continent Trust Conference of the American Bankers' Association in Chicago on Nov. 7, P. D. Houston, President of the Association, in a reference to the results of the National election on Nov. 5, pledged "the support of the banking fraternity to the Government" saying:

The American people have made a momentous decision in the characteristic way. The election showed a healthy division of opinion. It demonstrated a genuine opposition essential to the operation of a democracy. As a people I am sure we will accept the decision of Tuesday and give our support to our government. That is the American way. As president of the ABA pledge the support of the banking fraternity to the government.

Some of the discussions at the conference which was in session two days (Nov. 7 and 8), will be referred to another week.

J. G. Weir Appointed Controller-General of Supply of British Purchasing Commission

Arthur B. Purvis, Director-General of the British Purchasing Commission, New York, announced on Nov. 2 that he has appointed James G. Weir as Controller-General of Supply in full charge, within the British Purchasing Commission at New York, of the work falling within the scope of the British Ministry of Supply. Mr. Weir, who served in the first World War, recently arrived from England, and is a Director of G. and J. Weir Ltd., Engineers, of Glasgow, Scotland.

New York Stock Exchange Members Invited to Attend Meeting for Suggesting Names for 1941 Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee of the New York Stock Exchange on Oct. 28 invited members of the Exchange and their partners to attend three meetings, on Nov. 7, 14 and

20, for the purpose of receiving suggestions for nominees for the 1941 Nominating Committee. The 1940 Nominating Committee, in accordance with Article VIII of the constitution, will present a panel of nominees for the 1941 Nominating Committee to be composed of:

Four members of the Exchange.

Two allied members or non-members of the Exchange residing in the metropolitan area of the City of New York who shall be general or limited partners in member firms engaged in a business involving direct contact with the public, and

One member or allied member or non-member of the Exchange residing outside of the metropolitan area of the City of New York who shall be a general or limited partner in a member firm engaged in a business involving direct contact with the public.

At the first meeting on Nov. 7 the names of 15 members of the Exchange, 7 allied or non-members residing in the metropolitan area and 4 out-of-town members or non-members were suggested for the committee. The retiring nominating committee will present, on Dec. 16, a panel of seven nominees for the 1941 Nominating Committee, the election of which will be held on Jan. 13. The 1941 Nominating Committee will propose a slate for the offices to be filled at the general election of the Exchange on May 12, 1941.

Six Elected to Membership in New York State Chamber of Commerce

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held on Nov. 7, the following business men were formally elected to membership in the Chamber:

Philip M. Carter, Chairman of the Board, Differential Wheel Corp.
Walter W. Colpitts, partner, Coverdale & Colpitts.
Howard W. Jordan, Vice-President, Montgomery Ward & Co.
Richard C. Kettles, Jr., Vice-President, Interstate Cordage & Paper Co.
George E. Ruppert, President, Jacob Ruppert.
William H. Sneath, President, Electric Furnace Products Co.

New York State Chamber of Commerce to Hold Annual Banquet Nov. 14

Percy H. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, announced on Oct. 22 that the 172nd Annual Banquet of the Chamber, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on Nov. 14. Mr. Johnston states that the following special committee has been appointed to arrange for the banquet:

Richard W. Lawrence, President, Bankers Commercial Corp., Chairman;
Alfred L. Aiken, President, New York Life Insurance Co.; J. Stewart Baker, Chairman of the Board, Bank of the Manhattan Co.; Walter H. Bennett, Chairman of the Board, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and Saul F. Dribben, President, Cone Export & Commission Co.

New York Security Dealers Association to Hold Meeting on Nov. 14 to Discuss Revisions in Securities Acts

The New York Security Dealers Association will hold a general meeting of its membership at Sherry's, New York City, on Nov. 14 for the purpose of discussing possible revisions in the securities laws. Frank Dunne, President of the Association, will preside. Suggestions for revisions in the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are expected to be made by members with a view to having them presented to the Securities and Exchange Commission and to Congress.

American Section of Society of Chemical Industry to Hold Meeting on Nov. 15 in New York City

A meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, jointly with the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, will be held on Nov. 15 at 8:15 p. m. at The Chemists' Club, New York City. The subject of the meeting will be "The Science and Application of Plastics." Dr. T. F. Bradley of the American Cyanamid Co. will present the chemistry of plastics and C. W. Blount of the Technical Sales Division of The Bakelite Corp. will show the scope of their application. Dr. Lincoln T. Work, Chairman of the American Section, will preside over the meeting. A dinner will be held there prior to the meeting and starting at 6:30 p. m.

United States Savings and Loan League to Hold 48th Annual Convention in Chicago Nov. 13-15

When the representatives of the savings, building and loan associations and cooperative banks in the continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii meet at the Palmer House in Chicago Nov. 13-15 for the 48th annual convention of the United States Savings and Loan League, they will be concerned with the effects on saving money and home financing of the defense economy into which America is moving, according to an announcement issued by George W. West, President of the League. Mr. West points out that never before have the representatives of this \$6,000,000,000 business faced an even slightly similar situation. In the 1917-18 period they were less than \$2,000,000,000 in assets and only slightly affected by the war. More than half of the delegates this year will be those who have come into the business the past 15 years.

Addresses, committee reports, and conference sessions, while they range from such practical subjects as expanding the loan business, disposing of real estate on hand, and public relations, will, it is stated, approach these subjects from the angle of the new trend in American activity, the

concentration on defense. Savings and loan association are peculiarly concerned with it because of the prominence of housing for defense workers. The first session will hear from the League Secretary-Treasurer H. F. Cellarius the statistics of the business for the year ended 1939. The keynotes of the responsibilities of the business in the year ahead will be sounded by President West and by Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President. Various other speakers will address the Convention.

Society of Residential Appraisers to Hold Convention in Chicago, Nov. 12

Population trends as revealed by the 1940 census, the effect of war and defense preparations on real estate values, and the appraisal of housing erected in direct connection with the defense program will be among the principal subjects discussed at the Society of Residential Appraisers' convention in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12. The meeting, which will be held at the Palmer House, is expected to draw an attendance of nearly 1,000 appraisers, mortgage lenders, real estate men and other students of the appraisal problems, according to G. H. Fallin, Peoria, President of the organization which is said to have an international membership of 3,000. E. J. White, Loan Manager for a Toronto life insurance company, and a Governor of the Society, will discuss "A Nation at War." Among other speakers and their subjects listed on the program to date are:

Robert Mitchell, Director of the Woodlawn (Chicago) Conservation Project, on "The Problems and Progress of Rehabilitation Programs"; Ford H. Dow, New York City, President of the Dow Building Reports Service, on "Construction Costs"; R. P. H. Johnson, Engineer of the Forest Products laboratory on "The Evolution of Home Construction"; E. V. Walsh, Chicago, on "Amenities and How to Measure Them"; George W. Pardy, San Diego, California, on "Specifications for Appraising"; and Joseph E. Perry, Commissioner of Banks for Massachusetts on a public supervisor's opinion of appraisers and appraisals.

The Board of Governors of the Society will meet on Monday evening, Nov. 11, to discuss its program of activities for the coming year, and there will be a gathering of the officers and directors of its 34 local chapters at noon on convention day to thrash out local endeavors of this group.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, held Nov. 6, Antonio Falcon del Castillo of Havana, Cuba, was elected to membership.

Frank F. Russell, President of the National Aviation Corp., was elected a director of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York City, on Nov. 7. Mr. Russell is also a director of the National Aviation Corp., the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and Bell Aircraft Corp.

Arrangements were made Nov. 4 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at \$40,000, unchanged from previous transaction on Oct. 30.

The first scheduled meeting of the Federal Tax Seminar Group of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, was held last night (Nov. 8) at the Chapter's headquarters in the Woolworth Building. Prior to the meeting Clinton W. Schwer, President of New York Chapter, extended an invitation to bank men interested in discussing current tax laws and problems to register for the series of eight meetings at the Chapter Office.

The Safe Deposit Round Table group of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, held a meeting on Nov. 7, at Chapter headquarters, in the Woolworth Building. In announcing on Nov. 4 that the meeting would be held Nov. 7, Roswell D. Reegan, General Manager, National City Safe Deposit Co. and Kenneth C. Bell, Vice-President and Secretary of the Chase Safe Deposit Co. would participate in a discussion of a selected subject.

The Industrial Visits Committee of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, conducted three interesting visits the past week. On Election Day (Nov. 5) the group visited the Breyers Ice Cream Co. factory in Long Island City, the visit being made under the supervision of Miss Margaret Sackman of the Roosevelt Savings Bank. The group, which had extended an invitation to all students to participate, made an extended tour on Nov. 7, through the S. S. America, the newest ship afloat of the United States Lines. Fred Reuter, of the United States Trust Co., was chairman of the trip. On Nov. 9, the Committee visited the New York City Fire Department College in Long Island City where they witnessed the training undergone by rookies and veterans of the Fire Department and at the same time were shown and explained the operation of the latest fire-fighting equipment. This trip was also conducted under the supervision of Mr. Reuter.

The foregoing visits followed several made by the Committee last week referred to in these columns of Nov. 2, page 2,590.

William C. Potter, Chairman of the Board of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, announced on Nov. 6 the election of J. Luther Cleveland as a director of the Com-

pany. Mr. Cleveland is a Vice-President of the Trust Company, and early this year was advanced to become associated with the general management of the bank. He has for many years been an officer of the Trust Company. Mr. Cleveland was born in Cleburne, Texas, in 1891, and received his early banking training in Texas and Oklahoma.

Henry U. Harris, partner of the firm of Harris, Upham & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York City, was elected a director of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York, at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Nov. 7. He is a member of the Board of Directors of American Steel Foundries and Texas Corp. Mr. Harris was graduated in 1919 from St. Mark's School and from Harvard University in 1923. He is a Trustee of Fay School, a director of the Non-Partisan Civic Association of Oyster Bay, a director of the Economic Club of New York, and is on the Board of the North Country Community Hospital of Glen Cove, L. I.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The National City Bank of New York on Nov. 6, Robert S. Emison was appointed an Assistant Vice-President, and Charles O. Stapley was appointed an Assistant Cashier. Mr. Emison was formerly an Assistant Cashier.

The National City Bank of New York today opened a branch in Parkchester, at 1498 Metropolitan Avenue, near Metropolitan Oval. Thomas Clough, who for several years has been in branch banking in the Borough of the Bronx, will be in charge of the Parkchester branch. William McDonald, a resident of the Bronx who has seen active service in several of the bank's branches, will assist Mr. Clough. The new Parkchester branch will bring to five the number of National City branches in the Bronx and to 71 the number of its branches in Greater New York.

The Discount Corporation of New York, New York City, received the approval of the State Banking Department on Oct. 29 to plans providing for a reduction of capital stock and of par value of shares from \$5,000,000, consisting of 50,000 shares of the par value of \$100, to \$2,000,000, consisting of 50,000 shares of the par value of \$40 each, advices to the effect were contained in the Department's "Weekly Bulletin" of Nov. 1.

Announcement that the Matinecock Bank of Locust Valley, Locust Valley, N. Y., has become a member of the Federal Reserve System, effective Nov. 1, 1940, is made by George L. Harrison, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Winslow S. Coates is Chairman of the Board of the bank and Edwin Swenson is President. On June 29, last, the bank reported assets of \$1,280,000.

James Henry Pettit Reilly, President of the Hudson Trust Co. of Union City and Hoboken, N. J., died at his home in Montclair, N. J., on Nov. 6. He was 71 years old. Mr. Reilly began his banking career in 1895 when he entered the First National Bank of Hoboken as a clerk. Three years later he was elected Secretary of the Hudson Trust Co. He was advanced to a Vice-President in 1920 and in 1929 named President, the office he held at his death. Among other interests, he was a Director of the Hackensack Water Co., and formerly had served as President of the Hudson County Bankers' Association.

The North Jersey Trust Co., Ridgewood, N. J., has become a member of the Federal Reserve System, effective Oct. 30, 1940, according to an announcement by George L. Harrison, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. John P. Newbury is Chairman of the Board of the Trust Company and J. R. Stout is President and Trust Officer. The company had assets on June 29 in amount of \$3,665,900.

Henry A. Theis, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and William H. Sortor, partner in the firm of H. P. Cole Co., were elected to the Board of Directors of the Citizens National Bank & Trust Co. of Englewood, N. J., on Nov. 6 according to an announcement by Edward S. Rudloff, President. The succeed John E. Miller and Harold Rowe. The announcement continued:

Mr. Theis is a member of the executive committee of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association, a member of the Executive Committee of the Trust Companies Association of the State of New York and is a member of the Corporate Fiduciaries Association of the State of New York. He has served as President of the latter for two years. He is Chairman of the Englewood Hospital Endowment Fund Committee, President of the Englewood School for Boys Educational Foundation, and a member of the Mayor's Budget Advisory Committee.

Mr. Sortor is a director of the Sunrise Oil Co., a former President of the Englewood Rotary Club and former chairman of the Merchants' Committee for the Englewood Community Chest.

Adolph Justus Lins, former President of the Montclair Trust Co., Montclair, N. J., died in Mountinside Hospital, Montclair, on Nov. 6 after a long illness. The deceased banker, who was 54 years old, was born in Kearny, N. J. He moved to Montclair in 1916. An account of his business career, appearing in the Newark "News" of Nov. 6, said:

His first position was with the Bankers' Trust Co. of New York, where he rose from clerk to important positions. The company lent him to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the time of its opening to assist in its organization. He subsequently accepted a position as an executive of that bank.

Mr. Lins became Vice-President of the Montclair bank Sept. 10, 1926, and was promoted to the Presidency in January, 1929. He resigned in December, 1933, because of poor health.

In December, 1929, Mr. Lins was appointed to a three-year term on the town sinking fund commission. He was formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce of Montclair.

Two important changes in the personnel, wholly unrelated, were announced recently by the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., it is learned from "Commercial West" of Nov. 2. The paper said:

William J. Stevenson, Vice-President and Trust Officer, has announced his intention to retire from active duties in the bank on Jan. 1. He will continue on the staff in an advisory capacity for several months. Mr. Stevenson entered the fiduciary field in 1916, when he became associated with the newly organized Wells-Dickey Trust Co. When that organization merged with the former Minneapolis Trust Co. he continued as Vice-President and Trust Officer of the resulting First Minneapolis Trust Co., and has held the same title in the bank since 1933 when the First National and its affiliated trust company consolidated.

Malcolm B. McDonald on Nov. 1 assumed new duties as general counsel for the bank, having severed his connections as a member of the law partnership of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman and Barber, Minneapolis, with which he has been associated since 1929. Mr. McDonald's services in his new capacity will be largely devoted to the work of the bank's trust department.

THE CURB MARKET

Price movements were mixed during the early part of the week but turned downward on Wednesday as selling increased and the volume of transfers climbed to its peak since June 28. There were some gains scattered through the list but these were largely among a few selected trading favorites. Aircraft shares registered fractional advances at times and there was some buying in the shipbuilding stocks but the gains were small and without special significance. Public utility preferred issues and industrial specialties attracted moderate buying and some activity developed in the oil stocks. On Thursday the trend again turned upward and the market moved briskly forward with gains apparent along a wide front, the changes ranging from 1 to 7 or more points.

Higher prices prevailed during a goodly part of the two-hour session on Saturday and a number of the trading favorites in the industrial section registered gains ranging up to 3 or more points. Public utilities preferred stocks were also in demand but the price changes were less pronounced in this group. Aircraft shares moved within the usual narrow range and shipbuilding issues were fractionally higher all along the line. In the oil section Derby Oil pref. came back with a gain of 3½ points to 32½, but both Gulf and Humble Oil were lower. Noteworthy among the advances were Bridgeport Machine pref., 3 points to 41; Driver Harris, 3½ points to 36¾; and Virginia Public Service pref., 2 points to 89.

The volume of transfers climbed briskly upward during the pre-holiday trading on Monday, the total volume reaching 228,295 shares the largest turnover since June 28. Price changes were mixed and with few exceptions were under a point. Oil shares were active and some modest gains were registered in this group. Aircraft stocks continued to move within a narrow range and most of the changes in the shipbuilding section and paper and cardboard issues were largely on the side of the decline. Industrial stocks and public utility preferred shares were fractionally higher and the aluminum issues were irregular. American Cyanamid A came back with a gain of 2½ points to 37½, and Hazeltine moved upward with an advance of 2½ points to 27¾.

The New York Curb Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the commodity markets were closed on Tuesday, Nov. 5, Election Day.

Declining prices marked the dealings on the New York Curb Exchange as the market resumed trading on Wednesday following the Election Day holiday. The trend was generally downward and declines ranging from 1 to 5 or more points were apparent along a broad front. The transfers climbed up to 251,470 shares against 228,295 on Monday. There were a few strong spots scattered through the list but most of the important changes were on the side of the decline. Among the latter were Aluminium, Ltd., 5 points to 95; Jones & Laughlin Steel, 2 points to 34½; Pa. Salt, 4½ points to 185½; and United Light & Power pref., 3¼ points to 27.

Under the leadership of the industrial shares, the market again advanced on Thursday, the gains ranging up to 4 or more points. The volume of sales also increased, the total transfers climbing up to 265,050 shares against 251,470 on the preceding day. Aircraft stocks were higher all along the line, Bell moving up 1¼ points to 21¼ and Bellanca, Vultee, Brewster and Beech were fractionally higher. Public utility preferred issues were strong, Electric Bond & Share pref. (6) moving ahead, 4¼ points to 73; General Public Service pref., 2 points to 35; Long Island Lighting pref., 2 points to 33½ and Puget Sound Power & Light \$5 pref., 5 points to 99. Shipbuilding stocks were higher and cardboard and paper shares were fractionally better. Oil issues were in good demand at substantially higher prices and the aluminum stocks displayed considerable activity. Prominent

CLEARINGS (Continued)

Table with columns: Clearings at, Month of October (1940, 1939, Inc. or Dec.), 10 Months Ended Oct. 31 (1940, 1939, Inc. or Dec.), Week Ended Nov. 2 (1940, 1939, Inc. or Dec.). Rows include Second Federal Reserve District (New York, Albany, Buffalo, etc.), Third Federal Reserve District (Philadelphia, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.), Fourth Federal Reserve District (Cleveland, Canton, Cincinnati, etc.), Fifth Federal Reserve District (Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, etc.), Sixth Federal Reserve District (Atlanta, Knoxville, Nashville, etc.), and Seventh Federal Reserve District (Chicago, Ann Arbor, Detroit, etc.).

AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

By R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Table listing securities sold at auction by R. L. Day & Co., Boston, including 1,341 Skinner Organ Co., Boston Athenaeum, and various industrial stocks.

By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table listing securities sold at auction by Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia, including 100 Ninth Bank & Trust Co., 80 Equitable Trust Co., and various bonds.

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.

The dividends announced this week are:

Main table listing dividends for various companies, including Acme Steel Co., Aluminum Industries, and many others, with columns for Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, and Holders of Record.

Large table listing dividends for a wide range of companies, including Dolese & Shepard Co., Dominion Coal Ltd., and many others, with columns for Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, and Holders of Record.

Weekly Returns of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

Table with 11 columns (Nov. 6, 1940 to Nov. 8, 1939) and rows for Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securities, Federal Reserve Notes, and Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Notes Issued to Bank.

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.
x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 6, 1940

Large table with 13 columns (Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran.) and rows for ASSETS (Gold certificates, Bills discounted, Industrial advances, etc.) and LIABILITIES (F R. notes in actual circulation, Deposits, etc.).

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

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

Table with 13 columns (Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran.) and rows for Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent, Held by Federal Reserve Bank, In actual circulation, etc.

United States Treasury Bills—Friday, Nov. 8

Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

Table with columns Bid, Asked and rows for various dates from Nov. 13 1940 to Dec. 26 1940.

Quotations for U. S. Treasury Notes—Friday, Nov. 8

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

Table with columns Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, Asked and rows for various dates from Mar. 15 1941 to June 15 1943.

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 2775.

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

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1939

Main table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday), share prices, and stock names with their respective ranges and sales data.

* Bid and asked prices; no sale on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. ¶ New stock. * Cash sale. † Ex-div. ‡ Ex-rights. § Called for redemption.

Table with columns for dates (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8), Stock Exchange, various stock listings with prices and sales, and a range of stock prices from Jan. 1 to previous years.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. Ⓡ Ex-div. Ⓢ Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and shares.

STOCKS

Table listing various stocks such as Conde Nast Pub Inc., Congoleum-Nalrn Inc., and others, with their respective prices and shares.

Range Since Jan. 1

Table showing the range of stock prices since January 1, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

Range for Previous Year 1939

Table showing the range of stock prices for the previous year (1939), with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and price ranges for various stock categories like Stock, Exchange, Closed, and Election.

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table listing individual stocks with columns for share price, sales volume, and historical price ranges (Lowest, Highest) for the current year and the previous year (1939).

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices per share and includes sub-sections for 'Stock Exchange', 'Closed—Election Day', and 'Stocks'.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various companies like Illinois Central RR Co., General Electric, and others. It includes columns for 'Par', 'Range Since Jan. 1', and 'Range for Previous Year 1939'.

* Bid and asked price: no sales on this day † In receivership. α Def. delivery. ‡ New stock. † Cash sale. ‡ Ex-div. † Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

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

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1939

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8), sales per share, and stock names with their respective prices and ranges. Includes sub-sections for 'Stock Exchange Closed—Election Day' and 'Range for Previous Year 1939'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. ¶ New stock. †† Cash sale. ‡‡ Ex-div. §§ Ex-rights. ¶¶ Called for redemption.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices per share.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various companies (e.g., Pacific Wm Consol'd Corp., Packard Motor Car) with columns for 'Par', 'Range Since Jan. 1', and 'Range for Previous Year 1939'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. s Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

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

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Range for Previous Year 1939

Saturday Nov. 2	Monday Nov. 4	Tuesday Nov. 5	Wednesday Nov. 6	Thursday Nov. 7	Friday Nov. 8	Shares	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
\$ per share *108 10 1/4 *77 7 3/8	\$ per share 10 1/4 10 3/4 77 1/2 77 1/2	\$ per share 10 1/4 10 3/4 77 1/2 77 1/2	\$ per share 10 1/4 10 1/4 *75 7 3/8	\$ per share 10 1/4 10 1/4 *76 7 3/8	\$ per share 10 1/4 10 3/4 78 7 3/8	4,800 2,500				
*112 11 1/2 *107 10 1/2	*107 10 1/2 *107 10 1/2	*107 10 1/2 *107 10 1/2	*109 10 3/4 *107 10 1/2	*109 10 3/4 *107 10 1/2	*109 10 3/4 *107 10 1/2	10 10				
*128 13 1/2 *214 23 3/8 79 14 1/2	*131 13 3/4 21 2 3/8 79 14 1/2	*131 13 3/4 21 2 3/8 79 14 1/2	*128 13 1/2 2 3/8 79 14 1/2	*128 13 1/2 2 3/8 79 14 1/2	*128 13 1/2 2 3/8 79 14 1/2	2,200 1,900 14,500				
*65 7 1/4 *50 5 3/4	*65 7 1/4 *49 5 3/4	*65 7 1/4 *49 5 3/4	*62 7 1/4 5 1/8	*62 7 1/4 5 1/8	*62 7 1/4 5 1/8	3,500 2,900				
*36 3 3/4 10 10 1/2	*36 3 3/4 10 10 1/2	*36 3 3/4 10 10 1/2	*36 3 3/4 10 10 1/2	*36 3 3/4 10 10 1/2	*36 3 3/4 10 10 1/2	370 7,300				
*103 10 1/4 *48 5 1/4	*103 10 1/4 *48 5 1/4	*103 10 1/4 *48 5 1/4	104 10 1/4 5 5/8	104 10 1/4 5 5/8	*104 10 1/4 5 5/8	400 6,000				
19 19 1/2 1 1/4	19 19 1/2 1 1/4	19 19 1/2 1 1/4	18 1/2 19 1/2 1 1/4	18 1/2 19 1/2 1 1/4	18 1/2 19 1/2 1 1/4	6,700 2,100				
*26 2 1/2 20 2 1/2	*26 2 1/2 20 2 1/2	*26 2 1/2 20 2 1/2	*28 2 1/2 20 2 1/2	*28 2 1/2 20 2 1/2	*28 2 1/2 20 2 1/2	100 2,800				
*110 11 1/2 20 20 1/2	*111 11 1/2 20 20 1/2	*111 11 1/2 20 20 1/2	*111 11 1/2 20 20 1/2	*111 11 1/2 20 20 1/2	*111 11 1/2 20 20 1/2	60 1,400				
*64 10 1/2 15 15 1/2	*64 10 1/2 15 15 1/2	*64 10 1/2 15 15 1/2	64 10 1/2 15 15 1/2	64 10 1/2 15 15 1/2	64 10 1/2 15 15 1/2	200 49,100				
*12 1 1/2 19 1 1/2	*12 1 1/2 19 1 1/2	*12 1 1/2 19 1 1/2	12 1 1/2 19 1 1/2	12 1 1/2 19 1 1/2	12 1 1/2 19 1 1/2	1,300 3,700				
*139 14 1/2 13 1 1/2	*139 14 1/2 13 1 1/2	*139 14 1/2 13 1 1/2	139 14 1/2 13 1 1/2	139 14 1/2 13 1 1/2	139 14 1/2 13 1 1/2	300 30,400				
*17 2 5 5	*17 2 5 5	*17 2 5 5	17 2 5 5	17 2 5 5	17 2 5 5	1,000 5,300				
*52 80 *20 20	*50 80 *20 20	*50 80 *20 20	*55 80 *20 20	*55 80 *20 20	*55 80 *20 20	300 10,600				
*42 4 3/8 33 3 3/8	*42 4 3/8 33 3 3/8	*42 4 3/8 33 3 3/8	40 3/4 33 3/8	40 3/4 33 3/8	40 3/4 33 3/8	3,400 280				
*57 5 7/8 7 7 1/8	*57 5 7/8 7 7 1/8	*57 5 7/8 7 7 1/8	*56 5 7/8 7 7 1/8	*56 5 7/8 7 7 1/8	*56 5 7/8 7 7 1/8	9,600 470				
53 5 1/2 54 5 1/2	53 5 1/2 54 5 1/2	53 5 1/2 54 5 1/2	53 5 1/2 54 5 1/2	53 5 1/2 54 5 1/2	53 5 1/2 54 5 1/2	4,100 15,300				
*109 10 3/4 1 1/2	*109 10 3/4 1 1/2	*109 10 3/4 1 1/2	*108 10 3/4 1 1/2	*108 10 3/4 1 1/2	*108 10 3/4 1 1/2	5,100 8,300				
16 1/2 18 1/2	16 1/2 18 1/2	16 1/2 18 1/2	16 1/2 18 1/2	16 1/2 18 1/2	16 1/2 18 1/2	1,500 4,000				
*25 2 1/2 35 2 1/2	*25 2 1/2 35 2 1/2	*25 2 1/2 35 2 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2 35 2 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2 35 2 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2 35 2 1/2	35,900 28,300				
*35 3 1/2 63 3 1/2	*35 3 1/2 63 3 1/2	*35 3 1/2 63 3 1/2	34 3/4 35 1/2 63 3 1/2	34 3/4 35 1/2 63 3 1/2	34 3/4 35 1/2 63 3 1/2	1,300 20,800				
8 8 1/8 *4 4 1/8	8 8 1/8 *4 4 1/8	8 8 1/8 *4 4 1/8	8 8 1/8 *4 4 1/8	8 8 1/8 *4 4 1/8	8 8 1/8 *4 4 1/8	6,700 600				
*50 5 1/2 *12 1 1/2	*50 5 1/2 *12 1 1/2	*50 5 1/2 *12 1 1/2	*48 5 1/2 *12 1 1/2	*48 5 1/2 *12 1 1/2	*48 5 1/2 *12 1 1/2	20,500 6,000				
84 8 1/4 18 1 1/8	84 8 1/4 18 1 1/8	84 8 1/4 18 1 1/8	84 8 1/4 18 1 1/8	84 8 1/4 18 1 1/8	84 8 1/4 18 1 1/8	7,600 3,600				
*23 2 1/2 5 5	*23 2 1/2 5 5	*23 2 1/2 5 5	*22 2 1/2 5 5	*22 2 1/2 5 5	*22 2 1/2 5 5	2,000 2,000				
21 1 1/2 18 1 1/2	21 1 1/2 18 1 1/2	21 1 1/2 18 1 1/2	20 7/8 21 1/2 18 1 1/2	20 7/8 21 1/2 18 1 1/2	20 7/8 21 1/2 18 1 1/2	5,500 1,900				
*61 6 1/2 *5 5 3/8	*61 6 1/2 *5 5 3/8	*61 6 1/2 *5 5 3/8	61 6 1/2 *5 5 3/8	61 6 1/2 *5 5 3/8	61 6 1/2 *5 5 3/8	60 600				
*32 3 1/2 *3 3 3/8	*32 3 1/2 *3 3 3/8	*32 3 1/2 *3 3 3/8	*32 3 1/2 *3 3 3/8	*32 3 1/2 *3 3 3/8	*32 3 1/2 *3 3 3/8	600 5,400				
36 3 3/8 3 3	36 3 3/8 3 3	36 3 3/8 3 3	36 3 3/8 3 3	36 3 3/8 3 3	36 3 3/8 3 3	24,800 3,900				
*55 5 5/8 *4 4 1/8	*55 5 5/8 *4 4 1/8	*55 5 5/8 *4 4 1/8	55 5 5/8 *4 4 1/8	55 5 5/8 *4 4 1/8	55 5 5/8 *4 4 1/8	8,200 3,000				
*7 7 *9 9 1/2	*7 7 *9 9 1/2	*7 7 *9 9 1/2	*7 7 *9 9 1/2	*7 7 *9 9 1/2	*7 7 *9 9 1/2	2,700 600				
*41 4 1/2 *35 3 3/8	*41 4 1/2 *35 3 3/8	*41 4 1/2 *35 3 3/8	*40 4 1/2 *35 3 3/8	*40 4 1/2 *35 3 3/8	*40 4 1/2 *35 3 3/8	100 10				
31 3 1/2 *4 4 1/8	31 3 1/2 *4 4 1/8	31 3 1/2 *4 4 1/8	31 3 1/2 *4 4 1/8	31 3 1/2 *4 4 1/8	31 3 1/2 *4 4 1/8	370 600				
*4 4 1/8 *32 3 1/2	*4 4 1/8 *32 3 1/2	*4 4 1/8 *32 3 1/2	4 4 1/8 *32 3 1/2	4 4 1/8 *32 3 1/2	4 4 1/8 *32 3 1/2	100 2,600				
14 1 1/4 *18 1 1/2	14 1 1/4 *18 1 1/2	14 1 1/4 *18 1 1/2	14 1 1/4 *18 1 1/2	14 1 1/4 *18 1 1/2	14 1 1/4 *18 1 1/2	1,000 3,100				
*91 9 1/2 28 2 1/2	*91 9 1/2 28 2 1/2	*91 9 1/2 28 2 1/2	*91 9 1/2 28 2 1/2	*91 9 1/2 28 2 1/2	*91 9 1/2 28 2 1/2	300 8,900				
49 4 9/16 5 5 1/4	49 4 9/16 5 5 1/4	49 4 9/16 5 5 1/4	49 4 9/16 5 5 1/4	49 4 9/16 5 5 1/4	49 4 9/16 5 5 1/4	4,300 12,400				
*18 1 1/2 8 7/8	*18 1 1/2 8 7/8	*18 1 1/2 8 7/8	17 1/2 18 1/2 8 7/8	17 1/2 18 1/2 8 7/8	17 1/2 18 1/2 8 7/8	3,000 1,200				
*69 6 3/4 *8 8	*69 6 3/4 *8 8	*69 6 3/4 *8 8	*69 6 3/4 *8 8	*69 6 3/4 *8 8	*69 6 3/4 *8 8	10,300 900				
*15 1 1/2 *11 1 1/2	*15 1 1/2 *11 1 1/2	*15 1 1/2 *11 1 1/2	*15 1 1/2 *11 1 1/2	*15 1 1/2 *11 1 1/2	*15 1 1/2 *11 1 1/2	13,700 800				
*18 20 35 1 1/2	*18 20 35 1 1/2	*18 20 35 1 1/2	*18 20 35 1 1/2	*18 20 35 1 1/2	*18 20 35 1 1/2	20 2,500				
12 1 1/2 75 7 1/2	12 1 1/2 75 7 1/2	12 1 1/2 75 7 1/2	12 1 1/2 75 7 1/2	12 1 1/2 75 7 1/2	12 1 1/2 75 7 1/2	2,700 22,600				
*113 11 1/2 12 1 1/2	*113 11 1/2 12 1 1/2	*113 11 1/2 12 1 1/2	*113 11 1/2 12 1 1/2	*113 11 1/2 12 1 1/2	*113 11 1/2 12 1 1/2	50 4,400				
*80 8 1/2 *14 1 1/4	*80 8 1/2 *14 1 1/4	*80 8 1/2 *14 1 1/4	*80 8 1/2 *14 1 1/4	*80 8 1/2 *14 1 1/4	*80 8 1/2 *14 1 1/4	4,500 700				
*26 2 1/2 41 4 1/4	*26 2 1/2 41 4 1/4	*26 2 1/2 41 4 1/4	*26 2 1/2 41 4 1/4	*26 2 1/2 41 4 1/4	*26 2 1/2 41 4 1/4	1,200 23,900				
18 1 1/2 13 1 1/2	18 1 1/2 13 1 1/2	18 1 1/2 13 1 1/2	18 1 1/2 13 1 1/2	18 1 1/2 13 1 1/2	18 1 1/2 13 1 1/2	19 1,200				
*53 5 1/2 *18 2 1/2	*53 5 1/2 *18 2 1/2	*53 5 1/2 *18 2 1/2	*53 5 1/2 *18 2 1/2	*53 5 1/2 *18 2 1/2	*53 5 1/2 *18 2 1/2	800 81,700				
33 3 3/4 34 3 3/4	33 3 3/4 34 3 3/4	33 3 3/4 34 3 3/4	32 1/2 33 1/2 34 3 3/4	32 1/2 33 1/2 34 3 3/4	32 1/2 33 1/2 34 3 3/4	7,800				

* Bid and asked prices no sales on this day In receivership a Del delivery n New stock r Cash sale z T x-div. y Ex-rights. ↑ Called for redemption.

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

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1939' (Lowest, Highest). Rows include companies like United Drug Inc., United Dyeing Corp., etc.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. u Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. s Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 8										BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 8											
Interest	Bank	Friday	Week's		Bonds	Range		No.	Low	High	Interest	Bank	Friday	Week's		Bonds	Range		No.	Low	High
			Elig. & Rating	Last Sale Price		Range	Friday's							Ask	Since Jan. 1		Elig. & Rating	Last Sale Price			
Railroad & Indus. Cos. (Cont.) *Chicago & East Ill 1st 6s. 1934 A O z b 2 14 1/2 13 1/2 15 29 117 123 3/4 *Chic & E Ill Ry gen 5s. 1931 M N z ccl 1 14 1/2 14 14 24 10 19 1/2 *Certificates of deposit. J z ccl 1 14 1/2 14 14 24 10 19 1/2 Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5s. 1922 M N y bbb2 105 1/2 105 1/2 8 88 105 1/2 *Chicago Great West 1st 4s. 1959 M S z ccc3 25 1/2 26 37 19 30 3/4 *Chic Ind & Louis ref 6s. 1947 J z ccc3 19 1/2 19 1/2 5 12 1/2 21 *Refunding 6s series B. 1947 J z ccc3 19 1/2 19 1/2 2 12 1/2 20 *Refunding 4s series C. 1947 J z ccc3 17 1/2 18 6 12 1/2 19 1/2 *1st & gen 5s ser B. 1966 M N z c 2 6 7 50 3 10 1/2 *1st & gen 6s ser B. May 1936 J z c 2 6 6 6 3 10 1/2 Chic Ind & Sou 50-year 4s. 1956 J y bb 2 67 67 67 10 53 67 *Chic Milwaukee & St Paul. J z ccc3 30 28 3/4 30 71 15 3/4 31 *Gen 4 1/2 series. May 1 1939 J z ccc3 30 29 29 3 16 30 3/4 *Gen 4 1/2 series C. May 1 1939 J z ccc3 30 29 30 123 18 31 1/2 *Gen 4 1/2 series E. May 1 1939 J z ccc3 30 30 30 140 17 31 *Gen 4 1/2 series F. May 1 1939 J z ccc3 30 30 30 4 15 31 1/2 *Chic Milw St Paul & Pao RR. J z ccc3 30 30 30 *Mtge g 6s series A. 1975 F A z cc 3 5 4 1/2 5 327 3 1/2 7 1/2 *Conv adj 6s. Jan 1 2000 A O z c 2 1 1/2 1 1/2 337 1 2 1/2 Chicago & North Western Ry. *General 4 1/2. 1987 M N z ccc2 14 1/2 14 1/2 15 11 10 18 *General 4s. 1987 M N z ccc2 15 1/2 16 10 10 18 1/2 *Stpd 4s n p Fed inc tax. 1987 M N z ccc2 15 1/2 15 1/2 10 12 18 1/2 *Gen 4 1/2 stpd Fed inc tax. 1987 M N z ccc2 15 1/2 15 1/2 1 11 18 1/2 *Gen 5s stpd Fed inc tax. 1987 M N z ccc2 15 1/2 15 1/2 5 10 19 1/2 *4 1/2s stpd. 1987 M N z ccc2 14 1/2 16 3 13 16 *Secured 6 1/2s. 1937 M N z ccc2 19 18 1/2 19 31 12 21 1/2 *1st ref g 6s. 1937 J z c 2 10 10 11 8 6 11 1/2 *1st & ref 4 1/2s. May 1 2037 J z c 2 10 9 10 34 6 11 1/2 *1st & ref 4 1/2s. C. May 1 2037 J z c 2 10 9 10 13 5 11 1/2 *Conv 4 1/2s series A. 1949 M N z c 2 2 1 1/2 2 134 1 1/2 4 *Chicago Railways 1st 5s stpd. Feb 1940 25 part pd. 1927 F A z bb 1 41 1/2 44 1/2 49 36 1/2 51 *Chic R I & Pao Ry gen 4s. 1938 J z ccc2 14 1/2 13 1/2 15 49 9 19 1/2 *Certificates of deposit. J z ccc2 13 1/2 13 1/2 1 10 18 1/2 *Refunding gold 4s. 1924 A O z c 1 6 6 7 186 4 3 1/2 *Certificates of deposit. J z c 1 5 1/2 4 1/2 5 62 3 1/2 *Secured 4 1/2s series A. 1952 M S z c 1 6 6 7 31 4 8 1/2 *Certificates of deposit. J z c 1 5 1/2 4 1/2 5 24 3 3 1/2 *Conv g 4 1/2s. 1960 M N z c 1 3 1/2 3 1/2 35 3 1/2 Ch St L & New Orleans 5s. 1951 J D y bbb2 73 75 69 80 3/4 Gold 3 1/2s. June 15 1951 J D y bbb2 63 65 67 67 Memphis Div 1st g 4s. 1951 J D y bb 3 45 47 2 45 51 1/2 Chic T H & So' eastern 1st 5s. 1960 J D y bb 3 56 56 3 48 63 Income guar 5s. Dec 1 1960 M B z b 2 45 46 2 40 54 Chicago Union Station— Guaranteed 4s. 1944 A O z aa 3 105 1/2 105 1/2 103 107 1/2 1st mtge 3 1/2s series E. 1963 J z aa 3 108 108 108 10 104 110 3 1/2s guaranteed. 1951 M S z aa 3 101 1/2 103 106 11 100 106 1/2 1st mtge 3 1/2s series F. 1963 J z aa 3 101 1/2 100 101 68 99 101 1/2 Chic & West Indiana con 4s. 1952 J x a 3 90 1/2 90 1/2 31 87 95 1/2 1st & ref M 4 1/2s series D. 1962 M S z a 2 90 3/4 90 3/4 31 87 95 1/2 Childs Co deb 5s. 1943 A O y b 3 32 1/2 31 33 37 27 59 *Choctaw Ok & Gulf con 5s. 1952 M N z cc 2 10 12 1/2 10 13 1/2 *Cincinnati Gas & Elec 3 1/2s. 1906 F A z aa 4 109 109 22 105 110 1/2 1st mtge 3 1/2s. 1967 J D z aa 4 109 109 22 109 111 1/2 Clin Leb & Nor 1st con g 4s. 1942 J z aa 1 105 1/2 106 1/2 105 105 Clin Un Term 1st g 3 1/2s D. 1971 M N z aa 4 107 1/2 107 1/2 10 104 110 3/4 1st mtge g 3 1/2s ser E. 1969 F A z aa 4 110 1/2 110 1/2 1 107 111 1/2 Clearfield & Mah 1st g 6s. 1943 J y bb 2 84 84 75 85 Cleve Cln Chic & St Louis Ry. General g 4s. 1993 J D z bbb3 76 75 76 6 51 76 General 5s series E. 1993 J D z bbb3 82 84 70 84 Ref & Imp 4 1/2s series E. 1977 J y bb 2 57 55 57 122 37 58 1/2 Cln Wab & M Div 1st 4s. 1901 J y bb 3 55 53 55 14 43 57 St L Div 1st col trg 4s. 1990 M N y bbb2 72 72 72 20 50 72 1/2 Cleveland Elec Illum 3s. 1970 J z aa 4 107 107 54 108 108 1/2 Cleve & Pgh gen g 4 1/2s B. 1942 A O z aa 2 106 1/2 108 1/2 107 108 1/2 Series B 3 1/2s guar. 1942 A O z aa 2 104 104 104 104 108 1/2 Series A 4 1/2s guar. 1942 J z aa 2 104 104 104 104 108 1/2 Series C 3 1/2s guar. 1948 M N z aa 2 109 109 109 109 109 1/2 Series D 3 1/2s guar. 1950 F A z aa 2 107 107 107 107 107 Gen 4 1/2s series A. 1977 F A z aa 2 105 107 1/2 107 107 107 1/2 Gen & ref 4 1/2s series B. 1981 J z aa 2 105 103 106 103 106 3/4 Cleve Short Line 1st g 4 1/2s. 1961 A O z bbb3 81 1/2 81 1/2 3 66 83 1/2 Cleve Union Term g 5 1/2s. 1973 A O z bbb3 86 1/2 85 86 1/2 8 72 90 1/2 1st & f 5s series B guar. 1973 A O z bbb3 76 75 76 38 64 82 1/2 1st & f 4 1/2s series C. 1977 A O z bbb3 69 68 69 61 56 74 1/2 Coal River Ry 1st g 4s. 1945 J D z aa 2 107 107 107 22 102 106 1/2 Colo Fuel & Iron gen s f 5s. 1943 J z bbb3 106 1/2 105 1/2 106 1/2 6 65 83 *6s Income mtge. 1970 A O y b 3 79 79 80 3/4 6 65 83 Colo & South 4 1/2s series A. 1980 M N y b 3 17 1/2 16 1/2 18 53 13 1/2 34 1/2 Columbia G & E Deb 6s. May 1952 M N z bbb3 104 1/2 104 1/2 45 99 105 1/2 Debenture 5s. Apr 15 1952 A O z bbb3 105 105 105 3 99 106 Debenture 5s. Jan 15 1961 J z bbb3 104 104 105 35 97 105 1/2 Columbus & H V 1st ext g 4s. 1948 A O z aa 4 113 113 114 113 114 1/2 Columbus & Tol 1st ext 4s. 1955 F A z aa 3 111 111 110 110 110 1/2 *Commercial Mackay Corp— Income deb w w. Apr 1 1969 May y b 1 37 29 3/4 37 129 27 3/4 40 Commonwealth Edison Co— 1st mtge 3 1/2s series L. 1968 J D z aa 4 109 109 109 9 108 111 1/2 Conv deb 3 1/2s. 1958 J x a 3 122 118 122 82 109 130 3/4 Conn & Pasump Riv 1st 4s. 1943 A O z bbb3 96 96 96 88 100 Conn Ry & L 1st & ref 4 1/2s. 1951 J z aa 3 108 108 109 109 119 Stamped guar 4 1/2s. 1951 J z a 1 109 109 108 108 110 Conn Riv Pow s f 3 1/2s A. 1961 F A z aa 3 109 109 109 22 107 110 3/4 Consol Edison of New York— 3 1/2s debentures. 1946 A O z aa 4 104 1/2 103 1/2 105 20 103 107 1/2 3 1/2s debentures. 1948 A O z aa 4 105 105 105 10 104 108 1/2 3 1/2s debentures. 1956 A O z aa 4 104 1/2 104 104 1/2 9 103 107 1/2 3 1/2s debentures. 1958 J z aa 4 107 1/2 107 107 1/2 12 105 109 1/2 *Consolidated Hydro-Elec Works of Upper Wuertemberg 7s. 1956 J z ccl 14 26 3/4 Consol Oil conv deb 3 1/2s. 1951 J D z bbb2 105 105 106 79 102 106 1/2 *Consol Ry non-conv deb 4s 1954 J z ccl 1 15 15 15 4 11 19 *Debenture 4s. 1955 J z ccl 1 15 15 1 13 18 1/2 *Debenture 4s. 1956 J z ccl 1 14 14 1 11 18 1/2 Consolidation Coal s f 5s. 1960 J z ccc2 74 74 75 13 55 75 3/4 Consumers Power Co— 1st mtge 3 1/2s. May 1 1965 M N z aa 3 108 1/2 108 1/2 109 1/2 14 104 109 1/2 1st mtge 3 1/2s. 1967 M N z aa 3 109 109 109 2 105 111 1st mtge 3 1/2s. 1970 M N z aa 3 111 110 111 12 106 111 1/2 1st mtge 3 1/2s. 1966 M N z aa 3 108 1/2 108 1/2 2 102 109 1/2 1st mtge 3 1/2s. 1969 M N z a 2 109 109 110 20 104 111 Continental Oil conv 2 1/2s. 1948 J D z aa 2 106 104 106 83 103 110 1/2 *Crown Cork & Seal s f 4s. 1950 M N z a 2 104 104 107 104 107 1/2 TS F 4 1/2s debentures. 1948 J z bbb3 99 104 104 9 101 105 1/2 Crucible Steel 4 1/2s deb. 1948 F A z bbb4 105 1/2 104 1/2 105 1/2 9 101 105 1/2 *Cuba Nor Ry 1st 5 1/2s. 1943 J D y b 2 20 19 20 3 14 31 *Cuba RR 1st 5s. 1952 J D y b 2 22 1/2 21 1/2 22 102 17 1/2 40 *7 1/2s series B extended to 1946 J D y ccc2 19 20 7 13 36 Curtis Publishing Co 3s deb. 1955 A O z aa 2 99 99 100 152 89 101 Dayton P & L 1st mtge 3s. 1970 J z aa 3 107 106 107 110 110 107 1/2 Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s. 1943 M N y bb 2 52 1/2 51 1/2 54 104 37 1/2 63 1/2 																					

For footnotes see page 2775. Attention is directed to the new column incorporated in this tabulation pertaining to bank eligibility and rating of bonds. See A.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for issuer, date, price, and yield. Includes sections for 'BONDS' and 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE'.

For footnotes see page 2775. Attention is directed to the new column incorporated in this tabulation pertaining to bank eligibility a rating of bonds. See 7.

Table of Bonds: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 8. Columns include Bond Name, Interest, Bank Rating, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds Sold.

Table of Bonds: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 8. Columns include Bond Name, Interest, Bank Rating, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds Sold.

Financial notes and announcements: 'Cash sale; only transaction during current week.', 'Negotiability impaired by maturity.', 'The price represented is the dollar quotation per 200-pound unit of bonds.', 'The following is a list of the New York Stock Exchange bond issues which have been called in their entirety.'

Bank Eligibility and Rating Column—x Indicates those bonds which we believe eligible for bank investment. y Indicates those bonds we believe are not bank eligible due either to rating status or some provision in the bond tending to make it speculative. z Indicates issues in default, in bankruptcy, or in process of reorganization.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

Summary table of transactions: Week Ended Nov. 8, 1940. Columns: Stocks Number of Shares, Railroad & M'cell. Bonds, State Municipal For'n Bonds, United States Bonds, Total Bond Sales. Includes daily breakdown and yearly totals for 1940 and 1939.

Attention is directed to the new column incorporated in this tabulation pertaining to bank eligibility and rating of bonds. See note a above

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Nov. 2, 1940) and ending the present Friday (Nov. 8, 1940). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.

Table with columns: STOCKS, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High), and a detailed list of stock transactions with their respective prices and dates.

For footnotes see page 2781.

Table of bond listings for the left column, including columns for Bank Rating, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

Table of bond listings for the right column, including columns for Bank Rating, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

* No par value. a Deferred delivery sales not included in year's range. d Ex-interest. n Under the rule sales not included in year's range. r Cash sales not included in year's range. z Ex-dividend.
† Friday's bid and asked price. No sales being transacted during current week.
• Bonds being traded flat.
‡ Reported in receivership.
† Called for redemption:
Northwestern Pub. Serv. 5s 1957, Jan. 1, 1941 at 104.
c Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range:
No Sales.
y Under the rule sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range:
No Sales.
v Deferred delivery sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range:
No Sales.
Abbreviations Used Above—"cod," certificates of deposit; "cons," consolidated; "cum," cumulative; "conv," convertible; "M," mortgage; "n-v," non-voting stock; "v t c," voting trust certificates; "w i," when issued; "w w," with warrants; "x-w" without warrants.
A Bank Eligibility and Rating Column—x Indicates those bonds which we believe eligible for bank investment.
y Indicates those bonds we believe are not bank eligible due either to rating status or some provision in the bond tending to make it speculative.
z Indicates issues in default, in bankruptcy, or in process of reorganization.
The rating symbols in this column are based on the ratings assigned to each bond by the four rating agencies. The letters indicate the quality and the numeral immediately following shows the number of agencies so rating the bond. In all cases the symbols will represent the rating given by the majority. Where all four agencies rate a bond differently, then the highest single rating is shown.
A great majority of the issues bearing symbols ccc or lower are in default. All issues bearing ddd or lower are in default.

Attention is directed to the new columns in this tabulation pertaining to bank eligibility and rating of bonds. See note A above.

Other Stock Exchanges

Baltimore Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High). Includes entries like Arundel Corp., Atlantic Coast L (Conn), Balt Transit Co com v t c, etc.

Boston Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High). Includes entries like Amer Pneumatic Service Co, Amer Tel & Tel, Bigelow-Sanford Car pfd, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High). Includes entries like Aetna Ball Bearing com, Allied Laboratories, Allied Products Corp, etc.

CHICAGO SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

Members Principal Exchanges Bell System Teletype Trading Dept. CGO. 405-406 Municipal Dept. CGO. 521 10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High). Includes entries like Abbott Laboratories com, Acme Stee Co com, Advanced Alum Castings, etc.

For footnotes see page 2785

Table of stock prices for various companies, including North American Car, Northern Hill Finance, and others. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including Clark Controller, CI Builders Realty, CI Cliffs Iron, and others. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940.

Detroit Stock Exchange—See page 2748.

California Securities AKIN-LAMBERT COMPANY. Established 1921. 639 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. STOCKS—BONDS MEMBER Los Angeles Stock Exchange. Telephone VAndlike 1071. Bell System Teletype LA 23-24.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of stock prices for various companies listed on the Cincinnati Stock Exchange, including Aluminum Industries, Am Laundry Mach, and others.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of stock prices for various companies listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, including Aircraft Accessories, Barker Bros, and others.

Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

GILLIS OHIO RUSSELL & CO. Union Commerce Building, Cleveland. Telephone: CHerry 5050. A. T. & T. CLEV. 565 & 566

Cleveland Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of stock prices for various companies listed on the Cleveland Stock Exchange, including Airway Elec pref, Akron Brass Mfg, and others.

For footnotes see page 2785

St. Louis Listed and Unlisted Securities

EDWARD D. JONES & Co.

Established 1922

Investment Securities

Boatmen's Bank Building, ST. LOUIS

Members Phone Central 7600
St. Louis Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange Postal Long Distance
New York Curb Exchange Associate A. T. T. Teletype STL 593

St. Louis Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like A S Aloe Co, American Inv, Burkart Mfg, etc.

Main table on the left side of the page, listing various stocks and their prices. Includes sections for Mining, Unlisted, and various industrial stocks.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table listing Philadelphia Stock Exchange data with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table listing Pittsburgh Stock Exchange data with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940.

Orders solicited on Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges, which are open until 5:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time (2 P. M. Saturdays)

Schwabacher & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

111 Broadway, New York

Cortlandt 7-4150

Private Wire to own offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table listing San Francisco Stock Exchange data with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940.

For footnotes see page 2785.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for Stock (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High).

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for Stock (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High).

Toronto Stock Exchange table listing various stocks with columns for Stock (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High).

Toronto Stock Exchange - Curb Section table listing various stocks with columns for Stock (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High).

Canadian Markets (Continued from page 2787)

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for Stock (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low, High).

* No par value. † Ex-stock dividend. ‡ Admitted to unlisted trading privileges. § Deferred delivery. ¶ Cash sale—Not included in range for year. † Ex-dividend. ‡ Ex-rights. § Listed. † In default. ‡ Title changed from The Wahl Co. to Eversharp, Inc.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low/High).

Stocks (Continued) table with columns: Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low/High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low/High).

Canadian Mining & Industrial Stocks

Quoted in U. S. Funds

MACDONALD & BUNTING

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
HEAD OFFICE, 2010 ROYAL BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

Toronto Stock Exchange

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Toronto Stock Exchange table with columns: Stocks—, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low/High).

Continuation of Toronto Stock Exchange table with columns: Stocks—, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1940 (Low/High).

* No par value.

(Concluded on page 2785)

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 8

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond terms like 'a2 1/4s July 15 1969'.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including '3s 1974', '3s 1981', and 'World War Bonus'.

Public Authority Bonds

Table of Public Authority Bonds such as 'California Toll Bridge', 'Holland Tunnel', and 'Inland Terminal'.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including 'Philippine Government', 'U S Panama', and 'Govt of Puerto Rico'.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds with terms like '3s 1955 opt 1945'.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds listing various locations like Atlanta, Burlington, Chicago, etc.

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks listing 'Atlanta', 'Atlantic', 'Dallas', etc.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures with columns for Bid, Ask, and terms.

Obligations of Governmental Agencies

Table of Obligations of Governmental Agencies including 'Commodity Credit Corp' and 'Home Owners' Loan Corp'.

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. d Coupon. e Ex Interest. f Flat price. n Nominal quotation. r in receiptship. Quotation shown is for all maturities.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks including 'American National Bank' and 'Harris Trust & Savings'.

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks including 'Bank of Manhattan Co.', 'Bank of Yorktown', and 'Chase'.

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including 'Bank of New York', 'Bankers', and 'Bronx County'.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table of Telephone and Telegraph Stocks including 'Am Dist Teleg (N J) com.', 'Bell Teleg of Canada', and 'Emp & Bay State Tel'.

Chain Store Stocks

Table of Chain Store Stocks including 'B/G Foods Inc common', 'Bohac (H C) common', and 'Fishman (M H) Co Inc'.

FHA Insured Mortgages

Bids and Offerings Wanted

WHITEHEAD & FISCHER

44 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Whitehall 3-6850

FHA Insured Mortgages

Table of FHA Insured Mortgages listing various states and terms like 'Alabama 4 1/2s', 'Arkansas 4 1/2s'.

A servicing fee from 1/4% to 3/4% must be deducted from interest rate.

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. Phone Atlantic 1170

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 8—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK



Tel. RE ctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

Table of Guaranteed Railroad Stocks with columns for Par, Dividend in Dollars, Bid, and Asked. Includes entries like Alabama & Vicksburg (Illinois Central), Albany & Susquehanna (Delaware & Hudson), etc.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

Table of Railroad Equipment Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked. Includes entries like Atlantic Coast Line 4 1/2s, Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2s, Bessemer & Lake Erie 2 1/2s, etc.

Railroad Bonds

Table of Railroad Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked. Includes entries like Akron Canton & Youngstown 5 1/2s, Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2s secured notes, Boston & Albany 4 1/2s, etc.

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

Table of Insurance Companies with columns for Par, Bid, and Asked. Includes entries like Aetna Cas & Surety, Aetna, Aetna Life, Agricultural, American Alliance, etc.

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

Table of Industrial Stocks and Bonds with columns for Par, Bid, and Asked. Includes entries like Alabama Mills Inc., American Locomotive, Amer Bemberg A com., etc.

For footnotes see page 2788.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 8—Continued

Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Bought . Sold . Quoted

JACKSON & CURTIS

ESTABLISHED 1879

Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges

115 BROADWAY
Tel. BRarley 7-1600

NEW YORK CITY
Teletype N. Y. 1-1600

Public Utility Stocks

Table of Public Utility Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Alabama Power \$7 pref., Amer Util Serv 6% pref., etc.

Public Utility Bonds

Table of Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names like Amer Gas & Pow 3-5s, Amer Utility Serv 6s, etc.

Investing Companies

Table of Investing Companies with columns for Par, Bid, Ask and company names like Aeronautical Securities, Affiliated Fund Inc., etc.

Water Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask and company names like Alabama Wat Serv 5s, Ashtabula Wat Wks 5s, etc.

For footnotes see page 2788.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 8—Concluded

If You Don't Find the Securities Quoted Here

In which you have interest, you will probably find them in our monthly Bank and Quotation Record. In this publication quotations are carried for all active over-the-counter stocks and bonds. The classes of securities covered are:

- Banks and Trust Companies—
Domestic (New York and Out-of-Town)
Canadian
Federal Land Bank Bonds
Foreign Government Bonds
Industrial Bonds
Industrial Stocks
Insurance Stocks
Investing Company Securities
Joint Stock Land Bank Securities
Mill Stocks
Mining Stocks

- Municipal Bonds—
Domestic
Canadian
Public Utility Bonds
Public Utility Stocks
Railroad Bonds
Railroad Stocks
Real Estate Bonds
Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks
Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks
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 Dept. B, Wm. B. Dana Co., 25 Spruce St., New York City.

Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons
Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL & CO., INC.

52 William St., N. Y.

Tel. HANover 2-5422

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Due to the European situation some of the quotations shown below are nominal.

Table with columns for security names, Bid, and Ask prices. Includes entries like Anhalt 7s to 1946, Antioquia 8s, Bank of Colombia 7%, etc.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table with columns for security names, Bid, and Ask prices. Includes entries like Alden Apt 1st mtge 3s, Beacon Hotel Inc 4s, B'way Barclay Inc 2s, etc.

Sugar Securities

Table with columns for Bonds, Stocks, Par, Bid, and Ask prices. Includes entries like Antilla Sugar Estates, Baraqua Sugar Estates, Haytian Corp 4s, etc.

For footnotes see page 2788

CURRENT NOTICES

Formation of a new U. S. government security house, known as D. W. Rich & Co., Inc., with offices at 31 Nassau St., has been announced by Dominic W. Rich, since 1931, Vice-President in charge of the Government Bond Department of New York Hanseatic Corp., who will head the new firm.

H. C. Wainwright & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges and other principal exchanges, announce the admission to general partnership of Frank A. Schoombs. Mr. Schoombs is to be manager of the firm's new Cleveland office.

Eastman, Dillon & Co., 15 Broad St., N. Y. City, members of the New York Stock Exchange and other principal exchanges, announce that John F. Power has been appointed manager of their investment stock and brokerage department.

Manufacturers Trust Co., 55 Broad St., New York City, is distributing a booklet dealing with the Excess Profits Tax Act that was signed by the President during the early part of October.

George J. Arnold, who has been in Wall Street for more than 20 years and is well known in security, commodity and underwriting circles, has become associated with Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, members of the New York Stock Exchange, as an account executive in their New York office at 70 Pine Street.

Fenner & Beans, members of the New York Stock Exchange and other leading exchanges, announce that Charles W. Manion has become associated with them in the investment department of their New Orleans office.

The formation of the firm of John H. Valentine Co. to deal in unlisted securities was announced. The new firm will have offices at 50 Broadway, N. Y. City, and clearance arrangements with J. W. Sparks & Co.

General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY—INDUSTRIAL—INSURANCE—MISCELLANEOUS

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

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4556 to 4560, inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately \$29,650,000.

Southern Gas Co. (2-4556, Form A-1), of Longview, Texas, has filed a registration statement covering \$300,000 of 5% first mortgage bonds, series A, due 1955, which will be offered at \$100. Proceeds of the issue will be used for construction of gas distribution systems. Rogers Lacy is President of the company. No underwriter named. Filed Nov. 1, 1940.

Chemical Fund, Inc. (2-4557, Form A-1), of Jersey City, N. J., has filed a registration statement covering 1,500,000 shares of \$1 par capital stock, which will be offered at market. Proceeds of the issue will be used for investment. F. Eberstadt is President of the company. F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. has been named underwriter. Filed Nov. 1, 1940.

Atlantic Company (2-4558, Form A-2), of Atlanta, Ga., has filed a registration statement covering \$2,000,000 of 3% first mortgage serial bonds, due 1941 to 1945, which will be offered at \$100, there was also registered \$3,000,000 of 5% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due 1952, and will be offered at \$100. \$400,000 of the 3% bonds mature annually. Proceeds of the issue will be used toward the redemption of the 6% first and refunding mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due 1951, and for payment of secured note. F. W. Beazley is President of the company. A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc. et al. have been named underwriters. Filed Nov. 1, 1940.

City Water Co. of Chattanooga (2-4559, Form A-2), of Chattanooga, Tenn., has filed a registration statement covering 14,000 shares of \$100 par cumulative preferred stock. 10,000 shares of the stock registered will first be offered in exchange for \$100 par 6% cumulative preferred stock, on a basis of one share of old preferred stock for one share of new plus cash, and the unexchanged shares together with the other 4,000 shares will be offered to the public. Proceeds of the issue will be used to redeem the \$100 par 6% cumulative preferred stock, and for the completion or construction of plant and property improvements. W. E. Stoney is President of the company. Equitable Securities Corp. and others to be named by amendment will be the underwriters. Filed Nov. 4, 1940.

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc. (2-4560, Form A-2), of New York, N. Y., has filed a registration statement covering \$7,500,000 of 3 3/4% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due Nov. 15, 1960. Filed Nov. 5, 1940. (See subsequent page for further details).

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Nov. 2, page 2632.

Abbott Laboratories (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1940—6 Mos.—1939	1940—12 Mos.—1939		
Gross profit.....	\$4,132,551	\$3,706,829	\$8,128,755	\$7,162,423
Sell., gen. & adm. exps....	2,675,190	2,430,711	5,394,733	4,867,904
Operating profit.....	\$1,457,361	\$1,276,118	\$2,734,023	\$2,294,519
Other income.....	Cr55,796	Cr23,065	Cr121,910	Cr77,239
Other charges.....	85,439	68,975	164,408	177,972
Provision for inc. taxes....	x297,600	218,201	x525,319	388,925
Net profit.....	\$1,130,119	\$1,012,007	\$2,166,205	\$1,804,862

x Includes a reserve for additional defense taxes amounting to approximately \$41,000, all provided in the second quarter, 1940.—V. 151, p. 1130.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd.—Manager Asked to Draw Up Reorganization Plan—

Justice McTague, Chairman of Royal Commission investigating affairs of the company, told G. T. Clark, liquidator and manager, that the Commission would be indebted to him if he were to draw up a plan of reorganization for the company and submit it to the Commission. On making the request the Chairman observed that if a plan appeared reasonable to all parties it was always possible to find an Act under which reorganization could take place.—V. 151, p. 2632.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.—Report—

The company has changed its fiscal year to end July 31. As stated in the report for the year 1939, company found it impossible, due to war conditions in Europe, to obtain sufficiently complete data from its German and French subsidiaries in time to present their operations on a consolidated basis. For the same reasons, it has found it impracticable to include the operations of its English subsidiary on a consolidated basis at this time. In the income account and balance sheet, therefore, only the operations, assets and liabilities of the corporation and its Canadian subsidiary have been consolidated, the investments in and advances to the English, German and French subsidiaries being shown in the balance sheet under the heading of investments and advances. Since the accounts of its English subsidiary have not been consolidated in the accompanying statements, the surplus of that company at Dec. 31, 1939, has been eliminated from the consolidated surplus account. In view of present conditions, due to the war in Europe, the management have deemed it advisable, in the best interest of the company and its stockholders, to provide a full reserve against the corporation's investments in and advances to European subsidiaries, excluding the English company. The reserve shown on the balance sheet is made up as follows: Balance Jan. 1, 1940, \$551,067; amount provided out of earned surplus, July 31, 1940, \$913,795; total as per balance sheet, \$1,464,862.

Consolidated Income Account

Period—	a 7 Mos.		Calendar Years	
	July 31, '40	b 1939	c 1938	c 1937
Net sales.....	\$8,229,048	\$11,579,654	\$12,140,754	\$14,514,557
Costs and expense.....	3,548,086	6,832,309	7,353,025	8,032,109
Engineering, lab. devel., patent & royalty exp....	181,093	364,545	368,833	317,470
Deprec. & lease amortiz....	170,001	294,535	305,613	329,401
Comm. & disc't to agents and branch expense....	1,560,572	2,715,913	2,860,989	3,377,502
Operating income.....	\$769,295	\$1,372,352	\$1,252,294	\$2,458,075
Other income.....	54,236	76,415	58,289	132,769
Total income.....	\$823,531	\$1,448,767	\$1,329,185	\$2,590,844
Prov. for conting. &c....	—	—	26,728	74,924
Subsid. pref. dividends....	801	1,650	2,136	4,295
Interest, &c.....	51,977	94,318	103,252	110,165
Loss on foreign exch., net	3,727	—	90,943	38,389
Fed. & foreign inc. tax....	181,974	279,667	199,433	412,269
Prov. loss French sub....	—	51,833	—	—
Net profit.....	\$585,052	\$1,021,294	\$906,693	\$1,950,802
Dividends.....	452,288	1,055,338	1,055,338	979,742
Deficit.....	sur\$132,764	\$34,044	\$148,645	sur\$971,060
Earn. per share common	\$0.77	\$1.35	\$1.20	\$2.58

a Includes Canadian subsidiary only. b Includes Canadian and English subsidiaries, but excludes French and German subsidiaries. c Includes all subsidiaries. d Includes \$11,339 for the Canadian subsidiary company.

Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus, 7 Months Ended July 31, 1940

Earned surplus Dec. 31, 1939, \$3,435,034; deduct surplus of English subsidiary company at Dec. 31, 1939, less intercompany profit in inventories (now excluded from the consolidated accounts), \$593,117; amount required to provide full reserve for investments in and advances to European companies (including French and German subsidiary companies not consolidated), \$913,795; balance, \$1,928,121; profit for the seven months ended July 31, 1940, \$585,052; total, \$2,513,173; dividends paid and declared (60 cents per share), \$452,288; balance at July 31, 1940 (including Canadian subsidiary surplus of \$128,337), \$2,060,885.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets—	b July 31 '40	a Dec. 31 '39
Cash.....	\$1,390,946	\$2,178,866
Notes and accounts receivable, less reserve.....	2,216,818	2,539,570
Inventories.....	2,416,070	2,660,248
Deferred charges to operation.....	207,733	160,862
Sales agents' accounts for merchandise.....	465,899	416,075
Employees' loans and accounts.....	49,776	29,264
Agents' advance commission.....	444,618	434,154
Value of life insurance policies.....	145,937	137,517
Miscellaneous securities.....	167,550	142,720
Payment on account & deposit in connection with acquisition of capital stocks of foreign companies.....	c	442,794
Advances to foreign company.....	c	43,160
Non-oper. props., reduced to approx. asst. values.....	521,995	524,035
Invest. in and advances to foreign subs., not consol.....	696,723	520,986
Rental machines, incl. parts, less reserves.....	216,904	243,643
x Plant and equipment.....	2,601,510	2,699,996
Patents, applicable for patents, development expense, trademarks and goodwill.....	2,361,259	2,362,440
Patents, &c., in process of amortization (net).....	150,273	158,899
Total.....	\$14,054,012	\$15,695,229
Liabilities—		
Accounts payable.....	\$226,715	\$285,670
Sundry accruals.....	278,982	292,992
Deferred income.....	18,274	15,768
Supply contract obligations.....	82,845	77,865
Federal and foreign income taxes (estimated).....	168,383	248,196
Agents' and salesmen's credit balance.....	179,873	243,687
Dividends payable.....	188,453	263,835
z 15 year 3 3/4% sinking fund debentures.....	2,350,000	2,350,000
Provision for foreign income taxes.....	—	73,203
Reserves for contingencies and insurance, &c.....	392,091	301,471
y Capital stock.....	7,538,130	7,538,130
Capital surplus.....	569,379	569,379
Earned surplus.....	2,060,885	3,435,034
Total.....	\$14,054,012	\$15,695,229

Total. a Includes Canadian and English subsidiaries, but excludes French and German subsidiaries. b Includes Canadian subsidiary only in 1940.

c Investments in and advances to European companies; French and German subsidiary companies not consolidated, \$979,044; payments on account, expenses and advances in connection with the acquisition (not completed) of an interest in the capital stocks of foreign companies mainly in Germany, \$485,818; total, \$1,464,862; less reserve (including amounts provided prior to 1940) of \$1,464,862.

z After depreciation. y Represented by 753,813 shares of \$10 par value. x \$150,000 principal amount of 3 3/4% debentures to be redeemed Dec. 1, 1940.—V. 151, p. 1130.

Administered Fund, Inc.—Merger—Name Changed—

Axe-Houghton Fund A, Inc., was on Nov. 3 merged into Administered Fund, Inc., an investment trust of the general management type, and the name of Administered Fund, Inc. was changed to *Axe-Houghton Fund, Inc.* The investment counsel firm of E. W. Axe & Co., Inc., 730 Fifth Ave., New York, will manage the new fund's portfolio. Leffler Corp., 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., will act as general distributor of its shares and The First National Bank of Jersey City will act as its custodian. Directors of the new fund are: E. W. Axe, D. W. Ellsworth, John H. Gross, Edward G. Leffler, Fred B. Lund Jr., and W. Lane Rehm.—V. 151, p. 97.

Alleghany Corp.—Own Bonds Bought—

The New York Stock Exchange has been advised that, during the month of October corporation purchased \$188,000 principal amount of its 15-year collateral trust convertible 5% bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1929, out of funds held in a special account at the Manufacturers Trust Co. Corporation now holds \$767,000 principal amount of bonds dated Feb. 1, 1929, and \$428,000 principal amount of bonds dated April 1, 1930 in a special account at the Manufacturers Trust Co., and \$119,000 principal amount of bonds dated Feb. 1, 1929, and \$277,000 principal amount of bonds dated June 1, 1929 in a special account at Marine Midland Trust Co.—V. 151, p. 2632.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.—New Director—

At a recent meeting of directors Carl J. Schmidlapp was elected a director to fill a vacancy.—V. 151, p. 539.

Aluminum Co. of America—To Reduce Price—

A further reduction of one cent per pound, in line with its policy of lowering prices on its aluminum, will be made by this company on Nov. 18, 1940. This brings the price of "Alcoa" aluminum ingot to 17c a pound. Somewhat over three years ago company announced that its policy would be to avoid increases in prices wherever possible and to share with the public economies which it might be able to make due to larger production and research as well as improved facilities. This present reduction is a continuation of that established policy. The company hopes that a reduction at this time will assist to some extent in meeting the responsibilities which face the country in the present emergency.

Company is engaged in an extensive program of expansion designed to make its facilities more useful to meet the requirements of National defense. Its output of aluminum will be in excess of 700,000,000 pounds in 1942, more than double its production in 1939, and fabricating facilities are being correspondingly increased. This expansion involves expenditures of more than \$150,000,000 which the company will itself finance. This program, being accomplished within a three-year period, would be equal to the expansion under normal conditions which might be required over a long period.—V. 151, p. 2483.

Amerada Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1940—3 Mos.—1939	1940—9 Mos.—1939		
Gross operating income.....	\$2,980,004	\$2,138,657	\$9,161,787	\$7,115,808
x Operating expenses.....	1,377,380	1,256,218	4,197,614	3,777,110
Operating income.....	\$1,602,623	\$882,440	\$4,964,173	\$3,338,698
Other income.....	173,235	185,495	\$675,270	990,647
Total income.....	\$1,775,858	\$1,067,934	\$5,639,443	\$4,329,345
Deprec., depletion and drilling expenses.....	1,336,346	959,298	4,314,567	3,545,713
Net income.....	\$439,513	\$108,636	\$1,324,877	\$783,632
Earnings per share on net outstanding stock....	\$0.56	\$0.14	\$1.68	\$1.00

x Includes geophysical, geological and administrative expenses, lease rentals, taxes, leases abandoned, &c.—V. 151, p. 834.

Aluminium Ltd.—Common Stock Offered—Union Securities Corp. has terminated its offering of 4,000 shares of common stock.—V. 151, p. 236.

American Airlines, Inc.—Registrar—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed as registrar for a new issue of 50,000 shares of \$4.25 cumulative convertible preferred stock and an additional 71,429 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon conversion of such preferred.—V. 151, p. 2632.

American Chicle Co.—Extra Dividend—Directors on Nov. 1 declared an extra dividend of \$1.25 per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 16 to holders of record Dec. 2. Like amounts were paid on June 15, last, and on Dec. 15, 1939, and an extra of \$1 was paid on June 15, 1939.—V. 151, p. 2339.

American Gas & Electric Co.—Debentures Called—The following debentures have been called for redemption on Nov. 29: A total of \$650,000 sinking fund 2 3/4% debentures, series due 1956 at 102 1/2% and accrued interest; a total of \$100,000 sinking fund 3 1/2% debentures series due 1960 at 103 1/2% and accrued interest, and a total of \$120,000 sinking fund 3 3/4% debentures series due 1970 at 103 1/2% and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.—V. 151, p. 2035.

American Metal Co., Ltd.—Earnings—Period End. Sept. 30—1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—12 Mos.—1939 Profit before exchange—\$1,265,850 \$1,143,010 \$4,447,100 \$2,612,801 Other income—227,666 350,685 3,263,805 3,341,707

Note—The above statement for 1940 provides for the increased Federal income tax for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1940. No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, or excess profits tax, if any.—V. 151, p. 2034.

American Ship & Commerce Corp.—Securities Exchanged—The plan for exchange of bonds of the old William Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co. for stock in the new Cramp Shipbuilding Co. has been carried out, although it was found impossible to hold the special meeting of stockholders of American Ship & Commerce Corp. because of lack of quorum.

Balance Sheet July 31, 1940 Assets—Cash in bank and on hand—\$3,518

Liabilities—Demand notes payable, partly secured—\$3,798,279 Accounts payable—8,476 Capital account at July 31, 1940 (represented by 591-271 shs. no par)—10,622

—V. 151, p. 1884.

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Period End. Sept. 30—1940—9 Mos.—1939 1940—12 Mos.—1939 Gross earnings—\$43,288,653 \$39,707,734 \$57,798,064 \$52,838,201

Earnings of Company Only—Period End. Sept. 30—1940—9 Mos.—1939 1940—12 Mos.—1939 Earnings—Divs., int., &c.—\$3,278,183 \$3,379,196 \$4,744,657 \$4,523,795

Weekly Output—Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Co. for the week ended Nov. 2, 1940, totaled 58,570,000 kwh., an increase of 6.6% over the output of 54,923,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1939.

Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows: Week Ended—1940 1939 1938 1937 1936 Oct. 12—55,318,000 54,900,000 43,681,000 48,623,000 49,473,000

American Toll Bridge Co.—Liquidating Dividend—Directors have declared a liquidating dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 6. Div. of three cents was paid on June 15, last, and one of six cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1939.—V. 151, p. 2633.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.—Program for Service Men—Company on Nov. 3 announced that the jobs of its employees called into military service would be held open for them until 40 days after they completed their one-year service.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.—Earnings—3 Mos. End. Sept. 30—1940 1939 1938 1937 Net profit—\$401,737 \$462,569 \$194,918 \$358,450

Arizona Edison Co., Inc.—Earnings—Period End. Sept. 30—1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—12 Mos.—1939 Total operating revenue—\$472,912 \$425,262 \$1,749,306 \$1,601,625

Net income—\$44,062 \$26,247 \$101,366 \$64,950 Note—No estimate has been included in the above statement for excess profits tax under the 1940 law.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1940 Assets—Plant, property and equipment, in service (net), \$4,941,791; construction work in progress, \$38,370; automotive equipment (less reserve), \$25,738; investments, \$2,504; cash, \$221,854; accounts and notes receivable (less reserve), \$127,445; materials and supplies, \$91,016; deferred charges, \$83,944; total, \$5,532,662.

Armstrong Cork Co.—New Director—The appointment of E. J. Kessler, former Assistant General Superintendent of the Lancaster Floor Division plant, as officers of Labor Relations was announced by this company.

To Pay Draftees—The company announced on Oct. 31 that premiums on group life insurance carried by employees called into military training under provisions of the National Selective Training Service Act will be paid by the company for periods up to one year.

Associated Gas & Electric Co.—Weekly Output—The Utility Management Corp. reports that for the week ended Nov. 1 net electric output of the Associated Gas and Electric group was 106,262,220 units (kwh). This is an increase of 7,364,024 units or 7.4% above production of 98,898,196 units a year ago.—V. 151, p. 2633.

Associates Investment Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—1940 1939 1938 1937 Net profit—\$2,237,144 \$2,002,638 \$1,954,600 \$3,032,438

Gross receivables acquired in the first nine months amounted to \$139,203,542, an increase of \$26,043,034 over the \$113,160,508 of gross receivables acquired in the first nine months last year.

Bishop Oil Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period, 3 Months (Mar. 31, '40, June 30, '40, Sept. 30, '40), 9 Months (Sept. 30, '40). Rows: Gross income, Net profit. Includes interest of \$4,893 on Federal income tax refunds.

Borg-Warner Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows: Profit after expenses, Other income, Total income, Depreciation, Interest, Federal tax, Minority interest, Net profit, Shares common stock, Earnings per share.

x No provision was made for Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits. Note—Provision has been made as of Sept. 30, 1940 in the income account and balance sheet for the increases in the Federal income tax rates (including the defense tax) for the nine months of 1940, but no provision has been made for excess profits taxes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table with 4 columns: 1940, 1939, 1940, 1939. Rows: Assets (Property, plant and equipment, Cash, Market securities, Notes & accts. receivable, Inventories, Prepayments & deferred charges, Investments, Goodwill, pats., &c.), Liabilities (Common stock, Accounts payable, Fed. taxes, &c., Adv. royalties and other def'd inc., Refrigerator maintenance fund, Special reserves, Appraisal and capital surplus, Earned surplus), Total.

Boston Edison Co.—Files \$53,000,000 Bond Issue—

The company on Nov. 7 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a statement covering \$53,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, series A, due 1970, proceeds from the sale of which are to be applied to the redemption at 107 of a like amount of 3 1/2% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due 1965. The interest rate on the new bonds, not to exceed 3%, is to be furnished by amendment to the statement.

According to the statement, the company is required by Massachusetts law to invite proposals for the purchase of the bonds by public advertisements. The price at which the bonds will be offered publicly, names of any underwriters and other information will be furnished by amendment as will the redemption provisions of the new bonds.

The company said that in the opinion of counsel it is required to sell the issue at a price which will result in its receiving not less than the principal amount of the bonds and accrued interest.

Stockholders Favor \$53,000,000 Refunding—

The stockholders at a special meeting in Boston Nov. 6 voted favorably on taking preliminary steps toward the refunding of the company's \$53,000,000 of 3 1/2% bonds, due in 1965.

"When we undertook this refunding process some weeks ago," Frank D. Comerford, President, told the meeting, "the conditions of the bond market was such that we believed that we could issue bonds with a coupon of approximately 2.75%, and that after allowances for call premium, expenses, &c., there would be a net savings to the company of not less than \$120,000 a year in interest charges. In recent weeks, however, the condition of the bond market may have changed, and we have no authoritative estimate at the moment as to the savings which will be realized. If you, as stockholders, authorize us to proceed with this refunding, we cannot state definitely what the results will be until we have received the competitive bids.

"Some of you may ask what effect the election may have on the situation. The only answer we can make to that question at the moment is that we do not know. None of us can foresee the future trend in the investment market."—V. 151, p. 2635.

Bristol-Myers Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1940—3 Mos.—1939, 1940—9 Mos.—1939. Rows: Net inc. after all charges, Shs. com. stock (par \$5), Earnings per share.

x After deducting estimated Federal income taxes and excess profits taxes. For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1940, consolidated net earnings, after all charges and after estimated Federal income taxes and excess profits tax, were \$2,410,062, or \$3.53 per share on the outstanding shares.

Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents per share on the capital stock, both payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 15.—V. 151, p. 837.

British Columbia Power Corp., Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—9 Mos.—1939. Rows: Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.—Disbursing Agent

Manufacturers Trust Co. has been appointed distributing and paying agent for the corporation in connection with the second liquidating dividend on common stock payable Nov. 25, 1940 to holders of record Nov. 15, 1940.—V. 151, p. 2635.

Brown Shoe Co.—Government Contract—

Company has received a contract totaling \$1,159,000 to manufacture 400,000 pairs service shoes for the United States Government.—V. 150, p. 3502.

(A. M.) Byers Co.—Preferred Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2.15 per share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 16. This dividend represents the \$1.75 dividend ordinarily due on May 1, 1936 plus interest accrued to Nov. 30, 1940 of 40 cents.—V. 151, p. 1715.

Byrdun Corp.—Tenders—

The Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., will until 12 o'clock, noon Nov. 14 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient three year discounted collateral trust notes originally due Jan. 15, 1935 and extended to Jan. 15, 1942 to exhaust the sum of \$47,710 at prices not exceeding \$110.—V. 151 p. 2345.

California Public Service Co.—Hearing on Acquisition—

Public hearing before the Securities and Exchange Commission on the applications (File 70-91) regarding the proposed acquisition by company of all of the electric and water properties of Central Mendocino Power Co. located in and around Willets, Calif. will be reconvened on Nov. 7, 1940, at the Commission's San Francisco Regional Office.

The properties are to be acquired for \$235,000 which California Public Service Co. proposes to raise by the private sale of \$140,000 of 4 1/4% first mortgage bonds, series B, due 1964, to the holder of all the company's presently outstanding first mortgage bonds, and by the sale of 3,800 shares of common stock to Peoples Light & Power Co. for \$95,000. Peoples Light

& Power Co. owns all of the presently outstanding common stock of California Public Service Co.—V. 151, p. 2344.

Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. Sept. 30—1940—Month—1939, 1940—9 Mos.—1939. Rows: Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings.

Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.—New Director—

William Harty, Chairman of Canadian Locomotive Co., Ltd., has been elected a director of this company, filling a vacancy on the board.—V. 151, p. 2184.

Canadian Malartic Gold Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 3 Months Ended Sept. 30—1940, 1939. Rows: Tons ore milled, Metal production (gross), Marketing charges, Metal production (net), Operating costs, Admin. & gen. expense—Toronto office, Provision for taxes, Operating profit for period, Capital expenditures.

Note—In the above figures, no allowance has been made for taxes, depreciation or deferred development.—V. 151, p. 838.

Canadian National Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Earnings of the System for the 10-Day Period Ended Oct. 31, 1940, 1939. Rows: Gross revenues, Net earnings.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Earnings for the 10-Day Period Ended Oct. 31, 1940, 1939. Rows: Traffic earnings, Net earnings.

Capital City Hotel Co., Inc.—Tenders—

The First National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery, Ala., will until Dec. 5 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first mortgage 6 1/2% gold bonds, to exhaust the sum of \$16,038 at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest.—V. 150, p. 3041.

Carman & Co.—Class B Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on company's class B stock, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 15. Like amount was paid on Oct. 1, last, this latter being the first dividend paid on this issue since Jan. 25, 1931, when 25 cents per share was distributed.—V. 151, p. 2488.

Celluloid Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940. Rows: Gross operating profit, Selling, general & administrative expenses, Net operating profit, Provision for depreciation accrued, Miscellaneous charges (net), Provision for Federal income tax, Net income.

Central Electric & Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Consolidated Earnings for 6 Months' Period April 1, 1940 to Sept. 30, 1940. Rows: Total gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes (State, local and miscell. Federal), Provision for depreciation, Net earnings, Interest on funded debt, General interest, Amortization, Provision for income taxes, Net income, Preferred stock dividends.

a It is estimated that the company and its wholly-owned subsidiary consolidated will have no liability for excess profits tax for 1940 under present law.—V. 151, p. 982.

Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 12 Months Ended Sept. 30—1940, 1939. Rows: Operating revenues, Operation, Maintenance, General taxes, Federal income tax, Utility operating income, Other income (net), Gross income, Retirement reserve accruals, Interest on bonds and debentures, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Other charges, Net income, Dividends declared on common stock, Before retirement reserve accruals.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table with 4 columns: 1940, 1939, 1940, 1939. Rows: Assets (Utility plant, Cash, Accts. receivable, Appliances on rent, Mats & supplies, Prepayments, Deferred debits), Liabilities (Common stock, Long-term debt, Notes payable, Accounts payable, Customers' depts., Taxes accrued, Interest accrued, Other current and accrued liabilities, Deferred credits, Reserves, Contribs. in aid of construction, Capital surplus, Earned surplus), Total.

Total—31,225,497 30,547,637 Total—31,225,497 30,547,637 a Represented by 74,242 no par shares.—V. 151, p. 1888.

Central Foundry Co.—To Delist Bonds—

The Securities and Exchange Commission (Nov. 2) announced that it had granted the application of the New York Stock Exchange to strike from listing and registration the 5% convertible general mortgage bonds, due Sept. 1, 1941, of the company. The application stated, among other things,

that in the opinion of the Exchange's Committee on Stock List distribution of the security is so inadequate as to make further dealings in it on the Exchange inadvisable. The order granting the application becomes effective at the close of the trading session Nov. 8.—V. 151, p. 2489.

Central Indiana Gas Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Central Indiana Gas Co. for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1940 and 1939. Includes operating revenues, maintenance, general taxes, and net income.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1940

Assets—Utility plant, \$11,273,725; cash, \$96,850; accounts receivable, \$408,556; receivables from associated companies, \$2,560; appliances on rental, \$4,652; materials and supplies, \$138,345; prepayments, \$2,903; deferred debits, \$13,903; total, \$11,941,494. Liabilities—Common stock (54,000 shs., no par), \$4,648,970; 6 1/2% cumulated preferred stock (\$100 par), \$500,000; long-term debt, \$4,649,073; accounts payable, \$185,842; customers' deposits, \$152,257; taxes accrued, \$206,050; interest accrued, \$57,987; customers' advances for construction, \$14,167; reserves, \$1,300,320; contributions in aid of construction, \$4,095; earned surplus, \$222,733; total, \$11,941,494.—V. 151, p. 1716.

Central Power Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Central Power Co. for period ended Sept. 30, 1940 and 1939. Includes operating revenues, operating expenses & taxes, and net income.

Note—Provision for Federal income tax in the current periods has been computed in accordance with the requirements of the Second Revenue Act of 1940.—V. 151, p. 2489.

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Century Ribbon Mills, Inc. for 9 mos. ended Sept. 30, 1940 and 1939. Includes net loss after depreciation and Federal taxes, preferred dividends, and net income.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Consolidated balance sheet for Century Ribbon Mills, Inc. as of Sept. 30, 1940 and 1939. Includes assets (plant, cash, receivables) and liabilities (preferred stock, common stock, notes payable).

Total—\$5,735,154 \$5,779,842 Total—\$5,735,154 \$5,779,842 x Represented by 100,000 shares of no par value. y After deducting reserve for depreciation of \$1,543,445 in 1940 and \$1,456,163 in 1939.—V. 151, p. 839.

Chain Store Investment Corp.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Chain Store Investment Corp. for 3 mos. ended Sept. 30, 1940 and 1939. Includes dividend income, interest income, and net income.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Balance sheet for Chain Store Investment Corp. as of Sept. 30, 1940 and 1939. Includes assets (cash, investments) and liabilities (notes payable, reserve for taxes).

Total—\$321,803 \$339,460 Total—\$321,803 \$339,460 b 2,195 shares at stated value of \$45 per share. c 100,000 shares at stated value of 10 cents per share. d Investments carried on books at cost at which originally purchased by predecessor corporation or this corporation.—V. 151, p. 840.

Chemical Fund, Inc.—Registers 1,500,000 Shares—

Company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 1,500,000 shares of capital stock in addition to the 1,000,000 shares already registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The company was incorporated in 1938 by F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., New York investment bankers, to provide a medium for a diversified investment in the chemical field. Sale of the additional shares will enable the company to complete its financing program. As announced at the time of the company's formation, this called for the initial sale of 1,000,000 shares to provide the company with approximately \$10,000,000 for investment, to be followed by the later offering of the remaining 1,500,000 shares authorized to bring the total investment up to approximately \$25,000,000. Expansion beyond this total is left open for future consideration. The company currently is approaching its original goal of \$10,000,000, having reported a net worth at the end of September of \$8,478,700 represented by 886,600 shares outstanding. By filing the new registration statement, it has taken the first step towards its objective of \$25,000,000. As of Sept. 30, company had investments in 43 chemical companies, the largest being in the stocks of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Hercules Powder Co., Monsanto Chemical Co., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Dow Chemical Co. and Abbott Laboratories. Directors, in addition to F. Eberstadt, Ernest C. Brelsford and Maynard E. Simond, officers and directors of F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., include James J. Minot Jr., senior partner of Jackson & Curtis; Auguste Richard, Vice-

President of Pacific Mills; Franz Schneider, Vice-President of Newmont Mining Corp., and Raymond L. Thompson, Treasurer of the University of Rochester. Technical supervision is provided by Arthur D. Little, Inc. chemical consultants and engineers.—V. 151, p. 2490.

Chain Store Investors Trust—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Chain Store Investors Trust for 3 mos. ended Sept. 30, 1940 and 1939. Includes dividends, interest, total, net income, and dividend payable.

Total—\$125,491 \$119,248 Total—\$125,491 \$119,248 x Represented by 7,030 (6,680 in 1939) shares.—V. 151, p. 1566.

Charlotte Monroe & Columbia RR.—Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 24 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of its entire line of railroad, extending from Jefferson to McBee, approximately 17.16 miles, in Chesterfield County, S. C. The capital stock of the company is owned by the Seaboard Air Line Ry., and certain officers of the receivers of that company serve the company in like capacities. The Seaboard also owns one-half of the \$70,000 of bonds.—V. 89, p. 134.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.—Gain in Phones

Company had a net gain of 2,761 stations during October, against 2,156 in October, 1939. For first 10 months this year the company had a net gain of 19,257 stations against 15,001 in the 1939 period.—V. 151, p. 840.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Reorganization

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 31, 1940 approved a plan of reorganization for the road. A summary of report of the Commission follows: The capital structure of the present company as of Jan. 1, 1941, the effective date of the plan, exclusive of the Peoria Railway Terminal Co. (Peoria Terminal Co.) bonds, will be composed of trustees' certificates, equipment obligations, various issues of mortgage bonds, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and bank loans, and certain unsecured claims, all totaling \$329,496,785. Interest accrued and unpaid as of that date will amount to approximately \$94,923,706. The total capitalization, including \$128,892,512 of stock, will be about \$553,313,003. The annual charges on the principal of the total debt will be about \$13,726,179. Under this approved plan, the new capital structure and annual charges as of Jan. 1, 1941, will be as follows, with no par value common stock stated at \$100 a share:

Table showing principal amount and annual interest for various debt obligations of Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. as of Jan. 1, 1941.

Total capitalization—\$351,180,912 The equities of the holders of the preferred and common stock are found to have no value, and no provision is made for the stockholders in the plan. Included in the foregoing capitalization is \$11,000,000 of first mortgage bonds to be sold for cash to provide new money, and \$150,000 of common stock (stated at \$100 a share) to pay general creditors' claims estimated at \$500,000. In lieu of the sale of \$11,000,000 of new first mortgage bonds, the reorganized company may borrow not to exceed \$11,000,000, and pledge as security therefor new first mortgage bonds in principal amount consistent with the provisions of the plan. The new securities shall be distributed to the holders of outstanding bonds and claims according to the following table, the amounts stated being in most instances the approximate amounts that shall be exchanged for each \$1,000 bond, and pledges being treated as though the pledged securities were outstanding:

Table showing distribution of new securities to holders of existing securities of Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.

Chicago & Southern Air Lines—Operations—

D. D. Walker, Vice-President announced on Nov. 1 an increase of 90% in revenue passengers carried for the first 10 months of 1940 as compared with the same period of 1939. The report shows that Chicago and Southern Air Lines flew 13,584,742 revenue passenger miles during the first 10 months of 1940, an increase of 83.5% over the same period of 1939 when the airline, operating between Chicago and New Orleans, serving Springfield, St. Louis, Memphis and Jackson, flew 7,402,494 passenger miles. During the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1940, a total of 35,611 revenue passengers were carried against 18,762 for the same months of 1939. This is an increase of 90%. The total number of passengers carried in October, 1940 showed an increase of 27% over September and an increase of 137.4% over the month of October, 1939. Chicago and Southern flew a total of 2,117,357 revenue passenger miles in October, 1940, against 1,633,320 in September, 1940, and 936,082 in October, 1939. Chicago and Southern now offers the most frequent service between Chicago and St. Louis. Five Douglas flights now serve both cities. Three southbound flights offer through service to New Orleans via Memphis and Jackson.—V. 151, p. 2185.

intended that the plan was "designed entirely to benefit common stockholders."—V. 151, p. 1718.

Cushman's Sons, Inc.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 18. Like amount was paid on Sept. 3, June 1 and March 1, last, and on Dec. 1, 1939, and dividends of 87 1/2 cents per share were paid in each of the 11 preceding quarters.—V. 151, p. 2641.

Curtis Publishing Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows: Net earnings, Excluding dividends on Curtis stock owned by the company or subs., Note—Net earnings is after reserve for depreciation and for Federal, State and local taxes.—V. 151, p. 2640.

Derby Oil & Refining Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows: Sales (less discount), Cost of sales, Gross profit, Selling, general & administrative expense, Profit, Miscellaneous operating revenue net, Gain from sale of assets, Other income, Total profit, Other charges, Depletion, Depreciation, Undeveloped leasehold rents, Surrendered leases & non-productive development, Applicable to minority interest, Net income.—V. 151, p. 2640.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1940

Assets—Cash in banks and on hand, \$371,868; accounts receivable (less reserve for doubtful accounts of \$34,735), \$260,496; inventories, \$416,401; fixed assets (less reserve for depletion and depreciation of \$4,152,707), \$2,889,836; deferred charges, \$31,594; total, \$5,970,195. Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$284,193; accrued pay rolls, commissions, interest, taxes, &c., \$95,176; provision for social security and unemployment tax, \$6,170; provision for Federal income tax and capital stock tax, \$1,925; deferred refining royalties (payable if and when oil is processed in cracking stills), \$45,330; miscellaneous reserves, abandonments, taxes, &c., \$10,982; minority interests (Derby Oil Co.), \$3,059; \$4 dividend cumulative preferred stock, 18,849 no par shares, stated value \$38.70 per share, \$729,456; common stock, 263,142 no par shares, stated value \$7.89 per share, \$2,076,192; certificates of deposit outstanding calling for delivery of 21.35 shares at stated value of \$168; capital surplus, \$331,995; earned surplus since Jan. 1, 1936, \$385,548; total, \$3,970,195.—V. 151, p. 1569.

Di-Noc Manufacturing Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows: Net sales, Net profit after deprec. & obsolescence, but before prov. for Federal income taxes.—V. 151, p. 696.

Discount Corp. of New York—\$120 Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$120 per share on the capital stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Nov. 20. This action followed declaration by directors that reduction in capital stock and change in par value of shares as voted by stockholders on Oct. 29 had become legally effective. See also V. 151, p. 2641.

Dixie-Vortex Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 12 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows: Net profit after deprec., Fed. income taxes, &c, Earns. per share on common stock, After normal tax of 24% provided in new act, but before provision for excess profits taxes. The reduction in the 1940 figures in comparable net income was due in part to an increase of \$69,539 in the provision for taxes accrued for this year, and also to the fact that last year there was a profit of \$41,559 from securities sold, whereas this year there was no such item. Profits from operations on the other hand, increased from approximately \$796,960 to \$844,194.—V. 151, p. 547.

Dolse & Shepard Co.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1. Last previous distribution was made on Dec. 10, 1938, and also amounted to \$1 per share.—V. 151, p. 1892.

East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—6 Mos.—1939. Rows: Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings.—V. 151, p. 2350.

East Missouri Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1940—3 Mos.—1939, 1940—12 Mos.—1939. Rows: Operating revenues, Oper. exps. and taxes, Net oper. income, Other income, Gross income, Int. & other deductions, Net income, Pref. stock dividends, Balance.—V. 151, p. 1141.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—9 Mos.—1939. Rows: Operating revenue, Operating expenses, Operating income, Other income, Other expense, Net income.—V. 151, p. 2190.

Ebasco Services, Inc.—Weekly Input—

For the week ended Oct. 31, 1940 the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp., and National Power & Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1939, was as follows:

Operating Subsidiaries of— 1940 1939 Increase Amount % American Power & Light Co. 130,531,000 128,701,000 1,830,000 1.4 Electric Power & Light Corp. 68,858,000 63,943,000 4,915,000 7.7 National Power & Light Co. 93,228,000 78,657,000 14,571,000 18.5

The above figures do not include the system inputs of any companies not appearing in both periods.—V. 151, p. 2643.

Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—10 Mos.—1939. Rows: Sales.—V. 151, p. 2190.

El Paso Electric Co.—SEC Counsel Recommends Additional Equity Capital—

Counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission appeared at a hearing on financing by the company and recommended Nov. 4 that the company be required to issue a substantial amount of common stock to raise funds for redeeming senior securities. The Commission itself has on occasions demanded that additional equity capital be injected into a utility structure as a condition to approval of a new money issue, but this is the first time that it has proposed the refunding of bonds or preferred stock with common stock.

This position was taken at the oral argument on the company's application for authority to sell \$6,500,000 of 3 1/2 % first mortgage bonds and 24,000 shares of 5 % preferred stock. A banking group headed by Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., was ready to offer the securities Oct. 3 and had gone so far as to sign the underwriting contracts, but the SEC did not give its approval under the Holding Company Act and the deal was postponed indefinitely.

The proposed issuance of first mortgage bonds and preferred stock were to have been part of a plan for merging Mesilla Valley Electric Co. into the E. Paso Electric Co. of Texas, the refinancing of the latter company and the elimination of the El Paso Electric Co. of Del., an intermediate holding company, in the Engineering Public Service Co. system.

Harlow B. Lester, council to the SEC, declared at the hearing that El Paso's security structure was "heavily watered" and that the company had as a maximum a common stock equity cushion for its publicly held securities of only 19%. He expressed the opinion that the company, for its own protection and the protection of the parent company and the security holders, should increase the common stock equity by refunding a substantial portion of its securities by new common stock.

At the same time the SEC staff took the position that under the death-sentence clause of the Holding Company Act, the Engineers Public Service could not retain the El Paso Mesilla system.—V. 151, p. 2643.

Empire Capital Corp.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the class A stock, par \$5, both payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 15.—V. 150, p. 3046.

Endicott-Johnson Corp.—Government Contract—

Company recently received a contract totaling \$547,500 to manufacture 200,000 pairs of service shoes for the U. S. Government.—V. 151, p. 414.

Engineers Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—12 Mos.—1939. Rows: Operating revenues, Operation, Maintenance, Depreciation, Taxes, Net operating revenues, Other income (net), Balance, Interest and amortizat'n, Dividends on preferred stocks, declared, Cumulative pref. divs. earned but not declared, Balance, Amount applicable to minority interests, a Balance, b Preferred dividends not declared, b Amortization on bonds, Earnings from sub. cos., incl. in charges above: Preferred dividends declared, Interest, Earnings from other sources, Total, Expenses and taxes, Balance applicable to stocks of Engineers Public Service Co., Divs. on pref. stock of Engineers Pub Serv. Co., Balance for common stock and surplus, Earnings per share of common stock, a Applicable to Engineers Public Service Co., before allowing for unearned cumulative preferred dividends of a subsidiary company, b Charges applicable to securities of subsidiary companies owned by parent company, included above. c Includes Federal income taxes of \$1,984,856 (1939—\$1,052,719). No provision has been made for the additional Federal taxes imposed by the Second Revenue Act of 1940 enacted in October.—V. 151, p. 2042.

Equity Fund, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows: Profit from sale of secs., Dividends, Total, Expenses, Management fee, Fed. cap. stock tax, &c., Net income, Earned surplus, Total, Dividends, Earned surpl. Sept. 30, x Includes interest of \$8. Balance Sheet Sept. 30 Assets—Cash in banks and on hand, \$71,108, Inv., mkt. securs., 2,365,111, Accts. rec. for capital stock sold, 49,981, Dividends receiv., 6,672, Def'd charge, Fed'l cap. stock tax., 3,965, 1939 \$100,369, 2,064,430, 4,038, 3,362, 1938 \$61,578, 3,155, 10,230, 3,911, 1937 \$162,591, 33,316, \$195,907, 4,908, 31,885, 416, \$159,399, 38,387, \$197,786, 70,475, \$51,419, \$27,786, \$10,030, \$127,311. Total—\$2,446,856, \$2,222,179, \$2,446,856, \$2,222,179 x 2, (1,061 in 1939) shares at cost.—V. 151, p. 986.

Ex-Cell-O-Corp.—Expansion Program—

The corporation has under way a \$3,000,000 expansion program to increase manufacturing facilities sufficiently to handle its rapidly-increasing aircraft-parts business resulting from the national defense program. The expansion is to be completed early next summer and will increase manufacturing capacity about 50%, based upon increasing floor space from

230,000 to 355,000 square feet. The program is to be financed through term bank loans.

First step is announcement of the purchase of a 15-acre plant site with a one- and two-story brick factory building on it. This building has approximately 125,000 square feet of floor space and is located in Highland Park, Mich., only one-quarter mile from Ex-Cell-O's main plant. Installation of machinery to completely equip the plant will be started as soon as necessary remodeling can be finished.

Company's investment in fixed assets involved in the purchase, remodeling and equipping of the new plant for full production probably will approximate \$1,700,000. An additional \$1,300,000 of working capital is likely to be required to handle the larger business, bringing to \$3,000,000 the sum involved in stepping up manufacturing facilities.

Total employment when full production is attained in the new plant will be about 4,000 men compared with about 2,700 at present.—V. 151, p. 1279

Evans Products Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Gross profit from sales, Expenses, Operating profit, Total profit, etc.

* Provision for Federal, State and foreign taxes on income of subsidiary (estimated). y On 244,191 shares capital stock, par \$5.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table with 2 columns: 1940, 1939. Rows include Assets (Cash on hand, Receivables, etc.) and Liabilities (Notes payable, Accounts payable, etc.).

x After allowance for doubtful accounts and freight. y After reserves of \$695,618 in 1940 and \$793,273 in 1939.—V. 151, p. 2191.

Faultless Rubber Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 16.—V. 151, p. 1894.

Federal Compress & Warehouse Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors 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 stock, both payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 20.—V. 151, p. 986.

Federal Mining & Smelting Co.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 3d Quarter of 1940, 2d Quarter of 1940, 3d Quarter of 1939. Rows include Tons of concentrates produced, Net income, etc.

x Includes 13,624 tons previously produced by lessees, the income from which, \$10,570, was not realized until that quarter. y After depreciation but before deducting depletion, Federal taxes on income and year-end adjustments.—V. 151, p. 986.

Fiat (Turin, Italy)—Dividend Not Available to American Holders—

A net dividend of 17.99 lire per share (gross dividend of 20 lire per share less Italian tax of 10% thereof and costs of collection, &c.) was paid on April 5, 1940, on the Italian shares underlying the American depositary receipts, but pursuant to the regulations of the Italian Government, the proceeds have been deposited in a Conto Vecchio (old lire account) on the books of the Banca d'America e d'Italia, Milan, Italy, agent of the National City Bank of New York. This dividend was paid out of earnings for the fiscal year which ended Dec. 31, 1939. At late account the National City Bank has been unable to make this dividend available to American depositary receipt holders.—V. 147, p. 2683.

Galveston-Houston Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Expenses, Operating income, Total income, etc.

b Net income. Dividends declared. a Before depreciation. b Includes \$251,341 (1939, \$215,416) net income of Houston Electric Co. restricted as to dividends.—V. 151, p. 1895.

(M. H.) Fishman Co.—Sales—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Sales, Expenses.

Gaylord Container Corp.—\$5,000,000 Bank Loan—

Credit agreement has been formally signed between Bankers Trust Co., New York, First National Bank St. Louis, Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. St. Louis, Boatman's National Bank St. Louis, Marine Trust Co., Buffalo, and Gaylord Container Corp., covering a \$5,000,000 loan to be used for expansion of and improvements to Gaylord's mill property in Bogalusa, La.

This matter was placed before the preferred stockholders of the corporation on Sept. 20, 1940, and shareholders were given 20 days to voice objections to the loan. Only two stockholders, holding a total of 700 shares, made any objections. There were 105,198 shares of preferred stock entitled to vote on the proposition.—V. 151, p. 2645.

General American Investors Co., Inc.—New Director—

James Bruce was on Nov. 6 elected a director of this company.—V. 151, p. 2191.

General Motors Corp.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—

A dividend of \$1 per share was declared on Nov. 4 on the common stock, par \$10, payable Dec. 12 to holders of record Nov. 14. Like amount was paid on Sept. 12 and June 12, last, and compares with 75 cents paid on March 12, last; \$1.25 paid on Dec. 12, 1939; 75 cents paid in each of the four preceding quarters; 25 cents on Sept. 12, June 13 and on March 12, 1938; \$1.50 paid on Dec. 13, 1937; \$1 paid on Sept. 13 and on June 12, 1937; 25 cents paid on March 12, 1937, and a year-end dividend of \$1.50 paid on Dec. 12, 1936.—V. 151, p. 2644.

General Shoe Corp.—Government Contract—

Company recently received a contract totaling \$710,000 to manufacture 240,000 pairs service shoes for the U. S. Government.—V. 151, p. 2192.

General Telephone Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Expenses, Net operating income, Total income, etc.

Income balance. a Before Federal income taxes at new rates under the recently-enacted Second Revenue Act of 1940 and before excess profits taxes (if any). Federal income taxes for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1940 under the new rates will increase approximately \$105,000.—V. 151, p. 2351.

Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Co.—To Increase Stock

Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for Nov. 18 to vote on a proposal to increase authorized capital stock to 400,000 shares of \$2 par value from the present 100,000 shares of \$2 par value. A stock dividend of 100% would be declared if the plan becomes effective and of the remaining 200,000 shares of authorized, but unissued stock it is proposed to sell at present not more than 100,000 shares to provide funds for plant expansion which will cost approximately \$650,000, according to a letter to stockholders signed by H. B. Kraut, President.

The plant expansion and the raising of additional working capital has been made necessary by heavy demand under the national defense program, increasing backlog to the highest in the company's history. The plant, which produces horizontal boring, drilling and milling machines, has been operating at capacity for a number of years, according to Mr. Kraut. Balance of the authorized and unissued stock after the new offering would be held available for issuance in the event that further funds are needed, the letter stated.

Offering of the new shares will not be made before the first week in December and will be made through underwriters. Stockholders will be asked to waive preemptive rights to subscribe. However, Mr. Kraut stated, it is expected that arrangements will be made through the underwriters to give stockholders a reasonable preference in allotting the new shares for prompt purchase. The time element is given as the reason for this.

In addition to the plant expansion to be financed by the new stock issue the company is negotiating a contract with the government providing for manufacture and sale of a large number of machines and for erection and equipping of a separate plant at Fond du Lac, Wis., at a cost of approximately \$1,100,000. Mr. Kraut stated that the company is expected to be able to borrow sufficient funds for erecting this plant and that it will be reimbursed by the government under the five-year amortization plan. Stockholders will be asked to vote on this proposed negotiation with the government as well as the other matter.

Table with 3 columns: 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939. Rows include Sales, Net income after all existing Federal and State income taxes incl. the excess profits tax.

Assets—Cash in banks and on hand, \$462,547; U. S. Govt. bonds, at cost (market value, \$107,140), \$99,000; accounts receivable, \$162,469; inventories, \$663,649; cash surrender value corporation life insurance, \$86,491; fixed assets, at cost, less reserve for depreciation, \$657,388; prepaid and deferred charges, \$31,098; total, \$2,162,642. Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$73,528; customers' deposits on machines ordered, \$52,419; accruals, \$407,728; operating reserves, \$39,287; common stock—100,000 shares, \$200,000; surplus, \$1,389,679; total, \$2,162,642.

Glidden Co.—To Pay 40-Cent Common Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 12. This compares with 30 cents paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1, last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 23, 1939; and a regular quarterly payment of 50 cents made on Jan. 3, 1938.—V. 151, p. 1144.

Grand Union Co.—Rights Terminated—

Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that, at a recent meeting of the board of directors, it was voted to terminate, at the close of business on Nov. 30, the right to exchange dividend arrearage certificates for capital stock of the company.—V. 151, p. 2646.

(W. T.) Grant Co.—Sales—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Sales, Expenses.

(H. L.) Green Co.—Sales—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Oct. 31, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Sales, Expenses.

Grigsby-Grunow Co.—Final Liquidating Dividend—

Federal Judge John P. Barnes in Chicago on Nov. 4, authorized the bankruptcy trustee of this company to pay final liquidating dividend, compensation to attorney and wind up the estate.

"Within the area of the lower eastern section of Westchester County and the upper eastern section of the Bronx," Mr. Straus said, "there are approximately one million residents who, it is hoped, may find the new store an accommodating convenience as an adjunct of the world's biggest store."

Maracaibo Oil Exploration Corp.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—9 Mos.—1939
Operating income... \$13,915 \$9,567 \$40,892 \$29,036

Market Street Ry.—Earnings—
Years Ended Sept. 30— 1940 1939
Operating revenues... \$6,171,006 \$6,439,439

Marshall Field & Co.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—9 Mos.—1939
Sales & rental income... \$21,034,083 \$20,201,408 \$61,299,833 \$57,870,152

To Pay Drafts—
Company has notified its male employees of military age that any employee who enters military service for one year by draft, voluntary enlistment or by call to national guard or other organized reserve duty, will be carried on a year's leave of absence.

(Glenn L.) Martin Co.—Government Contract—
Company recently received a contract totaling \$106,125,396 to build airplanes for the United States Government.—V. 151, p. 2504.

Massachusetts Investors Trust—Earnings—
3 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1940 1939 1938
Gross income... \$1,246,629 \$1,106,115 \$906,293

Statement of Net Assets Sept. 30, 1940
Total... \$106,625,555
Deduction (liabilities):
Distribution payable Oct. 21, 1940... 1,101,044

Net assets (represented by 5,796,694 shares of \$1 par each), based on carrying securities at market quotations.—V. 151, p. 1901.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—Month—1939 1940—9 Mos.—1939
Operating revenues... \$3,994,018 \$3,660,024 \$35,247,710 \$32,212,716

Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.—Earnings—
12 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1940 1939
Operating revenues... \$23,360,876 \$21,296,037

Michigan Public Service Co.—Initial Common Div.—
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15.—V. 151, p. 2505.

Michigan Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—12 Mos.—1939
Operating revenues... \$395,151 \$384,461 \$1,502,343 \$1,435,672

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.—Extra Div.—
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 25.

Missouri Edison Co.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—12 Mos.—1939
Operating revenues... \$63,055 \$73,153 \$263,893 \$279,355

Missouri Gas & Electric Service Co.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—12 Mos.—1939
Operating revenues... \$154,063 \$171,018 \$657,500 \$657,676

Missouri Pacific RR.—Abandonment—
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 17 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the trustee of the company of portions of a branch line of railroad extending (1) from Atlas to end of track at Granby, approximately 14.7 miles, and (2) from Duenweg Junction to end of track at Duenweg, approximately 1 mile, all in Jasper and Newton counties, Mo.—V. 151, p. 2652.

Monsanto Chemical Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
9 Mos. End. Sept. 30— 1940 1939 1938 1937
Gross profit... \$9,840,190 \$8,696,022 \$6,570,070 \$8,309,971

Consolidated Balance Sheet
Assets— Sept. 30 '40 Dec. 31 '39
Cash... \$4,736,095 \$3,364,814

Pension Plan—
Stockholders will be asked to vote at a special meeting Dec. 20 on a proposed pension plan covering employees and officers of the company and its domestic subsidiaries, Edgar M. Queney, President, said on Oct. 30.

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.—Notes Sold Privately—
The company, through Blyth & Co., Inc., as agent, has sold privately at par and int. \$3,900,000 10-year serial notes to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., National City Bank of New York, Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis, and the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc.—Sales—
Period Ended Oct. 31— 1940—Month—1939 1940—9 Mos.—1939
Sales... \$56,937,141 \$54,944,556 \$387,050,748 \$358,050,867

(G. C.) Murphy Co.—Sales—

Table with columns: Period Ended Oct. 31—, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—10 Mos.—1939. Rows: Sales, Stores in operation.

National Acme Co.—Bonds Called—

All of the outstanding first mortgage 4 1/2% s. f. gold bonds dated Dec. 1, 1927 due Dec. 1, 1946 have been called for redemption on Dec. 1 at 101 1/2 and accrued interest.

National Automobile Insurance Co.—Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet for Sept. 30. Columns: 1940, 1939. Rows: Assets (Real estate & impr., Mortgages, Bonds, stocks, Cash on hand, Agents' assets, Int. and rents due), Liabilities (Reserve for unpaid claims, Premium res., Other reserves, Reins. accrued, Capital paid-up, Surplus).

National Cash Register Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30. Columns: 1940, 1939, 1938. Rows: Sales, Operating profit, Provision for income taxes, Net profit.

Notes: (1) After giving effect to a foreign exchange adjustment of \$185,691. (2) Sales exclude German, Austrian and Japanese sales amounting to \$5,123,071. (3) Sales exclude Algerian, Egyptian, Hungarian, Netherlands and Spanish.

National City Lines, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30. Columns: 1940, 1939, 1938. Rows: Operating income, Operating expenses, Depreciation, Net operating income, Other income, Total income, Interest, Federal income & excess profits taxes, Miscellaneous deductions, Amortization of intangibles, Net income, Earnings per common share.

Notes: a Before provision for additional compensation to officers and employees. Additional compensation to officers and employees is payable from first profits after earnings on common stock equals \$1 per share.

National Cylinder Gas Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for Period End. Sept. 30. Columns: 1940—3 Mos.—1939, 1940—9 Mos.—1939. Rows: Net profit after all ch'g's and Federal taxes, Earns. per share on cap. stock.

Notes: The quarter's income includes the earnings from properties formerly owned by Compressed Industrial Gases, Inc., only for the month of September because the merger became effective on Aug. 31, 1940.

National Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for Period End. Sept. 30. Columns: 1940—Month—1939, 1940—12 Mos.—1939. Rows: Operating revenues, Gross income after retirement res. accruals, Net income.

Note: No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax.

National Supply Co.—Bonds Called—

A total of \$100,000 first mortgage 3 3/4% bonds due 1954 has been called for redemption on Dec. 15 at 101 and accrued interest.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.—75-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock payable Nov. 18 to holders of record Nov. 9.

Neiman-Marcus Co., Dallas—To Sell Stock—

The company said to be one of the nation's outstanding fine specialty shops has completed negotiations with a Texas underwriting group.

Neisner Brothers, Inc.—Sales—

Sales for Period Ended Oct. 31—, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—10 Mos.—1939. Rows: Sales.

(J. J.) Newberry Co.—Sales—

Sales for Period End. Oct. 31—, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—10 Mos.—1939. Rows: Sales.

New England Gas & Electric Association (& Subs.)—

Table with columns: 1940, 1939. Rows: 12 Months Ended Sept. 30—, Total operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, Prov. for retirement of prop., plant & equipment, Federal income taxes, Other taxes, Operating income, Other income (net), Gross income, Subsidiaries Deductions, Interest on long-term debt, Other interest, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Interest charged to construction, Income applic. to com. stock held by the public, Balance, New England Gas & Electric Assn.—Deductions, Interest on long-term debt, Other interest, Taxes assumed on interest, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Net income.

Notes: (1) No provision is included in this statement for Federal excess profits tax, if any, applicable to the 1940 period. (2) The above statement includes charges of \$59,163 for 1940 and \$46,786 for 1939 representing amortization of extraordinary expense in connection with damage caused by the 1938 hurricane.

Earnings of Parent Company Only

Earnings for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30. Columns: 1940, 1939. Rows: Dividends—Securities of subsidiaries, Other security investments, Interest—Securities and indebtedness of subs, Other, Miscellaneous income, Total income, Expenses, Federal income taxes, Other taxes, Interest on long-term debt, Other interest, Taxes assumed on interest, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Net income.

Note: No provision is included in this statement for Federal excess profits tax, if any, applicable to the 1940 period.

System Output—

For the week ended Nov. 1, New England Gas & Electric Association reports electric output of 10,018,322 kwh. This is an increase of 304,921 kw., or 3.14% above production of 9,713,401 kwh. for the corresponding week a year ago.

New York Fire Protection Co.—Bonds Called—

The Chase National Bank of the City of New York as successor trustee has drawn by lot for redemption on Nov. 20, 1940, at par and accrued interest to that date bond No. 67 for \$1,000 of the First mortgage 4% gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1954.

New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.—Toll Rates Reduced—

See New York Telephone Co., below.—V. 150, p. 2889.

New York Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—Tenders—

The Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., N. Y. City, will until 2 p. m. Nov. 26 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first mortgage bonds due Oct. 1, 1937, extended to Oct. 1, 1947, to exhaust the sum of \$100,000 at prices not exceeding 102 and accrued interest.—V. 151, p. 2508.

New York Shipbuilding Corp.—Tenders—

The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh will until Nov. 22 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first mortgage 30-year 5% sinking fund gold bonds due Nov. 1, 1946, to exhaust the sum of \$187,971 at prices not exceeding 102 1/2 and accrued interest.—V. 151, p. 2358.

New York Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for Period End. Sept. 30. Columns: 1940—Month—1939, 1940—9 Mos.—1939. Rows: Operating revenues, Uncollectible oper. rev., Operating expenses, Net oper. revenues, Operating taxes, Net oper. income, Net income.

Toll Rates Reduced—

An estimated saving of \$850,000 a year to the telephone users of interstate message toll service in the New York-New Jersey area, effective Dec. 1, 1940, is indicated in revised rate schedules filed with the Federal Communications Commission on Oct. 30 by the New York Telephone Co. and the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.

October Station Gain—

Company reported a gain of 5,475 stations during October, against increases of 5,985 a year ago, 3,037 in like 1938 month, 6,373 in similar period of 1937 and of 16,403 in comparable period of 1936.

New York Title & Mortgage Co.—Trustees to Make Payment—

Joseph D. Nunan Jr., Harry V. Hoyt and Frederic D. Sasse, trustees of series Q guaranteed mortgage certificate issue of the New York Title & Mortgage Co., announced Oct. 31 a forthcoming distribution of \$102,053 in reduction of the principal amount of the issue.

The trustees have made interest payments at the rate of 4% per year since their appointment, with total interest payments to date of \$1,701,996. An interest distribution of \$175,000 is scheduled for Dec. 30. A number of sales have been made recently, the trustees said, adding that they were making "every effort to push liquidation, with due regard to the present condition of the real estate market, so as to avoid loss to certificate holders."—V. 150, p. 3834.

New York Water Service Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
12 Months Ended Sept. 30—
Operating revenues \$3,003,159
Operating expenses 1,778,499
Net earnings \$1,224,660
Other income 29,315
Gross corporate income \$1,253,975
Interest on mortgage debt 758,653
Interest on serial notes 28,208
Amortization of debt discount & exp. 12,276
Taxes assumed on interest 13,752
Interest, parent company 1,194
Other interest charges 8,658
Interest charged to construction 252
Miscellaneous deductions 635
Prov. for Fed. tax on capital stock 12,742
Provision for Federal income tax 52,027
Net income \$365,546

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30
Assets—
Plant, property, equip't, &c. \$28,394,759
Cash & mat'ls held for spec. const'n projects 252,753
Inv. in sub. cos. not consolidated 609,599
Loan to sub. not consolidated 475,000
Misc. invest., sp'l deposit 3,257
Cash 582,608
Notes & accts. rec. 195,391
Unbilled revenue 119,656
Due from affil. cos. 1,748
Comms. on capital stock 498,482
Due from N. Y. C. 312,785
Debt disc. & exp. in proc. of amort. 110,609
Mat'ls & supplies 99,229
Deferred charges & prepaid accounts 41,924
Total \$31,697,801
Liabilities—
Funded debt \$15,352,500
Wat. Ser. Corp. Ser. notes & m'tg. bds. matur. currently 106,000
Consum. depts. &c. 114,473
M'tge. bds. assum. 6,000
Accts. payable 39,099
Sewer & pav. ass'ts (current por'n) 1,700
Acqr'd liabilities 563,773
Unearned revenue 82,889
Reserves 3,076,172
Contrib. for exts 517,151
Misc. def'd liabils. 30,853
Sewer & paving assessments, &c. 5,445
Exten. deposits 40,060
6% cum. pref. stk. 4,653,200
Common stock 2,601,500
Capital and paid-in surplus 2,338,645
Earned surplus 2,181,486
Total \$31,697,801

x After reserve of \$2,000,000. y Represented by 26,015 shares of \$100 par value.—V. 151, p. 1904.

New York Westchester & Boston RR.—No Distribution of Funds Until Guaranty Liability Is Determined—
No action with respect to the petition of the Guaranty Trust Co., as indenture trustee, for authority to make disbursement of 5% on \$22,000,000 of 4 1/2% first mortgage bonds, due 1946, will be taken until the question of the New York New Haven & Hartford RR.'s guaranty of the bonds is determined. Federal Judge John C. Knox indicated Nov. 1.
The committee for the first mortgage bondholders maintains that the New Haven's guaranty as to principal and interest, applies only to the publicly held bonds, totaling \$19,000,000 and not to the \$3,000,000 in bonds pledged to the New Haven with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan.—V. 151, p. 1581.

Niagara Hudson Power Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30—
Operating revenues \$22,447,470
Oper. rev. deductions 16,812,111
Oper. income \$5,635,359
Non-oper. income (net) 201,028
Gross income \$5,836,387
Deduct from gross inc. 2,386,533
Balance \$3,449,855
Divs. on pref. stocks of subsidiaries 1,839,200
Net income \$1,610,654
Divs. on pref. stocks 606,006
Balance \$1,004,648
Kilowatt hours generated and purchased 2,196,996,462
Sales of manufactured gas, in cubic feet 1,575,166,600
Sales of mixed gas, in therms. 4,359,144
Sales of natural gas, in therms. 3,024,126
Earnings per share of common stock \$0.10

a Changed to give effect to major adjustments made during year 1939. b The increase in operating revenue deductions for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1940 over the same period in 1939 is attributable principally to an increase in the provision for Federal and Canadian income taxes of approximately \$700,000 and increased expenditures for fuel consumed in steam-electric generating stations of about \$650,000. The increase in such deductions for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1940 over the same period in 1939 is chiefly due to increased expenditures for fuel consumed in steam-electric generating stations of approximately \$3,300,000 and increased taxes of approximately \$1,600,000.—V. 151, p. 2655.

Niagara Share Corp. of Maryland (& Subs.)—Balance Sheet Sept. 30—
Assets—
Cash \$359,763
Accounts and notes receivable 87,841
Interest and dividends receivable 107,672
Stocks and bonds 25,738,477
Unamortized bond disc't. & expenses 219,592
Miscell. assets 17,548
Total \$26,530,895
Liabilities—
Accounts payable \$3,629
Divs. & int. pay. 206,420
5 1/2% conv. debts. 8,966,000
Reserves—
Fed. & State tax 54,856
Contingencies 55,071
Class A preferred stock 2,787,200
Class B common stock 2,980,000
Capital surplus 7,275,045
Earned surplus 5,903,566
Total \$26,530,895

a Represented by \$5 par shares. b Represented by 27,872 (29,800 in 1939) shares. The income statement for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was published in V. 151, p. 2656.

Nipissing Mines, Ltd.—Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock payable in Canadian funds on Dec. 11 to holders of record Nov. 15. Dividend of like amount was paid on Dec. 11, 1939.—V. 151, p. 2200.

Norfolk & Western Ry.—Abandonment—
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 22 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of a branch line of railroad, extending from Lewis Creek Junction in a northerly direction to the end of the line, approximately 9.1 miles, in Russell County, Va.—V. 151, p. 2508.

Northampton Street Ry.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30—
Net profit 1940—\$2,784
1939 \$2,069
1940—9 Mos.—\$4,547
1939 \$10,730
x Loss.—V. 151, p. 1151.

North Penn Gas Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
12 Months Ended Sept. 30—
Operating revenues \$2,327,275
Non-operating revenues (net) 18,447
Total gross earnings \$2,345,722
Operation 1,306,100
Maintenance 74,319
Provision for depreciation and depletion 280,679
Amort. of non-productive well drilling expense 109,270
General taxes 65,162
Federal and State income taxes 96,547
Net earnings \$413,644
Interest on long-term debt 189,750
Interest on unfunded debt 1,060
Amortization of bond discount and expense 11,298
Net income \$211,536
Divs. accrued on pref. stocks—\$7 cum. prior pref. \$7 cumulative preferred 92,120
Balance \$76,208

Note—No provision has been made in this statement to cover any additional Federal income or excess profits taxes which may result from the Second Revenue Act of 1940, which became effective in October, 1940, and is applicable retroactively from Jan. 1, 1940.—V. 151, p. 1904.

North West Utilities Co.—To Revise Capital—
The Middle West Corp. and sub. North West Utilities Co., have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission declarations and an application (Files 70-178 and 70-191) regarding a \$260,531 capital contribution by the parent company to the subsidiary by surrendering for cancellation all of the outstanding common stock of the subsidiary consisting of 260,531 shares having a par value of \$1 each.
North West Utilities Co. proposes to change its 84,755 shares of preferred stock, part of which are without par value and part having a par value of \$100 a share, into an equal number of shares of new common stock having a par value of \$70 a share. The company will decrease its capital from \$8,346,031, now represented by its outstanding shares of preferred and common stock, to \$5,932,850, an amount equal to the par value of the new common stock.
The company will eliminate its existing deficit, which at Sept. 30, 1940, amounted to \$1,610,905.15, by charging it against the capital surplus created by the reduction in capital.—V. 151, p. 1437.

Northern States Power Co., Del.—Weekly Output—
Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Nov. 2, 1940, totaled 31,943,849 kwh., as compared with 29,433,638 kwh. for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 8.5%.—V. 151, p. 2656.

Northeastern Water & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—
Period End. Sept. 30—
Oper. revenues \$647,005
Operating expenses 263,408
Maintenance 37,413
Provision for retirements 55,810
General taxes 68,141
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax 39,541
Operating income \$182,691
Other income 45,603
Gross income \$228,295
Bond interest 48,913
Other interest 1,645
Amort. of debt disc't. & expense, &c. 868
Minority interest 305
Net income \$176,563
Divs. on pref. stock 91,579
Balance \$84,983

Nu-Enamel Corp.—7 1/2-Cent Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 7 1/2 cents per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 9 to holders of record Oct. 31. Dividend of 5 cents was paid on Aug. 10, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Oct. 1, 1937, when 15 cents per share was distributed.—V. 151, p. 1152.

Ohio Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30—
Operating revenues \$4,025,748
Uncollec. oper. rev. 9,690
Operating revenues \$4,016,458
Operating expenses 2,327,836
Net oper. revenues \$1,688,222
Operating taxes 997,541
Net oper. income \$690,681
Net income 715,529

Ohio Oil Co.—To Pay Common Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Nov. 16. Dividend of 20 cents was paid on June 15, last, this latter being the first dividend paid on the common shares since Dec. 15, 1938, when 20 cents per share was also paid.—V. 151, p. 997.

Ohio Seamless Tube Co.—Dividend—
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Dec. 5. Dividend of 50 cents was paid on Sept. 3, last, this latter being the first common dividend paid in a number of years.—V. 151, p. 997.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—
Year Ended Sept. 30—
Operating revenues \$13,665,418
Operation 4,662,773
Maintenance and repairs 744,033
Appropriation for retirement reserve 1,400,000
Amortization of limited-term electric investments 24,035
Taxes 1,499,498
Provision for Federal and State income taxes 661,125
Net operating income \$4,673,954
Other income 8,990
Gross income \$4,682,944
Interest on funded debt 1,641,833
Amortization of debt discount and expense 266,517
Other interest 89,582
Interest charged to construction 76,035
Miscellaneous deductions 35,197
Net income \$2,655,849

Oliver Farm Equipment Co.—New Bank Loan—

In Sept. 1940, company borrowed \$3,000,000 from banks, maturing \$375,000 annually for eight years, first payment due Sept. 1, 1941. Interest rate ranges from 1 1/2% to 3 1/2%.

Pacific Tin Consolidated Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, 1940-3 Mos., 1939, 1940-9 Mos., 1939. Rows include Net inc., before deprec., & depletion, Deprec. & depletion, Net income, Per share.

Panhandle Producing & Refining Co. (& Subs.)—

Table with columns for Period End, 1940-3 Mos., 1939, 1940-9 Mos., 1939. Rows include Gross operating income, Cost. exp., taxes, &c., Depr., amort., &c., Profit, Other income, Total income, Interest, &c., Loss on sale of tubular goods, Loss.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table with columns for 1940, 1939, 1940, 1939. Rows include Assets (Prop. account, Cash, U.S. & mun. oblig., Stks. of other cos., Other assets, Inventories, Accrued int., rec., Notes & accts. rec., Deferred charges), Liabilities (Common stock, Pur. oblig. current, Accounts payable, Notes payable, Accrued liabilities, Purch. obligations, Long-term debt, Deferred credits, Deposits on sales contra., Surplus).

x After depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$3,657,199 in 1940 and \$4,168,421 in 1939. y Par \$1. a Casing, pipe, &c., in storage, Houston, Texas, \$499,730, less note executed for payment of import duty, \$92,009; balance, \$407,721; oil payments receivable, \$34,761; cash on deposit with trustee or note retirements of \$19,188; total (as above), \$461,669. b Includes \$6,889 other current notes and acceptances payable. c After deducting \$734 deficit from operations since July 31, 1938.—V. 151, p. 856.

Paramount Pictures, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period Ended, 3 Months, 9 Months. Rows include Estimated earnings, Earnings per com. sh. after preferred dividends, After interest and all charges.

Parker Rust-Proof Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, 1940-3 Mos., 1939, 1940-9 Mos., 1939. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share, After deprec., Fed. income tax, &c., but without prov. for surtax on undistributed profits.

Pecos Valley Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, 1940-3 Mos., 1939, 1940-12 Mos., 1939. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps. and taxes, Net oper. income, Other income, Gross income, Int. & other deductions, Net loss, Before int. on non-cum. income debentures.

(David) Pender Grocery Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 39 Weeks Ended, Sept. 28 '40, Sept. 30 '39. Rows include Sales, Net income before provision for Federal & State income taxes, Net income, Note—Net income for the 39-week period ended Sept. 28, 1940 is after provision for State income taxes and for Federal normal income tax at the rate of 24%.

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corp.—Listing—

The New York Curb Exchange has approved the listing of 60,000 additional shares of capital stock, par \$1, upon official notice of issuance.—V. 151, p. 2657.

Pennsylvania Finance Co., Inc.—Promoters Guilty—

The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice reported on Nov. 4 that Pennsylvania Finance Co., Inc., its president, Samuel Sussman, and its subsidiary, First National Finance Corp., and Howard J. Levitt, a securities broker and dealer in Philadelphia, were found guilty of fraud and violation of the registration provisions of the Securities Act in connection with the sale of stock of Pennsylvania Finance Co., an automobile finance concern. Leo M. Daly, Secretary of the company, William H. Victor, and Frederick L. Horlander, both former associates of Howard J. Levitt & Co., were acquitted. Aaron A. Levitt and Lewis Schifreen, salesmen for Howard J. Levitt & Co., also were acquitted. The verdicts were returned by a jury in the United States District Court in Philadelphia. During the trial the Government dismissed the cases against Charles J. Klein, Charles C. Applegate, Karl S. Betts, and Joseph Netter, 2nd, salesmen. Samuel Sussman and Harold J. Levitt, as well as the two companies, were convicted on 20 counts which included, in addition to charges under the Securities Act, counts based upon violations of the mail fraud statute.—V. 150, p. 2435. 2591, V. 145, p. 1596.

Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with columns for 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939. Rows include Operating revenues, Non-operating revenues (net), Total gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Provision for depreciation, General taxes, Federal and State income taxes, Net earnings, Interest and other deductions of sub. companies.

Table with columns for Balance, Deductions of Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Co., Interest on long-term debt, Interest on unfunded debt, Amortization of bond discount and expense, Net income, Dividends accrued on preferred stocks.

Note—No provision has been made in this statement to cover any additional Federal income or excess profits taxes which may result from the Second Revenue Act of 1940 which became effective in October, 1940, and applicable retroactively from Jan. 1, 1940.—V. 151, p. 1153.

Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with columns for Period End, 1940-9 Mos., 1939, 1940-12 Mos., 1939. Rows include Operating revenues, Non-oper. revs. (net), Total gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Prov. for non-prod. wells & abandoned leases, Fed. & State inc. taxes, Net earnings, Int. & other charges of subsidiary companies, Int. & other charges of Pa. Gas & Elec. Corp., Net income, Loss.—V. 151, p. 1154.

Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.—Calls Preferred Stock—

Corporation has called for redemption on Jan. 1 its \$7 cumulative convertible preferred stock at \$12.75 a share, including the dividend to the redemption date. Payment will be made at the Philadelphia office of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. Holders of the old preferred had deposited over 95% of the shares up to a recent date in exchange for new 5% cumulative preferred having a par value of \$100 a share, on the basis of 1 1/5 shares of new for one of old.—V. 151, p. 2657.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—New Officials—

At the annual organization meeting of the board of directors held on Oct. 25, the following officers were re-elected: Leonard T. Beale, President; Y. F. Hardcastle, Vice-President, and N. Emory Bartlett, Vice-President. L. A. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer was elected Vice-President and Treasurer. Warner R. Over, formerly Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas., was elected Sec. and Asst. Treas.—V. 151, p. 1907.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Depreciation, Taxes, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Interest on long-term debt, Amortization of debt discount, prem. & exp. (net), Taxes assumed on interest, Interest charged to construction, Miscellaneous deductions, Net income, Preferred dividends, Common dividends, Surplus.—V. 151, p. 711.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Sept. 30, 1940-3 Mos., 1939, 1940-12 Mos., 1939. Rows include Gas sales in terms: Gen. customers' service, Interruptible service, Other gas utilities, Total gas sales, Gas sales revenue: Gen. customers' service, Interruptible service, Other gas utilities, Total gas sales rev., Other gas service revs., Gross profit from sales by non-utility subs., Total oper. revenues, Gas purchased, Gas produced, Operation, Maintenance, Depreciation, Taxes, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Int. on long-term debt, Amortiz. of debt discount and expense, Other interest charges, Amortiz. of intangibles of sub. companies, Miscellaneous deductions, Net income, Shs. of stock in hands of public, Earnings per share.—V. 151, p. 711.

x Loss. Notes—(1) The consolidated income accounts as shown above eliminate, where necessary, the effect of the higher rates for gas service which were charged in the period between Feb. 5, 1938, and March 31, 1940.

Scott Paper Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 9 Months Ended, Sept. 28, '40, Sept. 30, '39, Oct. 2, '38, Oct. 3, '37. Rows include Net sales, Mfg. & man. expenses, Depreciation, Selling & general exps., Federal taxes, Pennsylvania income & capital stock taxes, Gross profit, Other income (net), Net income, Preferred dividends, Common dividends.

Balance \$295,669 \$472,100 \$422,915 \$366,751
Shs. com. stk. out. (no par) 667,941 646,465 576,538 569,984
Earnings per share \$1.64 \$1.89 \$1.92 \$1.69

* Taxes computed on basis of Second Revenue Act of 1940, enacted Oct. 8, 1940. y No provision for Federal undistributed profits tax.

Condensed Statement Comparing Current Assets and Current Liabilities

Table with 5 columns: Sept. 28, '40, Sept. 30, '39, Oct. 2, '38, Oct. 3, '37. Rows include Cash, All other, Total current assets, Total current liabilities.

Seattle Gas Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, Sept. 30, 1940-3 Mos., 1939, 1940-12 Mos., 1939. Rows include Total gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Prov. for depreciation, Taxes—State, local and Federal, Net earnings, Bond interest, General interest, Amortization, Net Income.

a Less charged to construction. b Of reorganization expenses applicable to funded debt. Loss.—V. 151, p. 860.

(W. A.) Sheaffer Pen Co.—To Pay Extra Dividend—

Directors on Nov. 6 declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share and an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 15.

Simonds Saw & Steel Co.—70-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 70 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Nov. 23.

Sioux City Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939. Rows include Operating revenues, Non-operating revenue (net), To Total gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Provision for depreciation, General taxes, Federal and State income taxes, Net earnings, Interest on long-term debt, Interest on unfunded debt, Amortization of bond discount and expense, Interest charged to construction, Net income.

Note—No provision has been made in this statement to cover Federal excess profits taxes that may be subsequently determined to be applicable under the Second Revenue Act of 1940, recently enacted.—V. 151, p. 718.

Sioux City Service Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939. Rows include Operating revenues, Non-operating revenues (net), Total gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Provision for depreciation, Taxes, Net earnings, Interest on long-term debt, Amortization of bond discount and expense, Net loss.

—V. 151, p. 718

Sioux City Stock Yards Co.—Dividends—

Directors at a meeting held Oct. 28, declared a regular dividend of 37½ cents per share each on both the preferred and common shares for the fourth quarter, also an extra dividend of 12½ cents per share each on both the preferred and common stock of record Oct. 28, payable on Oct. 29.

Skelly Oil Co.—Leaves Granted to Draftees—

Company announced it would grant leaves of absence to employees conscripted for military training and would pay the difference between the employees' regular and military salary for periods ranging from one-half month to three months, depending upon the length of employment by the company.—V. 151, p. 2662.

(A. O.) Smith Corp. (& Subs.)—Annual Report—

Table with 5 columns: Years End., July 31, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net sales, Operating charges, Other income, Total income, Loss sale of securities, Depreciation, Other expenses, Fed. & State inc. taxes, Net profit, Shs. com. stock (no par), Earnings per share.

Balance Sheet July 31

Table with 4 columns: 1940, 1939. Rows include Assets: Land, bldgs., machinery & equip., Cash, Notes & accts. rec., Inventories, Cash surr. value of life ins. policies, Due fr. employees, Due from affil. cos., Investments, Notes rec. non-curr, Land non-oper, Deferred charges, Goodwill. Liabilities: Common stock, Notes payable, Current instalment on purch. oblig., Accounts payable, Payroll, Customers' depositions on contract, Accrd. Fed. tax. &c., Long-term debts, Conting. res. &c., Earned surplus, Reacquired capital stock.

Total—20,451,496 17,400,387 Total—20,451,496 17,400,387
* After depreciation and amortization. y Represented by 500,000 no par shares. x Excludes 1,200 shares of company's common stock carried at cost of \$59,120.—V. 151, p. 2206.

(L. C.) Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc.—New Deben-

Huribut W. Smith, President announced Nov. 6 that the company intends to file a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering an issue of \$1,750,000 of 10-year serial debentures bearing interest rates of 2% from 1941 to 1945 and of 3% from 1946 to 1950.

Snyder Tool & Engineering Co.—Stock Offered—

An issue of 68,400 shares of common stock (par \$1) is being offered at \$3.75 per share by Van Grant & Co., Detroit. Of the shares offered, 25,000 represent new financing in behalf of the company.

Business—Company was incorp. in Michigan, Jan. 22, 1930. Plant at Detroit, Mich. Company is engaged in the designing, building and selling of special machinery to perform such repetitive machine tool operations as milling, drilling, facing, tapping, profiling and grinding on production parts of all types, including such parts for automobiles, aircraft, tractors and tanks, and in the rebuilding and re-equipping of special machinery.

Capitalization—After giving effect to the sale by the company of 25,000 shares of the common stock (included in the offering) capitalization will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Common stock (\$1 par), Authorized 150,000 shs., Outstanding 150,000 shs. Company indebted on a promissory note in the amount of \$65,000 secured by a mortgage on its plant and factory building, which is payable monthly in instalments of not less than \$650.

Sales and Earnings—Years Ended Dec. 31

Table with 4 columns: 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 (9 months). Rows include Net Sales, Net Profit After Income Taxes.

a After provision for normal income and excess profits taxes, provided by the Second Revenue Act of 1940.

Dividends—At meeting of stockholders and directors, held on Oct. 10, 1940, it was declared to be the dividend policy of the company to pay regular quarterly dividends of 10c. per share, commencing with the last quarter of the year 1940.

Proceeds—Net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of 25,000 shares of common stock are estimated to be \$71,501, after deducting estimated expenses. It is expected that approximately \$66,000 will be expended for the construction of an addition to the company's existing plant and the equipping of the same with wiring and a heating unit and the purchase of and installation of two 15-ton cranes.

Transfer Agent—Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1940

Table with 2 columns: 1940, 1939. Rows include Assets: Cash in banks and on hand, Receivables, Inventories, Property, plant and equipment (net), Prepaid exps. & def. charges. Liabilities: Notes (secured by assignment), Note (secured by chattel mtg.), Dividend notes payable, Accounts payable, trade, Instalments due within year, Accrued liabilities, Long-term indebtedness, Capital stock and surplus.

Total—\$632,470 Total—\$632,470 —V. 151, p. 2362.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings

Table with 5 columns: Period End, Sept. 30, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—9 Mos.—1939. Rows include Operating revenues, Uncollectible oper. rev., Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net oper. revenues, Operating taxes, Net oper. income, Net income.

—V. 151, p. 2207.

Southern California Edison Co.—New Officer—

C. F. Houston has been elected Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the company, Harry J. Bauer, President, announced on Oct. 30.—V. 151, p. 2662.

Southern Gas Co.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 142, p. 1832.

Southern Ry.—Ordered to Pay on Stock—

The company must continue to pay dividends on its Southern Ry.—Mobile & Ohio stock trust certificates, although the Mobile & Ohio RR. has now been merged with the Gulf Mobile & Ohio Ry. and is no longer controlled by the Southern, Supreme Court Justice William T. Collins ruled Nov. 6: The 51,362 stock trust certificates were issued in 1901 in exchange for stock of the Mobile & Ohio when the latter was acquired by the Southern.

part to make specified payments in perpetuity regardless of whether divs. were actually declared upon the deposited stock (of the Mobile & Ohio) and irrespective of the amounts of any dividends which might be declared thereon.

Table with 4 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1940-3 Mos., 1939, 1940-12 Mos., 1939. Rows include Gross earnings (est.), Southeastern Greyhound Lines (& Subs.)—Earnings—, Total oper. revenue, Oper. exps. & taxes, Depreciation, Taxes (other than income taxes) & licenses, Federal & State income taxes, Net operating income, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. & other deductions, Net income, Earnings per share on com.

Southington Hardware Co.—1 1/2-Cent Common Div.— Directors have declared a dividend of 1 1/2 cents per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 29.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings— 9 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1940—Month—1939 1940—9 Mos.—1939

Table with 4 columns: 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net earnings, Earnings per share on com. stock, After all charges and Federal income taxes, After deducting excess profits taxes of approximately \$440,816.

Square D Co.—Earnings— 9 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1940 1939 1938 1937

Table with 4 columns: 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Gross earnings, Expenses, Depreciation, Fed. inc. taxes, est., Net adj. of bond disc., exps. & inc. taxes, &c., Net profit.

(A. E.) Staley Mfg. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings— 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30— 1940 1939 1938 1937

Table with 4 columns: 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Gross earnings, Expenses, Depreciation, Fed. inc. taxes, est., Net adj. of bond disc., exps. & inc. taxes, &c., Net profit.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.—Weekly Output— Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the week ended Nov. 2, 1940, totaled 138,395,415 kilowatt hours.

Standard Oil Co. of California—Earnings— Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—9 Mos.—1939

Table with 4 columns: 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Gross earnings, Expenses, Depreciation, Fed. inc. taxes, est., Net adj. of bond disc., exps. & inc. taxes, &c., Net profit.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana—Extra Dividend— Directors on Nov. 4 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey—Extra Dividend— Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock.

Tennessee Alabama & Georgia Ry.—35-Cent Dividend— Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15.

carrying on business abroad has faced an ever-growing number of complications as the tide of war has swept over Europe.

Standard Power & Light Corp.—To Divest Itself of Standard Gas & Electric Co. Holdings—Would Become Investment Trust— The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Nov. 6 that the corporation had filed an application (File 54-29) under section 11 (e) of the Holding Company Act with regard to a plan to divest itself of control over Standard Gas & Electric Co., to simplify its corporate structure, and to transform itself into an investment trust.

To divest itself of control over Standard Gas & Electric Co., the corporation has three alternative plans as follows: (1) Corporation will exchange its 1,160,000 shares of common stock of the company for an equal number of shares of non-voting stock.

(2) Corporation will agree that so long as it holds any securities of the company it will refrain from voting for the election of directors.

(3) Corporation will surrender for cancellation the certificates for 1,160,000 shares of common stock of Standard Gas & Electric Co., with the reservation that it will receive an appropriate share of the assets of the company upon any distribution of assets.

Standard Products Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings— 3 Mos. End. Sept. 30— 1940 1939 1938 1937

Table with 4 columns: 3 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net inc. after all charges, incl. prov. for Federal income tax, Earnings per share on 300,000 shs. common stock.

Stouffer Corp.—Class A Stock Called— Corporation will call by lot 1,000 shares of class A stock on Dec. 1 at \$35 a share, which will leave 5,078 class A shares outstanding.

Sullivan Machinery Co.—Earnings— Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—9 Mos.—1939

Sunray Oil Corp.—Five-Cent Dividend— Directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Nov. 27.

Superheater Co.—Earnings— [Including Its Canadian Affiliates] 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30— 1940 1939 1938 1937

Table with 4 columns: 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Profits from operations, Other income, Total income, Depreciation, Federal, Dominion and foreign income taxes, Consolidated earnings, Earnings applic. to minor interests, Net earnings, Shs. com. stk. outstand., Earnings per share.

Sylvania Industrial Corp.—Extra Dividend— Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock.

Taylorcraft Aviation Corp.—Earnings— For the 9 months ended Sept. 30, 1940, unaudited company records show that a total of 870 orders for Taylorcrafts were received.

In achieving this record the company has utilized to the maximum its present capacity of about 1,300 planes per year, operating 2 shifts. It is estimated that, on completion of the present \$200,000 addition to facilities, a production of about 3,500 planes per year, with two shifts, will be possible.

Tennessee Alabama & Georgia Ry.—35-Cent Dividend— Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15.

Texas Corp.—Grants Leaves to Draftees—

Employees of draft age who have completed a year, or more, of continuous service with the company, and who may be called into military or naval service, will be given a leave of one year, W. S. S. Rodgers, President, stated.

In addition, such employees will receive full company compensation for the first three months of leave, less military pay and allowances. Such pension as may have accumulated under the Texaco plan will continue to their credit. The company, at its own expense, also will continue group life insurance contributions.

Upon return to service of the company employees will be restored to former positions without loss of seniority, and will receive credit for service during the period of leaves.—V. 151, p. 2664.

Thompson Products, Inc.—Wages Increased—

Company will raise wages of non-supervisory employees at its Cleveland plant five cents an hour, effective Nov. 8. Applying to about 4,000 workers, the increase will total about \$350,000 a year, it is estimated.—V. 151, p. 2059.

Tilo Roofing Co.—To Pay Special Dividend—

R. J. Tobin, President of this company, announced on Nov. 6 that the directors have declared a special dividend of 10 cents per share on the company's 462,126 outstanding shares of common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share, both payable Dec. 16 to stockholders of record Nov. 25. The regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share on the company's preferred stock was also declared, payable Dec. 16 to stockholders of record Nov. 25.—V. 151, p. 2515.

Timm Aircraft Corp.—Order Received—

Corporation reported the receipt of a new order to manufacture aircraft parts and accessories amounting to \$969,516 from Vultee Aircraft, Inc., with deliveries to begin later this month. Company officials revealed plans to triple the number of employees to rush deliveries on orders received from manufacturers of aircraft both for the United States and foreign countries.—V. 151, p. 2515.

Tintic Treasure Mining Co.—Promoter Indicted—

The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice today on Nov. 2 reported the indictment of Harry A. Thompson of Salt Lake City, on charges of fraud in connection with the sale of stock of Tintic Treasure Mining Co. The indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Salt Lake City.

It was charged in the indictment that Thompson, as Manager and sole controlling person in charge of the brokerage firm of Ridge & Co., with offices in Salt Lake City, made numerous false and fraudulent representations in the sale of capital stock of the company as regards conditions within the company, its mining operations, shipments of ore, and the market price of its stock.

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.—Arranges Four-Year Revolving Credit for Purchase of Airlines—

Funds to provide for the purchase of new airline equipment, principally 15 new 24-passenger DC-3s, were made available to the company through an agreement entered into between the airline and a group of banks headed by the Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of New York, according to an announcement Nov. 7. E. Lee Talman, Vice-President and Treasurer of the airline, in announcing the signing of this agreement, stated that it provided for a four-year unsecured revolving credit in the initial amount of \$2,500,000. Delivery of the new equipment will be made over a three months' period beginning in the middle of December, 1940.

The participating banks are: Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of New York; the New York Trust Co. of New York; the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago; the First National Bank of Kansas City; the Commerce Trust Co. of Kansas City; the National Bank of Commerce of Houston, and the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles.

Under this agreement TWA is permitted to borrow, as its actual money requirements develop, in varying sums from \$2,500,000 initially, graduated downward annually to the expiration of the agreement on Dec. 31, 1944. Borrowing under this agreement will bear interest at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum.

"This form of financing," Mr. Talman said, "is particularly adaptable to the requirements of the industry. It provides extreme flexibility and assures the airline of adequate funds without the necessity of fixed borrowings."—V. 151, p. 1007.

Union Bag & Paper Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Sales, Net profit, and Earnings per share on common stock.

After depreciation, interest, estimated Federal income and capital stock taxes and other charges, but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits. Y After applying the 24% Federal income tax rate.

Net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1940, amounted to \$2,315,167, equivalent to \$1.83 a share on the 1,265,329 shares of capital stock outstanding, after all charges including Federal income tax at the rate of 24% as required by the Second Revenue Act of 1940, but before excess profits tax. This compares with net earnings of \$440,051 for the first nine months of 1939, equal to 35 cents a share on 1,262,729 shares outstanding at the end of that period.

For the first nine months of 1940 sales totaled \$16,051,859, against \$12,488,922 for the similar period last year.—V. 151, p. 1293.

Union Premier Food Stores, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1940, 1939. Rows include Net earnings before prov. for Fed. income taxes and excess profit taxes, Net profit after prov. for State & Fed. inc. taxes.

No provision has been made for excess profit taxes since they cannot accurately be calculated at this time.—V. 151, p. 2210.

United Aircraft Corp.—Government Contract—

The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of this corporation recently was awarded by the United States Government two contracts totaling \$59,490,703 to build airplane engines and another contract totaling \$41,886,581 for the building of airplane engines.—V. 151, p. 2666.

United Biscuit Co. of America—Initial Pref. Dividend—

Directors have declared an initial dividend of \$1.25 per share on the 5% cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 13.—V. 151, p. 2516.

United Gas Improvement Co.—Weekly Output—

The electric output for the U. G. I. system companies for the week just closed and the figures for the same week last year are as follows: Week ended Nov. 2, 1940, 117,821,067 kwh.; same week last year, 108,106,268 kwh., an increase of 9,714,799 kwh., or 9%.—V. 151, p. 2666.

United States Distributing Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 9 Mos. End, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows include Gross revenue, Costs and expenses, Balance, Other income, Total income, Interest (net), Depreciations, depletion and amortization, Prof. on sale of prop. &c, Federal taxes, Net profit.

Includes excess of par value over cost for bonds purchased and retired, amounting to \$7,298 in 1940, \$15,760 in 1939, \$45,799 in 1938 and \$36,404 in 1937.—V. 151, p. 1009.

United States Plywood Corp.—New Officer—Acquisition

Norbert A. McKenna, whose retirement from Eastman, Dillon & Co. was announced on Nov. 1, will be elected Vice-President and director of this corporation, it was announced on Oct. 31 by Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Mr. McKenna in his new post at United States Plywood will be in charge of molded plywood plastic products, which are used principally in the aircraft, automotive and boat-building industries. Eastman, Dillon & Co. recently acted as underwriters for United States Plywood in the sale of 20,000 shares of common stock for new financing.

Corporation has purchased all of the stock of the Algoma Plywood & Veneer Co., of Algoma, Wis., and the Hamilton Veneer Co., Orangeburg, S. C., for approximately \$900,000 in cash.

U. S. Plywood Corp. controlled the production of these two plants under contract, prior to this purchase. The properties include a large plywood plant at Algoma and a new plant for the Vidal molded aircraft plastics process, a plywood plant at Orangeburg, S. C., and a veneer plant at Birchwood, Wis., and timberlands connected therewith. Both properties will be enlarged for increased production.—V. 151, p. 2666.

Universal Consolidated Oil Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End, 1940, 1939, 1938. Rows include Operating revenues, Balance for interest, Balance for dividends and surplus, Net earnings per share on 200,000 shs. outst'd'g.

X Before depreciation, depletion, intangible drilling costs and provision for taxes. Y After provision for depreciation, depletion, intangibles and all taxes.—V. 151, p. 1159.

U. S. Rubber Co.—To Pay \$2 Preferred Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the 8% non-cum. 1st pref. stock, par \$100, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 6. Like amounts were paid in each of the three preceding quarters; \$6 paid on Dec. 22, 1939, \$2 paid on Sept. 22, June 23, and on March 24, 1939, and a dividend of \$4 per share paid on Dec. 23, 1938, this latter being the first dividend paid since Feb. 15, 1928.—V. 151, p. 715.

Utica Knitting Co.—Initial Preferred Dividend—

Directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the 5% preferred class A stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 29.—V. 151, p. 1442.

Van Raalte Co.—Extra Dividend—

Directors 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 stock, both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 14.—V. 151, p. 2516.

Vicksburg Shreveport & Pacific Ry.—Bonds—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 30 authorized the company to issue in respect of expenditures made for capital purposes and in retiring outstanding bonds, not exceeding \$3,746,000 ref. & improvement mtge. bonds, series C, to be delivered to Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R.R., to be pledged by that company or by the Illinois Central R.R. solely for the purpose of collateral security for a loan of \$1,967,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to be applied to the retirement at maturity of \$1,290,000 of prior lien 5% bonds and \$677,000 of general mortgage 5% bonds of the company.—V. 144, p. 2326.

Virginia Electric & Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 12 Months Ended, 1940, 1939. Rows include Operating revenues, Balance for interest, Balance for dividends and surplus.

A After depreciation an including non-operating income (net).—V. 151, p. 2211.

Walgreen Co.—Sales—

Table with 3 columns: Period End, 1940, 1939. Rows include Sales for Oct. 31, 1940—Month—1939, 1940—10 Mos.—1939.

Warner & Swasey Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End, 1940, 1939, 1938. Rows include Earnings before Fed. taxes, Earnings per share, Earnings after Fed. taxes, Earnings per share.

Note—In each case the per share earnings are based on the 800,930 shares of common stock outstanding on Sept. 30, 1940. The preferred stock was retired in full on Sept. 30 and the earnings figures given above are after paying the Oct. 1 dividend on all preferred shares exchanged for common or redeemed with cash. Of the 13,502 preferred shares previously outstanding 9,177 shares were redeemed in cash and the remaining 4,325 shares were exchanged during September for 18,780 shares of common with cash adjustments for fractions.—V. 151, p. 2366, 1442.

Warren Brothers Co.—Hearing Scheduled to Consider

Company's Petition for Authority to Effect Exchange of Cuban Bonds—

The U. S. District Court in Boston has set Nov. 15 for a hearing on a petition of company for authority to exchange its present holdings of defaulted 5 1/2% obligations of the Republic of Cuba, due June 30, 1935, and treasury serial notes of Cuba totally matured Oct. 31, 1935, for bonds of the external debt of Cuba. Creditors, stockholders and others interested are directed to show cause at this hearing why the petition should not be granted.

The petition of the company is a step in carrying out the settlement of its claims against Cuba. The law recently made effective in the Island Republic provides that Warren Brothers Co. is to receive in settlement of its claims the following: \$4,323,300 of Cuba public works 4 1/2% of 1977, and \$4,379,600 of a new issue of Cuba public works 4 1/2%, due in 1955. In both cases interest will accrue from Jan. 1, 1941.

It is expected that the court will approve the acceptance of these bonds in exchange for Warren Brothers' present Cuban bonds. After this approval hearings will be resumed before the special master appointed by the court to ascertain the value of the company's assets. Testimony has been rendered as to all assets except the Cuban holdings. After the master's report has been submitted and confirmed by the court the company will then be in a position to prepare a plan or reorganization for submission to the security holders and the court.—V. 150, p. 1954, 3377.

Weinberger Drug Stores, Inc.—New Financing—

Company is notifying the Securities and Exchange Commission that it proposes to offer 10,000 shares of its common stock through T. H. Jones & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

The company recites that the proceeds of the financing will be used in connection with a contemplated program for opening certain additional store units and expanding facilities of certain present stores. There are 80,000 shares presently outstanding and listed on the Cleveland Stock Exchange.

The company recently opened its 41st, 42d, and 43rd units in Massillon, Youngstown and Bucyrus. Its 44th store will be opened shortly in Cleveland.—V. 151, p. 1588.

Werner Bros.—Kennelly Co.—Bonds Called—

A total of \$9,000 first mortgage 5% sinking fund bonds due Dec. 1, 1955 has been called for redemption on Dec. 1 at par and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Western Auto Supply Co.—Sales—

Table with 3 columns: Period End, 1940, 1939. Rows include Retail, Wholesale, Combined.

Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: Period End, 1940, 1939. Rows include Net sales, Net earnings.

Note—Net earnings as stated above are after provision for depreciation, amortization, State income taxes and normal Federal income taxes at current rates. The increase in normal Federal income tax rates applicable to 1940 earnings decreased profits approximately \$142,000 in the nine

months' period ended Sept. 30, 1940. No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax as defined in the Second Revenue Act of 1940. No provision has been made for certain chain store taxes assessed for the years 1936 to 1940, inclusive. Approximately \$22,000 of such chain store taxes (not including interest and penalties) would apply to the nine months' period ended Sept. 30, 1940, and approximately \$20,000 would apply to the nine months' period ended Sept. 30, 1939. The company is contesting the legality of this assessment, the aggregate amount of which, accrued to Sept. 30, 1940, together with interest and penalties, is approximately \$169,000.—V. 151, p. 2211.

Western New York Water Co.—Earnings—
12 Months Ended Sept. 30—
1940 1939 1938
Operating revenues \$810,102 \$767,741 \$737,877
Operating expenses 460,601 452,634 432,659
Net earnings \$349,501 \$315,707 \$305,817
Other income 643 334 243
Gross corporate income \$350,145 \$316,041 \$306,061
Interest on mortgage bonds 204,887 204,887 204,887
Interest on debenture bonds 38,088 40,591 43,587
Amortization of debt discount & exp. 10,444 10,560 10,566
Taxes assumed on interest 5,356 5,661 5,998
Other interest charges 780 758 742
Interest charged to construction Cr 114 Cr 59 Cr 400
Miscellaneous deductions 750 35 900
Provision for Federal capital stock tax 12,528 562 Cr 2,673
Provision for Federal income tax 3,150 59 900
Net income \$77,078 \$52,756 \$41,289

Balance Sheet Sept. 30, 1940

Assets—Property, plant and equipment, \$8,757,268; miscellaneous investment and special deposit, \$1,282; cash in banks and working funds, \$139,243; accounts and notes receivable (less reserve of \$6,455), \$48,431; accrued unbilled revenue, \$22,500; materials and supplies, \$35,97; debt discount and expense in process of amortization, \$11,637; prepaid accounts, deferred charges and unadjusted debits, \$6,490; total, \$9,12,737.
Liabilities—Funded debt, \$4,504,600; accounts payable, \$13,119; due to affiliated companies (current account), \$473; consumers' deposits and interest accrued thereon, \$12,275; Federal, State and local taxes accrued, \$72,881; interest on funded debt accrued, \$95,143; miscellaneous accruals, \$2,200; unearned revenue, \$12,044; deferred liabilities, \$115,770; reserve for depreciation, \$1,155,695; contributions in aid of construction, \$229,472; \$5 non-cumulative participating preferred stock (no par, outstanding 10,306 2-3 shares), \$206,133; common stock (no par, 50,000 shares), \$1,000,000; capital surplus, \$792,525; earned surplus, \$911,447; total, \$9,122,737.—V. 151, p. 866.

Western Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
12 Months Ended Sept. 30—
1940 1939
Operating revenues \$2,161,954 \$2,150,834
Balance for interest 484,813 504,557
Balance for dividends and surplus 166,238 170,805
After depreciation and including non-operating income (net.)—V. 151, p. 2367.

(George) Weston, Ltd.—Earnings—
9 Months Ended Sept. 30—
Net operating profit \$779,171 \$782,137
Depreciation 196,308 177,625
Net earnings before taxes \$582,862 \$584,512
Preferred dividends 67,599 67,632
Surplus \$515,263 \$516,879
Before depreciation and income and excess profits taxes but after deduction of reserve for interest due and accrued.

Note—Due to recent changes in taxation in Canada and the United States, it is not possible to estimate accurately the amount of taxes for the nine months of 1940, and the company's official statement states that income figures are before providing for the amount which will be required for income taxes as well as excess profits tax. The company's earnings for the year 1940, will be subject at least to a minimum tax of 35%.—V. 151, p. 571.

Wright Aeronautical Corp.—Government Contract—
Company was recently awarded a contract totaling \$119,870,920 to build airplane engines for the U. S. Government.—V. 151, p. 2517.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.—Preferred Stock Offering—F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., headed an underwriting group which on Nov. 4 publicly offered 60,000 shares of \$4.50 cumulative preferred stock (less an aggregate of 39,300 shares issued in exchange for old 5% preferred and withheld by reason of conversion of such old preferred shares into common stock). The stock, priced at \$100 a share and accrued dividends, has been oversubscribed. Others in the offering group included Eastman, Dillon & Co. and Lee Higginson Corp.

The company's exchange offer, which expired Nov. 2, was on the basis of 1 1/10 shares of \$4.50 cumulative preferred stock for each \$100 par value of 5% convertible preferred stock.
Capitalization—Giving effect to the issuance of the securities offered and to the retirement of the presently outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock, but not taking into account any shares of common stock which may have been or shall be issued through conversion after Sept. 28, 1940, the capitalization of the company will be as follows:

Authorized Outstanding
75,000 shs. 60,000 shs.
Common stock (no par) \$60,000 shs. 350,448 shs.
\$4.50 cumulative preferred stock (no par) 75,000 shs. 60,000 shs.
Preferred Stock—Entitled to cumulative preferential dividends of \$4.50 per annum, payable Q-F. Preferred as to assets to extent of redemption price in voluntary and \$100 in involuntary liquidation, plus accrued divs. Redeemable, except for sinking fund, in whole or in part on 30 days' notice \$110 per sh. until Nov. 1, 1945; at \$107.50 per sh. thereafter and until Nov. 1, 1950, and thereafter at \$105 per sh., plus accrued divs. Sinking fund equivalent to 10% of net earnings for previous year, with a minimum of \$90,000 per annum, to be applied to purchase up to \$100 per share, or redemption at \$100 per share, and accrued dividends.

Company—Incorporated in Delaware, Dec. 15, 1926, as the outgrowth of several businesses. Company is one of the principal producers of industrial chemicals in the United States and its products are sold to a widely diversified group of basic industries. Its major products include chlorine, caustic soda, magnesium oxide, carbon bisulphide, chlorinated solvents, ethylene dibromide, tetrasodium pyrophosphate, hydrogen peroxide, blanc fixe, epsom salts and acid sodium pyrophosphate. A substantial part of the company's production of chlorine and some caustic soda is sold to the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. under a long term contract. Company's products are used extensively in the manufacture of antiseptics, printing (Prestone), baking powders, fertilizers, paper, pharmaceuticals, printing inks, paints, varnishes and lacquers, rayon, refractory materials, rubber, soap and textiles and in bleaching, dry cleaning, degreasing, petroleum refining, water purification and as water softeners. Company's manufacturing plants are located in South Charleston, W. Va., Carteret, N. J., and Newark, Calif., and magnesite mines are leased at various locations in California.

Purpose—Concurrently with the issuance of the shares offered, the company will call for redemption of the 5% convertible preferred stock. It is believed, that elimination of the conversion privilege in such preferred stock should permit the company to obtain capital funds through the sale of common stock, when required, more advantageously than is now possible. Furthermore, under the provisions of the \$4.50 cumulative preferred stock, the company's ability to avail itself promptly of advantageous opportunities to obtain additional capital, if and when required, is facilitated.
Listing—The listing of the \$4.50 cumulative preferred stock has been authorized by the New York Stock Exchange.
Underwriters—The name of the several principal underwriters and the respective amounts underwritten are as follows

Shares
F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. 9,000
Eastman, Dillon & Co. 8,000
Lee Higginson Corp. 7,500
Coffin & Burr, Inc. 3,000
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc. 3,000
Riter & Co. 3,000
G. H. Walker & Co. 2,250
Jackson & Curtis 2,150
Milwaukee Co. 2,000
Wisconsin Co. 2,000
Ames, Emerlich & Co., Inc. 1,750
Bankamerica Co. 1,500
Laurence M. Marks & Co. 1,250
Eoutable Securities Corp. 1,250
Francis, Bro. & Co. 1,250
Stern Brothers & Co. 1,250
Alex. Brown & Sons 1,000
Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt 1,000
Moore, Leonard & Lynch 1,000
Schwabacher & Co. 1,000
Starkweather & Co. 1,000
Spencer Trask & Co. 1,000
Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc. 850
Flix & Co. 750
Boeheimer & Co. 500
Bankamerica Co. 500
Brush, Slocumb & Co. 500
Davis, Skaggs & Co. 500
W. W. Lanahan & Co. 500
Stein Bros. & Boyce 500

Consolidated Statement of Income
8 Mos. End. 1940 1939 1938
Net sales \$7,585,834 \$10,802,534 \$9,321,862
Cost of sales 5,496,339 8,241,537 7,436,049
Gross profit \$2,089,494 \$2,560,996 \$1,885,812
Selling expenses 278,309 380,698 298,564
Administrative expenses 98,292 155,746 133,341
Taxes (other than income taxes) 178,417 223,708 202,379
Profit from operations \$1,534,474 \$1,800,753 \$1,251,526
Other income 30,939 53,694 51,473
Total earnings \$1,565,414 \$1,854,448 \$1,303,000
Other deductions 231,711 314,883 309,325
Federal income & excess-profits taxes 522,000 287,500 190,000
Net profit \$811,703 \$1,252,064 \$803,674
Portion of net loss of sub. applic. to minority int. 24,195 23,013
Net profit for period \$835,898 \$1,275,078 \$803,674
Preferred dividends 143,445 360,000 288,000
Common dividends 356,865 627,820 339,362

Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 24, 1940
Assets—
Cash and demand deposits \$1,866,649
Marketable securities 280,816
Accounts receivable 1,240,204
Inventories 1,320,002
Other current assets 3,384
Depos. with mutual insur. cos 49,908
Deferred charges 129,356
Investments and advances 179,339
Fixed assets (net) 9,020,683
Total \$14,090,341
Liabilities—
Accounts payable \$349,692
Accrued liabilities 852,847
Res. for compen. insurance 13,661
Deferred credits 36,497
Minority int. in sub. com. 25,563
5% conv. pref. stock 5,601,600
Common stock 3,989,074
Earned surplus 3,131,408
Total \$14,090,341

—V. 151, p. 2668.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry.—Equipment Trust Certificates Sold—Mellon Securities Corp., Lazard Freres & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. and E. W. Clark & Co. were awarded on Nov. 7 an issue of \$1,550,000 1% serial equipment trust certificates on a bid of 98.87 (an interest cost basis of 1.23%). The certificates were reoffered immediately at prices to yield from 0.20% to 1.55%, according to maturity, and were quickly sold. This is a record low rate for an equipment trust issue, the previous record low having been established a few weeks ago with the sale of the Duluth Missabe & Iron Range 1 1/2% equip. trust certificates.

The certificates are dated Nov. 15, 1940 and mature \$155,000 each Nov. 15, 1941-1950, inclusive. To be issued under the Philadelphia plan. Trustee, Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh. Issuance subject to approval by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Many other close bids were submitted. The second high tender offered was that submitted by Evans, Stillman & Co. and associates, 99.951 for 1 1/8%. This is an interest cost basis of about 1.26%. Other bidders and their bids included the following: Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and associates, 99.899 for 1 1/8%; Blyth & Co., Inc. and associates, 99.799 for 1 1/8%; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., and Blair & Co., Inc., 99.729 for 1 1/8%; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc. and associates, 101.0789 for 1 1/8%; F. S. Moseley & Co. and associates, 98.37 for 1%; Harris, Hall & Co. (Inc.) and associates, 98.277 for 1%; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and associates, 100.539 for 1 1/8%.—V. 151, p. 2668.

Whitaker Paper Co.—Tenders—
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York will until 3 p. m. Nov. 22 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first mortgage 20-year 7% sinking fund gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1942 to exhaust the sum of \$64,169 at prices not exceeding 102 and accrued interest.—V. 151, p. 1296.

Winnipeg Electric Co.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—Month—1939 1940—9 Mos.—1939
Gross earnings \$562,940 \$554,302 \$5,330,170 \$5,067,380
Oper. exps. and taxes 332,648 324,552 3,079,143 2,939,640
Net earnings \$230,292 \$229,750 \$2,251,027 \$2,127,740
—V. 151, p. 2367.

Wolverine Tube Co.—Earnings—
Period End. Sept. 30— 1940—3 Mos.—1939 1940—9 Mos.—1939
Net earnings \$93,974 \$108,050 \$285,897 \$283,148
Earnings per share \$0.22 \$0.26 \$0.67 \$0.66
After all charges. After adjustment of earnings for the first six months to reflect the new normal and excess profits tax rates.—V. 151, p. 1589.

(F. W.) Woolworth Co.—Sales—
Period End. Oct. 31— 1940—Month—1939 1940—10 Mos.—1939
Sales \$28,633,795 \$26,527,386 \$251,200,840 \$239,549,110
—V. 151, p. 2211.

Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.—Govt. Contract—
Company was recently awarded two contracts totaling \$851,662 to build trucks for the U. S. Government.—V. 151, p. 2670.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
3 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1940 1939 1938
Operating profit \$5,845,232 \$3,405,573 \$1,536,421
Other income 265,044 253,350 328,868
Total income \$6,110,276 \$3,658,923 \$1,865,289
Depreciation and depletion 2,039,894 1,720,696 1,651,145
Interest 892,524 933,893 768,317
Miscellaneous charges 335,581 239,268 172,373
Net profit \$2,842,280 \$765,066 loss \$727,546
Shares common stock 1,675,008 1,675,008 1,675,008
Earnings per share \$1.57 \$0.33 Nil
After Federal income taxes.

Bonds Called
All of the outstanding first mortgage sinking fund 4% bonds series C due May 1, 1961 have been called for redemption on Dec. 4 at 104 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City. Immediate payment can be had at holders option.—V. 151, p. 2669.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN
PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Nov. 8, 1940

Coffee—On the 2d inst. futures closed 9 to 17 points net higher. Transactions totaled 54 lots. The improved activity at advancing prices was based on reiteration of reports that the Santos crop would be sharply curtailed as a result of recent drought conditions. As the story goes Santos will produce only one-third of average output of 15,000,000 bags in recent years. Nothing was learned officially of the meeting of coffee trade groups in Washington on Friday, but the report is that everyone was sworn to secrecy. A meeting of the coffee groups is understood to be scheduled for Monday. On the 4th inst. futures closed 2 points off to 2 points up. Sales totaled 52 lots. The 14 Western Hemisphere nations who are parties to a plan to arrange for quota shipments of coffee to the United States among other things, are said to be sending individual ratifications back to Washington. Santos coffee futures, up 9 to 17 points on Saturday, were 2 to 6 points lower today after a steady opening. Actuals were steady but quiet, due to the paucity of offerings, attributed to the pending quota scheme. In Rio the spot No. 7 price was up 200 reis to 12.4 milreis per 10 kilos. It is said that quotas will be subject to adjustment on a private basis depending on demand and other factors. While one group believes Congress must approve the plan before it becomes effective, others believe that it will not be necessary if each individual country assents to the proposal. On the 6th inst. futures closed with only 9 contracts traded, and these in the Santos Mar. delivery, which closed 6 points off. While waiting for further news on the coffee "quota plan," traders were not operating. Santos contracts dropped 8 points when Mar. sold at 6.02c., but in early afternoon 6.05c., was bid for Mar. without a sale. At the moment the quota plan is being ratified by 14 individual Latin-American countries involved. How long this will take is different to forecast. Meanwhile various American trade associations are reported meeting to discuss their part and their interests in the scheme of things. Naturally, America's coffee trade wants the least possible interference with normal trade operations.

On the 7th inst. futures closed 9 to 12 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 83 lots. Santos coffee futures were 9 points higher when a few bids found virtually nothing offered. September, 1940 contracts were at a new seasonal high at 38c. In Brazil spot 7s were 200 reis lower. There were reports that Colombia had about completed here individual rules within the "quota plan" and might therefore lift the embargo on sales for export. Meanwhile, in waiting for Washington to report on quotas, American trade associations are discussing their part in the program. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point off for the Santos contracts with sales totaling 14 lots. Santos coffee futures were quiet and unchanged to 3 points lower after yesterday's abnormal activity and sharp bulge in price. In the Rio contract the first trade in many weeks took place when May sold at 4.28, up 9 points. Washington news on the quota plan is being awaited.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:			
December	4.12	May	4.28
March, 1941	4.20	July	4.33
Santos coffee prices closed as follows:			
December	5.97	July	6.29
March, 1941	6.14	September	6.37
May	6.22		

Cocoa—On the 2d inst. futures closed 2 points lower to unchanged. Transactions totaled only 37 lots. Moderate net gains were scored for the week, as primary producers continued to evidence reluctance to sell, and a better Wall Street and consumer demand developed. While sales of chocolate products are reported at a high level, manufacturer purchases of futures last week were not heavy. Licensed stocks in New York warehouses showed a decrease in the week of 14,000 bags, which brought the total down to 1,315,822 bags, against 1,066,370 bags in the local stores a year ago at this time. Local closing: Dec., 4.48; Jan., 4.51; Mar., 4.60; May, 4.68; July, 4.76; Sept., 4.83. On the 4th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point net higher. Sales totaled 120 lots. Cocoa futures were steady in moderate trading, which to early afternoon totaled 75 lots. Hedge selling accounted for most of the offerings. Manufacturers absorbed the hedges while Wall Street stood on the sidelines, disinclined to act pending the national elections. During early afternoon the market had a steady undertone at a level of 1 to 2 points net lower, with Dec. at 4.47c. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,800 bags over the week-end. They now total 1,298,222 bags against 1,060,932 bags a year ago. Local closing: Dec., 4.48; Mar., 4.60; May, 4.69; July, 4.77; Sept., 4.83. On the 6th inst. futures closed 4 to 2 points net lower. Sales totaled 129 lots. Traders in cocoa were more or less at sea, with the result that the market fluctuated uncertainly. This afternoon it was down 1 to 2 points after having gained

early when the stock market was higher. Dec. was selling at 4.46c., off 2 points. Trading to that time totaled 105 lots. Warehouse stocks decreased 5,000-bags. They now total 1,293,277 bags against 1,059,492 bags a year ago. Local closing: Dec., 4.45; Mar., 4.57; May, 4.65; July, 4.73; Sept., 4.81.

On the 7th inst. futures closed 10 points net higher, with sales totaling 324 lots. Wall Street buying took the cocoa market out of the hands of the cocoa trade, as prices advanced 4 to 5 points, with December advancing to 4.50c., up 5 points. The buying evidently was inspired by the spectacle of soaring stock market prices. Sales to early afternoon totaled 85 lots. There was some hedge selling, but manufacturers took little interest in the proceedings. Warehouse stocks were unchanged at 1,293,205 bags, compared with 1,065,103 bags a year ago. Arrivals appear to be diminishing. The total so far this month has been only 23,539 bags, whereas in the comparable period last year 82,726 bags had arrived. Local closing: Dec., 4.55; Jan., 4.58; Mar., 4.67; May, 4.75; July, 4.83. Today futures closed 8 to 10 points net higher, with sales totaling 737 lots. Wall Street continued to buy cocoa futures heavily and finally caused manufacturers to join in the movement. Evidently the latter were a little fearful that the market might get away from them. Trading to early afternoon totaled 700 lots. It was the biggest day in point of volume experienced in several months. It also saw the broadest upward price movement in a long time. The market during early afternoon stood 10 to 15 points net higher. News that a large British convoy had been destroyed by German warships revived fears of a ship shortage and also pointed to heavier British buying of cocoa. Local closing: Dec., 4.63; Mar., 4.76; May, 4.85; July, 4.92; Sept., 5.00.

Sugar—On the 2d inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point off for the domestic contract, with sales totaling only 29 lots. In the world sugar contract sales were 32 lots and prices were unchanged to ½ point lower. The domestic contract for the week was unchanged to 1 point lower, with Jan. and July showing the 1 point loss. The world contract was uniformly 2½ points lower for the week. On the 4th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 24 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1 to ½ point net lower, with sales totaling 34 lots. Apparently all trade interests were awaiting the election outcome tomorrow. After gaining a point the market during early afternoon was back at the previous closing level with May selling at 1.98c., unchanged. Nothing was done in raw sugar, although buyers and sellers were said to be only 2 points apart at 2.88c. bid, 2.90c. asked. It was estimated that about 40,000 tons of raws were offered at 2.90c. a pound. Combination lots were offered at 2.90 to 2.85c. It was said that in the refined market brokers had on hand good sized discretionary orders to be entered if an advance should be announced for Eastern territory. In the South and Mid-West where cane sugar refiners have advanced prices to 4.35c. a pound, an excellent business was reported. On the 6th inst. futures closed 2 points net higher, with sales totaling 333 lots in the domestic contract. The world sugar contract closed 1 point up to unchanged, with sales totaling 24 lots. The election result was regarded as favorable to continued sugar control. That sentiment was reflected in a further rise of 1 to 2 points in the domestic sugar futures market in moderately active trading. Buying appeared to be against actual sugar and short covering due to the election. In the raw market a sale of 4,000 tons of Puerto Ricos loading next week at 2.90c. a pound was reported. Additional sugars were reported available at 2.90c. In the world sugar market trading was extremely dull and prices mixed. The market opened with Dec. at 0.75 of a cent, off ½ point, while Mar. at 0.82 of a cent was up 1 point. Later Dec. rallied.

On the 7th inst. futures closed unchanged compared with previous finals. Sales in the domestic contract totaled 178 lots. The world sugar contract responded to the inflationary news and scored net gains of 2½ to 6 points, with best trading volume since August, sales totaling 318 lots. Sugar prices were mixed. World sugar was strong, but domestic futures were unchanged during early afternoon, failing to respond to the inflationary action of other markets. A survey of the raw sugar market indicated that no more raws were available at 2.90c. a pound, the price paid yesterday for possibly 40,000 tons by various refiners. Offers today were made at 2.92c. Traders now are talking of an advance in refined sugar. In the world futures market prices were 1 to 1½ points net higher, but trading remained small. Scattered short covering brought about the rise, but inflation talk may have helped to strengthen the market. London reported the torpedoing of a cargo ship carrying 6,000 tons of sugar to Spain; a development which some observers regarded as bullish on world sugar. Today futures closed 1 point net

higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 195 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point lower with sales totaling 132 lots. It is believed here that Cuban banks, in financing new crop operations, have required that hedges against sugar be sold. Offers of raws were small. National Sugar Refining paid 2.90c. a pound for cargo of prompt Cubas. The 1941 quota, as yet not announced, is the important consideration at the moment. Profit taking and Cuban hedge selling accounted for the bulk of the offerings in the world contract. A week from today the number of transferable notices of delivery to be issued against Dec. the following Monday will be posted.

Prices closed as follows:
 January, 1941.....1.90 | July.....2.04
 March.....1.97 | September.....2.08
 May.....2.01

United States Exports of Refined Sugar in Nine Months of 1940 Increased 128% Over Year Ago

Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first nine months of 1940 totaled 139,434 long tons as contrasted with 61,120 tons during the similar period last year, an increase of 78,314 tons, or 128%, according to Lamborn & Co., New York, sugar brokers. The exports for the nine months of 1940 are the largest in 15 years, or since 1925, when the shipments for the corresponding period amounted to 297,788 tons. The firm's announcement further stated:

The refined sugar exports during the January-September period of 1940 went to more than 50 different countries. France, with 35,973 tons, leads the list, being followed by Greece with 29,625 tons and Colombia with 8,533 tons. Last year the United Kingdom topped the list with 20,201 tons, being followed by Norway with 8,702 tons and Belgium with 6,882 tons.

5,125,438 Tons of Sugar Delivered in First 9 Months of 1940, Reports Sugar Division of AAA

On Nov. 5 the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued its monthly statistical statement covering the first nine months of 1940, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers, and others. The statement shows, for the first time, the quantity of quota raw sugar held by importers other than refiners, and the quantity of sugar in customs' custody which is included in stocks of refiners and importers of direct consumption sugar. These data will be included in forthcoming monthly statements.

Total deliveries of sugar during the period January-September, 1940, amounted to 5,125,438 short tons, raw value, compared with 5,547,249 tons during the corresponding period last year. The Division's announcement went on to say:

Distribution of sugar in continental United States during the first nine months of 1940, in short tons, raw value, was as follows:

Raw sugar by refiners (table 1).....	6,357
Refined sugar by refiners (table 2, less exports).....	3,244,006
Beet sugar processors (table 2).....	1,225,054
Importers of direct consumption sugar (table 3).....	591,988
Mainland cane mills for direct consumption (table 4).....	58,033
Total.....	5,125,438

The distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii for the first nine months of 1940 was 26,002 tons and in Puerto Rico 51,073 tons (table 5).

Stocks of sugar on hand Sept. 30, 1940, and comparative figures for 1939, in short tons, raw value (not including raws for processing held by importers other than refiners, which amounted to 49,052 short tons, commercial value, in 1940 and 16,554 short tons, commercial value, in 1939), were as follows:

	1940	1939
Refiners' raw.....	458,769	285,636
Refiners' refined.....	351,341	215,011
Beet sugar factories.....	393,766	306,322
Importers' direct-consumption sugar.....	106,028	119,858
Mainland cane factories.....	9,284	12,776
Total.....	1,319,188	939,603

These data were obtained in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937.

TABLE 1—RAW SUGAR: REFINERS' STOCKS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS, AND DELIVERIES FOR DIRECT CONSUMPTION FOR JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1940
(In Short Tons, Raw Value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, 1940	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for Direct Consumption	Lost by Fire, &c.	Stocks on Sept. 30, 1940
Cuba.....	250,845	1,332,472	1,378,773	2,468	190	*201,886
Hawaii.....	48,212	764,314	741,669	1,283	0	87,574
Puerto Rico.....	37,187	448,386	393,298	242	0	*92,033
Philippines.....	17,902	677,266	607,724	108	2	87,334
Continental raws.....	117,162	131,050	241,193	2,256	3	4,760
Virgin Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	9,397	33,959	38,174	0	0	*5,182
Miscellaneous.....	0	126	126	0	0	0
Total.....	478,705	3,387,573	3,400,957	6,357	195	458,769

Compiled in the Sugar Division, from reports submitted by sugar refiners on Form SS-15 A.

* Includes sugar in customs' custody as follows: 45,453 tons from Cuba, 35,647 tons from Puerto Rico and 5,182 tons from "other countries."

TABLE 2—STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND DELIVERIES OF CANE AND BEET SUGAR BY UNITED STATES REFINERS AND PROCESSORS JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1940
(In Short Tons, Raw Value)

	Refineries a	Domestic Beet Factories
Initial stocks of refined, Jan. 1, 1940.....	355,600	1,351,886
Production.....	3,405,531	266,934
Deliveries.....	b3,409,790	c1,225,054
Final stocks of refined, Sept. 30, 1940.....	351,341	393,766

Compiled by the Sugar Division, from reports submitted on Forms SS-16 A and SS-11 C by the sugar refiners and beet sugar factories.

a The refiners' figures are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.061725, which is the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the years 1938 and 1939.

b Deliveries include sugar delivered against sales for export. The Department of Commerce reports that exports of refined sugar amounted to 165,784 short tons, raw value, during the period January-September, 1940.

c Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in transit, through reprocessing, &c.

TABLE 3—STOCKS, RECEIPTS, AND DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGAR, FROM SPECIFIED AREAS, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1940
(In Short Tons, Raw Value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, 1940	Receipts	Deliveries or Usage	Stocks on Sept. 30, 1940
Cuba.....	89,805	351,384	370,654	*70,635
Hawaii.....	138	6,027	6,145	20
Puerto Rico.....	11,313	173,196	168,981	15,528
Philippines.....	11,517	54,170	45,742	19,945
England.....	0	0	0	0
China and Hongkong.....	0	122	122	0
Other foreign areas.....	0	344	344	0
Total.....	112,773	585,243	591,988	106,028

Compiled in the Sugar Division from reports and information submitted by importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Forms SS-15 B and SS-3. * Includes 3,886 tons in customs' custody.

TABLE 4—MAINLAND CANE MILLS' STOCKS, PRODUCTION, AND DELIVERIES, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1940
(In Short Tons, Raw Value)

Stocks on Jan. 1, 1940.....	160,816
Production.....	39,846
Deliveries—For direct consumption.....	58,033
For further processing.....	133,345
Stocks on Sept. 30, 1940.....	9,284

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1940
(In Short Tons, Raw Value)

Territory of Hawaii.....	26,002
Puerto Rico.....	51,073

Lard—On the 2d inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower. Early prices were 2 to 5 points lower, but later in the session scattered buying was influenced by the firmer hog market. No hog transactions were reported at Chicago today, but prices remained nominally steady at Friday's finals, which ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.15. No lard exports were reported from the Port of New York during the past week. On the 4th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points higher. The stronger grain and security markets had their influence on lard futures. Hog receipts at Chicago and other packing centers in the West were below expectations. Hog sales ranged from \$6 to \$6.25, up 10 to 15c. from Friday's finals. Receipts for the Western run totaled 92,300 head compared with 81,700 head for the same day last year. On the 6th inst. futures closed 10 points net lower on all active deliveries. The closing levels were the lows of the day. With most other commodity markets trending lower, it was natural that lard should follow the downward trend. Chicago hog prices ruled easy and on the close values were 10 to 15c. lower. Hog sales ranged from \$6 to \$6.35. Western hog marketings totaled 79,200 head against 78,400 head for the same day last year.

On the 7th inst. futures closed 17 to 10 points net higher. Announcement by the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation that the Government agency will buy 30,000,000 pounds each of lard and shortening next week for relief distribution, stimulated active covering in lard futures at Chicago. Another bullish influence was the revival of inflationary talk and resulting advance of commodity and stock markets. Western hog receipts totaled 99,500 head, against 70,600 head for the same day last year. Hog sales ranged from \$6.15 to \$6.60, showing gains of about 10c. over previous finals. Today futures closed 3 points off to unchanged. Trading was light in lard futures today, with fluctuations extremely narrow.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December.....	4.72	4.80		4.70	4.85	4.82
January, 1941.....	4.87	4.95		4.85	5.00	4.97
March.....	5.92	5.97	H	5.87	6.02	6.02
May.....	6.12	6.17	O	6.07	6.22	6.22
July.....	6.27	6.32	L	6.27	6.37	6.37

Pork—(Export), mess, \$24.25 (8-10 pieces to barrel); family (5-60 pieces to barrel), \$16.75 (200 pound barrel). Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), \$24.25 per barrel (200 pound barrel). Cut Meats: Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, e.a.f.—4 to 6 lbs., 15½c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 10½c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 10½c. Skinned, loose, e.a.f.—14 to 16 lbs., 15½c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 15½c. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 12½c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 12½c.; 12 to 14 lbs., 12½c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., not quoted. 18 to 20 lbs., 11½c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 11½c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 11½c. Butter: Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: 27½ to 31½. Cheese: State, Held '39, 23 to 24c. Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special Packs: 18½ to 30½c.

Oils—Linseed oil business has picked up moderately during the past few days as a result of the tight freight situation, crushers report. Linseed oil in tank cars is quoted 7.7 to 7.9. Quotations: Chinawood: tanks, spot—25¼ bid; drums—26¼ bid. Coconut: crude, tanks, nearby—.02½ bid; 1941 delivery—.02½ bid; Pacific Coast—.02½ bid. Corn: crude, west, tanks, nearby—.05¼ bid, nominal. Olive: denatured: drums, spot—\$2.25 bid, last sales. Soy bean: tanks, west—.04 to .04½; New York, l. e. l., raw. .06 bid. Edible: coconut, 76 degrees—.08 bid. Lard: prime ex. winter—7¾ offer, strained—7½ offer. Cod: crude—50c. Turpentine: 44½ to 46½. Rosins: \$2.47 to \$3.40.

Cottonseed Oil sales, yesterday, including switches, 228 contracts. Crude, S. E., val. 4%. Prices closed as follows:

November	5.60@	n	March	5.81@	5.83
December	5.65@	n	April	5.85@	n
January, 1941	5.69@	5.72	May	5.89@	5.90
February	5.74@	n	June	5.94@	n

Rubber—On the 2d inst. futures closed 3 points higher to 7 points lower. The market was very dull. Only 1 lot was traded. Some traders attributed this dulness to the fact that all of the foreign markets were closed on Saturday. The actual market was also very quiet and steady. Spot standard No. 1-X ribbed smoked sheets in cases remained unchanged at 20½c. per pound. Local closing: Nov., 20.35; Dec., 20.30; Jan., 20.05; Mar., 19.98; May, 19.75; July, 19.65; Oct., 19.55. On the 4th inst. futures closed 5 to 17 points net lower for the No. 1 standard contract, with sales totaling 34 lots. There were sales of 4 contracts in the new standard, Dec. delivery, which closed at 5 points net lower. Trading in rubber futures was of a local character and in small volume, only 17 lots changing hands to early afternoon, all on the old contract. Prices were unchanged to 4 points lower during early afternoon. Certificated stocks decreased by 30 tons. They now total 1,750 tons. The London market was quiet, 1-16d. lower to 1-16d. higher. The Singapore market was unchanged. Local closing: No. 1 standard: Dec., 20.25; Mar., 19.81; May, 19.65. On the 6th inst. futures closed 15 to 14 points net higher. Transactions totaled 68 lots, all in the No. 1 standard contract. Firm primary markets were the principal influence in the rubber futures market. Prices during early afternoon stood 15 points higher on Dec. at 20.40, but unchanged on May at 19.65. Sales to that time totaled 54 lots, including 39 lots exchanged for physical rubber by factory interests. London and Singapore were both firm, unchanged to ¼d. higher. Local closing: No. 1 standard: Dec., 20.40; Mar., 19.95.

On the 7th inst. futures closed 25 to 20 points net higher for the old contract, while the new standard contract advanced 25 to 15 points. Sales totaled 1,020 tons, including 10 tons which were exchanged for physicals in the old contract and 160 tons in the new standard contract. Rubber futures were firm under dealer buying and a little speculative demand. By early afternoon quotations were higher, with December selling at 20.56c., up 16 points. Transactions to that time aggregated 70 lots, of which ten tons, or one lot, were exchanged for physicals. Certificated stocks decreased 30 tons to 1,720 tons. The London and Singapore markets closed dull and steady, 1-16d. higher to 1-16d. lower. Local closing: Old Contract: Dec., 20.62; Jan., 20.40; Mar., 20.22; May, 20.00; New Contract: Dec., 20.62; Jan., 20.40; Mar., 20.22; July, 19.90; Sept., 19.75. Today futures closed 5 to 10 points net higher for the No. 1 Standard contracts, with sales totaling 86 lots. The New Standard contracts closed 10 to 15 points net higher, with sales totaling 26 lots. Further trade and dealer buying rallied rubber futures 8 to 13 points during the forenoon, but by early afternoon the market had lost some of its gains while holding and adding to others. Sales to early afternoon totaled 51 lots, of which 47 lots were on the old contract. Certificated stocks decreased 80 tons, standing today at 1,640 tons. The London and Singapore markets closed unchanged to 5-16d. higher. Local closing: No. 1 Standard Contracts: Dec., 20.67; Mar., 20.31; May, 20.10. New Standard: May, 20.15; July, 20.10.

Hides—On the 2d inst. futures closed 5 to 4 points net lower. Sales totaled only 23 lots. Trading was generally mixed, with no selling or buying leadership reported. Certificated stocks in licensed warehouses decreased 3,018 hides to 476,956 hides. The actual market was quiet and steady. Sales during the week are estimated at less than 50,000 hides. Prices in the Western market ruled unchanged. Local closing: Dec., 12.45; Mar., 12.21; June, 12.11; Sept., 12.11. On the 4th inst. futures closed 9 to 13 points net higher. Transactions totaled 85 lots. Raw hide futures opened about 1 point higher to 6 points lower. Steadiness prevailed throughout the morning. By early afternoon declines of 2 to 5 points below the previous close were in evidence. Transactions totaled 1,200,000 pounds. Certificated stocks of hides decreased by 5,400 hides to 471,556 hides. Local closing: Mar., 12.30; June, 12.24; Dec., 12.55. On the 6th inst. futures closed 25 to 18 points net lower. Transactions totaled 131 lots. Raw hide futures opened unchanged to 5 points up. The market continued higher during the morning and sold as much as 10 points above the previous close. By 12:30 p. m., however, values declined and prices were about unchanged to 4 points lower after the stock market's setback. Transactions totaled 2,040,000 pounds. Certificated stock decreased by 3,983 hides to 467,573 hides. Local closing: Dec., 12.30; Mar., 12.10; June, 12.06.

On the 7th inst. futures closed 76 to 57 points net higher. Transactions totaled 504 lots, equal to 20,160,000 pounds, and was the heaviest registered since May 22, 1940, when 639 lots changed hands. Raw hide futures opened unchanged to 9 points lower. The market continued to decline during the morning and losses of as much as 40 points were registered. By 12:30 p. m., however, sharp advances were registered over the losses of the morning and prices were about 2 to 10 points lower. Trading was very heavy, transactions totaling 250 lots. Buying was on the inflation theory. Certificated stocks decreased by 5,096 hides to 462,477 hides. Local closing: Dec., 13.00; Mar., 12.85; June, 12.67; Sept.,

12.57. Today futures closed 7 to 12 points net lower. Transactions totaled 330 lots. The opening range was 3 to 13 points net higher. Following the opening, prices declined, and by early afternoon losses of 15 to 18 points were shown. Trading was rather heavy, transactions totaling 236 lots to early afternoon. There was heavy trade buying and speculative covering. Certificated stocks decreased by 5,283 hides to 457,194 hides. Local closing: Dec., 12.93; Mar., 12.70; June, 12.55; Sept., 12.50.

Ocean Freights—Trading in tonnage from the United States to the West Indies, South America and South Africa, which are about the only safe zones at present, continues to feature the open freight market. Elsewhere the chartering movement remains very slow. Charters included: Time: West Indies trade, \$2.75 to \$3.25, nominal. North of Hatteras—South African trade, \$3.50—\$3.75 nominal per ton. North of Hatteras—South American trade, \$3.50—\$3.75 per ton. Delivery North of Hatteras, redelivery Straits Settlements, via Chile, November (recent) North Atlantic to Port Sudan—Suez, via Cape of Good Hope end—November, no rate given. Two months' South American trade, November, \$4.35 per ton (war risk owners' account). A steamer reported fixed but not confirmed, short period West Indies trade, November, \$3.25 per ton (war risk charterers account). Another steamer reported fixed for one year, no other details given. Tankers: Gulf to North of Hatteras, gasoline 40c.; kerosene 42½c.; No. 2 heating oil, 45c. a barrel. Gulf to North of Hatteras, dirty, light crude, 38c., 40c. and 43c. a barrel. California to Japan, clean \$12.50, dirty, \$11.50, California to North of Hatteras, clean and dirty, oil 50c. a barrel, Venezuela to North of Hatteras, light crude 30c. a barrel.

Coal—Reports from wholesale anthracite dealers state that despite the cooler weather, demand is still quiet. Retail dealers in turn report that the call for hard coal from household consumer is also slow. Sustained colder weather, it is generally accepted, will answer the current demand problem. Buckwheat sizes are still moving out freely with sufficient stocks both at tidewater landings and on the line points. Production of anthracite this week is heavy, but most of the output is going outside of New York City, operators here point out. New England and Canada are still taking the larger portion of the current Pennsylvania output. It was further learned here. Production of Pennsylvania anthracite coal increased sharply in the week of Oct. 26th, the Department of the Interior reports. The estimated total output of 1,259,000 tons being 433,000 tons in excess of tonnage reported for the week of Oct. 19th. In comparison with the same week of 1939 the increase was 110,000 tons.

Wool Tops—On the 2nd inst. futures closed 10 to 18 points net higher. The market advanced from early lows of 2 to 3 points up to highs of 14 to 18 points up and ended the short session scoring net gains of 10 to 18 points. Trade buying and price fixing and some speculative support helped values, while hedge offerings and selling by spot houses was lighter. Volume of dealings was estimated at 90 contracts sold or 450,000 pounds, against 785,000 officially reported for the full day Friday. Improved tone in the top market was attributed to reports of a call for bids by the Navy for 150,000 yards of 30 ounce jersey, 350,000 yards of flannel and 1,000,000 yards of melton, all dark blue. Bids are to be opened Nov. 9 and are for deliveries beginning in 60 days. The news brought in more buying and the May position advanced to \$1 a pound. Local closing: Dec., 113.5; Mar., 103.6; May, 100.0; July, 97.0. On the 4th inst. futures closed 1 point off to 7 points up compared with previous finals. Wool top futures were firm today on good spot house and trade buying, especially of the May contract. There was some demand for the Dec. delivery, but activity was more general in the distant months, principally in Mar. and May. Total sales on the New York exchange to midday were estimated in the trade at about 400,000 pounds of tops. At the best levels of the morning active options recorded advances of 8 to 11 points over the closing levels of the previous trading day, while at the low point they were 3 to 4 points above Saturday's last quotations. The market showed increasing firmness until shortly before noon, when prices sagged on profit taking operations. Local closing: Dec., 113.5; Mar., 103.5; May, 100.7. On the 6th inst. futures closed 6 to 8 points net lower. After a firm opening prices of wool top futures turned easier on profit taking by previous purchasers. Total sales on the New York exchange to midday were estimated in the trade at about 250,000 pounds of tops. At the best prices of the morning, which were recorded at the opening, active months registered gains of 2 to 5 points over the closing levels of the preceding trading day, while at the lows, late in the forenoon session, they were 2 to 7 points below Monday's last quotations. Local closing: Dec., 112.9; Mar., 102.7; May, 100.0.

On the 7th inst. futures closed 1 to 16 points net higher. Sales were estimated at about 140 contracts or 700,000 pounds, against 745,000 officially reported the previous day. The opening range was unchanged to 9 points lower as a result of the Government decision to permit use of foreign wools on Federal goods orders. Prices later advanced 1 to 20 points in sympathy with Washington news suggestive of Government spending plans and, with action of outside markets. Boston reported rather quiet conditions in the wool market except for small sales of territory and Texas wools. South American wool prices stiffened there. Local closing

was done chiefly in Dec. and Mar. Wall Street bought the distant positions. The South supplied the contracts. Hedge offerings were well scattered among all active months. As the session progressed it appeared that buying was more urgent than selling. By midday the market was 5 to 6 points higher as buying to fix prices and trade covering continued while no particular pressure to sell was in evidence. At that time Dec. was selling around 9.65 and Mar. at 9.63c., respectively. The South reported that inquiries for spot cotton during the past week were mostly for shipment beyond Jan. On the 6th inst. prices closed 3 to 10 points net higher. Wall Street construed the election result as favoring continued cotton control, and therefore bullish on the cotton market. Buying from that source together with price-fixing, advanced quotations 5 to 10 points. Cotton was in demand at the opening, with the result that initial quotations were 3 to 7 points net higher. There was price-fixing and spot house buying as well as Wall Street demand, while offerings were light, consisting in part of hedge sales and in part of selling by local professionals. The feeling was rather optimistic on the future of the market because it was believed that the election insured continuance of the cotton control plan of the Government. The buying of distant months, notably Oct., was based on that theory. On the bulge all active months sold at highest prices of the current recovery. The amount of cotton now in the Government loan is reported by the Commodity Credit Corporation at 1,295,678 bales to Nov. 2. Ginnings were estimated at 8,868,000 bales to Nov. 1, or 70% of the total crop.

On the 7th inst. prices closed 14 to 21 points net higher. Gains of approximately a dollar a bale were registered in the cotton futures market to establish prices at new highs for the season. Wall Street buying on the inflation theory was coupled with further buying by mills to fix prices. The opening was tame and lower; first quotations were 1 to 3 points under last night's close. As usual the South had cotton for sale. On the buying side mills were credited with price-fixing, while Bombay continued to pick up distant months, more particularly October, which exhibited relative firmness. Scattered liquidation and hedge selling were reported. Around mid-forenoon the tenor of the market changed abruptly following news from Washington that Secretary Morgenthau had celebrated the reelection of President Roosevelt by proposing an increase of 20 to 25 billions in the debt limit. This news revived inflation talk in Wall Street, which was attended by a rush to buy cotton. Also, increased and persistent buying by mills to fix prices were an important factor in the recovery of the market.

Today prices closed unchanged to 7 points net higher. Southern selling held the rise in cotton futures in check, but the market had a steady undertone. The opening was active and nervous, prices ranging from 3 to 8 points higher. Large blocks changed hands in rapid fire order. The sale of 15,000 bales of March by a Wall Street house was a feature of the early trading. The South sold heavily through the first hour, while mills and Bombay interests were active buyers, taking large amounts of March, July and October.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the last week has been:

Table with 6 columns: Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Middling upland 1/4 (nominal), Middling upland 15-16 (nom'l).

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 Nov 15. 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 1/4 inch and 29-32 inch staple and 75% of the average premiums over 15-16 inch cotton at the 10 markets on Nov. 7.

Table with 6 columns: 1/4 Inch, 29-32 Inch, 15-16 Inch, 31-32 Inch, 1 Inch and Up. Rows include White, Extra White, Spotted, and various grades of Middling.

a Middling spotted shall be tenderable only when and if the Secretary of Agriculture establishes a type for such grade.

New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Nov. 8 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1910-1940) and Price (e.g., 9.87c, 6.70c, etc.).

Market and Sales at New York

Table with columns: Spot Market Closed, Futures Market Closed, SALES (Spot, Contract, Total). Rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total week, Since Aug. 1.

Futures—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

Table with 7 columns: Saturday Nov. 2, Monday Nov. 4, Tuesday Nov. 5, Wednesday Nov. 6, Thursday Nov. 7, Friday Nov. 8. Rows for Nov. (1940), Dec., Jan. (1941), Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended Nov. 8, 1940, and since trading began on each option:

Table with 3 columns: Option for, Range for Week, Range Since Beginning of Option. Rows for 1940-1941 months.

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery—The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb. gross weight.

Table with 7 columns: New York (Nov. 1-7), New Orleans (Oct. 30-Nov. 5), Open Contracts. Rows for 1940-1941 months.

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:

Table with 4 columns: Nov. 8, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937. Rows for Stock in Alexandria, Egypt, Middling uplands, Liverpool, Egypt, good Giza, Liverpool, Broach, fine, Liverpool, Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, L'pool, C. P. Oomra No. 1 staple, super-fine, Liverpool.

CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—UNITED STATES

Cotton consumed during the month of September, 1940, amounted to 639,252 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Sept. 30 was 788,669 bales, and in storages and at compresses 10,733,787 bales.

WORLD STATISTICS

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1939, as compiled from various sources, was 27,875,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ended July 31, 1939, was 27,748,000 bales.

Agricultural Department's Report on Cotton Acreage Yield per Acre and Production

The Agricultural Department at Washington on Friday, (Nov. 8) issued its report on cotton acreage, yield per acre and production as of Nov. 1. None of the figures take any account of linters. Below is the report in full:

COTTON REPORT AS OF NOV. 1, 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, filed statisticians, and cooperating State agencies. The final outcome of cotton will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable than usual.

Table with columns: State, Acreage for Harvest 1940, Yield per Acre (Average, 1939, Indicated 1940), Production (Ginnings) a 500-Lb. Gross Weight Bales (Average, 1939, 40 Crop Nov. 1). Includes states like Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, etc.

a Allowances made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning. b Included in State and United States totals. Sea Island grown principally in Georgia and Florida.

Returns by Telegraph—Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that there has been exceptionally dry weather in all sections of the cotton belt. Frost has been reported in a few sections. Picking is virtually finished in the Gulf and Atlantic States.

Thermometer

Table with columns: Location, Rain fall Days, Rainfall Inches, High, Low, Mean. Lists locations like Texas—Galveston, Amarillo, Austin, etc.

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:

Table with columns: Location, Date (Nov. 8, 1940), Height (Feet). Lists New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, etc.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments

Table with columns: Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 7, Receipts (cantars), Shipments (cantars) for 1940, 1939, 1938.

Table with columns: This Week, Since Aug. 1, This Week, Since Aug. 1, This Week, Since Aug. 1. Rows include Exports (bales) to Liverpool, Manchester, etc., and Total exports.

Note—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Nov. 7 were 244,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 8,000 bales.

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:

Table with columns: Week End, Receipts at Ports, Stocks at Interior Towns, Receipts from Plantations. Rows include Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, Nov. 1, 8.

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1940 are 2,766,246 bales; in 1939 they were 4,266,244 bales and in 1938 were 3,901,845 bales.

Manchester Market—Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Merchants are not willing to pay present prices. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

Table with columns: 1940, 1939. Rows include 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/2 Lbs. Shirts, Cotton Middl'g. Shows prices for Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov.

Shipping News—Shipments in detail:

Table with columns: Destination, Bales. Lists LOS ANGELES, GALVESTON, HOUSTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, etc.

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 Liverpool Cotton Exchange will remain closed until a further notice is issued by the directors of the exchange and we are therefore obliged to omit our usual tables of Liverpool prices.

Table with columns: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Market, 12:15 P. M., Mid. upl'ds, Futures Market opened, Mar. et, 4 P. M.

x Business restricted by scarcity of supplies.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon
New Contract	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October, 1940	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
December	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
January, 1941	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
March	*	*	7.41	*	7.45	7.40	7.41	7.44	7.44	7.48	7.46	*
May	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
July	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Nov. 8, 1940.

Flour—Apparently influenced by soaring prices in wheat and the revival of inflationary talk, inquiry for flour in the local market yesterday showed the first major expansion in months, so reports from the trade state. With all consumers evidencing a good interest, mills and brokers expressed the hope that the dulness which has prevailed for months had at last been definitely broken. Department of Agriculture late yesterday increased the export subsidy payment rate on flour shipped to the Americas to \$1.05 per barrel, an advance of 20c.

Wheat—On the 2d inst. prices closed 1/4c. lower to 1/2c. higher compared with previous finals. Pre-election doldrums limited wheat market trading today and except for an early downturn of about a half a cent, which was soon recovered, prices held steady most of the session. Profit-taking was blamed for the early setback in the wheat pit, while the quiet buying that restored prices was attributed to mills and professional dealers covering previous short sales or reinstating recently sold-out lines. Some buying was believed to have represented lifting of hedges against purchases by the Red Cross, which was scheduled to take 250,000 bushels of wheat and 150,000 bushels of rye before the end of the week, but the extent of this activity could not be determined. Trade analysis of the latest loan figures indicated that at least 275,000,000 bushels may be sealed as collateral before the end of the year. The 1939 total sealed was 167,000,000 bushels. The amount under loan on Oct. 29 was 235,889,340 bushels, compared with 147,107,324 a year ago, and of this total 201,957,000 bushels were in warehouses and the remainder on farms. On the 4th inst. prices closed 3/4 to 1 1/2c. net higher. Increased buying in the final hour of trading today hoisted wheat prices more than a cent a bushel as grain dealers adjusted market positions for the Tuesday holiday and election. Buying of previous short sellers and some purchasing credited to mills, together with lifting of hedges on grain taken by the Red Cross for shipment to Finland, helped to bolster the market. Pit brokers said the decision of the electorate may be directly reflected by the market or may influence prices indirectly through its effect on the trend of securities and other commodities. No material change is expected in the Government agricultural program in the near future regardless of the outcome and traders pointed out, any administration in power will be required to cope with a condition of abnormally heavy supplies of both wheat and corn coupled with seriously impaired foreign demand as a result of the war. Despite the setback of last week spot wheat prices at Kansas City still are within 3 to 4c. of the season's tops and 1 to 2 1/2c. above the basic loan rates. On the 6th inst. prices closed 1 1/4 to 1 3/4c. net lower. Discouraged selling and indifferent demand caused wheat futures prices to drop as much as 1 1/2c. below Monday's close at times today. The close was fractionally above the day's lowest figures. Grain futures followed the action of securities much of the time after opening higher. The outcome of yesterday's election had little if any effect upon the market. While the Administration failed to carry some of the important agricultural States, its victory undoubtedly will be construed as a mandate to continue the farm program, many traders said. Still hanging over the market was the prospect that another 275,000,000 bushels of wheat would find its way into the Government loan program, which would mean that around 800,000,000 of the domestic supply this year would be available to mills and industries and for export. The virtual assurance of the continuation of the present agricultural policies was expected by the trade to stimulate the holding policy of the farmers and result in further tightening of the cash situation.

On the 7th inst. prices closed 3 to 3 1/2c. net higher. The heaviest trading in wheat in months today produced a sharp price advance ranging from 3 1/2c. to 4c., which carried December contracts as high as 87 3/4c., within 1/2c. of the six-month peak established on Oct. 24. Buying, which spread to other grain pits, was attributed by floor brokers to a revival of inflation talk stimulated by strength of securities and a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury referring to possibility of an increase in the Federal debt limit and the close watch which will be maintained over prices as the defense program progresses. Heavy profit-taking reduced the wheat gains slightly, but closing prices were 3 to 4c. net higher.

Today prices closed 3/8 to 1 1/2c. net higher. Profit-taking applied brakes to the wheat market's rise based on what some traders called a revival of inflationary gossip. Al-

though gains of more than a cent were piled on top of yesterday's advance of more than 3c., the market reacted frequently as selling increased, and at one stage leading contracts showed small net losses. During the session wheat sold up to 88c. for December delivery, highest since last May. Flour business expanded slightly, with pit purchases credited to mills.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red	Sat. 104 1/2	Mon. 106	Tues. HOL	Wed. 104 1/2	Thurs. 107 1/2	Fri. 108 1/2
-----------	--------------	----------	-----------	--------------	----------------	--------------

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	84	85 3/4	H 84 1/2	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 3/4
May	83 3/4	84 3/4	O 83	86 3/4	87	87
July	79	79 3/4	L 78 3/4	81 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4

Season's High and When Made			Season's Low and When Made		
December	88 3/4	Nov. 8, 1940	December	68 3/4	Aug. 16, 1940
May	87 3/4	Nov. 8, 1940	May	70	Aug. 17, 1940
July	83	Nov. 8, 1940	July	76 1/2	Sept. 27, 1940

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
May	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
July	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2

Corn—On the 2d inst. prices closed 1/8 to 1/2c. net higher. Firmness in the corn pit reflected heavy shipping sales to Eastern points and absence of any bookings of grain to come to Chicago from the country. Corn dealers sold 226,000 bushels of corn for shipment from Chicago and lifting of hedges in connection with this business helped to strengthen the futures market. No grain was booked to arrive, the recent price setback having choked off country offerings to some extent, while wet weather in some areas has delayed harvesting. Many dealers were believed to be holding grain back pending announcement of the new corn loan rate expected about mid-Nov. On the 4th inst. prices closed 3/8 to 1/2c. net higher. With increased offerings of new corn offsetting substantial shipping business, corn prices held about steady. Most of the new corn, however, has been coming in by consignment as bookings on a "to arrive" basis have been small recently. Approximately 1,500,000 bushels were shipped out by lake boats the past week. Marketing of hogs had been on a large scale recently. On the 6th inst. prices closed 1/4 to 3/4c. net lower. The same influences that affected wheat played their part in the corn market. Cold weather over the corn belt was expected to accelerate husking and conditioning of the new corn crop, and with prices down near the loan level producers were expected to curtail marketings.

On the 7th inst. prices closed 2 to 2 1/2c. net higher. The strong action of the wheat market and the revival of inflation talk had a strong influence on corn values, prices closing substantially higher for the day. Traders expect country marketings of corn to continue to be fairly substantial, but recent experience has shown shippers, processors and industries can be depended upon for material support. The new Government loan rate is expected to be announced next week after the crop report has been released. Traders reported colder weather may be helpful in reducing moisture content of the new crop. Today prices closed unchanged to 1/2c. up. Corn price gains were held to fractions, which were lost later.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

No. 2 yellow	Sat. 81 1/2	Mon. 82 1/2	Tues. H 81 1/2	Wed. 83 1/2	Thurs. 83 1/2	Fri. 84 1/2
--------------	-------------	-------------	----------------	-------------	---------------	-------------

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	59 3/4	60 3/4	H 60	62	62 3/4	62 3/4
May	61	61 3/4	O 60 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
July	61 1/2	61 1/2	L 61	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4

Season's High and When Made			Season's Low and When Made		
December	63 3/4	Oct. 24, 1940	December	53 1/2	July 15, 1940
May	64 3/4	Oct. 24, 1940	May	54 3/4	Aug. 16, 1940
July	64 3/4	Oct. 24, 1940	July	58 1/2	Sept. 23, 1940

Oats—On the 2d inst. prices closed 1/8 to 1/4c. net higher. Trading in oats futures was quiet, with the undertone firm. On the 4th inst. prices closed 1/8 to 3/8c. net higher. The strong action of wheat and other commodity markets influenced a firmer oats market, though trading was light in oat futures. On the 6th inst. prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. off. Action of other markets induced scattered selling in oats, although cash houses supported the nearby delivery which finished unchanged.

On the 7th inst. prices closed 5/8 to 3/4c. net higher. Trading in oats was comparatively light, the attention of the trade being focused on the other grains. Today prices closed 5/8 to 1 1/8c. net higher. This grain showed exceptional firmness, which was attributed in no small measure to good spot demand and short covering by speculative interests.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	34 1/2	35	H 35	35 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4
May	34 1/2	34 1/2	O 34 1/2	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4
July	31 1/2	32	L 31 1/2	32 3/4	33	33

Season's High and When Made			Season's Low and When Made		
December	36 3/4	Nov. 8, 1940	December	27 1/2	Aug. 19, 1940
May	35 3/4	Nov. 8, 1940	May	28 3/4	Aug. 16, 1940
July	33	Oct. 24, 1940	July	30 3/4	Oct. 9, 1940

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	32	32 1/2
May	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
July	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2

Rye—On the 2d inst. prices closed 1/8 to 3/8c. net higher. Trading was light and without feature. On the 4th inst. prices closed 1/8 to 3/8c. net higher. Trading was very light, with the undertone steady. On the 6th inst. prices closed 3/4 to 5/8c. net lower. The pronounced weakness of wheat futures naturally had their effect on rye values, but the rye

market was relatively steady in the face of some rather heavy selling.

On the 7th inst. prices closed 2 1/4 to 2 1/2c. net higher. This grain was strong and active in sympathy with the strong action of wheat and corn markets.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO
Sut. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
December 44 3/4 44 3/4 H 43 3/4 46 1/2 45 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
December 44 3/4 44 3/4 H 43 3/4 46 1/2 45 3/4
May 48 1/2 48 3/4 O 47 3/4 50 1/2 49 1/2

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
December 41 3/4 41 3/4 41 3/4 41 3/4 43 1/2 49 1/2
May 40 3/4 41 1/4 41 1/4 41 1/4 43 1/2 49 1/2

Closing quotations were as follows:

Table with sections for FLOUR (Spring pat. high protein, Rye flour patents), GRAIN (Wheat, New York, No 2 red, c.i.f., domestic; Oats, New York; Corn, New York; Barley, New York)

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange.

Table titled 'Receipts at' showing weekly grain receipts in bushels for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley from 1940 to 1938.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday Nov. 2, 1940 follow:

Table titled 'Receipts at' showing weekly grain receipts in bushels for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley from 1940 to 1939.

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 2 and since July 1, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table titled 'Exports from' showing weekly grain exports in bushels for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley from 1940 to 1939.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Nov. 2, were as follows:

Table titled 'GRAIN STOCKS' showing United States and International grain stocks for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

Note—Bonded grain not included above: Oats—Buffalo, 126,000 bushels; Buffalo afloat, 182,000; New York, 84,000; Erie, 129,000; total, 521,000 bushels, against 941,000 bushels in 1939.

Canadian—Lake, bay, river & seab'd 64,516,000 bushels; Ft. William & Pt. Arthur 81,409,000 bushels; Other Can. & other elev. 258,182,000 bushels.

Table showing Canadian grain stocks for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley.

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Nov. 1 and since July 1, 1940, and July 1, 1939, are shown in the following:

Table titled 'Exports' showing weekly grain exports in bushels for Wheat and Corn from 1940 to 1939.

CCC Reports Wheat Loans Total 235,889,340 Bushels—Wheat loans through Oct. 29 totaled 235,889,340 bushels valued at \$169,400,671.

Wheat loans by States in farm and warehouse storage follow:

Table showing Wheat loans by State, listing State, No. of Loans, Farm Storage Bushels, Warehouse Bushels, and Amount.

Weather Report for the Week Ended Nov. 6—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Nov. 6, follows:

At the beginning of the week a shallow depression moved eastward across the Lake region, attended by rather general precipitation over large Eastern areas, and by Oct. 30 an extensive high had overspread

the Ohio Valley, bringing a sharp drop in temperatures from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Again about the middle of the week low pressure obtained over the Central Valleys and Lake region, attended by fairly general rain from the Eastern Plains eastward.

The latter part of the week was mostly fair, except for considerable precipitation in the Far Northwest, but at its close rain was falling in the western Lake region and northern Ohio Valley and in the northern Great Plains. The week closed with warmer weather in Eastern sections, but much cooler in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain districts, with temperatures near zero in some mountain sections.

The week, as a whole, was abnormally warm over practically the entire country. The weekly mean temperatures were near normal in the extreme Northeast and in much of the Far West, but generally east of the Rocky Mountains they ranged from 4 degrees to about 12 degrees above normal, with the largest plus departures in the South and interior valleys.

In the East freezing weather was confined to the Northeast and Appalachian Mountain districts, but a large Western area had subfreezing temperatures; the lowest reported was zero at Leadville, Colo., on the 5th. From the Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley southward minimum temperatures were unusually high for the season. In fact, freezing was not reported from first-order stations to the Canadian border.

Moderate to substantial precipitation occurred over the eastern half of the country, except for rather restricted localities in the interior valleys, the extreme Northeast and parts of the South. The weekly totals ranged from about one-half inch to nearly two inches rather generally from the Mississippi Valley eastward. There were further rains in the Far Northwest, but in the southern half of the more western area very little precipitation occurred, except in the eastern Great Basin.

An important feature of the week's weather was the improved soil-moisture situation produced by moderate to fairly heavy rains in most sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Much of the persistently dry southeastern area had sufficient rain to at least temporarily relieve the drought in Virginia, the Carolinas, much of Tennessee, and the northern portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. However, in east Gulf sections and in most of Florida there was very little rainfall and droughty conditions continue. Also, from the Ohio Valley eastward rains were decidedly helpful, although in some sections, such as southern Kentucky and parts of Indiana and Illinois, the falls were insufficient to be of much benefit. In some places wells are dry and farmers are still hauling water for domestic uses.

In the Lake region and Central-Northern States precipitation was decidedly beneficial, and also in the eastern Great Plains and the eastern half of Texas. The Western Plains had but little rainfall and moisture is still badly needed. In Montana and from the Rocky Mountains westward the situation continues unusually favorable. There was some delay by rain to outside operations in northern sections of the Far West, but the current moisture situation is still unusually favorable.

Seasonal farm work made good advance, with plowing facilitated in some eastern and central-valley districts where rain fell. However, many interior localities are still too dry for plowing. The growing season has been unusually extended in central districts, with reports of tomatoes, very susceptible to frost, still producing as far north as Indiana.

SMALL GRAINS—Under the influence of showers and abnormally high temperatures, fall grain crops made good growth from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with conditions generally very good to good. In Missouri also, light to moderate showers were helpful, while good rains occurred in the eastern third of Kansas, parts of Oklahoma and the eastern half of Texas. More is needed in the western Plains, including the eastern portions of Colorado and New Mexico.

In Kansas wheat covers the ground well in the eastern third and has a good top growth in the west, but it is too dry in the latter area, with deterioration reported in some localities. In Montana soil moisture is adequate and wheat is generally in good condition; the favorable outlook continues also in the Pacific Northwest. There was delay to late seeding in Washington, where some wheat is too far advanced and some is infested by weeds. In much of the South rains were beneficial for small grains.

CORN AND COTTON—Corn husking continued to make good progress, although in many places grain is still rather too moist for cribbing. In Illinois about 40% of the crop has been gathered and about one-third in Missouri. In the Plains States husking made good advance. In Iowa rains were favorable in abating dust in fields and in facilitating both hand and machine husking, which is well along in the northwest, but just getting under way in southern counties.

Cotton picking also made good advance where not completed. There was interference by rain in some Mississippi Valley sections and in Oklahoma. Late lowland cotton in the central-northern belt is opening slowly. More than half of a good crop of excellent quality is reported as harvested in Oklahoma.

The weather bulletin furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:

Virginia—Richmond: Temperatures near normal; precipitation moderate. Rains beneficial to germination of wheat, oats, and other small grains. Digging sweet potatoes on Eastern Shore progressing rapidly. Husking and hauling corn, picking cotton, and harvesting apples practically completed. Southeastern spinach, kale, and cabbage growing nicely.

North Carolina—Raleigh: Conditions generally favorable for outdoor activities; most crops have been gathered. Rapid progress in fall plowing. Rainfall adequate for all growing crops, especially late truck and winter grains. Pastures and meadows much improved. Picking cotton good progress.

South Carolina—Columbia: Favorable temperatures and substantial showers. Top-soil moisture now adequate for plowing, planting small grains, and growth of truck, but more rain needed. Cotton picking fairly active locally in north.

Georgia—Atlanta: Serious drought in a large central and southeastern area, but adequate rains in north and west where now very favorable for pastures, cover crops, and turnips and for sowing grain. Picking cotton good advance in north and near completion. Good progress in harvesting corn, peanuts, pecans, and sweet potatoes.

Florida—Jacksonville: Good rains in extreme south and moderate, helpful showers in northwest and on east-central coast; otherwise continued dry. Truck improved in southeast and extreme south, but too dry elsewhere and rain badly needed. Citrus ripening in good condition.

Alabama—Montgomery: Rainfall adequate in most localities of north to replenish surface moisture, but more needed in south. Planting oats, cover crops, and gardens in north and locally in south, but poor germination in south. Cotton picking about finished. General shortage of sub-soil moisture for wells and springs.

Mississippi—Vicksburg: Moderate to heavy precipitation in north and central favored gardens, pastures, plowing, and seeding, but stopped cotton picking in northwest until Saturday. Except for scrapping, cotton gathering generally completed, except in northwest. Husking corn good progress.

Louisiana—New Orleans: Warm, with light to locally heavy rains. Cotton picking good progress and only remnants remain. Corn about all gathered, except locally. Considerable late rice to thresh. Good progress in cutting and grinding cane. Rains helped gardens, truck, and pastures, but more needed in most sections.

Texas—Houston: Favorable temperatures. Soil moisture now ample in most of eastern half of State and in eastern Panhandle; elsewhere more rain needed. Winter wheat, oats, and minor grains benefited in areas where rain fell, but in dry areas soil too dry for proper germination and some early planted grains reported dying. Cotton picking rapidly nearing completion in northwest; condition mostly fair to good. Ranges in west dry, but generally fair to good. Truck and gardens making good progress. Most rice harvested and threshed. Livestock generally in good condition.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City: Weekly rainfall exceeded one inch in southwest and parts of central and south-central; light to moderate elsewhere. Rain needed in much of northern third. Progress of winter wheat fair, except poor in parts of northwest, including Panhandle, where some late planted failed to germinate condition good, except poor in dry areas. Corn harvest nearing completion. Cotton picking fairly active, but de-

layed by rains; more than half gathered. Stock water scarce in many localities.

Arkansas—Little Rock: Warm and favorable; planting small grains and cover crops progressed satisfactorily. Rains beneficial to growth of early planted corn and germination of late planted. Cotton picking delayed first of week by rain; good progress latter part. Gathering corn continues.

Tennessee—Nashville: Showers interrupted harvesting, but greatly benefited soil. Early sown grass and grains improving rapidly; seeding stimulated. Tobacco mostly cured and conditions better for stripping. Cotton picking fairly active and some early corn harvested. Vegetables still producing. Pastures improved some.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Nov 8, 1940

Dry goods markets witnessed erratic trading during the past week. Activity which developed in the markets during the final days of the week previous was resumed on Monday of the past week. In fact, the latter was claimed to have been the most active election eve trading the markets had experienced in many a moon. The activity was unexpected and therefore caused much surprise as many buyers had returned home to cast their votes. Most of the business came from converters and bag manufacturers who made liberal purchases of print cloths and sheetings. Other lines also participated in the brisk demand. All the business available was not put through, however, as it was impossible to secure the wanted deliveries. Trading subsided following the election. It was quite evident that the rank and file of merchants and millmen were disappointed over the returns, although it was freely admitted that the outcome would not affect production schedules for the next four or five months. The announcement on Thursday that the Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau would ask for an extension of the debt limit to sixty billion dollars touched off a wave of inflationary buying. All types of goods shared in the sudden upturn and prices in many instances moved upward. A number of merchants withdrew prices in order to give them an opportunity to appraise the situation created by the rapid developments in Washington. Other mills refused to sell on the theory that production costs, including wages, would in all likelihood move upward. Furthermore, a growing number of mills are sold up, a condition which will continue as long as the country continues to arm.

Aside from a temporary lull following the election, wholesale markets ruled active during the past week. The buying extended to all types of goods and prices were firm. Print cloths and sheetings were taken in substantial amounts, while twills, osenaburgs and ducks were in brisk demand. Talk of inflation, the growing scarcity of goods and increasing purchases by the Government for defense purposes were among the chief factors responsible for the activity which was generally expected to continue. Reports from retail sources were encouraging, particularly in regard to the amount of business transacted on Election Day. In practically all centers where Tuesday was observed as a holiday, stores, according to the reports, were busy and moved large amounts of merchandise. It was pointed out that the movement of seasonable goods through retail channels would do much towards maintaining activity in wholesale markets. Firmness in the markets is also expected to continue. In view of the fact that mills are in a well-sold-up position, they are not likely to meet with any difficulty in holding prices at their present levels. In fact, their main problem will be to prevent markets from getting out of control and prices from moving up too sharply. Rayons were in active demand with prices displaying a strengthening tendency all along the line, particularly those for spot and nearby shipment. Prices for print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80s, 7½¢.; 39-inch 72-76s, 6½¢.; 39-inch 68-72s, 6½¢.; 38½-inch 64-60s, 5½¢., and 38½ inch 60 48s, 4½¢.

Woolen Goods—Markets for woolen goods were firm and active. Clothing manufacturers continued to seek supplies of men's wear fabrics and experienced difficulty in providing for their requirements. In many instances, mills refused to quote. As they were sold up they had no goods to offer. In regard to women's wear piece goods, buying was only fairly active. With the fall-winter season at an end and the spring-summer season just getting under way, business in piece goods was more or less irregular. Unfilled orders, however, were said to be equal to those of the corresponding period a year ago. Shortages of various types of woolen goods continued because mills are occupied with Government orders.

Foreign Dry Goods—Steadiness prevailed in the domestic markets for linens as prices maintained the gains they made in the last few months. There was some temporary hesitation in placing new contracts with Belfast because of the indefinite regulations arising out of the new British purchase tax. This tax is proving very unpopular with the British export trade and the United States importers, and it is anticipated that considerable difficulties will arise in the assessment of customs duties on its account. Burlaps were firm and active on buying influenced by the strength of cable advices received from Calcutta where stocks were reduced. According to cables received in the local trade, stocks in Calcutta at the end of October totaled 235,000,000 yards, compared with 255,000,000 yards at the end of September and 307,000,000 yards at the end of October, 1939. Domestically, lightweights were quoted at 5.60c. and heavies at 7.65c.

State and City Department

Specialists in Illinois & Missouri Bonds

Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc.

Founded 1890

105 W. Adams St. CHICAGO DIRECT WIRE 314 N. Broadway ST. LOUIS

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN OCTOBER

The month of October witnessed the sale of \$177,246,241 of long-term State and municipal obligations, this being the largest output of any month so far in the present year. The previous high was recorded last February, when the figure was \$171,946,014. Last month's output was materially expanded due to large-scale operations by the City of New York and the Los Angeles, Calif., Department of Water and Power. These loans in concert totaled more than \$100,000,000 and were supplemented by substantial flotations on behalf of the Washington Toll Bridge Authority, Wash., and the City of Mobile, Ala. Despite the important size of these specific offerings and the exceptionally large volume of financing undertaken during the recent period, investment dealers experienced little difficulty in placing the obligations in investment account. This was markedly true of the New York City and Los Angeles offerings which, in the parlance of the "street," "went out the window." Of particular note in these instances was the consolidation of the two syndicates which normally compete for such issues, a procedure that was employed because of the unusual size of the offerings. In thus combining their distribution strength, the banking groups thereby effectively removed one of the principal hazards to the complete success of undertakings of such magnitude, a fact which undoubtedly also redounded to the benefit of the issuing authorities. The move, in turn, favorably influenced the general course of the municipal market, as it served to prevent the accumulation of any large volume of bonds in dealers' hands and thereby removed a possible hazard to general market stability.

In summarizing the results of the municipal bond flotations for the first 10 months of 1940, we find that issues have been sold in the aggregate total of \$954,593,303. This compares with disposals of \$955,690,419 in the like period of 1939, \$800,602,665 in 1938, and \$769,778,618 for the first 10 months of 1937. Borrowing in the current year has been featured by the strikingly large proportion of the total represented by refunding issues. Loans of that character, according to our compilations, amounted to no less than \$379,383,247, as contrasted with emissions of no more than \$160,040,474 for the 10-months' period in 1939. Thus a new high for refunding in any year will be established in 1940, as the present peak stands at \$382,442,632 and was recorded in 1936. Financing to date in the current year is also notable for the large volume of issues in the revenue category, bulk of which, incidentally, was made up of refunding loans.

The issues of \$1,000,000 or more brought out during October were as follows:

- \$60,000,000 New York, N. Y.,** 3% Delaware Aqueduct water bonds awarded to a syndicate headed by the National City Bank of New York and the Chase National Bank of New York jointly, at a price of 100.41, a basis of about 2.9735%. Due serially from 1941 to 1970, incl. Reoffered to yield from 0.30% to 3.10%, according to maturity.
- 42,592,000 Los Angeles, Calif.,** Department of Water and Power electric plant refunding revenue bonds purchased by a syndicate managed jointly by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., and Lehman Bros., both of New York, at a price of par and accrued interest for \$20,592,000 2½s and 2¾s, due serially from 1941 to 1976, incl., and \$22,000,000 3s, due Oct. 1, 1976. This offered figured a net interest cost of about 2.8614%. The serial bonds were reoffered to yield from 0.25% to 2.85%, according to maturity, and the term obligations were priced at 102.75 to yield 2.88%.
- 9,650,000 Washington Toll Bridge Authority, Wash.,** 3% and 3¼% bridge revenue refunding bonds purchased by A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., of Chicago, and associates. Due Sept. 1, 1960, with provision for redemption prior to that date.
- 8,245,000 Mobile, Ala.,** 3½% refunding bonds awarded to account headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., of New York, at a price of 100.75, a basis of about 3.45%. Due serially from 1944 to 1970, incl., and containing a call provision. Reoffered from a yield of 1.50% to a price of 102.
- 5,284,000 Port of New York Authority, N. Y.,** 1.10% series G special refunding bonds sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. Inc., New York, at a price of 100.089, a basis of about 1.07%. Due serially from 1941 to 1945, incl.
- 3,688,000 Knoxville, Tenn.,** 3½% refunding bonds sold to a syndicate headed by R. S. Dickson & Co. of Charlotte at a price of 100.05, a basis of about 3.39%. Due serially from 1942 to 1958, incl.

- \$3,500,000 Harris County Flood Control District, Texas,** bonds sold as follows: \$3,000,000 series A remission bonds to an account headed by Moroney & Co. of Houston at 1¼s at a price of 100.216, a basis of about 1.70%, due annually from 1941 to 1943, incl., and \$500,000 flood control bonds due from 1941 to 1950, incl., awarded to Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., New York, and associates as 1.40s at a price of 100.08, a basis of about 1.38%. This loan was reoffered to yield from 0.25% to 1.55%, according to maturity.
- 2,900,000 Consumers' Public Power District, Neb.,** electric revenue bonds purchased by John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago and associates as follows: \$1,800,000 North Platte Division 2½s, due serially from 1941 to 1965, incl., and \$1,100,000 3¼s, maturing from 1943 to 1965, incl. Each issue contains a call feature.
- 2,798,000 Volusia County, Fla.,** 4% special road and bridge and county commissioners districts bonds sold to R. E. Crummer & Co. of Miami, at a price of 99, a basis of about 4.10%.
- 2,600,000 St. Louis County, Mo.,** 3¾% toll bridge revenue bonds sold to a syndicate headed by Biting, Jones & Co., Inc., of St. Louis. Reoffered at a price of 101 and accrued interest. Due Oct. 1, 1965, and containing a call provision.
- 2,500,000 Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, Ariz.,** corporate issue No. 2 bonds awarded to a syndicate headed by Shields & Co. and Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., both of New York, as 4¼s at 96.023, a basis of about 5.01%. Due from 1946 to 1960, incl., and containing a call provision. Reoffered from a yield of 3.75% to a price of par.
- 2,450,000 Kansas City, Mo.,** public hospital and trafficway improvement bonds awarded to Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc., New York, and associates, as 1½s, 3¼s, and 4s, at a price of 100.03, a net interest cost of about 1.64%. Due serially from 1941 to 1960, incl. Reoffered to yield from 0.20% to 1.75%, according to maturity.
- 2,058,000 Natchez, Miss.,** 4% bridge revenue bonds publicly offered by B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., New York, and associates at a price of 107 and accrued interest. Due Dec. 1, 1968, and containing a call provision. Bonds were purchased by the bankers from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
- 1,650,000 South Bend, Ind.,** 1% funding bonds awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, at 100.261, a basis of about 0.95%. Due serially from 1942 to 1947, incl., and reoffered to yield from 0.15% to 1.2%, according to maturity.
- 1,614,000 Minneapolis, Minn.,** various purposes issues were sold to an account headed by Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc., New York, as follows: \$1,277,000 1.60s at 100.125, a basis of about 1.58%. Due from 1941 to 1960, incl., and reoffered to yield from 0.25% to 1.80%, according to maturity. An additional \$337,000 was placed as 1½s at 100.252, a basis of about 1.45%. Due from 1941 to 1950, incl.
- 1,075,000 Davenport, Iowa,** 2¼% bridge revenue bonds purchased by Blyth & Co., Inc., New York, and associates. Due from 1941 to 1960, incl.
- 1,000,000 South Dakota (State of)** various interest rates series AA refunding bonds publicly offered by a syndicate headed by Lehman Bros. of New York at prices to yield from 2% to 2.30%. Due from 1950 to 1959, incl.

In the following we list the issues which were not sold during October. Page number of the "Chronicle" is made part of the record for reference purposes.

Page	Name	Int. Rate	Amount	Report
2691	Byars, Okla.	x	\$12,500	Not sold
2531	Elwood, Ind.	not exc. 4¾%	300,000	Bids rejected
2227	Jeffers, Minn.	4%	6,000	Bids rejected
2538	Little Cypress Consolidated Com. S. D. No. 2, Mich.	x	9,500	No bids
2537	McIntoch Ind. S. D., S. Dak.	not exc. 4¾%	75,000	Bids rejected

x Rate of interest was optional with the bidder.

Short-term financing by States and municipalities during October was featured by the public sale of \$100,000,000 State of New York notes on an allotment basis to some 94 banks and financial houses in the State. Notes bear 0.20% interest, are dated Oct. 24, 1940, and mature May 24, 1941. The grand total of offerings of this character during the recent period was \$117,836,750.

The Canadian municipal bond market experienced a rather active period in October, as is reflected in the fact that issues were brought out in the aggregate principal amount of \$33,926,815. Most of this figure represented offerings by several provinces, with the largest loan of \$16,000,000 being accounted for by Ontario. Bulk of the recent month's output was made up of refunding issues. Temporary financing in the amount of \$75,000,000 consisted of the sale of that amount of Treasury bills by the Dominion Government.

No United States Possession financing was negotiated in this country in October.

The following is a comparison of all the various forms of loans put out in October of the last five years:

	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Permanent loans	177,246,241	52,480,059	105,167,119	28,097,090	83,194,067
*Temp. loans (U. S.)	117,836,750	24,347,360	147,477,500	27,976,354	7,566,041
Temp. loans (Canada)	75,000,000	30,000,000	55,000,000	50,000,000	55,000,000
Can. loans (perm.)					
Placed in U. S.	None	None	None	None	None
Placed in Canada	33,926,815	212,027,181	60,769,063	265,048	56,854,900
Bds. of U. S. Poss'n and Territories	None	1,500,000	None	4,800,000	None
General fund bonds (New York City)	None	None	None	None	None
Total	404,009,806	320,354,600	368,413,682	111,138,492	202,615,008

* Including temporary securities issued by New York City: None in October, 1940; none in 1939; \$30,000,000 in 1938; \$13,000,000 in 1937; none in 1936.

The number of municipalities in the United States emitting long-term bonds and the number of separate issues made during October, 1940, were 296 and 356, respectively. This contrasts with 242 and 311 for September, 1940, and 322 and 417 for October, 1939.

For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregate disposals of long-term obligations by

States and municipalities in the United States for October and the 10 months for a series of years.

	Month of October	For the 10 Months	Month of October	For the 10 Months
1940	\$177,246,241	\$954,593,303	\$79,237,656	\$1,174,724,056
1939	62,480,059	955,690,419	92,079,368	1,280,504,969
1938	105,167,119	800,692,665	84,988,615	850,952,400
1937	28,097,067	769,778,618	71,333,536	990,188,429
1936	33,194,067	755,500,882	114,098,373	868,392,996
1935	71,816,034	973,869,107	80,933,284	570,109,507
1934	42,748,755	725,660,514	62,201,397	581,871,151
1933	55,917,492	392,580,167	6,609,205	245,789,038
1932	43,763,719	701,938,924	24,750,015	402,828,039
1931	16,127,447	1,156,129,933	34,160,231	402,548,332
1930	155,536,473	1,211,857,702	28,332,219	434,829,036
1929	118,736,328	1,056,135,088	15,126,967	423,171,790
1928	99,233,455	1,094,074,433	39,698,091	327,902,805
1927	118,521,264	1,297,029,358	27,958,999	345,871,920
1926	102,883,400	1,149,105,018	26,588,621	341,092,191

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns we are obliged to omit this week the customary table showing the various issues brought out in October. The list will appear in a subsequent issue.

News Items

Hawaii—Voters Approve Statehood Proposal—The Hawaiian Islands, with their polyglot population, have expressed their desire for statehood, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Honolulu on Nov. 6.

With complete, unofficial returns from all precincts, except the island of Hawaii, yesterday's plebiscite gave 39,413 in favor of statehood and 19,911 against. There were 83,312 registered voters in the territorial population of 412,000.

Samuel W. King, territorial delegate to Washington, said he was "deeply gratified."

Next step on the long road to fulfillment of this wish will be a resolution from the Hawaiian Legislature, petitioning Congress for statehood.

Municipal Bond Issues Approved and Defeated—Early returns from bond elections in the various States on Nov. 5 indicated that \$13,402,000 of new issues had been authorized by voters while \$22,025,000 other issues were rejected, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 6. These results indicated almost as strong an opposition toward the creation of new debt this year as last year when approximately two-thirds of the issues put before voters were rejected.

Largest of the bond authorizations to be voted upon was the \$10,000,000 of Baltimore. Voters in that city approved \$5,000,000 which is to be spent on the sewer system, but rejected \$5,000,000, proceeds of which would have been used for paving.

Strongest opposition to new authorizations was founded in Akron where unofficial tabulations indicated that eight issues, totaling \$8,500,000 were turned down by voters. With the exception of \$1,500,000 for sewers and \$1,500,000 for schools, the Akron issues consisted of street improvement, grade crossing elimination and park bonds. The city also rejected a recreation levy of 20 cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

The State of Alabama rejected a \$5,000,000 refunding issue, but approved \$900,000 bonds for the Alabama Bridge Commission, Louisville, Ky., rejected \$2,500,000 of bonds, while New Mexico approved an issue of \$1,450,000.

Proposals for expansion of municipal airport facilities in two Nebraska cities met overwhelming approval when \$500,000 Omaha and \$300,000 Lincoln issues were passed by a five-to-one and a two-to-one vote respectively.

Following is a list of issues on which voters apparently had put their stamp of approval:

Baltimore, Md. (sewer bonds)	\$5,000,000	Omaha, Neb.	\$500,000
Louisville, Ky.	2,500,000	Bexar County, Texas	482,000
Dade County, Fla.	2,000,000	Baldwin Township, Pa.	350,000
Alabama Bridge Commission	900,000	Lincoln, Neb.	300,000
Roanoke, Va.	700,000		
Palm Beach County, Fla.	670,000	Total	\$13,402,000

Issues which were apparently defeated follow:

Akron, Ohio	\$8,550,000	Penn Township, Pa.	\$500,000
Baltimore (paving)	5,000,000	Bellevue, Ohio	425,000
Alabama	5,000,000	Wauwautosa	300,000
New Mexico	1,450,000		
Springfield, Ohio	800,000	Total	\$22,025,000

New York, N. Y.—Budget Approved by City Planning Agency—The City Planning Commission on Nov. 1 adopted its proposed capital budget for 1941 and capital program for 1942-1946 and submitted them to the Board of Estimate, the City Council, the Director of the Budget and to the Comptroller, as required by the city charter. The total proposed capital budget is \$85,056,873.

The Commission made public a preliminary draft of the proposed capital budget for 1941 on Oct. 4, and it was the subject of a public hearing on Oct. 9. After the hearing the Commission considered numerous suggested changes by individuals and departments and completed the work on the capital program and supplementary tables.

Of the foregoing total budget, \$67,884,948 is within the debt limit. In his certificate of Sept. 14 to the Commission, Mayor LaGuardia fixed the amount to be expended for permanent improvements during 1941 at \$1, in addition to any amount unexpended but heretofore appropriated and to the specific projects under actual construction and projects authorized in 1940.

Of the \$67,884,948 amount, \$31,754,900 represents renewals of projects adopted in 1940; \$4,116,415 represents funds necessary to pay for land for which title already is vested in the city; \$22,495,119 represents competition costs under way, and the balance of \$9,518,513 represents the funds substituted for amounts heretofore appropriated in the 1940 capital budget. The total of \$85,056,873 compared with \$117,240,763 in the proposed capital budget for 1940, as adopted by the Commission on Nov. 1, 1939.

The total capital program for 1942 through 1946 is \$246,843,969, composed of \$52,826,090 for 1942, \$50,158,894 for 1943, \$46,686,550 for 1944, \$48,439,545 for 1945 and \$48,732,890 for 1946. It is estimated by the City Planning Commission that at the end of 1941 the unreserved margin of debt-incurring power within the debt limit, or "cushion," will be \$116,406,751, and that at the end of the five-year program thereafter, or Dec. 31, 1946, \$116,853,782.

The Board of Estimate will conduct public hearings on the proposed capital budget between Nov. 15 and 25, after which the board must adopt a capital budget between Nov. 25 and Dec. 4.

During December the capital budget will be considered by the City Council, which may strike out within its entirety any authorization but may not add or increase or vary the terms or conditions of any authorization.

New York, N. Y.—Proportional Representation Retained in Referendum—For the second time in three years a proposal to abolish the proportional representation system of electing councilmen was rejected on Nov. 5 by the voters of the city.

The referendum, the only one of the day in New York City, was on a proposed amendment to the City Charter to elect councilmen by Senate districts instead of by P. R. The proposed amendment had the backing of the Democratic county organizations, but was opposed by Mayor LaGuardia, Samuel Seabury and other officials and organizations allied in the fusion reform movements of 1933 and 1937.

United States—Secretary of the Treasury Advocates Elimination of Tax-Exempt Bonds—New defense taxes and an increase in the statutory debt limit which would raise it from its present \$49,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000 or \$65,000,000,000 were foreshadowed by Secretary Morgenthau on Nov. 6.

Mr. Morgenthau emphasized that the new debt limit which he would request of Congress might not hold good beyond June 30, 1942, the end of the next fiscal year.

At his first press conference since the election he said he wanted the public to know the facts, and added:

"We are just beginning to rearm."

Mr. Morgenthau said that besides a higher debt maximum he would ask for new taxes and the end of the practice of issuing tax-free bonds.

No matter what form future issues took, said the Secretary, he hoped Congress would see to it that all were taxable. Two billion dollars of State and municipal tax-exempt securities will mature next year.

"The time has come when we need money for national defense," Mr. Morgenthau continued. "People who invest in that type of security should pay taxes like every one else."

(Mr. Morgenthau's statement is covered in full detail under our Department of "Current Events and Discussions," on a preceding page of this issue.)

Reaction in Investment Circles to Proposal—Municipal men were inclined to attach more importance to the prospect of taxation of future issues than had previously been the case. President Roosevelt last year recommended that reciprocal taxation of issues by the Federal Government and the States be instituted and that recommendation was forwarded to Congress.

However, the proposal never was enacted, largely because pressure from "back home" was put on Congressmen by their local officials who feared an increase in borrowing costs. Now that President Roosevelt has demonstrated his political strength by overcoming the third-term tradition, it is considered likely that he might have more influence with his party members in Congress. If so, the pressure from back home might be offset and the proposed tax enacted.

A tax on future issues would, of course, put a scarcity value on outstanding tax exempt issues, and that prospect was influential in yesterday's market advance. In addition, Secretary Morgenthau's recommendation that the debt limit be increased \$15,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000 suggested a continuation of deficit financing and its corollary, easy money rates.

United States Housing Authority—Bank Group Awarded Notes at Low Rate—The Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York, heading a group of banks which include the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., the Bankers Trust Co., the Manufacturers Trust Co., the New York Trust Co., and the Bank of New York and many other banks in other cities, on Nov. 1, obtained the award as high bidder of \$69,560,000 out of \$73,960,000 temporary loan notes offered for sale by various local housing authorities. A nominal premium was paid for notes bearing interest at the rate of 0.39%.

The Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., of New York, was awarded \$2,500,000 Alley Dwelling Authority notes as follows: \$500,000 Ninth Series, at 0.36%; \$1,000,000 Tenth Series, at 0.37%; and \$1,000,000 Eleventh Series, at 0.38%.

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, of New York, were awarded \$1,900,000 Columbus Housing Authority, Ga., notes, at 0.52%. The Chemical Bank group was the next highest bidder at 0.53%.

Other bids for the notes, naming interest rates ranging from 0.41% to 0.46%, were received by the local housing authorities.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

ALABAMA

SELMA, Ala.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by R. M. Watters, City Clerk, that he will offer for sale at public auction on Nov. 20, at noon, an issue of \$140,000 not to exceed 3 1/4% semi-ann. municipal airport, series A bonds. Dated Dec. 2, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1943 to 1946 and \$10,000 in 1947 to 1958. The bonds will not be sold for less than par. Prin. and int. payable at the City National Bank, Selma, or at the Chase National Bank, New York. The bonds are the general obligation of the city, for the payment of principal and interest, the full faith and credit of the city are sacredly and irrevocably pledged. As further security for the payment of principal and interest there is pledged any and all revenues which may be derived from the airport, including the rental or sale thereof and/or reimbursement therefor. The proceeds from the sale will be used for the purpose of acquiring and/or improving or paying for land for airport uses or property purchased or condemned to facilitate the operation of an airport for the city. The city will furnish to the purchaser the opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, 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. A certified check for 5% of the purchase price, payable to the city, is required.

These are the bonds mentioned in our issue of Oct. 26.

ARIZONA

MESA, Ariz.—BOND PURCHASE CONTRACT—The City Clerk states that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has contracted to purchase \$35,000 sewer plant construction revenue bonds at a price of par.

ARKANSAS

CAMDEN, Ark.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by F. P. Benson, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until Nov. 18, for the purchase of the following 4% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$45,000: \$30,000, airport; \$8,000, street repairs; and \$7,000, sanitary sewer improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Due in 1944 to 1962. These are the bonds that were approved by the voters on Oct. 8, as noted here—V. 151, p. 2379.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by J. P. McCaughy, Chairman of the Board of Public Affairs, that he will offer for sale at public auction on Nov. 20, at 10 a. m., an issue of \$120,000 4% semi-ann. airport bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1940. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$7,500 in 1943 to 1950 and \$10,000 in 1951 to 1956. Bonds may be callable at par at any time after five years. They are convertible at the option of the purchaser to bear 3 1/2% or 3 3/4%. A \$5,000 certified check, payable to the city, must accompany the bid.

(These bonds were originally scheduled for sale on Nov. 12, as noted here—V. 151, p. 2530.)

CALIFORNIA MUNICIPALS
BANKAMERICA COMPANY
San Francisco Los Angeles
New York Representative
52 Wall St. Telephone Whitehall 3-3470

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State—WARRANTS OFFERED Sealed bids were received until 11 a. m. on Nov. 8, by Harry B. Riley, State Comptroller, for the purchase of \$3,051,422 general fund warrants, and \$2,092,615 unemployment relief warrants.

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—BONDS VOTED—The City Clerk states that at the general election held on Nov. 5 the voters approved the issuance of the following bonds aggregating \$4,200,000: \$3,000,000 San Vincente dam and pipe line, and \$1,200,000 rehabilitation of distribution system.

COLORADO

DURANGO, Colo.—BONDS SOLD—It is now reported that the \$3,500 Sidewalk Improvement District No. 7 bonds offered on June 15, were sold to local purchasers as 6s at par.

FLORIDA

PENSACOLA, Fla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Nov. 30 by J. E. Frenkel, City Clerk—Comptroller, for the purchase of \$69,000 not to exceed 3% semi-annual refunding of 1940 bonds, series A. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1, 1946. The bonds will be sold to the bidder making the most advantageous bid, including the lowest interest cost to the city. Prin. and int. payable at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. The bonds shall be payable from a tax to be levied upon all taxable property (including homesteads of all values) within the city without limitation as to rate or amount. The approving opinion of Masslich & Mitchell, of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the city.

PIERSON SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. DeLand), Fla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Dec. 5, by George W. Marks, Superintendent of the Board of Public Instruction, for the purchase of \$5,000 gymnasium construction bonds, approved by the voters last April.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—CERTIFICATES OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 26, by G. V. Leland, City Manager, for the purchase of all, but not any part, of \$3,000,000 water works revenue certificates. Interest rate is not to exceed 3 3/4%, payable J-D. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Due \$120,000 3 3/4% in 1941 to 1965 incl. Bidders are to name a rate or rates of interest which may be uniform for the entire issue or may be split so as to name more than one rate, but there shall be no more than one rate for any one maturity. The certificates will be awarded to the bidder whose bid provides for the lowest interest cost to the city, which will be determined by computing the total interest charge upon the certificates over the life of the issue at the rate or rates of interest specified in the bid, less the amount of premium, if any, specified in the bid. The certificates are to be issued to finance the cost of acquisition of the physical properties of the Pinellas Water Co. and the Southern Water Co. (from which companies all the water now distributed by the distribution system of the city is obtained) and to defray the cost of making certain improvements and betterments to the existing water works system of the city. All bids must be unconditional and must be made upon a form supplied by the city, without alteration thereof. All proceedings in connection with the issuance of the certificates are to be subject to the approval of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, of New York whose opinion approving the validity of the certificates will be furnished the successful bidder free of charge title to the properties to be acquired by the city and out of the proceeds of the certificates will be passed upon by Wylie & Warren, of St. Petersburg, whose opinion stating that the city will acquire a good and marketable title to such properties subject only to minor defects which in no way materially interfere with the use by the city of such properties as a municipal water system, will be furnished the purchasers of the certificates at the time of delivery. Delivery to be made at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the par value of the certificates.

WINTER BEACH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Vero Beach) Fla.—BONDS DEFEATED—At the election held on Oct. 22 the voters defeated the proposal to issue \$20,000 improvement bonds, according to report.

IDAHO

BOISE, Idaho—BOND SALE—The \$218,000 issue of semi-annual coupon refunding bonds offered for sale on Nov. 4—V. 151, p. 2687—was awarded to a group composed of Sudler, Wegener & Co. of Boise, Blair, Bonner & Co. of Chicago, and Boettcher & Co. of Denver, as 2s, paying a premium of \$1,329.80, equal to 100.61, according to the City Clerk, Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due serially in 19 years.

IDAHO, State of—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 dormitory revenue obligation bonds offered for sale on Nov. 1—V. 151, p. 2226—were awarded to D. L. Evans & Co. of Albion, as 3s at par, according to the State Board of Education. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due on Jan. 1, 1951.

ILLINOIS

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill.—BONDS SOLD—Doyle, O'Connor & Co. of Chicago purchased an issue of \$20,000 3 1/4% water revenue bonds at a price of 102.66.

CHICAGO, Ill.—SERIAL WATER CERTIFICATES SOLD—The \$5,200,000 revenue certificates of indebtedness offered Nov. 1—V. 151, p. 2531—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Blair & Co., Inc., Dick & Merle-Smith, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., all of New York; Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo; Dougherty, Corkran & Co., Philadelphia; Harvey Fisk & Sons, New York; Schmidt, Poole & Co., Philadelphia; and Mullaney, Ross & Co. of Chicago; on a bid of par plus a premium of \$32,188 for 2s, equal to 100.619, a basis of about 1.95%. Award consisted of the following issues:

\$2,000,000 water works system certificates. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$500,000 on Aug. 1 from 1950 to 1953, incl. Interest F-A. Authorized by City Council ordinance of July 20, 1938.

3,200,000 water works system certificates. Dated April 1, 1940. Due April 1 as follows: \$400,000 in 1954; \$1,000,000 in 1955 and 1956, and \$800,000 in 1957. Interest A-O. Authorized by City Council ordinance of March 20, 1940.

OBLIGATIONS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. and associates in re-offering the securities for general investment, priced them to yield from 1.50% to 2%, according to maturity. The certificates are payable from revenues of the water works system of the city.

Other bids, all for the obligations to bear 2 1/4% interest, were as follows:

Bidder—	Rate Bid
First National Bank of Chicago, as agent—	102.499
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Alex. Brown & Sons; A. G. Becker & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp., and Spencer Trask & Co., and associates.	
Harris, Hall & Co.; First Boston Corp.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Union Securities Corp. of New York, and R. H. Moulton & Co. and associates.	101.789
Blyth & Co., Inc.; Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc.; Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc.; Paine, Webber & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; L. F. Rothschild & Co., and Otis & Co., and associates.	101.74
(Official announcement of the public offering of the securities will be found on page 11.)	100.088

CARROLLTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Carrollton), Ill.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$50,000 2 1/4% road construction bonds was sold to Berger-Cohn & Co. of St. Louis, at a price of par.

CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, Ill.—CONSIDERS REFUNDING OF \$7,500,000 CALLABLE DEBT—Ross A. Woodhull, President of the District has announced that he will ask the Board of Trustees to approve a bond refunding program affecting \$7,500,000 in outstanding bonds, callable Jan. 1, that now bear an average interest rate of 4 1/4%. If the refunding program is approved, Mr. Woodhull said, the district will be able to effect an annual savings in interest rate of about \$121,000 over a period of 15 years.

JOHNSON CITY, Ill.—BONDS SOLD—The issue of \$100,000 4 1/4% water revenue bonds mentioned in V. 151, p. 2687—was sold to Doyle, O'Connor & Co. of Chicago. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1943 to 1949, incl.; \$3,000, 1950 to 1957, incl.; \$4,000, 1958 to 1962, incl.; \$5,000 from 1963 to 1968, incl. and \$6,000 in 1969 and 1970.

LODA, Ill.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$36,000 revenue water system bonds was sold to John J. Seerley & Co. of Chicago.

MASCOUTAH, Ill.—BONDS SOLD—The issue of \$20,000 sewage system bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 5 was sold to Lewis, Pickett & Co. of Chicago, and Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger, of Cincinnati, at a price of 104.375.

INDIANA

DELAWARE COUNTY (P. O. Muncie), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$83,000 voting machine bonds offered Nov. 4—V. 151, p. 2379—were awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Muncie, as 1 1/4s, at par plus a premium of \$290.50, equal to 100.35, a basis of about 1.19%. Dated Nov. 4, 1940 and due as follows: \$4,000, July 1, 1942; \$4,000, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1943 to 1950 incl.; \$4,000, Jan. 1 and \$5,000, July 1, 1951, and \$6,000, Jan. 1, 1952. Other bids, also for 1 1/4s, were as follows:

Bidder—	Premium	Bidder—	Premium
Raffensperger, Hughes Co.—	\$128.89	John Nuveen & Co.—	\$74.80
Harris Trust & Savings Bank	115.37	Baum, Bernheimer Co.—	33.20

ELWOOD, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$300,000 coupon sewage revenue bonds offered Nov. 2—V. 151, p. 2531—were awarded to Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., Toledo, and Browning, VanDun, Tischler & Co. of Cincinnati, jointly, as 3 1/4s, at par plus a premium of \$4,260, equal to 101.42, a basis of about 3.34%. Bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 Jan. and July 1, 1943; \$3,000 Jan. and July 1, 1944; \$4,000 Jan. and July 1, 1945; \$5,000 Jan. and July 1, 1946 to 1960; \$6,000 Jan. and July 1, 1961 to 1966; \$7,000 Jan. and July 1, 1967 and 1968, and \$8,000 Jan. and July 1, 1969 and 1970. Bonds maturing on and after Jan. 1, 1964, are redeemable at the option of the City on Jan. 1, 1947, or any interest payment date thereafter, in their inverse numerical order, at 102 and accrued interest to date of redemption, on 30 days' notice to be given by publication one time in a newspaper published in the City of Elwood, a newspaper or financial journal published in the City of Indianapolis, and a newspaper or financial journal published in the City of Chicago, and the mailing of such notice to the holders of registered bonds. Interest on the bonds so called for redemption will cease on the redemption date fixed in such notice, if funds are available at the place of redemption to redeem the bonds so called on the date fixed in said notice, or hereafter when presented for payment.

Second high bid of 101.013 for 3 1/4s was made by Doyle, O'Connor & Co., Channer Securities Co. and A. S. Huyck & Co.

IOWA

DES MOINES INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa—DEBT REFUNDING PROGRAM UNDER WAY—A debt refunding program for this district began functioning on Nov. 7, at which time a banking group headed by Lehman Bros. of New York, put into its initial stages the exchange of \$5,140,000 of the district's bonds, maturing between 1941 and 1946, for a like amount of new refunding bonds maturing from 1947 to 1960.

The exchange offer is designed to level off the school district's debt service so that an annual payment of approximately \$450,000 will be sufficient to meet all interest and principal when due and to retire all of the district's present bonded debt by Dec. 1, 1960. While the district has \$6,130,000 of bonds maturing between 1941 and 1946 and eligible for exchange, the offer will be closed when \$5,140,000 have been exchanged. The remainder, together with \$396,500 bonds not included in the refunding plan, are scheduled to be retired as they mature.

A similar "level debt service plan" was successfully carried out earlier this year by the State of South Dakota in refinancing its Rural Credit Debt. The new refunding bonds of the Des Moines School District, which are to be issued in exchange for the outstanding bonds, will carry two rates of interest—the same rate as the present bonds to the date of their maturity and an extension rate ranging from 2 to 2 3/4% thereafter to the final maturity dates. The coupon rates on the outstanding bonds range from 4 to 5%. Bondholders making the exchange will have the choice of maturities of the refunding bonds so long as they remain available.

In addition to the right to exchange offered to present bondholders, members of the banking group are offering to purchase for cash any of the bonds which are eligible for exchange.

Associated with Lehman Brothers in making the offer are Paine, Webber & Co. Iowa—Des Moines National Bank & Trust Co. (Des Moines) Central National Bank & Trust Co. (Des Moines); Bankers Trust Co. (Des Moines); Wheelock & Cummins, Inc.; Graefe & Co.; V. W. Brewer Co.; John Nuveen & Co.; Stern Brothers & Co.; Jackley & Co.; Carleton D. Beh Co.; Shaw, McDermott & Sparks, Inc.; Polk-Peterson Corp.; Vieth, Duncan & Wood; the White-Phillips Co., Inc.; W. D. Hanna & Co., and Boettcher & Co.

KIMBALLTON, Iowa—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Norman Nordby, Town Clerk, that he will receive bids until Nov. 12, at 1 p. m., for the purchase of \$4,000 town hall bonds, approved by the voters at an election held on Oct. 30.

MARENGO, Iowa—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$31,000 (not \$33,000), 2 3/4% semi-annual refunding bonds sold to Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago, as noted here last May, were purchased at par and mature on Nov. 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1941 to 1943; \$4,000, 1944; \$5,000, 1945 to 1947, and \$3,000 in 1948.

MOUNT VERNON, Iowa—MATURITY—The Town Clerk states that the \$8,000 sewer bonds sold to W. D. Hanna & Co. of Burlington, as 2 1/4s, at a price of 100.637, as noted here—V. 151, p. 2687—are due \$500 on Nov. 1 in 1941 to 1956, giving a basis of about 2.67%.

WAUKON, Iowa—BONDS DEFEATED—The City Clerk states that at the election held on July 18 the voters did not approve the issuance of the \$275,000 municipal electric light and power plant bonds.

KANSAS

IOLA, Kan.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received until Nov. 8, by T. E. Shanahan, City Clerk, for the purchase of \$50,000 airport site purchase bonds, approved by the voters at an election held on Oct. 24. Due serially in 10 years.

WICHITA, Kan.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by F. S. Worrell, Director of Finance, that \$5,021.19 paving and sewer, series No. 471 bonds were awarded on Oct. 28 to the Baum, Bernheimer Co., and Soden & Co., both of Kansas City, as 1 1/4s, paying a premium of \$482.07, equal to 100.567, a basis of about 1.14%. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$1,021.19. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$8,021.19 in 1941, \$8,000 in 1942 to 1945, and \$9,000 in 1946 to 1950. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the Fiscal Agency in Topeka. Legality approved by Bowersock, Fizzell & Rhodes of Kansas City.

KENTUCKY

MADISONVILLE, Ky.—BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC—The Bankers Bond Co. of Louisville, is offering for general investment \$15,000 3 1/4% semi-annual coupon school building refunding revenue bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Due \$1,000 on Nov. 1 in 1941 to 1955, incl. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the Kentucky Bank & Trust Co., Madisonville. These bonds are callable on any interest payment date, in inverse order of maturities at 102 1/2 and accrued interest. Legal approval by Woodward, Dawson & Hobson of Louisville.

It was reported subsequently that the above bonds had been sold to the said offering firm for a premium of \$427.35, equal to 102.849, a basis of about 2.60%.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$286,000 funding bonds sold to James C. Willson & Co. of Louisville, as noted here—V. 151, p. 1753—are dated March 1, 1949, are in the denomination of \$1,000, and mature on Sept. 1 in 1941 to 1961; bonds maturing on and after Sept. 1, 1951, being callable on any interest date on or after March 1, 1950, in inverse numerical order. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

PADUCAH, Ky.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—A group composed of Stein Bros. & Boyce, the Bankers Bond Co., and Amstedt Bros., all of Louisville, purchased on Nov. 1 an issue of \$150,000 3 3/4% coupon semi-annual municipal hospital revenue bonds and they are re-offering these bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 1.50% to 3.75%, according to maturity. Dated Oct. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1, as follows: \$8,000 in 1941, \$7,000 in 1942, \$8,000 in 1943, \$7,000 in 1944, \$8,000 in 1945, \$7,000 in 1946, \$8,000 in 1947, \$7,000 in 1948, \$8,000 in 1949, \$7,000 in 1950, \$8,000 in 1951, \$7,000 in 1952, \$8,000 in 1953, \$7,000 in 1954, \$8,000 in 1955, \$7,000 in 1956, \$8,000 in 1957, \$7,000 in 1958, \$8,000 in 1959 and \$7,000 in 1960. Callable on Nov. 1, 1943 or any interest payment date thereafter on 30 days' published notice at 100 and interest in inverse numerical order. Prin. and int. payable at the Citizens Savings Bank, Paducah. Legality approved by Grafton & Grafton of Louisville.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ky.—MATURITY—It is reported that the \$32,000 4% semi-ann. water works refunding bonds sold to Dering & Co. of Louisville, as noted here—V. 151, p. 2687—are due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1949, \$2,000 in 1950 to 1959 and \$3,000 in 1960.

LOUISIANA

INDEPENDENCE, La.—BOND SALE—The \$28,000 semi-ann. water works improvement and extension bonds offered for sale on Nov. 6—V. 151, p. 2380—were awarded to the Ernest M. Loeb Co. of New Orleans, paying a premium of \$10.10, equal to 100.036, according to the Town Clerk. Dated Oct. 1, 1940. Due serially in 18 years.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.—VOTERS AUTHORIZE HALF OF \$10,000,000 BOND PROPOSALS—At the Nov. 5 election the proposal to issue \$5,000,000 sewerage bonds was approved and the measure calling for a similar amount of paving bonds was rejected.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Hagerstown), Md.—BONDS DEFEATED—The voters on Nov. 5 refused to authorize an issue of \$400,000 courthouse building bonds.

MASSACHUSETTS

EVERETT, Mass.—BOND OFFERING POSTPONED—Emil W. Lundgren, City Treasurer, canceled until further notice the offering of \$100,000 coupon municipal relief bonds, bid for which were originally invited up to Nov. 5. Bonds were to be dated Nov. 1, 1940 and mature \$10,000 on Nov. 1 from 1941 to 1950 incl.

HUDSON, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded on Nov. 7 an issue of \$100,000 notes at 0.186% discount. Due Nov. 15, 1941. Other bids: Lee, Higginson Corp. 0.195%; Merchants National Bank of Boston 0.226%; First National Bank of Boston 0.28%; Blair & Co., 0.349%.

IPSWICH, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$100,000 notes offered Nov. 6 was awarded to the Second National Bank of Boston, at 0.136% discount. Due May 10, 1941. The First & Ocean National Bank of Newburyport, second high bidder, named a rate of 0.21%.

NEWTON, Mass.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$30,000 coupon sewer bonds offered Nov. 7 was awarded to Bond, Judge & Co. of Boston, as 1 3/4%, at a price of 101.90, a basis of about 1.61%. Dated Aug. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 annually on Aug. 1 from 1941 to 1970 incl. Interest payable semi-annually. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge & Rugg of Boston. Other bids:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Includes Tyler & Co. and R. L. Day & Co.

WARE, Mass.—BONDS AND NOTES SOLD—The \$12,000 welfare bonds, due in six years, and the \$10,000 water department extension bonds, due in 10 years, all dated Nov. 15, 1940, for which bids were received on Nov. 5—V. 151, p. 2688—were awarded to R. L. Day & Co. of Boston, as 1 1/4%, at a price of 100.839. Other bids: Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, 100.31 for 1 1/4%; Ware Trust Co., 100.234 for 1 1/4%.

The \$50,000 loan and the \$5,688.04 loan, both due May 15, 1941, and also offered on Nov. 5, were purchased by the Second National Bank of Boston, at 0.164%. The Ware Trust Co. bid 0.177% for the \$50,000 issue and 0.25% for the other loan. Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs bid 0.23% for each loan.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—A group composed of Paul H. Davis & Co., Central Republic Co., both of Chicago, and Darby & Co., Inc., New York, made public offering on Nov. 8 of \$1,500,000 2 1/4% bonds priced at 100.50 to 98.75, according to maturities, which are from 1954 to 1961 incl.

GLADWIN COUNTY (P. O. Gladwin), Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$16,000 coupon courthouse bonds offered Nov. 1—V. 151, p. 2381—were awarded to Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo, as 1 1/4%, at par plus a premium of \$10, equal to 100.06, a basis of about 1.22%. Dated Nov. 1, 1940 and due May 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1941 to 1944, incl. and \$4,000 in 1945. Other bids:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder, Int. Rate, Rate Bid. Includes Watling, Lerchen & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Cray, McFawn & Petter, Chanter Securities Corp, Crouse & Co., McDonald, Moore & Hayes.

ORION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12, OAKLAND COUNTY, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—S. Armitage, Director of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Nov. 12, for the purchase of \$36,000 coupon refunding bonds of 1940. Dated Nov. 15, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 15 as follows: \$1,000 from 1941 to 1954, incl. and \$2,000 from 1955 to 1965, incl. The \$6,000 bonds due on Dec. 15 from 1963 to 1965, incl. will be subject to redemption in inverse numerical order at par plus accrued interest on any interest payment date on and after Dec. 15, 1941, upon 30 days' published notice. The issue will bear interest at a rate or rates, expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%, not exceeding 2 1/4% per annum to Dec. 15, 1941, 3 1/4% per annum thereafter to Dec. 15, 1946, and 4 3/4% per annum thereafter, payable on June 15, 1941, and semi-annually thereafter on the 15th days of June and December of each year. Both principal and interest will be payable at the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, or at its successor paying agent named by said school district, which shall be a responsible bank or trust company in the City of Detroit. These bonds will be the general obligation of said school district which is authorized and required by law to levy upon all the taxable property therein such ad valorem taxes, as may be necessary to pay the bonds and the interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount.

Bids shall be conditioned upon the legal opinion of Claude H. Stevens of Berry and Stevens, attorneys, Detroit, 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 \$500 drawn upon incorporated bank or trust company, and payable to the order of the district, must accompany each proposal as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the bidder. No interest will be allowed on good faith checks.

TROY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Pontiac), Mich.—OPTION GRANTED—The township rejected the one bid submitted for the \$100,000 coupon refunding bonds offered Oct. 29—V. 151, p. 2533—and then granted Crouse & Co. and Campbell, McCarty & Co., both of Detroit, and option on the issue until noon on Nov. 9, as 3 1/2%.

MINNESOTA

ANOKA COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 65 (P. O. Columbia Heights) Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$55,000 coupon semi-ann. refunding bonds offered for sale on Nov. 4—V. 151, p. 2381—were awarded to the C. S. Ashman Co. of Minneapolis, and associates, as 2 3/4%, paying a premium of \$26, equal to 100.047, a basis of about 2.24%. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Due on Dec. 1 in 1942 to 1955; optional after Dec. 1, 1952.

CLOQUET, Minn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated that bids will be received until Nov. 18, at 7:30 p. m., by A. J. Parks, City Clerk, for the purchase of \$10,000 coupon water main system extension and repair bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1942 to 1946. Bidder to name rate of interest payable April and Oct. 1. The bonds are issued under authority of Chapter 262, Laws of 1919. Legality to be approved by Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman & Barber of Minneapolis. Enclose a certified check for 10% of bid.

ISANTI COUNTY (P. O. Cambridge), Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 refunding bonds offered for sale on Nov. 4—V. 151, p. 2533—were awarded to J. M. Dain & Co. of Minneapolis, as 1 1/4%, paying a premium of \$277.50, equal to 100.555, a basis of about 1.66%. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Due \$5,000 on Nov. 1 in 1942 to 1951; incl.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn.—CERTIFICATE SALE—The \$14,000 coupon semi-annual paving certificates of indebtedness offered for sale on Nov. V. 151, p. 2533—were awarded jointly to Mairs-Shaughnessy & Co., and Juran, Moody & Rice, both of St. Paul, as 2s, paying a premium of \$235, equal to 101.678, a basis of about 1.79%. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Due \$1,000 on Nov. 1 in 1942 to 1955, inclusive.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn.—CERTIFICATE SALE—The \$3,500 paving certificates of indebtedness offered for sale on Nov. 4—V. 151, p. 2688—were purchased by a local bank as 4s at par, according to the City Recorder. Due \$350 in 1941 to 1950; optional on and after one year from date of issue.

MISSISSIPPI

GRENADA COUNTY (P. O. Grenada), Miss.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The Chancery Clerk reports that the \$25,000 2 1/4% semi-ann. refunding bonds sold to the Grenada Bank, and the Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co. of Memphis, at a price of 100.04, as noted here—V. 151, p. 2688—are dated Nov. 1, 1940, and mature as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 and 1942; \$2,000, 1943 to 1947 and \$1,000 in 1948 to 1960; giving a basis of about 2.49%.

LAUREL, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$10,000 refunding bonds have been purchased by the J. S. Love Co. of Jackson.

MACON, Miss.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The City Clerk states that the \$18,000 2 1/4% semi-annual street improvement bonds sold jointly to the J. S. Love Co., and O. B. Walton & Co., both of Jackson, as noted here—V. 151, p. 2688—were purchased for a premium of \$6, equal to 100.03 and mature \$1,000 on May 1 in 1941 to 1958, giving a basis of about 2.495%.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Miss.—BOND SALE—The \$80,000 general refunding bonds offered for sale at public auction on Nov. 5—V. 151, p. 2688—were awarded to a syndicate composed of the Deposit Guaranty Trust Co., O. B. Walton & Co., T. W. Woodward & Co., all of Jackson, and Thomas & Allen of Memphis, as 2 1/4%, paying a premium of \$100, equal to 100.125, a basis of about 2.49%. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Due \$4,000 in 1942 to 1961, inclusive.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—A \$238,000 issue of 3% semi-ann. refunding bonds is said to have been purchased by a syndicate composed of First National Bank, Citizens National Bank, Merchants & Farmers Bank, George T. Carter, Inc., John R. Nunnery & Co., and Municipal Securities Co., all of Meridian.

MERIDIAN SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Meridian), Miss.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$125,000 3% semi-ann. refunding bonds is said to have been purchased by a group composed of First National Bank, Citizens National Bank, Merchants & Farmers Bank, George T. Carter, Inc., John R. Nunnery & Co., and Municipal Securities Co., all of Meridian.

MISSISSIPPI, State of—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 19, by Greek L. Rice, Secretary of the State Bond Commission, for the purchase of a \$2,000,000 issue of highway, Ninth Series, coupon bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$500,000 Aug. 1, 1961, Feb. and Aug. 1, 1962, and Feb. 1, 1963. The State will have the option of redeeming the bonds in inverse numerical order on Aug. 1, 1945, and on any interest payment date thereafter at par and accrued interest. Bidders shall specify the rate, or rates, of interest such bonds are to bear in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be considered. Prin. and int. (F-A) payable at the State Treasurer's office, or at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York.

The bonds shall be registerable as to principal only. The bonds are payable as to both principal and interest from such portion of the gasoline and motor fuel taxes levied by the State as may be necessary and fully sufficient for such purpose, or in accordance with the provisions and definitions contained in the aforesaid Chapter 130, Laws of Mississippi, 1938. Under the terms of and as permitted by the act, the bonds, together with the pledge of such portion of the revenues as may be necessary for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds, and it is recited, covenanted and agreed that the taxes, to the amount necessary as aforesaid, shall be irrevocable until all of the bonds have been paid in full as to principal and interest.

The bonds will be issued and sold pursuant to Chapter 130, Laws of Mississippi, 1938, and resolutions adopted by the State Bond Commission, reference to which is made for a more detailed description thereof. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago, to the effect that such bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the State payable solely as aforesaid will be delivered to the purchaser without charge. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the State Treasurer.

PICAYUNE, Miss.—PRICE PAID—The City Clerk now states that the \$220,000 gas revenue bonds sold jointly to Shaw, McDermott & Sparks, and the Polk-Peterson Corp., both of Des Moines, as 4 1/4%, as noted here—V. 151, p. 2533—were purchased for a premium of \$665, equal to 100.302, a basis of about 4.22%. Due on Dec. 15 in 1941 to 1961 incl.

PRENTISS COUNTY FIRST SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT, ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. Booneville), Miss.—BONDS SOLD—The Chancery Clerk states that \$22,500 4 1/4% semi-annual road bonds have been purchased at par by O. B. Walton & Co. of Jackson. Dated Oct. 1, 1940. Due in 20 years.

MISSOURI

ROCK HILL, Mo.—BONDS VOTED—The voters approved recently the issuance of \$11,000 in bonds for the city hall construction, fire headquarters and fire fighting equipment.

MONTANA

GALLATIN AND BROADWATER COUNTIES, JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24 (P. O. Three Forks), Mont.—BOND SALE POSTPONED—In connection with the offering of the \$13,500 not to exceed 4% semi-ann. refunding bonds, noted here recently—V. 151, p. 2533—it is now reported that the date has been deferred from Nov. 19 to Nov. 25.

MISSOULA, Mont.—BONDS NOT SOLD—We are informed by J. I. McDonald, City Clerk, that the \$60,000 not to exceed 6% annual Sewer Improvement District No. 76 bonds offered on Oct. 1—V. 151, p. 1755—were not sold as all bids were rejected.

NEBRASKA

ALLIANCE, Neb.—BONDS SOLD—A \$96,000 issue of city hall refunding bonds is said to have been purchased on Oct. 23 by the Baum, Bernheimer Co. of Kansas City. Dated Dec. 1, 1940.

MCCOOK, Neb.—BONDS DEFEATED—The City Clerk states that the voters turned down the proposal to issue \$30,000 airport bonds at the election held on Oct. 29.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 coupon municipal improvement and equipment bonds offered Nov. 7—V. 151, p. 2689—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., New York, and Chase, White-side & Symonds of Boston, jointly, as 1½s, at a price of 100.213, a basis of about 1.48%. Dated Sept. 1, 1940 and due \$5,000 on Sept. 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
First National Bank of Boston	1½%	100.179
Harris Trust & Savings Bank	1½%	102.109
F. S. Moseley & Co	1½%	101.639
Bond, Judge & Co	1½%	101.56
First of Michigan Corp.	1½%	101.532
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	1½%	101.299
F. M. Swan & Co.	1½%	101.299
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	1½%	101.04

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—URGES VOLUNTARY CUT IN BONDED DEBT—There is small hope for reducing the city's real estate tax burden until an extensive cut is made in the city's bonded debt, according to Daniel H. V. Bell, President of the Atlantic County Board of Taxation. Mr. Bell urged an appeal to the bondholders, who still have about \$25,000,000 of Atlantic City refunding bonds, for a voluntary reduction in the principal.

The statement was made as the board took under advisement appeals by two leading boardwalk hotels for sharp reductions in their assessed valuations.

BRIGANTINE, N. J.—REFUNDING DISCUSSED—During the Oct. 28 meeting of the Local Government Commission various parties at interest discussed the finances of the borough with particular reference to a plan for a general refunding. Mayor Haneman, speaking for the Board of Commissioners of the borough, voiced his disapproval of the proposal put forth by a group of creditors and announced the intention of municipal officials to discuss the situation with county officials with a view toward formulating a program that would serve the best interests of all concerned. After much discussion it was agreed that the Local Government Commission would consider anything further which might be placed before it with particular reference to a refunding of the borough's indebtedness.

DATE SET FOR HEARING ON REFUNDING PLAN—It was announced on Nov. 7 that a hearing was scheduled for Dec. 9 in Atlantic City before Justice Newton H. Porter of the New Jersey Supreme Court on a proposed plan for refunding the borough's indebtedness. The hearing was set at the request of bondholders.

The proposal calls for issuing \$1,424,050 of refunding bonds dated Feb. 1, 1941, maturing in 45 years, and bearing 1½% interest at first, rising to 3% from 1956 onward.

Brigantine would guarantee the interest by pledging all real estate now on city records or acquired before Feb. 1, also the proceeds of all tax and assessment title liens owned by the city. The city also would promise early foreclosures and annual sales on all delinquent properties.

The neighboring island resort has been in financial trouble for several years and under supervision of the New Jersey local government board. The Atlantic County Board of Freeholders is considering a cash compromise offer, said to be about \$65,000, to settle more than \$600,000 of unpaid taxes to the county.

The entire situation is laid to the collapse of a real estate boom which left the 500 population loaded with inflated valuations. Brigantine City Commissioners approve the refunding plan in principle, but differ with some of its figures.

CAMDEN, N. J.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Colyer, Robinson & Co., Inc., Newark, are offering \$108,000 4% refunding bonds due Dec. 1, 1952 to 1957, at prices to yield from 3% to 3.15%, according to maturity. The bonds are interest exempt from all present Federal income taxes and tax free in the State of New Jersey.

CLIFTON, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—William A. Miller, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8:30 p. m. on Nov. 19 for the purchase of \$10,000 not to exceed 4½% interest coupon or registered water distribution bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 on Nov. 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼th or 1-20th of 1%. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the First National Bank, Paterson, or at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City. The sum required to be obtained at sale of the bonds is \$10,000.

The bonds are authorized pursuant to the New Jersey Local Bond Law, are to be issued for the purpose of financing the enlargement of the water works of the Cities of Paterson, Passaic and Clifton, N. J., now operated by the Passaic Valley Water Commission, and will be valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Clifton, the payment of the principal of and interest on which will be assumed by the Passaic Valley Water Commission within the meaning and for the purposes of the statutes pursuant to which the Commission is organized and existing, and the City of Clifton will have power, and, unless payment be otherwise made, will be obligated to levy ad valorem taxes upon all the taxable property within the City or the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. The opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, of New York, to this effect will be furnished the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds offered, payable to the City.

OAKLYN, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$29,000 3% coupon or registered municipal building bonds offered Nov. 6—V. 151, p. 2689—were awarded to H. B. Boland & Co. of New York, which took \$28,000 bonds and paid a price of \$29,063.50, equal to 103.798, a basis of about 2.44%. Dated Nov. 1, 1940 and due Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1941 to 1950 incl. and \$3,000 from 1951 to 1953 incl.

PASSAIC, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Arthur D. Bolton, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8:30 p. m. on Nov. 26, for the purchase of \$20,000 not to exceed 4½% interest coupon or registered water distribution bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on Nov. 1 from 1941 to 1960, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼th or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the First National Bank, Paterson, or at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City. The sum required to be obtained at sale of the bonds is \$20,000. A certified check for 2% of the bonds offered, payable to order of the city, is required. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. The bonds are authorized pursuant to the New Jersey Local Bond Law and are to be issued for the purpose of financing the enlargement of the water works of the cities of Paterson, Passaic, Clifton, N. J., now operated by the Passaic Valley Water Commission, N. J., and will be valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Passaic, the payment of the principal of and interest on which will be assumed by the aforementioned water commission within the meaning and for the purposes of the statutes pursuant to which the said Commission is organized and existing, and the City of Passaic will have power and, unless payment be otherwise made, will be obligated to levy ad valorem taxes upon all of its taxable property within the city for the payment of the bonds and interest without limitation as to rate or amount.

PATERSON, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Howard L. Bristow, Clerk of the Board of Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 19 for the purchase of \$43,000 not to exceed 4½% interest coupon or registered water distribution bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1941 to 1957 incl. and \$3,000 from 1958 to 1960 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼th or 1-20th of 1%. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the First National Bank, Paterson, or at the Bankers Trust Co., New York City. The sum required to be obtained at sale of the bonds is \$43,000. A certified check for 2% of the bonds offered, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal. The approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

The bonds are authorized pursuant to the New Jersey Local Bond Law, are to be issued for the purpose of financing the enlargement of the water works of the cities of Paterson, Passaic and Clifton, N. J., now operated by the Passaic Valley Water Commission, N. J., and will be valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Paterson, the payment of the principal of and interest on which will be assumed by the said Water Commission within the meaning and for the purposes of the statutes pursuant to which the Commission is organized and existing, and the City of Paterson will have power, and, unless payment be otherwise made, will be obligated to levy ad valorem taxes upon all the taxable property within the city for

the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount.

TEANECK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Teaneck), N. J.—PLANS REFUNDING ISSUE—The State Funding Commission has authorized the township to prepare the necessary papers incident to the issuance of \$300,000 refunding bonds, to be dated Dec. 1, 1940 and mature as follows: \$1,000 in 1947; \$38,000, 1948; \$39,000, 1949; \$1,000, 1950 and 1951; \$48,000, 1952 and 1953; \$55,000, 1954; \$60,000 in 1955 and \$1,000 from 1956 to 1964, incl.

Municipal Bonds - Government Bonds
Housing Authority Bonds

TILNEY & COMPANY

76 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: Whitehall 4-8898
Bell System Teletype: NY 1-2395

NEW YORK

ALBANY COUNTY (P. O. Albany), N. Y.—REFUNDING ISSUE AUTHORIZED—Harry D. Yates, Deputy State Comptroller, reports that the State Department of Audit and Control has approved the county's application for permission to issue \$760,000 refunding bonds. Due as follows: \$54,000 in 1941; \$42,000 from 1942 to 1949 incl. and \$37,000 from 1950 to 1959 incl.

COLONIE, N. Y.—SALE OF LATHAM WATER DISTRICT BONDS—The issue of \$135,000 water bonds offered Nov. 6—V. 151, p. 2689—was awarded to the Union Securities Corp. of New York, as 1.90s, at par plus a premium of \$441.15, equal to 100.329, a basis of about 1.87%. Dated June 1, 1940 and due Dec. 1 as follows: \$4,000 from 1940 to 1944 incl.; \$5,000 from 1945 to 1949 incl. and \$6,000 from 1950 to 1964 incl. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the State Bank of Albany with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the town payable primarily from a levy upon the several lots and parcels of land within the district liable therefor, but if not paid therefrom, all of the town's taxable property will be subject to levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes in order to provide for payment of principal and interest requirements.

The successful bidders reoffered the \$131,000 bonds maturing from 1941 to 1964 incl. at prices to yield from 0.30% to 1.90%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	1.90%	100.29
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White & Co.	1.90%	100.273
National Commercial Bank & Trust Co., Albany	1.90%	100.266
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	2%	100.549
Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.	2.10%	100.28
George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc.	2.20%	100.609
State Bank of Albany	2.20%	100.148

GEDDES COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Cherry Road, Syracuse), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Roderic M. Wilder, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Nov. 12 for the purchase of \$55,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered school addition bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1941 to 1945 incl. and \$4,000 from 1946 to 1955 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Solvay Bank. The bonds are unlimited 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 \$1,160, payable to order of the Board of Trustees, must accompany each proposal.

LONG BEACH, N. Y.—BONDHOLDERS ASKED TO ACT UNDER REFINANCING PROGRAM—The City has notified all general obligation bondholders to deposit \$6,064,000 bonds for exchange or stamping under the refinancing plan dated April 15, 1940, at the main office of the Manufacturers Trust Co. in New York City, by Nov. 15, 1940. It is contemplated that the actual exchange will take place on or about Dec. 1, 1940. The new refunding bonds will be dated Dec. 1, 1940, and will bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum. On the date of exchange, accrued interest will be paid on the basis of a net yield of 4% from June 1, 1940, as called for under the plan. The plan was prepared by Norman S. Taber & Co. of New York City, and is the result of several months careful study of the fundamental economic condition of the city, operating costs, tax-paying ability and debt paying capacity. These studies showed that the city was ready for permanent refunding, having settled down to a normal condition after a rapid economic decline from the peak of its real estate boom which occurred during the 1920s.

During the depression, from 1930 to 1939, Long Beach had sustained substantial losses in assessed valuation and Summer trade. Large operating deficits had occurred, and all general obligation bonds maturing from Dec. 1, 1933 to Dec. 1, 1942 had been extended by two temporary forced refundings, due to the city's inability to pay its debt as it came due.

These refundings relieved conditions for a time, but the city was looking forward to the immediate payment of substantial amounts of floating debt, a negligible annual bond retirement, and overwhelming maturities starting in 1943 when maturing principal increased from \$76,000 in 1940 to \$409,000 in 1943. The program now under way is expected to eliminate the threat of default, provide for the retirement of all indebtedness within the constitutional life of a refunding bond, and to permit an absolute balanced budget in the future. It calls for the same approximate tax levy which the city has maintained for the past few years and which has proven sufficient to meet normal operating costs and some \$500,000 for debt service. Inasmuch as all of the general obligation indebtedness, if refunded, must be retired within the constitutional life of 20 years, the program calls for a voluntary reduction in the interest rate from an average of 5.6% to 4%. This reduction will release over \$100,000 a year in interest to the payment of principal and will permit complete liquidation of all debt as it matures, under the new schedule which calls for a maximum debt service of \$500,000.

Arrangements have been made to fund a large portion of the floating indebtedness into judgment bonds under a special Act of the legislature passed for Long Beach and adjudicated by the New York State courts. It is believed that a balanced budget is assured and the bondholders are adequately protected by another special Act of the legislature, Chapter 411 of the 1940 Laws of New York, which provides that the city must make up its budget on a "cash basis," estimating revenue only on the basis of past year's tax collection experience. Also, if a deficit does occur in any year, it must be included as an expenditure in the subsequent year's budget. Reference to this Act will be written into the face of the bond and will form a contract with the bondholders. This contract can be enforced, if necessary, by the simple procedure of mandamus.

Agreements of exchange were sent to all bondholders in April, 1940, and at present at least a 90% exchange appears to be assured. The entire program has the approval of the comptroller of the State of New York. It is believed by the city's refunding agents and the city administration that the completion of the program will place Long Beach on a firm financial foundation for the first time in many years.

NEW CASTLE (P. O. Chappaqua), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Robert B. Stewart, Town Supervisor, will receive sealed bids until 10:30 a. m. on Nov. 13 for the purchase of \$36,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon or registered highway refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1941 to 1945 incl.; \$2,000 from 1946 to 1959 incl. and \$3,000 in 1960. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10 of 1%. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Chappaqua National Bank, Chappaqua, with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the town, payable from unlimited taxes but payable primarily from taxes on the property of the unincorporated portion of the town. A certified check for \$720, payable to order of the town, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—REFUNDING ISSUE APPROVED—Harry D. Yates, Deputy State Comptroller, reports that the State Department of Audit and Control has approved an issue of \$100,000 refunding bonds, to mature as follows: \$5,000 from 1943 to 1950 incl.; \$10,000 in 1951 and 1952 and \$20,000 in 1953 and 1954.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—REFUNDING ISSUE APPROVED—Harry D. Yates, Deputy State Comptroller, reports that the Department of Audit and Control has approved the refunding of \$500,000 bonds. The new bonds would mature \$50,000 annually from 1942 to 1945 incl.; \$100,000 in 1946 and \$200,000 in 1947.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Catherine P. McCaul, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 19 for the purchase of \$50,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered water bonds. Dated Nov. 15, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 15 as follows: \$4,000 from 1941 to 1945 incl. and \$6,000 from 1946 to 1950 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Tarrytown National Bank & Trust Co., Tarrytown. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the village and the approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to order of the village, must accompany each proposal.

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$156,400 coupon or registered refunding bonds offered Nov. 1—V. 151, p. 2535—were awarded to the Niagara Savings & Loan Association of Tonawanda, as 2s, at par. Dated June 1, 1940 and due June 1 as follows: \$15,400 in 1941; \$15,000 from 1942 to 1944 incl. and \$6,000 from 1945 to 1960 incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, and R. D. White & Co.	2.10%	100.439
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., and A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.	2.10%	100.188
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2.20%	100.388
H. L. Allen & Co., and F. W. Reichard & Co.	2.30%	100.14005
Blair & Co., Inc.; George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., and Bacon, Stevenson & Co.	2.30%	100.14
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	2.40%	100.329

WELLSVILLE (P. O. Wellsville), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo purchased on Oct. 31 a total of \$30,300 bonds as 1.70s, at a price of 100.269. Award consisted of:

\$18,900 highway improvement bonds. One bond for \$900, others \$1,000 each. Due March 1 as follows: \$1,900 in 1941; \$2,000 from 1942 to 1949 incl., and \$1,000 in 1950.
11,400 airport bonds. Denoms. \$1,000, \$500 and \$400. Due Mar. 1 as follows: \$1,400 in 1941; \$1,000 from 1942 to 1948 incl., and \$1,500 in 1949 and 1950.

All of the bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1940. Prin. and int. payable at the First Trust Co., Wellsville. Legality approved by Francis B. O'Connor of Wellsville. A bid of 100.049 was made by C. E. Weinig, White & Co. of Buffalo.

NORTH CAROLINA

COLUMBUS COUNTY (P. O. Whiteville) N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Nov. 12, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of bonds aggregating \$79,000, dated Nov. 1, 1940, maturing as follows, without option of prior payment:

\$70,000 refunding road and bridge bonds maturing in numerical order, lowest numbers first, \$35,000 on May 1, 1960 and \$35,000 on May 1, 1961.

9,000 refunding school bonds maturing in numerical order, lowest numbers first, \$4,000 on May 1, 1960, and \$5,000 on May 1, 1961.

Denom. \$1,000; principal and interest (M-N), payable in New York City in legal tender; general obligations; unlimited tax; coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone; delivery on or about Nov. 25, at place of purchasers' choice. There will be no auction.

A separate bid for each issue (not less than par and accrued interest) is required. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% in multiples of 1/4 of 1%; each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates for any issue, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of the bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities.

Bids must be on a form to be furnished with additional information and must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for \$1,580. The approving opinion of Masslich & Mitchell, New York City, will be furnished the purchaser.

DUNN, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Nov. 12, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of \$20,000 municipal building bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1940, maturing annually, Nov. 1, in numerical order, lowest numbers first, \$1,000 1942 to 1961, incl., without option of prior payment.

Denom. \$1,000; prin. and int. (M-N), payable in New York City in legal tender; general obligations; unlimited tax; coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone; delivery on or about Nov. 25, at place of purchaser's choice. There will be no auction.

Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% per annum in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the town, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained.

Bids must be on a form to be furnished with additional information, and must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer, for \$400. The approving opinion of Masslich & Mitchell, New York City, will be furnished the purchaser.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Nov. 12, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of \$15,000 public improvement bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1940, maturing annually, May 1, in numerical order, lowest numbers first, \$500 1943 to 1948 and \$1,000 1949 to 1960, all incl., without option of prior payment.

Denom. \$500; prin. and int. (M-N), payable in New York City in legal tender; general obligations; unlimited tax; coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone; delivery on or about Nov. 25, at place of purchaser's choice. There will be no auction.

Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% per annum, in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the town, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained.

Bids must be on a form to be furnished with additional information, and must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for \$300. The approving opinion of Masslich & Mitchell, New York City, will be furnished the purchaser.

NORTH DAKOTA

HOOPLE, N. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—Both sealed and auction bids will be received by Victor Johnson, Village Clerk, at the office of the County Auditor, until Nov. 20 at 2 p. m. for the purchase of \$2,500 not to exceed 4% semi-annual village bonds. Dated Nov. 15, 1940. Due \$500 on Nov. 15 in 1942 to 1946, inclusive. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

OHIO

AKRON, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—P. W. Ferguson, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 18, for the purchase of \$50,000 3% coupon airport stadium improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1946, incl.

Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Bonds may be registered as to principal only or may be exchanged for registered bonds. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at office of the Director of Finance. No formal bidding blank is required and the bonds will be furnished by the city. Bids should be made subject to approval of bidder's attorney as to legality of the issue, such opinion to be paid for by the successful bidder. A certified check for 2% of the amount bid for, payable to order of the Director of Finance, is required. (This offering was originally announced for Oct. 14).

AKRON, Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—At the Nov. 5 election the voters refused to authorize issuance of the following bonds: \$1,500,000 sewer, \$2,200,000 street, \$2,050,000 grade crossing elimination, \$800,000 bridge, and \$500,000 park.

ATHENS COUNTY (P. O. Athens), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$58,000 delinquent tax bonds offered Nov. 1—V. 151, p. 2690—were awarded to Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo, as 1 1/4s, at par plus a premium of \$77, equal to 100.13, a basis of about 1.22%. Dated Oct. 1, 1940. Due \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1941, and \$4,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1948 incl. Second high bid of 100.11 for 1 1/4s was made by Well, Roth & Irving Co. of Cincinnati.

Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Assel, Goez & Moerlein	1 1/4%	100.59
Braun, Bosworth & Co.	1 1/4%	100.40
Seasongood & Mayer	1 1/4%	100.382

BELLEVUE, Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—K. A. Yundt, City Auditor, reports that the voters refused to authorize an issue of \$425,000 water reservoir bonds at the recent election.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—BONDS SOLD—Henry Urner, City Treasurer, reports the purchase by the Treasury Investment Board of a further block of \$1,500,000 2 1/4% flood protection bonds. Bonds are part of an authorized issue of \$4,500,000 and must all be issued by the city prior to Jan. 1, 1941, at which time authority for their sale would lapse pursuant to a ruling of the State Supreme Court.—V. 151, p. 2383.

CINCINNATI SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—The proposal to issue \$2,000,000 vocational school bonds failed to obtain the 65% majority vote needed for passage at the Nov. 5 election.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—RELIEF LEVY APPROVED—Unofficial returns indicate that at the Nov. 5 election the voters approved by a safe margin a 2.1 mill levy for city relief purposes next year, defeating a city charter amendment which would boost the general operating levy 0.6 mill to provide funds for sewage disposal, and defeated a Cleveland Board of Education 4-mill operating levy.

GERMAN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springfield, R. R. No. 2), Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—The proposal to issue \$65,000 building bonds failed to obtain the 65% majority vote needed for approval at the election on Nov. 5.

HARTSGROVE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rome), Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—The proposal to issue \$29,500 construction bonds was defeated by the voters at the recent election.

JEFFERSON, Ohio—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$18,000 street improvement bonds was approved at the Nov. 5 election. They will mature semi-annually over a period of 10 years and be placed on the market next year.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—The proposed issue of \$800,000 water filtration plant bonds was turned down by the electorate on Nov. 5.

Tiffin, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Robert L. Beals, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 22, for the purchase of \$10,000 4% municipal building bonds. Dated Dec. 20, 1940. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 Oct. 1, 1941; \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1945, incl. and \$1,000 April 1, 1946. Interest A-O. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for \$100, payable to order of the city, is required.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY (P. O. New Philadelphia), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—O. C. Johnson, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 25 for the purchase of \$20,000 3% juvenile court building bonds. Dated Dec. 15, 1940. Denom. \$2,000. Due \$2,000 on Dec. 15 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Interest J-D. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. A certified check for \$200, payable to order of the Board of County Commissioners, is required.

OKLAHOMA

CRAIG COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 17 (P. O. Welch), Okla.—BONDS DEFEATED—At an election held on Oct. 22 the voters are said to have defeated the proposed issuance of \$41,200 construction bonds.

MORRIS, Okla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Nov. 12 by Waldo Eley, City Clerk, for the purchase of the following bonds aggregating \$5,000:

\$2,500 water works bonds. Due \$500 in 1943 to 1947 incl.
1,000 fire truck and equipment bonds. Due \$500 in 1943 and 1944.
1,500 city hall and jail bonds. Due \$500 in 1945 to 1947.

Bidders are to name the rate of interest. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

STERLING INDEPENDENT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Sterling), Okla.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Nov. 12, by M. F. Miller, District Clerk, for the purchase of \$8,400 building bonds. Bidders to name the rate of interest. A certified check for 2% of the amount bid is required.

OREGON

MALHEUR COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 61 (P. O. Nyssa), Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$5,129.66 coupon semi-ann. funding bonds offered for sale on Oct. 28—V. 151, p. 2537—were awarded to Atkinson-Jones & Co. of Portland, as 2 1/4s, paying a price of 100.03, a basis of about 2.24%. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Due in 1941 to 1946; optional prior to maturity.

NORTHERN WASCO COUNTY PEOPLES' UTILITY DISTRICT (P. O. The Dalles), Ore.—BONDS VOTED—The County Treasurer states that the voters approved the issuance of \$475,000 electric system revenue bonds at the Nov. 5 general election.

WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 106 (P. O. Metzger), Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Nov. 12, by Edith J. Keam, District Clerk, for the purchase of \$8,000 3% annual school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Denom. \$500. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$500 in 1941; \$1,000 in 1942; \$1,500 in 1943; \$1,000 in 1944; \$1,500 in 1945; \$1,000 in 1946, and \$1,500 in 1947. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Unconditional bids only will be received and no bids for less than par and accrued interest will be considered. The approving opinion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch, Shuler & Kelley of Portland, will be furnished the purchasers.

PENNSYLVANIA

BALDWIN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Pittsburgh), Pa.—BONDS APPROVED—J. William Jordan, Township Secretary, reports that the voters approved an issue of \$350,000 sewer system bonds. Issue will be offered at an early date.

BRACKENRIDGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BONDS DEFEATED—An issue of \$55,000 building addition bonds was defeated by the voters at the Nov. 5 election.

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa.—BONDS VOTED—At the recent election voters approved the issuance of \$70,000 street and sewer and \$5,000 municipal building addition bonds.

HAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. D. 2, Allison Park), Pa.—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$75,000 high school building and equipment bonds carried at the recent election.

HELLERTOWN BOROUGH MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY, Pa.—BONDS SOLD—Paul Trumbower, Borough Secretary, reports that \$24,000

