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The

## New York Trust

 CompanyCapital Funds . \$37,500,000



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# The Government of the French Republic <br> Twenty-Year External Gold Loan $71 / 2 \%$ Bonds Payable June 1, 1941 and 

The Government of the French Republic
External Loan of 1924 Twenty-five Year Sinking Fund
$7 \%$ Gold Bonds due December 1, 1949
To holders of above-described Bonds.
The Government of the French Republic announces that the outstanding $71 / 2 \%$ bonds, the entire issue of which will by their terms become payable on June 1, 1941 , and coupons maturing June 1, 1941 , of both the $71 / 2 \%$ and $7 \%$
(A) upon presentation and surrender at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co.
Incorporated, 23 Wall Street, New York City, in United States dollars incorporated, ${ }^{\text {in }}$ the amounts specified below; or
(B) at the option of the holder and until further notice, upon presentation and surrender at the office of Messrs. Morgan \& Cie, 14 Place equivalent of the dollar amounts specified below, calculated upon the basis of the official rate of exchange for the dollar in France.
Bonds of the $71 / \%$ issue registered as to principal, when presented for payment, must be either duly assigned in blank or accompanied by proper instruments of assignment. In cases where payment is to be made in New York city
to others than registered holders, signature must be guaranteed by a bank or to others than registered holders, signature must ent guaranteed bro a arane firm
trust company with a New York City correspondent or by a broker having membership on the New York Stock Exchange.

In order to comply with the decrees of the French Government dated July 16, 1935, and August 25,1937 , the outstanding $71 / 2 \%$ bonds and coupons maturing June 1, 1941, of both the $21 / 2 \%$ and $7 \%$ bonds will be redeemed by payment in the following manner:
(A) Bonds and coupons which are stamped to indicate non-French beneficial ownership will be redeemed and paid at the face amount thereof:
(B) Bonds which are stamped to indicate French ownership, and unstamped the difference between the issue price and the redemption price (i.e. a deduction of $0.5 \%$ of the principal amount), when in the ownership, French or foreign, of others than individuals. Coupons which are stamped to indicate French ownership, and unstamped coupons, will be paid subject to a deduction of $10 \%$ of the face amount thereof,
when in the ownership, French or foreign, of others than individuals. ttention is called to the restrictions imposed by Executive Order of the President of the United States of America, No. 8389 as amended. relating to or their nationals have an interest, and to the regulations issued or that may hereafter be issued thereunder.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
New York City, May 20, 1941.

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Financial Attaché to the French Embassy
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## The Financial Situation

FOR many months past the Government of the United States has been asking, not to say demanding, the utmost in cooperation from every citizen in the land in giving practical and speedy effect to our defense program. For several months past it has in one way or another, formally or informally, restrained, restricted and in countless ways interfered with the production and distribution of normal peacetime products, and the public has been given to understand that direct or indirect control of normal production and consumption "has only just begun." Producers (except farmers) and others have been told that prices must be kept low notwithstanding increases in costs and changes in demand and supply relationships, and in a number of instances virtual commands have been issued "freezing" prices more or less regardless of whether, at such quotations, there is any profit to the producer or not. Taxes have been exceedingly onerous for a long while past. They have been raised further in the name of national defense, and plans are now afoot for further increases of large proportions. A great many of our young men have been called to military service. These and many more burdens of a like nature the people of the country are asked to bear uncomplainingly while they proceed with the utmost enthusiasm to bring to fruition plans, which are not fully revealed, for the defense of this country and the salvation of the British Empire, which is set down as the same thing.

When a government of a free people makes such demands as these of its citizens, it must be prepared to give those citizens certain assurances, and give them in terms and in acts which leave no room for doubt. The people of a democracy have more right to make demands of their government than their government has to make demands upon them. There is no way that a truly democratic government can enforce its will or its desires upon the whole people. It must lead them, of course, but it must command them only by appeals to their reason and judgment. It is therefore of the first importance from the most practical viewpoint, if from no other, that such a government "do its part" in any undertaking in hand, and do it in such a way that the people are ready without equivocation and without reservations to follow its lead. What, then,
is the status of the Government of the United States in its current demands upon the people of this great Nation?

In the first place, it goes without saying that any government making the pleas that ours has been making for the past year must make it indisputably clear, by word and deed, that it has its own eye single to the defense needs of the country. Nor must it, even if in its faddist zeal it sincerely supposes them to be in the interest of defense, take advantage of circumstances to obtain approval and funds for pet projects which the great rank and file sense quickly are not really related at all to our defense needs. The St. Lawrence waterwayscheme is obviously one of these, and the insistence of the President upon proceeding with it on the alleged ground that it-five years or so from now, when it is completed-will be of great assistance to the defense activities is a cardinal sin. Now comes an effort on the part of certain groups in Congress to revive the Florida Ship Canal-as an aid, if not an essential part, of the defense program. Of course, no one in the length and breadth of the land whose judgment is worth the proverbial pinch of snuff supposes for the moment that the project is in any way related to defense, except, of course, that money and labor diverted to it at this time would mean that much less energy left for defense. Meanwhile, here and there, in less conspicuous fashion, numberless smaller projects of one sort or another are being proposed, included in the budget or quietly undertaken, which no reasonable man can believe are essential to any defense effort.

> "Some Simple Principles"
> It seems to me that the present preparedness effort should have as its roots certain rather simple principles.
> $\begin{gathered}\text { A proper program is ali-important. It } \\ \text { should be a program embracing the lessons of }\end{gathered}$ should be a program embracing the lessons of situation prent, fas hioned to meet our own anyone can see with real clarity of vision, $\begin{aligned} & \text { anyone can see with real clarity of vision, } \\ & \text { and free of works and undertakings which }\end{aligned}$ are not now essential to national defense. We are justified in assuming that the many capable individuals in the Government service already have formulated such a plan, so far as such an attainment is immediately possible. If the steel industry is to perform adequately, its functions during this period, it must know what is expected from the industry as soon as the program is formulated, or modified from time to time, by those in authority at Washington. Simply stated, this means that the industry must be kept completely informed as to what steel products are required and in what quantities and at what times.
> In this crisis it is essential that there be complete unity and cooperation with the Government on the part of everyone engaged in production. Such unity and cooperation should not be weakened by doubt as to whether the attainment of an adequate national defense is the only purpose of a Government which calls upon us for ever-growing sacrifices and restrictions in the name of preparedness, patriotism and national unity. There should be no basis upon which anyone can properly question whether or not the ultimate goal, toward the gaining of which an all-out effort is now so strenuously urged, is the defense and preservation of that democratic form of United States of America which we have heretofore known-an America which has grown great and powerful by reason of its long established and proven democratic institutions.-Irving S. Olds, Chairman of the Board of Directors of United States Steel Corporation, to the American Iron \& Steel Institute on May 22.
> It seems to us that some of these "rather simple principles" are not being observed in Washington, and until they are, disappointment with results is inevitable.

## Non-Defense Diversions

But such things as these fail by a wide margin to tell the full story. There is the President's attitude toward reduction in outlays for such organizations as the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and still more recently his definitive message concerning the needs of the Work Projects Administration. All these organizations were born of the depression, and were designed to give "relief" of one sort or another to people who were in distress by reason of the state of business then existing. None of them has any permanent place in this country and they all cost large sums of money at a time when the Nation is being asked to endure the
heaviest taxation of its history, and in addition to assume liability for further enormous increases in the national debt. The President's argument that the Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps are to be fully supported financially because they are engaged, in part, at least, upon tasks related to if not essential to defense leaks like a sieve. In the first place, the President has so often defined "defense" to include practically all of the New Deal fol-de-rol that one would be well warranted in calling for chapter and verse as regards the defense work these agencies are doing, and it would almost certainly be found that by far the larger part of their activities have about as much to do with defense as the Florida Ship Canal. But what if their work, or some of it, does have a real bearing upon defense? It without question could be done, if it is essential, by organizations regularly engaged in such undertakings more efficiently and at less cost-and when the defense needs were met, we should not have organizations on our hands which have, and know they have, a vested interest in perpetuating themselves.
The President's argument, taken all together, is all too clearly in support of such organizations in perpetuity, with large Treasury funds to support them. Take his stand on the WPA. In conceding a small decrease in expenditures by this organization after obvious pressure he says:
"While the increase in defense expenditures will lave an important bearing on employment, we cannot anticipate an increase in employment in the same proportion as the increase in expenditures for next year. Moreover, this increase will not necessarily result in a corresponding decrease in unemployment. The labor force will increase, partly due to additional employment of workers such as students who during normal times would continue to pursue an education. Also, many youths and workers on submarginal farms will obtain jobs during the present emergency.
"An additional factor militating against as great a reduction in unemployment as might appear possible is that there are many of the presently unemployed who have little chance to be absorbed by the defense activities and many types of workers are not in demand."
It is scarcely necessary to waste much time with this queer line of reasoning. We might ask why students should leave school prematurely and seek work, or poor farmers go to the city to become wage earners if there is no unusual demand for workers in relation to the supply of them. We might inquire if the President means to say that all unemployed would be obliged to find work in defense industries as such and none of them replace others who do go into the defense factories and the like. We might ask whether it is the President's idea that those presently on the WPA payrolls must be kept there to protect them against competition in our factories from immature, untrained students, and inexperienced farmers. But the fact that sticks out like a sore thumb is that during the year ending June 30,1942 , a period when industrial and trade activity is almost universally expected to be limited only by our capacity-not the least bottleneck being labor-the President is convinced that $\$ 886,000,000$ are needed to continue a relief organization which is the outgrowth of the severest depression in our history. If this is the best that the President can do, then, of course, there never will come a time when he will
feel that the WPA, or some other similar organization, must not be liberally fed from the Treasury. Evidently New Dealism competes with defense in the President's mind.

## Politics

Nor is any realistic mind likely to be able to convince itself that it is only a matter of insisting upon what Governor Smith calls "crackpot" schemes upon which the professional reformers in Washington have set their minds and hearts these recent years. The old, old issue of what is known as "politics" is all too apparent in what is being done. The fact that the WPA, the NYA, the CCC and the varions other activities of a like sort now occupying the time of many thousands, we had almost said millions, of men and women, have repeatedly shown themselves to be invaluable in a political sense, much as somewhat similar activities on a less formal and smaller scale haye so proved themselves in ward politics for generations past is all too well known. The same is true of the policies of the Administration toward labor and the farmers. As to buying the continued favor of the latter, Congress appears to be, if anything, deeper in the mud than the President is in the mire, but neither have shown the slightest disposition to subordinate the special coddling of the farmer to the needs of defense, or hesitated to ask the remainder of the people of the country to bear heavy additions to the already cruel load of taxation at the same time that agriculture is permitted to continue to feed without even protest almost at will at public trough. Surely no word need be added concerning the political importance of the farm vote.
It may be that Administration forces fairly generally really believe that it is legitimate for a few groups of wage earners to better their status even by taking advantage of the defense program, but it taxes the credulity of any reasonable man to ask him to suppose that it feels it morally encumbent upon itself to permit, not to say encourage, many of the unions to demand substantial wage increases at a time when their wages are already higher than anything ever thought of only a few years ago, and when the necessity of overtime as a result of restrictive legislation bearing upon hours of work is converting a good many groups in this category into something almost approaching "economic royalists." Nor is it credible that the Administration can, deep in its own heart, feel that the recketeering, the bickering, the many other retarding tactics of many of the unions are warranted by any standard. Yet it continues to do what the other Roosevelt used to call "pussy-footing," whenever the subject is broached. One of the prime requisites for success of such demands as the government is now making is that they be made upon all groups and classes of the people .alike-and that political advantage from exempting this or that element in the population be strictly and plainly scorned.
Another thing that the people demand of the Administration, and do not at this time believe that they are getting, is a carefully organized, thoroughly efficient, and adequately alert management of the defense program itself. There are many aspects of this program which the layman finds it very difficult to appraise. Not only does he lack essential information, but is not sufficiently versed in military science to make full and confident use of what he has. Yet reports steadily filtering out from

Washington and elsewhere, studied in connection with the repeated successes of the German war machine built on the latest technology in all branches -accompanied as is usually the case with evidence that the British are still far behind in many of these matters-can scarcely fail to raise disagreeable questions in the minds of all men who have got past the stage of gullibly accepting vague reports of miracle machines devised and manufactured almost overnight in this country. But, however this may be, the fact seems to us to be pretty well established that the defense program organization is not functioning smoothly or well. There is entirely too much inconsistency, change of front, and general confusion, plain as a pikestaff, to give the thought ful citizen the comforting feeling that his hard earned money taken in taxes is really contributing as it should, and as it is supposed to do, to the safety of the Nation. The President is a notoriously poor administrator, and, like so many men with this failing, finds it impossible to persuade himself to assign such duties to really capable men endowed with adequate authority. Dreamers like Mr. Hopkins still have a great deal too much influence over him.

Another difficulty is found in the fact that the public is kept much too largely in the dark about too many things. Military secrets are one thing; information which is probably already in the hands of those we fear may use it but withheld from the public in this country is quite another. The people are being asked to take far too much for granted. It needs much more precise reports than it is get ting. Not only does this state of affairs influence the enthusiasm with which various elements in the population are likely to give the cooperation asked of them, but in very substantial measure controls the degree in which they can give it. The various industrial operations demanded by such a program as this cannot be effected in a day. They cannot be efficiently conducted at all except upon the basis of careful planning by men who know how to plan such things. This planning is rendered difficult if not impossible when no one in Washington can or will supply the information essential to it. This latter want is still being severely felt in many places in industry. Business is told to cooperate-but not what is wanted of it. No one appears to know whether the difficulty is to be found in lack of knowledge in Washington of what is wanted, or in indecision and vacillation in the national capitalor in some other undisclosed factor.

Finally, the American people should and must be satisfied, not merely appeased from time to time, that what is being planned and what is being done is really for the purpose of necessary defense of this country, and not with the idea of setting up some new world order such as the four freedoms-everywhere.

Correction of these infirmities in Washington, not the appointment of special pleaders to cajole the public further, is what must be done if better defense results are to be obtained.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

WTH the exception of further extensive changes in the various classes of deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve banks, only changes that now have come to be regarded as routine are to be noted in the combined condition statement of the institutions for the week ended May 21. The Treasury balance
with the 12 regional banks fell sharply, as funds moved into the defense effort, and member bank reserve balances increased correspondingly. Excess reserves of the member banks over legal requirements advanced $\$ 170,000,000$, in these circumstances, to $\$ 5,860,000,000$. When payment is made for the $\$ 600,000,000$ bonds offered by the Treasury on Thursday, a contrary movement will take place, and this sort of see-saw can be expected indefinitely. Monetary gold stocks of the country advanced $\$ 27,000,000$ in the statement week to a fresh record at $\$ 22,565$,000,000 . The tendency toward expansion of the idle credit total occasioned by the gold increase was offset, however, by a gain of $\$ 31,000,000$ in currency in circulation, to a high record of $\$ 9,186,000,000$. Demand for credit accommodation continues on a modest but persistent scale, with the cumulative effects impressive. Business loans of weekly reporting New York City member banks for the period ended May 21 advanced $\$ 22,000,000$ to $\$ 2,149,000$,000. Loans to brokers and dealers on security collateral increased $\$ 14,000,000$ to $\$ 332,000,000$, obviously because dealers were preparing for the refunding of $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds announced on Thursday.

The Treasury in Washington deposited $\$ 33,999,000$ gold certificates with the regional banks in the statement week, increasing their holdings to $\$ 20,256$,731,000 . Other cash of the 12 banks fell slightly and their total reserves thus were up only $\$ 26,356,000$ to $\$ 20,587,305,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation advanced $\$ 24,716,000$ to $\$ 6,384,387,000$. Total deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve banks increased a mere $\$ 310,000$ to $\$ 16,180,630,000$, with the account variations consisting of an increase of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 273,969,000$ to $\$ 13,731,835,000$; a decrease of the Treasury general account by $\$ 284,480,000$ to $\$ 477,144,000$; an increase of foreign deposits by $\$ 6,153,000$ to $\$ 1,241,201,000$, and an increase of other deposits by $\$ 4,668,000$ to $\$ 730,450,000$. The reserve ratio remained unchanged at $91.2 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks were up $\$ 693,000$ to $\$ 2,197,000$. Industrial advances increased $\$ 62,000$ to $\$ 8,154,000$, while commitments to make such advances increased $\$ 135,000$ to $\$ 11,080$,000. There were no open market operations by the Federal Reserve banks, as holdings of United States Treasury obligations remained unchanged at $\$ 2,184$,100,000 .

## The New York Stock Market

PRICE tendencies were mixed on the New York stock market this week, but all variations were small. The securities markets were more than ever neglected in some sessions. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange managed to top the small figure of 500,000 shares in the mid-week period, but both at the start of the week and at its end the trading volume was only about half that level. Traders and investors plainly were determined to await indicative developments in the war and in the muddled American programs of defense and aid to Great Britain. In neither respect were the available reports especially comforting. Germany's aerial invasion of Crete, in the Mediterranean, plainly posed the problem of airpower against seapower, with the result still uncertain but seemingly in favor of the newer military arm. The markets tensely awaited fresh news of the vast Mediterranean action, where the British are reported by the Reich High Command to have suffered large naval losses. Some ten-
tative efforts were made, Thursday, toward closer control of foodstuff prices in the United States, and they occasioned much unsettlement in the stock market. The incident served to emphasize the confusion that exists in Washington with respect to all practical matters of trade and industry.

In the first half of the week now ending a modest improvement in stock prices was in progress. The gains were small, but they took in a long list of industrial, oil, base metal, and other equities. The oil stocks especially were in favor, and some of them attained new highs for the year. Equipment trust manufacturing stocks also improved, owing to the heavy construction programs of many railroads. But the market turned abruptly downward on Thursday, when the twin shocks were administered of British reverses in Crete and of official intervention in the futures market for black pepper. The entire commodity list tumbled, and in some items a sizable part of the gain recorded in previous weeks was offset. Wheat, corn and similar American staples joined the downswing, but in those commodities the levels thus established were about even with the closings of last week. The intervention, in itself, proved to be the important factor, for it reflected all too plainly that rapid Federal movement toward State control of all aspects of economic life which hardly can be viewed with equanimity. The stock market lost, on Thursday, virtually all gains previously recorded in the course of the week, and levels yesterday changed little. The result was that prices at the close, yesterday, showed only small fractional variations in both directions from levels prevalent a week earlier.

In the listed bond market the tone was hesitant at all times. United States Treasury obligations were marked slightly lower early in the week, as dealers prepared for the huge financing operation announced Thursday. This involved the raising of $\$ 600,000,000$ in new money, and the refunding of $\$ 834,000,000$ bonds due next August. Terms offered by the Treasury were regarded as/favorable in the market, and a modest rally in Treasury securities followed. Highest rated corporate bonds were steady throughout the week. In the speculative department of the bond market railroad liens developed some strength at first, but reacted in the latter part of the week. Foreign dollar bonds were quiet, with a few gains noted here and there. French bonds were strong, following announcement that repayment will be effected June 1 of $71 / 2 \%$ obligations then due. The foreign exchange market was dull throughout the week, with small gold shipments toward the United States the best indicator of the position.

On the New York Stock Exchange 33 stocks touched new high levels for the present week while 118 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 29 stocks touched new high levels and 88 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 140,540 shares; on Monday, 223,710 shares; on Tuesday, 471,150 shares; on Wednesday, 544,400 shares ; on Thursday, 401,630 shares, and on Friday, 263,980 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 37,960 shares; on Monday, 45,800
shares; on Tuesday, 100,085 shares; on Wednesday, $78,05 \mathrm{a}$ shares; on Thursday, 70,580 shares, and on Friday, 59,800 shares.
The stock market on Saturday of last week established a record for the dullest short session in a period of nine months. Quiet ruled at the opening, with values in the main firm. In the course of the day's transactions mixed changes were noted as copper shares assumed the leadership among industrial issues. Progress followed in a hesitant sort of way. As the final period arrived values, with the exception of copper issues, tapered off and settled around the opening figures of the day. The performance of the market on Monday followed much the same pattern as on Saturday, and price changes were without real significance. The subject of excess taxes at present being discussed in Congress exerted a dampening influence on the list. Despite the announcement that the carriers were to be confronted with a proposal to increase the basic wage rates by $30 \%$, equities in this group were affected only in a fractional way. On the other hand, copper shares rose fractions to one point in American Smelting \& Refining. The list at closing was firm and mixed. In the face of heartening reports, new life was injected into trading on Tuesday and prices generally ranged higher. Sales volume expanded beyond that of any of the three previous sessions and totaled 471,150 shares, compared with 223,710 shares on Monday. Oil stocks got off to a good start, aided by an increase in petroleum prices. Then, too, the report that a revision of the steel price-fixing order permitting higher prices would soon be put into effect caused a strong rally late in the final hour. Steel shares shot forward a point or more. Gains were particularly outstanding in chemicals, while prices among all groups were mostly higher on the day. Oil shares on Wednesday again enjoyed popular favor as general values continued to push forward, but with less vigor than on Tuesday. The volume of sales broke through the half million share mark, an achievement in itself in these days of diminishing markets. For the day, scattered industrial issues made mild advances, while steel issues gave some evidence of a tapering off in demand. The list completed the session in an irregularly higher position. A sharp break in commodity prices on Thursday and further Nazi successes on the isle of Crete worked against a better market by producing an easier tendency. Here and there were signs of strength, but equities in the main receded and closed the day moderately lower in less active trading. Equities moved in a narrow groove on Friday, with a contraction in sales volume. Initial trades revealed mixed price changes. As the session progressed mild improvement set in, but it failed to reach rally proportions. Preferred issues were subject to selling pressure, and closed in some instances two or more points lower. A steady market ruled at closing. A comparison of closing prices for yesterday with final quotations on Friday of the previous week show for the most part minor changes in their levels.
General Electric closed yesterday at $287 / 8$ against $285 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of New York at $173 / 4$ against 18; Columbia Gas \& Electric at $25 / 8$ against $23 / 4$; Public Service Corp. of N. J. at $221 / 8$ against $221 / 2$; International Harvester at $471 / 2$ against $453 / 4$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $703 / 8$
against 70 ; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $333 / 8$ against $321 / 4$; Woolworth at $271 / 4$ against $277 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at 150 against $1497 / 8$.

Western Union closed yesterday at $223 / 4$ against $221 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1501 / 2$ against $1481 / 2 ;$ E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1423 / 4$ ex-div. against $1401 / 4$; National Cash Register at $113 / 4$ against $111 / 2$; National Dairy Products at 13 against $12 \%$; National Biscuit at $155 / 8$ against $151 / 2$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $335 / 8$ against $335 / 8$; Loft, Inc.., at $183 / 8$ against $175 / 8$; Continental Can at $323 / 4$ against $331 / 2$; Eastman Kodak at 123 against 125 ; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 88 against $871 / 8$; Standard Brands at $51 / 2$ against $51 / 2$; Canada Dry at $113 / 8$ against $111 / 2$; Schenley Distillers at $91 / 4$ against $93 / 8$, and National Distillers at $195 / 8$ against $193 / 4$.
In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $161 / 2$ against $165 / 8$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $123 / 8$ against $121 / 8$, and United States Rubber at $213 / 8$ against $211 / 2$.

Railroad stocks finished lower this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $233 / 4$ against $237 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 27 against $273 / 8$; New York Central at $121 / 8$ against $121 / 2$; Union Pacific at 80 against $803 / 4$; Southern Pacific at 111/4 against 111/4; Southern Ry. at $121 / 2$ against $125 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $61 / 2$ against $63 / 4$.

Steel stocks displayed fractional improvement the present week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $523 / 4$ against $521 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $373 / 8$ against 37; Bethlehem Steel at $691 / 2$ against $691 / 8$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $321 / 2$ against $321 / 2$.

In the motor group, General Motors closed yesterday at $375 / 8$ against $373 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Chrysler at $555 / 8$ against 56 ; Packard at $21 / 2$ against $25 / 8$, and Studebaker at $43 / 4$ against $57 / 8$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $367 / 8$ against 36 on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $141 / 2$ against $141 / 4$, and Atlantic Refining at $221 / 4$ against $233 / 8$.
Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $253 / 4$ against 25 on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at 39 against $373 / 8$, and Phelps Dodge at $283 / 4$ against $275 / 8$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed yesterday at 8 against 8 on Friday of last week; Boeing Aircraft at $127 / 8$ against $127 / 8$, and Dougles Airc̣aft at 66 against $651 / 4$.

Trade and industrial reports reflect a high rate of activity, save in those industries where strikes are in progress. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $99.9 \%$ of capacity against $99.2 \%$ last week, $96.0 \%$ a month ago, and $73.0 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended May 17 is reported by Edison Electric Institute at 2,799,722,000 kwh., against 2,791,609,000 kwh . in the preceding week and $2,422,212,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of 1940 . Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 17 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 861,277 cars, a gain of 24,128 cars over the preceding week and of 182,212 cars over the similar week of last year.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $971 / 2$ c. against $983 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed yes-
terday at $731 / 2$ c. against 73 c . the close on Friday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $351 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. against $363 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 13.60 c . against 13.29 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed yesterday at 23.37 c. against 24.75 c . 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 $233 / 8$ pence per ounce as against $231 / 2$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $343 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.033 / 4$ against $\$ 4.031 / 2$ the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

FIRM conditions were reported this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers. The markets in London, Amsterdam and Berlin found business modest, but the buying in every case was somewhat more emphatic than selling. London was preoccupied with a "war weapons" finance week, dedicated to the raising of $£ 100,000$, 000 on the war loans and savings certificates issues long open for subscription. The goal was achieved, but the campaign naturally diverted funds from the markets to the war requirements. Gilt-edged issues were marked fractionally higher, when variations oc curred, and leading industrial stocks also were well maintained. Shipping securities were in particular demand, after some of the older companies found it possible to resume dividend payments. Oil and mining stocks were neglected. The Amsterdam Bourse showed relatively modest variations, as against the 10 to 12 point swings often reported of late. Gains and losses alternated on different days, with changes confined to a few points in either direction. For the week as a whole prices at Amsterdam hardly varied. The Berlin Boerse was fairly active in the mid-week session, when advancing prices were the rule, but in other sessions the Boerse was dull and listless.

## American Defense

THAT new and startling innovations in the foreign policy of President Roosevelt soon will be made known was the impression gained this week by almost all observers in the national capital. For the time being, however, a degree of caution still seems to be exercised by Mr . Roosevelt with respect to complete military embroilment in foreign wars. Members of the Cabinet continued to speak with little or no restraint of impending attacks upon the United States by the Axis Powers, notwithstanding the obvious fact that such Powers are unable to overcome their current chosen enemies without an exhausting effort. Secretary of State Cordell Hull reiterated last Sunday his theme that American safety depends upon our delivery of war materials to Great Britain. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, who seems strangely out of place as a foreign affairs commentator, envisioned last Monday a combination of dictators against the United States, and proceeded to assault the combination verbally to such a degree that the "armed might" of the country soon was brought into verbal play. Such
statements, however, are now generally regarded as of the trial balloon variety, which may or may not point the way toward official measures.

Perhaps the most interesting disclosures of Presidential intentions was that made quite incidentally late last week by Mr. Roosevelt, in the course of a press conference at the White House. The question arose at this meeting of a possible clash between American merchant ships and German commerce destroyers in the Red Sea, which the United States Government has declared a "safe" zone, while Germany has declared it a war zone. Mr. Roosevelt remarked that freedom of the seas long has been an established American policy, for which undeclared wars were fought against the Barbary pirates and against French privateers in the West Indies. The President hinted, according to Washington reports that such previous episodes might be indicative as to action in the current European struggle. Efforts to draw the President out on foreign affairs in another White House press conference, Tuesday, proved unavailing. It is more than likely that the next important declaration will be made in the course of the "Fireside Chat" announced for next Tuesday. Aid to Great Britain gained a fresh impetus when it appeared, late last week, that several thousands of British youths will be trained for aerial combat in the United States. Some new arrests of aliens who have overstayed their leaves in the United States were effected last Sunday by the Department of Justice. Civilian defense in the United States, Mr. Roosevelt announced Tuesday, will be under the direction of F. H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City. In an address on Wednesday, Mr. LaGuardia stated that there is little likelihood of actual need for civilian defense, but he added that precautions are necessary.

## Foreign Trade

POLITICAL aspects of the problem of foreign trade were emphasized by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in statements made over the last week-end in observance of National Foreign Trade Week. Mr. Roosevelt made much of the "world-wide crisis of truly desperate intensity" faced by the United States, and called for defense of the principles upon which our future foreign trade must be based. The processes of democracy are identical with such principles of "mutual benefit, fair dealing and friendly cooperation," the President said. Mr. Hull took the long step, last Sunday, of outlining a post-war world reconstruction program, which he admitted can be attained only if the world is free of imminent military danger and clear of "malign political intrigue." A mortal danger to the safety of the United States was seen by the Secretary, who urged that the Nazi menace be combated by American delivery to Great Britain of adequate supplies for her successful resistance. In his trade precepts for the future, Mr. Hull argued against excessive trade restrictions, and against discrimination in international commercial relations. Raw material supplies of the world must be available to all nations, he said, while international agreements regulating the supply of commodities must protect the interests of the consuming countries and their peoples. "The institutions and arrangements of international finance," Mr. Hull added, "must be so set up that they lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous develop-
ment of all countries and permit the payment through processes of trade consonant with the welfare of all countries."

## Battle of Crete

WHAT is in some ways the most significant battle of the titanic struggle between Great Britain and Germany began to take shape last Tuesday, on the Mediterranean island of Crete and in the waters surrounding that Greek possession. It was to Crete that the Grecian Government withdrew after the German Nazis took the major part of Greece, and some British forces also were landed on the island to protect it against any German assault. Whether the Anglo-Greek military forces on the island are well supplied is a problem that has not yet been made clear. They suffered this week a Nazi attack that unquestionably makes military history, and that poses in the sharpest focus the question of airpower versus seapower. A great German aerial armada flew from the Grecian mainland and by parachute and glider landed a force in Crete that threatens the Anglo-Greek hold upon the island. A bitter and bloody struggle promptly developed, with indications pointing yesterday toward at least a partial and temporary success for the air forces of the Reich. Involved in this conflict is the question of control of the Mediterranean. Both sides fully realized the epic significance of the battle, and both appear to have thrown into the fight large resources of seapower and airpower. The evidence so far available suggests that airpower has not come off second best in the battle.

In a sense, the struggle for Crete is, of course, merely an incident of the vast conflict in the Mediterranean. The possession of the island will influence the course of events in the Near East. Far more important even than this major consideration, however, is the question now being decided whether control of the air can be militarily more important than control of the sea. The test is being made in narrow waters where the circumstances favor the aerial armadas. But the prospective development of flying is such that only a few years may be required for the growth of airpower to a degree making possible a challenge to seapower throughout the vast ocean wastes of the world. The battle for Crete is viewed by some commentators as a preview of the impending invasion of the British Isles. This contention is not especially well founded, owing to vastly different conditions, but it is not to be dismissed entirely. Obviously enough, the Germans will apply to the struggle against England any lessons they learn from the aerial invasion of Crete.

In typical Blitzkrieg fashion, the Germans opened their attack upon Crete with heavy aerial raids upon the airfields and other vital objectives in the mountainous island. Such raids were frankly admitted in Berlin, Monday, to be the prelude to a new phase of the war. The full significance of the German move began to be apparent on Tuesday, when large German contingents dropped from the skies and began to subjugate several areas of the island. Many of the Nazi troops were dropped by parachute, while others descended in gliders that were towed by German transport planes over the island. Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave the first news of this development to the world when he announced the arrival of the Nazis before the House of Commons, Tuesday. Mr. Churchill was optimistic to
begin with, as he declared that the arriving Germans had been "mopped up" with the exception of one fairly solid unit. But the Germans kept coming in ever greater numbers, with shipping transports pressed into service for the purpose as the areial troops gained a foothold. The British naval units in the eastern Mediterranean battled the Germans on the surface, and Nazi bombers attacked the British warships, in turn. Results of this chaotic and widening struggle are not yet entirely clear, but the evidence gravely suggests a superiority of airpower in the given circumstances.
Estimates of the German forces arriving in Crete were revised upward day after day, and at times almost hour after hour. The initial force on Tuesday was at first believed to number 3,000 to 4,000 effectives. During the night, however, the Germans sent over sizable additional contingents, and on Wednesday it was admitted in London that 10,000 Nazis might be scattered about the island. Sharp fighting developed wherever the Germans were encountered by the Anglo-Greek forces. Prime Minister Churchill stated, Tuesday, that some of the Germans were accoutered in the uniforms of New Zealanders and would be dealt with accordingly. But Berlin countered with the news that the olive-drab of the Nazis might resemble the New Zealand uniform in color, but was quite different otherwise. For a few brief days after this battle began the Anglo-Greek forces valiantly defended the ports and airfields of Crete. By Thursday, however, the British found it necessary to concede that the Germans had captured an airdrome at Malemi, near Canea, and not far from the British base on Suda Bay. A portion of the city of Candia, largest city on the island, also was in Nazi hands, London admitted. Mr. Churchill declared stoutly that the fight would be to the death, since neither side had facilities for withdrawal in the event of defeat.
The heavy German aerial superiority began to tell in the battle on Thursday, for the British found they could not maintain an air force in Crete in the face of the Nazi attacks. British Air Force bombers continued to attack German airports on the Grecian mainland, however, with a view to hampering the Nazi operations. The strong naval forces of Great Britain began to appear on the scene, Wednesday, in order to combat the water transport of German troops over to Crete. London reports suggest that numerous ships were used by the Germans to augment their forces and supply the invaders of the island. Some of these were sunk by gunfire, it was indicated, and reports yesterday stated that 30 German ships were forced to turn back by the British warships. But the Germans apparently took in their stride the naval threat, for they announced in Berlin on Wednesday that aerial bombing had caused serious damage to a British battleship, several cruisers and a number of destroyers. The Berlin spokesmen added on Thursday that in another engagement no less than four British cruisers had been sunk and a number of destroyers also sent to the bottom in the course of the battle of Crete.

## Near East and Africa

THROUGHOUT a vast area stretching along Great Britain's line of Empire in the Mediterranean and the Near East the tide of battle surged, this week, with the outcome far from certain. The German attack upon the Greek island of Crete
gained increasing attention as it developed, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill conceded that important strategical considerations are at stake in that battle. But also of great significance was a final British victory in Ethiopia, where the Italian forces under the Duke of Aosta surrendered, last Monday. On the border of Egypt and Italian Libya the mechanized units of Great Britain and the Axis fought bitterly in agonizing heat, with no real indication that either side is making progress. In French Equatorial Africa the Germans perhaps will obtain important bases under arrangements between Berlin and Vichy, and there is no denying the threat to British shipping that would be entailed in any German base at Dakar, on the westernmost tip of Africa. The importance of Gibraltar has dwindled in recent weeks, for it is assumed that the Germans could plant guns on either side of the narrow strait and control the western entrance to the Mediterranean. Far to the east, British and German forces came to grips in the air over Syria, which is under French mandate, and incidental fighting between British and French forces developed. The war in Iraq deepened as German aerial squadrons rushed to that country and engaged the British. Turkey strove to remain neutral, but appears to be leaning more and more toward the German side, while Russia took further steps that can hardly be regarded as inimical to Germany or friendly to Great Britain.

Only the fighting in Crete seems to be on a scale that can be described as active by European Blitzkrieg standards, but the diplomatic significance of the events throughout the Near East and Africa cannot be exaggerated. British prestige among the peoples of the East already has suffered severely as a consequence of the defeat in Greece, and it is obvious that further inroads will be made upon the British position in the event of fresh disasters to British arms. Despite. recent protestations at Ankara, Turkey no longer can be held a reliable ally of Great Britain. The threat to the Empire may be deeper, moreover, than the question of willing cooperation by various Eastern peoples with their British rulers. Moscow last Saturday announced the establishment of full diplomatic and trade relations with the regime of Iraq which rebelled against the English, and that action may prove to be a primary development. Some diplomatic experts saw in the move the first adumbration of a GermanRussian agreement to make common cause, with the aim of driving the British entirely out of the Near East, setting up the Arab States as German protectorates and Iran as a Russian holding.

The actual military moves in this far-reaching theater of warfare are not easy to trace, for much depends upon the accuracy of the rumors current everywhere. Cairo reports speak of "fierce" drives in the western desert region of Egypt-Libya, but the evidence suggests that relatively modest forces are engaged in that struggle. Great Britain still holds grimly to Tobruk, and the German-Italian forces with equal determination appear to be maintaining the siege of that town. Far to the southward the British Empire units achieved last Monday an outstanding success, when the Duke of Aosta surrendered and terminated the long campaign of the Italian Empire in eastern Africa. Italian troops under the command of the Italian general were estimated to number more than 7,000 , while colonial forces under the Duke of Aosta were much more
numerous. In effect, this ended the struggle in the vast wastes of Ethiopia and enabled sizable British contingents to turn their attention elsewhere. The Italians found the effect of the surrender mitigated by their formal acquisition of much of Dalmatia, and the establishment of an Italian suzerainty in the new State of Croatia.

The campaign in the Arab countries was obscured this week by conflicting reports and endless rumors. Syria, it may be assumed, has become a base for German airplane squadrons under the recent agreements between Berlin and Vichy. British fliers attacked the Germans, and some border clashes developed between the French forces in Syria and British forces in neighboring Palestine. Radio reports were heard in New York, Thursday, to the effect that Free French forces under General Charles de Gaulle are moving from Palestine toward Syria, with the aim of securing the French mandated territory for Great Britain, during the course of the war. In Iraq, meanwhile, the rebels continued their stout resistance to British forces, and it is reported that German aerial support is reaching the area. The fighting continues and cannot be regarderd as conclusive. In various European capitals the rumor circulated that the Turkish Government has permitted the use of rail facilities for the transport of Reich war supplies to Iraq, and curtailment of passenger service on the lines lends some color to the statements. The further course of these events probably will depend largely upon the outcome of the struggle for Crete, and for control of the Mediterranean.

## Aerial and Sea Warfare

POSSIBLY because of bad weather conditions, relatively little activity was reported this week in the gigantic aerial battle being waged by Great Britain and Germany over the home territories of these countries. Lack of moonlight may have influenced the course of this fighting, in addition to the wet weather and low "ceiling." Sporadic raids were made every day, but nothing like the tremendous forays of two weeks ago developed. Occasional British bombing attacks were made against German seaports and the industrial cities where the oil refineries of the Reich are located. The Rhine area received a hammering from small squadrons, and Heligoland was attacked vigorously at times. A good deal of attention also was paid to the Channel ports of France and the Low Countries. German fliers appeared in modest groups over Midlands towns, and various ports of the United Kingdom. The British Air Force managed to beat off the attackers as a rule, and it may be assumed that the Germans were active in much the same fashion. American press correspondents in London found time to describe some of the individual combats. Both sides made only reasonable claims of losses suffered by their adversaries, and admitted losses of their own aircraft on an approximately equal scale.

In the warfare at sea few official indications were made available regarding losses of merchant shipping, although this problem now is recognized everywhere as a vital one for Great Britain. The German news agencies reported day after day that huge tonnages of British, allied and neutral shipping were being sent to the bottom by the Reich submarines, surface raiders and aircraft. That the Nazi effort
indeed is a formidable one was illustrated, once again, through a curious incident involving the Egyptian flag vessel Zamzam. British spokesmen announced that this rather ancient vessel of 8,299 tons, which sailed from New York in March for a long journey around Africa toward her home ports, must be considered lost because she was unreported up to last Monday and 26 days overdue at Cape Town. Since the ship is of neutral registry and carried 138 American passengers, among others, the announcement caused much excitement in the United States. But German authorities announced on Tuesday that the ship had been sunk after all passengers and cargo were removed. The Reich spokesmen declared that the vessel carried contraband, and it appears from tentative cargo lists that some of the freight is contraband on both British and German lists. All passengers were landed at a port in occupied France, where American diplomatic representatives were able to interview our own nationals. The indications were that missionaries and others among the Americans who were traveling to take up peaceful tasks will be released, but less certainty existed regarding the release of 24 American medical men who were on their way to succor the wounded among the Free French forces of General Charles de Gaulle.
The incident of the Zamzam emphasized once again the havoc being wrought by the Germans among merchant ships. The Nazis stated on Tuesday that they are making a particular point of sinking oil tankers, since oil is a "bottleneck" for England as well as the Reich. From Canada came reports, Wednesday, that shipping losses are mounting in the western Atlantic, owing to operations by the U-boats far out in the ocean. That the shipping problem is occasioning increasing concern in England was made clear by open public calls for Amercan entry into the conflict. It is now well known, of course, that a critical period impends for Great Britain, unless the sinkings can be halted or modified.
The case of Rudolf Hess remained under debate, but little has been added to the sparse official information concerning the parachute landing in Great Britain of the No. 3 Nazi, two weeks ago. The expectation prevailed for a time that Prime Minister Winston Churchill would reveal to the British people and the world in general the findings regarding the strange incident. But Mr. Churchill wrapped himself in silence, and his Cabinet associates did little more than clear the Duke of Hamilton, whom the Nazi party leader wished to see upon his descent near Glasgow. Herr Hess remains a man of mystery and a prisoner of war in England.

## Franco-German Collaboration

MUCH confusion prevailed this week regarding the real nature and extent of the rapprochement between France and Germany which Marshal Henri Philippe Petain announced on May 15. Talks between the German Nazi authorities and the representatives of the Vichy regime still are in progress. Meanwhile, relations between France, on the one hand, and the British and American Government, on the other, appear to have deteriorated sharply. Syria, under French mandate, now is a scene of daily clashes between British and French forces, owing to German use of Syria as a base for aerial
operations against Great Britain in the eastern Mediterranean and in Iraq. Widespread rumors that the result of this and other incidents might be formal war between Great Britain and France caused concern in the temporary French capital. The sharp warning to France issued by President Roosevelt likewise proved extremely disconcerting to French authorities. An official statement, issued over the last week-end, expressed "surprise" over American interpretations of the Petain announcement, and over semi-official declarations in the United States "looking to the occupation of French Guiana and Martinique." The French statement asserted vigorously the right to act in collaboration with Germany, but assurances were extended that this does not mean any intention exists of attacks upon Great Britain or the United States. Secretary of State Cordell Hull attempted to dismiss the French contentions last Saturday as so much "rhetoric."
The Franco-American controversy moved last Tuesday into the sphere of diplomtaic exchanges. Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, called upon Mr. Hull at the State Department, but is said to have been informed bluntly that Vichy now is regarded by the United States as in the German camp. A protest was lodged by the French Ambassador against the "protective custody" established by the Coast Guard on some 13 French merchant ships in American ports. Dispatches from Vichy, on the same day, intimated that France might be inclined to come to some agreement with the United States regarding Western Hemisphere possessions. In Martinique, on Wednesday, French military authorities staged a little demonstration of the fitness of the cruiser Emile Bertin and the air craft carrier Bearn, which took refuge at the Caribbean island after the fall of France. These French naval vessels made a short voyage out of the harbor, and promptly returned. No indication was available as to whether the American airplanes or the French gold known to be at Martinique had been loaded on the ships.

Of serious import for the conduct of the war in Europe were several incidents that clearly reflect upon the Franco-German collaboration agreement. All diplomatic representatives in Paris, other than those of the Axis Powers, were served notice from Berlin, Wednesday, that they will have to leave that city by June 10. It is not yet clear whether this foreshadows a German intention to use all of northern France as a base for attacks upon Great Britain. Such might be the case, of course, for the presence of "neutral" diplomatic representatives would be embarrassing to the Germans in such an event. The Germans, on the other hand, may be using this method to make quite clear to the United States that the views of Franco-German collaboration expressed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull far exceed the reality. A hint to the latter effect also is contained in a Vichy announcement, Monday, that only "certain categories" of French prisoners of war will be released at this time by the Reich. The releases will number approximately 100,000 . It was indicated clearly, on the same day, that France will move vigorously to regain control over areas in the French African possessions now responsive to the "Free. French" General, Charles de Gaulle. This, of course, may readily cloak a

German move toward Dakar and other French African points.

## Yugoslavia and Greece

DRASTIC territorial and economic changes already are being effected by the German conquerors in Yugoslavia and Greece, apparently in accordance with plans perfected long before the Nazis invaded those countries on April 6. The ultimate fate of these areas will depend, of course, upon the outcome of the direct struggle between Great Britain and Germany. In the meantime, however, ruthless treatment seems to be in store for Serbians, in particular, because the Nazis attribute to them the coup d'etat in March which set the stage for the Balkan battle. Recent reports from London, Budapest and Cairo all agree that Serbia is being looted systematically by the German soldiers. Swarms of Jews and Serbian prisoners of war are being mobilized into brigades for clearing the city of Belgrade of the debris left by the air raiders. Nazi storm troops are moving into Serbia, and the general impression gained by neutral press correspondents in neighboring countries is that the Serbians will be treated for the time being as a subject race.

For the Croatian portion of the former Triune Kingdom, the Axis made its plans fully known last Sunday, when Croatia was set up as an "independent" State, under Italian dominance and protection. The Italian Duke of Spoleto, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel III, was named King Aimone of Croatia, in ceremonies at Rome attended by the new Croatian Chief of State, Ante Pavelitch, and his associates. Treaties were signed whereunder territorial limits of the new country were established and guaranteed by Italy. These take in all of the Croatian and part of the Slovenian area of Yugoslavia, with thin fingers stretching to the Adriatic Sea at Spalato and Ragusa, providing trade outlets for the new state. On the same day Italy took formal possession of the major portion of the Dalmatian coast, which Rome promptly organized into three Provinces of Zara, Split and Cattaro, all under the governorship of Giuseppe Bastianini, former Italian Ambassador to London. These moves, together with the transfer of a small part of Yugoslavia to Hungary while the fighting still was in progress, add up to a savage dismemberment of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Coats and Slovenes.

Greece appears to be receiving slightly better treatment, for the time being, but the Axis plans for that country have not been disclosed. The Germans, it will be recalled, disclaim any desire to make war against the Greeks, basing their invasion of that country upon the presence of British forces. Corfu is in Italian hands and three small Greek islands in the Aegean are said to have been annexed by the Italian Government. Bulgaria presumably will obtain full possession of some portions of Greece. Otherwise the territory of Greece seems to be intact. Reports from Istanbul state that several shiploads of wheat are being loaded on German ships at Rumanian ports, for transportation to Greece, where near-famine conditions prevail. Economically, all of the vast area of Yugoslavia and Greece, with the exception of the Island of Crete, rapidly is being integrated with Germany and Italy, thus adding to the extensive region in which the "New Order" of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler lrolds sway.

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:


## Foreign Money Rates

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

## Bank of England Statement

THE Bank's note circulation for the week ended May 21 increased $£ 291,000$, which raised the total outstanding to a new record high of $£ 629,713$,000 . This makes the ninth consecutive week of expansion in note circulation, for an aggregate of $£ 21$,293,000 . A decrease of $£ 2,188$ in gold holdings reduced the total to $£ 1,886,165$, while reserves lost $£ 293,000$. Public deposits rose $£ 25,450,000$, while other deposits declined $£ 19,354,679$. The latter includes "bankers' accounts" and "other accounts," which decreased $£ 18,936,530$ and $£ 418,149$, respectively. The proportion of reserves to liabilities fell off to $27.7 \%$ from $28.8 \%$ a week ago; a year ago it was $19.3 \%$. Government securities rose $£ 6,255,000$ and other securities $£ 149,404$. Other securities comprise discounts and advances, which increased $£ 319,096$, and securities, which declined $£ 169,692$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:


## New York Money Market

ONLY modest dealings were reported this week on the New York money market, and rates were unchanged in all departments. Bankers' bill and commercial paper trading was little more than nominal. The Treasury in Washington sold last Monday an issue of $\$ 100,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, and awards were at $0.07 \%$ average, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held at 1\% for all transactions, and time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$
for 60 and 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months, datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has shown further improvement this week. Paper is coming out in fairly large volume and transactions have been heavy. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 @ 3 / 4 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been very dull this week. The demand has been strong but prime bills continue in light supply. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \% \mathrm{bid}$ and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days.

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

$T$ HERE 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:

| Federal Reserve Banks | Rate in Effect May 23 | Date Established | Previous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 1 | Sept. 1, 1939 | $11 / 2$ |
| New York-- | 1 | Aug. 27, 1937 | $11 / 2$ |
| Philadelphia | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 4,1937 May 11, 1935 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{1}$ |
| Richmond.- | $11 / 2$ | May 11, Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta. | *11/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chicago | *11/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | *11/12 | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas City | *11/2 | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas..... | *11/2 | Aug. 31, 1937 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
| San Francisco. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

SUCH a large part of the world is now included within the sterling area that the London authorities have the foreign exchange situation largely under control. The range for free sterling during the past few weeks has been extremely narrow and close to the official rates, as concerns entitled to use free sterling are turning to the official market. The range for free sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.03$ and $\$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.03$ and $\$ 4.031 / 4$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.031 / 4$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.031 / 4$ and $\$ 4.031 / 2$ a week ago.
Official rates quoted by the Bank of England continue unchanged: New York, $4.021 / 2-4.031 / 2$; Canada, 4.43-4.47 (Canadian official 90:09@90.91c. per United States dollar); Australia, 3.2250-3.2280; 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, or any of the invaded European countries. In

New York, exchange is not quoted on the invaded European countries, but German official marks are pegged at 40.00 and registered marks are quoted at 13.50 to 14.75 . Italian lire are pegged in New York at 5.05 .

The New York Foreign Exchange Committee under date of May 13 published the following cable message received from London: "All Iraq accounts have by order of the Treasury been blocked and no payments or movements of securities may be made except with the permission of the Treasury. The only exception under the order is a general permit to bankers to honor drafts drawn under confirmed credits opened prior to May 9. These will be the only instruments which may be credited to a registered sterling account without special permission of the Treasury."

The Committee also published a notice issued by the Bank of England headed "Defense (Finance) Regulations 1939 - Sterling Area Accounts." "With reference to Paragraph 3 (a) of F. E. 78, banks and bankers are advised that the words 'proceeds of insurance policies' relate only to the proceeds of a policy at maturity. They are not intended to cover sums received in respect of the surrender value, nor the cash value of bonuses, loans against an insurance policy, \&c. Prior permission has to be obtained from the Bank of England before any such sums as these may be credited to a sterling area account."

On Monday the Foreign Exchange Committee announced the receipt of cable advices from London that the British pound sterling account procedure applies to Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama (excluding the Canal Zone), Salvador and Venezuela. It was explained that this whole area will be treated as one and that transfers may be made from a sterling account in one country to a similar account in another. Transfers out of these accounts may be made only to residents of sterling areas. Residents of these countries are not to be permitted to receive free sterling from any other country, so that the amount of free sterling already at their disposal will in time become negligible, as elsewhere.

Financial London is greatly relieved by the favorable decision of the United States regarding legislation authorizing loans against the securities of British companies in America. To the London mind it is clear that well-informed Americans realize that to denude Great Britain entirely of its dollar assets may have serious results after the war. The value of this change in policy is that it leaves a way open for the maintenance of international trade relations when the present conflict ends, although in some instances there is still a clear case for the outright sale of British assets to American interests.
The visit of John Maynard Keynes to the United States is receiving some discussion in London. It is understood that his principal mission is to clear up doubtful points as to what is included in the lease-lend program. The "Atlantic lifeline" presents problems of finance as difficult and as important as those of the sea and air conflict and have to be solved to make that line thoroughly secure at both ends. When Mr. Keynes landed here some days ago to represent Sir Kingsley Wood, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, he made it clear that he is here to confer with United States and British officials in Washington on every aspect of economic matters affecting
the two countries, but especially upon the operation of the Lease-Lend Act. He was optimistic as to the possibility of preventing inflation here and the inflationary tendencies in England. Referring to the price rise experienced in England he said:
"I think in England we have got hold of the thing, particularly since the last budget. The Chancellor of the Exchequer decided to stabilize prices. It was a very bold decision. He has made a pledge that the cost of living would not go up further. I regard that as the most important part of the budget. I think he will keep that pledge."

The demand for currency in Great Britain continues to increase though the Bank's statement may vary from week to week. The increase is partly seasonal, but the principal cause is the mounting speed of Government war work with the consequent wage increases. Note circulation for the week ended May 21 stood at $£ 629,713,000$, compared with $£ 629,422,000$ on May 14. This is the ninth successive week of expansion which is continuing to carry circulation to new heights.

The "London Economist" index of commodity prices, based on 1927 as 100 , stood at 104.6 on May 6, compared with 70.3 at the end of August, 1939. In 1938 the high for the year was 77.8 on Jan. 5, and the low was 68.4 on Dec. 7.
The London money market continues easy, showing little change from day to day. Call money is available at $3 / 4$ to $1 \%$. Bill rates are unchanged. Two-months bills are $11-32 \%$, four-months bills $13-32 \%$, and six-months bills $11 / 8 \%$.

The Canadian free market dollar continues firm, moving narrowly within the ranges prevailing during the past three weeks. Early placement of United States orders for munitions and material in Canada is confidently expected to help maintain Canada's balance of trade while that country is buying for its own war program large amounts of raw materials and products in the United States. Canadian factories are now working seven days a week and women are taking part with men in a large number of manufacturing operations. Orders placed in this country by Canada are estimated at about $\$ 800,000,000$. In order to maintain its balance of trade while paying cash for these commitments, Canada would require additional United States orders, principally for manufactured products, estimated at between $\$ 200,000,000$ and $\$ 300,000,000$ a year. In 1940 the United States imported $\$ 423,000,000$ worth of goods and materials from Canada and exported products worth $\$ 713$,000,000 to the Dominion. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $127 / 8 \%$ and a discount of $125 / 8 \%$.
The amounts of gold imports and exports which follow are taken from the weekly statement of the United States Department of Commerce and cover the week ended May 14.
GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS MAY 8 TO MAY 14, INCLUSIVE

|  | Imports | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ore and base bullion. | * $82,046,433$ | $\$ 446$ |
| Refined bullion and coin. | 3,663,395 | 1,625 |
| Total. | \$5,709,828 | \$2,071 |
| Detail of Refined Bullion and Coin Shipments- |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | \$2,016 | ------ |
| Canada. | 3,624,547 | -- |
| Brazil. | ------ | \$1,625 |
| Venezuela.....- | 36,832 | ------ |

* Chiefly $\$ 1,490,831$ Philippine Islands, $\$ 90,611$ Canada.

Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was increased during the week ended May 14 by $\$ 4,765,843$ to $\$ 1,921,189,840$.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for cable transfers. On Monday the range was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday bankers' sight was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 4$ and cable transfers were $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$. On Wednesday bankers' sight was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ and cable transfers were $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$. On Thursday the range was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4 @$ $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday the range was $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers'sight and $\$ 4.031 / 2 @$ $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.031 / 2$ for demand and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.00$; 60 - and 90 -day bills are no longer quoted.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE Continental exchange and financial situation presents no new features beyond the evidence of Berlin's increasing power in Europe's economic affairs. This is particularly emphasized at this time by the intensified collaboration of the French Government at Vichy in the German plans. From all signs this closer economic unity is received with wide approval in French circles. Economic collaboration with Germany for the common reorganization of Continental Europe is the excuse advanced by the Vichy Government for its progressive series of surrenders to Berlin demands.
It would seem that the French press in both occupied and unoccupied zones are greeting the prospect of close Franco-German collaboration with marked satisfaction. The "Paris-Soir" published an article on May 18, "Europe without Gold," by A. L. Jeune, regarded as one of the most prominent French writers on economic subjects.

Regardless of the war's final phases, he said, the Continent after the war will be united and it will be a Europe without gold. "This is first and foremost because there is no more gold here, but secondly because gold no longer fills the role it was intended to. If the United States were to ship back to us the gold in her possession, it could not become again what it was in the past, the dictator of salaries and prices. It may even be said that the failure of gold to fulfill its role caused the war insofar as it caused the crisis. It goes without saying that gold will continue to be a precious metal. Individuals can continue to prize it. It can even again become an important factor in international settlements, but its supremacy is gone. Money will have to obey economy. This will mean that labor will lose the right to revolt against capital because capital will no longer rule, for when capital represents a social function strikes will become an insurrection against society itself. Even before the war gold was faltering. Now a new world is beginning."
All French accounts, including French gold under earmark here, were frozen by an executive order of President Roosevelt on June 17, 1940, the day that France sued for peace. The United States Treasury Department has estimated that French assets frozen here aggregate $\$ 1,593,000,000$, including gold, currency, deposits, and securities.
Another economic development closely related to Berlin's plans is the erection of the new kingdom of Croatia, formerly part of Yugoslavia. The monetary unit of this new puppet State will equal the former

Yugoslav dinar, according to a report in the "Frankfurter Zeitung." A State credit institution has been opened in Zagreb, which is performing provisionally the functions of a central bank of issue. Awaiting solution is the organization of the transfer of funds for payments between Germany and Croatia and Italy, which are expected to control the major part of Croatia's foreign trade. A trade and payment agreement between the Reich and Croatia became effective on May 17. It is based in the main on Germany's trade agreement with former Yugoslavia. The exchange rate of the Croat dinar has been fixed at 20 dinars to one reichsmark.

Exchange on the invaded European countries is not quoted in New York. The German official mark is pegged at 40.00 and registered marks are quoted at 13.50-14.75, against 11.85-12.10 a week ago. Italian lire are pegged in New York in a nominal market at 5.05. Swedish kronor in limited trading are steady around 23.86 , against 23.86 . Swiss francs (commerical) are quoted around $23.21 \frac{1}{2}$, against 23.21 . Exchange on Finland closed at 2.05 (nominal), against 2.05 (nominal). Spanish pesetas are nominally quoted at 9.25 , against 9.25 .

EXCHANGE on the Latin American countries presents no new features of importance from those of recent weeks. The Argentine free peso is exceptionally firm. The Argentine Finance Ministry announced on May 17 that "in a new policy toward freedom of trade" Argentina has allocated $\$ 11,700,000$ in exchange credits for purchases in the United States of automobiles, farm machinery and spare parts, bringing the country's total 1941 imports from the United States to $\$ 14,660,000$.
Liberalization of Argentine trade policies in favor of the United States is attributed largely to the strengthening of Argentina's credit with the United States by the $\$ 60,000,000$ credit set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in December for Argentine purchases of United States products (expanding an earlier $\$ 20,000,000$ credit) and the $\$ 50,000,000$ loan received from the United States Stabilization Fund.
A considerable number of articles imported from the United States, valued at $31,200,000$ pesos, have been transferred from the auction exchange market to the official market. Goods worth $22,300,000$ pesos which were formerly excluded from Argentina may now be imported on the basis of $6,500,000$ pesos through the official market and $15,800,000$ pesos through the auction exchange market. Another factor expected to ease the Argentine exchange situation is the agreement now under negotiation in London to permit Argentina to use blocked sterling balances in London for the purchase of American products.

Declines in Brazilian exports of coffee and cotton caused by the loss of European markets have raised serious problems for both growers and Government. At a meeting of cotton growers from five States of Brazil it was unanimously agreed to cooperate with other cotton producing countries. Though the Government is now financing cotton to the extent of $81 / 4$ cents a pound, the growers claim that this aid barely meets the cost of production and are seeking further Government assistance in view of their $2,000,000$ bale surplus. A proposal by coffee interests to return to the valorization policy which
was discarded in 1937 is viewed with disfavor by the Government. The president of the official National Coffee Department stated that the former policy resulted in the burning of $70,000,000$ bags of coffee worth about $\$ 1,000,000$.

The Argentine unofficial or free market peso closed at 23.85, against 23.85. The Argentine official peso is pegged 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 nominal at 15.75, against 15.75 . The Mexican peso is quoted at 20.70 , against 20.70 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance from those of recent weeks. The Chinese currencies of Hongkong and Shanghai are relatively firm, while the Japanese and Indian currencies remain pegged. Kimber Den, the famous Chinese apostle and missionary, remarked in a recent letter to friends in this country that the depreciation of the Chinese dollar has greatly increased the cost of living and has made life very difficult for many people. Figures appearing in a recent issue of the "Foreign Commerce Weekly," a publication of the United States Department of Commerce, show that for non-Asiatics in China living necessities which could be purchased for $\$ 1$ in October, 1939 now cost $\$ 1.83$, while for the native Chinese in Shanghai the cost of living is six times as high as it was in 1936. The sharp advance in living costs is ascribed largely to import and export regulations imposed by Japan added to the effect of trade control measures adopted by other nations since the outbreak of the war in Europe in September, 1939.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.46 , against 23.46 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 24.60 , against 24.50 ; Shanghai at 5.50, against 5.40; Manila at $497 / 8$, against 49.80 ; Singapore at $471 / 2$, against $471 / 2$; Bombay at 30.31 ; against 30.31 ; and Calcutta at 30.31 , against 30.31 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at the British statutory rate, 84 s . $11 \frac{1}{2}$ 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- | 1941 | 940 | 1939 | 1938 | 937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| France $\mathbf{y}$ | 42,451,946 | 242,450,820 | 311,709,194 | 293,724,420 | 347,630,087 |
| Germany $\mathbf{x}$ | 3,875,550 | 3,367,800 | 3,010,000 | 2,522,000 | 2,458,800 |
| Spain - | 63,667,000 | 63,667,000 | 63,667,000 | 63,667,000 | 87,323,000 |
| Italy | 16,602,000 | 17,440,000 | 23,400,000 | 25,232,0 | 25,232,000 |
| Netherian | 97,714,000 | 97,714,000 | 100,750,000 | 123,400,000 | 87,923,000 |
| Nat. Belg | 132,857,000 | 132,857,000 | 88,220,000 | 80,016,000 | 102,460,000 |
| Switzerl | $84,758,000$ | 84,959,000 | $98,865,000$ | 74,825,000 | 83,563,000 |
| Sweden | 41,994,000 | 41,994,000 | 33,777,000 | 29,019,00 | 25,731,000 |
| Denma | 6,505,000 | 6,505,000 | 6,555,000 | 6,540,000 | 6,549.000 |
| Norw | 6,667,000 | 6,667,000 | 8,222,000 | 7,442,000 | 6,602,000 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prev. w | 698 | 695,662 |  | , |  |
| 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 March 20, 1940, respectively. The last report from France was recelved June 7; Switzerland, Oct. 25; Belgium. May 24; Netherlands, May 17; Sweden, May 24; Denmark, March 29; Norway, March 1 (all as of 1940) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Germany, as of May 16, 1941. |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England statements for March 1, 1939, and since have carried the gold heldings 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 tine |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| as well as with the tigures for other countries in the tabulation, we show Englishholdings in the above in statutory pounds. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\pm$ Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany as reported in 1939 and since Include |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The Bank of France gold holdings have been revalued several times in recent IThe Bank of France gold hold ( 23.34 mg . gold 0.9 fine equals one franc), inst1tuted 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 septemof changes. see footnote to this table in issue of July 20, 1940.

## Mississippi Valley Demands Peace

There is a resolute absence of belligerent disposition in the Valley of the Mississippi that is displeasing and disconcerting to those who have ceased to be satisfied with anything except headlong determination to join in the war against Germany with the minimum possible delay.
It is not that the majority in that region are stronger in their devotion to peace and in antipathy to dangerous foreign entanglements than the great masses of the sober citizenship everywhere, but the Mississippi Valley is particularly a region in which political consciousness prevails, and great numbers of the voters are accustomed to watch closely the activities of their representatives in the Government and speedily to rid themselves of any who prove not amenable to their constituents' convictions upon questions of public wisdom and policy. It is commonly a region where men in general resolve problems by their own thinking and with a degree of detachment and tolerant moderation perhaps not fully paralleled in other sections and not infrequently it has held the balance of political power in the Nation and exercised it with results now usually admitted to be beneficent.

Since its settlement and the admission to the Union of most of the States that it includes, there is no record of the long survival of any Federal policy of which it has strongly disapproved and in several instances its decision has been ultimately controlling. There was found not only the President who led against disunion, but the unwearying faith and courage that filled the ranks of the armies which enabled him to put down rebellion; there, in spite of earlier vagaries, developed the sound second thought which defeated Bryanism and postponed degradation of the dollar until Mr. Roosevelt could achieve it without authorization by the electorate in 1933; and from thence emanated the moderate counsels that for more than fifty years prevented or limited excesses of tariff legislation which other regions might have sanctioned. It was there, moreover, that President Wilson made his last stand and met ultimate defeat in his brave but misguided battle to entangle the United States inextricably and permanently in the jealous controversies and incessant strife of Europe, a contest in which he had the vehement support of Franklin Roosevelt although, before his 1832 nomination, the President was forced to a public renunciation of any intention to revive the League of Nations or the international purposes from which it grew. No national politician in his right mind twould choose to ignore the wishes of the sturdy population of the Mississippi Valley nor recognize without perturbation that its public opinion had crystalized in opposition to his immediate and paramount policies.
But such recognition has just now apparently forced itself upon President Roosevelt and the subordinate leaders of his Administration. There seems to have come with such recognition a decidedly false admeasurement of the fundamental motives capable of swaying political feeling among the masses in the States of the great valley, and an attribution to them of sordid and selfish propensities that is totally unwarranted. That such an unworthy esti-
mate of the motivating sources of public opinion prevails among the chief leaders of the New Deal's war party is demonstrated by the arguments advanced in the initial effort to dissolve the prevalent peace sentiment and substitute a war fury. Claude R. Wickard, successor to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture, was the missionary sent from Washington to convert the people, especially the farmers of Kansas, which happens to be his own State. "Missionary" appears to be an apt designation, although former Governor Landon, once the titular Republican leader, has described it as "sending a boy to the mill." It would be impossible to contravert the assertion that Mr. Wickard's appeal was exclusively to the cupidity of his audience. He offered two enticements, both material. The first, decidedly indirect, is of the "you-scratch-my-back-and-I'll-scratch-yours" variety; President Roosevelt subsidizes the farmers; therefore, the farmers should support everything he desires, in subservient reciprocity. The account of the Secretary's radio address, delivered from Hutchinson, Kansas, during the "Farm and Home Hour," on May 19, contained in the New York "Times" of the next day, includes the following:-
I have some grand news. I talked with the President only a few hours before I left Washington. He told me he wants the basic crons to reach parity this year. He told me also that he thinks wheat farmers, taking loans and payments into account, will get parity on this year's crop.
And the Secretary continued, bringing out the basic aspiration to induce reciprocal support:-
This news is further proof, although none is needed, that Franklin D. Roosevelt is the best friend that farmers have ever had in the White House. The President told me that he knew farmers want fair treatment and want to be fair in return. . . . I use his exact words: "In this critical time, you can depend on it that farmers won't rock the boat."
"Parity," of course, means prices very materially higher than those determined by current market conditions of supply and demand, the difference to be made up to acquiescent producers by subsidies and loans, repayment in the case of the loans not to be exacted or expected unless the market price rises above the artificial valuations at which the loans are made. The inference necessarily suggested by the Secretary's language is that the ridiculous gratuity of $85 \%$ crop loans, based upon unwarrantable and arbitrary valuations, which Congress has; irresponsibly provided for, will be approved by the President and that the periodic rain of Federal checks alloted to the faithful among the farmers is about to be made heavier. There can be no doubt that many of the recipients would be gratified if they could conscientiously bring themselves to return these favors by political support, even by conversion to a foreign policy which they instinctively reject and to engagement, which they believe to b3 gratuitous and unnecessary, in the present European war.

The remaining argument in the Secretary's radio address is that to which all supporters of complete commitment against Germany seem finally to have been reduced, the threat to the foreign trade of the United States, particularly that with South America, if German militarism should triumph in the conflict that now rages. At least, that argument appears as the only substance derivable from the summaries of the address supplied by the daily press. The gist of this argument lies in its tacit admission that military invasion or attack upon this
country is impracticable, and will remain impracticable, long after the present war is over, but that while the strife still continues the German leaders are finding time and incentive to put together plans and to arrange trade alliances, the purpose of which is hereafter to hamper American export trade and to undermine the prosperity of the citizens of the United States by destroying, or at least greatly reducing, its commercial exchanges with the rest of the world, especially those with the countries of South America. The substitution of this wholly materialistic argument for the more idealistic contention that American democracy with its cherished freedoms was to be destroyed by German arms, directly they had subdued the whole of western Europe and reduced it to tyrannical possession, has been a work of comparatively recent necessity. It was quite natural, during most of the year 1940, that men learning of the whirlwind onslaught of German troops where defense was imperfectly and weakly organized as in the case of France, or in countries too small to cope singly with the great adversary and politically unable to combine effectively even in the face of the greatest danger, as in the instances of Belgium, Holland, Norway, and other countries that masses of Americans should have feared repetition here of identical aggressions, against which defensive preparations were then no doubt seriously inadequate.

But solid facts and sober common sense came to the rescue, and now there is no American who cannot see, if he sees at all or cares to look, that the Atlantic Ocean is a complete and continuously effective barrier to military invasion, either by water transport or through the air. The facts of physical geography having prevailed to demonstrate the unreality of the argument first attempted, the warmongers inevitably turned to the only argument left, that of possibly dangerous impairment of our foreign trade. Secretary Wickard did not, however, undertake to explain by radio just what extent of anticipated material damage to its foreign selling and buying and the commercial profits derivable therefrom, ought to provoke a peace-loving people to an armed attack upon a trade-rival; much less did he attempt to measure the utmost possible losses in trade profits potentially derivable from foreign trade during any year or decade, or series of years or of decades, and to compare that total with the $\$ 10,000,000,000$ that the United States has already pledged to war-like preparations or with the vast aggregate that would ultimately have to be collected in taxes to defray the expenses of even one month's full participation in the conflict now ravaging all of Europe and much of Africa and Asia. The idea, from the purely materialistic point of view to which this final argument has been reduced, is grotesque, fatuously and it might well be added almost criminally grotesque. To preserve a few millions of highly problematical trate-profits against an indefinite attack that even if intended and threatened might never materialize in fact, it is argued that a great, strong, and prosperous people, fully capable, if they chose that course, of surviving prosperously and contentedly in a condition of relative isolation, must send their sons across the seas to fight and to slaughter, and many of them to find graves in foreign soil; must squander its material resources without limit; must impair for generations its standards of living; and must surrender the strength of its
position as a peace-loving and a determinedly peacepreserving nation. It must do all this in spite of preparation and organization so inadequate that to make the attempt will be, many believe, to court dire disaster; in defiance of its history and the teaching of all its wisest and ablest leaders from Washington onward; and at the risk of transforming a dangerous European conflagration into a world-wide conflagration finally destructive to all the civilization that still remains.

The argument is almost too shallow to need refutation and will refute itself wherever common sense has not given way to emotion and intelligence has not surrendered wholly to leadership that directs its appeal first to the belittling instincts of human cupidity and next to the degrading emotion of unjustified terror. From the lips of Secretary Wick ard, or from those of much stronger men who may be sent when it is seen that he has failed, this dull argument is not likely to attract the support of the patriotic intelligence of the Mississippi Valley.

## More Federal Largesse for the Farmer

It is a curious thing about the American system of political economy that in the same spring in which the Nation is beginning to consider the sacrifices necessary to an all-out national defense program, Congress should vote American farmers overwhelmingly the largest grant of public largesse in American history.

This grant, embodied in the bill to raise Government crop loan rates to $85 \%$ of "parity price" on five major crops, will not show in the budget. Operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which makes these "loans," were astutely lifted out of the budget last year, so the financially unsophisticated part of the American public which looks at the regular budget figures for an idea of how deep the Government is going into debt will not see the whole picture. An indication of the potential effect on the real Treasury deficit is indicated, however, by official proposals this month to lift the CCC's borrowing power by $\$ 1,200,000,000$, or nearly $100 \%$, in order to accommodate the Fulmer bill proposal for $75 \%$ mandatory loans. The final bill has $85 \%$, estimated to lift this figure by another $\$ 200,000,000$.

All this is on top of a regular set of appropriations for the farm program which this year, after adjustment for the President's euphemisms in the January budget message, will be itself the largest on record, larger than that of 1940 , which was larger than that of 1939 , which was larger than that of 1938 , and so backward.

The actual burden on the Government through the CCC may not be as large as this $\$ 1,400,000,000$ figure indicates. But this is only because higher loan values in effect transfer the burden to the public. It is to be assumed that the public will continue to take the crops nest year in about the same volume as this year, so the CCC will only have to take the surplus, and offsetting the extra amount it will have to pay out for the surplus over the level of the nonrecourse "loans" it has had to make in the past, is the paper mark-up it will be able to show on its present huge holdings. This, however, may be taken away by the farm bloc, partly under the present rule that if the market price goes above the
loan the farmer owning the equity can take his crops back again and market them at the higher price, and partly by a rule likely soon to be passed that in case the CCC has already foreclosed on terminated loans, and finds itself with a profit, it must give back to the borrowing farmer nevertheless.
Be that as it may, and the calculations are as involved as the possibilities, the major fact is that the higher loan values have raised open market prices, and will (almost certainly) raise them higher-and the public will have to pay these higher prices.
Everybody is now guessing how far this will raise food and clothing prices, and these guesses generally run around $10 \%$. However, a guess as to the actual cash which the bill will transfer annually from consumer to farmer, might run as follows. The cotton loan value will be raised about 4 cents, or about $\$ 20$ a bale, which on domestic consumption of 9,000 ,000 bales would be $\$ 180,000,000$. The wheat loan value will be raised about 25 cents, which on $700,000,-$ 000 bushels is about $\$ 175,000,000$. The corn loan value will be raised about 25 cents, which on about $2,400,000,000$ bushels is an increase in cost of about $\$ 600,000,000$. Increased loan values on rice and tobacco ought to add $\$ 50,000,000$, which will raise the total additional cost to the public to around $\$ 1,000,000,000$.
Of this the largest part, i.e., the result of the higher loan values on corn, will appear in higher retail prices for pork, lard, and poultry products, for only about $15 \%$ of the corn crop is usually marketed as corn, the rest being fed to livestock, and the resulting higher corn prices are bound to upset the present corn-hog ratios and poultry-feeding ratios thereby resulting either in a smaller supply of hog and poultry products or in higher prices-both of which amount to about the same thing in the end. In this connection the Department of Agriculture's recent program of putting a floor-ceiling of $\$ 9$ on hog prices, 22 cents on eggs, and 15 cents on poultry, will naturally be upset, and if the intended results are to be achieved, these ceiling-floor prices will have to be lifted again.

The effect on farm income, using the necessarily very rough estimates possible, will be to raise it to approximately $\$ 11,000,000,000$ this year. In 1940 it was around $\$ 9,100,000,000$, and in 1929 it was around $\$ 11,200,000,000$, while in that haloed yard stick period, 1910-1914, it was running around $\$ 6$,$000,000,000$ a year. So the farmers are not doing so badly.

But this is by no means the whole story of how they are doing. Taking their own way of figuring, i.e., reckoning their income against their buying costs, they are doing considerably better than they were in 1929, for in the meantime their cost of living and of farming equipment has fallen about $20 \%$, so that if, as appears likely, they take in about the same cash in 1941 as in 1929, their buying power will be about $25 \%$ higher. This brings the farmer pretty close to the achievement of the American working man in the same 12 -year period, and of course means that he has gained very considerably on the American Corporation, whose net income this year will undoubtedly run far below that of 1929 even after adjustments for the larger buying power of the money.

This increased farm prosperity is revealed in the figures on retail rural sales, which are already running
above 1929 levels, even before the recent jack-up in loan values.
However, the story is not yet told. For the official figures of farm income used above are for gross income. They do not allow for a considerable decrease in mortgage interest payments over the last 10 years, achieved partly by bankruptcies and foreclosures, partly by the general downtrend in interest rates, partly by the good offices of the Federal Government through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and the Farm Security Administration. Nor do they allow for a considerable drop in the officially reported tax liabilities of the farmers, which have been similarly dropping-though everybody else's have been going up.

Moreover the figures officially used in compiling the farmers' costs in buying machinery quite obviously do not make sufficient allowance for increase in the quality of the machinery bought. It is easy to take the price of a 1929 tractor, compare it with the price of a 1940 tractor, and find no shrinkage or even some increase in price, without making adjustment for the improved efficiency and this appears to have been done.

Finally, these gross income figures, even after adjustment for the farmer's lower cost of living and of buying equipment, make no pretense of adjustment for his lower operating costs. There has been an enormous advance in the technical efficiency of modern farming in the last 10 years. The tale of these advances has been told over and over again in recent years, in such things as all-purpose Dieselpower tractors, specialized tractors and combines, pneumatic tires for tractors, special machines for harvesting wheat, corn, cotton, and hay, new feeding techniques, progeny testing refinements and artificial insemination, hybrid corn, rust-resistant wheat, longer-staple cotton, new knowledge of plant hormones and of vitamins, contouring and strip cropping, higher analysis fertilizers, \&c., \&c.

The implications of this virtual industrial revolution in American agriculture which began before the World War-in fact which really got under way just after that favorite farmer's yardstick period, 19101914 -and which has been accelerating with each decade, have been hardly realized by the urban public, for one simple reason. The farmers, writers sympathetic to the farmer, and farm officials who have described it, have almost universally deplored it as a holocaust of farmers' fortunes. The Joad family's side of being "tractored out" has become an oft-told tale, but the almost universal cuts in operating costs achieved by the "heartless" bank-owned corporation which tractored the Joads out, and which would have either willingly or under the force of competition handed a large part of these economies on to the ultimate consumer if it had not been for the Government's "farm program," have been ignored. The fact that the Joads moved out and to some extent ceased to be part of the farming community is also ignored. Even in 1929 publicity-enjoying operators like Tom Campbell in Montana and Hickman Price in Texas were arguing that wheat could be profitably and abundantly raised for between 30 and 50 cents a bushel. But, in effect, the protagonists of the farmers have been arguing that the farmers are being ruined by progress. And the argument has been so completely swallowed, hook, line, and sinker, by the urban and consuming public,
that the general feeling still seems to prevail that farming is an outmoded and poverty-stricken industry. The fact has been quite overlooked that what would in corporation book-keeping amount to "net income" instead of "gross income" has probably been going up rapidly in recent years.

In this connection it is significant that almost all the official publicity on the subject harps constantly on the status of the submerged third, or tenth, of farmers whose comparative inefficiency or poor luck has put them in the role of marginal and submarginal producers, who are always and everywhere the victims of technological progress. Yet these sub-marginal, poor, dispossessed, squeezed-out and tractored out farmers have largely ceased to be part of the farming community which is supposed to be in such pressing need of Federal largesse, and to some extent have become recipients of Federal relief under other categories, such as old age pensions. Certainly in considerable part they are no longer beneficiaries of the official farm program.

There is still another aspect to this situation worth bearing in mind, though it may appeal to farmers as, so far, only theoretical. There can be little doubt that the latest farm program grab is partly based on the reasoning that if industry-which at present means exclusively industrial workers-is going to get its cut out of the defense program, then farmers should get theirs also. But they will get it anyway, as a community. In the first stage of the defense program, the overwhelming proportion of defense orders was given to big corporations in industrial centers in the North and East. But that period is over. New contracts are going for plants in the Middle West, in small towns, in rural areas. There is a dearth of skilled labor; thousands of farmers have already been placed on rearmament payrolls; hundreds of thousands more are sure to be taken on; the effect is already obvious in a growing shortage of migrant farm labor and of available hired farm help.

Thus if the farmers get help from the Federal Government as farmers, and also get work as wageearning workmen, they will have their cake and eat it too, and the joke on the urban working population will be a double one.

As a matter of fact the whole idea of "parity prices" is a false one, anyway, coined purely for political reasons. It is based on 1910-1914, though there is no reason why the farmers should not go back to 1776 and claim the same share of the national income which they then received. It happens to be based on a period of unusual prosperity for the farm community.

It completely ignores the realities of supply and demand, as indicated by the fact that, for instance, nobody makes the preposterous claim that grapefruit and oranges should sell for the same purchasing power as in 1910-1914-if they did none but the wealthy could buy them. It ignores the fact that the farmers who want these parity prices are more and more reducing their production costs by taking advantage of all the labor-saving machinery they can afford. It assumes that though American farmers have been steadily losing their export markets decade-in and decade-out, they still ought to get the same parity-prices or purchasing power, even if the American city-dweller has to make up the difference.

## The Course of the Bond Market

This week the Treasury offered a long-term issue, $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1956-58, for cash subscription which was favorably received by the market and sold on a when-issued basis at a $21 / 2$-point premium. Holders of $\$ 834,453,000$ of $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ due Aug. 1, were offered an exchange into this issue or into $3 / 4 \%$ notes due March 15, 1943. The $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ gained about $1 / 2$ point because of their "rights" value. There have been no changes in bond market trends this week.
High-grade railroad bonds have displayed a strong undertone. Union Pacific $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1980$, advanced $11 / 4$ points to $10 \tilde{5}^{1} 4$, and Hocking Valley 1st $41 / 2$ s, 1999 , gained $7 / 8$ at 129. Medium-grade and speculative railroad issues have been fractionally lower. Partial explanation of this action was railway labor's demand for a $30 \%$ increase in wages. New York Central $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 2013$, at $585 / 8$ were off $3 / 8$; Northern Pacific 6s, 2047, closed one lower at $661 / 2$. Defaulted rails in most instances have been lower in sympathy with the unfavorable wage announcement.
Utility bonds have been quiet this week. High grades have held firm, but speculative issues developed an easier tone in sympathy with equity movements. Considerable activity took place in the Sandard Gas \& Electric debentures on a proposal calculated to retire the company's debt. Cana-
dian issues lost further ground. The substantial price recorery and recent firmness in investment quality issues has stimulated bond financing and new offerings in substantial amount are in prospect.
Changes in the industrial section of the list this week have been largely confined to fractions. A few exceptions to the rule are found among lower-grade items, including the Celotex $4112 \mathrm{~s}, 1947$ (w. w.), which were down one point at $951 / 2$; the Warner Bros. $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1948$, off $11 / 2$ at 95 , and the Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies Steamship Lines 5s, 1959, up 7/8 at $947 / 8$. Steels showed mixed fractional changes, as also did oils, but favoring the un side in the latter instance. Coal bonds displayed moderate strength.
Among foreign bonds French $7 \frac{1}{2}$ s, 1941, moved close to par following a declaration of the French Government concerning the issue's redemption on June 1. Belgian and Danisl loans continued strong, while Norwegian issues became somewhat unsettled. German $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ continued better, apparently in anticipation of June 1 coupon payment. There has been some strength in Brazilian loans, but the balance of the South American list continued uninteresting. Australian bonds have been well supported, but Canadian loans have been softer, Japanese issues gained several points.
Hooly's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ <br> (Based on Average Yields) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES $\dagger$ (Based on Individual Closing Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Dadly } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | U. S. Goot. Bonds | Avge. Corporate | Corporate by Ratings * |  |  |  | Corporate by Groups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Dally } \\ \text { Dveraje } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aope, } \\ \text { Corpo- } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ | Corporate by Ratings |  |  |  | Corporate by Groups |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | R. $\boldsymbol{R}$. | P. U. | Indus. |  |  | Aas |  |  | Baa | R. R. | P. U. | Indus. |
| May 23.. | 118.35 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 106.92 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.70 | 112.93 | May 23 | 3.37 | 2.81 | 2.98 | 3.34 | 4.33 | 3.96 | 3.13 | 3.01 |
| - 22. | 118.37 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.70 | 112.75 | 22 | 3.37 | 2.81 | 2.98 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 21. | 118.33 | ${ }_{106}^{106.56}$ | ${ }_{116}^{116.80}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.50}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{91}^{91.34}$ | 96.85 | 110.70 | ${ }_{112.93}$ | 21 | 3.37 | 2.81 | 2.98 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.13 | 3.01 |
| 19 | ${ }_{118.43}^{118.36}$ | 106.39 | ${ }_{116.61}^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.31}$ | ${ }_{106}^{106.92}$ | ${ }_{91}^{91.34}$ | ${ }_{97}^{96.85}$ | 110.70 | ${ }_{112.75}^{112}$ |  | 3.37 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 17. | $\begin{aligned} & 118.43 \\ & 118.52 \end{aligned}$ | 106.39 106.39 | ${ }_{116.61}^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.31}$ | 106.92 106.92 | 91.34 91.34 | 97.00 96.85 | ${ }_{110}^{110.70}$ | ${ }_{112}^{112.75}$ |  | 3.37 <br> 3 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.94 3 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.52 \\ & 118.52 \end{aligned}$ | 106.39 | ${ }_{116.61}^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.31}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{91}^{91.34}$ | 96.85 96.85 | 110.52 110.52 | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.75}$ |  | 3.37 <br> 3.37 | 2.82 2.82 | 2.99 2.99 | 3.34 3.34 | 4.32 4.32 | 3.95 <br> 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 15.. | 118.61 | 106.39 | ${ }_{116.61}$ | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.34 | ${ }_{96.85}^{96.85}$ | 110.52 | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.75}$ |  | ${ }_{3.37}^{3.37}$ | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.34 3.34 | 4.32 4.32 | 3.95 3.95 | 3.14 3.14 | 3.02 3.02 |
| 14.. | 118.61 | 106.56 | 116.80 | ${ }^{113.31}$ | 107.09 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.70 | 112.93 | 14 | 3.36 | 2.81 | 2.99 | ${ }_{3.33}$ | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.13 | 3.01 |
| 13.- | 118.54 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 110.70 | 112.75 | 13 | 3.36 | 2.81 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 12-- | 118.51 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.31 | 107.09 | ${ }^{91.62}$ | 97.16 | 110.70 | 112.75 | 12 | 3.36 | 2.81 | 2.99 | 3.33 | 4.30 | 3.93 | 3.13 | 43.02 |
| 10. | 118.51 | 106.56 | ${ }^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{113.12}^{113}$ | 107.09 | ${ }_{91.62}^{91}$ | 97.00 | 110.70 | 112.75 | 10 | 3.36 | 2.82 | 3.00 | 3.33 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.13 | ${ }^{3} 3.02$ |
| 9 | 118.45 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.12 | 106.92 | 91.62 | 97.00 | 110.52 | ${ }^{112.93}$ |  | 3.36 | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.14 | ${ }_{4} 3.01$ |
| 8. | 118.49 | 106.56 | ${ }^{116.80}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.12}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{91}^{91.62}$ | ${ }_{97}^{97.00}$ | 110.70 | ${ }_{112}^{12.75}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.36}$ | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.13 | ${ }^{-} 3.02$ |
| 7. | 118.59 | 106.39 | 116.80 | ${ }_{11312}^{113.12}$ | 106.92 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 110.52 | 112.75 |  | ${ }^{3.37}$ | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.14 | 43.02 |
| 6-- | ${ }_{118}^{118.64}$ | 108.39 | ${ }_{116}^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{11312}^{113.12}$ | ${ }_{106}^{106.92}$ | 91.48 91.34 | ${ }_{96}^{97.00}$ | 110.52 | ${ }_{112}^{12.75}$ |  | 3.37 3 3 | 2.82 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.14 | ${ }^{-3.02}$ |
| 3. | 118.64 | ${ }_{106.56}^{108.38}$ | 117.00 | 113.12 | 106.92 | 91.48 | ${ }_{97.00}$ | 110.52 | ${ }_{112}^{112.75}$ |  | 3.37 <br> 3.36 | 2.82 | 3.00 3.00 | 3.34 3.34 | ${ }_{4}^{4.32}$ | 3.95 <br> 3.94 | 3.14 3.14 | 3.03 -3.02 |
| 2 | 118.66 | 106.39 | 117.00 | 112.93 | 106.74 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.52 | 112.75 |  | 3.37 | 2.80 | 3.01 | ${ }_{3.35}$ | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | ${ }^{2} 3.02$ |
| 1. | 118.68 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.12 | 106.74 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.52 | 112.56 |  | 3.37 | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.35 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 13.03 |
| pr. 25.- | 118.62 | 106.21 | 116.61 | 112.75 | 106.56 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.34 | 112.19 | . 25 | 3.38 | 2.82 | 3.02 | 3.36 | 4.33 | 3.96 | 3.15 | 3.05 |
| 18.- | 118.28 | 105.86 | 116.41 | 112.56 | 106.39 | 90.91 | 96.54 | 110.15 | 112.00 | 18 | 3.40 | 2.83 | 3.03 | 3.37 | 4.35 | 3.97 | 3.16 | 3.06 |
| 10.- | 117.36 | 105.69 | 116.41 | 112.19 | 106.21 | 90.77 | ${ }^{96} .54$ | 109.79 | 111.81 |  | 3.41 | 2.83 | 3.05 | 3.38 | 4.36 | 3.97 | 3.18 | 3.07 |
| Mar ${ }^{4--}$ | 117.55 | 106.04 | 116.80 | 112.37 | 106.21 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 109.97 | 112.19 |  | 3.39 | 2.81 | 3.04 | 3.38 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.17 | 3.05 |
| Mar. ${ }_{21} \mathbf{2 1}^{\text {a }}$ | 117.80 | 105.86 | 116.41 | 112.19 | 106.04 | 91.05 | ${ }^{96.54}$ | 109.79 | 111.81 | ar. 28 | 3.40 | 2.83 | 3.05 | 3.39 | 4.34 | 3.97 | 3.18 | 3.07 |
| 14. | 117.85 | 106.21 | 117.00 | 112.93 | 106.56 | 90.77 | 96.54 | 110.15 | 112.75 | 21 | 3.38 | 2.80 | 3.01 | 3.36 | 4.36 | 3.97 | 3.46 | 3.02 |
| 14-- | 117.77 | 106.21 | 117.40 | 113.31 | 106.56 | 90.48 | 96.54 | 109.97 | 113.31 |  | 3.38 | 2.78 | 2.99 | 3.36 | 4.38 | 3.97 | 3.17 | 2.99 |
| Feb. ${ }^{78}$ | 116.90 | 106.04 | 117.40 | 113.31 | 106.39 | 90.20 | 96.23 | 109.97 | 113.12 |  | 3.39 | 2.78 | 2.99 | 3.37 | 4.40 | 3.99 | 3.17 | 3.00 |
| Feb. 28. | 116.93 | 105.86 | 117.20 | 112.93 | 106.21 | 89.78 | 95.92 | 109.79 | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.75}$ | Feb. 28 | 3.40 | 2.79 | 3.01 | 3.38 | 4.43 | 4.01 | 3.18 | 3.02 |
| 21-- | 116.06 | 105.52 | 117.00 | 112.75 | 106.04 | 89.52 | 95.62 | 109.60 | 112.75 | 21 | 3.42 | 2.80 | 3.02 | 3.39 | 4.45 | 4.03 | 3.19 | 3.02 |
| 14-- | 116.24 | 105.86 | 117.60 | ${ }^{113.12}$ | 106.21 | 89.64 | 95.92 | 109.60 | ${ }_{113.12}$ |  | 3.40 | 2.77 | 3.00 | 3.38 | 4.44 | 4.01 | 3.19 | 3.00 |
| Jan. 31-. | 118.52 | 106.21 | 117.80 | ${ }^{113.31}$ | 106.39 | 90.20 | 95.54 | 109.79 | 113.31 |  | 3.38 | 2.76 | 2.99 | 3.37 | 4.40 | 3.97 | 3.18 | 2.99 |
| Jan. 31-- | 117.14 | 106.39 | 118.00 | ${ }_{113} 13.70$ | 108.39 | 90.48 | ${ }^{96.85}$ | 109.79 | ${ }_{113}^{113.70}$ | Jan. 31 | 3.37 | 2.75 | 2.97 | 3.37 | 4.37 | 3.95 | 3.18 | 2.97 |
| 24-- | 117.64 | 106.56 | 117.60 | 113.89 | 106.56 | 90.77 | 97.16 | 109.97 | 113.50 |  | 3.36 | 2.77 | 2.96 | 3.36 | 4.36 | 3.93 | 3.17 | 2.98 |
| 17. | 118.06 | 108.56 | 118.20 | 113.89 | 106.56 | 90.48 | 96.69 | 110.15 | 113.89 |  | 3.36 | 2.74 | 2.96 | 3.36 | 4.38 | 3.96 | 3.16 | 2.96 |
| 10. | 118.03 | 106.56 | 118.20 | 114.27 | 106.56 | 90.34 | 96.89 | 110.15 | 114.08 |  | 3.36 | 2.74 | 2.94 | 3.36 | 4.39 | 3.96 | 3.16 | 2.95 |
| High 1941 | 118.65 | 106.39 | 118.40 | 114.46 | 106.39 | 89.78 | 95.92 | 110.15 | 114.46 |  | 3.37 | 2.73 | 2.93 | 3.37 | 4.43 | 4.01 | 3.16 | 2.93 |
| High 1941 Low 1941 | 119.05 | 106.74 | 118.60 | 114.85 | 107.09 | ${ }^{91.62}$ | 97.31 | 110.70 | 114.66 | High 1941 | 3.42 | 2.84 | 3.06 | 3.39 | 4.47 | 4.03 | 3.20 | 3.08 |
| Low 1941 | 1115.89 | 106.74 | 118.22 119.00 | 112.00 | 106.04 | 89.23 | 95.62 | 109.42 | ${ }_{111.62}$ | Low 1941 | 3.35 | 2.72 | 2.91 | 3.38 | 4.30 | 3.92 | 3.13 | 2.92 |
| Low 1940 | 113.02 | ${ }_{99.04}$ | 112.19 | 109.60 | -106.74 | 78.37 | 96.07 88 | 110.88 10.52 | 114.85 106.56 | Low 1940 | 3.81 3.35 | 3.06 2.70 | 3.19 2.90 | 3.78 3.35 | 5.24 4.42 | 4.68 4.00 | 3.42 3.12 | 3.36 2.91 |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Yr}$. Aoo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 Year Ago |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May23'40 | 113.36 | 99.20 | 112.19 | 109.60 | 99.68 | 79.84 | 86.91 | 105.86 | 106.56 | May 23, 19 | 3.80 | 3.05 | 3.19 | 3.77 | 5.20 | 4.64 | 3.40 | 3.36 |
| May 23.39 | 117.08 | 99.36 | 113.89 | 110.15 | 97.16 | 81.42 | 87.05 | 105.34 | 107.98 | May 23, 19 | 3.79 | 2.96 | 3.16 | 3.93 | 5.07 | 4.63 | 3.43 | 3.28 |

"These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typtcal" bond ( $3 \% \%$ coupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not pirport to show either the
ne movement of yfeld averages, the latter belng the true picture of the bord market

+ The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these tadexes was published in the lissue of July 13, 1940, page 160.


## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, May 23, 1941.
Business activity rose to a record high during the week of May 17th, according to the "Journal of Commerce" weekly index. The index, which is not adjusted for seasonal variation, rose to 121.4 as compared with 119.8 for the previous week and 97.2 a year ago. Steel operations are reported within eight-tenths of one point of total capacity, and carloadings and bituminous coal production gained suostantiålly.
Uncertainties of the European war and the sharp drop in commodity markets had their depressing effect, though the break in the securities market was not so severe. The victory of the C. I. O. in the Ford Motor Plants presents anything but a cheerful outlook as far as the labor situation is concerned. It is pointed out that the C.I. O. victory will release at once a substantial army of U. A. W. organizers to bolster organizational drives in defense industries.
Tightening control over steel supplies by government agencies is expected to center next on mandatory priorities
for plates and shapes, according to the weekly survey by "Iron Age." The magazine states: "An already tight situation in plates will be further complicated by the allocation this week of 400,000 tons for ships, which will be distributed to all producers on the basis of mill capacity. On top of this there will probably come soon an allocation of at least 500,000 tons for railroad equipment, a situation that is now being closely studied in Washington. Pressure for ship steel has been intensified. Steel for cars may also be given urgent preference ratings.
"The whole transportation problem has now become definitely an important part of the defense program owing to war developments that have diverted ships from their normal routes. The virtual commandeering of ship tankers has created a sudden need for pipe lines to carry petroleum to seaboard. These new projects are being superimposed on commitments which had already usurped practically all of the steel that the mills can produce this year and beyond."
Showing its second incre $九$ e in as many weeks, electric procuction rose to $2,793,722, J 30$ kilowatt hours in the period
ended May 17, the best level since the end of March, the Edison Electric Institute reports. This compares with $2,791,609,000$ kilowatt hours in the preceding period and is $15.6 \%$ above the 1940 comparative of $2,422,212,000$ kilowatt hours.

Freight carloadings increased last week to the highest level since the fall of 1930, the Association of American Railroads reported yesterday. Totaling 861,277 cars, the week's traffic represented the third successive peak made thus far in 1941 and was a gain of $2.9 \%$ over the preceding week The gain over the corresponding period in 1940 was 182,212 , or $26.8 \%$, while compared with the similar week in 1939 , the gain was $40.5 \%$.

Engineering construction awards for the week, $\$ 52,346,000$, are $19 \%$ higher than in the corresponding 1940 week, but are $45 \%$ below the total for last week, reported Engineering News-Record yesterday. The week's volume, although at the lowest level in 1941, is the 38th consecutive week to register a gain over the respective weekly values of a year ago. Private awards are $10 \%$ above the 1940 week, but are $53 \%$ under last week. Public construction is $24 \%$ over a year ago, but $40 \%$ below a week ago.

Retail sales of new cars and trucks in the United States amounted to 557,192 units during April, announced the Automobile Manufacturers' Association today. This compares with 525,798 units in the previous month and 411,277 in April. 1940.

Car and truck production this week, according to Ward's Reports, Inc., will reach 133,560 units. This compares with 127,255 assemblies last week when production at several points was impeded by strikes. A year ago this week, output totaled 96,810 cars and trucks. Ward's said that April reports indicated that month was the highest retail registration period in automotive history. May volume, it added, is continuing in similarly high ground.
The third consecutive weekly increase in factory output enabled industry not only to regain the ground lost in the temporary setback in April, but to force ahead to a new record high level according to the statistics released today by Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., for the latest week. Retail trade again showed little change, with some spottiness appearing in selling of both home furnishings and seasonal apparel. Total sales, however, reoistered sharp gains over the 1940 period, averaging 12 to $16 \%$.

High temperatures and droughty conditions were the outstanding weather features the past week, these conditions prevailing in many areas of the east. However, on the 11th and 15th maximum temperatures ranged into the high 90 's in South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, and again on the 18th they reached 90 to 98 degrees from Nebraska northward. Towards the close of the week there was a reaction to moderate temperatures in these areas. While beneficial showers occurred rather generally in the interior valleys, the Lake region and Northwest, continued absence of material rainfall has intensified droughty conditions in the Atlantic Coast States and from central Kentucky southward, with the moisture situation becoming critical in many places. New York sweltered in the hottest day of the year yesterday as slight thunderstorms failed to break up the season's first real spell of heat, which sent the thermometer up to 91 degrees. The previous record was 86 degrees in 1914.

The weather on Friday was humid and scattered thunder showers were forecast for early evening as temperatures ranged from 67 degrees to 85 degrees. Partly/ cloudy and cooler weather is looked for late Friday night and on Saturday. Fair and moderate weather was the prediction for Sunday. In the city and suburbs Friday night, lowest thermometer readings were expected to touch 58 degrees. Overnight at Boston it was 73 to 92 degrees; Pittsburgh, 62 to 90 ; Portland, Me., 54 to 83; Chicago, 59 to 85; Cincinnati, 65 to 97; Cleveland, 62 to 90; Detroit, 57 to 89; Milwaukee, 56 to 76; Charleston, 71 to 93; Savannah, 69 to 94; Kansas City, Mo., 55 to 81; Springfield, Ill., 58 to 89; Oklahoma City, 64 to 85 ; Salt Lake City, 59 to 84 and Seattle, 53 to 80 .

## Class I Railroads $\underset{\substack{\text { Had } \\ \text { Or'er } \\ \text { 56, } \\ \text { on May } 1}}{ }$ New

More new freight cars are on order now than at any time in the past 16 years, J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, announced on May 19. On May 1, 1941, Class I railroads had 56,502 new freight cars on order. Since then, however, preliminary reports received by this Association indicate that orders are to be placed in the immediate future for 16,225 additional freight cars. All of these new cars are expected to be completed and placed in service this year. The Association further reported:

Taking into consideration the 24,284 new freight cars which were placed in service in the first four months, this means that approximately 97,000 new cars will have been completed and installed in service within 1941. In addition, under the program approved by the member roads of this
Association in Chicago on last Monday, May 12, the railroads also will provide for a net increase of 120,000 cars to the supply for the anticipated rise in traffic in 1942.
The total number of new freight cars on order on May 1, 1941, was an increase of 14,167 compared with the number on order on April 1, 1941, and an increase of 39,042 compared with May 1, 1940.
New freight cars, for which orders had been placed on May 1, 1941, included 33,001 box, 20,817 coal, 1,298 refrigerator, 985 flat, and 401 miscellaneous cars.

Class I railroads on May 1, 1941, also had more new locomotives on order than at any time since 1926. Nevv locomotives on order on May 1, 1941, totaed 438, of which 211 were steam and 227 electric and Diesel. On April 1, 1941, they had 335 new locomotives on order, of which 166 were steam and 169 were electric and Diesel. New locomotives on order on May 1, 1940, totaled 95, which included 54 steam and 41 electric and Diesel.
The railroads also put 159 new locomotives in service in the first four months of 1941,37 being steam and 122 electric and Diesel. In the same period last year 115 new locomotives were installed in service, of which 27 were steam and 88 electric and Diesel.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended May 17

 Totals 861,277 CarsLoading of revenue freight for the week ended May 17 totaled 861,277 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on May 22. This was an increase of 182,212 cars or $26.8 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1940, and an increase of 248,389 cars or $40.5 \%$ above the same week in 1939. Loading of revenue freight for the week of May 17, was an increase of 24,128 cars or $2.9 \%$ above the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 368,401 cars, an increase of 12,328 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 86,221 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 162,519 cars, a decrease of 368 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 13,601 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Coal loading amounted to 147,454 cars, an increase of 8,396 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 34,271 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 38,905 cars, 1 an increase of 3,787 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 8,151 cars above the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of May 17 totaled 26,032 cars, an increase of 3,358 cars above the preceding the corresponding week in 1940
Live stock loading amounted to 12,936 cars and increase of 743 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,075 cars above the corresponding
week in 1940 . In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week in 1940. 17 , week or May 1, in 1940 .
Forest products loading totaled 41,342 cars, an increase of 775 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 6,565 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 .
Ore loading amounted to $76,609 \mathrm{cars}$, a decrease of $1,791 \mathrm{cars}$ below the preceding week, but an increase of 27,674 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 .
Coke loading amounted to 13,111 cars, an increase of 258 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,654 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1940 and 1939.

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 weeks of January | 2,740,095 | 2,557,735 | 2,288,730 |
| 4 weeks of February | 2,824,188 | 2,488,879 | 2,282,866 |
| 5 weeks of March. | 3,817,918 | 3,123,916 | 2,976,655 |
| 4 weeks of April | 2,793,563 | 2,495,212 | 2,225,188 |
| Week of May 3 | 794,301 837149 | 680,628 | 554,644 |
| Week of May 10 Week of May 17 | 837149 $861 ; 277$ | 679,065 | 612,888 |
| Total. | 14,668,491 | 12,690,982 | 11,512,996 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended May 17, 1941 loaded a total of 403,830 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 394,065 cars in the preceding week and 314,947 cars in the seven days ended May 18 , 1940. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 17 May 10 <br> 1941 1941 1940 |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { May }{ }^{17} & \text { May } 10 \\ 1941 & 1941 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 18 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atchison Ton | 694 | 21,04 | 18.647 |  |  |  |
| Baltimore \& | 41,608 | - 21.602 | ${ }_{23,657}^{31,06}$ |  | ${ }_{11149}^{21,719}$ |  |
| Chesapeake \& Onlo Ry-i-rir. | 16,475 | ${ }_{18,061}^{28,59}$ | 13,153 | 9,298 |  |  |
| Chicago Millw. St. Paul \& Pac.Ry. | ${ }^{22,472}$ | 22,363 | 18,771 | 8.445 |  |  |
| Chicago \& North western Ry | 22,651 | ${ }_{2,38}^{22,700}$ | 17,779 | 11,784 |  |  |
|  | 2,176 | 1,815 | 1.632 | 3,024 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,136}$ |
| M 1 ssour 1 -Kansas-Texas R |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missourl Pacitic RR | 14,985 | 14,158 | 12,32 | 11,075 | 10.323 |  |
| New York Central Line | 51,409 | ${ }^{50,709}$ | 39,4 | 48,792 |  |  |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Loum | -6,137 | ${ }^{6,538}$ | 18,4 | ${ }_{6}^{12,072}$ | ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}, 503$ | ${ }_{4,5}^{9,1}$ |
| Nortolk \& Western Ry. | 84, 672 | ${ }_{84,257}$ | 62,242 | 55,186 | 53,512 | 43,4 |
| Pere M Mrquette $\mathbf{R}$ | 6,637. | 7 7,068 |  |  |  |  |
| Plttsburgh \& Lake Erie Rr | 8.511 | 8,200 | 8,056 | , | 9,8 |  |
| Southern Pactic Line | 33,892 | ${ }_{3}^{32,458}$ | ${ }_{5}^{28,795}$ | 11,811 |  | 8,249 8,072 |
| R |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 17, 1941 | May 10, 1941 | May 18, 1940 |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pactic Ry- <br> Illinols Central System <br> St. Louls-San Francisco Ry...... | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{x}, 345 \\ 15,478 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 26,733 \\ 34,712 \\ 13,742 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2, x_{2}^{x} \\ 12,298 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total ..........-- | 51,823 | 75,187 | 41,500 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended May 10, 1941. During this period 109 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.
revenue freight loaded and received from connections (number of carsj-week ended may 10

| Ralloads | Total Revenut Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recelved from Connections |  | Rallroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetred from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |
| Eastern District- | 506 | 562 | 530 | 1,398 | 1,154 | Southern District-(Concl.) Nashville Chattanooga \& St. L. | 3,363 | 3,001 | 2,668 | 3,206 | 2,560 |
| Ann Arbor ${ }^{\text {anden }}$ - | 2,046 | 1,681 | 1,456 | 1292 | 1,1513 | Norfolk Southern.---....--- | 1,204 | 1,057 | 1,058 | 1,180 | ,980 |
| Bangor \& Aroostook | 8,769 | 7,241 | 7,182 | 13,967 | 10,582 | Pledmont Northern | , 501 | 1395 | 1,430 | 1,381 | 1,143 |
| Chicago Indlanapolis \& Loulsv- | 1,209 19 | $\begin{array}{r}1,326 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | 1,525 | 2,170 | 2,087 | Richmond Fred. \& | 418 10.675 | 307 | 419 | 6,480 | 5,162 |
| Central Indiana - --.........-- | 1,396 | 1,418 | 1,298 | 3,079 | 2,192 | Seaboard Air Line Southern System | 10,675 24,762 | 9,198 20,286 | 8,520 17,790 | 5,584 17,905 | 4,678 14,298 |
| Delaware \& Hud | 5,940 | 4,755 | 6,169 | 10,341 | 7,647 | Tennessee Central | 617 | 478 | 395 | 662 | $\begin{array}{r}14,585 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 9,346 | 9,247 | 10,973 | 8,198 | 6,684 | Winston-Salem Sout | 164 | 134 | 140 | 874 | 670 |
| Detrolt \& Mackinac.... | 3,260 | 2,322 | 2,057 | 1,286 | 1,176 | Tot | 114,901 | 100,127 | 84,745 |  | 67,578 |
| Detroit Toledo \& Ironton .-...-- | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3 9 6}$ | 2,303 | 2,229 | 2,881 | 2,727 | Tot | 114,901 | 100,127 | 84,745 | 83,864 | 67,578 |
| Erie. | 15,103 | 11,402 | 12,317 | 14,239 | 11,309 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk Western | 6,242 | 4,517 | 4,048 | 8,350 | 7,451 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson River | 304 1897 | $\begin{array}{r}343 \\ 1993 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{262}$ | 2,424 | 1,776 1,317 | Chicago \& North Western | 22,700 | 17,627 | 14,962 | 11,449 3 | ${ }^{9,300}$ |
| Lehigh \& New England | 1,937 8,917 | 1,993 8,269 | ${ }_{9}^{2,504}$ | 1,679 <br> 8,991 <br> 8 | 1,317 6,682 | Chicago Great Western --ille- | 2,681 21 $\mathbf{2 1} 696$ | - 28.421 | - $\begin{array}{r}2,542 \\ 17\end{array}$ | 3,070 8.562 | 2,695 |
| Lehigh Valley | 8,064 | 2,445 | $\stackrel{3,393}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,357 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,599 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha- | 21, ${ }^{2}, 374$ | 18,021 3,179 | 17,754 3,547 | 3,943 | 7,592 |
| Monongahel | 6,280 | 4,608 | 234 | 326 | 195 | Duluth Missabe \& I. R.....-- | 22,200 | 14,320 | 5,604 | 254 | 161 |
| Montour | 2,187 | 1.968 | ${ }^{6}$ | 37 | 41 | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic. | 1,133 | 894 | 975 | 552 | 471 |
| New York Central | 51,377 | 39,938 | 32,823 | 47,341 | 38,686 | Elgin Jollet \& Eastern. | 10,100 | 6,598 | 5,727 | 8,268 | 4,428 |
| N. Y, N. H. \& Hartford | 11,901 | 9,078 | 9,411 | 16,328 | 11,844 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& South. | ${ }^{4} 534$ | 536 | 483 | 131 | 191 |
| New York Ontarlo \& Western. | 1,031 6,538 | ${ }_{5}^{1,098}$ | 1,864 4,980 | 11,707 | 2,201 9,684 | Great Northern. | 24,254 $\mathbf{5 7 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17,794 \\ \hline 481\end{array}$ | 14,237 603 | 4,126 | -3,047 |
| N. Y. Chicago \% St. Louls....- | $\begin{array}{r}6,573 \\ \hline 773 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{5} \mathbf{2} 81$ | ${ }^{4} 840$ | 1, 1,391 | 1,323 | Green Bay \& Wester | 4,539 | 3,054 | 1,019 | 75 | 57 |
|  | 8,205 | 6,169 | 3,738 | 9,143 | 6,388 | Minneapolis \& St. Louls | 1,917 | 1,728 | 1,684 | 2,058 | 1,825 |
| Pere Marquette.......- | 7,068 | 5,959 | 5,126 | 5,977 | 5,188 | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. | 7,541 | 5,639 | 5,264 | 2,787 | 2,269 |
| Pittsburgh \& Shawmut | 513 | 779 | 63 | 52 |  | Northern Pacifio. | 9,830 | 9,455 | 9,760 | 4,269 | 3,299 |
| Pittsburgh Shawmut \& Nor | 505 | 334 | 212 | 298 | 232 | Spokane International | 211 | 161 | 176 | 320 | 322 |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginia.... | 1,229 | 1,012 | 392 | 2,177 | 1,569 | Spokane Portland \& S | 2,431 | 1,765 | 1,910 | 2,104 | 1,502 |
| Rutlan | 6,059 | 5,103 | 5,137 | 9,983 | 8,234 |  | 136,311 | 103,673 | 86,218 | 52,720 | 40,861 |
| Wheeling \& Lake Erie. | 5,915 | 3,847 | 2,518 | 3,825 | 3,115 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 178;697 | 144,273 | 130,545 | 194,742 | 155,691 | 1 Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Atch, Tod. \& Santa Fe System. | 21,048 | 18,052 | 19,986 | 7,437 | 5,521 |
| Alleghany Dit |  |  |  |  |  | Alton |  | 2,597 | 2,801 | 2,617 | 2,109 |
| Akron Canton \& Yo | 748 | 471 | 410 | 949 | 779 | Bingham \& Garflel | 617 | ${ }^{555}$ | ${ }^{351}$ | 90 | 104 |
| Baltimore \& Ohto | 41,602 | 31,579 | 21,002 | 21,719 | 17,420 | Chicago Burilngton \& Quincy -- | 16,061 | 13,136 | 13,457 | 9.483 | 7,420 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie. | 6,820 | 5,703 | 682 | 2,230 | 2,066 | Chicago \& Illinols Midjand. | 2.292 | 1,698 | ${ }^{485}$ | ${ }^{732}$ | 653 |
| Buffalo Creek \& Gaule |  |  | 352 |  |  | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific. | 12,801 | 10,806 | 11,028 | 9,305 | 8,807 |
| Cambria \& Indiana. | 2,044 | 1,154 |  |  |  | Chicago \& Eastern Illino | 2,589 679 | 2,329 | 2,015 | ${ }^{2,742}$ | 2,525 |
| Central RR. of New Jers | 8,593 | 6,693 | 7,064 564 | 15,010 | 11,557 49 | Colorado \& Southern. | 679 2.677 | 2, 2371 | 681 1,976 | 1,522 3,573 | 1,450 2,957 |
| Cornwall | 133 | 214 | 32 | 32 | 48 | Denver \& Sait Lake | , 347 | 474 | 191 | 36 | 16 |
| Ligonter Valle | 123 | 80 | 17 | 33 | 25 | Fort Worth \& Denver | 1.070 | 985 | 1,022 | 978 | 926 |
| Long Istand | 824 | 565 | 586 | 2,964 | 2,879 | İlinois Terminal | 2,040 | 1.497 | 1,823 | 1,635 | 1,415 |
| Penn-Reading Seas | 1,650 | 1,166 | 1,033 | 1,887 | 1,510 | Missouri-IIİnols | 1,139 | 825 | 1,175 | 497 | 366 |
| Pennsylvania Syste | 84,257 | 61,316 | 46,832 | 53.512 | 46,027 | Nevada Northern | 2,028 | 1,865 | 1,533 | 103 | 116 |
| Reading C | 16,002 | 14,036 | 13,009 | 22,891 | 16,311 | North Western Pacifi | 815 | 746 | 879 | 456 | 393 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | 19,846 | 14,783 | ${ }^{6,899}$ | 7.319 | ${ }_{6,543}^{4,544}$ | Peorla \& Pefkin Union | 14 |  | 12 |  |  |
| Weatern Maryland | 4,250 | 3,476 | 1,801 | 8,881 | 6,063 | Southern Pacifle (Pa | 27,631 | 23,664 | 22,292 | 6,472 | 4,470 |
|  | 187,874 | 142,182 | 100,283 | 137,484 | 109,288 | Unlon Pactio Sys | 14,519 | 12,460 | 13,295 | 10,548 | 8,201 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,651 | 152 1.439 |  |  |  |
|  | 28,594 | 24,687 |  | 11,149 | 11,535 | Western |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk \& | 23,633 | 20,166 | 5,303 | 5,503 | 4,528 | Total | 113,751 | 96,482 | 96,882 | 62,24 | 50,816 |
| Virgintan. | 4,779 | 4,049 | 295 | 1,753 | 1,226 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal | 57,006 | 48,882 | 12,608 | 18,405 | 17,289 | Southwestern Distric |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock Islan | 148 | 172 | 136 | 209 | 307 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |  | Guif Coast Lines. | 2,636 | 2,726 | 3.004 | 1,532 | 1,184 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 410 | 236 | 190 | 165 | 174 | International-Great Nort | 1,815 | 1,652 | 1,836 | 2,466 | 2,099 |
| Atl. \& W. P.-W RR. of Ala.- | 782 | 716 | 658 | 1,759 | 1,342 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gult | 164 | 219 | 341 | 978 | 838 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast.- | 803 | 674 | 615 | 1,132 | 869 | Kansas Clty Southern | 1,974 | 1,791 | ${ }^{1,663}$ | 2,354 | 1,812 |
| Atlantio Coast Line. | 11,674 | 8,801 | 9,030 | 6,546 | 4,904 | Louislana \& Arkansas | 2,053 | 2,111 | 1,769 | 1,515 | 1,489 |
| Central of Georgla | 4,445 | 3,768 | 3,950 | 3,636 | 3,004 | Litchfield \& Madiso | 415 | 348 | 358 | 992 | 928 |
| Charleston \& Western Carolina | 576 | 471 | 384 | 1,841 | 1,331 | Midland Valley | 401 | 468 | 496 | 265 | 255 |
| Clinchtield | 1,775 | 1,379 | 1,367 | 2,698 | 2,187 | M issourl \& Arkansas | 200 | 191 | 172 | 334 | 318 |
| Columbus \& Greenv | 231 | 288 | 304 | 292 | 270 | Missourl-Kansas- | 3,966 | 3,723 | 3,705 | 3,038 | 2,591 |
| Durbam \& Southern | 205 | 160 | 152 | 490 | 286 | Missourl Pacifle | 14,188 | 12,442 | 11,156 | 10,323 | 9,136 |
| Florlda East Coast | 1,255 | 1,822 | 928 | 1,066 93 | 1,000 | Quanah Acme \& Paci |  | 6 117 | 6. 150 | 481 | ${ }_{4}^{91}$ |
| Gainsville Midla | 36 | 26 | 24 | 93 |  | St. Louls-San Francl | 7,253 | 6,729 | 6,231 | 4,940 | 4,306 |
| Georgla | 1,108 | 1,080 | 858 | 1,892 | 1,609 | St. Louls Southwester | 2,420 | 2,202 | 2.072 | 2,785 | 2,363 |
| Georgia \& Florida | 365 | 302 | 268 | 574 | ${ }^{536}$ | Texas \& New Orleans | 6,882 | 6,097 | 6,235 | 3.443 | ${ }^{2} .871$ |
| Guif Mobile \& Ohlo | 3,569 | 3,271 | $\times 1,518$ | 3,015 | 3,241 | Texas \& Pacifl | 3,833 | 3,834 | 3,766 | 4,081 | 3,758 |
| Illinols Central System | 22,535 | 19,762 | 18,104 | 12,997 | 10,288 | Wichita Fails \& | 162 | 165 | 199 | 46 | 51 |
| Louisville \& Naghville... | 23,087 ${ }^{174} \mathbf{}$ | 22,231 | 13,043 | 7,221 | 5,423 | W | 13 | 22 | 74 | 25 | 33 |
| Macon Dublin \& Savannah..--- | 177 | 147 | 121 | 350 | 299 | Total.....-. - | 48.609 | 45,009 | 43,363 | 39,407 |  |
| Note-Previous year's figures revised. *Previous figures. $\times$ Guif Mobile \& Northern only. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Moody's Commodity Index Unchanged

Moody's Daily Commodity Index closed at 196.3 this Friday, the same as a week ago. The principal individual changes were advances in cotton and hogs, and declines in rubber and wheat prices.
The movement of the Index was as follows:


## Commodity Price Indexes of 10 Countries Compiled

 by General Motors and Cornell UniversityGeneral Motors Corp. and Cornell University, which prior to the European war had collaborated in the publication of a world commodity price index, have resumed issuance of international price statistics, but on a different basis than before the war. Instead of a composite index of world prices, these organizations now are publishing the information only as individual country indexes.
The index is built upon 40 basic commodities and the list is the same for each country in so far as possible. Each commodity is weighted uniformly for each country, according to its relative importance in world production. The actual price data are collected weekly by General Motors Overseas Operations from sources described as "the most responsible agencies available in each country, usually a government department." The commodities involved include "a comprehensive list of several groups, including grains, livestock and livestock products, miscellaneous foods (coffee, cocoa, tea, sugar, \&c.), textiles, fuels, metals, and a list of other miscellaneous materials (rubber, hides, lumber newsprint, linseed oil, \&e.)." Weights assigned in the index to the different commodity groups are as follows: Grains, 20;
livestock and livestock products, 19 ; vegetable fats and other foods, 9; textiles, 12; fuel, 11; metals, 11; Miscellaneous, 18.

The indexes, which are based on prices expressed in the currency of each country, were reported May 12 as follows:

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Arven- } \\ \text { tina } \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{\text {Aus- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Can- } \\ & \text { ada } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Enn- } \\ & \text { land } \end{aligned}$ | Java | ${ }_{4}^{\text {Mex }}$ ( | New Zeal'd | Sve- den | Soitz- | Unted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {June }}$ | ${ }_{118}^{120}$ | 118 | ${ }_{120}^{120}$ | 143 | ${ }_{116}^{116}$ | 113 | 112 | ${ }_{131}^{131}$ | 132 | 09 |
| July- | 118 | 118 | 120 | 145 | 115 | 112 | 114 | ${ }_{132}$ | 140 | 109 |
| August | 118 | 119 | 120 | 150 | 115 | 111 | 120 | 132 | 144 | 109 |
| Septemb | 116 | 120 | 121 | 145 | 116 | 110 | 122 | 135 | 153 | 111 |
| October | 113 | 123 | 122 | 145 | 117 | 110 | 120 | 139 | 158 | 114 |
| Novembe | 113 | 125 | 124 | 146 | 118 | 111 | 118 | 142 | 164 | 118 |
| December | 113 | 126 | 126 | 149 | 120 | 111 | 119 | 144 | 168 | 18 |
| January | 114 | 127 | 126 | 150 | 121 | 111 | 119 | 144 | 171 | 120 |
| Mareh_- | 119 | ${ }_{122}^{126}$ | ${ }_{129}^{127}$ | 150 | ${ }_{123}^{121}$ | ${ }_{114}^{113}$ | 119 | 157 | ${ }_{176}^{171}$ | 120 |
| 1941- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weeks en | $r 119$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apr. 12-. | $r 120$ | 121 | 131 | $r 150$ | 124 | $r 115$ | 120 | 156 | 180 | 125 |
| Apr. 26 | $r 121$ | 120 | ${ }_{r 131}^{131}$ | ${ }_{* 151}$ | 127 | ${ }_{116}^{116}$ | 120 | ${ }_{r 156}^{157}$ | ${ }_{*}^{180}$ | ${ }_{126}^{126}$ |
| May 3 | 122 | 120 | ${ }_{1}^{130}$ | ${ }^{1} 150$ | 127 | 116 | 120 | ${ }^{156}$ |  | 126 |
| May 10 | 121 | 120 | 131 | ${ }^{150}$ | 12 | 117 | 120 | 158 |  | 27 |

* Preliminary. $r$ Revised.

Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced 0.7\% During Week Ended May 17
Led by sharply rising prices for textile products, principally cotton goods, and continued advances for farm products and foods, the Bureau of Labor Statisties' index of nearly 900 price series moved upward $0.7 \%$ during the week ended May 17, Acting Commissioner Hinrichs reported on May 22. The currentlevel is now $84.6 \%$ of the 1926 average, the highest level of the past four years. Marked price advances were
reported for cotton goods, grains, dairy products and a wide range of industrial products including oils and fats, crude rubber and petroleum products. Mr. Hinrichs added:

The continued tight shipping situation, heavy demand and Congressional action on higher loan values for certain crops largely accounted for the widespread increases. The all-commodity index now stands approximately $13 \%$ above the 1939 low point which occurred during the week ended Aug. 19 shortly before the declaration of war. The level is nearly $8 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1940. The increase in the last four weeks has amounted to approximately $2 \%$.
The Labor Bureau's announcement also stated:
Compared with the 1939 low point, farm product prices have risen $26 \%$ textiles, $221 / 2 \%$, foods, slightly more than $20 \%$, hides and leather products, $141 / 2 \%$, and building materials, $12 \%$
Each of the 10 major commodity groups, except housefurnishing goods and building materials, showed increases ranging from $0.2 \%$ for metals
and metal products to $1.2 \%$ for textile products and $1.6 \%$ for farm products. and metal products to $1.2 \%$ for textile products and $1.6 \%$ for farm products. crease of $0.3 \%$. gum were primarily responsible for the decrease. Certain other kinds of lumber showed fractional advances.

The $1.6 \%$ rise in the index for farm products was accounted for by the continued sharp advances in prices of grains, livestock and poultry, cotton and eggs. Among the important foods which increased in price were butter, cheese, evaporated milk, cereal products, meats and lard, and for vegetable oils and coffee and tea.

The subgroup indexes of the textile products group except rayon and hosiery and underwear showed substantial advances. Practically all cotton textile items showed sharp increases with the general average $23 / 2 \%$ over the preceding week. Clothing prices averaged nearly $1 \%$ higher and other textiles, including manila hemp, artificial leather and rope and twine. advanced almost $1 \%$.
In the industrial commodity markets, continued price increases for industrial fats and oils showed the greatest gain with an average advance of $5.6 \%$. Average prices of hides and skins rose $21 / 2 \%$, crude rubber, $11 / 2 \%$, quicksilver and bituminous coal, approximately $1 \%$, and pig tin and coke, about $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$.
The following tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past 3 weeks, for April 19, 1941 and for May 18, 1940, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from May 10 to May 17, 1941. $(1926=100)$

| Commodity Groups | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 17 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 10 \dot{4} 1 \\ & 191 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 3, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} A p r \\ 19, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 18 . \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percent. Changes to May 17, 1941, from- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & M a y \\ & 100 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r . \\ & 199 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 18, \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| All comm | 84.6 | 84.0 | 83.2 | 83.0 | 78.5 | +0.7 | +1.9 | +7.8 |
| Farm produ | 76.3 | 75.1 | 74.4 | 75.0 | 68.2 | +1.6 | +1.7 | +11.9 |
| Foods. | 79.7 | 79.0 | 78.0 | 77.8 | 71.7 | $+0.9$ | +2.4 | +11.2 |
| Hides and leather | 106.1 | 105.3 | 105.0 | 104.3 | 102.4 | +0.8 | +1.7 | $+3.6$ |
| Textile products | 82.4 | 81.4 | 80.9 | 80.5 | 72.6 | +1.2 | $+2.4$ | +13.5 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 75.6 | 74.9 | 74.2 | 73.3 | 72.3 | +0.9 | +3.1 | +4.6 |
| Metals and metal prod | 98.1 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 94.7 | +0.2 | +0.3 | $+3.6$ |
| Building materials | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 92.7 | $-0.1$ | +0.2 | +8.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 83.7 | 83.1 | 82.8 | 82.2 | 76.8 | +0.7 | +1.8 | +9.0 |
| Housefurnishing goods | 92.3 | 92.3 | 91.9 | ${ }^{91.6}$ | 89.9 |  | +0.8 | +2.7 |
| Miscellaneous commodit | 79.4 | 79.0 | 78.5 | 78.4 | 78.2 | $+0.5$ | +1.3 | +1.5 |
| Raw materials...-- ${ }_{\text {Semi-manufactured }}$ | 79.3 | 78.4 | 77.5 | 77.6 | 72.2 | +1.1 | +2.2 | +9.8 |
| Semi-manufactured articles.. | 86.4 | 85.8 | 85.1 |  | ${ }_{818}^{78.6}$ |  | +1.6 |  |
| Manufactured commoditles .... All commodities other than farm | 87 | 86.7 | 85.9 | 85.7 | 81 | +0.6 | +1.8 | +6.6 |
| products | 86.5 | 85.9 | 85.2 | 84.8 | 80.8 | +0.7 | +2.0 | +7.1 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods | 87 |  | 86 | 86.0 | 82. | +0 |  |  |

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM MAY 10 TO MAY 17, 1941


## Commodity Price Average Continues to Advance in Week Ended May 17, According to National

 Fertilizer AssociationThe general level of wholesale commodity prices was somewhat higher last week according to the index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association. This index in the week ended May 17 advanced to 106.7 from 105.8 in the preceding week. It was 104.4 a month ago and 98.2 a year ago, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100 . This latest advance took the all-commodity index to the highest level recorded since mid-October, 1937. The Association's report under date of May 19, added:

A stries of three consecutive weekly advances has caused an increase of $2.5 \%$ in the all-commodity index. This advance was due to further upturns in foodstuffs, agricultural commodity prices, and textiles. The effect on the food price index of declines in the prices of oranges, pork, cocoa, and lard was more than counterbalanced by advancing quotations for 18 other items included in the group, cottonseed oil registered a marked increase. A decided upturn in the farm product index resulted from higher prices for cotton, grains and livestock. The textile average continued its upward movement, having risen $12.1 \%$ since the first of the year. Fractional increases were racorded by the indexes representing the prices of building materials, fertilizer materials, and miscellaneous commodities. The farm machinery and mixed fertilizer averages were the only ones to decline.
During the week 44 price series included in the index advanced and 13 declined. in the preceding week there were 43 advances and 9 declines, in
the second preceding week there were 33 advances and 19 declines.

| - Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ M a y 17, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { May } 18, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods. | 102.6 | 101.6 | 99.0 | 92.2 |
|  | Fats and oils | 111.1 | 118.9 | 98.1 | 72.8 |
| 23.0 | Cottonseed 0 | 122.0 | 114.0 | 104.5 | 75.8 |
|  | Farm products | 119.6 | 113.2 | 105.7 | 85.7 90.1 |
|  | Grains | 96.1 | 94.3 | 92.3 | 88.0 |
|  | Livesto | 100.4 | 98.6 | 99.0 | 81.3 |
| 17.3 | Fuels | 104.5 | 104.5 | 102.2 | 105.5 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous | 115.0 | 114.9 | 114.5 | 114.7 |
| 8.2 | Textiles | 126.0 | 123.5 | 120.5 | 103.8 |
| 7.1 | Metals | 103.4 | 103.4 | 103.4 | 101.4 |
| 6.1 | Building materials | 116.6 | 116.5 | 118.1 | 103.6 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and dru | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.9 | 100.7 |
| .$_{3}$ | Fertilizer materials | 107.1 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 105.5 |
| ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | Fertilizers | 101.1 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.4 |
| . 3 | Farm machinery | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 100.5 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined | 106.7 | 105.8 | 104.4 | 98.2 |

* Base period changed Jan, 4 from 1926-1928 average to 1935-1939 average as

100. Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: May 17, 1941, 83.1; May 10, 82.4; May 18, $1940,76.5$.

Electric Output for Week Ended May 17, 1941, Totals 2,799,722,000 Kwh.
The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended May 17, 1941, was $2,799,722,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $15.6 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1940, when the production totaled $2,422,212,000$ kwh. The output for the week ended May 10, 1941, was estimated to be $2,791,609,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $16.9 \%$ over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Geooraphic Regions | Week Ended <br> May 17, 1941 | Week Ended May 10, 1941 | Week Ended May 3, 1941 | Week Ended April 26, 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 22.1 | 26.0 | 21.9 | 20.5 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 13.1 | 15.2 | 12.7 | 11.0 |
| Central Industrial. | 20.8 | 21.9 | 18.3 | 20.2 |
| West Central | 12.7 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 13.7 |
| Southern States.- | 19.3 | 17.6 | 15.7 | 15.3 |
| Rocky Mountain. Pacifio Coast. | 16.1 4.5 | 15.1 6.0 | 16.1 7.6 | 14.1 4.7 |
| Total United States_ | 15.6 | 16.9 | 14.6 | 14.7 |


| DATA FOR | RECENT | WEEKS ( | (THOUSANDS | 3 OF | KILOWATT-HOURS) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Week Ended | 1941 | 1940 | Percent Change from 1940 | 1937 | 1932 | 1929 |
|  | 2,704,800 | 2.473.397 |  | 2,244,030 | 1,619,265 | 1,542,000 |
| Jan. 11 | 2,834,512 | 2,592.767 | +9.3 | 2,264,125 | 1,602,482 | 1,733,810 |
| Jan. 18 | 2,843,962 | 2,572,117 | +10.6 | 2,256,795 | 1,598,201 | 1,736,729 |
| Jan. 25 | ${ }_{2}^{2,829,959}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,5651,958}$ | +10.3 +11.3 | ${ }_{2}^{2,214,656}$ | 1,588,967 | $1,717,315$ $1,728.203$ |
| Feb. 8 | 2,823,651 | 2,522,514 | +11.9 | $2,199,860$ | 1,578,817 | 1,726,161 |
| Feb. | 2,810.419 | 2,475,574 | +13.5 | 2,211,818 | 1,545,459 | 1,718.304 |
| Feb. 22 | 2,820,161 | 2,455,285 | +14.9 | 2,207,285 | 1.512,158 | 1,699,250 |
| Mar, | 2,825,510 | 2,479,036 | +14.0 | 2,199,967 | 1.519,679 | 1,706,719 |
| Mar | 2,835,321 | 2,463,989 | +15.1 | 2,212,897 $2,211,052$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,538,452}$ | 1.702,670 |
| Mar. | 2,817,893 | 2,460,317 | +14.5 | ${ }_{2,200,142}^{2,211,052}$ | 1,537,747 | ${ }_{1}^{1,682,229}$ |
| Mar. 29 | 2,802.255 | 2,422,287 | +15.7 | 2,146,959 | 1,480,208 | 1,679,589 |
| Apr. | 2,778,628 | 2,381,456 | $+16.7$ | 2,176.368 | 1,465,076 | 1,663.291 |
| Apr. 12 | 2,720,790 | 2,417,994 | +12.5 | 2,173,223 | 1,480,738 | 1,696,543 |
| Apr. 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,701,879 \\ & 2,750,277 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,421,576}$ | +11.6 | 2.188.124 | $1,469.810$ $1,454.505$ | 1,709,331 |
| Apr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,734,460 | ${ }_{2}^{2,386,210}$ | +14.6 | 2,176,363 | 1,429,032 | 1,688,434 |
| May 10 | 2,791,609 | 2,387,566 | +16.9 | 2,194,620 | 1,436,928 | 1,698,492 |
| May 17 | 2,799,722 | 2,422,212 | +15.6 | 2,198,646 | 1,435,731 | 1,704,426 |

## April Sales of Ordinary Life Insurance 3\% Above Year Ago-Sales for Four Months Show Similar Advance

The sales of ordinary life insurance in the United States in April amounted to $\$ 597,203,000$, or approximately $3 \%$ above the volume sold in April, 1940, according to the monthly survey issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. The total sales volume for the year to date is given as $\$ 2,255,739,000$, which is about $3 \%$ higher than the sales made in the comparative period of 1940 .
The sales volumes and the ratios for all sections are reported by the Bureau as follows:

|  | Aprl, 1941 |  | Year to Date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Volume } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1941-40}^{\text {Ratiog }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Volume } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\right\|_{1941-40} ^{\text {Ratios }}$ |
| New England | 847,503,000 | 107\% | \$184,025,000 | 107\% |
| Middle Atlantic-- East North Central | $161,810,000$ $136,931,000$ | 103 | $624,744,000$ $522,843,000$ | 103 |
| West North Central | 56,020,007 | 103 | 207,126,000 | 103 |
| South Atlantic--.-ial | $60,599,000$ $24,583,000$ | 117 | $219,319,000$ $89,147,000$ | 104 112 |
| West South Central | 43,591,000 | 104 | 167,379,000 | 107 |
| Mountain | 15,854,000 | 100 | $55,200,000$ $187,956,000$ | +107 |
| Pacific. | 50,312,000 | 104 |  |  |
| United States total | \$597,203,000 | 103\% | 32,255,739,000 | 103\% |

Bank Debits for Week Ended May 14, 1941, $9.4 \%$ Above a Year Ago
Bank debits as reported by banks in leading centers for the week ended May 14 aggreaated $\$ 9,097,000,000$. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended May 14 amounted to $\$ 128$,$060,000,000$, or $16 \%$ above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City
there was an increase of $10 \%$ compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and at the other reporting centers there was an increase of $20 \%$. These figures are as reported on May 19, 1941, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(Lu Mullons of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve District | Week Ended |  | 13 Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 14, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 15, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 14, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 15, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Boston. | \$526 | 8452 | \$7,149 | 85,927 |
| New York | 3,500 | 3,415 433 |  | 47,711 |
| Philadelphis. | 512 | $\begin{array}{r}433 \\ +38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,022 | 5,579 |
| Cleveland. | 665 | 538 | 8.974 | 7,021 |
| Rlchmond | 387 | 300 262 | 4.902 | 3,940 |
| Atlanta. | 310 | 262 | 4,136 | 3,389 |
| Chicago | 1,411 | 1,263 | 19,551 | 16,346 |
| St. Louls- | 293 | 249 | 3,848 | 3,182 |
| Minneapol | 184 | 201 | 2,282 | 2,227 |
| Kansas Clty | 298 | 273 | 3,782 | 3,396 |
| Dallas... | 237 | 220 | 3,179 | 2,738 |
| San Francliso | 773 | 708 | 10,384 | 8,792 |
| Total, 274 reporting centers | \$9,097 | \$8,313 | \$128,060 | 8110,247 |
| New York City *- | 3,145 | 3,114 | 48,244 | 43,780 |
| 140 Other leading centers * | 5,127 | - $\times 1493$ | 69,188 | 57.510 |
| 133 Other centers......... | 825 | 706 | 10,628 | 8,977 |

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

Summary of Business Conditions in United States by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve SystemIndustrial Production in April Declined But Increased in First Half of May
Industrial production declined in April, owing to reduced output of coal and automobiles, but increased rapidly in the first half of May as operations in these industries were resumed, it was announced on May 19 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in tits summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for April and the first half of May. The Board also reports that wholesale commodity prices advanced sharply in April and the first half of May, with the exception principally of metals, for which maximum prices had been established. The summary continues:

## Production

In April the Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production declined to $139 \%$ of the $1935-39$ average, a drop of four points from March. The decline reflected chiefly a sharp reduction in output of bituminous coal, as most mines were closed during the entire month. The minces were reopened on April 30, and in the first half of May coal output increased rapidly.
Automobile production also declined in April, owing to stoppage of work at plants of the Ford Motor Co. during an industrial dispute. This was settled about the middle of the month, and domestic output has since advanced to a high monthly rate of over 500,000 cars and trucks. Announcement by the Office of Production Management that output in the 12 months ending July 31 would approximate $5,290,000$ units indicates that a rate close to that now prevailing should be maintained through July, although there is usually a considerable decline in this period.
Steel production was curtailed somewhat in the latter half of April by shortages of coal and coke, and output declined from a level of $100 \%$ of capacity to $94 \%$ at the month end. Subsequently output increased, reaching $99 \%$ by the middle of May.
In most other lines
In most other lines activity continued to increase during April and the first half of May. Machinery production rose further, and activity in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries continued to expand rapidly. Consumption of non-ferrous metals also advanced, and, as in March, domestic surces of copper were supplemented by large supplies from Latin America. Textile production rose further from the high rate prevailang in a new rensumption of raw cotton in April amounted to 920,000 wool textile mills activity was maintained near the high March rate. Continued advances were reported in the chemical, paper and food Continued
industries.
Anthracite production declined considerably in April, owing to a delay by dealers in placing usual spring orders, but increased in the first half of May. Output of crude petroleùm showed little change from the March rate, following some increase from the reduced level of the winter months. tionally large amount for this time to about $7,000,000$ tons, an excep. tionally large amount for this time of year, and mine output of nonValue of construction at near capaciy ritres
the high March total plant contracts, according to F. W. Dodge a smaller volume of defense plant contracts, according to F. W. Dodge Corp. reports. There was an for private residential building rose by about the usual seasonal amount.

## Distribution

Sales of general merchandise at department and variety stores showed about the usual seasonal rise from March to April, making allowance for the changing date of Easter. Retail sales of new automobiles, which had amounted to 526.000 cars and trucks in March, rose further in April, and sales of used cars were at peak levels.
Freight car loadings declined sharply in April, reflecting a reduction in shipments of coal and coke, but increased in the first half of May when coal mines were reopened. By the middle of the month total loadings had risen to a weekly rate one-fourth higher than in the corresponding period last year and about the same as the seasonal peak reached in the autumn
of 1940 .

Commodity Prices
Prices of most basic commodities, both domestic and imported, advanced sharply further in the first half of May following a short period of little change during the latter part of April. Price increases were most pronounced for agricultural commodities, reflecting in part the prospect of legislation raising Federal loan rates for basic farm crops. Prices of a number of semi-manufactured industrial products, including petroleum products, coke, leather, textile yarns and fabrics, and building materials, also advanced. Metal prices, now for the mosit part subject to Federal control, remained at the maximum levels established earlier.

Bank loans and investments have shown a marked rise since last summer, Bancrease at reporting banks in 101 leading cities amounting to $\$ 4,000,000,000$. In April and early May holdings of investments by these banks increased considerably, mostly at New York City banks, reflecting substantial purchases of newly issued Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes. Increages in commercial loans in this period were somewhat smaller than during the preceding two months.
Excess reserves of member banks were $\$ 5,700,000,000$ on May 14. Since January they have declined by about $\$ 1,100,000,000$, owing largely to increases in Treasury deposits with the Reserve banks and in currency in circulation. The decrease has occurred entirely at New York City banks.

United States Government Security Prices.
Prices of United States Government securities, which had risen sharply from April 9 to April 21 , subsequently declined irregularly thre igh May 15. On that date the 1960-65 bonds were 44 of a point lower than on April 21 and about $11 / 4$ points below the all-time peak reached on Dec. with 1940 . The yield
$2.03 \%$ on Dec. 10.

## California Business Activity Continued at High Level

 in April, Reports Wells Fargo Bank (San Francisco)During April, business in California continued at a high ate of activity, according to the current "Business Outlook" just released by the Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co. of San Francisco. The Wells Fargo index of California business stood at $143.4 \%$ of the 1935-39 average, as against 143.4 in March and 111.1 in April, 1940.

Report of Lumber Movement Week Ended May 10, 1941
Lumber production during the week ended May 10, 1941, was the same as in the previous week; shipments were $5 \%$ less. new business $4 \%$ less, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hard wood and softwood mills. Shipments were $3 \%$ above production; new orders $9 \%$ above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1940 , production was $10 \%$ greater, shipments $7 \%$ greater, and new business $20 \%$ greater. The industry stood at $125 \%$ of the average of production in the corresponding week of 1935-39 and 136\% of average 1935-3? shipments in the same week. The Association further reported:

## Year-to-Date Comparisons

Reported production for the 19 weeks of 1941 to date was $15 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1940 ; shipments were $17 \%$ above the shipments, and new orders were $20 \%$ above the orders of the 940 period. weeks of $194 \%$ above production.

Supply and Demand Comparisons
The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was $39 \%$ on May 10, 1941, compared with $22 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $55 \%$ greater than a year ago; gross stocks were $14 \%$ less.

Softwoods and Hardwoods
Record for the current week ended May 10, 1941, for the previous week and for the corresponding week of a year ago follows, in thousan bcard feet:


Monthly Indexes of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System for April
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued on May 19 its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment and payrolls, \&c. In another item in these columns of today we give the Board's customary summary of business conditions. The indexes for tomary summary of business conditions. ye ne ande, follow: buSINESS INDEXES
(1935-39 average $=100$ for industrial production:
$1923-25$ average $=100$ for all other series)

|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Variation |  |  | Without <br> Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} A p r, \ddot{\prime} \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & M_{1}, \\ & 1941^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r . . \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{194 i \mathrm{i}}^{A p r}$ | $\underset{1941}{\text { Marı }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p i .0 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| Industrial productio | $p 139$ | 143 | 111 | p141 | 143 | 112 |
| Manufactures, to | $p 146$ | 146 | 110 | $p 149$ | 148 | 112 |
| Durable | p166 | 170 | 113 | ${ }^{p 175}$ | 175 | 120 |
| Non-durab | $p 130$ | 127 | 107 |  |  | 1106 |
|  | p101 | 125 | 119 64 | -p96 | 116 |  |
| Construction contracts, value, total-- Residential | ${ }^{p 94}$ | ${ }_{74}^{94}$ | ${ }_{62}^{64}$ | ${ }^{p 107}$ | 94 78 | 73 73 |
| Residentia All other | $p 75$ <br> $p 109$ | 74 109 | ${ }_{66}^{62}$ | ${ }_{\text {p }}{ }^{p 88}$ | 78 107 | 73 |
| Factory employm | p10* | 119.4 | 102.8 | p122 | 119.9 | 103.2 |
| Durable goods. |  | 123.0 | ${ }^{97.7}$ | * | 123.7 | ${ }^{98.7}$ |
| Non-durable goods |  | 116.0 | 107.6 | * | 116.3 | 107.5 |
| Factory payrolls, total |  | -- | -- | * | ${ }_{144}^{131.6}$ | ${ }^{97.9}$ |
| Durable goods |  | -- | -- |  | 144.6 116.3 | 98.4 97.3 |
| Freight-car loadings | 79 | 87 | 70 | 74 | 83 | 67 |
| Department store sa | p103 | 103 | 89 | p105 | 93 | 86 |
| Department store stocks, value | * | 74 | 69 |  | 75 | 71 |

$p$ Prellminary. $r$ Revised. * Data not yet available. ${ }^{2}$ indexes based on dail averages. To convert durable manufactures, non-durable manufactures and minerals indexes to points in total index, shown in Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiply durable by 0.379 , non-durable by 0.469 , and minerals by 0.152 .
Construction contract indexes based on three-month moving averages, centered
at second month of F. W. Dodge data for 37 Eastern States. To convert indexes
to value figures, shown in Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiply total by $\$ 410,269$, 00 , residential by $\$ 184,137,000$, and all other by $\$ 226,132,000$.
Employment index, without seasonal adjustment, and payrolls index compiled
by Bureau of Labor Statistics.
$\left.\begin{array}{rl}\text { INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION }\end{array}\right]$
$p$ Preliminary or estimated. $\tau$ Revised. * Data not yet available.
FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS
$(1923-25$ average $=100)$

in Federal Reserve Chart Book, multiple coal by 0.210 and miscellaneous by 0.477 .
Rubber Quota for Third Quarter Maintained at $100 \%$
The International Rubber Regulation Committee at its meeting in London on May 20 fixed the quota for the third quarter of 1941 at $100 \%$, unchanged from the second quarter.

## Canadian Business Activity Continues to Gain, Reports Bank of Montreal

According to the May 22 "Business Summary" issued by the Bank of Montreal, Canadian "business generally continues to gather momentum after having surpassed all previous levels of activity. A contributory factor has been an unusually early spring with continuously fine weather in most sections of the Dominion." The bank's review further reports:

In individual lines of economic activity the most notable gains in the first quarter as compared with last year were in new construction contracts awarded, $101.8 \%$, production of automobile companies, including military vehicles, $\mathbf{4 0 . 2 \%}$, hog slaughterings, $37 \%$, steel ingot production, $19.5 \%$ and crude rubber imports, $26.2 \%$. Imports increased by $35.2 \%$, exports (exequipped to produce war materials, continue to come into operation. There is a great demand for aluminum products for the manufacture of airplanes and heavy orders have been placed from the United States with the result that the Aluminum Co. of Canada is understood to be planning a large expansion of its facilities. There have also been announced plans for the erection at Windsor, Ont., of a large new plant for the manufacture of machine guns for aircraft, which will cost about $\$ 8,000,000$ and employ some 3,000 workers. All the shipyards of the country are working at full capacity and their activity is generating a brisk demand for materials of different kinds. Newsprint shipments rose in April and the output was
ahead of the March total and of the April, 1940; figure, the tonnage being 279,996 tons. Ontario mines in the first quarter of this year produced 782,244 ounces of gold, a slightly higher amount than in the same "quarter $7 \%$ and in Mre the our of 02,843 ouse in the history of Qubec mining The thistry of Quebec mining
widespregmentation of the national income has been responsible for a widespread increase in the public's purchasing power, which has found the largest in years and in April the trade. The special Easter trade wa department stores was $26 \%$ higher than in April, 1940.

## 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 $83 \%$ 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


## Coffee Import Quotas Under Inter-American Agreement Reported by Bureau of Customs

The Bureau of Customs announced on May 14 preliminary figures for imports of coffee subject to quota limitations under the President's proclamation of the Inter-American Coffee-Agreement on April 15, 1941, and an executive order Coffee Agreement on April 15, 1941, and an executive order
signed April 21, 1941 (referred to in our issue of April 26, page 2632 ).
The following tabulation lists the coffee quotas which have been filled, and shows import figures for the quotas now under telegraphic control as of May 10, 1941. Total imports under the other coffee quotas are shown as of May $3,1941$.

| Quota Period and Country of Ptoduction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Established } \\ & \text { Quota (Lbs.) } \end{aligned}$ | Entered for Consumption |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | As of (Date) | Pounds |
| 12 Months from Oct. 1, $1940-$ |  |  |  |
| Dominican Republic | 15,873,120 | (Import quota | (tiled) |
| Venezuela | 55,555,920 | (Import quota | filled) |
| ${ }_{\text {Brazil }}^{\text {Colombi }}$ | ${ }^{1,230,166,800}$ | May ${ }^{3} \mathbf{3}, 1941$ | $988,750,295$ <br> $330,656,028$ |
| Costa Ric | 26,455,200 | May 3, 1941 | 21,992,806 |
| Cuba | 10,582,080 | May  <br> May 3,1941 | $3,683,014$ 47799207 |
| El Slaly | 79,645,520 | May 3, 1941 | 1,107,011 |
| Mexico | 62,831,100 | May 3, 1941 | 49,958,358 |
| Nicaragu | 25,793,820 | May 3, 1941 | ${ }^{12,536,802}$ |
| cuado | 19,841,400 | May 10, 1941 | 17,595,041 |
| ${ }_{\text {Haitl }}$ | 3,306,900 | May 10, 1941 | 3,80,927 |
| Non-signatory countries: All types of coftee... | 46,957,980 |  |  |
|  | 4,05, 8 | May 10, 1941 | 44,674,170 |
| April 22 to Aug. 31, 1941, Incl.- |  |  |  |
| Nonsignatory | 2,645,520 | May 10, 1941 |  |
| Arabica coffee other than moc | 2,645,520 | May 10, 1941 | x2,399,749 |
| All other coffee............ |  |  |  |

## All

$\mathbf{x}$ Under the terms of an Executive order, signed April 21, 1941, entry for consumption during the period Aprit of coffee plus total imports of all types as of April 21, 1941, shall not exceed the annual quota for non-signatory countries, and no coffee produced in non-signatory countries ot
this period.

The Bureau's announcement further said:
In the administration of the coffee quotas by the Bureau of Customs, priority import permits will not be granted. The quota status of imported coffee will be determined as of the time of presentation of entry for consumption in proper form at the custom house in the port where the coffee has arrived.
When the Bureau's authorization of entry for consumption of coffee is required for control of any import quota, the customs officer in charge at the port where the coffee has arrived will telegraph the Bureau for its quota status upon presentation of entry for consumption.

Petroleum and Its Products-Crude Oil Price Advances Widespread-Representative Cole Introduces Pipe Line Construction Legislation-Oil Shortage Seen Possible by Dr. R. E. Wilson-A. P. I. Group to Survey Transportation-Daily Average Crude Output Higher-Texas Proration Setup Seen Endangered
Widespread crude oil price advances were touched off by a 10-cent a barrel boost posted on May 19 in the Oklahoma and Kansas fields by Shell Oil Co. and the Phillips Petroleum Co. Shell also announced that the increase was effective in New Mexico, north, west and east Texas and those pools in which the company purchased in Louisiana. Illinois crude also was lifted 10 cents a barrel by Shell, while Phillips lifted Panhandle crude oil 9 cents a barrel.

The new price schedule for Oklahoma, Kansas and Illinois fields became effective immediately but the higher prices posted in the other fields by the two companies went into effect on May 20. Under the revised setup, Oklahoma and Kansas crude oil went to a top price of $\$ 1.25$ a barrel, while Kansas crude oil went to a top price of $\$ 1.25$ a barrel, while
Benton County, Illinois, has a new flat price of $\$ 1.37$ a Benton County, Illinois, has a new flat price of $\$ 1.37$ a
barrel. West Texas and New Mexico crude moved up to $\$ 1.04$ for 36 gravity and above, while East Texas crude went to a flat price of $\$ 1.25$ a barrel. West Texas crude was 95 cents for Pecos, Yates Field (deep) and 82 cents for Yates Field (shallow). Texas Panhandle prices went to $\$ 1.11$ for 40 gravity and above.
With the Phillips and Shell advances bringing prices to their highest level since 1938, when widespread price weakness developed due to the flood of cheap oil from the Illinois fields, further strengthening of the crude price structure developed close on the heels of the May 19 markups. All major companies met the price advances instituted by Phillips with Sinclair-Wyoming Oil Co. also posting a 10-cent advance for oil it purchases in Wyoming. In addition to the general upward revision in crude prices in the areas affected general upward revision in crude prices in the areas afrected
by the Phillips markups, South Penn Oil Co. on May 20 lifted prices of Pennsylvania grade crude oil 15 cents a barrel to $\$ 2.55$ for Bradford, $\$ 2.20$ in Southwest Pennsylvania pipeline and $\$ 2.15$ in Eureka pipeline. Ohio Oil, on May 21, lifted crude prices 10 cents a barrel on Elk Basin, Grass Creek light to \$1; Lance Creek to 92 cents and Rock Creek, $\$ 1.15$. Sohio Corp., subsidiary of Standard of Ohio, on May 21, lifted Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky crude oils 10 cents a barrel.
The widespread price advances in crude oil touched off by the Phillips Co. spread west of the Rocky Mountains with Standard Oil Co. of California posting advances in prices ranging up to 12 cents a barrel on May 23. Only a short time ago, the company advanced crude prices up to 13 cents a barrel in its fields. At the time of the original increase, the company posted higher gasoline prices for its marketing area which it repeated in the May 23 markups.

The Administration may find it necessary to curtail consumption of oil on the Atlantic Coast in order to conserve supplies for essential defense industries, President Roosevelt indicated in a letter sent to Speaker Rayburn of the House on May 20 urging legislation under which the Government may itself build pipelines for transporation of petroleum or petroleum products or grant to private builders of such pipelines the right of eminent domain. The letter was received shortly before a bill carrying out this plan was introduced by Representative Cole, whoe is Chairman of the House Petroleum Investigating Committee.
"The measure is concerned with one of the vital phases of our national defense program," the President's letter declared." The vast concentration of industry, population and military bases on the Atlantic Coast is now dependent for petroleum upon tankers plying between the Gulf Coast and the Middle Atlantic ports. Not only is this water route long and potentially dangerous, but even present demands upon these transportation facilities make restriction of oil consumption to essential uses a distinct possibility within a few months. The immediate construction of pipe lines to augment the supply to the Atlantic Coast is the one means available to relieve this situation. The bill which is proposed by Mr. Cole seems to me adequate to accomplish its objectives, and in my opinion, it is a measure of first rank in importance. The situation which the bill is designed to correct must be remedied. I therefore take this means to call the measure directly to your attention and to urge that, it be given early and earnest consideration by Congress."

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee announced that hearings on the Cole bill would start shortly. Other activity in Washington as the Government sought to cope with the difficulties arising out of the transfer of 25 tankers, formerly in the Gulf Coast-Atlantic Port trade to the British for their use, included the establishment of a special section in the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply to keep a check upon prices and abreast of developments taking place, the first section thus far set up in this organization to handle one specific commodity. It was also disclosed that representatives of the oil industry will meet this weekend in Washington with officials of the new section.
A rather pessimistic attitude was taken in a speech delivered before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at their annual convention at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago by Dr. R. E. Wilson, head petroleum consultant of the Office of Production Management. in which he declared that
in spite of everything that can be done this summer, it will be difficult to move the desired volume of petroleum products into the East Coast area, particularly if further diversion of tankers to England is necessary. Petroleum supplies are ample he pointed out, with gasoline production at present 12 times greater than in 1916 and only in the field of transportation is there any bottleneck in sight. Axis oil supplies were so low, Dr. Wilson contended, that England might win the war without invading Europe by bombing Germany's "vital spot"-her synthetic oil plants and transportation lines.

Creation of a fact-finding committee of 22 leaders in the petroleum industry by the American Petroleum Institute at the request of the OPM to report upon the serious oil transportation problem which has developed in the Atlantic Seaboard was disclosed last weekend. The purpose behind the naming of the committee, it was indicated, is to avert the possibility of a shortage of gasoline and fuel oil in the heavy consuming area of the Atlantic Coast, where $45 \%$ of the Nation's gasoline consumption and over $70 \%$ of the furnace oil consumption is concentrated. It is readily conceded in the industry and govermental oil circles that the transfer of more oil tankers to British use might eventually force rationing of civilian supplies, as was brought out in President Roosevelt's letter in connection with the planned pipeline construction.
Domestic market demand for crude oil during June was set at $3,830,000$ barrels by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, more than 30,000 barrels above the May market demand estimate and $3 \%$ above actual demand for the comparable month last year. Daily average production of crude oil during the May 17 week, although rising to the highest level in 12 months, was still under the May market demand estimate of the Bureau of Mines. The American Petroleum Institute report placed daily output at $3,784,450$ barrels, up 28,350 barrels from the previous week but about 15,000 barrels under the May market demand estimate of $3,799,700$ barrels. Sharpest expansion was shown in Kansas with Texas, Illinois and Louisiana also reporting increased production. Oklahoma and California showed a decline in output. Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil were off 1,734,000 barrels during the May 10 week, dipping to 263,994,000 barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported this week. Domestic stocks were off $1,597,000$ barrels, and foreign crude inventories off 137,000 barrels.
The possibility that the present Texas proration setup may be seriously endangered by the injunction granted the Continental Oil Co. by the Travis County District Court allowing the oil company to produce sufficient oil to fill its orders was disclosed by Railroad Commissioner Sadler at the State-wide proration hearing in Austin on May 19. Mr. Sadler pointed out that if the appeal against the injunction fails, then every field would be allowed to produce all the oil it could sell, as long as there was no physical waste. Legislation is now before the Texas Legislature to end the loophole under which the Continental Oil Co. sought to evade the proration laws, he stated.
Dismissal of the triple damage suits brought by 13 consumers against major oil companies convicted of anti-trust law violations at the Madison trials in 1938 was ordered in Chicago early this week by Federal District Court Judge J. P. Barnes upon the motion of the plaintiffs and at their cost. Only 8 plaintiffs remained in the case when the order of dismissal was entered Monday. One plaintiff's claim had previously been ordered dismissed by the court, and four others had voluntarily withdrawn their claims.
Price changes follow:
May 19-Philipps Petroleum and Shell Oil initiated price advances of 10 cents a barrel in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and Illinois fields, other major companies following.
May 20-South Penn oil Co. advanced Pennsylvania crude oil prices 15 cents a barrel.
May 21-Ohio Oil lifted Elk Basin and Grass Creek crude 10 conts a mel with Lance Creek and Rock Creek also moved up 10 cents.
May 21-Sohio Oil lifted Ilionis, Indiana and Kentucky crude oil 10
May 23 -Standard Oil Co. of California posted advances in all fields ranging up to 12 cents a barrel.

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


REFINED PRODUOTS-STANDARD OF JERSEY ADVANCES gasoline prices-bulk prices rise in mid-Conti-NENT-JUNE DEMAND FOR GASOLINE $11 \%$ OVER 1940 -MOTOR FUEL INVENTORIES DECLINE ON SEASONAL DRAINS-REFINERY OPERATIONS ADVANCE
An advance of 6 -10ths cent a gallon in gasoline prices, all methods of delivery, was posted by Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey throughout its marketing area on May 19, with quotations in Maryland and the District of Columbia moving up $1 / 2$ cent a gallon, tank car and tank wagon prices. Atlantic Refining two days later advanced prices of gasoline in southern New Jersey and the Philadelphia area by $1 / 2$ cent a gallon.
Behind the consistent rise in prices of motor fuel and other refined products in the major Atlantic Coast marketing areas during past weeks is the normal seasonal expansion in
demand plus the fact that the transfer of 25 tankers formerly operating on the Gulf Coast-Atlantic Coast run to England and the possibility of additional transfers is bringing about a transportation bottleneck that will be felt upon supplies available along the Atlantic Coast.

Once again, the West Coast gasoline price structure rose in sympathy with higher crude oil prices as Standard Oil $1 / 2$ cent a gallon throughout its marketing area simultaneously with a general boost in crude oil prices in West Coast oil fields. This is the second advance in both. gasoline and crude oil prices for Standard of California within the past few weeks.

Gasoline prices continued to show further strength in the important mid-continent bulk markets with quotations moving up $1 / 4$ cent a gallon during the week. In addition to advances in this area, similar markups were shown in gasoline prices in the Middle West and North Texas markets. Lubricating oils and neutral and cylinder stocks also participated in the forward movement in refined product prices in the mid-continent, spurred by the rising industrial demand and higher prices for Pennsylvania grade crude oil from which most of the lubricants is refined.

Domestic demand for gasoline during June will continue at the record breaking pace that has been in evidence for the past several months, with the Bureau of Mines estimating demand at $59,900,000$ barrels, which is $8 \%$ above the abnormally high actual demand in June last year and almost $11 \%$ over the estimated normal for June, 1940. In view of the strong domestic demand for motor fuel and probable further substantial increases in fuel oil requirements, the Bureau of Mines estimated that refinery operations should be at a high level and there should be no abnormal reductions of storage.

Inventories of finished, unfinished and aviation motor fuel were off 836,000 barrels during the week ended May 17, the American Petroleum Institute reported, dropping to $94,867,000$ barrels. Refinery operations were up 0.5 point to $88.7 \%$ of capacity, highest in months, but daily point to $88.7 \%$ of capacity, highest in months, but daily
average runs of crude oil to stills were off 16,000 barrels to $3,805,000$ barrels. Production of gasoline was up 135,000 barrels during the week to $13,001,000$ barrels. Residual fuel oil inventories were off 420,000 barrels, while gas oil and distillate stocks were up 334,000 barrels.

Representative price changes follow:
May 19-Standard of New Jersey advanced gasoline, all methods of delivery, by 0.6 cents a gallon in New Jersey, and $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in Maryland and the District of Columbia.
May 21-Atlantic Refining advanced motor fuel prices $3 / 2$ cent a gallon 1 southern New Jersey and the Philadelphia area.
Mallon in sine prices throughout its maneral price advance of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in gasoline prices throughout its marketing area.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery
 $x$ Branded. y Super.
 Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Harbor) .. $\left.\$ 1.35\right|^{\text {C }}$

California 24 plus D_ $81.25 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Gulf Coast }-. . .-~ \\ & \text { Phila., Bunker C-. }\end{aligned}\right.$


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

N. Y. (Bayonne). $\left.8.04\right|_{28.30 \text { D. }} ^{\text {Chicago- }}$ $\qquad$ $\left..53\right|^{\text {Tulsa } . . . . . . . . ~} \$ .031 / 8.031 / 4$

## Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended

 May 17, 1941, Gains 28,350 BarrelsThe American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average crude oil production for the week ende 1 May 17, 1941, was $3,784,450$ barrels. This was a gain of 28,350 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figures were below the $3,799,700$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of restrictions imposed by the various oilproducing States during May. Daily average production for the four weeks ended May 17, 1941, is estimated at $3,693,300$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended May 18, 1940, totaled $3,835,100$ barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week endel May 17 totaled $1,512,000$ barrels, a daily average of 216,000 barrels, compared with a daily average of 316,571 barrels for the week ended May 10, and 277,143 barrels daily for the four weeks ended May 17. 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 May 17 .
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, $3,805,000$ 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, $94,867,030$ barrels of finished and
unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all comunfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all
panies is estimated to have been $13,001,000$ barrels during the week.

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { State } \\ & \text { Allow- } \\ & \text { ables } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May } 17 . \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Change from Previous Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Four } \\ & \text { Weeks } \\ & \text { Fnded } \\ & \text { May } 17, \end{aligned}$ ${ }_{1941}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May } 18, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklaho |  | $410,000$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Nansas- }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 213,900 \\ 4,800 \end{array}$ | 217,900 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{b} 218,200 \\ \mathbf{b} 4,350 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} +21,350 \\ +50 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 209.400 \\ 4,300 \end{array}$ | 165,200 100 |
| Panhandle T |  |  | 78.500 | - 4,000 | 79,600 | 50 |
| West Central Texas. |  |  | 99,400 | 50 | - ${ }_{29,950}$ | ${ }_{34,100}^{11,200}$ |
| West Texas- |  |  | 256,900 | +7.950 | 241,150 | 262,200 |
| East Central Texas-- |  |  | 78.000 |  | 77,000 | 88,900 |
| ${ }_{\text {East Texas.--.-.-- }}^{\text {Southwest }}$ |  |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 373,700 \\ & 210,150\end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 356.400 201200 | 396,500 <br> 246950 |
| Coastal Texas... |  |  | 276.800 | $+1,100$ +1 | 264,850 | ${ }_{248,500}^{246,500}$ |
| Total Texas | 1,382,200 | c1 | 1,403,300 | +5:850 | 1,348,900 | 1,460,000 |
| North Louisis |  |  | 72,800 |  | 71.800 | $\begin{gathered} 70,800 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Louisiana-- | 320,300 | 320,324 | 315,300 | +6,300 | 309,450 | 300,400 |
| Arkansas |  | 76,673 | 72,700 |  | 72.350 | 71,550 |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}$ Mlisisisispi | ${ }^{22,900}$ |  | b28,000 | +3,250 | 28,850 | 81,900 435.250 |
| Indiana- | 23,900 |  | b19,750 | ${ }_{-900}$ | 21,000 | 10,400 |
| Eastern (not incl. Inlinois and Indiana |  |  |  | -250 | 91 |  |
| Michigan-.-------- |  |  | 38,400 | 硅 | 37,8 | 61,650 |
| Monoming | - 90,900 |  | 81,350 18.900 | -1,750 | 79,60 19 19 | 艮12,300 |
| Colorado |  |  |  |  | 3,750 | , |
| New Mexico | 113,900 | 114,000 | 112,700 | +3,900 | 109,800 | 106,900 |
| Total East of Calif | $\overline{3,21,600}$ | d571,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,148,450 \\ & 836,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +30,450 \\ & -2,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{0} \mathbf{0 7 6 , 1 5 0}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 3.218,100 \\ 617,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total United States | 3,799,700 |  | 3,784,450 | +28,350 | 3,693,600 | 3,835,1 |

a These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestlc crude of based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of May.
As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, conAs requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, con
templated 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, Mississlppi, Indlana figures are for week ended
$7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. May 14. $\mathbf{c}$ This is the net basic 31-day allowable as of w . Panhandle shutdown days are May 10, 17, 24 and 31. For East Texas and the rest of the State they are May $3,4,10,11,17,18,24,25$ and 31 .
d Recommendation of Conservation Committee of Calfornia On Producers
Notecommenidation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.
do not might have been surreptitiously produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO STIILLS, PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED MAY 17, 1941

| District | Daily Refining Capacity |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | GasolineProduc'nat Re-fineriesIncl.NaturalBlended | StocksFin-ishedUnfin-ishedGaso-line | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Gas } \\ \text { Oil } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Dis- } \\ \text { tillates } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { a Stocks } \\ \text { of Re } \\ \text { sidual } \\ \text { Fuel } \\ \text { Oil } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Po- ten tial Rate | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} P . C . \\ \text { Re } \\ \text { port- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}\right\|$ | Dally Aver. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} P, \quad C \\ \text { Oper- } \\ \text { ated } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ast |  | 00 | 570 |  | ,628 | 20,5 | 8,879 | 8,156 |  |
| Appalachian | 56 | 91.0 | 127 | 89.4 | 468 | 2,852 | 337 | 476 |  |
| Ind., Ill., Ky- | 43 | 00 |  |  | ,355 | 17.852 | 2.758 | 3.429 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kla., Kans. } \\ & \text { Missouri. } \end{aligned}$ | 20 | 76.9 | 288 | 89.2 | 1,120 | 8,330 | 1,257 | 1,913 | Inte |
| Inland Texas. | 280 | 59.6 | 146 | 87.4 | 625 | 2,318 |  |  |  |
| Texas Gult | 1,071 | ${ }_{97,2}^{89}$ | 923 | ${ }^{96.6}$ | 3,021 | 15,064 | 5,620 | 6,815 1,752 | G. ${ }^{\text {C's }}$ |
| Louisiana G'lf | 184 | 97.6 51.5 |  | 85.6 | 391 149 | 3,435 | 1,168 313 | 1,752 476 |  |
| Rocky Mtn.- | 121 | 56.0 | 43 | 63.2 | 207 | 1,706 | 144 | 509 |  |
| Califor | 836 | 87.3 | 547 | 74.9 | 1,574 | 15,560 | 10,427 | 67,471 |  |
| Repor |  | 86.2 |  | 88 |  |  | 31,257 | $92,4$ | 6,952 <br> 300 |
| Est. tot. May 17 | 4,535 |  | 3,805 |  | 13,001 | e94,86 | 31,882 | 93,987 | 7,25 |
| May 10, | 4,535 |  | 3,821 |  | 12,866 | 95,70 | 31,548 | 7 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S.B. of M. } \\ & \text { May } 17, ~ 40 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | c3,60 |  | d11,386 | 02,1 | 26.70 | 2,7 | , 3 |
| * Estimated Bureau of Mines basis. a At refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and pipe lines. b Included in finished and unfinished gasoline total. c May, 1940, daily average. d This is a week's production based on the U. S. Bureau of Mines May, 1940, dally average. e Finished, $87,442,000$ bbls.; unfinished, 7,425,000 bbls. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The current weekly report of the Bituminous Coal Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, showed that the total production of soft coal in the week ended May 10 is estimated at $9,350,000$ net tons. This is in comparison with $7,818,000$ tons in the corresponding week last year.
The cumulative production of soft coal in 1941 to date (the sum of 19 full weeks ended May 10) is $4.9 \%$, or approximately $8,000,000$ tons, below that in the corresponding period of 1940. Before the suspension of mining in the Appalachian of 1940 . Before the suspension of mining 1941 production was more than $14,000,000$ tons above that in 1940.
The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended May 10 was estimated at 829,000 tons, a decrease of 229,000 tons from the preceding week. In comparison with the corresponding week of 1940 there was a decrease of 80,000 tons (about $9 \%$ ).
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL WITH
(In Thousands of Net Tons)


## Bituminous Coal-a otal, including mine Daily average. <br> Crude Petroleum--.-...........-

| 9,350 | 5,200 | 7,818 | 156,967 | 165,065 | 194,854 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1,558 | 867 | 1,303 | 1,401 | 1,472 | 1,724 |

 a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the
production of lignite. b Total barrels produced during the week converted to
equivalent coal assuming $6,000,000$ B.t.u. per barrel of oil and 13,100 B.t.u. per pound of coal. Note that most of the supply of petrolum products is not directly
competitive with coal (Minerals Yearbook 1939, page 702).
$c$ sum of 19 full weeks competitive with coal, (Minerals Yearbook 1939 , page 192 ). c sum of 19 full weeks
ended May 10, 1941, and corresponding 19 weeks of 1940 and 1929. d Subject to current adjustment
ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE

| Week Ended | Calendar Year to Date |
| :---: | :---: |
| May 3 May 11 <br> 1941 1940 | 1940 d | Penn. Anthractle

Total, including col liery fuel ang co Commere' l prod't
Beehive Coke

 a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations, b Revised.
periods in the three years.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY BTATES (In Thousands of Net Tons)
(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { Avye. } \\ 1929 \mathrm{e} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} M a y 3 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A p r .26 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} M a y 4 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 6 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { May } 4 \\ 1929 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| Alaska |  | 4 | 4 | 3 |  |  |
| Alabama. |  |  | 277 | 45 | 348 | 398 |
| Arkansas and Oklahoma |  | 14 | ${ }_{92}^{16}$ | 114 | 59 142 | ${ }^{66}$ |
| Colorado --...-. | $f$ | , | 92 | 114 | 142 | 168 |
| Georgia and North Carolina | f | 1 |  |  | 867 | ${ }_{1}^{8}$ |
| Illinols | f | $f$ | 719 | 1,084 430 | 867 | 1,292 |
| Indiana | $f$ | $f$ | 274 40 | 430 | 270 | 394 |
| Iowa. | ${ }_{109}$ | ${ }_{104}$ | 40 78 | 59 134 | 59 98 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 131 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Kansas and Missour | 109 | 104 | 78 | 134 | 98 | 131 |
| Kentucky-Eastern | ${ }_{3}$ |  | 780 | 78 | 799 | 679 |
| Western | 352 | 385 | 123 | 225 | 215 | 183 |
| Maryland |  |  | 23 |  | 41 | 47 |
| Michigan | 1 |  | 7 |  | 14 | 12 |
| Montana | 36 |  | 47 | 50 | 53 | 42 |
| Mew Mexico | 17 | 21 | 21 | 34 | 48 | 57 |
| North and South | 30 | 25 | 22 | 17 | $\underline{\$ 19}$ | 814 |
| Ohio | $f$ |  | 435 | 48 | 354 | 860 |
| Pennsylvania | $f$ | $f$ | 1,989 | 72 | 2,626 | 3,578 |
| Tennessee | $f$ |  | 126 | 50 | 91 | 121 |
| Texas. | 8 |  | 16 | 14 | 20 | 22 |
| Utah |  |  | 37 | 59 | 63 | 74 |
| Virginia | $f$ |  | 308 | 47 | 226 | 250 |
| Washington |  | 30 | 23 | 20 | 38 | 44 |
| West Virginia- | $f$ |  | 1,873 | 102 | 1,731 | 1,380 |
| Northern.b |  |  | 565 |  | 650 |  |
| Wyoming Other Western |  | 107 |  | 64 | 108 | 110 g 5 |
| Total bituminous co | 5,200 | 1,600 | 7,987 | 2,804 | 8,942 | 10,878 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite_d | 1,048 | 689 | 1,028 | 1,497 | 1,573 | 1,932 |
| Total, all coal. | 6,248 | 2,289 | 9,015 | 4,301 | 10,515 | 12,810 |

a Includes operations on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.: B. C. \& G. and on the B. \& O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. b Rest of State, inArizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. f Estimate included in total. g Alaska, Georgia, North Caro-
lina, and south Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 lina, a
ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATEE, IN MARCH, WITH
TOTAL OUTPUT FOR FIRST 3 MONTHS OF 1941, 1940, AND 1937
(In Thousands of Net Tons)
(Figures are preliminary estimates based on raliroad carloadings and river shipments of coal and beehive coke, supplemented by direct reports from a number of mining companies, local coal operators' associations, and detailed monthly produc-
tion statistics compiled by the State Mine Departments of Colorado. Illinols, Pennylvania, Washington, and West Virginia. In making the estimates, allowance is made for commerclal truck shipments, local sales, and colliery fuel, and for small trucking mines producing over 1,000 tons a year
The estimates here given are based upon the latest information available, and
iffer in some cases from the current figures previously publlshed in the "Weekly Coal Report.")

| State | March, 1941 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Cal. Yt, to End. of Mar. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \text { of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1941 | 1940 | 1937 |
| Alaska | 17 | 03 | 15 | 11 | 49 | 31 |  |
| Alabama | 1,564 | 3.26 | 1,385 | 1,232 | 4,369 | 3,879 | 3,850 |
| Arkansas | 286 | . 59 | 32 | 142 | 1,052 | 1,040 | 990 |
| Colorado | 695 | 1.45 | 610 | 468 | 2,050 | 2,071 | 2,542 |
| Georgia an |  | 1.01 |  | 3 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Illinots | 5,762 | 12.01 | 4,981 | 4,350 | 16,056 | 15,420 | 18,451 |
| wa | 2,480 29 | 5.171 | 1,933 | 1,550 | 6,576 | 5,551 |  |
| Kansas and | 820 | 1.71 | 707 | 555 | 2,300 | 2,270 | 2,580 |
| Kentucky-E | 3,812 | 7.94 | 3,336 | 2,910 | 10,642 | 10,258 | 9,470 |
| Western | 1,090 | 2.27 | 975 | 695 | 3,032 | 2,985 | 2,642 |
| Marylan | 172 | . 36 | 153 | 137 | 482 | 462 | 516 |
| Michigan | 50 | .11 | 46 | 57 | 148 | 183 | 25 |
| Montana | 245 | . 51 | 280 | 198 | 851 | 749 | 95 |
| New Mexic | 117 | .24 | 100 | 74 | 324 | 301 | 55 |
| North and | 207 | 43 | 249 | 177 | 760 | 709 | 85 |
| Ohio | 2,660 | 5.54 | 2,265 | 1,730 | 7,103 | 5,722 | 7,746 |
| Pennsylva | 11,671 | 24.31 | 10,333 | 8,583 | 32,944 | 27,304 | 34,305 |
| Tenness | 637 | 1.33 | 568 | 464 | 1,772 | 1,625 | 1,525 |
| Texas | 34 | . 07 | 30 | 53 | , 98 | 200 | 193 |
| Utah | 345 | . 72 | 350 | 220 | 1,119 | 916 | 1,462 |
| Virginia--- | 1,566 | 3.26 35 | 1,343 | 1,156 | 4,326 | 3,881 | 3,859 |
| Washington. West Virginia | ${ }_{9} 168$ |  | 153 | 120 | 488 | 436 | + 64.161 |
| West Virginia | 3,445 | 19.37 | 7,935 | 7,235 | 25,423 | 23,219 | 24,161 9 1,002 |
| Wyoming | - 557 | 7.18 1.16 | 2,900 478 | 2,485 |  |  | 9,002 1,928 |
| Other We |  | . 01 |  |  |  | 5 |  |
| Total bituminous | 47,996 | 100.00 | 4],695 | 35,244 | 133,761 | 119,497 | 136,034 |
| Pennsylvania anthrac | 4,595 |  | 4,432 | 3,773 | 14,004 | 12,941 | 12,702 |
| Total, all coal. | 52,591 |  | 46,127 | 39,017 | 147,765 | 132,438 | 148,730 |
| a Includes operations on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and on the B. \& O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. b Rest of State, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Non-Ferrous Metals-Active Demand for Lead Continues

 -Expect Higher Defense "Pool" in Zinc"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of May 22 reported that though the demand for major non-ferrous
metals remained active, consumers of copper and zinc appear to be approaching the supply problem with a better understanding of the situation. In brief, they are no longer demanding the impossible, realizing that to upset the market would bring tighter controls imposed by Washington. Regulation of inventories has made an impression in some items. Call for lead was brisk. Price changes last week were few, with tin closing slightly higher. The publication further reported:

## Copper

With the market virtually in a frozen condition, consumers appear to have become more resigned to take what copper they can get. Sales during the last week were in smaller volume, totaling 15,472 tens. Sales for the month so far involve 60,180 tons. Excepting some scattered busi ness booked by custom smelters at a premium, the quotation continued a 12c., Valley. Allocations of June copper by the Metals Reserve Co have not yet been set, but from present indications at least 35,000 tons will be distributed for domestic consumption.
Export copper sold and was available all week on the basis of 11c., f.a.s. New York. In some instances up to 12c. was paid.

At the request of the Tariff Commission, the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources is conducting a survey of producing and non-producing copper mines in Arizona to determine output possibilities under various price levers. argued that the 12 basis is restricting production. country have argued that the 12c. basis is restricting produch. The infortionaires will be sent to all wo have produced copper during the last Questionnais well as pert all who have cors the las five years as wubsidy in the turbing the prevailing 12c basis that now obtains on the bulk of the coun 12c basis that now obtains on the bulk of the coun try's current production.

## Lead

Producers of lead again restricted offerings of the metal to keep the sales volume down to a reasonable level. Nevertheless, sales of common lead for the last week totaled 8,727 tons, against 11,390 tons in the pre ceding week. Demand for lead has been well in excess of normal since the first of the year. Some of the buying is attributed to substitution of lead for other metals, as aluminum, zinc, and tin.
The price situation was unchanged, the quotation continuing at 5.85 c . New York, Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 5.70c., St. Louis

## Zinc

Word from the Priorities Division is expected shortly, fixing the quantity to be set aside for the "pool" for June. In the trade it is believed that the authorities will set the figure at $20 \%$ of production or possibly a littla higher. The rate for May was $17 \%$. Consumers may be given a ratin in the matter of obtaining supplies, not unlike the plan ordered for aluminum, according to observers.
Sales by the Prime Western division during the last calendar week amounted to 9,100 tons, most of which involved far forward metal. Ship ments of common zinc for the same, week amounted to 3.685 tons, and the backlog increased moderately to 93.776 tons. The quotation for Prime Western held at $71 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., St. Louis.

Demand for tin was moderate, and the price showed little change until yesterday, when a higher market in the Far East raised the quotation one-eighth cent. The operating rate of the tin-plate industry continued at around $85 \%$ of capacity. Foil makers are curtailing consumption of tin. The purchasing agreement between the Metals Reserve Co. and the Inter national Tin Commitee has been extended for six months, beginning July 1, it was announced in Washington last week.
Regulations prohibiting the export of tin from Great Britain have been extended indefinitely, according to advices from London.
As generally expected, the Office of Production Management order on inventory control has been modified so that tin no longer is included under those regulations.
Straits tin for future arrival was as follows:

|  | May | June | July | August |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 15 | 52.125 | 52.000 | 51.875 | 51.750 |
| May 16 | 52.125 | 52.000 | 51.875 | 51.750 |
| May 17 | 52.125 | 52.000 | 51.875 | 51.750 |
| May 19. | 52.125 | 52.000 | 51.875 | 51.750 |
| May 20 | 52.125 | 52.000 | 51.875 | 51.750 |
| May 21. | 52.375 | 52.250 | 52.125 | 52.000 |

Chinese $\operatorname{tin}, 99 \%$, spot, was nominally as follows: May $15,51.625 \mathrm{c}$., May 16, 51.625 c ., May 17, 51.625 c ., May 19, $51.625 \mathrm{c} .$, May $20,51.625 \mathrm{c}$. May 21, 51.750 c
DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. \& M. J." QUOTATIONS)

## May 15-... May 16 17 May 19 <br> May 19 May 20

| Electrolytic Copper | Straits Tin |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nom.,Refy | Exp., Refy. | $\frac{\text { New York }}{}$ |
| 11.825 | 10.950 | 52.250 |
| 11.825 | 10.950 | 52.250 |
| 11.775 | 10.950 | 52.250 |
| 11.775 | 10.950 | 52.250 |
| 11.900 | 10.950 | 52.250 |
| 11.800 | 10.950 | 52.375 |
| 11.817 | 10.950 | 52.271 |


|  | Lead |  | Zinc |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New. York | St. Louis | St. Louis |  |
|  | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
|  | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| 5.85 | 5.70 | 77.25 |  |
| 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |  |
|  | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
|  | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
|  | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |

Average prices for calendar week ended May 17 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 11.800 c ., export copper, f.o.b. refinery, 10.950 c., Straits tin, 52.188 c ., New York lead, 5.850 c ., St. Louis lead, 5.700 c ., St. Louis Louis zinc, 7.250 c ., and silver, 34.750 c ,
markets, based on sales reported by producers apraisal 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. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.
Copper, lead and zinc auotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt deliyery only.
In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a dellvered basis; that is, dellivered at consumers' plants. As dellvery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. De-
livered prices in New England average 0.225 c , per pound above the refinery basis. ilered prices in New England average 0.225 c . per pound above the refinery basis.
Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business, owing to the European War, moots sellers are restricting offerings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present,
reflect this change in method of dcing business. A total of 0.05 c . is deducted from reflect this change in method of dcing business. A total of 0.05c. is de.
f.a.s. basis (IIghterage, \&c.) 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: May 15, spot, £2693/4, three months, £267 $\%$; May 16 , spot, £2681/2, three months,
£267; May 19, spot, $£ 2671 / 2$, three months, $£ 2661 / 2$; May 20 , spot, $£ 267 \frac{1}{2}$, three months, $£ 2661 / 2$; and May 21 , spot, $£ 2661 / 2$, three months, $£ 2661 / 4$

## Steel Plates and Shapes May Soon Be Placed on Priority List

The "Iron Age" on May 22 reported that mandatory priorities for plates and shapes probably will be next in line in the tightening control over steel supplies by Government agencies. Many of the steel companies are no longer opposed to such action, since it is seen as the only way in which deliveries can be speeded up to take care of vita defense projects. The publication further reported:

An already tight situation in plates will be further complicated by the allocation this week of 400,000 tons for ships, which will be distributed to all producers on the basis of mill capacity. On top of this there will probably come soon an allocation of at least 500,000 tons for railroad equipment, is now beligg closely studied in Washington. Piven urgent preference ratings.

The whole transportation problem has now become definitely an im portant part of the defense program owing to war developments that hav diverted ships from their normal routes. The virtual commandeering of ship tankers has created a sudden nesd for pipe lines to carry petroleun products to seaboard. About 156,000 tons of pipe has been allocated fo two lines, one to be built from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C. and Atlanta, Ga., and the other from Portland, Me., to Montreal, Que The line from Louisiana will be built by Standard Oil of New Jersey and Shell Oil Co. and will carry a variety of products, including crude oil, fuel oil, gasoline, etc., the first general products line to be built in this country. Another line of 1,500 miles, projected to run from Texas to the Atlantic Coast, is in the tentative stage, but if it materializes will take fully 400,000 tons of pipe.

These new projects are being superimposed on commitments which had already usurped practically all of the steel that the mills can produce this year and beyond. In this situation the steel companies have come to the realization that the decision as to what is essential and what is non-es
must be made at Washington and not by the individual producers.
For two months the mills have rolled no carbon steels for Great Britain.
( Now, under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act the Secretary of the Treasury is taking bids on $1,000,000$ tons, about three-quarters semifinished, to be rolled for Britain over a period of four months. This tomage is in addition to 300,000 to 400,000 tons of tin plate required by the British over a year and about 250,000 tons of piz iron.
Shell steel orders will now begin to flow more freely. It is reported from Chicago that 600,000 tons of shell rounds will be awarded in that district alone for just one size shell
Much of the new business that is now being placed with the mills is for defense requirements. With their regular customers the mills some time ago established monthly quota arrangements, but these are being greatly disturbed by the necessity of working defense orders into current rollings. It seems to be obvious that consumers who do not have preference ratings will be subject to longer delays on shipments and possible curtailment of their quotas.
While new steel orders in the aggregate have been declining, they are still greater in volume than shipments. Except for defense work, mills are placing restrictions on orders and are turning down a great many
Two important priority actions have been taken by the Office of Production Management. Supplies of nickel have been placed under strict allocation, this procedure supplanting the former control under mandatory priorities. It was announced that supplies of nickel flowing into civilian channels would be drastically curtailed. The other order established a percentage priority plan for "off the shelf" products that are essential to national defense. The plan will be tried exparimentally on a group of about 500 producers of industrial motors, cutting tools, portable tools, hack and band saws, lathe tools, files, socket screws, roller and silent chains and scientific instruments. These manufacturers will receive an A-10 rating, placing their requirements for defense purposes ahead of non-defense orders.
The revised government price schedule for iron and steel scrap has been in effect only retard the flow of scrap. This seems to be partly due to confusion in the trade as to the exact meaning of some regulations, which may be further Recove
Recovering the ground lost in the April coal strike, the steel industry is now back to the $100 \%$ rate of late March, but another shutdown of southern coal mines would produce a setback of more serious consequences, as coal
coke, scrap and raw steel reserves have been depleted.
the "Iron age" composite prices
Finished Steel
week ago. 1941, 2.261c. a Lb. 2.261 c . $\begin{gathered}\text { Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, } \\ \text { wire, rails, black pipe, sheets and }\end{gathered}$ One month ago.
One year ago
 $85 \%$ of the United States output.


Pig Iron
May 20, 1941, 823.61 a Gross Ton (Based on average for basic iron at Valley One week ago.
One month ago.
One year ago...
$\qquad$ High
Mar. 20
Dee. 23
Sep. 11
June
Mar.
Nov. 24
Nov.
May.
Dec.
Jan.
Jan.
Jan.
May.
Ma
Frovananino visis


May 20, 1941, 819 . 17 Steel Scrap
ne week aio................ $\$ 19.17$ (Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel One month ago.
One year ago.

|  | Hioh |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 82.00 | 7 | 17 | Apr. 10 |
|  | 22.50 | Oct. 3 | 14.08 | ${ }_{\text {May }}$ |
|  | 15.00 | Nov. 22 | 11.00 | June 7 |
|  | 21.92 | Mar. 30 | 12.92 | Nov. 10 |
|  | 17.75 | Dec. 21 | ${ }_{12}^{12.67}$ | June ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | 13.42 | Dec. 18 |  | Apr. 29 |
|  | 12.25 |  | 6.75 |  |
|  | ${ }_{11.33}^{8.50}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan. }} 12$ | 6.43 8.50 8 | July ${ }^{\text {Dee }} 2$ |
|  | 15.00 | Feb. 18 | 11.25 |  |
|  |  |  | 14.08 | Dec. |

The American Iron and Steel Institute on May 19 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that operating rate of steel companies having $96 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $99.9 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning May 19, compared with $99.2 \%$ one week ago, $96.0 \%$ one month ago, and $73.0 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.7 point, or $0.7 \%$, from the preceding week. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since May 6, 1940, follow:


#### Abstract

   


"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on May 19 stated:
Careful checks in authoritative quarters reveal that there is no fundation whatever for fears among many consumers that there shortly will be an all-out priority system on finished rolled steel products. This does not mean necessarily that all consumers will get steel as they want it.
Approximately $30 \%$ to $40 \%$ of steel now being shipped is for purposes essential to defense. Nearly half of this is for direct defense and is covered by preference ratings. The other half is for railroads, merchant ships, and for many other items necessary to implement defense. While this latter half is not in most cases covered by preference ratings, it might as well be, because steel companies, in full cooperation with Washington, continually scrutinize their rolling schedules to make sure that all defense needs come first.
Realizing that stee-using manufacturers who are engaged solely in civilian work will have less material available as time goes on, more and more are seeking defense work to make sure they will be able to keep their plants going under all conditions. A number of shutdowns or curtailments were forced at consuming plants the past week because of lack of material.
Whether to sell steel freely for 1942 is one of the prime problems now. This is an issue which cannot be postponed much longer, since makers are virtually sold out for 1941. One important maker has opened 1942 books quite freely to regular customers, Others have taken the opposite attitude, refusing to place on books under any consideration, though assuring customers they will be "take ncare of." Majority of makers have a modified plan whereby under certain circumstances they will enter orders on books. In several cases such "bookings" are rather informal filing of requests to oothe customers.
The most persistent inquiries for 1942 are those with standard specifications year after year such as bolt and nut makers. The great bulk of users are showing no interest, being uncertain as to own requirements and realizing the futility of anticipating needs so far ahead in this rapidlychanging scene. Orders for 1942 will not necessarily be put on books in chronological order of receipt but rather from term of years of patronage and nature of requirement, defense or otherwise.
Apparently for the first time this year some users of both pig iron and carbon steel have shut down or greatly curtailed operations because of lack silvery iron, rather than to bulk requirements. In finished steel apparently users of plates, sheets and strips have suffered worst. Moreover, several users of plates, sheets and strips have suffered worst.
other consumers are said to be on the edge of shutdowns.
Commandecring of ships has a repercussion similar to that noted a week go, when it was reported that railroads must have thousands of more cars to cary all rail transcontinental traffic in the place of former rail and water. This time oil lines would be substituted for tankers which have been taken by the Government. Thus one company has lost 35 tankers to the Government and contemplates an oil line irom Texas to Atlantic ports $s$ a substitute if it can get the plates
Bids on $1,000,000$ tons of steel for Great Britain are now being filed by American producers with the procurement division of the Treasury Department, Washington. Deliveries are to be made in equal amounts over the next four calendar months. This is the first major inquiry to come out under the mechanism set up by the lease-lend Jaw. The largest item of the 15 classifications is ingots, 266,000 tons.
In an era of few price changes the advance of $\$ 1$ per ton in charcoal piz iron by one maker stands out, a change designed merely to bring charcoal iron into line with coke iron prices.
Farmers prove to be one class of consumers who can buy much of their steel easily and for prompt delivery, such as barbed wire, woven fencing, nails and plain wire. Chiefly in galvanized sheets for roofing are the armers balked. cated and frequently have to revise their conception of consuming capacity of various customers, all of which will have some bearing on inventory control reports to Washington.
Scheduled automobile production for last week was 127,255 units, down 5,375 for the week, comparing with 99,030 for the corresponding week of 1940 .
The national rate for steel ingot production gained 2 points last week to $991 / 2 \%$. Increases took place as follows: Pittsturgh by 5 points to $99 \%$, Chicago 1 point to $1021 / 2$, Buffalo $21 / 2$ points to 93, Birmingham 5 points The only drop was at Cleveland, $11 / 2$ points, to 95 . Unchanged were:
eastern Pennsylvania at 95 , Wheeling at 88, St. Louis at 98, and Youngs town at 95 .
"Steel' $B$ " three composite price groups for last week were unchanged: iron and steel at $\$ 38.15$, finished steel at $\$ 56.60$, and steelworks scrap at $\$ 19.16$.
For the week ended May 19, steel ingot production for the industry is placed at $991 / 2 \%$ of capacity in the compilation of the "Wall Street Journal" of May 22. This compares with $97 \%$ in the previous week and $94 \% 2$ weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
Leading independents are credited with better than $99 \%$, compared with $981 / 2 \%$ 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941. | 9931/2 | +21/2 | 100 | +51/2 | $\stackrel{99}{73}$ | + ${ }^{3 / 2}$ |
| 1940 | 73 48 | +5 |  | +51/2 | ${ }^{781 / 2}$ | +43/2 |
| 1938 | $301 / 2$ |  | 32 | $+2$ | $281 / 2$ | -2. |
| 1937 | $921 / 2$ | +1/1/ | 89 | + $1 / 1$ |  |  |
| 1936 | $4381 / 2$ | $\overline{-1}^{1 / 2}$ |  | $\pm 1 / 2$ | ${ }_{46}^{721 / 2}$ | 二1 $11 / 2$ |
| 1935 | $571 / 2$ | -11/2 |  |  |  | -2 |
| 1933. | 42 | +23/2 |  | +2 | 48 | +3 |
| 1931. | 43 | -1 | 441/2 | -1/2 |  | -1 |
| 1930 | $731 / 2$ | $\square^{11 / 2}$ |  | -1 |  |  |
| 1929 | 95 79 | - ${ }^{1}$ | $8931 / 2$ | - $31 / 2$ | ${ }_{76}^{921 / 2}$ | 二2 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ |
| 1928 | 79 80 | - $11 / 2$ | $871 / 2$ | -11/2 | 73 | -1 |

1932 not available.

## Current Events and Discussions

## The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended May 21 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 274,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $\$ 285,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks and $\$ 3,000$,000 in Treasury cash and an increase of $\$ 27,000,000$ in gold stock, offset in part by a decrease of $\$ 2,000,000$ in Reserve Bank credit and increase of $\$ 31,000,000$ in money in circulation and $\$ 10,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on May 21 were estimated to be $\$ 5,860,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 170,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended May 21 will be found on pages 3296 and 3297 .
Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and year ended May 21, 1941, follow:

Increase $(t)$ Or Decrease ( $(-)$
May 14, 1941 Mince May 22, 1940
 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:
ABSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MBMBER BANKS in Central reserve cities (In Millions of Dollars)


Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week
As explained above, the statement 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 May 14:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 lead-
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in eek eading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended May 14. Incease tural ans, $\$ 230,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted.
tions, and
tions, and $\$ 230,000,000$ in demand deposits lans increased $\$ 18,000,000$ in Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 18, \$ 3,000,000$
the Chicago District, $\$ 9,000,000$ in the Boston District, and $\$ 36,000$. the Chicayo District, ${ }^{\text {at }} 9,000,000$ all reporting member banks.
at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of United States Government direct and guaranteed obligations increased $\$ 72,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 68,000,000$ at all reporting increased $\$ 72,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 88,00,000$ at all report member banks, Holdings of "other securities" increased $\$ 12,000,000$. $\$ 52,000,000$ in the Chicago District, $\$ 29,000,000$ in the Cleveland District, $\$ 27,000,000$ in the San Francisco District, and $\$ 230,000,000$ at all report$\$ 27,000,000$ in the
ing member banks.
Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 21,000,000$.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended May 14, 1941, follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Increase }(+) \text { or Decrease }(\rightarrow) \\
& \text { May } 7,1941 \quad \text { Since May } 15,1940 \\
& \$ \\
& +141,000,000+4,150,000,000 \\
& +61,000,000+1,310,000,000 \\
& +36,000,000+1,190,000,000 \\
& +3,000,000+31,000,000
\end{aligned}
$$


,


:


Lhabulties-
Demand deposits-adjusted. $\qquad$
May 14, 1941
Assels-
and invest
total.
nercial, in $\qquad$ $27,742,000,000$
$9,953,000,000$ Commercial, industriai cultural loans
costrial and agriOpen market paper--...........--
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities
other loans for purchasing or

 $5,604,000,000$
$359,000,000$ blligations guaranteed by United $, 771,000,000$
Stated
 Cash in vault-.....-.................
Balances with domestic banks
$\qquad$ Inter bank deposits:
Domestic banks. $\qquad$ $23,846,000,000$
$5,435,000,000$

Torest 9, -............... $9,182,000,000$ Borrowings.....................................

th


:

$$
\frac{s}{6}
$$

[^1]reat Britain's New War Damage Act-Effective July 1, Two Years of War to Aug. 31, 1941
Great Britain's new War Damage Act requires compulsory real estate damage insurance, with contributions beginning July 1 and running for at least five years; according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Review, which announced on May 17 the receipt of a copy of the British egislation. The British Government, it is stated, will share ith private contributors in the plan which will cover real tate damage losses for the first two years of the war, ding Aug. 31, 1941. In other words, the insurance paydamage will be made over a five-year period for two years' damage. After Aug. 31 the situation will be reviewed and the plan adjusted to meet the outlook then. From the announcement issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board we quote:
Unofficial estimates place aggregate premium collections over the fiveyear period at the equivalent of $\$ 800,000,000$. Providing the Government makes an equal contribution, the maximum compensation available under the present system will be in the neighborhood of the equivalent of $\$ 1,600$,000,000 . With the pre-war value of property covered by the bill estimated at from $\$ 40,000,000,000$ up to $\$ 48,000,000,000$, this means that the insurance scheme would take care of complete compensation for about $3 \%$ to $4 \%$ of all real estate and industrial movable assets, which also are covered by the plan, at pre-war values.
The British Government, however, will not necessarily contribute an equal amount. Under the Act, if the amount necessary for compensation of loss exceeds the total of private contributions, the remainder will be made up by public money up to a maximum equaling the total private premiums paid. If the combined total then is insufficient, private contributions may be increased.

The "Review's" article said that since the British Government has held steadfastly to the view that final compensation should be deferred until the end of hostilities, only necessary repairs will be paid for immediately.

The time of final compensation will be determined according to the national interest. Where a property is totally destroyed, the compensation will be equal to the loss sustained in terms of prices obtaining on March 31, 1939. Should building costs rise after the war beyond the 1939 ceiling set, then an adjustment would be made for additional compensation. Repairs will be paid for at assessed cost.
One reason for delaying final compensation for property losses until after bostilities, the "Review" said, is that the total insurance risk cannot be gauged with any degree of accuracy before the emergency is over. The payment of substantial compensation during the war would increase the purchasing power of civilians and thereby accentuate inflationary tendencies. On the other hand premium collections during the war without a corresponding outgo represent a form of forced savings.
Payment of compensation afterwards, when the economy will have to undergo the difficult adjustment to peace conditions, is expected to be of considerable assistance to business. In fact, the rebuilding of England is being regarded as a prime factor in any attempt at economic stabilization after the war.
For non-farm property the insurance premium has been fixed generally at $10 \%$ of what is called the "annual value" of the property, the "Review" explained. The annual income is that which is assessed for income tax purposes.

Many vexing problems have arisen in determining the apportionment of contributions among the various parties in Great Britain which have vested interest in fixed property. Usually these parties are the owners, the ground-landlords, and the lenders. The ground-landlord is an importan even though the house on the land is built for is owned and rented out United States are United states ay the owner of a his property.

A sliding scale of apportionment of contributions by these various partie is arranged for under the Act with some important exceptions. One is that if the annual income value of a property is not more than $\$ 600$, the ender makes his usual insurance contribution. If the annual income value of the property is above $\$ 600$, then the lender makes no contribution at all The holders of mortgages on small homes, such as building societies, which are the equivalent of savings and loan associations in the United States feel that this is inequitable and this provision may be changed in th forthcoming review of the Act.
The administration of the War Damage bill has been placed in a War Damage Commission appointed by the British Treasury.

Australia's War Costs Outlined by Its Minister R, G Casey Before Bond Club of New York-Estimated at 200 Million Pounds or Near Cost of 1914-18 War Series of Control in Force Carried Out Through Commonwealth Bank Now Functioning as Central Bank
In a comparison of Australia's war costs in the 1914-18 war and the present conflict Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, in addressing the Bond Club of New York on May 21 stated that "the cost of the war of 1914-18 to us, the actual four years and a little more of war, was 270 million pounds; that is, of course, exclusive of the cost of repatriation, of reinstatement of ex-soldiers, the constant hospitalization of chronic wounded after the war, and the many other aftermath experiences that are inevitable after any war." In part Mr. Casey went on to say:
Now, the aim that we have set ourselves in this war is the employment to the limit of all our resources-human and material, financial, and all ther. We are aing to employ all our resources to the very limit and we inancial economic business structure, and at the same time the social and evey effort to avoid inflation This means, as you know.
ivil to military purpor a fairly considerable transfer of resources from pretty drastic scale.
This war is being a very much more costly war than the last one, even although the numbers of troops actually engaged are probably less, in our case quite appreciably less, than we had in the last war.
The cost of the war to us in 1941 will be something just about 200 million pounds, and that is constantly rising, so that the clost of this war to us in 1941 is approaching the total cost of the 1914-18 war, nearly four and-ahalf years. That gives you a quick reflex of what this war means from the nancial point of view.
I think I mentioned to you-perhaps I hadn't-how we are finding this money in this war: Roughly, one-third from revenue and two-thirds from oans. The war has gone on now for 20 months, and although, of course is very far from being over, the cost of it and the methods of financing it are sufficiently developed and sufficiently crystallized to enable one to generalize with a certain amount of certainty to you. As I say, we are airly clearly coming down to that ratio of one-third from revenue and twohirds from loaned moneys.
Another way of putting it to you is that the cost of the war in 1941 to us will absorb about a net $20 \%$ of our estimated national income. I say "net" advisedly, because one hears figures of other countries that by a very great deal exceed $20 \%$, but I can assure you gentlemen that $20 \%$ of your national revenue for war purposes alone is a very substantial figure indeed. By using the word net, I mean that any income that we get by the sale of munitions ather That is the net outgo to us $20 \%$ our national appear in this Ingure. hat is the net outgo to Putting our war sit
Putting our war situation to you in terms of your population, which will make it, I think, mean more to you, the number of men that we have under at the present moment, about five million men. The had your population the war, again, if we translated it into terms of your oppulation would be about $\$ 15,000,000,000$ a year at the current rate of exchange. But, is the current rate of exchange-and I defer to you financial gentlemen-doe not, I believe, faithfully reflect the purchasing power in our respective countries, I think it is much more realist to say that the war is costing us in 1941, or would be costing us if we had your population, the equivalent of about $\$ 20,000,000,000$ a year
We have now come down to a series of controls that are working reasonably well in Australia.
The principal controls are these:
First of all, we have exchange control, and geared in with that, of course fairly complex system of import and export licenses. We have also had
to take control of new capital issues, to insure that resources are not dis ipated on new enterprises that have no war significance. We have had to canalize the sale of gold entirely through our central bank, through the Commonwealth Bank, and it disposes of it to best advantage overseas, We have had to mobilize all our privately owned and otherwise owned overseas investments, and the liquidation of those is in process, and the individuals who own them get paid in Australian currency, and the resulting fund of dollars helps to eke out our essential war requirements and the payment for them in this country.
Then, also, and not least, we have control of prices. Now, as you gentlemen, I am sure, quite well know, there are two broad divisions into which this busimess of controls in wartime, or at any other time, can be divided. One is control of expenditures and the other is control of commodities, both as to price and volume. Now, we have chosen the first. control of expendires has been our principal weapon of control, because effective in the price structure relatively intact, and we believe is more effective in the first place and creates less disturbance in the community.
Although we have made, are making, and will make still more very heavy demands on our loan market in Australia, I am glad to say that, with Bank, the market has stood up extremely well band, the Commonwealth fully subscribed up to thood up extremely well and all our loans have been Iully şubscribed up to the present, the last run being only yesterday, when I think we had a 32 or 35 million pound loan, which was oversubscribed and we had a record number of individual subscribers.
At the same time, we have had to watch very carefully, again largely through our Commonwealth Bank, our rates of interest generally, and I generally on bonds, on bank their careful management our interest rates解 ase rates are actually slightly lower today than they were before the war began.
The only thing I haven't mentioned to any extent is that our Commonhas come into which in the last war existed, but not as a central bank, and 1918 and the start of this war, can now be said to be fully punctioning as a central bank. Although I haven't mentioned it individually, it has, of course, got a large hand in the carrying out of these many controls that we have had to institute, such as exchange control, export and import licenses, the sale of gold, and the mobilization of overseas securities in private hands and many other of our controls that have a financial angle.

## France to Pay on Two Bond Issues Launched in United States

In United Press advices from Vichy, France, May 18, appearing in the New York "Journal of Commerce," it was stated:

The Ministry of Finance announced today that the French $71 / 2 \%$ loan of 1921 and the $7 \%$ loan of 1924, launched in the United States, the bonds of which come up for payment on June 1, 1941, will be paid to bearers residing in France at Morgan \& Co.'s offices here and, in the occupied zone, at the bank's offices in Paris.
The payment rate will be calculated on the basis of the of ficial dollar rate on June 1, the announcement said, and the $10 \%$ profit instituted by the law of Aug. 25, 1935, will be deducted.
An agreement signed recently between the French and German Governments abolishing the majority of restrictions on the movement of cash and bonds in France will go into effect May 20, it was announced. According to the terms of this Government, the dispatch of most merchandise also will be free between the two French zones, with limitations still remaining on Funds and bodities under the general rationing system.
Funds and bonds will be allowed movement into the unoccupied zone irrespective of amount. The only restrictions will be on gold, foreign exchange and foreign bonds. Travelers who have permits to go from one zone to another will be able to take with them any amount of cash and French or colonial bonds or colonial money

In the occupied zone the central exchange office will have the right to handle operations abroad. This organization will be empowered to buy foreign exchange resulting from export operations. Excluded however from the benefits of this agreement are funds and capital considered as "enemy property."

Australia's War Loan Oversubscribed by $£ 750,000$
According to advices from Sydney, Australia, May 19, Arthur W. Fadden, Acting Prime Minister announced that day books of the Commonwealth's $£ 35,000,000$ war loan have been closed after being oversubscribed by $£ 750,000$ Almost 52,000 individual subscriptions were received, almost double those received for last year's $£ 28,000,000$ loan, the advices said. Two-thirds of the latest loan was subscribed in long terms of $31 / 4 \%$, the remainder in five-year bonds at $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

## New Zealand Offers Conversion Plan for Securities Maturing in 1941 and 1943

Holders of New Zealand government securities maturing this year and in 1943 will have an opportunity to convert these, Finance Minister Walter Nash announced on Mav 15, said advices from Wellington, N. Z., that day, to the New York "Times" of May 16, which added:

Owners of 3 to $33 / 4 \%$ issues may convert them to the new $31 / 4 \%$ issue by June 14 at the rate of $£ 103$ of the new issue for every $£ 100$ of the old surJune 14 at the rate of $£ 103$ of the new issue for
rendered. The new maturity date will be 1957 .
Three loans totaling $£ 21,000,000$ are covered by the operation.
Mr . Nash said there was no doubt a new war loan this year would be necessary. It will be on a voluntary basis.

French Republic to Redeem Outstanding 20-Year External Gold Loan $71 / 2 \%$ Bonds and to Pay on June 1 Coupons of External Loan of 192425 -Year $7 \%$ Gold Bonds
The Government of the French Republic announces that the outstanding $71 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, the entire issue of which will by their terms become payable June 1, 1941, and coupons maturing June 1, 1941, of both the $71 / 2 \%$ bonds and the $7 \%$ gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1949, will be paid in United States dollars upon presentation at the New York office of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., or at the option of the holder, at
the office of Morgan \& Cie., Paris, or at Chatel-Guyon, France, in the French franc equivalent of the dollar amounts, France, in the French franc equivalent ulat rate of exchange for calculated upon the basis of the official rate of exchange for
the dollar in France. This announcement refers also to the dollar in France. This announcement refers also to certain decrees of the French Go
tions applicable in certain cases.

French Ambassador Protests to State Department Over Ship Seizures-Secretary Hull Says United States Situation Concerning French Island of Martinique Is Unchanged-Removal of American Diplomatic Officials from Paris Requested
Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to the United States, protested on May 20 to Secretary of State Hull against the action of the United States in taking into protective custody last week the French merchant ships in American ports. This action was referred to in our issue of May 17, page 3106. It was also reported that the French Ambassador discussed with Secretary Hull, according to the Associated Press, the entire question of American opinion concerning France at this time, since the French Government was amazed at the reaction in this country to present events in France, particularly the progress of Franco-German collaboration. On May 22 Secretary Hull indicated that the French Island of Martinique had no reason to fear any imminent United States action against it. As to this Associated Press Washington advices of May 22 said:
The Secretary of State described as of German or pro-German inspired reports published in German-occupied France that Martinique officials had received orders to prepare for an American attack. He asserted at his press conference that the situation at Martinique itself was unchanged, despite increasing evidence of French-German collaboration in Europe. There have been no recent developments on the Caribbean Island to change ths situation, he sald, and he indicated that no immediate concern was felt here.

The United States has observers on the island who keep the Government informed closely on conditions there.

The United States was requested on May 21 by the German Foreign Office to withdraw its remaining diplomatic representatives from Paris, which is in the German-occupied area of France. It is understood that similar requests were made to all governments still maintaining diplomatic officials in Paris. The only American officials in Paris, it is said, are in the consular service since the diplomatic representatives are at Vichy, capital of unoccupied France.

## French Government Expresses Surprise at President Roosevelt's View Concerning French-German Cooperation

Incident to President Roosevelt's indirect appeal to the French people, on May 15 incident to a French-German "collaboration" agreement, the Vichy Government issued an official communique on May 16 expressing "surprise" at the President's declaration that France was apparently turning over its colonies to Germany. The communique also defended France's "right to consider with her conqueror conditions for the common reorganization of contiqueror condition
According to United Press Vichy advices of May 16 the communique said:
Government circles show surprise at the Roosevelt declaration according to which he interprets Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain's radio speech on Thursday as turning over the French colonies to Germany. That interpretation is all the more astonishing because it is accompanied by unofficial declarations forecasting the occupation of French Guiana and Martinique.
The occupation by armed Coast Guards of 10 French ships, including the liner Normandie, also constitutes an act the nature of which cannot be
explained merely by the ideological reasons with which they try to cover explained m
them over. them over.
In May of 1940, when France was abandoned by England and the United States, they did not feel it their duty to reply to French appeals. Today France is seeking to keep her position as a great power, her integrity, her territory and her empire, and has a right to consider with her conqueror conditions for the common reorganization of continental Europe.
That does not mean she has the slightest intention of attacking England That does not mean she has the slightest intention of
and even less intention of attacking the United States.
and even less intention of attacking the (hnited states.
Eden's (British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden) threats against Syria Eden's (British Foreign secretary Anthony Eden) threats against Syria and the British bombing of Syrian air fields add to
to consider an Anglo-saxon desire for aggression.
The declaration by (Gaston) Henri-Haye (Ambassador at Washington) to the American press expresses clearly the viewpoint of the French people to the American press expresses clearly the viewpoint of the French people
onlthat subject. The enemy of all dissidence is the confidence, wisdom ond high patriotism of Marshal Petain.

President Roosevelt's statement in the matter was given in these columns May 17, page 3106.

## Argentina Modifies Import Curbs-Said to Benefit <br> United States Exporters

Argentina has decided to modify the exchange permit regulations regarding imports of a considerable range of articles, according to cabled advices from Buenos Aires May 17 to the Argentine Information Bureau in New York. The new basis is said to show greater liberality generally and is described as especially beneficial to United States exporters. A statement has been issued regarding the new exchange permit regulations thy the Minister of Finance, Dr. Carlos A. regulations thy the Minister of Finance, Dr. Carios A. and with the approval of the exchange control authorities. The cable went on to say:
On the basis of the 1940 imports, the total value of articles affected by the new rulings is about $53,500,000$ pesos. Articles valued at $31,200,000$ will be switched to the official market, while goods worth $22,300,000$ pesos,
which hitherto had been shut out, will be permitted as imports on the basis of $6,500,000$ pesos through the official market and $15,800,000$ pesos through the auction exchange market.
Dr. Acevedo pointed out that, taking last year's imports into Argentina worth $1,277,000,000$ pesos as a basis, about $80 \%$ of all imports will be paid for through the official market. These will comprise the most essential goods, while $15 \%$ will be paid for through the auction market, leaving a mere $5 \%$ of goods whose importation will be temporarily suspended. This small proportion will include quite unessential goods or those ołtainabl from local plants, mills and factories.
The Minister said that in view of the formation in Buenos Aires of the new export trade promotion corporation, and actuing on the advice of the exchange control authorities, it had been decided to allocate this year exchange equivalent to $11,700,000$ unted states doare parts, practically all porters and imporom the United States. This amount will cover minimum of which come from the United States. This amount wincover minimum needs to th
requested.
It is understood that in the near future other measures will be taken aimed at a general simplification of the entire exchange control mechanism on the basis of more liberality and designed to benefit importing interests.

## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended May 17

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on May 23 a summary for the week ended May 16, 1941 , of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. 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 May 17, 1941


## Round-lot purchases by dealers: Number of shares

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

## Member Trading on New York Stock and New York

 Curb Exchanges During Week Ended May 10The Securities and Exchange Commission made public yesterday (May 23) figures showing the volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended May 10 , 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 May 10 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 586,760 shares, which amount was $18.32 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $3,340,190$ shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended May 3, of 380,635 shares of $16.90 \%$ of total trading of $2,280,230$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended May 10 amounted to 80,870 shares, or $17.63 \%$ or the total volume on that Exchange of 442,490 shares; during the preceding on that Exchange of 442,490 shares; during the preceding
week trading for the account of Curb members of 68,385 week trading for the was $16.06 \%$ of total trading of 38,175 shares.

The Commission made available the following data for the week ended May 10.
The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

Total number of reports recelved .-.........-..........

1. Reports showing transactions as specialists.
2. Reports showing other transactions initlated on the
 $\qquad$
Note-On the New York Curb Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handled solely Note-On the Nowe
by specalists 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 of specialists resulting from such odd-lot transactions are not segregated from the
speccalists 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 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 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 EX-
CHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended May 10, 1941

|  | Total for |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. Total round-lot sales: <br> Short sales $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Total sales. | 3,340,190 |
| B. Round lot transactions for account of members, except for the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists: <br> 1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are |  |
|  |  |
| Other sales- | $\begin{array}{r}50,890 \\ 211,950 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total sal | 262,840 |
| 2. Other transactions initlated on the floor-Total purchases | 226,390 |
| Short sales. |  |
| Other sales | 181,450 |
| Total sales | 205,500 |
| 3. Other transactions initlated off the floor-Total purchases | 118,120 |
| Short sales. | 6,800 |
| Other sal | 11,620 |
| Total sales | 118,420 |
| 4. Total-Total purchases | 636,660 |
| Short sales | 81,740 |
|  | 505,020 |
| Total sale | 586,760 |

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

Week Ended May 10, 1941

|  | Total for Week |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. Total round-lot sales: |  |
| Other sales_b... | 437,62 |
| Total sales. | 442,49 |

B. Round-lot transactions for the account of members: 1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are
registered-Total purchases

$\qquad$
2. Other transactions inltiated on the floor-Total purchases Short sales.
Other sales.b.

Total sales.
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor-Total purchases Short sales__
Other sales_b

Total sales.


Other sales.
Total sales. $\qquad$
C. Odd-lot transactions for the account of spectallsts: Customers' short sales.-
$\square$
4,870
7,620
442,490

Company and Class of Stock-
Bucyrus-Erie Co. $7 \%$ preferred.
Carriers \& General Corp commo
Century Ribbon Mills, Inc. $7 \%$ preferred $\qquad$
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. $\$ 2.50$ cum. pr
Consolidated Oil Corp. common
Coty, Inc. common---
(The) Cuban-Amerip
(The) Cubanmmentican Sugar Co. $51 / 2 \%$ conv. pref
Davega stores Corp. common 5\% cumulative convertible preferred. The Detroit Edison Co. capital------
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc. common Federated Department, Inc. common
The Firestone Tire \& Rubber, $41 / 4 \%$ conv. pref The Firestone Tire \& Rubber, Co. $41 / 4 \%$ conv. pr Gaylord Container Corp. $51 / 2 \%$ cum. conv, pref
General Realty \& Utilities Corp. $\$ 6$ preferred.
General Shoe Corp,
Gen ral Telephone Corp. common
The Glidden Co Co. compreferred -
The Glidden Co. common
The Greyhound Corp. $51 / 2 \%$ preferred
Hecker Products Corp, common
Household Finance Corp. common-
Insuranshares Certificates, Inc., common
Interstate Department Stores, Inc. $7 \%$ preferred

Lehigh Portland Cement Co. common.-
The Lehman Corp. common------
The Maytag Co. $\$ 3$ cum. preferred
National Dairy Products Corp
National Dairy Products Corp. common-.................
National Department Stores Corp. $6 \%$ preferred.--
Neisner Brothers, Inc, $43 \%$ cum. preferred

Oliver Farm Equipment Co. common--
The Outlet Co. $7 \%$ cumulative preferred.
Paramount Pictures, Inc. 1st preferred.
Republic Steel Corp. $6 \%$ cum. preferred
Rustless Iron \& Steel Corp. common.
Rustless Iron \& Steel Corp. common--
Safeway Stores, Inc. $5 \%$ cum. preferred
Seaboard Oil Co. capital......-
N. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. common

Transamerica Corp can
The United States Leather Co. prior preferred.---
 Vick Chemical Co. capitai-...
Waldorf System, Inc. common
The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co
a 704,953 shares retired and 15,215 shares acquired.
March. $\mathbf{c}$ Acquired since July, 1940 . d 210 shares resultin March ${ }^{\text {Of }} 55$-for-1 sares. of $7 \%$ preferred acquired during April. e Figures 5 -ror-1 split-up. f 1,700 additional shares accuired and canceles. \& 100 retired acquired and canceled. h 198,649 shares retired. i 3,125 shares

The New York Curb Exchange issued on May 15 the following list of issuers of fully listed securities which have reported changes in their holdings of reacquired stock:

| me | Shares Previously Reported | Shares Per Latest Report |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Air Investors, Inc. conv, preferred | -727 | 1,047 |
| merican Cities Power \& Light Corp. |  |  |
| A optional dividend series 1936 | 1,892 | 2,242 |
| Convertible A optional dividend | 2,090 | 2,386 |
| American General Corp. $\$ 2.50$ div. se | 159 | -259 |
| \$2 dividend series preferred | 4,331 | 4,656 |
| Comm | 320,164 | 2,720 |
| Barlow \& Seelig Mfg. Co. A |  |  |
| Bickford's, Inc. preference | 1,320 | 1,420 |
| Blue Ridge Corp. $\$ 3$ conv. prefe | 28,082 | 29,090 |
| Carman \& Co., Inc. class | 5,877 | 3,487 |
| Charis Corp. common. | 5,200 | 5,300 |
| Cohn \& Rosenberger, Inc. commo | 14,122 | 16,025 |
| Cooper-Bessemer Corp. $\$ 3$ prior prefe |  |  |
| Crown Central Petroleum Corp. con | 509 | 512 |
| Dejay Stores, Inc. common | 4,482 | 4,882 |
| Dennison Manufacturing Co, deben | 887 | 1,120 |
| A common | 9,264 | 9,367 |
| Prior prefe | 1,462 | 1,677 |
| Derby Oil \&t Refinin | 70,869 | 70,870 |
| Detroit Gasket \& Mfg. Co. 6\% | 10,475 | 8,575 |
| Driver-Harris Co. preferr |  | 208 |
| Electrographic Corp. commo | 1,136 | 1,036 |
| Fruehauf Trailer Co. com | 3,595 | 4,395 |
| Fuller (Geo. A) Co. $4 \%$ conv. | 543 | 545 |
| 83 convertible stock | 21 | 22 |
| Common | 49 | 51 |
| Interstate Hosiery Mill | 2,343 |  |
| Klein (D. Emil) Co., Inc. commo | 12,755 | 12,955 |
| Kleinert (I. B.) Rubber Co. com | 25,835 | 26,035 |
| Knott Corp common | 3,941 | 4,041 |
| Lane Bryant, Inc. $7 \%$ preferre | 846 | 851 |
| Mangel Stores Corp. ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ conv. prefer | 780 | 900 |
| Merritt-Chapman \& Scott Corp. 61/2\% A | 980 | 1,169 |
| Midland Oil Corp. $\$ 2$ convertible preferred | 5,050 | 6,200 |
| New Process Co. common | 627 |  |
| New York Merchandise Co., Inc. | 15,630 | 15,720 |
| Niagara Share Corp, of Maryland A preferre | 3,006 | 3,066 |
| B common. | 81,081 | 84,981 |
| Oilstocks, Limited capita | 5,214 | 1,210 |
| Overseas Securities Co., Inc. capi | 8,849 |  |
| Selected Industries, Inc. 85.50 div . prior | 850 | 1,500 |
| Southland Royalty Co. common | 137,795 | 147,372 |
| United Chemicals, Inc. \$3 partic. prefe | 52 |  |
| United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp. common | 12,000 | 12,079 |
| United Profit-Sharing Corp. common | 313 | 314 |
| Utility Equities Corp. $\$ 5.50 \mathrm{div}$. prior | 6,715 | 6,865 |
| Wilson-Jones Co. common | 2,800 | 2,900 |

anges in Amount of Their Own Stock Reacquired
by Companies Listed on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges
$F$ The New York Stock Exchange issued on May 15 the monthly compilation of companies listed on the Exchange reporting changes in the reacquired holdings of their own stock. A previous list appeared in our issue of April 19, page 2473. The following is the list made available by the Exchange on May 15:


| Shares | Shares |
| ---: | ---: |
| Previously |  |
| Reported | Per Latest |
| 25,718 | Report |
| 3,447 | 27,018 |
| 2,2847 |  |
| 1,900 | 1,661 |
| 1,90 | 2,100 |
| 18 | 6,213 |
| 15 | 215 |
| 60 | 700 |
| 774,593 | $\mathbf{a 8 4 , 8 5 5}$ |
| 18,064 | 21,666 |
| 10,573 | 10,673 |
| 613 | 843 |
| 39,632 | 40,632 |
| 24,027 | $\mathbf{b 3 3}, 027$ |

amusement, $30 \%$; building, $28 \%$; textile, $28 \%$. The article goes on to state
Consideration of recent gains in dividends does not, of course, subtract from the impending effect of increased taxation, higher wage rates and higher material and other costs while, in some inst
athorities give notice that prices are not to be raised.
For an over-all picture of earnings there is the recently published estimate that net profits, after taxes, of manufacturing industries will come $16 \%$ less than the carlier figure.
If this prospect should materialize for companies represented on the New York Stock Exchange, dividends on listed common stocks might exceed by a comfortable margin the $\$ 2,099,000,000$ paid in 1940-though still fall considerably short of the $\$ 2,711,000,000$ paid in 1929.
With capacity production in many lines of busincss, it seems reasonable that many corporations will continue to report substantial earnings and are still going to pay their stockholders satíffactory dividends.
Selectivity-a term which one hears more and more frequently in connection with the stock market-may become more extreme. But even so, potential opportunities for investment should not become limited to a narrow range of industries, or of companies within an industry.
For example, in the first quarter of this year 13 listed companies paid arger common dividends, 48 others initiated payments where they had made none in the corresponding period the year before, and 273 paid at the same rate.
On the opposite side of the ledger 30 companies reduced their dividends and 17 eliminated or deferred their payments.
Stocks which yielded a larger return comprise more than one-seventh of the entire common stock list. Included in this group are many issues which have paid consistently for several years and whose earnings show an upward trend.
And to avail himself of the assurance which a long dividend record provides, the investor does not, in many instances, have to buy shares at the 10 -times earnings figure which once was an accepted yardstick of security values. Many of these issues are selling at between six and eight times last year's earnings and are currently yielding $6 \%$ or more.
Thirty-one more companies paid dividends on their common shares in the first three months of this year than in the same period in 1940 . With this improvement, the total number of dividend-paying common stocks on the New York stock Exchange may come to more than 600 issues in 1941-or approximare
Dividends were higher also among the preferred stocks-aggregating Dividends were higher also among the preferred stocks-aggresating
approximately $\$ 81,441,000$ for the 263 preferred issues which made diss approximately $\$ 81,44$, thre months Comparisons with 1940 are complicated by several changes in the preferred stock list, but the indicated incated by several changes in the preferrea stock
crease over the first quarter of last year is about $10 \%$.

## Federal Intermediate Credit Banks Market $\$ 36,490,000$

 3/4 \% DebenturesThe Federal Intermediate Credit banks on May 16 sold total of $\$ 36,490,0003 \% \%$ consolidated debentures dated June 2, of which $\$ 33,740,000$ were placed through a public offering by Charles R. Dunn, New York, fiscal agent, and $\$ 2,750,000$ were placed within the System. The public sale included $\$ 16,915,000$ debentures due Dec. 1,1941 , and $\$ 16,-$ 825,000 March 2, 1942 . Of the privately-placed debentures, $\$ 500,000$ were of the Dec. 1, 1941, maturity, $\$ 1,250,000$ of the March 2, 1942, maturity, while an additional $\$ 1,000,000$ falls due Sept. 2, 1941. All were sold at a slight premium over par.
The proceeds represent $\$ 8,190,000$ of new money, as the banks must meet maturities of $\$ 28,800,000$ on June 2. At the close of business on that date there will be outstanding $\$ 235,165,000$ debentures.
J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., Declares Initial Dividend of \$1 as State Bank
J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., announced on May 21 the declaration to stockholders of a dividend of $\$ 1$ a share, the first since the company became a State-chartered institution on April 1, 1940. The stock, of which there are 200,000 shares outstanding representing $\$ 20,000,000$, is owned by the officers and by the estates of deceased former partners of the Morgan firm. Ine official announcement of the dividend caid:

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., held today, a dividend of $\$ 1$ a share was declared payable June 15 to stockholders of record June 2.

Northern New Jersey Clearing House Association Reports Slightly Higher Transactions in Fiscal Year Ended May 18, 1941
The annual report of the Northern New Jersey Clearing House Association for the year ended May 18, 1941, s.lows total exchanges for the period of $\$ 1,360,255,655$ and balances of $\$ 1,122,873,632$, as compared with $\$ 1,347,077,367$ and $\$ 1,093,858,460$, respectively, in the preceding fiscal year. The largest single day's exchanges, amounting to \$16,174,763 , occurred on Jan. 2, 1941, and the largest dey's balances, amounting to $\$ 12,673,781$, occurred on the same day. In the previous year the largest day's exchanges, amounting to $\$ 11,882,002$, occured on Dec. 29, 1939; and the largest balance on any one day, amounting to $\$ 9,986,095$, occurred on July 3, 1939. The largest amount of transaccurred on any one day occurred on Jan. 2, 1941, and in the previous year on July 3,1939 . the smallest transaction for one day happened on March 10, 1941, and in the previous year on Sept. 5, 1939. The samllest exchange and balance on any one day occurred on March 10, 1941, and Oct. 21, 1940, respectively; and in the previous year on Sept. 5 , 1939, in both cases. Exchanges were made on 286 days in the year just ended, and on 293 days in the year before.

Tenders of $\$ 301,533,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100,-$ 000,000 of 91 -Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,519,000$ Accepted at Average Price of $0.070 \%$
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on May 19 that the tenders to the offering last week of $\$ 100$,May 19 that the tenders of 91 -day Treasury bills totaled $\$ 301,533,000$, of which $\$ 100,519,000$ was accepted at an $\$ 301,533,000$, of which $\$$. The Treasury bills are dated average price of 0.010 . Aug. 20, 1941. Reference to the May 21 and will mature on Aug. Ma 17, page 3109.
The following regarding the accepted bids for the offering is from Mr. Morgenthau's announcement of May 19: Total applied for, $\$ 301,533,000$

Total accepted, $\$ 100,519,000$

## Range of accepted bids:

$\underset{\text { Low }}{\text { High }} \quad=100.981$ equivalent rate approximately $0.075 \%$
Average price- 99.982 equivalent rate approximately $0.070 \%$
$93 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

## New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ of 91-Day Treasury BillsWill Be Dated May 28, 1941

Tenders to a new offering of 91-Day Treasury bills to the mount of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, to be sold on a discount basis under competitive bidding, were invited on May 23, by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, and the branches thereof, up to 2 p . m. (EST) May 26, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated May 28 and will mature on Aug. 27, 1941, and on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a previous issue of Treasury bills on May 28 in turity of a previount $\$ 100,127,000$
amount of $\$ 100,127,000$ his announcement of the offering
Mr. Morgenthau in his further said:
They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000$, and $\$ 1,00,000$ (maturity value). Each tender must be for an even multiple of $\$ 1,000$, and the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100 , with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925 . Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve banks or branches on application therefor.
Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an espress guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amovis af price range of accepted bids. Those submicing tendef the Treasury expressly reserve the or refection thereo. The secretary right to accept or action in the prices offered must be made or completed an May 28, 1941.
The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain frem the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such. and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatmont, as such under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall bg considered to be interest. Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice, prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

## $\$ 743,350$ of Government Securities Sold by Treasury

 During AprilMarket transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in April, 1941, resulted in net sales of $\$ 743,350$, Secretary Morgenthau announced on May 19. Last month there were no sales or purchases completed for Treasury investment accounts.

The following tabulation shows the Treasury's transactions in Government securities for the last two years:


Treasury Offers $\$ 600,000,000$ of "New Money" $21 / 2 \%$ Bonds of $1956-58$-Holders of $\$ 834,435,200$ of $31 / 4 \%$ Bonds Maturing Aug. 1 Given Option of Exchanging for New Bonds or for New Issue of $3 / 4 \%$ Notes of 1943-Subscription Books Closed
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on May 22 a cash offering of $\$ 600,000,000$, or thereabouts, of $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1956-58, with the right reserved to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which $31 / 4$ Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing Aug. 1, 1941, are tendered in payment and accepted. The outstanding amount of maturing $31 / 4 \%$ bonds is $\$ 834,435$,-
200. To the holders of these bonds the Treasury gave the opportunity of exchanging them for the new $21 / \%$ bonds or for $3 / 4 \%$ Treasury notes of series D-1943, additional issue. This "new money" financing is the first since the Treasury sold over $\$ 525,000,000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ bonds of $1952-54$ in March aside from the defense savings bonds and stamps which went on sale on May 1.
The new $21 / 2 \%$ bonds offered for cash and exchange will be dated and bear interest from June 2, 1941, and will mature on March 15, 1958; they will be redeemable at the option of the United States at par adn accrued interest on and after March 15, 1956.
The subscription books for the receipt of cash subscriptions were closed at the close of business on May 22, while the books for the receipt of exchange subscriptions closed last night (May 23), except for the holders of $\$ 15,000$ or less of the maturing bonds. The subscription books for both issues will close at the close of business today (May 24) for the receipt of subscriptions of the latter class.
Plans for this offering were discussed in our issue of March 17, page 1836.
The text of the official circulars describing the new bonds and notes is as follows:

## UNITED states of america

$21 / 2 \%$ Treasurv Bonds of 1956-58
Dated and bearing interest from June 2, $1941 \quad$ Due March 15, 1958 Redeemable at the Option of the United States at Par and Accrued Interest on and after March 15, 1956
Interest Payable March 15 and Sept. 15

## 1941 <br> Department Circular No. 661 TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of the Public Debt $\quad$ Office of the Secretary,

## I. Offering of Bonds

1. The secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for $21 / 2 \%$ bonds of the United States, designated Treasury bonds of 1956-58. The amount of the offering is $\$ 600,000,000$, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing Aug. 1, 1941, are tendered in payment and accepted.

## II, Description of Bonds

1. The bonds will be dated June 2, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$ per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on Sept. principal amount becomes payable. They will mature March 15 , 1958 , but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after March 15, 1956, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months'notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will bs determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption hall cease.
2. The income derived from the bonds shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The bonds shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.
3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion.
4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $\$ 50, \$ 100$. $\$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

## III. Subscription and Allotment

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Subscribers must agree not to sell or otherwise dispose of their subscriptions, or of the securities which may be allotted thereon, prior to the closing of the subscription books. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of $10 \%$ 2. The Secretary of the Treasur
scription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the right to reject any subfor, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice, and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury bonds of 1941 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

## IV. Payment

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted on cash subscriptions hereunder must be made or completed on or before June 2, 1941, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to $10 \%$ of the amount of bonds applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve bank
of its district. Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing Aug. 1, 1941, will be
accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated Aug. 1, 1941, must Feb. 1, 1941, to June 2, 1941, ( $\$ 10,86326$ per $\$ 1,000$ ) will be paid from acceptance of the bonds. In the $\$ 10.86326$ per $\$ 1,000$ ) will be paid following drawn in accordance with the ssignents on the becks will b
V. Surrender of Maturing Bonds
2. Coupon bonds.-Treasury bonds of 1941 in coupon form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve bank or branch or to the Treas urer of the United States, Washington, D. O. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. Facilities for transportation of bonds by registered mail insured may be arranged between incorporated banks and trust companies and the Federal Reserve banks, and holders may take advantage of such arrangements when available, utilizing such incorporated banks and trust companies as their agents.
dered in payment for dered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regu or exchange the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should bank or branch or to the Treasury the subscription to a Federal Reserv Currency, Washington, D. C. Theasury Department, Division of Loans and and risk of the holder. If the new bonds are desired registered in the expense name as the bonds surrendered, the assignment should be to ""The the same of the Treasury for exchange for Trignment should be to "The Secretary bonds are desired registered in another name the 1956-58", if the new to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury bould of 1956-58 in the name of
exchange for Treasury bonds o desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury exchange for Treasury bonds of $1956-58$ in coupon form to be delivered
to

## VI, General Provisions

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are author ized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis Federal Reserve banks of the respective the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, paid sube payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full delivery of the definitive bonds they may issue interim receipts pending 2. The Secretary of the bonds.
prescribe supplemental or amend may at any time, or from time to time, the offering, which will be communicry rules and regulations governin banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.
Secretary of the Treasury.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <br> \section*{$3 / 4 \%$ Treasurv Notes of Series D-1943}

Dated and bearing interest from March 15, 1941 Due March 15, 1943 Interest Payable March 15 and Sept. 15

## Additional Issue <br> Department Circular No. 662 TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Fiscal Service <br> Office of the Secretar <br> Washington, May 22, 1941.

## I. Offering of Notes

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from nated Treasury United States 1or 34 notes of the United States, decigbonds of 1941, maturing Aug. 1, 1941, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Trean of bonds of 1941 tendered and accepted.

## 1I. Description of Notes

1. The notes now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of $3 / 4 \%$ Treasury notes of series D-1943 issued pursuant to Department Circulars No. 650, dated Feb. 25, 1941, and No. 652, dated March 19, 1941, will be freely interchangeable therewith, are identical in all respects therewith, and are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 650
"1. The notes will be dated March 15, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of $3 / 4 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually on Sept. 15 ,
1941, and thereafter on March 15 and Sept, 15 in each year until 1941, and thereafter on March 15 and Sept. 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature March 15, 1943, and " 2 . be sillore
taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The notes shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The notes shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be xerest threo by any State or inby any local taxing authority.
" 3 . The notes will be accepted at par during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the notes.
"4. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.
" 5 . Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in donominations of $\$ 100, \$ 500, \$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 100,000$. The notes will not be issued in registered form.
"6. The notes will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury

## III. Subscription and Allotment

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies
2. The secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, and to close the books as to any or all sub-
scriptions at any time without notice, and any action he scriptions at any time without notice, and any action he may take in these be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

## IV. Payment

1. Payment at par for notes allotted hereunder must be made or comonly in or before June 2, 1941, or on later allotment, and may be made
accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription, Coupons dated Aug. 1, 1941, must be attached to coupon bonds when surrendered. Accrued interest from Feb. 1, 1941, to June 2, 1941 ( $\$ 10.86326$ per $\$ 1,000$ ) on the maturing bonds will be credited, and accrued interest from March 15, 1941 to June 2, 1941 ( $\$ 1.61005$ per $\$ 1,000$ ) on the new notes will be charged, to subscribers. The difference ( $\$ 9.25321$ per $\$ 1,000$ ) will be paid following acceptance of the bonds. In the case of registered bonds, checks will be drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered.

## V. Surrender of Maturing Bonds

1. Coupon bonds-Treasury bonds of 1941 in coupon form tendered in payment for notes offered hereunder should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treas urer of the United States, Washington, D. C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. Facilities for transportation of bonds by registered mail insured may be arranged between incorporated banks and trust companies and the Federal Reserve banks, and holders may take advantage of such arrangements when available, utilizing such incorporated banks and trust companies as their agents.
2. Registered bonds-Treasury bonds of 1941 in registered form tendered in payment for notes offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof to The secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury notes of s9 'ies D-1943 to be delivered to in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve bank or branch or to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder.

## VI, General Provisions

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts elivery of the definitive notes
2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Treasury Asks Congress for Revision of Excess Profits Tax-Proposed Plan and Corporation Income Taxes Would Yield $\$ 1,096,000,000$-Assistant Secretary Sullivan Says Present Law Exempts Some Large Defense Earnings
John S.. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee on May 19 revision of the excess profits tax law and corporation income taxes to yield an estimated $\$ 1,096,000,000$. The suggestions made by the Treasury official were similar to the proposal presented to the Committee last year but later rejected by Congress. When Mr . Sullivan first presented the Treasury's plan for raising $\$ 3,500,000,000$ in additional revenue on April 24, he estimated that the yield from corporation income tax changes (revision of surtax and excess profits tax) would be $\$ 793,000,000$. Under the latest , slan, levying excess profits taxes based on invested capital and mposition of surtaxes on corporation incomes, the revenue would be $\$ 303,000,000$ higher.
Mr. Sullivan told the House group that the excess profits on which the Treasury based its estimate were, we quote from the Associated Press:
$33 \%$ on excess profits net income in excess of a proposed credit up to $15 \%$ of invested capital.

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52% on 15 to 30% of invested capital.
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## $65 \%$ above $30 \%$.

Mr. Sullivan criticized the present excess profits tax law because it "has not achieved the objective" of taxing defense profits and because certain profits in excess of "a normal necessary return" on invested capital are not subject to taxation. To remedy these situations, he urged elimination of the present average earned income method of computing the tax and increasing the rates or abandoning the excess profits tax and increasing the corporation income tax substantially.

Mr. Sullivan said that his statement was "read not only by the Secretary of the Treasury but by the President of the United States," thus inferring that he presented the Administration's program

Reporting on the plan of Mr. Sullivan, the Associated Press on May 19 said

The plan suggested by Mr. Sullivan provided that the amount of a corporation's earnings to be taxed for excess profits be determined as follows:

In the case of corporations earning $10 \%$ or more per year on their invested capital, all earnings over $10 \%$ should be taxed.
Corporations earning less than $10 \%$ on invested capital should be taxed on earnings in excess of average return on invested capital during a base period of 1936-39.
In the case of low-earning corporations a minimum credit of $6 \%$ on the first $\$ 500,000$ of invested capital and $4 \%$ of additional invested capital would be granted, and corporations failing to earn that much would be taxed at some nominal rate.
To help new corporations, an $8 \%$ return on new capital invested in the business would be allowed.
If the old tax rates were kept under the new methods of determining how much profits should be taxed, the taxable profits would be subject to levies of from 25 to $50 \%$.

The existing profits tax law permits corporation to compute their tax on all earnings exceeding $8 \%$ of their invested capital or they may pay on all income above $95 \%$ of their average yearly earnings in a base period, 1936-39 inclusive.

These rates range from $25 \%$ for profits not exceeding $\$ 20,000$ to $50 \%$ on all over $\$ 500,000$.
The text of the present law was given in our issue of Oct. 19, 1940, page 2251
On May 20, Representative Jenkins, Republican, of Ohio and several other Committeemen are said to have expressed the belief that the Treasury presentation would mean resumption of last fall's argument over the relative merits of the average earnings and invested capital methods. As to this, the Associated Press said:
Chief proponent of the average earnings formula was the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation. Colin Stam, chief of the staff, argued that any plan not based on previous earnings would tax normal as well as excess profits. He was said authoritatively to hold to that view still.
Mi. Jenkins expressed fear that the Treasury proposal "will lay an excess burden on small corporations which would be clear out of proportion to what they ought to be."

The House Ways and Means Committee, meanwhile, continued to hold hearings on the other tax proposals. The hearings on the excess profits plan were begun on May 22 and are expected to continue until the middle of next week.
Testifying in opposition to the Treasury's plan on May 22 was Lovell H. Parker, former chief of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, who told the Committee that if the Treasury's plan was enacted and applied to 1941 incomes, it would seriously affect the continued growth of most corporations and would result in the future in a decrease in the national income and thus in the Government's income in the national income and thus in the Government's income.
Concerning his remarks, a Washington dispatch, May 22, to the New York "Times" said:
He said that if the drastic Treasury plan was enacted he feared the same results as in 1932, when taxes were increased but revenues did not flow into the Treasury in proportion. He asserted that the country was not ready for such a bill.
"Such a program does not allow sufficient time for individuals, businesses and corporations to adjust themselves to the additional tax burden," he went on. This is especially true in view of the fact that the bill will undoubtedly be retroactive to the first of January, 1941.
"I believe, giving due recognition to the merits of the Treasury proposal, that if such a plan is enacted into law it will produce very substantial revenue in the first year of operation, but that the revenue will continually diminish in future years on account of the repressive effect of the taxes proposed."

## Exchange Stabilization Fund Assets Aggregated $\$ 2,027,018,377$ as of Dec. 31

The Exchange Stabilization Fund earned a total of $\$ 26,913,397$ from its inception Jan. 31, 1934, to and including Dec. 31,1940 , according to tabulations appearing in the current issue of the "Bulletin" of the Treasury Department. The cnief source of earnings has been "Profits on gold bullion," which accounted for $\$ 16,801,060$ of the total.
The balance sheet of the Fund as of the end of last year shows $\$ 47,592,800$ of the $\$ 200,000,000$ active funds still in the form of gold. An additional $\$ 1,800 ; 000,000$ gold is still held in the Fund by the Treasurer of the United States,

Following are balance sheet and earnings and expense accounts for period noted:

BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND Cash:

June 30, 1940 Dec. 31, 1940

## Treasurer of the U. S.:

Gold-_-.-....... $\$ 1,800,000,000$
Federal Reserve Bank
$0,000,000$
$1,564,334$
$\$ 1,800,000,000$ Federal Reserve Bank of $N . Y$. special
account..........-
Dlisbursing offers
balances and ad-

127,198,959
1,800,578,599
balances and ad-
pecial acc'ts of Sec. of
Treas. in F. R. Bank
New York:
Special Acc't No. 1 ,
gold -...........
Due from for'n banks
(foriegn exchange):
(foriegn exchange):
Francs
Franes_-
Belgas
Sterling
Sterling
(secured depos.)
Banco do Brasil (se
Banco do Brasil se se
cured depos.).
517
2,836
19,112,500
${ }^{11,072} \$ 1,928,774,375$
$143,200,401$
nvestments in U. S
Govtments in U. Securites.
Acer'd int. receivable.
Accr'd int. recelvable-
Other accounts (der'd
charges)
charges)
Cmmodity sales con-
tracts (der'd charges)
Total assets......-
Labilities \& Capital-
Acounts payable:
Vouchers payab
Vouchers payable
Capital account
$\$ 4,018$
$22,846,963$
$86,020,180$
$11,286 \$ 1,944,790,287$

Earnings less adminis.
$21,527,53$
Total llabilities and
$\$ 2,044,377,519$
2,027,018,377
Back figures:----- Annual balance sheets $\$ 2,044,377,519$. $\$ 2,027,018,377$ Back figures: Annual balance sheets for the years 1934 through 1940 may be
found in the "Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1940 ." Quarterly balanee sheets commencing Dec. 31, 1938, may be found in previous issues of the
"Treasury Bulletin." "Treasury Bulletin." a Consisted of $65,000,000$ yuan as of June 30, 1940, and $65,016,027.40$ yuan as of b Consisted of $100,534,246.58$ milreis as of Dec. 31,1940 . Gold held as collateral mounted to $\$ 5,063,428.57$.

EARNINGS OF THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND

|  | Jan. 31, '34 Through | Jan. 31, '34 Through |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Source- | June 30, 40 | Dec. 31, 40 |
| Profits on British sterling transactions | \$310,494 | \$310,638 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Profits on French frane transactions_--.-.-.-.-.--1.-. } & 325,357 & 351,537 \\ \text { Profits on gold bullion (including jrofits from handing }\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Profits on silver transactions | 105,371. | 105,371 |
| Profits on sale of silver bullion to Treasury (nat | 3,473,362 | 3,473,362 |
| Pro its on investments. | 1,019,326 | 1,019,326 |
| Interest on investmen | 3,236,149 | 3,355,569 |
| Miscells | 473 | 473 |
| Interest earned on foreign | 56,717 | 83,429 |
| Interest earned on Chinese yuan. | 1,265,656 | 1,411,928 |
| Total earnings. | .822,726,615 | \$26,913,397 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION |  |  |
|  | Jan. 31, '34 Through | Jan. 31, '34 Through |
| Classification- | June 30, 40 | Dec. 31, '40 |
| Salaries | \$723,720 | \$814,746 |
| Travel. | 47,753 | 51,181 |
| Subsistence | 35,108 | 37,181 |
| Telehpone and telegrap | 279,656 | 300,120 |
| Stationery, \&c | 13,811 | 15,410 |
| All other | 99,027 | 112,994 |
| Total administrative expenses | \$1,199,077 | \$1,331,634 |

President Roosevelt Proclaims June 14 as Flag DayCalls for Reaffirming of Faith in Ideals for Which Flag Stands
President Roosevelt on May 14 proclaimed June 14 as Flag Day and called upon the people of the United States to hold suitable ceremonies in observance of the day. The President, in his proclamation, said that at this time "it is especially fitting that we reaffirm our faith in the ideals for which our flag stands and our losalty to the Nation over which it has waved for more than a century and a half." The text of the proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America
a proclamation
Whereas, the flag which symbolizes the independence of our beloved country and which through all the vicissitudes of our national existence has been the emblem of our unity, strength and free institutions, was adopted by resolution of the Continental Congress June 14, 1777 ; and Whereas, it has become customary to observe June 14 by appropriate acts and exercises commemorative of the adoption of the flag and expressive of our devotion to the Republic which it so nobly represents; and Whereas, President Wilson, in his proclamation of May 30, 1916, requested that henceforth June 14 be specially observed as a day on which we Americans might "rededicate ourselves to the Nation, "one and inseparable," and "stand with united hearts, for an America which no man can corrupt, no influence draw away from its ideals, no force divide against itself-a Nation signally distincuished among all the nations of mankind for its clear, individual conception alike of its duties and its privileges, its obligations and its rights"; and
Whereas, at this time when the principles of unity and freedom symbolized by Old Glory are under attack, it is especially fitting that we reaffirm our faith in the ideals for which our flag stands and our loyalty to the Nation over which it has waved for more than a century and a half;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the Un'ted States of America, do hereby direct that the flag be displayed on all Government buildings on June 14, 1941, and do call upon the people of the United States to observe that day as Flag Day by suitable ceremonies in classrooms, public gatherings, and places of worshin, and by displaying the flag at their homes and other appropriate places.
In uritness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal
the United States of America to be affixed the United States of America to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
By the Prosident:
CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.
President Roosevelt to Restore Thanksgiving Day to Original Date-However, This Year's Observance Will Be a Week Earlier as in Past Two Years
Finding that the change in the date of the observance of Thanksgiving had failed to increase business, President Roosevelt on Mav 20 revealed that the 48 States will celebrate Thanksgiving again on the traditional last Thursdav in November. The President. however, said that for 1941 he will proclaim the next, to the last Thursday as Thanksgiving Day as has been done the past two years. This, he was doing, he said, so as not to unset the present year calendars, football schedules and sales campaigns. In noting this, Associated Press advices from Washington, May 20, also reported:
When he announced in August. 1939, that he was advancing the date, the President said retailers wanted the change because they figured business would be better if there were a longer interval between Thanksgiving and Christmas. Besides, he said, Thanksgiving had not always been celebrated on the final Thursday in November.
A check was made on the economic aspects of the situation, and Mr . Roosevelt told his press conference today that the Commerce Department had found that a majority of retail stores agreed that the shift had made little difference in their sales.
The U. S. Conference of Mayors were divided on whether sales had been helped, the Chief Executive asserted.
The net results of the surveys made it appear that Thanksgiving had little relation to business. The President smilingly admitted that the experiment had been unsuccessful.

## President Roosevelt Praises Campaign of American

 Labor Committee to Aid British LaborIn praising the Nation-wide campaign of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, President Roosevelt. in a letter sent recently to Matthew Woll, Vice-President of
the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of the Committee, stated:
I feel sure that the practical expression of fraternal sympathy of the working people of America to the working people of Britain will be most welcome, and it is certamly true that the interests of organized labor in this country I hope you will have suces in your other
mpaign for the aid which you
In reporting the President's words, the New York "Times" of May 18 said:
The President's letter, released by Mr. Woll last week, was in response to one informing the Chief Executive of the purpose of the committee, formed under Hon. Chairmanship of William Green, President of the A. F. of L., to collect contributions in money and supplies from trade unions in this country in support of the British trade unions. The committee is cooperating with the British War Relief Society.
The committee, Mr. Woll said, is now functioning in all parts of the country through special committees appointed by the 800 central bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L.
The American workers have taken the cause of British labor to their hearts," Mr. Woll said, "and are showing great enthusiasm and initiative in efforts to provide substantial relief for the British working people, who are in the very front ranks of the fighters against totalitarian tyranny."

## President Roosevelt Urges Parents and Teachers to Plan Definite Program of Character Training for Children

In a message to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, which convened in Boston on May 19 , President Roosevelt said that "in the crisis of affairs of the Nation it is of the utmost importance that parents and teachers plan a definite program for the development of character in their boys and girls." President Roosevelt's message follows:
It is with pleasure that I send this message to the representatives of millions of parents and teachers who are to assemble in Boston to review past achievements and to get inspiration and encouragement for further efforts in behalf of the children of the Nation.
The character of a community depends not only upon the effectiveness of the home and the guidance and care parents give their children at home, but also upon the quality of instruction and guidance the teachers give them in school.
The home and the school, then, bear a joint responsibility to their children to point the way for the development of high moral standards and social integrity both by precept and by example.
I urge you to impress upon all parents and all teachers that they find more effective means and devices for cooperating in this mutual task.
In the crisis of affairs of the Nation it is of the utmost importance that parents and teachers plan a definite program for the development of character in their boys and girls who will in a short time be men and women holding responsible positions and making far-reaching decisions for the Nation.

President Roosevelt Praises Dr. West for Service to Boy Scouts and Country-President Roosevelt Again Elected Honorary President of National Council of Boy Scouts
President Roosevelt on May 17 naid tribute to Dr. James 1. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, on the latter's 65th birthday and his 30th anniversary in this nost. In a letter to Dr. West, read to an assemblage of scouts and executives, at the 31st annual meeting of the National Council at Washington by Walter W. Head, President, Mr, Roosevelt said:

During these perilous times I am more conscious than ever of the patriotism of our Boy Scouts and the strength of their leadership. To you helongs much of the crect the effectiveness of scouting in this coi 30 . I desire, therefore, to take this means, on your birthday and on your 30th Hillerest, Children's Villare, Washington, where you got your start in life, to tell you how much we appreciate your accomplishments in behalf of American boyhood.
Your service to scouting over the years emphasizes the effectiveness of the American way of providing equal opportunity to youth. You have, through your work, rendered your country great service, and the prayer on my heart and the prayer of countless Scouts and Scouters, too, I am sure, is that you may be spared many years to carry on your activities in this most important field of all opportunity.
Mr. Head of St. Louis was reelected President of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America on May 17. United Press advices from Washington on that date stated:
Five Vice-Presidents reelected were: John S. Hoyt, Darien, Conn.;
Stuart W. French. Pasadena, Calif. ; Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Stuart W. French, Pasadena, Calif.; Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay,
N. Y.; Mell R. Wilkinson, Atlanta, Ga., and Frank G. Hoover, North N. Y.; Mell
Canton, Ohio.

Daniel Carter Beard of Suffern, N. Y., who will be 91 next month, was reelected National Scout Commander, and Lewis Gawtry of New York was reelected Treasurer. President Roosevelt was reelected Honorary President. Three Honorary Vice-Presidents, Herbert Hoover, Colin H. Livingstone and Mr. Beard, also were reelected.

President Roosevelt Commends Boys Clubs of America on Their Part in Training of Youth for Defense Work-Sends Message on Observance of Boys Club Week
In a message to the Boys Clubs of America, May 18, sent incident to the observance of Boys Club Week, President Roosevelt praised the clubs for the part they have played in the training of youth for defense work. The President officially opened Boys Club Week on May 19, when he greeted a delegation representing the 400,000 Boys Club members throughout the country. The President's message of May 18 said:
In recent months, as our thoughts have been directed to the defense of our Nation, we have become inereasingly aware of the need for developing
and training youth to be useful, productive citizens. The development of young men fitted for places in their community, trained for jobs in industry and faithful to the principles of democracy is as imp
the defense of America as the production importance of youth in the defense program. Today thousands of young men are being trained to take their places on the assembly lines of production. In this great defense effort your clubs have been doing their part.

President Roosevelt Calls for Defense of Foreign Trade Based upon Democratic Principles-Says Commerce in Totalitarian World Would Be Another Weapon for Further Aggression and Subjugation
President Roosevelt, in declaring on May 17 that "it is idle for us to talk of future foreign trade unless we are ready, now, to defend the principles upon which it is and must be based," asserted that "that defense calls most urgently on every American for his immediate and utmost effort." "Otherwise," said the President, "there can be no foreign trade of the future on fair terms under democratic principles." The President thus expressed his views in a statement he made in observance of National Foreign Trade Week, in which he also said that "international commerce Week, in whild never be in a world dominated by totall," adding that this "would carried on for the benefit of all, adding that this worely another weapon for further ruthless aggression be merely another weapon for further ruthless aggression
and subjugation." Recalling that "during the past seven years the United States has made real progress toward the rebuilding of world commerce on the principles of mutual benefit, fair dealing and friendly cooperation among nations," the President stated that "both now and after the emergency shall have passed the United States must continue its leadership in the preservation and promotion of liberal economic policies." The text of the President's state ment follows:

As we join in the observance of National Foreign Trade Week this year we know that we are facing a world-wide crisis of truly desperate intensity. Totalitarian aggression is now reaching out into nearly every quarter of the globe. It has become clear that this aggression menaces not only our foreign trade and our national business prosperity, but also the very social and spiritual framework of our democratic way of life. Already, and to a very serious extent, military and economic aggression have circumscribed the area within which the principles upon which we base our international commercial relations can operate.

International commerce in a world dominated by totalitarianism would never be carried on for the mutual benefit of all. It would be rigorously controlled for the sole advantage of those nations and ruling groups which already have declared their determination to conquer the world
That this is the fact it attested by official or inspired German announce ments. Trade in such a world would be merely another weapon for further ruthless aggression and subjugation.

Therefore it is idle for us to talk of future foreign trade unless we are ready, now, to defend the principles upon which it is and must be based. That defense calls most urgently on every American for his immediate and utmost effort. Otherwise there can be no foreign trade ot the future on fair terms under democratic principles

During the past seven years the United States has made real progress toward the rebuilding of world commerce on the principles of mutual benefit, fair deaing and friendly cooperation among nations. Despite the economic and spiritual blackout of certain countries, we are continuing to make progress toward this objective in cooperation with our good neighbors to the south and elsewhere
Both now and after the emergency shall have passed the United States must continue its leadership in the preservation and promotion of libera economic policies. Only through that leadership can this country fulfil its responsibility in the rebuilding of a world economy from the chao into which it has been plunged by destructive trade restrictions, born largely of greed and unreasoning fear and by ruthless aggression.

President Roosevelt Says Building of More and Faster Ships Will Help Destroy Menace to Free PeoplesIn Maritime Day Message Asserts Merchant Marine Is Vital to National Welfare
In a message to the American people with respect to the observance on May 22 of Maritime Day, President Roosevelt declared that "today, as never before in our history, our merchant marine is vital to out national welfare," in that it is a "crucially decisive factor in our continued existence as a free people." The President also said that the building of "more and faster ships" to carry "through the open waters of the seven seas implements that will help destroy the menace to free peoples everywhere" must be accomplished. The President made these statements in a letter to Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, which was read at exercises held aboard the training ship American Seamen at Washington, in celebration of Maritime Day

The observance of this day commemorates the sailing of the steamship The Savannah on May 22, 1819, from Savannah, Ga., on the first successful transoceanic voyage under steam propulsion.

The President's letter read as follows:
Dear Admiral Land:
I am glad of an opportunity to send a Maritime Day message to the American people.
Today, as never before in our history, our merchant marine is vital to our national welfare. I do not mean vital merely in the conventional sense that it makes an important contribution, but in the stronger sense, that it is a crucially decisive factor in our continued existence as a free people.
If we are going to keep away from our shores the forces that have con vulsed the Old World and now menace the new, the job will be done in large measure by the ships and the sailors of the merchant marine and by the workingmen who build the ships and supply them. If they fall, the whole effort fails. And earnest, hard-working Americans, who spend the best
part of their lives providing for the security and happiness of those they love, know that previous security and happiness depend exactly on the success of that effort.

I know the effort will not fail, that more and faster ships will be built, man ned by trained American seamen, and that they will carry through the open waters of the seven seas implements that will help destroy the menac to free peoples everywhere.

## ery sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
National Maritime Day was established by Congress in 1933. The day is set aside each year by Presidential proclamation. In New York City the day was observed by the Port of New York unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, which held its 19 th annual dinner at the Hotel Astor.

President Roosevelt Establishes Office of Civilian Defense-Mayor La Guardia of New York Named Director-Agency Will Facilitate Civilian Participation in Defense Program-Mayor Leaves Decision on Third Term Up to People
President Roosevelt signed an executive order on May 20 setting un the Office of Civilian Defense and naming Mayor F.H. LaGuardia of New York City as its Director The President's order described the purposes for the establishment of the $O C D$ as follows:

1. To assure effective coordination of Federal relations with State and local governments engaged in defense activities.
2. To provide for necessary cooperation with State and local governments in respect to measures for adequate protection of the civilian population in emergency periods.
3. To facilitate constructive civilian participation in the defense program.
4. To sustain national morale.

Under the order two principal subdivisions of the OCD are created with Mayor LaGuardia as Chairman of both. These boards are:

1. A Board for Civilian Protection, composed of representatives of the War, Navy and Justice Departments and the Federal Security Agency, and also representatives of the Council of State Governments, the American Municipal Association and the United States Conference of Mayors.
2. A Volunteer Participation Committee of not more than 20 members,
epresenting various regions and interests of the Nation, to be appointed representing vari
by the President.

Both these groups will be advisory bodies, the first one formulating civil defense programs designed to afford adequate protection of life and property in the event of emergency, and the other committee developing programs designed to sustain national morale and to provide opportunities for constructive civilian participation in the defense effort.

In a radio broadcast to the people of New York City, on May 21, Mayor LaGuardia declared that "there is no conflict" between his duties as head of the city and his new post as Federal Director of Civilian Defense and, in fact, his assumption of the new office "will result in a distinct advantage" to the city, since home defense is perhaps needed here more than in any other city in the country. Asserting that "New York City is the logical and most attractive and tempting target for a foreign enemy," the Mayor said that here must be developed the model after which other communities may pattern.

With regard to whether he would run for a third term, Mayor LaGuardia stated that the final decision is "with the people themselves." He explained that the people would have sufficient time to make the decision, since the erents of the next two months will probably clear up the situation.

Mayor LaGuardia on May 22 formally received his commission from President Roosevelt for his new Federal post. He disclosed that he plans to set up three divisions to deal with public safety, engineering and food and shelter. According to the United Press the Mayor outlined the duties for the three proposed OCD divisions as follows:

The Division of Public Safety-Will deal with fire protection and other means for protecting property and life. It will direct training and preparation for health and hospital work "insofar as aid is needed in event of an attack.'
The Engineering Division-Will train and prepare volunteers for the clearance of highways and streets. This unit also will deal with repair and maintenance of water and gas supplies "which might be damaged under attack."
The Division of Shelter and Food Supplies-Will concern itself with welfare, evacuation, housing and feeding problems.
The following is the executive order of the President establishing the Office of Civilian Defense in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President:
By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, and in order to define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President in respect to the national emergency as declared by the President on Sept. 8, 1939, to assure effective coordination of Federal relations with State and local governments engaged in defense activities, to provide for necessary cooperation with State and local governments in respect to measures for adequate protection of the civilian population in emergency periods, to facilitate constructive civilian participation in the defense program, and to sustain national morale, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is established within the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the Office of Civilian Defense, at the head of which shall be a Director appointed by the President. The Director shall discharge and perform his responsibilities and duties under the direction and supervision of the President. The Director shall receive no salary or other remuneration for his services, but shall be entitled to actual and neeessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of his duties.
2. Subject to such policies, directions, and regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe, and with such advice and assistance as may be necessary from the other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and utilizing the operating services and facilities of such departments and agencies as far as possible, the Director ehall
and discharge the following described duties and responsibilities
a. Serve as the center for the coordination of Federal civilian defense activities which involve relationships between the Federal Government and
State and local governments, territories, insular possessions, and the State and local governments, territories, insular possessions, and the
District of Columbia (as hereinafter used in this order the term "State
and local" shall include territories, insular possessions, and the District of Columbia) ; establish and maintain contact with State and local governments and their defense agencies; and facilitate relationships between such to defense problems.
b. Keep informed of problems which arise from the impact of the indussary steps to secure the cooperation of appropriate Federal departments and agencies in dealing with such problems and in meeting the emergency c. Assist State and local local defense coun
defense activities
defense activities.
d. With the assistance of the Bcard for Civilian Protection, described in
paragraph 4 of this or orer, study and plan measures designed to afford paragraph 4 of this orrer, study and plan measures designed to afford adequate protection of life and property in the event of emergency; and
sponsor and carry out such civil defense programs, including the recruitsponsor and carry out such civil defense programs, including the recruat
ment and training of civilian auxiliaries. and disseminate to appropriate officials of the Federal Government and State and local governments such
information concerning civil defense measures as may be necessary to meet pmergency needs. e. With the assistance of the Volunteer Participation Committee, des
scribed in paragraph 5 of this order. consider nroposals, suggest plans, and
promote activities designed to sustain the national morale and to provide promote activities designed to sustain the national morale and to provide
opportunities for constructive civilian participation in the defense program; revew and aprove all civilian defense programs of Federal departments and agencies lnvolving the use of volunteer services in order to
assure unity and bance in the application of such programs; and assist
State and local defense councils or other agencies in the orcanization of volunteer service units and in the development of their activities. f. Maintain a clearing house of information om State and local defense
activities in cooperation with appropriate Federal departments and activities
and Rocal defense activities. and recommend such ating to or affecting State and local defense activities, and recommend such additional measures as program by State and local agencies as the President may from time to time prescribe.
3. The Director may provide for the internal organization and management of the Office of Civilian Defense. He shall obtain the President's approval for the establishment of the principal subdivisions of the Office and the appointment of the heads thereof.
4. There shall be in the Office of Civilian Defense a Board for Civilian Protection (hereinafter referred to as the Board) to be composed of the Director as Chairman and a representative of each of the following departments and agencies of the Federal Government to be designated by the heads thereof: Department of War, Department of the Navy, Department of Justice, Federal Security Agency, and such others as the President may from time to time determine. In addition, each of the following organizations shall be invited to designate a representative to serve as a member of the Board:
a. The Council of State Governments.
b. The American Municipal Association.
c. The United States Conference of Mayors.

The Board shall advise and assist in the formulation of civil defense programs and measures, appropriate to the varying needs of each part of the Nation, designed to afford adequate protection of life and property in the even of emergency. The members of this Board shall serve as such without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties.
5. There shall be in the Office of Civilian Defense a Volunteer Participation Committce (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting of the Director as Chairman and not more than 20 members, representative of the various regions and interests of the Nation, to be appointed by the President. The Committee shall serve as an advisory and planning body in considering proposals and developing programs designed to sustain national morale and to provide opportunities for constructive civilian participation in the defense effort. The members of the Committee shall serve as such without compensation, but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties.
6. The Director is authorized, with the approval of the President, to appoint such additional advisory committees and subcommittees, with respect to State and local cooperation, national morale, civil defense planning, civilian participation, and related defense activities, as he may find necessary or desirable to assist him in the performance of his duties. Such advisory committees may include representatives from Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, private organizations, and the publo at large. The but shall be entitled to actual and necessary as such transportation, subit ance of their duties.
7. Within the limitation of such funds as may be appropriated to the Office of Civer allocated to it by the President through the Bureau of the Budget, the Director may employ necessary personnel and of Civilian Defense shall use such statistical, services. However, the Office of Civilian Defense shall use such statistical, acilitis as may be made available to it through the Office for Emergency facilitics as may be made available or the Government.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House, May 20, 1941.
President Roosevelt Reduces Amount Requested for Work Relief to $\$ 886,000,000$ from $\$ 995,000,000$ Says Defense Program Will Absorb Some Unem-ployed-Calls for Removal of Certain Congressional ployed-Calls for
President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress on May 20, revised his original budget estimate of work relief requirements for the 1942 fiscal year and recommended an appropriation of $\$ 886,000,000$, a reduction of $\$ 109,000,000$ from the amount asked for in January. The President explained that "while the increase in defense expenditures will have an important bearing on employment, we cannot
anticipate an increase in employment in the same propor-
tion as the increase in expenditures for next year." He added that the increase in employment due to the national defense "will not necessarily result in a corresponding decrease in unemployment" His reasons for this belief were that the labor force will be increased, by natural growth and by additional employment of workers who in normal times would be students; many workers on submarginal farms will obtain jobs; many presently unemployed will not be absorbed by the defense effort; defense activities do not affect certain sections of the country, and many types of workers are not in demand.

Of the $\$ 886,000,000$ now requested for relief work, $\$ 11$,000,000 will be for administrative expenses of agencies other than the Work Projects Administration, while the remainder will give employment to an average of $1,000,000$ persons monthly.

For the fiscal year ending June 30,1941 , Congress provided $\$ 1,350,650,000$ for the WPA, voting $\$ 975,650,000$ last June for the first eight months' activity and $\$ 375,000,000$ in February, this year, for the last four months of the present fiscal year.
The President's budget message in January, asking for a $\$ 995,000,000$ relief appropriation, was referred to in our issue of Jan. 11, page 171.

In his current message Mr. Roosevelt called for a broadening of the WPA defense training program; removal of the present requirement that persons employed continuously for 18 months be removed from relief rolls; elimination of the ban on employing aliens on the WPA, and inclusion of WPA administrative employees and other employees paid from relief funds in the civil service.
The text of the President's message follows:
To the Congress of the United States:
In my budget message to the Congress in January I estimated that $\$ 995$,000,000 would be required during the ensuing fiscal year for continuing this relief program by the WPA of the Federal Works Agency. Since the trans. mission of that message funds appropriated or recommended for national defense have been substantially increased and the lend-lease program has been set in motion.
While the increase in defense expenditures will have on important bearing on employment, we cannot anticipate an increase in employment in the same proportion as the increase in expenditures for next year. Moreover, this increase will not necessarily result in a corresponding decrease in unemployment. The labor force will increase, partly due to natural growth and partly due to additional employment of workers such as students who during normal times would continue to pursue an educa tion. Also, many youths and workers on submarginal farms will obtain jobs during the present emergency.
An additional factor militating against as great a reduction in unemployment as might appear possible is that there are many of the presently unemployed who have little chance to be absorbed by the defense effort Certain regions of the country are not affected by defense activities and many types of workers are not in demand.
After weighing all factors I recommend an appropriation of $\$ 886,000,000$ for the next fiscal year, of which $\$ 11,000,000$ will be required for administrative expenses of agencies other than the WPA. The remainder will provide for an approximate monthly average of $1,000,000$ persons to be employed on the relief program.
It has been customary in recent years to provide in the relief appropria tion an amount for allocation to Federal agencies for construction and other projects falling within the several categories set forth in the relief Act. The agencies receiving such allocations frequently have projects of a similar nature included within State work projects, Adminis tration programs. It is my bellef that most larly those of the War, be provided for in the State prgams.
I therefore recommend that provision be made for a limited amount, not to exceed $\$ 5,000,000$, for nation-wide Federal non-construction projects. I further recommend that $\$ 00,0$ per approval of the Director of the Bureau or the Budget, toview of projects agencies engaged in the planning of projects, or the review of projects submitted through sta sum will offset the $4 \%$ admal
During thoce WPA has been authorized to train workers During the curcher national for manual occupalis the accelerate the defense. I recommend workers in private industry
employment is The required to remove from employment those persons The 18 months, and to make investi who have been continuing need of gations each project worker. I believe that the first requirement unecessary and costly I recommend the elimination of these requirements from the 1942 Act.

Under existing law aliens are denied the right to employment on relief poict I beleve that this works a hardship upon a class of persons projects. I believe thment opportunities are becoming increasingly limited. I recommend the removal of this barrier to permit the employment of aliens who are otherwise eligible under the Aet.
Administrative employees of the WPA, and similar employees in other Federal arencies whose salaries are paid from relief funds, have been Federal agencies whose sared from the benefits of Executive Order No. 7916, dated June 24, 1938, and the Act of Nov. 26, 1940, extending the classified civil service of the United States. I recommend that this discrimination be eliminated. There are several sections in the current relief Act with respect to political activities. While there is no particular objection to the reenact pont of these provisions, most of them appear to be unnecessary becau of the passage of the Hatch Act and amendments thereto

The White House, May 20, 1941.

## President Roosevelt Urges Passage of Legislation for Construction of Petroleum Pipe Lines in Interests

 of National DefensePresident Roosevelt on May 20 urged Congress to enact legislation designed to correct the petroleum pipe lines situation on the Atlantic Coast. In a letter to Speaker Rayburn,
the President said that the proposed measure, providing for the construction of pipelines related to National defense, is concerned with "one of the vital phases of our Nationaldefense program.'

Under a bill introduced in the House on May 20 permission would be given to private builders to acquire, with Government aid, the rights of way across State lines necessary to construct petroleum pipe lines. The measure would also allow the Government to construct the pipe lines itself if the President deems such action desirable in the interests of National defense. The author of this bill is Representative National defense. The author of this Chairman of the special Cole, Democrat of Maryland, who is Chairman of the special
subcommittee on petroleum investigation of the House subcommittee on petroleum investigation of

The President some months ago urged this Committee to investigate the oil transportation facilities on the Atlantic Coast; this was reported in our issue of Feb. 8, page 915.

The following is the President's letter on the subject:
As a result of recent study by the special subcommittee on petroleum investigation of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Chairman Cole has transmitted to me for consideration a proposed measure "to facilitate the construction, extension or completion of interState petroleum pipe lines related to National defense. This measure
concerned with one of the vital phases of our National-defense program.
concerned with one of the vital phases of our National-defense program. Atlantic Coast is now dependent for petroleum upon tankers plying between the Gulf Coast and the Middle Atlantic ports. Not only is this water route long and potentially perilous, but even present demands upon these transportation facilities make restriction of oil consumption to essential uses a distinct possibility within a few months. The immediate construction of pipelines to augment the supply to the Atlantic Coast is the one means available to relieve this situation.

The bill which is proposed by Mr . Cole seems to me adequate to ac complish its objectives, and, in my opinion, it is a measure of first rank in importance. The situation which the bill is designed to correct must be remedied. I therefore take this means to call the measure directly to your
attention and to urge that it be given early and earnest consideration by the Congress.

## Congress Authorizes Acquisition or Construction of

 58 Auxiliary Naval VesselsLegislation authorizing the acquisition by the Navy of 58 auxiliary vessels totaling 550,000 tons was passed by the Senate on May 20 and sent to the White House. This measure, which would permit the expenditure of an esti mated $\$ 350,000,000$, was approved by the House on May 19. The bill provides for the purchase of various types of existing auxiliary ships and vessels which can be converted into auxiliary vessels or the construction of new ships. The auxiliary ressels or the construction of new ships. The
Navy's total auxiliary strength by the summer, at which Navy's total auxiliary strength by the summer, at which
time there additional ships will have been commissioned, time there additional ships will have been commissioned,
would be 396 vessels totaling $1,652,181$ tons. On May 8 , when the House Naval Committee recommended the legisla tion, Associated Press accounts from Washington had the following to say:

The bill represented an increase of 33 ships beyond what the Navy requested when the legislation was introduced early in March.
Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, testified that he had been instructed by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, to ask that that the measure be amended to authorize acquisition of 550,000 tons of additional auxiliaries instead of the 200,000 tons originally requested. He said rapid development which could not be foreseen necessitated the increase
In response to questions, Admiral Robinson said the vessels had nothing to do with the British aid program and that all were needed for the Navy's own use. The Navy wants the ships by Aug. 1.

## Senate Votes RFC Broad Powers to Expedite Defense

 Program-Borrowing Power Increased by $\$ 1,500$, 000,000Legislation increasing the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $\$ 1,500,000,000$ to meet national defense needs was approved by the Senate on May 17 and sent to the House for concurrence.

The House Banking and Currency Committee on May 7 approved a similar pill. Under the legislation the authority of the defense subsidiaries of the RFC would be broadened and the life of the Disaster Loan Corporation and the Electric Home and Farm Authority is extended until Jan. 22, 1947. The measure also permits loans to foreign governments when American securities are offered as collateral.

In testifying in favor of this bill before the House committee on May 7, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Adminis trator, said that the foreign government loan provision would permit the RFC to forestall liquidation of British holdings in the United States at distress prices.

The following regarding Senate passage of the measure on May 16 was reported by the Associated Press.
Among the specified powers which the subsidiary corporations would be granted under existing law or the proposed expansion would be authority to produce, buy or sell strategic and critical materials, engage in manufacturing of defense equipment and munitions, to acquire railroad equipment and to acquire commercial aircraft and equipment
Government training of aviators also would be carried on under the measure.
It also
It also would permit the RFC to make loans to foreign governments with American securities as collateral. Proponents said that this was designed to permit gradual liquidation of British holdings here to pay for war ma terials, avoiding the necessity of forced sales.
the bill would grant these powers were the extent of the authority which the bill would grant, these powers were modified from the form in which he measure was originally introduced.
and Senator Robert A. Taft ( R ., Ohio), powers of the defene subsidiar
of RFC were listed in detail except that $\$ 300,000,000$ could be allocated for "such other action as the President and Federal Loan Administrator may deem necessary to expedite the national defense program.
Excluded from this category would be any activity which has been rejected by Congress since Jan, 1, 1926. Supporters of the limitation cited the Florida ship canal, the St. Lawrence waterway project and the Passamaquoddy, Me., power project as examples.
Power of the RFC to create defense subsidiaries would expire July 1, 1943, and the life of the subsidiaries would not extend beyond Jan. 21. 1947, except for liquidation purposes, unless extended by Congress

According to a Washington dispatch May 21 to the New York "Times" the House Rules Committee on that day discussed the bill, but deferred action after the Republican minority said the measure would "create the power to set up a fascist State in America." The "Times" advices also said.
The bill would delegate to the President and the RFC "such powers as they may deem necessary in order to expedite the defense program." This authority was opposed by Representative Wolcott, Repubican, of Michigan. If adopted, he sald, the bill would give the Government power to threaten all industries that don't line up with a competing government industry

If we pass this bill," Mr. Wolcott said, "the Congress might as well fold up as far as any direction of defense activity is concerned.
Chairman Sabath of the Rules Commituo that in view of the opposition to the bill it might be sent back to the Banking Committee. Representative wiliams of Masor, so Banking Commite powers of the RFC.

## Report of Operations of RFC Feb. 2, 1932, to March 31,

 1941 -Loans of $\$ 15,751,421,793$ Authorized - $\$ 2,377$,642,405 Canceled- $\$ 8,369,091,354$ Disbursed for Loans and Investments- $\$ 6,235,696,701$ RepaidRFC Transactions with Railroads ItemizedAuthorizations and commitments of the Reconstruction Finance Cornoration in the recovery program during March amounted to $\$ 257,510,606$, rescissions of previous authorizations and commitments amounted to $\$ 85,871,741$, making total authorizations through March 31, 1941, and tentative commitments outstanding at the end of the month of $\$ 15,751,421,793$, it was announced on April 12 by Emil Schram, Chairman of the Corporation. This latter amount includes a total of $\$ 1,502,798,946$ authorized for other governmental agencies and $\$ 1,800,000,000$ for relief from organization through March 31, 1941. Authorizations aggregating $\$ 1,863,601$ were canceled or withdrawn during March, Mr. Schram said, making total cancellations and withdrawals of $\$ 2,377,642,405$. A total of $\$ 1,764,849,006$ remains available to borrowers and to banks in the purchase of preferred stock and debentures. During March $\$ 65,049,137$ was disstock and debentures. During March $\$ 65,049,137$ was dis-
bursed for loans and investments and $\$ 23,118,048$ was rebursed for loans and investments and $\$ 23,118,048$ was re-
paid, making total disbursements through March 31,1941 , paid, making total disbursements through March 31, 1941,
of $\$ 8,369,091,354$ and repayments of $\$ 6,235,696,701$ (approximately $75 \%$ ). Chairman Schram's report continued:
During March loans to banks and trust companies (including those in liquidation) were increased in the amount of $\$ 614 ; \$ 3,672$ was canceled, $\$ 448,212$ was disbursed, and $\$ 3,618,486$ was repaid. Through March 31, 1941, loans have been authorized to 7,541 banks and trust companies (including those in receivership) aggregating $\$ 2,602,079,853$. Of this amount $\$ 515,344,399$ has been withdrawn, $\$ 18,429,110.55$ remains available to borrowers, and $\$ 2,068,306,343$ has been disbursed. Of this latter amount $\$ 1,954,139,235$, approximately $94 \%$, has been repaid. Only $\$ 6,284,063$ is owing by open banks and that includes $\$ 5,665,687$ from one mortgage and trust company.
Through March 31, 1941, authorizations have been made for the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 6,801 banks and trust companies aggregating $\$ 1,466,335,663$ and 1,123 loans were authorized in the amount of $\$ 53,111,026$ to be secured by preferred stock, a total authorization for preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 6,871 banks and trust companies of $\$ 1,519,446,689 ; \$ 173,847,982$ of this has been withdrawn and $\$ 1,603,500$ remains available to the banks when conditions of authorizations have been met.
During March loans for distribution to depositors of closed banks were increased in the amount of $\$ 014 ; \$ 3,672$ was canceled, $\$ 448,212$ was disbursed, and $\$ 3,104,676$ was repaid. Through March 31, 1941, loans have been authrized for distribution to depositors of 2,778 closed banks
argregating $\$ 1,389,806,215.53$; $\$ 337,798,638$ of this amount has been argregating $\$ 1,389,806,215.53$; $\$ 337,798,638$ of this amount has been
vithdrawn and $\$ 18,411,111$ remains available to the borrowers; $\$ 1,033$, . withdrawn and $\$ 18,411,111$ remains available to the borrowers; $\$ 1,033,-$
596,467 has been disbarred and $\$ 972,099,506$, approximately $94 \%$, has 596,467 has
been repaid.
Deen repaid.
During March cancellations of authorizations to finance drainage, levee and irrigation districts amounted to $\$ 103,222$, and $\$ 615,608$ was disbursed. Through March 31, 1941, loans have been authorized to refinance 656 drainage, levee and irrigation districts aggregating $\$ 141,047,308$, of which $\$ 46,079,373$ has been withdrawn; $\$ 3,070,735.47$ remains available the borrowers, and $\$ 91,897,200$ has been disbursed
Under the provisions of Section 5 (d), which was added to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act June 19, 1934, and amended April 13, 1938, 42 loans to industry, a aggregating $\$ 1,869,742$, were authorized during March, and Thriza Man 19 , including loans to the fishing indur withdrawn. Through March 31, 1941, including loans to the fishing industry, to banks and to nortgage loan companies to assist business and
industry in cooperation with the National Recovery Administration proindustry in cooperation with the National Recovery Administration program, the Corporation has authorized 7,686 loans for the benefit of industry drawn and $\$ 123,327,910$ remains available to the borrowers. In addition, he Corporation acreed to purchsse participations amounting to $\$ 919,342$ the Corporation agreed to purchase participations amounting to $\$ 919,342$
in loans to 15 businesses during March, and similar authorizations aggreating $\$ 12,909,107$ were withdrawn. Through March 31, 1941, the cating $\$ 12,0$, orgrating $\$ 110,490,571$ of 1,906 businesses, $\$ 56,347,687$ of which has aggregating $\$ 10,490,51$ of 1,906 businesses, $\$$ whith
During March $\$ 1,362,600$ was disbursed to public agencies for selfliquidating projects and repayments amounted to $\$ 881,524$. Through Jarch 31, 1941, 399 loans have been authorized on self-liquidating projects and $\$ 257,841,032$ remains available to the borrowers; $\$ 464,789,058$ has been disbursed and $\$ 422,388,199$ has been repaid.

During March the Corporation purchased from the Public Works Administration one block (one issue) of securities having a par value of $\$ 300$ and sold securities previously purchased from the Public Works Administraration also collected maturing PWA securities having par value of $\$ 144,368$. Through March 31, 1941, the Corporation has purchased from the Public Works Administration, Federal Works Agency (formerly Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works) 4,187 blocks ( 3,116 issues) of securities having par value of $\$ 677,238.299$. Of this amount, securities having par value of $\$ 508,386,752$ were sold at a premium of $\$ 14,126,155$. Securities having a par value of $\$ 136,250,924$ are still held. In addition, the Corporation has agreed to purchase, to be held and collected or sold at a later date, such part of securities having an aggregate par value of $\$ 81,189,150$ as the Administration is in a position to deliver from time to time.

The report listed as follows disbursements and repayments for all purposes from Feb. 2, 1932, to March 31, 1941:

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Total loans under Section 5......-.......--
Loans to Secretary of Agriculture to purchase cotton $\begin{gathered}\text { coans for refinancing drainage, levee and irriga- }\end{gathered}$ Losns to public-school authorities for payment
of teachers salaries and for refinancing outLoans to aid in financing self-ilquidating construc-
 damaged by earthquake, fire, tornado, flood Loans to ald in financing the sale of agricuitural
 Loans to Export-Import Bank.-......................Loans to mining businesses --...............---
Loans to finance the carrying and order market-
ing of agricultural Commodity Credit CorDoration................... Total loans, excl of loans secured by pret stock Purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and
debentures of banks and trust companles (indebentures of banks and trust companles (1n-
cluding $\$ 45.449 .300 .76$ disbursed and $\$ 17,131$,375.32 repaid on loans secured by pref. stock).-
Purchase of stock of Federal Home Loan banks.Purchase of stock of Federal Home Lagn banks.-
Purchase of stock of the RFC Mortgage Co.... Purchase of stock of the Fed. Nat. Mtge. Assn..: Purchase of Stock-Metals Reserve Co............ Purchase of Stock-Defense Plant Corp-............
Purchase of Stock-Defense Supplies Corp Loans secured by preferred stock of insurance companies (Including $\$ 100,000$ disbursed for
the purchase of preferred stock) Total - Wublic Administration, Federal Works Agency, security transactions. Federal Works Total. $\qquad$ Allocatlons to Governmental agencles under provisions of existing statutes: Secretary of the Treasury to purchase:

Secretary of the Treasury to purchase:
Capital stock of Home Owners' Loan Corp.Capptial stokk of Federal Home Loan banks_
Farm (now Land Bank) Commlssioner Farmers....
Joint Stock Land banks -............................Federal Farm Mtge, Corp. for loans to farmers.
Federal Housing Administrator: To create mutual mortgage insurance fund.Sec. of Agricul. for crop loans to farmers (net). Sec. of Agricul. - Rural rehabilitation loans... Governor of the Farm Credit Administration ion revolving fund to provide capltal for production credit corporatlons.-................ Stock-Commodity Credit Corporation...........
Stock-Disaster Loan Corporation............. Reglonal Agricultural Credit corporations for:
Purchase of capital stock (Incl. $\$ 39.500 .000$ held in revolving fund) (ncl. 339.500 .000 Expenses-Prior to May $27,1933$.
Since May 26,1933
Administrative.
Adminlstrative expense- 1932 relief
Rural Electrificatlon Admistration
Total allocations to governmental agencles...
For rellef-To States directly by Corporation..Administrator
Under Emergency Appropriation Act-1935 Under Emergency Relief Appropriation Act,
$\qquad$
Interest on notes issued for funds for allocations

| Total allocations and relief | 3,031,139,863.30 | 40,490,949.16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Grand total.
Does not include $\$ 4,450,000$ represented by notes of the Canadian Pacific Ry.
Co., whioh were accepted in payment for the balance due on loan made to the Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co.
a 1 n additlon to the repayments of funds disbursed for relief under the Emergency
Rellef and Construction Act of 1932, the Corporation's notes have been canceled

In the amount of $\$ 2,729,380,631$ on account of amounts disbursed for allocatlons to other governmental agencies and for rellef by direction of Congress and the
interest paid thereon, pursuant to provisions of an Act (Publie No. 342) approved
Feb.

The loans authorized and authorizations canceled or withdrawn for each railroad, together with the amount disbursed o and repaid by each, are shown in the following table (as of March 31, 1941), contained in the report:

## Authortzations Canceled or

|  | Authortzed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canceled or } \\ & \text { Withdrawn } \\ & \$ \mathbf{S} \end{aligned}$ | Disbursed | Repaid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rdeen \& Rockftsh RR Co | 127.000 |  | 7,000 | 127,000 |
| a. Tenn. \& Northern RR. Corp. | 275,000 |  | 275,000 | 90,000 |
| Alton RR. ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 2,500,000 |  | 2,500,000 | 1,161,923 |
| Ann Arbor RR. Co. (recelvers).- | 634,757 |  | 634,757 | 634,757 |
| Ashley Drew \& Northern Ry. Co. | 400,000 |  | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Baitimore \& Ohlo RR. | 95,358,000 | 14,600 | 95,343,400 | 12,372,517 |
| Birmingham \& So'eastern RR.Co. | 41,300 |  | 41,300 | 41,300 |
| Roston \& Maine RR. | ,877,937 |  | 47,877,937 | 7,684,937 |
| Buftalo Union-Carolina | 53.960 | 53,960 |  |  |
| Carolina Clinchfield | 549,000 |  | 535,800 | 41,697 |
| ntic Coast Lin |  |  |  |  |
| ville \& Nashville, lessee | 8,300,000 | 4,150,000 | 14,150,000 | 14,150,000 |
| Central or Georgia Ry | 3,124,319 |  | 3,124,319 | 220,692 |
| Central RR. Co. of N. | 500,000 | 35,701 | 464,299 | 464,299 |
| Charles City Western Ry. | 140,000 |  | 140,000 | 140,000 |
| Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry. Co | 5,918,500 |  | 5,916,500 | 155,632 |
| Chicago \& Eastern III. RR. $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {- - }}$ | 4,933,000 |  | 4,933,000 | 162,000 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry. | 46,589,133 | 1,000 | 46,588,133 | 4,338,000 |
| Chicago Great Western RR. | 1.289,000 |  | 1,289,000 | 1,289,000 |
| Chic. Gt. West. RR. Co, (trustee) | 6,546.870 |  | 6,546,870 | 0,000 |
| .St.P. \& Pac. RR. Co, 12,000,000 $500,000 \quad 11,500,000$ |  |  |  |  |
| (trustee) .-...-......... | 8,920,000 | 158,000 |  | 8,762,000 |
| Chic. No. Shore \& Milw. RR. Co. | 1,150,000 |  | 1,150,000 |  |
| Chicago R. I. \& Pae. Ry. | 13,718,700 |  | 13,718,700 |  |
| Chic.R.I.\& Pac.Ry.Co. (trustees) | 2,680,000 |  | 2,680,000 | 2,680,000 |
| Cincinnati Union Terminal C | 10,398,925 | ,098, | 8,300,000 | 8,300,000 |
| Colorado \& Southern | 30,123,900 | 53,60 | 30,055,222 | 1,561,618 |
| Columbus \& Greenville |  |  |  |  |
| Copper Range RR. | 53,500 |  | 53,500 |  |
| Del. Lackawanna \& Western RR. | 5,100,000 |  | 5,100,000 | 10,000 |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Denver \& Rio Grande W.RR.Co. } & 8,300,000 & 219,000 & 8,081,000 & 500,000 \\ \text { Denver \& Rio Grande W.RR.Co. } & & & 1,800,000 & 1,800,000\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Denver \& Salt Lake West.rR.Co. | 3,182,150 |  | 3,182,150 |  |
| Erie RR. Co | 18,582,000 |  | 16,582,000 | 582,000 |
| Erie RR. Co. (tru | ,000,000 |  | 10,000,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Eureka Nevada R | 3.000 | 3,000 |  |  |
| Fla. E. Coast Ry. Co. (recel | 1,957,075 | 90,000 | ,867,075 | 751,075 |
| Ft.Smith \& W.Ry.Co.(recelvers) | 227,434 |  | 227.434 | 10,000 |
| Ft. Worth \& Den. City Ry. Co | 8,795,500 |  | 8,780,422 |  |
| Fredericksburg \& North. Ry, C | 15,000 | 15,000 |  |  |
| Gainsville Midiand RR. C | 78,000 |  | 78,000 | 23,000 |
| Gainsville Midl'd Ry. (recelvers) | 10,539 | 10,539 |  |  |
| Galv. Houston \& Hend. RR. Co. | 3,183,000 |  | 3,183,000 | 211,000 |
| Galveston Termina | 546,000 |  | 546,000 |  |
| Georgla \& Fla.RR.Co. (recelvers) | 354,721 |  | 354.721 |  |
| Great Northern Ry . Co | 5,422,400 | 99,422.400 | 26,000,000 | 26,000,000 |
| Green County RR. 0 | 13.915 |  | 13,915 |  |
| Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR. Co. 520,000 $-\cdots$ 520,000 520,000 <br> Guif Moblle \&johlo RR. Co. and     |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| obile 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Iminois Central RR. Co | 56,095,667 | 22,667 | 55,396,000 | 655,080 |
| Kansas City Southern R | 1,112.000 |  | 1,112,000 | 1,112,000 |
| Lehigh Valley RR. Co | 10,278,000 | 1,000,000 | 9,278,000 | 9,278,000 |
| Lttchfield \& Madison Ry. | 800.000 |  | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Loulsians \& Arkansas R | *3,200,000 | 350,000 | 2.500 .000 | 450,000 |
| Maine Central RR. Co | 2,550,000 |  | 2,550.000 | ,550,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| (trustee) | 1,729,252 | 744,252 | 985,000 |  |
| Minn. St. P.\&S.S.Marle Ry. Co. | 6,843,082 |  | 3,843,082 | ,843,082 |
| Mississippl Export RR. Co. | 100,000 |  | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR. | 5,124,000 |  | 5,124,000 | 2,309,760 |
| Missourl Paelfic RR. Co. | 23,134,800 |  | 23,134,800 |  |
| Missourl Southern RR | 99.200 |  | 99,200 | 99,200 |
| Moblle \& Ohio RR. Co | 785,000 |  | 785,000 | 785,000 |
| Mobile \& Ohto RR. Co.(recelvers) | 1,070.599 |  | 1,070,599 | 1,070,599 |
| Murfreesboro-Nashville Ry. Co.- | 25.000 |  | 25,000 |  |
| New York Central RR. C | b41,499,000 |  | 36,499,000 | 36,499,000 |
| N. Y. Chic. \& St. L. RR | 18,200,000 |  | 18,200,000 | 18.200,000 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartford RR. Co. | 7,700,000 | 22 | 7,699,778 | 975,008 |
| Norf. South. RR. Co. (receivers). | 1,681,000 |  | 743,000 | 49,000 |
| Northern Pacific Ry. | 5,000,000 |  | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Pennsylvania Rr. Co | 29,500,000 | 600,000 | 28,900,000 | 28,900,000 |
| Pere Marquette Ry. Co | 3,000,000 |  | 3,000,000 | ,000,000 |
| Ploneer \& Fayette RR | 17,000 |  | 17,000 | 15,000 |
| Pittsburgh \& W. Va. Ry. Co | 9,045,207 |  | 9,045,207 | 4,975,207 |
| Puget sound \& Cascade Ry. Co. | 300,000 |  | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| St. Louls-San Fran. Ry. Co | 7,995,175 |  | 7,995,175 | 2,805,175 |
| St. Louls-Southwestern Ry. Co.. | 18,790,000 | 117,750 | 18,672,250 | 18,672,250 |
| Salt Lake \& Utah RR. Co. (rec'rs) | 200,000 |  | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Salt Lake \& Utah RR. Corp- | 400,000 |  |  | 215,000 |
| Savannah \& Atlanta Ry. | 1,300,000 | 65,000 | 1,235,000 | 52,000 |
| Sand Springs Ry | 162,600 |  | 162,600 | 162,600 |
| Seaboard Air L. Ry. Co. | c8,545,000 | 128.000 | 6,320,000 | 624,000 |
| Southern Pacific Co | 45,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 44,000,000 | 26,000,000 |
| Southern Ry. Co | 51,405,000 | 500,000 | 50,905,000 | 34,278,000 |
| Sumpter Valley Ry | 100,000 |  | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Tennessee Central Ry. | 5,332,700 |  | 5,332,700 | 183,700 |
| Texas City Terminal Ry | 1,897,000 |  | 1,897,000 |  |
| Texas Okla. \& Eastern RR. Co.- | 108,740 | 108,740 |  |  |
| Texas \& Pacifle Ry. Co | 2,035,000 |  | 2,035,000 | 789,000 |
| Texas-South-Eastern RR. Co... | 30,000 |  | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Tuckerton RR. Co | 45,000 | 6,000 | 39,000 | 39,000 |
| The Utah Idaho Cent. Rr. Corp. | 452,000 |  | 452,000 | 210.080 |
| Wabash Ry. Co. (recelv | 25,981.583 | 8,200 | 25,973,383 | 10,241,800 |
| Western Pacific RR. Co. | 4,366,000 |  | 4,363,000 | 1,403,000 |
| Western Pac. RR. Co. (trustees). | 13,502,922 |  | 13,502 922 | 3,649,515 |
| Wichita Falls \& Southern RR.Co. | 750,000 |  | 750,000 | 400,000 |
| Wrightsville \& Tennille RR. | 22,525 |  | 22,525 | 22,525 |

2.425 .46
$23,331,716.86$ a17,159,232.30
499.999.065.72
$500.000,000.00$
,799,984,064.72
$17,159,232.30$
$\qquad$
33,177,419.82
$3,031,139,863.30 \quad 40,490,949.16$ 6.276,187,650.30

40 In addition the Corporation also guaranteed the payment of interest.
a The loan to Minneapolis st. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co. (The Soo Line) Paclicic Ry. Co. and when the "Soo Line" went into bankruptey, we sold the balance due on the loan to the Canadian Pacifle, recelving $\$ 662,245.50$ in cash and Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.'s notes for $\$ 5,500,000$, maturing over a period of 10 years, $\$ 1,050,000$
of which matured and has been pald.
b Includes a $\$ 5.000 .000$ guarantee; in addition the Corporation also guaranteed
the payment of Interest.
c Includes $\$ 320,000$ guarantee by the corporation of securities sold by it. Since
the sale, $\$ 128,000$ of the $\$ 320,000$ has been repald by the rallroad, thus reducing the Corporation's liability under the guarantee.
d Includes an agreement by which the Corporation may be required, or may
eloct. to repurchase at any time prior to maturity, $\$ 4,150,000$ securities sold by it (now canceled)
In addition to the abore loans authorized the Corporation has approved, in principle, loans in the amount of $\$ 364$, this amount $\$ 297$ per 60105 has been canceled, leaving $\$ 67$. 659,658 outstanding at the end of the month

House Passes Bill Giving Government Control Over Merchant Shipping-Provides for Priorities in National Defense Transportation
Legislation providing for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interest of national defense was passed by the House on May 20 and sent to the Senate. This measure gives the Maritime Commission power to issue priority warrants to vessels in return for compliance with ority warrants to vessels inages, rates and cargoes. The commission control over vorating priority warrants would receive preferential ships holding priority warrants would receive preferential
treatment in port facilities, repairs and other accommodatreatment in port facilities, repairs and other accommodations. House passage of this legislation came after the defeat of an amendment prohibiting the Commission from sending American vessels into the Red Sea.
In explaining the purposes of this bill Representative Bland, Democrat of Virginia, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, stated:
It may be said that it would empower the President, whenever he may deem it to be in the interests of national defense, including the maintenance of essential supplies and services, to authorize the Maritime Comnance of essensia so ispants with respect to vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and upon application for or on behalf of the owner, the United States, and upon application for or on behalf of the owner,
with respect to foreign-flag vessels not so owned. The issuance of such warrants would be predicated upon the agreement of owners or charterers of vessels to certain conditions to be complied with by the vessels affected with respect to: (1) the trades in which the vessel slaall be employed and the voyages which the vessel shall undertake; (2) the class of cargo or passengers to be carried; (3) the maximum rate of charter hire or equivalent, and (4) such incidental and supplemental matters as appear to the Commission to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the warrant.
The bill provides that the Commission in issuing warrants shall give priority to the importation into the United States of strategic and critical and other needed materials and shall collaborate closely with other defense agencies for the purpose of securing such mater:als. Vessels holding war rants would be entitled to priority over other merchant vessels with respect to the usual facilities for loading, discharging, lighterage, or storage of cargo, bunkers, overhauling, drydocks, and ret airs, and would have priority among themselves as determined by the Commission. Persons furnishing any of said facilities would be au'horized, or with the approval of the President might be required, to grant such priorities.

Home Building to Play Major Role in Post-Defense Period in Addition to Facing Present Needs, Says D. D. Bohannon-National Conference on Home

Building Launches Work of New Institute
Addressing a national conference on home building at Washington on May 15, David D. Bohannon, President of the Home Builders Institute of America, said that "home building in America not only is faced with a challenge to meet with sneed and efficiency the housing needs of an unprecedented inilustrial mobilization but also may well be destined for a major role in cushioning the post-defenseletdown, since there is constructive use, in needed homes, for b.llions of dollars in capital and for labor by the millions." Mr. Bohannon added that "advancement in the building industry during the last few years has been at so rapid a pace that the individual builder and develoner can no longer keep abreast of the adrancements in building technique, plann ng, sales, and financing without the benefit of a clearing house for the industry."

The conference (held May 15, 16 and 17) marked the initial meeting of the Institute, formed as a branch of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, formed, it is stated, at the request of home builders from all parts of the country conscious of the critical period which the industry is now facing. It will, President Bohannon said, make possible a rapid interchange of experience as to home building method between men who have devoted years to the study of community development and to home design, materials and construction. It will bring these men together for action to meet today's emergency need for housing, including new residential neighborhoods in defense areas, in such a way as to upset as little as possible the balance of orderly community growth.
The program of activities adopted by the Institute includes the following:

1. To aid in the development of legislative and administrative conditions needed for sound action in home building both for the present emergency and for long-term urban development.
The Institute and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which suggested the plan incorporated in the new Title VI of Federal Housing Authority for mortgage insurance of new small homes in defense areas, ask for extension of Title I , now useful for dcfense housing production in many regions, and urge extension of FHA mortgage insurance for existing homes.
2. To foster development of fair modern building codes.
3. To collaborate with groups of manufacturers in developing specifications of products and materials used in home building which will be more adaptable to changing conditions and which will reduce costs.
4. To look into the possibility of obtaining mutual or cooperative arrangements with respect to liability and other types of insurance.
5. To study the possibility of cooperative arrangements for the purchase of supplies, locally or nationally, where such arrangements would seem to be economically sound and advantageous.

## HOLC Reports Over 100,000 Borrowers Have Repaid

 Their Loans in Full Aggregating $\$ 240,000,000$More than 100,000 borrowers of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation have renaid their loans in full, the Corporation announced on May 10. The total repayments of these bor-rowers-the average being two years delinquent in principal and interest, equally delinquent on taxes, and without private credit when they were refinanced-amounted to
nearly $\$ 240,000,000$ as of May 1. "In January a record number of 2,678 borrowers paid in $\$ 6,635,000$ to cancel their loans," said Joln H. Fahey, Chairman of the Federal Home loans, Loan Bank boar off our books in the last six months." Mr. Fahey added:
These repayments reflect significantly the remarkable progress which has been mate in the restoration of home values in almost every section of the country and the steadily increased real estate activ'ty of the past two years. The money doesn't all come from those who have completely rehabilitated themselves; some of it comes from the sale of homes and some from refinancing sources. But it is all evidence of the restored stability of the real estate market which, outside of the aid for distressed home owners, the HOLC was intended to establish.
The more than 100,000 borrowers who have paid their loans in full number approximately one-tenth of the distressed home owners refinanced by the Cornoration to the extent of $\$ 3,093,000,000$. There are more than 727,000 other original borrowers still on HOLC books, only about 40,000 in serious arrears.

Sale of Defense Savings Bonds Totaled \$257,646,000 in First 17 Days-Secretary Morgenthau Holds Program
A total of $\$ 257,646,000$ of Defense Savings Bonds has been sold in the first 17 days, May 1-17, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on May 21. The total sold in the first two weeks, May 1-14, incl., was $\$ 214,791,000$ : this was reported in our issue of May 17, page 3110. Neither of there totals includes the amounts realized from the sale of Defense Savings Stamps. From May 1 to May 14 the sale of stamps amounted to $\$ 2,054,000$.

At his press conference on May 22, Secretary Morgenthau said he considered the sale of Defense Savings Bonds "satisfactory," since they are averaging $\$ 15,000,000$ a day, which is in excess of what was hoped for. He also said that he was against any plan for compulsory buying of these bonds by the people. Mr. Morgenthau made these comments in answering certain enngressional criticism of the nrorram.
The report, covering bond sales from the opening of the Defense Savings program May 1 to the close of business May 17, is made up of the following items:

The sale of Defense bonds in the New York Reserve District during this same period, May 1-17, was $\$ 82,300,000$, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on May 20. Of this amount, $\$ 15,800,000$ renrecented Series E bonds, $\$ 8,900,000$ were Series F bonds and $\$ 57,600,000$ were Series $G$ bonds.

The New York Reserve Bank also reported on May 20 that there are now 1,254 issuing agencies in the Second Federal Reserve District, including 927 commercial banks and trust companies, 165 savings banks, 141 savings and loan associations and 21 credit unions.

Rapid translation of dollars from Defense bond sales into actual defense equipment and material is demonstrated in itemized lists prepared by the Treasury Department through the cooperation of the War and Navy Departments, the Air Corps and the Marine Corps. The lists give specific items which can be purchase for sums equivalent to the purchase prices of Defense Savings Bonds.

Commitments for Loans by Banks for Defense Nearly $\$ 1,000,000,000$ on March 13, Survey by American Bankers Association Shows
Nearly $\$ 1,000,000,000$ of commitments for loans to finance the production of defense supplies was reported to the American Bankers Association as outstanding on March 31,1941 by 345 banks in 137 cities, according to a March 31,1941 by 345 banks in 137 cities, according to a
survey made by the Association and released for publication survey made by the Association and released for publication
May 21. Pointing out that it had queried 500 of the larger banks in order to obtain an indication of the trend in the volume of credit extended for the financing of defense orders, the Association had the following to say in explanation of its survey:

Of the 500 banks, 345 institutions in 137 cities replied that they had outstanding on March 31, commitments totaling $\$ 934,197.688$ on 5,894 loans. In addition, the reported "negotiations in progress with loan likely to result" on 434 aplications totaling $\$ 97027352$ of the commitments made on 434 applications totaling $\$ 97,027,352$. Of
$\$ 429,050,262$ was actually in use on March 31 .
The survey revealed that $70 \%$ of the commitments were made without assignment of contract and that such assignment was required in only $30 \%$ of the loan transactions.
The 345 banks reported 2,298 loan commitments for production of supplies and equipment totaling $\$ 394.941,425$ and 2,358 for construction work and plant facilities totaling $\$ 355,093,620$.
In addition, they reported 75 loans for "capital purposes," totaling \$13.$893,105,1,162$ loans for "working capital purposes," totaling \$170,104,538. and one "purpose unclassified," for $\$ 165,000$, all "arising out of expanded operations of customers indirectly contributing to national defense."

OPM Imposes Stricter Control Over Nickel-Designed to Curtail Amount Used for Civilian PurposesNew Simplified Priority System
A new plan for the allocation of nickel to take the place of the priority system started in March was announced on May 19 by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Director of Priorities
of the Office of Production Management. This action, taken because the "demands of the defense program have created a present and increasing shortage of primary nickel," is designed to curtail the amount of metal used for civilian purposes. In reporting this, Associated Press Washington adrices of May 19 said:
The OPM Priorities Division hereafter will make allocations each month of all available supplies of nickel.
Mr. Stettinius said that the new procedure did not include any schedule of preference ratings for civilian uses, but that some allocations would be made for them "on a restricted basis" in order to prevent serious dislocations in
ployment.
"However, it is apparent that supplies of nickel flowing to civilian channels will have to be drastically curtailed," Mr. Stettinius said in a statement.
Almost all of the United States supply of nickel comes from Canada, which proluces $85 \%$ of the world's supply. During May about $15,500,000$ pounds will be available in this country-the largest amount ever supplied total demand, if it could be filled. Estimates ind:cate, however, that the

The placing of a mandatory industry-wide priorities on nickel was mentioned in our issue of March 15, paqe 1680 Mr. Stettinius made known on May 18 that a "defense supplies rating plan" for scarce materials will be tried experimentally with 500 manufacturers of vital defense articles. It is designed to eliminate much of the involved procedure now required to obtain priorities or preference ratings. The plan is being tried out with producers of small industrial motors, portable tools, chains and scientific instruments.

## OPM Discloses Plans for Expanding Heavy Bomber Production to 500 Monthly

William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, announced on May 21 that four contracts were being negotiated to increase the output of heavy bombers to 500 a month. Mr. Knudsen said that "letters of intent," which precede issuance of formal contracts, had been sent to the Ford Motor Co., and to the Boeing, Lockheed and Douglas Aircraft companies on the West Coast. The Ford Co. will build the bombers at its new plant at Ypsilanti, Mich. Mr. Knudsen told his press conference on May 21 that this planned expansion "probably will bring us near what President Roocevelt wants." The President recently asked for a substantial increase in heavy bomber production for the "effective defense of this country and the vital defense of other democratic nations;" this was reported in our issue of May 10, page 2955.

## Price "Ceiling" to be Put on Combed Cotton Yarns

 Price Administrator Henderson RevealsA price schedule for the combed cotton yarn industry will be imposed soon, it was announced May 18 by Leon Hender son, head of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. The price "ceiling," which will be lower than current market prices, will be issued because improvement has not taken place in the "speculative price situation" in this industry. Mr. Henderson conferred on May 1 with representatives of the industry in the hope of improving the situation without further measures. Reporting on the matter, Associated Press Washington advices of May 18 said:
The "ceillngs" will be below current prices, Mr. Henderson asserted 'to discourage any notion that an industry can run up prices at a period when a price ceiling is being anticipated with the idea that the ceiling will be established at speculative levels." He added that there "is no justification whatsoever for the current level of prices."
The proposed "ceiling" will be based on a price of 40 cents a pound for allow for recent advances in raw material costs not exceeding two cents to for about 52 cents. "Ceilings" for other grades will be established in re or about 52 cents. Ceilings" for other grades will be established in re

## RFC to Buy $\$ 200,000,000$ Machine Tools for Defense

 Program - Aluminum Purchase of $\$ 63,000,000$ Planned and Will Build Four Rubber PlantsDefense Commitments on April 30 Total \$1,634,-449,340-Other Loan ActivityThe Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will buy $\$ 200,000,000$ worth of machine tools for use in the expansion of armament production facilities, it was announced on May 16 by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones. He also made known that the Corporation has agreed to buy 170,000 tons of alum num from the Aluminum Corp. of Canada for $\$ 63,000,000$, advancing $\$ 35,000,000$ for the company to expand its facilities, and will finance the construction of four synthetic rubber plants at a cost of $\$ 1,250,000$ each. The machine tools, Mr Jones said, will be leased or sold to factories engaged in defense production. The action was taken at the request of William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management. The rubber p'ants will be operated by the Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co., Hydro-Carbon Chemical \& Rubber Co., a subsidiary of B, F. Goodrich Co.; Firecal \& Rubber Co., a subsidiary of B, F. Goodrich Co.; Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co., and United States Rubber Co.
The first three plants are all in Akron, Ohio, while the last one is in Naugatuck, Conn.

According to a report made public by Administrator Jones on May 9 , commitments by the RFC under the national de fense program totaled $\$ 1,634,449,340$ as of April 30. The
commitments of the various subsidiaries of the RFC, covering plant construction, acquisition of strategic materials, defense contract financing and accumulation of miscellaneous items necessary to the defense program follow: Rubber Reserve Co., $\$ 200,752,000$ : Metals Reserve Co., $\$ 608,935,000$; Defense Plant Corp., $\$ \tilde{1} 11,409,447$; Defense Supplies Corn $\$ 119$, 202,814 ; RFC defense loans, $\$ 194,150,079$; total, $\$ 1,634,-$ 449,340.

Federal Loan Administrator Jones fevealed on May 21 hat additional loans totaling $\$ 650,000,000$ to increase aircraft facilities, magnesium and aluminum production had been authorized by the RFC. The plant expansion program sets aside $\$ 350,000,000$ for airplane factories, $\$ 250,000,000$ for aluminum plants and $\$ 50,000,000$ for new magnesium facilities.

Mr. Jones also made known on May 21 that the Metals Reserve Co., RFC subsidiary, had contracted with the Bolivian Government to purchase all of the country's output of tungsten for the next three years, at an estimated cost of about $\$ 24,000,000$.

## Rail Unions Demand $30 \%$ Rise in Pay

Representatives of the "Big Five" Railroad Brotherhoods vozed on May 19, 1941, to demand a $30 \%$ increase in all basic rates of pay. They cited "soaring prices and the general increased cost of living."

Formal notice of the demand was to be served on the railroads June 10,1941 , under procedure providea in the Railway Labor Act and current agreements. The brotherhoods way Labor Act and current agreements
represent 350,000 operating trainmen.
ppresent 350,000 operating trainmen.
The increase would add about $\$ 168,000,000$ a year to the railroad payrolls. Railroad spokesmen declared that it would be financially impossible to grant it.

## Strike at Hudson Motor Car Co. Settled

Employees of the Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., who had been on strike since May 15, ratified on May 21 an agreement to end the strike, negotiated by James F. Dewey, conciliator of the Unites States Department of Labor
In reporting the strike settlement the New York "Times," of May 22, said:
The strikers, who had asked a wage increase of 15 cents an hour, agreed to take 8 cents an hour, with a provision that if the company's automobile production quota set by the Office of Production Mangement is increased they will get an additional 2 cents an hour. The plant employs 8,500 .
The plant will open for full operation tomorrow morning
Claude E. Bland, President of the local of the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, said that the OPM had reduced the company's quota of new models for next year by $15 \%$. If the OPM diminished this $15 \%$ cut ven by a fraction, he added, the company would grant the additional 2 cents an hour.
A 44 hour vacation pay demand was deferred until the next contract negotiations in November. It was agreed that the employees would not make another demand for an increase in wages before May, 1942, "unless n excessive rise from current levels in living costs occurs, as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics compiled for the Detroit the matter with the union ",
The company has national defense orders totaling $\$ 50,000,000$ employees engaged on defense work were not called on strike.
A previous reference to the strike appeared in our issue of May 17, 1941, page 3116.

## Employees of Army Ammunition Loading Plant at Ravenna, Ohio, Strike

Construction of the Government's ammunition loading plant at Ravenna, Ohio, was disrupted on May 21 by a strike of 5,000 laborers which, the Army charged, was unauthorized and caused by a "group of apparent agitators."

United Press advices from Ravenna, Ohio, on May 21, reporting the strike said:
The strike was the second within 10 days at the arsenal works and the adjoining ordnance depot, projects which employ 10,400 .
A committee of the strikers met with officials of the construction company and the War Department late this afternoon and finally agreed to recommend a return to work tomorrow.
Captain Earl D. Payne, public relations officer at the plant, said he considered the work resumption, if effected, a " 10 -day truce, because the committeemen made it clear that they favored resumption of the strike if an agreement were not reached at the end of that time."
The men are members of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union, A. F. of L. They were reported to have demanded an increase although officers of the Hunkin-Conkey Co., Cle
reported that the demand was for less thand tatrat. Eight days ago a strike of several hundred carpenters stopped most cone wes ralsed from 81.123 cents an hour to $\$ 1.371 /$ cents an hour
A previous reference to the strike appeared in our issue of May 17, page 3116.

## Army-Navy Aid Offered to End West Coast Shipyards Strike

In an attempt to open shipyards on San Francisco Bay the Navy and Marine Corps manned trucks and busses and conveyed 800 A . F. of L. metal trades workers through machinists' picket lines at two of the shipyards on strike. The machinists (A. F. of L. and C. I. O.) closed 11 shipyards on May 10 demanding a higher scale of wages. The yards are said to have approximately a half billion dollars worth of defense contracts.

United Press dispatches from San Francisco, Calif. of May 22 reporting the strike's progress said:
Governor Culbert L. Olson tonight urged the Government to operate 11 shipyards crippled by a 13 -day strike of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. machinists. Olson said he made no formal recommendation, but hoped Federal officials "and everybody else" would hear of his opinion.
Because the 1,700 adamant machinists were delaying $\$ 500,000,000$ in defense vessel construction, Mr. Olson continued to insist that they abandon their demands for higher wages as a patriotic duty. He joined A. F. of L. officials in denouncing the machinists' strike as violating a coastwide agreement endorsed by parent trades council and added:
"When such obstinacy occurs on the part of one employer, it's time for the Government to step in and operate. There are no strikers under Government operation."
Mr. Olson believed the shipyard strike "would have ended Tuesday if Bethlehem (Steel Corporation) had subscribed to the master agreement." Bethlehem which operates two bay shipyards holding $\$ 300,000,000$ in defense contracts, did not subscribe to the coastwise agreement ratified by the bay cities trade counci, of which the A. F. of L. machinists local is a member. The A. F. of L. local and the C. I. O. contend they did not ormally ratiry the agren paying substantialh Bethlehem are to resume tomoral co
Unarmed sailors and marines todey manned 23 trucks, buses and stan Unans and conveyed $800 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{F}$ of L metal trades workses and station chinists' picket lines at two of the 11 struck yards. John P Wrough machinists' picket lines at two of the 11 struck yards. John P. Frey, head of that four of San Francisco's five yards were operating and two of the sir in Oakland and Alameda. Because the machinists were out, work was at a minimum, and 12,000 allied craftsmen largely were idle.
A Senate investigation of the $\$ 600,000,000$ San Francisco ship-building tieup will begin in Washington today. Senator Harry Truman (Dem., Mo.). Chairman of the special defense investigating committee, said it would seek to determine why the strike "has not been settled and who is responsible for the country not getting ships."
A back-to-work movement begun Wednesday by $12,000 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{F}$. of L . workmen has failed to break the 13 -day-old walkout of 1.700 A . F. of L. and C. I. O. machinists.
A previous reference to the shipyard strike appeared in our issue of May 17, 1941, page 3117.

Position of Steel Industry to Meet Responsibilities in Defense Program Indicated Before Iron \& Steel Institute by J. S. Olds of U. S. Steel Corp.-Warns Against Enlargement of Facilities Based on Abnormal Period-W. S. Tower Warns Against Excession Expansion
Declaring that those in the steel industry "all recognize the immensity of the defense effort and the impossibility of any program which is not subject to substantial change from time to time," Irving S. Olds, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corp., stated on May 22 that "nevertheless, I believe the steel industry can meet most satisfactorily ts responsibilities in this crisis by being given a generous opportunity at all times to extend counsel and aid to the Government in the development of defense plans which directly concern steel capacity and production." Mr. Olds, who spoke at the 50 th general meeting of the American who spoke at the 50th general meeting of the American Iron \& Steel Institute, hel
Astoria, went on to say:

The steel industry knows its capabilities and its limitations far better than any outside group. Let us all be hopeful of great accomplishment in this direction by the recently named Iron and Steel Industry Defense Committee, which owes its origin to a desire on the part of the defense authorities to bring about more effective coordination between the Government and the steel industry. I am confident that each and every member of the industry is anxious and ready fully to cooperate with the Government and to perform his proper part in any sound program which may be established as being in the public interest.
Of late there has been much talk in the press as to a possible substantial lack of productive capacity in the steel industry. I am sincere in believing that no group in this country is more anxious than the executives of the steel industry to fill promptly all of this nation's legitimate requirements, or more ready, in case of need, to extend existing facilities to meet the demands of the present emergency. However, I must confess great difficulty in following the argument recently advanced that because the national income is expected to soar next year to one $\$ 100,000,000,000$ or more, this country's steel production in 1942 will have to be in the neighborhood of $110,000,0000$ tons of ingots to meet the estimated demand. I can understand that the steel industry must provide all of the steel required for the nation's defense needs, even though that be a constantly growing amount corresponding with ditions in the world our national program to keep pace with changig conditions in the world. There has been no failure to date in supplying the steel needed for defense projects and I do not anticipate that the contrary
will be true in the future. will be true in the future.
If established economic laws were functioning normally today, without arbitrary fetters, perhaps some direct relationship bstween national income If the nteel demand could properly be assumed. But that is not the case. If the national income rises to $\$ 100,000,000,000$ in 1942 , the increase cannot rightfully be described or considered as a normal growth. The country has not truly developed to any such extent since the middle of 1940 . Rather any such increase must be analyzed as the financial evidence of the artificial stimulus to business activity growing out of our vast national defense and lend-lease policies, which are in turn financed by large-scale taxation and debt-creating programs. It seems to me that so long as present abnormal conditions continue - embracing as they do a close approach to a wartime demands, and artificial restraints, such as priorities, and price freezing mandates-we cannot and should not expect either business as usual or economics as usual. Preparedness should be permitted to take precedence over business as usual, wherever necessary. Otherwise, bottlenecks, not necessarily resulting from lack of steel capacity, may delay the consummation of the defense program. The steel industry fully recognizes that it must share the responsibility of seeing that our preparedness needs, whatever they may be, are taken care of promptly and properly.
In his further remarks Mr. Olds said that "there can be no doubt that the steel industry has a heavy responsibility in insuring an adequate supply of steel to meet all proper
demands of the future." "These needs" he "May well involve some enlargement of existing steel capacity. Longrange planning of a statesmanlike nature, however, is needed in the formulation of any extensive expansion program." He added:
In my opinion plans for enlargements of facilities at this time will not be sound, if based chiefly upon an estimated civilitan steel demand growing out of an abnormal period of extraordinary defense effort and resulting
extraordinary expenditures. The steel industry should be given full opextraordinary expenditures. The steel industry should be given full op-
portunity to assist the defense authorities in the solution of this much discussed question of the adequacy of present steel-making and finishing facilities. I am confident that this will be so. The first consideration in any such discussion is the quantity and kinds of steel needed for our own national defense and for aid to Britain, and the times when such steel products must be had. Nothing of an avoidable nature will, I am sure, be allowed to stand in the way of a full performance by the steel industry of the specifications of the Government in these two respects.
The next consideration is whether the public will be better served by the creation of vast additional facilities, whose days of useful operation may not extend beyond the present emergency, or by limiting to some extent the need for such additional capacity through 0lacing reasonable restrictions on civilian demands for steel for non-defense purposes. If the creation of additional capacity is justified only by the exigencies of the present emgrgency, it seems clear that everything of a reasonable character should be
done to prevent excess capacity becoming a serious problem at the conslusion done to prevent excess capacity becoming a serious problem at the conslusion of the emergency.

Pointing out that "Government ownership and operation of a steel mill should naturally be avoided," Mr. Olds had the following to say:
Speed and economy of production and the highest quality of product can best be attained by permitting this task to be performed by those experienced men who have spent their lives in the steel business. Then too, the entry of the Government into a field of manufacturing of such a normally peace-time character as steel-making runs counter to the system of private enterprise which is so closely associated with and so responsible for the remarkable growth and development of this country. Such ownership and operation by the Government seems unnecessary. unless the steel Industry as a hore of cooperation and support in this crisis. I am confident that there will be no such failure on its part.
At the beginning of his address Mr. Olds said that "to my mind, it is unbelievable that the United States, given a well-prepared program, the necessary time, and proper support by our people, cannot outdo anything of which Germany is capable in the way of production of the essential instruments of modern warfare. "He further said:
To accomplish such a task, we have most of the required natural resources, we possess adequate plants and facilities, either now in existence or capable of being revamped and enlarged within a reasonably short space of time, and we have within our population a vast army of skilled workers, trained in mass production methods and prepared to operate these facilities.
A proper program is all-important. It should be a program embracing the lessons of the present war, fashioned to meet our own situation, extending as far into the future as anyone can see with real clarity of vision, and free of works and undertakings which are not now essential to national defense."

Walter S. Tower, President of the American Iron \& Steel Institute, in his address at the meeting said that "I must disagree with self-appointed mentors of the industry who insist that the industry should be required to assume a staggering task of forced expansion, when it is not clear that any such expansion is needed or could be attained in time to be helpful." We quote from the New York "Journal of Commerce" which further reported him as saying:
That you may review the subject in its proper setting, let me remind you of some of the events of barely more than a year ago.
on hearings before thy had been under a thek economic Committe criticism days had been spent by prominent executives from steel companies in trying to describe to that Committee the complex character of this great industry.
Then came the pseudo experts. Into a warp of misunderstanding they wove a weft of unsound theory
Among the charges or insinuations directed at the industry, much prominence was given to the idea that steelmaking facilities had been greatly overexpanded, that resulting excess capacity presented a fundamental weakness in the economic position of the industry. . . . Yet prompt action to shrink capacities on lines then implied by such critics would now find the industry with aid to Britain of less value than a fervent hope.
Now, barely more than a year later, every energy and facility of theindustry is bent to the task of trying to satisfy actual demands of the moment and to keep ahead of possible needs of the future. Like a giant long inert it is suddenly stirred by the call to perform prodigious feats, the storm of criticism against the steel industry rages. Again there is a surplus of theories and a deficit of thinking. Today the complaint is not of excess capacity, but of too little capacity.
A group of Administration economists have maintained that defense plus British, plus civilian, demands for steel in 1941, and especially in 1942 , will substantially exceed the ability of the industry to produce. It has foresee a deficit of $10,000,000$ tons of steel ingots in 1942, while the really enthusiastic have titled their deficit as high as $30,000,000$
On the other hand, members of the industry generally have taken the On the other hand, members of the industry generally have taken the
position that the industry will be able to furnish much moie steel than any possible requirements can amount to for the defense program and for Britain, and that civilian consumption need not suffer as a result. In that position they have been soundly supported, in a report to the President, by Gano Dunn

In part Mr. Tower was also quoted in the "Journal of Commerce" as follows:
The record of actual accomplishments is impressive. Since the war began yearly steelmaking capacity has been raised by almost $5,000,000$ tons. In that figure are included $1,400,000$ tons of electric furnace capacity, representing an expansion of more than $80 \%$. Such expansion alone is equal to the present estimate of requirements for special alloy steels for direct military uses. In production all previous performance records have been surpassed. From a rate of barely $60 \%$ in May of last year operations were speeded up to pass $90 \%$ in August. The average has been above that
figure for each month since then. For the 12 months ending next week output of ingots will probably exceed $76,000,000$ tons. That is more than $25,000,000$ tons above the level of 1918, and it is $20,000,000$ above the it is undoubtedly true that the recent figures do not reflect actual consumption. Probably more steel is now being locked up in inventories than sumption. Probably more steel is now being locked up in inventories than
ever before in the history of this country. When the race for accumulation ends, current production and consumption will be in better accumu
The exigencies of war are not so lightly met. In steel, the supply ingots is adequate for defense purposes several times over, but in a few rolled products, as a result of concentrated defense and commercial de mands, there are some tight places now. There probably will be others.

Secretary of State Hull Predicts Defeat of Present Effort to Build World Mastery by Force-Tells Pan American Union Board That Before End Comes Hardship and Sacrifice Will Have to Be Faced-Speaks at Meeting in Honor of Dr. En rique de Ruiz-Guinazu
Secretary of State Cordell Hull told the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union on May 16 that the "present effort to build world mastery by force will be defeated and will end within a reasonable length of time," but that "we shall have to pass through hardship and sacrifice before the end finally comes." Secretary Hull spoke at the special meeting honoring Dr. Enrique de Ruiz-Guinazu, new Argentine Foreign Minister, who is visiting this country on his way back to Buenos Aires from his former post as Ambassa dor to the Vatican at Rome. His arrival in Washington last week was referred to in our issue of May 17, page 3124 In his talk Secretary Hull paid tribute to Dr. Ruiz-Guinazu and wished him success in his new post on behalf of the Pan-American Union Governing Board. Regarding his further remarks, Washington United Press quoted Secretary Hull as saying:

All of us here are aware of the momentous obligations which devolve on those who conduct foreign relations of nations in these historic days. In the inter-American family of nations we feel that we have a particula contribution to make.

The world struggle has at length clarified itself into a single great issue. Shall the peace and organization of the world be carried on by free and independent nations which have learned to work toegther, or shall the world be organized and dominated under barbaric methods by a single master group maintaining itself by force?
The American nations, beyond all others, have learned to live together, to work together, to join in solving common problems. We have achieved a unity in which no nation is afraid and no nation's voice is unheard. The strength of any one of us is at the disposition of all; the problems of any one of us are the concern of all.
Timid voices sometimes ask whether, in the world of today, such a group can maintain itself against power organized for conquest. To that I answer, without hesitation and with unlimited faith, that we can
The present effort to build world mastery by force will be defeated and will end within a reasonable length of time, just as all other such efforts throughout history have collapsed-although we shall have to pass through hardship and sacrifice before the end finally comes.

Already the portion of the world now in captivity or bondage looks to the Americas for rescue from a life of vassalage, or semi-slavery, of fear of want and of intolerance. We must live up to the faith which has been given us by uncounted millions, even beyond the seas. We must do this by standing together in a friendship so firm that nothing shall divide us; by working together so generously that none can instill fear or suspicion, and by making available as freely as far as we can the huge resources which are the inheritance of the new world. As nations and as individuals, Americans have been vouchsafed the highest honor and responsibility ever granted to a group of peoples.

## Secretary of State Hull Defines Post-War World <br> Economic Construction Program-Says Open Trade System Depends on Defeat of Axis Powers

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a radio speech broadcast from Washington on May 18, pointed out the five main principles by which policies must be guided at the conclusion of the war for a broad program of world economic recon struction. As enunciated by him they are:

1. Extreme nationalism must not again be permitted to express itself in excessive trade restrictions.
2. Non-discrimination in international commercial relations must be the rule, so that international trade may grow and prosper.
3. Raw material supplies must be available to all nations without dis-
crimination. rimination.
4. International agreements regulating the supply of commoditics must be so handled as to protect fully the interests of the consuming countries and their people.
5. The institutions and arrangements of international finance must be so set up that they lend aid to the essential enterprises and the continuous
development of all countries, and permit the payment through processes of development of all countries, and permit the pay
trade consonant with the welfare of all countries
Marking the opening of National Foreign Trade Week, Secretary Hull said that "unless a system of open trade becomes firmly established there will be chronic political instability and recurrent economic collapse." "There will never," he said, "be peace in any real sense of the term." Asserting that "the problem becomes one of establishing the foundations of an international order in which independent nations cooperate freely with each other for their mutual gain," the Secretary stated:
We shall not be able to do this until we have a world free from imminent military danger and clear of malign political intrigue. At present the world is scourged by both. We can expect no healthy development until the menace of conquest has been brought to an end. Only then will
the time have arrived when steel is valued, not in terms of the bombs that the time have arrived when steel is valued, not in terms of the bombs that can be made of it, but in terms of the instruments of peaceful life into
which it can be forged; and when foreign trade has reverted again from cargoes of weapons and explosives to commodities that nourish and heal
and enrich their consumers.

Mr. Hull concluded by saying that once the "tide of force" is turned back "we and other nations can reestablish an open, cooperative economic life in which trade may increase, economic welfare may grow, civilization may advance and the peaceful and benevolent instincts of masses of now prostrate peonle may once more flourish in the really worthwhile ways of life."
At the outset of his address Secretary Hull declared that "we have set ourselves to the task of arming and supplying those whose successful defense is vital to our security," and he said: "We will not permit this purpose to be frustrated. We will find a way to insure that the weapons pouring in ver greater rolume from our factories will reach the hands which eagerly await them Only as we stand strons united in this purpose can we look forward to a brighter day." Calling for "our greatest possible national efforter insure our own security Mr. Hull possible national effort to insure our own security, Mr. Hull declared that "either the spread of lawlessness in the world must be brought to a halt or we shall soon find ourselves surrounded by aggressors and compelled to fight, virtually alone and against great odds, for our own national existence."
With regard to the kind of economic world that would exist if the "would-be conquerors" were to win, Mr. Hull stated:

The key to their economic program is contained in one simple wordconquest. Every territory that they conquer is reduced forthwith to an economic master-and-slave relationship. The economic structure of the enslaved country is forcibly re-shaped and systematically subordinated to the economy of the ruling or conquering country. Within the entire tributary area, autarchy or economic self-sufficiency is set up as the central feature of economic policy. At the center of this widely dispersed web of captive nations, the master country wields its vastly enlarged powers in an unceasing effort to ensnare, overwhelm and enslave every remaining free nation in the world.
The tragic experience of the conquered countries of Europe provides unassailable evidence of how this system is applied in the field of trade. Under it, trade is reduced essentially to enforced barter. The would-be conqueror forces delivery to him, at his own price, of the goods he wants, and enforces this arrangement by every device of discrimination and arbitrary control. There is not the slightest pretense of promoting mutually profitable trade with other countries upon the basis of equality and fair dealing. It is a system based upon the principle, not of economic cooperation, but of economic spoilation.

## Secretary of Navy Knox and Secretary of War Stimson Call for Repeal of Neutrality Act-Urge Return to Policy of Freedom of Seas

Repeal of the Neutrality Act and a return to the policy of freedom of the seas was urged by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on May 21 and was followed on May 22 by a similar declaration by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

In response to questions asked at his press conference on May 21, Secretary Knox said that he was "a firm believer, like the President, in the traditional policy of freedom of the seas." He added that he regarded the Neutrality Act as a "terrible blunder" and has been calling for its repeal "ever since it became a law."

Secretary Stimson's criticism of the Neutrality Act, also made at a press conference, follows:

I've always considered it a violation of our most sacred and important tradition of foreign policy-freedom of the seas. I always prophesied it would bring us into trouble. The system is abhorrent to our principles of not yielding to our fears. I am not at all inclined to think I was mistaken.
The Neutrality Act became a law on Nov. 4, 1939, and by its terms, among other things, American ships were prohibited from entering belligerent ports and combat areas proclaimed by President Roosevelt. In proclaiming the combat areas, when signing the Neutrality Act, the President said that he "set out the area in which the actual operations of the war appear to make navigation of American ships dangerous." All waters from the Norwegian coast down to the west coast of Spain and Portugal were designated combat areas. This order was later revised to include the Mediterranean and Red seas, but the latter has recently been declared safe for American shipping despite Germany's designation of the northern portion of the Red Sea as a


The text of the Nautrality Act of 1939 appeared in our issue of Nov. 11, 1939, page 3034 .

## Chairman Crowley of FDIC Urges Banks to Take

 Steps to Improve Capital Position-In Address at Kansas Bankers' Association Reports Capital Ratios Lower as Assets GrowWhile stating that the improvement in asset quality "is very encouraging to those charged with supervision of banks," Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, indicated in an address on May 17 that the Corporation is concerned by the continued increase in the number of banks with small capital cushions. Since 1936 " he said, "the growth of deposits at a rate much more rapid than the growth of capital has caused a general lowering of the capital ratios of banks."

Mr. Crowley, whose address was a feature of the annual convention of the Kansas Bankers Association, at Kansas City, Kan. went on to say.
Examinations of insured banks made during 1940 revealed an aggregate net sound capital amounting to $9.7 \%$ of the appraised value of total assets, of assets during 1940 and the first quarter of 1941 fad caused a continued decline to less than $9.0 \%$ on May 1 of this year. The capital ratios of banks probably average lower now than at any other time in our history. Exam-

Inations made during 1940 showed that more than one-fifth of the banks assets. These banks held almost two-thirds of the deposits in all insured banks.

It is true that a considerable part of ihe increase in bank assets resulting in the decline of capital ratios has been in the form of cash and balances due from banks, the so-called "riskless" assets. Any subsequent shift to business loans and securities, however. will leave many of the banks in a vuinerable position. As business demands increase, supervisory authorities cannot take action against a large proportion of the banks to enforce capital standards without appearing to retard business activity. Steps should be taken to improve the capital position of these marginal banks before in creased business requirements further narrow their capical cushions.
I mention this widespread capital deficiency because now, if ever, is the time we should be planning to do something about it. As lending activity increases, bank income is rising substantially. Gross income of insured banks rose $\$ 25,000.000$ during 1940 to a tat loans for these banks was up over $\$ 40,000,000$ to aggregate $\$$ netion.
The budgeting of net earnect some participation in the banks' improved Stockholders will expect be given to the fact that income. Primary the increased income resuis from potential losses. Income on loans is not all rental paid for use of fundx it is partly a premium to insure the lende all rental pass. It is both logical and necessary, therefore, that a substantia agailon of banks earnings be retained in their capital accounts and reserves. If they are needed to absorb losses, they will be there, if not, th y still will be there representing additional equity Yor stockholders. Meanwhile, bank stockholders have not been faring so badly as might be supposed. For all insured commercial banks the rate of dividends on common capital averaged $9 \%$ in 1940.

Mr. Crowley was unable to appear to personally present his address, and in his absence it was read by Forrest Camp bell, his assistant. In his address Mr. Crowley surveyed "the prospects for successful readjustment of the banking business at the conclusion of the present period of extraordinary activity," as to whidh he stated that in his judg ment "the banking system is in excellent condition to under take successfully the task that lies before it." As to the condition of the system he said in part.

Our year-end figures for 1940 show that even then the banks were well launched on their financial support of the Nation's new programs. We find that for insured commercial banks during the past calendar year com mercial and industal loans 1300 and real estate loans turall binds 000,000 or more than $11 \%$.
000,000 or more than $11 \%$.
Under the program that is now laid out for us, cash will be required in huge quantities both by the Federal Government. which is biggest buyer under the program, and by the producing, distributing, and utilities in dustries, which must greatly increase and speed up their facilities in order to meet their Government's urgent needs and to supply its continuing requirements under the

## for several years

As much as possible of the defense financing of the Government should be absorbed by existing pools of savings and by the increased savings which should result from our rising national income. It will be necessary, too, to convert for defense production some plants now engaged in consumer industries. We hope that this change can be effected without undue hardship upon the thousands of small businesses engaged in the distribution of consumers' goods. One sure effect of the change, however, will be to increase individual savings as the distribution of consumer goods becomes difficult or uneconomic. By promoting investment in Defense bonds among our customers, each of you can give the defense program a big boost.
It is desirable also to leave both the resources of commercial banks and the energies of their managers free to satisiy the legitimate financial needs of business under today's accelerated demands.

American Bankers Association, in Reply to Questionnaire of Senator Wagner on Monetary Policies, Believes Requirements for Ratios of Capital to Deposits or Assets Would Be Unwise-Would Restore Gold to Circulation and Favors Reduction in FDIC Assessments
That "conditions affecting the adequacy of bank capital are so varied that the imposition of statutory requirements for ratios of capital to deposits, employed assets, or other bases applicable to all banks would be unwise" is a statement contained in the reply of the American Bankers Association to the questionnaire of Senator Wagner incident to the inquiry by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee into national monetary and banking policies. A brief reference to the Association's reply, in which it was stated that better banking is to be expected more from improved bank management and improved bank supervision than through changes in the organization of the banking system, appeared in our May 17 issue, page 3122. The continuation of the dual system of national banks and Statechartered banks is recommended in the reply, as noted in our item of a week ago. Stating that the chief value of our item of a week ago. Stating that the chiel vaiue of the deposit insurance plan is in the prevention of calling attention to the fact that a reserve of about half a billion dollars has been built up, the reply said that a gradual reduction in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessment appears reasonable. The announcement issued by the Association regarding the reply also states:

It stressed the importance of maintaining the present ownership of stock of the Federal Reserve banks as conforming to the principle described by Woodrow Wilson as a "democracy of credit." It stated that the Reserve System "as originally set up derived its independence from a midway position between Government and commercial banking. It pointed out that while member banks own the stock, the stock ownership does no
constitute control ; that the only voting power it carries is for the election of two-thirds of the directors, and that half of this two-thirds must be business men. "These men do not regard themselves as responsible to the member banks," it said, "but to the public generally. The Government appoints one-third of the directors through a governmental body, the

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, whose approval is required in the appointment of the two chief executive officers of each Reserve bank.'
Emphasizing the importance of considering the banking problems arising out of the war emergency, the A. B. A. reply says:

With the exception of the desirability for some reduction in the assessment on banks for deposit insurance, there is nothing in the foremoing requiring legislation at the present time, when men's minds should be engaged in day and attenof the banking system, away from the major task by non-essential readjustments in the baiking machinery.
No discussion of the banking system at the present time is complete, however, without a careful recognition of the particular problems arising directly out of the emergency. It, therefore, seems desirable to outline briefly the maior elements in the situation which relate to banking and the sort of action which should be considered.
In World War I, and in other great wars, this and other countries experienced severe inflation. In the absence of appropriate preventive policies the forces now at work will lead to a like result.
Preventive action is necessary in three areas:
(a) Bank credit expansion and activity;
(a) Bank creait expansion and activity,
(c) Prical policies as to tand wages.

The Congress, the banks, and others, should therefore give timely consideration to the proposals for dealing, with these problems, made jointly by the several bodies of the Federal Reserve System.

This report is in agreement with the Federal Reserve System in the foliowing general proposals:
(a) That the inflationary powers of the so-called Thomas amendment of
1933 are now unnecessary, and their repeal would lcssen those fears of 193 are now unnecessary, and their rep
(b) The Reserve System should be given additional powers, under proper safeguard and limititions, for rechucing excess reserves; the banking system (c) Further imports of gold shoupard pressure on excess. reserves.
they exert further substantial upwar
This report further suggests that at an appropriate time gold coin and old certificates be restored to circulation.
It is recognized that these powers must be used carefully and gradually to avoid shock to the credit system.
Further, these steps alone will not prevent inflation. They must be accompanied by a sound fiscal policy and to some extent by direct action to check advances in prices and wages which might start the inflation spiral.
Fiscal policy is at the core of the problem of carrying through the financing of the defense effort without inflation or ceonomic dislocation. Proposals of the Treasury for meeting a large proportion of expenditures by taxation and selling bonds to investors rather than banks should receive the whole-hearted support of the banks and the public.
The A. B. A. reply, a book of 140 pages, was prepared under the supervision of a "Special Banking Studies Committee" of five, and the Research Council of the Association in collaboration with many bankers and bankers' groups who were asked to participate. Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, Chairman of the A. B. A. Economic Policy Commission and its Research Council, and Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank, New York, is Chairman of the Special Com mittee. In its preface the report states that it "is limited to the responses to the questions propounded by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in its printed ques Commite The American Bankers Association desires to tionnarve the privilege of submitting supplementary state reserve the privilege of subming supplementary state ments and of presenting before the committee." "o to ques tions which may come before the commitee.
Other members of the Special Banking Studies Committee include: Raymond N. Ball, President Lincoln-Alliance Bank \& Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Harry A. Bryant, President Parsons Commercial Bank, Parsons, Kan.; A. George Gilman, President Malden Savings Bank, Malden, Mass., and S. H. Squire, President The Tiffin National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio; and the Secretary, Gurden Edwards, Director Research Council and Secretary Economic Policy Director Research Co

## Petition to Congress by New York Board of Trade To

 Clarify National Labor Relations. Act-Move Affecting Phelps Dodge Corp.The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on April 28, on the Phelps Dodge Corp. v. National Labor Relations Board, has prompted the New York Board of Trade to petition Congress to enact amendments to the National Labor Relations Act. Stating that the decision (which was referred to in our issue of May 3, page 2783) "is disturbing to employers throughout the United States," is disturbing to employers throughout the United States, the Board says:
It comes as a distinct shock to learn at this late date that the Congress of 1935 intended that employers might be compelied to hire applicants for work who have never been in their employ and compelled to give them "back pay" for some very indefinite period.
The Directors of the Board, at their meeting at the Waldorf on May 6, pointed out that the Supreme Court, when dealing with the interpretation of the various sections of the Act, have split and there have been strong dissenting opinions, as to what the real intent of Congress w
passing this law. A spokesman of the Board stated:
passing this law. A spokesman of the Board stated:
Back in 1935, when this Act was passed and signed, many people believed that it was a rather plain statement of labor's right to organizeand to bargain collectively, and to be free from interference by employers in the selection of the bargaining agency. The Act specifically stated certain definite things that employers must not do, and it created an administrative agency to enforce the Act. It was never understood by many citizens, and it is doubtful if the Congress intended, at that time, that it should become so involved and so drastic as the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, and the subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court have read into it. It is therefore not only appropriate, but
it is becoming increasingly necessary that the Congress itself should state clearly, and specifically, just what it did mean. Such a course would be advisable even in normal peace-time, but with the Government placing large defense orders, and with the necessity of speed being heard on all sides, it becomes imperative that Congress should make certain employer employee relations more definite, and more specific. It should not leave to other agencies of Government to determine what Congress had in its

In its resolution the Board of Trade "recommends that Congress take the necessary and appropriate steps to clarify Congress take the necessary and appropriate steps to clarify
its intent concerning the various sections of the National its intent concerning the various sections of the National
Labor Relations Act, or by enactment of a law, to state Labor Relations Act, or by enactment of a law, to state
specifically whether the National Labor Relations Board by Section 10 (c) has authority to orler an employer to hire applicants for work who have never been in his employ, or to compel such employer to give them 'back pay' for any period whatsoever," and further recommends that congress by enactment of necessary law specifically limit and define the other sections of the Act "where high authority has expressed different views concerning what Congress meant by the passage of such sections."

## Merchants' Association of New York Recommends Transfer of Government Bureaus to New YorkIn Letter to President Roosevelt Says Move Would Be Beneficial to National Defense

The Merchants' Association of New York made public on May 18 a letter which has been sent to President Roosevelt recommending that, as a means of lessening congestion in Washington, facilitating Government operations and promoting the interests of national defense, a more full use be made of facilities available in New York City by transferring to this city Government agencies whose functioning here would meet the convenience of the public. A recent congressional committee found that office and living facilities in Washington were entirely inadequate to handle the large numbers of people brought there by expanding defense activities, the letter, signed by John Lowry, President of the Association, pointed out. New York City, on the other hand, has available at the present time ample office, warehouse, communication, transportation, hotel, apartment and recreational facilities. The letter said, in part:
While Washington is necessarily the headquarters of the Government, New York is the Nation's greatest city, and has the largest business, financial and shipping facilities. It would seem logical, therefore, for Government agencies dealing with money, credit, and with some phases Government agencies dealing with money, credit, and with some phases
of business to move all but their head offices to New York City, where most of the leading industries of the country maintain principal offices.
We recommend that consideration be given to the transfer to New York of such agencies as the Maritime Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such a transfer would enable those agencies to turn over their existing Washington facilities to the expanding emergency defense activities in that city.
Such a move should work to the mutual advantage of both the Government and the City of New York. It would be deeply appreciated by many country-wide business units that would find it convenient to transact business in New York City. Good national planning would seem to indicate that the Federal Government should make use, so far as possible, of existing facilities in cities such as New York, rather than to overbuild the City of Washington or to overcrowd existing office and housing facilities there, at the expense of the rest of the country, with the consequent loss in effectiveness of the national prepardness program.

Research in Defense and Recovery Stressed at Boston Research Day-Dr. Weidlein Guest Speaker-Vice-
President Peterson of First National Bank of

## Boston Officiates

The 1941 Boston Research Day Luncheon was held on May 16, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, this being the fourth annual gathering of scientists, engineers and business men in observance of Boston Research Day. Cooperating groups included: New England Council; Engineering Societies of New England, Inc.; Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Boston Chamber of Commerce; Research Consultants; Governmental Agencies; Educational Institutions, and Trade Associations. The luncheon was designed to provide an opportunity for manufacturers to find out what research can do to help in the present emergency and the later reconstruction period

Dr. Edward Ray Weidlein, Director of the Mallon Institute of Industrial Research and Chief of the Chemical and Allied Products Section of the Office of Production Management, was the guest speaker; the subject of his address was "Chemistry in Defense and Recovery." Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College and Director National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, Defense Commission, was toastmaster.
Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in commenting on the importance of research in the readjustment which will inevitably follow the completion of the defense program, stated:

The development of new products to eatisify deferred consumer desires and the discovery of more effective processes through the application of industrial research methods and, so far as New England is concerned, a more complete utilization of its natural resources, can go a long way hence. Moreover, the mobilization of the country's research facilities fors the more effective prosecution of the defense program will itself inevitably result in the creation of new and improved industrial processes. processes may in many instances be used as the tools to help achieve a better balanced industrial economy in the years that lie ahead.
Nicholas E. Peterson, Assistant Vice-President of The First National Bank of Boston and Chairman of the 1941

Research Day Committee, made known prior to the luncheon that the facilities available to the manufacturer who has no research organization would be shown through a pre pared panel display at the luncheon. This display, called a "dramagram," showed graphically how such manufacturers may apply the available tools of research to their business.

## Opposition to Tax by United States on State and

 Municipal Securities Voiced at Convention of National Association of County Officers at Louisville, Ky .At the convention at Louisville, Ky., on May 15, of the National Association of County Officers, opposition to the proposal of the Treasury Department to impose a Federal tax on State and local securities was roiced by Austin J Tobin, Secretary of the New York Conference on State Defense. Mr. Tobin is renorted as saying that "Federal taxation of the income of State and municipal securities will result in an immediate increase in your local interest rates, This result is certain; it will be directly imposed upon your county treasuries." The further comments of Mr. Tobin were indicated as follows in special advices from Louisville:
Mr. Tobin asserted that the ultimate effectiveness of the defense program depended upon the fullest cooperation between Federal and local governments and required strengthening rather than burdening local credit, and added:

Nothing would prove of greater injury to this defense cooperation than for the Federal Government to tax your local bonds, to increase your local interest costs, and at this time to press an issue which has been a source of irritation between the Federal Government and the States for the past 20 years.
Mr. Tobin estimated that if the cost of local borrowing were increased by three-fourths of $1 \%$, taxation of State and local securities would cost taxpayers increased interest charges of from $\$ 150,000,000$ to $\$ 200,000,000$ a year. In Kentucky alone, he said, the increase in interest costs would amount to more than $\$ 265,000$, while in California the figure would run as high as $\$ 2,700,000$.
"Since counties depended almost entirely on real estate taxes to pay interest on their debt," he explained, "it would be necessary to pass on
this cost to the home owner. In some States where county debt is paid this cost to the home owner. In some States where county debt is paid
from a constitutionally limited tax, any increase in interest cost on your from a constitutionally limited tax,
debt would result in fiscal disaster.
debt would result in fiscal disaster.
"Although State and local officials as such have no concern with what the Treasury may choose to do in the case of Federal bonds, it is now quite apparent that the recent policy of issuing taxable Federal bonds has sharply added to the cost of Federal borrowing.
"Thus, medium-term $2 \%$ taxable Federal bonds are yielding today about $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ more interest than partially exempt Federal bonds with an identical coupon rate and a similar maturity, and comparable taxable Federal notes are yielding about $3 / 10$ of $1 \%$ more interest than exempt issues. From these and similar market comparisons it would appear that the Treasury itself has been compelled to pay at least $25 \%$ to $30 \%$ mor by taxing its own bond interest.
Mr. Tobin warned that although the attempts of the Treasury Department to establish this proposed tax had been defeated in Congress on several occasions, the rreasury was now seeking "what would amount to a judicial amendment to the Constitution by instituting a test case in the
courts. The case is directed against bondholders of the Port of New York Authority.

According to the Louisville "Courier-Journal," in a paper entitled "Should Uncle Sam Tax State and Local Bond Interest?", Professor James W. Martin, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, said that should the Government have the power to tax the securities, it would have the power to tax everything. This, he urged, would be a form of dictatorship.

## Senator Taft and Former Governor La Follette Term

Secretaries Stimson and Knox as "Real Defeatists"
Both Senator Taft (Republican) of Ohio and former Governor Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin regard Secretaries Stimson and Knox as tending to lead the United States into war. According to Associated Press accounts from Washington on May 17, Senator Taft said "the real defeatists in this country are Secretaries Stimson and Knox, who say that this country, with the greatest natural resources and the greatest productive capacity in the world, is unable to defend itself without the British Navy." From the Associated Press we also quote:
Secretary Knox, Senator Taft said in an address prepared for broadcast rom Washington, "is openly for war." The Senator quoted Secretary Stimson as advocating "the use of our Navy to make the seas secure for the delivery of our munitions to Great Britain."
The latter course, he added, "means the destruction of German submarines, airplanes and raiders, which may attack British ships over in "uropean waters.
"That," he said, "is frankly war."
Senator Taft prefaced his application of the word "defeatists" to Secrearies Knox and Stimson with an assertion that President Roosevelt had called Charles A. Lindbergh a "defeatist" for saying that England could ot win.
They (Secretaries Knox and Stimson) assert that for years we have been hiding behind the British Navy," he sald. "And that our naval policy defend the Pacific coast. But this is a complete misrepresentation of the actual facts.
"We have built a fleet able to defend us against any other nation or combination of nations, and built the Panama Canal so that it could move from one ocean to the other on an interior line.
"Today that Navy is twice the size of those of Germany and Italy combined. We are this year adding at least two of the most modern battleships, while the German and Italian fleets are being steadily injured and depleted. Our Navy is larger and more effective than the Japanese Navy."
Philip F. La Follette added to the attack in a speech in Miami in which e declared that . . . Secretaries Stimson and Knox are pushing the Nation to the brink of war.'

The former Governor of Wisconsin made the statement at a stay-out-of war rally in Bayfront Park, city-owned gathering place made a vallable afte a heated debate in the City Commission. The Miami Commission first decided to withhold a permit for the use of the park until members knew what Senator LaFollette would say
When the America First Committee renewed its request for the meeting place, the Commission voted 3-2 to grant use of the park-without asking an advance copy of the speech.
"Recent utterances by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy," Mr . La Follette continued, "are designed to frighten and terrorize the Ameri can people into waging a war they do not want.

For sheer hopelessness, for downright defeatism, there is nothing to match the cringing speech of secretary
Senator LaFollette said Mr. Roosevelt "should at once eliminate from his cabinet those gentlemen who publicly are urging him to break his pledges to our people.

He should at once make clear to our own people and to Britain that he intends to keep our aid 'short of war.' He should being our ships back into our sid

In the New York "Journal-American," an International News Service account from Washington said in part:
Senator Taft, declaring that the "cry for men will follow the cry for convoys," asserted tonight that the sole issue now facing the American people is: "War or peace?" "
"Up to this time," he said, "the President has resisted the appeals of those hotheads who would precipitate the Nation upon an uncharted course."
He declared his conviction that Mr. Roosevelt would continue to do so if the majority of the people in the United States take a stand against war
Mr. Taft made it plain at the outset that he detested Hitler and the Nazi regime. But, he added, personal prejudices should not sway the course of the entire Nation

## Commodity Year Book for 1941 to Be Issued by Commodity Research Bureau Early in June

The 1941 edition of "Commodity Year Book," annual statistical and research compilation of Commodity Research Bureau, Inc., will come off the press in the first week of June, according to an announcement by the Bureau. An exhaustive analysis of war-time commodity control features the special research studies in the new volume. As usual, it is added, hundreds of up-to-date statistical tables and charts will be included in the 650 -page volume. The book is one which is of considerable interest to business executives concerned with raw matexial shortages and the probable course of priorities and price controls in the various industries. From the Bureau's announcement we quote:

In the 1940 edition, issued a year ago, the feature research study on war and commodity prices foretold that the major price advance would not get under way until the war was 18 months old. The accuracy of this
prediction excites curiosity as to further prognostications in the 1941 predictio

The editorial board which compiled the new 1941 "Commodity Year Book" consists of Milton W. Jiler, managing editor, and Harry Jiler Kenneth H. Paton and Bernard E. Shedd.
"I Am An American Day" Observed Throughout Country-Vice-President Wallace Leads Capital Celebration-New York City Has Huge Rally
Nation-wide observance on May 18 of "I am An American Day," in recognition of all who, by coming of age or naturalization, have attained the status of citizenship, was led by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, who broadcast an address from Washington. Others participating in the program from the nation's capital were: Solicitor General Francis Biddle, Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, Speaker of the House; Attorney General Robert A. Jackson and Judge Justin Miller of the United States Court of Appeals.

In his talk Vice-President Wallace said that the "word "American" means more now that it ever did before, explaining that the responsibilities of United States citizenship are far greater. He went on to say:

Today the idea of Pan-Americanism has become so strong that we look on the word "American" as denoting citizenship not merely in a particular nation, but also citizenship in the entire hemisphere. Every nation in this hemisphere is bound together by treaties on behalf of New York domocracy. To an increasing extent, I hope the citizens of Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and all of Latin America, as well as the United States, will look on themselves as having in addition to their national citizenship a super-citizenship in america, the hemisphere where nations earnestly try to settle their disputes peacefully without lying, treaty breaking, or aggression. As citizens of the United States and America, we must do everything possible to make the America of the future worthy of the dreams of the great liberators of the past century.
We must never permit in America the development of the idea that one brand of humanity is superior to the others. We have here in America a chosen land but not a chosen race.

In accordance with Congressional resolution and Presidential proclamation, celebrations in various cities through the country were held. At New York City an estimated number of 750,000 persons were gathered on the Mall at Central Park. The speakers on the program included: Mayor LaGuardia, Federal Judges Murray Hulbert and John C. Knox, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and Colonel William J. Donovan.

In Chicago a meeting was held at Soldiers Field attended, it is estimated by 100,000 persons. The principal speaker on this occasion was William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management.

President Roosevelt's proclamation calling for the observance on May 18 of "I Am An American Day" was given in our issue of April 12, page 2321.

Bishop Manning, Head of Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, Honored at Dinn
Birthday and Other Occasions
A dinner attended by several hundred clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church and others, was held in honor of Bishop William T. Manning, head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City on May 21. While the occasion specifically marked the 75 th birthday of Bishop Manning and the 110th anniversary of the founding of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, Bishop Manning will also celebrate this year the 50th anniversary of his ordination, his 20 th year as a Bishop and his 20 th year as President of the Mission Society.
At the dinner, Bishop Manning was presented with a huge birthday cake along with a scroll in which a special committee of the Mission Society under the chairmanship of James W. Gerrard, pledged themselves to raise $\$ 110,000$ this year to advance the Society's work. Among the many New York City leaders attending the dinner was Mayor LaGuardia who extended the City's congratulations and praised the work of the Society under the supervision of Brishop Manning. The Mayor stated:
Under his (Bishop Manning's] fine leadership the institution and its work have been carried forward by scientific methods, and what is more, have given the finest example of Christianity applied.
Superlatives cannot properly describe the feeling of admiration I have for Bishop Manning. He is a priestly man and a manly priest, a gentle soul and a strong character, and a man understanding the frailties of human natures but unrelenting against persecution and cruelty. And,
finally, he is the builder of a magnifient cathedral finally, he is the builder of a magnifiient cathedral.
Speakers at the dinner, said the New York "Herald Tribune," included:
Mayor LaGuardia, former Governor Alfred E. Smith, Joseph M. Proskauer, former Supreme Court Justice, Thomas J. Watson, President of the kauer, former Supreme Court Justice, Thomas J. Watson, President of the
International Business Machines Corp., Thomas S. McLane, Vice-President International Missiness Mocichines Corp., Thomas S. McLane, Vice-President
of the City Mission Society, and Mrs. Ernest R. Adee, Chairman of the society's women's committee.

From the same paper we quote:
Bishop Manning, who was born in Northampton, England, was 75 years old on May 12, but the society's celebration of the event was held up so that its anniversary and Bishop Manning's could be celebrated together.
Samuel Seabury, the great-great-grandson of the first Episcopal Bisho in Samuel Seabury, the great-great-grandson of the first Episcopal Bishop in
the United States, was chairman of the citizens' committee which arranged the United States, was chairman of the citizens' committee which arranged
the dinner. the dinner.
The signe
The signers of the scroll, besides Mr. Gerard, were Mr. Seabury, Mrs. Adee, Mrs. William Walker Kennedy, Chairman of special events of the celebration, Thomas M. Peters, Treasurer of the fund campaign, the Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Suffragan Bishop, and Mrs. Charles Gil-
more Korley, Vice-Chairman of the women's division of the campaign. more Korley, Vice-Chairman of the women's division of the campaign.

## Death of Walter E. Frew, Chairman of Board of Corn Exchange Bank of New York

Walter Edwin Frew, Chairman of the Board of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York City, died after a short illness on May 19 at his home in New York City. He was 76 years old. A native of Brooklyn, Mr. Frew began his business career in 1880 as a clerk with the stock brokerage firm of Shepard, Knapp \& Co. and six years later went to work for the Eleventh Ward Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Frew left this institution in 1889 to become Cashier of the Queens County Bank in Long Island City and was elected President after six years. In 1899 the Corn Exchange Bank bought the Queens County Bank and Mr. Frew became Vice-President, continuing in this capacity until 1911 when he was made President of the Corn Exchange Bank. When the institution became the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. in 1929 Mr . Frew gave up the presidency to become Chairman of the Board. At the time of his death he was also a Director of the Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Co. and the Ingersoll-Rand Co. \& Woodlawn Cemetery. During his banking career, Mr. Frew had served on numerous committees of the New York Clearing House Association and was at one time President of the organization. Among the various other business interests with which he had been associated as a Director were Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., American Surety Co., Bankers Trust Co. of New York, Home Life Insurance Co. of New York, International Elevating Co., Long Isıand Railroad Co. and the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

## Death of F. M. Sackett, former Senator from Kentucky Had Served as Ambassador to Germany 1930 to 1933

Frederic M. Sackett, former United States Senator from Kentucky and one-time American Ambassador to Germany, died of a heart attack in Baltimore, Md., on May 18 while on a visit to that city. He was 72 years old. Mr. Sackett, who was a Republican, served in the United States Senate from 1924 to 1930 and held the post of Ambassador to Germany from 1930 to 1933.
In reporting his death, the Washington "Post" of May 19 gave the following summary of Mr. Sackett's career:

Mr. Sackett was born in Providence, R. I., and was a graduate of Brown and Harvard Universities. For a short time after receiving his bachelor of laws degree from Harvard, he practiced in Ohio, later moving to Louisville, where he made his home until the time of his death.
From the turn of the century until 1924, Mr. Sackett played a prominent role in Kentucky politics. He served, meanwhile, as President of a number of public utilities, including the Louisville Gas Co. and the Louisville Light
Co. He was also associated with the coal business, and at different times
headed four different Kentucky coal firms. It was as a coal and cement magnate that Mr. Sackett made much of his personal fortune.

During the war Mr. Sackett was food administrator for Kentucky, and it was while in this office that he met Herbert Hoover, and began what was to be a long and close friendship.
He was appointed director of the Louisville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank at the time of its organization, and remained in that position until 1924, when he was elected to the United States Senate in the Republican landslide of that year.
After Mr. Hoover's inauguration as President, the Senator was one of Mr. Hoover's confidential advisers. At the outset of the Hoover administration, Senator Sackett was made Chairman of the Senate Steering Committee.
In 1930, Mr. Sackett accepted President Hoover's appointment as Ambassador to Germany. While in Berlin he witnessed the rise to powe of Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party. In 1933, shortly after the New Deal from politics, devoting himself to his many business interests in Louisville.

Death of William S. Rowe, Cincinnati Banker and Formerly Member of Federal Advisory Council
William Stanhope Rowe, former President of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and regarded as one of the nation's outstanding commercial bankers until his retirement in 1929, died in Cincinnati on May 20, at the age of 83 years. In the early years of the Federal Reserve System, Mr. Rowe had served as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland and had been designated by it as a member of the Federal Advisory Council, in which capacity he served for six years. He joined the First National Bank of Cincinnati in 1889 as cashier, after having held a similar post with the Second National Bank of Cincinnati He became President of the First National in 1902, serving in that capacity until 1929

From the Cincinnati "Enquirer" we take the following:
During his active business career, Mr. Rowe served on the Boards of Directors of the Procter and Gamble Co., Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago \& St. Louis R. R., the Southwest subsidiary of the Pennsylvania R. R., Fox Paper Co., and United States Playing Card Co. After his retirement as President of the bank he gradually relinquished these directorships. In Mr. Rowe's death Cincinnati loses a member of the second generation of a family which for more than 100 years has played a dominant part in the banking lifs of the city. Mr. Rowe's father, the late Stanhope SanderJohn J. Rowe, is President of the Fifth Third Union Trust Company.

## President Roosevelt Recovers From Recent IllnessPlans "Fireside Chat" on May 27

President Roosevelt, on May 16, held his first press conference in ten days, having been confined to the White House since May 6 because of a stomach disorder. The press discussion mainly concerned freedom of the seas, incident to the German designation of the Red Sea as a combat zone and the United States' decision with respect to reopening the sea to American shipping
The President's scheduled talk before the Pan American Union, which he was to have delivered on May 14, was canceled because of his illness and instead he will make a "fireside chat" to the Nation on May 27. This talk will be given from the White House with the Latin American officials present and later attending a reception.

## President Roosevelt Not to Visit Canada This Month, According to Report

The following regarding a proposal of President Roosevelt to visit Canada during this month is from Canadian Press advices from Ottawa, May 17:
Officials at the office of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King an nounced today that King has received definite word that President Roose velt has "had to forgo entirely the possibility of visiting Canada during the month of May.'
"The President's plans for later on are necessarily indefinite," one official said.
Probability of Mr. Roosevelt visiting Ottawa this month was announced by King soon after his visit to the President at Hyde Park, N. Y. Recent dispatches from Washington indicated the trip would be postponed because the President was suffering from a slight indisposition.
Reference to the visit of Prime Minister King to this country was made in our issue of April 26, page 2634, and April 19, page 2487.

## Senate Approves Senator Reynolds, of North Carolina,

 as Chairman of Military Affairs CommitteeThe Senate on May 16 approved the assignment of Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, as Chairman of its Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Reynolds, who succeeds the late Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, had been recommended for the post on May 15 by the Senate Democratic steering committee, by a vote of 12 to 3 . Reference to the death of Senator Sheppard on April 9 was made in our issue of April 12, page 2328.

## United States to Renew Negotiations with Argentina and Uruguay for Reciprocal Trade Pacts

Secretary of State Hull announced on May 12 that the United States will reopen negotiations with Argentina and Uruguay for reciprocal trade agreements. Public hearings on the proposed pacts will open in Washington on June 23. Previous negotiations with the two South American repub lics were terminated on Jan. 8, 1940, with the inability to reach a satisfactory basis for the agreements. At that time
it was explained that the breakdown of negotiations was "due to the insistence of the American Government on limi tations on Argentine exports to this country, such as linseed and canned beef, and the inability of the Buenos Aires seed and canned beef, and the inability of the Buenos Aires,
Government to accede to customs quotas on these products."
The ending of negotiations last yuotar was reported in these columns Jan. 13, 1940, page 211.

## Senate Chooses Dr. Joseph Rosier as Senator from West Virginia Over C. E. Martin-Midnight Ap-

 pointee of Governor Neely Wins Over Appointee of Former Governor HoltA dispute over the West Virginia vacancy in the Senate, caused by the resignation of M. M. Neely, Democrat, to become Governor of that State, was settled on May 13 when the Senate voted to seat Dr. Joseph Rosier, President of the Fairmont State Teachers' College, appointee of Governor Neely. The action came after the Senate had voted 40 to 38 against seating Clarence E. Martin, former President of the American Bar Association, who had been appointed by former Governor Homer A. Holt. Washington advices, May 13 to the New York "Times" of May 14, commented on the Senate's action as follows:

The undisputed facts were that Mr. Neely, momentarily before and after his Senate resignation at "precisely 12 o'clock midnight" on Sunday, Jan.12, went through procedures as Governor-elect and- or Governor designed to name Mr. Rosier as his successor in Washington pending an election, and that Homer A. Holt, Governor until that same hour, simultaneously followed somewhat similar procedures to appoint Mr. Martin to the post.
It was the question whether Mr. Neely or Mr. Holt was Governor on the stroke of midnight, and who had the appointive power, which threw more than a score of senators into impassioned disagreement before the close vote was recorded.

## M. W. Pask Elected Director of New York Board of

 TradeMarshall W. Pask, partner of Mackay \& Co., New York City, has been elected a director of the New York Board of Trade, and will take his seat at the Directors' June meeting, it was announced on May 20. The Board's Directorate of 36 places is now filled, the announcement said, pointing out that of the 36 directors two represent primarily the financial district. Col. Oliver J. Troster, of Hoit, Rose \& Troster, represents the Over-the-Counter business, and Mr. Pask represents the business tiansacted through the Stock and represents the bu
Curb Exchanges.

## Emil Schram Formally Elected President of New York

 Stock ExchangeEmil Schram, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was formally elected President of the New York Stock Exchange at the organization meeting of the Board of Governors on May 19. Informal arrangements for the election of Mr. Schram to the presidency were announced on May 6 (noted in these columns May 10, page 2963 ). At that time he accepted the offer of the presidency, subject to certain considerations having to do with pending plans for the further improvement of the administration of the Exchange. The Stock Exchange announces that the date of Mr. Schram's assumption of the presidency is to be determined by him and is dependent upon the completion of his arrangements for retiring from the Government service.
J. A. Coleman Made Vice-Chairman of Board of New
York Stock Exchange - Standing Committees Named
The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange at its orranization meeting on May 19 elected John A. Coleman as Vice-Chairman of the Board, to succeed Robert P. Boylan. The new Chairman is Robert L. Stott, who was elected on May 12 to succeed Charles B. Harding, now in the naval service

The following new Governors of the Exchange also took office on May 19: Charles K. Cook, Allan H. Crary, Albert H. Gordon, Henry Upham Harris, James J. Minot Jr., Charles C. Renshaw, John K. Starkweather, Richard F. Teichgraeber and Francis T. Ward. The election of these new Governors was referred to in our issue of May 17, new Gove
page 3124.

The appointment of the standing committees was also approved by the Governors at its meeting on May 19. Since that time various committees have elected their Chairmen and Vice-Chairman. The members of the committees, with the heads designated in parenthesis following their names, follows:
Executive Committee-Robert L. Stott, the Chairman of the Board (Chairman), the President of the Exchange, William K. Beckers, John A. Coleman (Vice-Chairman), Henry Upham Harris, Joseph Klingenstein and Paul V. Shields.
Committee on Admissions (regular members)- William K. Becker (Chairman), John A. Coleman, E. Burd Grubb, Ernest L. Jones, George R. Kantzler, Sylvester P. Larkin, Sidney Rheinstein, John Rutherfurd (Vice Chairman), and H. Allen Wardle.
Alternates-Robert. Cluett 3d, Oharles K. Cook, Robert J. Hamershlag Henry Upham Harris, Joseph Klingenstein and John K. Starkweather. Committee on Arbitration (resular members)-Thomas R. Cox, Ernest L. Jones, George R. Kantzler, Sidney Rheinstein and David W. Smyth. Alternates-Robert Cluett 3d, E. Burd Grubb, John Rutherfurd and Walter W. Stokes Jr.

Committee on Floor Procedure (regular members)-Robert P. Boylan, John A. Coleman (Chairman), Charles K. Cook, E. Burd Grubb, Robert Hamershlag, Sy,vester P. Larkin and John Rutherfurd (Vice-Chairman)

Alternates-Arthur F. Broderick and Herbert L. Mils.
Committee on Member Firms (regular members)-Howard B. Dean (Chairan) Robert J. Hamerschlag, Ernest L. Jones, J. Gould Remick (Vic Chairman), and Edgar Scott.

Alternates-Sylvester P. Larkin and Albert H. Gordon.
Committee on Public Relations (rezular members)-Russell E. Gardner Jr., Wm. Wallace Lanahan, James J. Minot Jr., Edgar Scott and Paul V. Shields.

Alternates-Allan H. Crary and Charles C. Renshaw.
Committee on Stock List (regular mombers)-William K. Beckers, Robert Cluett 3d, Gforge R. Kantzler, Joseph Klingenstein (Chairman), Richard F. Teichgracber, Francis T. Ward and H. Allan Wardle (ViceChairman).

Governors Representing the Public-Curtis E. Calder and Roswell Magill.

New York Stock Exchange Issues Circular on Short Selling Rules in Its Educational Series
The Department of Member Firms of the New York Stock Exchange distributed to members and member firms on May 20 the seventh in its new series of educational circulars. This latest circular invites the attention of the members to a review of the rules with regard to the application of the short selling rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Two questions involved in a particular instance are discussed by the Exchange, viz.: (1) Whether the sale of stock by a person who has subscribed but has not yet been allotted any of the security represents a "short sale" as defined in Rule X-3B-3 of the Commission where the seller is not otherwise the owner of the security sold, and (2) whether the employee of the member firm was justified in marking the order "long" on the basis of his knowledge that it was not the customer's policy to effect short sales for firm account.

New York Institute of Finance to Take Over Educational Facilities of New York Stock Exchange Institute
Howland S. Davis, Executive Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange, announced on May 21 that the New York Stock Exchange Institute will discontinue operation as a department of the Exchange on June 30 but that an independent organization known as the New York Institute of Finance will provide the educational facilities beginning July 1, taking over the present Stock Exchange Institute's quarters in the 20 Broad Street Building. The Institute of Finance will be headed by Albert P. Squier, present Assistant Director of the Stock Exchange Institute, who will operate the new organization on his own behalf, as an enterprise entirely independent of the Exchange, and not as an agent or employee of the Exchange.

The following is the general policy of the new Institute:
The New York Institute of Finance plans to follow the same general policies as those of its predecessor. Its faculty will be substantially the policies as those of its predecessor. Its faculty will be substantialy the
same. Its curriculum will include all of the popular courses formerly offered by the New York Stock Exchange Institute. In addition, general business courses and other courses of timely interest will be added to meet the educational demands of the members of the financial community both in New York City and in other parts of the country.
It will be the aim of the New York Institute of Finance to promote and maintain high ethical and educational standards in the securities business. The new Institute feels that its primary responsibility is to the employees of financial firms and institutions and others who attend its courses, and as a consequence their welfare will be the controlling influence in deciding upon policy.

## Nugent Fallon Made President of Federal Home Loan Bank of New York-Resigns as General Manager of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corpora-

 tionThe appointment of Nugent Fallon as President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York was announced on May 19 by George MacDonald, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Mr. Fallon has been closely allied with the Federal Home Loan Bank System for a number of years. He succeeds George L. Bliss, who resigned to become President of the Railroad Federal Savings and Loan Association of New York City (noted in our issue of Dec. 14, page 3499). The following regarding the new President's career was issued by the Bank:
Mr. Fallon is a native of Boston and was educated in its schools and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After leaving college he became associated with the Boston Elevated Railway and worked up through the organization, eventually becoming Superintendent. Later he entered the banking business, and for a number of years was associated with the First National Corp. of Boston and New York and the FrenchAmerica Banking Corp, of New York.
During the World War Mr. Fallon was a Lieutenant-Commander and pilot in the United States Navy Air Service. He was attached, first, to the French army and later to the British air force.
After the war Mr. Fallon returned to the banking business in New York, and later established his own mortgage banking business. When the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was set up by Congress, in 1933, he was called to Washington to help get the Corporation under way, and became the Deputy General Manager of that Corporation. In 1935 he was appointed General Manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, which position he is now relinquishing to take the presidency of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York.
Mr. Fallon is regarded as an expert in the real estate mortgage banking business, and has been called upon by groups of bankers and home-financing
executives in various parts of the country to present his authoritative views on mortgage banking subjects.
A. H. Williams Elected President of Philadelphia Reserve Bank to Succeed J. S. Sinclair-Latter Reserve Bank to Succeed 30, to Become Vice-President of New York Life Insurance Co.
Announcement of the election of John S. Sinclair, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philatelphia, as a Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co., effective July 1, was made on May 16 by George L. Harrison, President of the company, who was formerly President of the New York Reserve Bank. Simultaneously it was announced in Philaderphia by Thomas B. McCabe, Chairman of the Board of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank, that Mr. Sinclair had resigned the presidency of the institution, effective June 30, and that Alfred H. Williams, a director and Deputy Chairman, has been elected as his successor. Mr. Willams, who was elected to serve for the unexpired term ending March 1, 1916, is also Dean of Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. He has served as a director of the Philadelnhia Reserve Bank since March, 1989, and was made Deputy Chairman in JanuMareh, 19.
Mr. Sinclair joined the Philadelphia Reserve Bank in 1934 as Deputy Governor, and was elected President in 1936. Prior to goining the Bank he had been a member of the law firm of Williams, Brittain \& Sinclair, attorneys for the Bank.

## President Roosevelt Names Former Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana as Judge of Seventh Circuit

 Court of AppealsPresident Roosevelt on May 7 nominated former Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana to be a judge of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, which embraces the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Mr. Minton, who will succeed the late Judge Walter E. Treanor, was defeated for reelection as Senator last November, and later was named reelection as Senator last November, and anistrative assistant to the President. The Senate confirmed the appointment on May 19.

## Judge W. H. Evans Retires from United States Customs Court-President Roosevelt Extends Thanks for

 ServicesOn the retirement of Judge Walter H. Evans of the United States Customs Court, effective May 20, President Roosevelt on May 19 extended his thanks to the retiring judge for his services. Judge Evans, who is past the retirement age, was appointed to the court, which sits in New York, by former President Hoover in 1931. Prior to that he had served for a decade as Circuit Judge for the Fourth Judicial District. In his letter to Judge Evans President Roosevelt said:
Let me take this occasion to thank you for the faithful and devoted service you have rendered as a member of the Federal juliciary. As you retire from active duty you are assured of my best wishes for happiness and contentment.
In tendering his resignation to the President Judge Evans said, in part:
I have passed the retirement age and have likewise served the requisite period of time as a member of this bench, which will entitle me to retire In passing 1 may say that I have served the Government of the United States more than 23 years, eight years in the War Department, beginning in the Spanish-American War, five years as Assistant United States Attorney in Oregon, and 10 years on the bench of this court.

## President Roosevelt Nominates H. M. Durning for Reappointment as New York Customs Collector Names Dr. C. E. Rice as Senior Surgeon of United States Public Health Service

On May 13 President Roosevelt sent to the Senate for confirmation the nominations of Harry M. Durning for reappointment as Collector of Customs at New York City and Dr. Carl E. Rice to be Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. Both these nominations were confirmed by the Senate on May 19. In the New York "iimes" of May 14 it was stated:
My. Durning succeeded Philip Elting as Collector of the Port of New York by appointment of President Roosevelt in March, 1933. Mr. Durning is a special partner in the brokerage firm of Moore \& Schley, 100 Broadway. He has been active in the New York Democratic organization for many years, serving frequently as delegate to the party's national conventicns.
He is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York Fire Insur ance Co. and a director of many other corporations.

## Secretary Morgenthau Makes Appointments to <br> Treasury's Defense Savings Staff

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on May 12 the appointment of Dr. William Pickens, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as a Staff Assistant on the Treasury's Defense Savings Staff. The Association has agreed to grant a leave of absence to Dr. Pickens to allow him to devote his full time to the savings program.
The Secretary at the same time announced appointment of a prominent Negro business man as a Staff Adviser. He is Lorimer D. Milton, President of the Citizens Trust Co. of Atlanta, Ga.

On May 14 Secretary Morgenthau made known that he had appointed Robert W. Sparks, Vice-President of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, as Associate Field Director of the Treasury's defense savings staff. Mr. Sparks, the announcement said, will serve with Director Gale F. Johnson in organizing State divisions to carry out the national defense savings program.

At the same time the Secretary approved a selection of 17 State Chairmen for mutual savings banks by Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Bank, who is serving as liaison officer between the Treasury and the mutual institutions.
G. G. Dominick Appointed Chief Liasson Officer Between Priorities Division and Maritime Commission
E. R. Stettinius Jr. on May 15 appointed Gayer G. Dominick, of New York, to serve as Chief Liaison Clficer between the Priorities Division and the Maritime Commission. The appointment, it was stated, was made to provide prompt consideration of all needs for priority action in connection with the nation's merchant shipbuilding program.
Mr. Dominick from 1910 to 1938 was a general partner and in 1938 became a limited partner in the firm of Dominick \& Dominick.

## J. B. Hutson Named to Joint Anglo-American Food Committee <br> The appointment of J. B. Hutson as a member of the

 recently formed Joint Anglo-American Food Committee was announced on May 18 by the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hutson is Director of the Agriculture Department's Office of Agricultural Defense Relaculture Department's Officэ of Agricultural Defense Relations. Other members of the Committee, as announced onMay 7, are Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Chairman; R. H. Brand, Sir Quintin Hill, and M. I. Hutton, all of the British Food Mission; Surgeon General Thomas Parran, of the United States Public Health Service, and Milo Perkins and L. A. Wheeler of the Department of Agriculture. As noted in our issue of May 10, page 2964, the Committee was formed to consider how the food resources of the United States can best be used to aid the United of the United States can best be used to aid the United their war effort, and frame general programs of food supply, in coniormity with the procedures established under the Lend-Lease Act.

## War Department Names Group to Pass on Defense Plant Tax Amortization Requests

The War Department recently appointed a 14 -man board to handle the applications for five-year tax amortization certificates for facilities constructed under the national defense program. Under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 a taxpayer who constructs defense plant facilities is allowed to amortize the cost of such facilities over a five-year period providing the "necessary certificate" is obtained from period providing the "necessary certificate is obained from ment to handle this amortization work has been organized by Samuel S. Duryee, New York attorney, who will also be a member of the Board of Review. Other members of the board are:
James. P. Baxter 3d, President of Williams College; David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; W. Tudor Gardiner, former Governor of Maine ; Gerrard Glenn, Professor of Law, University of Virginia; James Hall, American Institute of Accountants; Fred H. Hurdman, American Institute of Accountants; Barnard Knollenberg, Librarian, Yale University; James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School; Harold F. Linder, New York City; William F. Marbury, Baltimore, Md. ; Dave H. Morris Jr., New York City; Charles H. Murchison, Jacksonville, Fla., and George S. Olive, former President Indiana State Society of
Certified Public Accountants.

Program for New York State Bankers Convention Which Opens Tomorrow (May 25) at Buffalo, N. Y.
Detailed arrangements made for the 48th annual convention of the New York State Bankers Association at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., on May 25, 26 and 27 were announced on May 19 by Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, President of the Association and Vice-Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank of New York. "This will be a working convention," Dr. Burgess stated. "That is the only kind of a meeting that is appropriate at a time of national emergency like the present." About 1,000 bankers from all parts of the State are expected to attend. The first day will be devoted to registration, the annual gold tournament at the Wanakah Country Club, and to a reception arranged by the commercial and savings banks of Buffalo. Programs for May 26 and May 27 call for addresses during the morning sessions under sponsorship of various committees, and round-table discussions in the afternoon. Further details are described as follows:
Three speakers will be heard on Monday, May 26. They are Dr. Willard E. Atkins, Chairman, Department of Economics, Washington Square College, New York University, on investments; Eric Hodgins, publisher "Forlege, New York University, on investsents; Eric Hodiains, pubyisher Cor-
tune" magazine, on public relations, and Dr. William I. Myers, head of tune" magazine, on public relations, and Dr. William I. Myers, head of
Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
The good neighbor relations existing between this country and Canada will be symbolized at the convention's first luncheon on Monday, when Mayor Thomas L. Holling of Buffalo and E. J. Tarr, K. O., President

Monarch Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, will made short addresses on the positions of this country and Canada in the piesent world crisis. Round-table discussions will follow. Leston P, Fancuf, Assistant VicePresident Marine Trust Group, Inc., and Chairman Committee on Public Relations, will lead that group's round-table, having as participants Miss Frieda Miller, Industrial Commissioner State of New York Department of Labor; John G. Forrest, financial news editor, New York "Times"; Robert J. Izant, President Financial Advertisers Asscciation, and William Powers, Director Customer Relations, American Bankers Association.
Albert Hoeter, Assistant State Leader State College of Agriculture, will direct a 4-H program at the Committee on Agriculture's round-table. Bank \& Trust Co Wairman of the committee and President First National Bank \& Trust Co., Walton, will preside. Dr. Van B. Hart, Extension Protessor Farm Management, State College of Agriculture, will discuss salient points in the revised edition of "Agricultural Yardstocks, an
Association publication, and A. G. Brown, Manager Agricultural Credit Association publication, and A. G. Brown, Manager Agricultural credt Department American Bankers Association, wil present recently compled statistic
State.
Adrian M. Massie, Vice-President New York Trust Co. and Chairman Committee on Bond Portfolios, will head that group's round table. Participante will include C. W. Millard Jr., Assistant Secretary Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co., Buffalo; B. M. Edwards, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and President South Carolina National Bank, Charleston, S. C., and Dr. Atkins.

Election of officers and a business meeting will initiate the convention's final sessions on May 27.
Following that Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, Putnam, and Chairman of the Assembly Banks Committee, will speak on legislation, and Superintendent of Banks William R. White will address a session to be ponsored by the Committees on Bank Management and Research. Dr. Ralph C. Epstein, Dean School of Bu
Two luncheons have been arranged for May 27 ; one will be under the auspices of the Committee on County Organization and the other sponsored by the Committee on Trust Functions. Following the first luncheon M. Montgomery Mabe, Chairman of the Committee and President First National Bank \& Trust Co., Pearl River, will lead a panel discussion.
A panel discussion will likewise follow the second luncheon. There will also be a round-table on bank management and research and a round-table on legislation, the latter headed by Orie R. Kelly, President Lawyers Trust Co. and Chairman Committtee on Legislation, which will conclude the committee sessions.

Brigadier-General Henry Joseph Reilly, retired United States Army officer and writer, will be the chief speaker at the Association's annual banquet on the evening of May 27. At the banquet an oil painting by Bernhard Godwin of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, father of the Federal Reserve System and Secretary of the Treasury in President Wilson's Cabinet, will be presented by the bankers of the State to the College of William and Mary. Professor Kenneth A. Agee, Buffalo University and alumnus of the College and William and Mary, will accent the portrait for the college, and Russell C. Leffingwell, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 1917-20, under Secretary Glass, will speak briefly at the presentation.

## Illinois Bankers Association to Hold "Golden Jubilee

 Convention" in Chicago, May 26 to 28The Illinois Bankers Association will hold its "Golden Jubilee Convention" at the Palmer House, in Chicago, May 26 to 28 . The annual banquet of the Association will be held the evening of May 27, at which Dr. Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, will be the guest speaker. Speakers scheduled for the business sessions of the convention include P. D. Houston, President sessions of the convention include P. D. Houston, President
of the American Bankers Association; Clifford V. Gregory, of the American Bankers Association; Clifford V. Gregory,
associate publisher of "Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homeassociate publisher of "Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Home-
stead," and a member of the Board of the Federal Reserve stead," and a member of the Board of the Federal Reserve
Bank of Chicago, and Warren W. Shoemaker, Vice-President of Armour \& Co., Chicago.

## Special Libraries Association to Hold Annual

 Conference in Hartford, Conn., June 16-19The thirty-third annual conference of the Special Libraries Association will be held in Hartford, Conn., June 16 to June 19. This organization is made up of more than 2,500 special librarians tthroughout the United States and Canada. According to the program arranged the speakers will include: Dr. Glenn Saxon of Yale University; ers W Atkins Director of the Governmental Research Carter W. Atkins, Director of the Governmental Research Institute, Inc.; Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, Director of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, and
B. J. Monkiewicz, former Representative-at-Large from Connecticut. Following Dr. Griffith's talk there will be a panel discussion on the various types of legislative services offered by the libraries throughout the country. The panel is to be led by Miss Rebecca Rankin, Municipal Reference Librarian of New York City, with Miss Grace M. Sherwood, Librarian of the Rhode Island State Library; Miles O, Price, Law Librarian of Columbia University, and William Trice, Byrne, Congressman of New York, participating.
Miss Laura A. Woodward, Librarian Central Research Library, Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore, Md., is the Library, Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore, Md., is the
President of the Special Libraries Association. Miss Emily C. Coates, Librarian Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., is the Conference Chairman. Miss Martha Schmidt, Librarian of the Republican National Committee, is Chairman of the Social Sciences Group of the Association and will preside at several of the sessions.

Extraordinary Gold Inflow to United States Viewed as Ended by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System-In $21 / 2$ Years Through January, 1941, It Rose to $\$ 8,800,000,000$-Foreign Gold Production in Same Period $\$ 3,500,000,000$
In a discussion of "Gold, Capital Flow and Foreign Trade in 1941," the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System presents considerations which it says "suggest that the extraordinary gold movement of recent years is at an end, and that until the disposition of the great gold holdings of the European continent is finally determined acquisitions of foreign gold by the United States will be largely limited to current gold production abroad." It is brought out by the Board, in the May issue of its "Bulletin" that during the two and one-half years through January, 1941, doreigners sold $\$ 8,800,000,000$ of the metal to the United States, and that during the same period foreign gold production amounted to less than $\$ 3,500,000,000$. From the "Bulletin," issued May 14, we quote:
The year 1941 has brought further shifts in the international position of the United States. The great movement of gold that had been in progress sine the Munich crisis in 1938 has been cut down to substantially the level of new gold production; capital which had been flowing to this country in many forms, some of which escaped the regular reports, is now tending outward mainly as a consequence of official loans to foreign countries and British liquidation of American assets; the Lend-Lease Act has completely altered the basis on which future war materials will be supplied to England; and the shipping situation has become a major factor in the flow of foreign trade. The shift in the American position is largely the counterpart of the developing problems of the British Empire.

## Sharply Diminished Gold Inflow

The first Czechoslovak crisis in the summer of 1938 started an unprecedented flow of gold to the United States-a flow which continued on an extraordinary scale until January of this year. As the table shows, this movement followed a period of 10 months of little activity in gold.
From the autumin of 1937, when the business recession and fears abroad of possible dollar devaluation led to pressure on the dollar and some sule of gold by the Stabilization Fund to foreigners, through July, 1938, when the Czechoslovak crisis was beginning to loom, there was only a minor
cold movement. Thereafter, however, the inflow mounted rapidly, and Gold movement. Thereafter, however, the inflow mounted rapidly, and
during the two and a half years through January, 1941, foreigners sold during the two and a half years through January, 1941, foreigners sold $\$ 8,800,000,000$ of the metal to the United States. During the same period foreign gold production amounted to less than $\$ 3,500,0,00,000$. The magni-
tude of the drain upon foreign reserves is apparent from the gap between tude of the drain upon foreign reserves is apparent from the gap between
these two figures. While dishoarding by private holders appears to have these two figures. While dishoarding by private holders appears to have
played some part, most of the gap represented gold lost to the central played some part, most of the gap represented gold lost to the central
reserves of England, France, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, and other reserves of England, France, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, and other
countries under pressure of capital outflow or war necessities. The intensity countries under pressure of capital outflow or war necessities. The intensity
of the movement was greatest in the phase that began with the German of the movement was greatest in the phase that began with the Germa
campaign against the Low Countrics and France in the spring of 1940 . FOREIGN GOLD ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES OCTOBER, 1937(Approximate Figures)

| Period | Net Amount for Period | Weerly Averave |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Business recession In United States: |  |  |
| Oetober, 1937-July, 1938-5.-1 | $833,00,000$ $3,579,000,000$ | $81,000,000$ $63,000,000$ |
| War period: september, 1939-April, 1940 | 1,992,000,000 | 57,000,0 |
| May, 1940-January, | 3,191,000,000 | 81,00 |

Note-Forelgn gold acquired represents increase in combined Treasury and Stabillzation Fund holdings (using Fund data, as published by the Treasury, for report dates nearest beginning and end of period) less domestic gold production. For 1941, however, for which no Stabilization Fund figures have yet been published, net acqu
The broader effects of this last phase, however, were to block off or exhaust those foreign reserves from which the flow had mainly come. The spread of German control on the Continent was accompanied by extension of the British blockade and the freezing in the United States of the funds of the invaded countries. These countries held the greater part of the gold reserves of the Continent. After the freezing orders their reserves could be sold in this country only under Treasury license; and in any case there was little occasion for nations subject to the British blockade to use gold for the purchase of goods that could not be shipped. Hence European countries holding some $\$ 6,000,000,000$ of gold reserves largely dropped out as sellers of gold to the United States.
Most of the gold that reached the United States after the French collapse came from the British Empire. It reflected the rapid draining of the gold reserves of the United Kingdom, now that the scope of the war was increased and French resources were no longer available. At their peak in March, 1938, United Kingdom gold reserves had been more than $\$ 4,000,000,000$; at the outbreak of the war they were down to $\$ 2,000$, 000,000 ; today they are virtually exhausted. The drain was mainly attributable before the war to capital outflow, and during the war to that and other factors which were discussed in the "Bulletin" for January, 1941, and presented in detail in the February "Bulletin." While some of the remaining British countrics hold gold reserves of their own, their balances of dollar payments, with the possible exception of the Canadian, are not such as to require them to use their holdings. There seems little reason to anticipate material additions to the gold stock of the United
States from the reserves of these other British countries.

## Prospective Gold Movement

With Continental Europe blockaded and the available gold reserves of the British Empire close to exhaustion, the possibilities of further transfers of existing gold reserves to the United States appear to lie largely in Russia, the Far East, and Latin America. But many of the commodities which Japan and the U. S. S. R. have been obtaining via the Pacific can no longer be spared from the American defense program, and consequently the need for shipping gold in payment is less pressing. In fact, one Far Eastern country, The Netherlands East Indies, has been adding to its gold reserves during the past year. American purchases of tin and rubber have contributed to the favorable East Indian balance of payments.
In Latin America the chicf reserves are held by Argentina, which has gold in addition to the $\$ 350,000,000$ shown separately by its central bank. Its holdings are larger than the combined reserves of the remaining Latin American countries. For a period in 1940 Argentina drew actively upon
pressure was alleviated by measures taken last fall to curtail imports, by increased sales of wool and other Argentine commodities to the United States in connection with our defense program, and by some transfer of foreign capital from the United States to Argentina apparently to avoid an anticipated spread of freezing regulations here. Developments of this character and the fact that assistance recently offered by the Stabilization Fund and the Export-Import Bank, amounting to $\$ 110,000,000$, will be available in the future, diminish considerably the likelihood of further sales of Argentine gold to this country.
Official credits are also being extended to other Latin American countries. None of these othcr Latin American countries has in fact shipped substantial amounts from its gold reserves during 1940 despite the difficulties created for them by war conditions. They have met the difficulties in other ways; and the financial assistance now being extended by the United States strengthens their international position.
Considerations such as these suggest that the extraordinary gold movement of recent years is at an end and that, until the disposition of the great gold holdings of the European Continent is finally determined, acquisitions of foreign gold by the United States will be largely limited to current gold production abroad.
In 1940 the British Empire (and the Belgian Congo, which now sells its gold to the British) produced about $\$ 850,000,000$ of gold; Latin America produced nearly $\$ 100,000,000$. Perhaps most of this $\$ 950,000,000$, which may be closer to $\$ 1,000,000,000$ in 1941, will come to the United States in the course of a year. Some of the produchg countries, however, have mo a prear so that it is not at all certain that the entire $\$ 1,000,000$, 000 will find it which is untred but which may amount to $\$ 250,000,000$ will betion, which is unrepo
since January, 1941, when liquidation of the United Kingdom's reserves was virtually completed, the United States has been acquiring foreign was virtually completed, the United statcs has been acquiring foreign the annual rate of foreign gold production.

Shift in Capital Flow
As the gold inflow has fallen away to the level of new gold production, the capital movement has shifted toward an outflow. In part, the new capital situation reflects the same factors as the new gold situation.

The spread of German control on the Continent of Europe has checked capital as well as gold exports from that area and the American freering regulations have further discouraged transfers to the United States from the nations to which they apply. In fact, fear of a general dollar freezing regulation appears to have led in 1941 to some withdrawal of foreign funds already here-notably those in Swiss names.
Similarly, the exhaustion of available British reserves, which is the immediate occasion of the diminished gold movement, has forced the British into heavy sales of their American investments in order to continue making dollar payments.

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

Arrangements were made on May 13 for the sale of a New York Curb Exchange membership at $\$ 1,000$. The previ ous transaction was on April 26, also at $\$ 1,000$.

Arrangements were made May 19 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 28,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 27,000$, on May 10 .

At a dinner meeting of the Commodity Club of New York, held May 20 at the Park Central Hotel, New York City, the following officers and governors were elected to serve for the 1941-42 season : Laurel Duval, President; John H. Scat terty, Vice-President; George Gorden Paton, Secretary E. A. Beveridge, Treasurer; and Joseph Klein, J. E. Hart and Wm. J. Jung, Governors. C. T. Revere, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the candidates. There was no opposing slate. The dinner-meeting-the final one of the season-was devoted wholly to the election of officers and the usual annual entertainment program.

The New York Stock Exchange Employees' Glee Club will give a program of entertainment, consisting of blackouts, skits and light musical numbers, early in June, for the Military Police Division of the U. S. Army which is stationed at Governors Island, the Exchange announced May 20.

Charles E. McGowan, Secretary of the New York Curb Exchange, on May 16 celebrated the 25 th anniversary of his association with the Curb. He began as stenographer and errand boy for the old New York Curb Market Association at 25 Broad Street in the days when trading was con ducted between the curbs of lower Broad Street. Mr. Mc Gowan continued with the successor organization, his employment being interrupted only by a period of service in the army during the last war. At the time of the great markets of $1928-1930$ he was Assistant Secretary of the Exchange and Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements which handled all rulings on floor procedure. He became Which handled all rulings on floor procedure. He became Secretary of the Exchange in 1939 . In length of service
with the Curb Exchange Mr. McGowan's record is surpassed only by that of J. S. Kenny, Secretary of the Committee on Admissions, who will reach his 30th anniversary on June 15th.

Douglass M. Bomeisler was elected a Vice-President of Empire Trust Co. of New York by the Board of Directors at their meeting on May 20, according to an announcement by Henry C. Brunie, President. The announcement says:
Mr. Bomeisler was graduated from Yale in 1913. After college he entered the manufacturing business, in which he was engaged until the outbreak of the war and for a period after the war. He was in military service for over two years, attending the first Reserve Officers Trainin
Camp, and serving in the A.E.F. as an officer of 306th Field Artillery.

In 1921 be became associated with Merrill, Lynch \& Co., and joined the firm as a partner in 1929. During those years his chief activities were in the financing of industrial and merchandising companies. When Mer rill, Lynch \& Co. combined part of their business with E. A. Pierce \& Co., Mr. Bomeisler became a partner in E. A. Pierce \& Co. where he remaine until 1940.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings, one of the oldest savings banks in the City of New York, celebrated its 112th anniversary on May 11. At 12 o'clock noon on May 11, 1829 the bank onened for business on the second floor of 149 Maiden Lane. According to an advertisement published that day, the Seamen's Bank was founded to furnish a safe and advantageous depository for the earnings of seamen and sea faring people such as captains, officers and seamen in the Navy and Merchant Marine service, as well as pilots, fishermen, riggers and stevedores. At the end of the first year the bank had 67 depositors with $\$ 14,640$ on deposit. The statement of the bank for Jan. 1, this year, shows over 181, 000 depositors with deposits in excess of $\$ 168,900,000$.
To commemorate its anniversary, the Seamen's Bank is holding a public exhibition on its main banking floor show ing the first pass book issued by the bank to James Chappel, a stevedore, who deposited $\$ 223$ on the opening day, with a listing showing the rapid growth of the account had it re mained open at the current interest rates to the 112 th anniversary. In a period of 30 years, the total would have reached well over a thousand dollars and from then on the amount would have doubled and redoubled until today the interest on the first deposit of $\$ 223$ would be $\$ 16,725$.

Announcement was made on May 20 by the Lawyers Trust Co., New York City, of the election of Nathan M. Ohrbach as a director on May 20. Mr. Ohrbach, who is founder and President of Ohrbach's, Inc., New York women's apparel store, is also Vice-President and a director of the Central Mercantile Association of New York.

Frederick Leigh Richmond, who joined Newburger, Loeb \& Co., New York City, about four months ago after a 35 -year association with the stock brokerage firm of Ward, Gruver $\&$ Co., died on May 17 at the age of 59 years. A native of New York City, Mr. Richmond went into business at an early age, and for many years was manager of the Ward Gruver \& Co. branch at 57 West 57th St. He entered Newburger, Loeb and Co. last Jan. 15.
N. Davis Menken, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange who retired early this month as a special partner of Harrison \& Lein, New York City, died in a hospital in Asbury Park, N. J., following a short illness. He was 65 years of age, and had relinquished his Stock Exchange seat about seven years ago

Announcement was made on May 21 by the United States Trust Co., Newark, N. J., of the election of Daniel J. Moore as Vice-President and Treasurer, to assume office on June 16. Mr. Moore, who at present is Assistant Treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City, will succeed Percy B. Menagh, who resigned. He has been with the Guaran!y Trust 22 years, his banking career having started in 1912 with the Federal Trust Co. of Newark.

Announcement was made on May 15 by the Trenton Trust Co., Trenton, N. J., of the election of Thomas C. Hildt, of Baltimore, Md., as President of the company, succeeding Baltimore, Md., as President of the company, succeeding
Mrs. Mary G. Roebling who was named Chairman of the Board, a nost which has been vacant for some time. Mrs. Roebling had been President of the institution for the past four years. The election of Norman R. Druck and William C. Draper as directors was also announced. In reporting the foregoing, Trenton advises to the Newark "Evening News" of May 15 also said:
Mr. Hildt formerly was associated with the Old National Bank of Com merce of Baltimore, of which he was Vice-President. Later he was Vice President of the Astor Trust Co. of New York and continued in that ca pacity when the bank was merged with the Bankers' Trust Co. of New York.
Mr. Hildt later returned to Baltimore as President of the Merchants National Bank. He retired from that position to become a partner in the private banking house of Alexander Brown \& Sons, remaining there until acceptance of his present post. Mr. Hildt served as state fiscal agent of Maryland during the administration of Governor Ritchie.

It was announced on May 19 that Benjamin F. Pepper has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Tradesmens National Bank \& Trust Co. of Philadelphia. Mr. Pepper is President of The Pennroad Corp. He was formerly connected with Charles D. Barney \& Co. and was also a member of the firm of A. O, Slaughter \& Co.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Equitable Trust Co., Wilmington, Del., held May 19, John Bancroft Jr., President of Joseph Bancroft \& Sons Co., and Robert H. Richards, Jr., of Richards, Layton \& Finger, attorneys-at-law, were elected Directors. All other Directors were re elected. In reporting to the stockholders, C. Douglass Buck, President, disclosed that deposits on April 30 aggreBuck, President, disclosed that deposits on April 30 aggre-
gated $\$ 23,439,000$, which is $13 \%$ over the total reported for gated $\$ 23,439,000$, which is $13 \%$ over the total reported for
April 30,1940 . Total loans outstanding on April 30 were
$\$ 10,864,477$, against $\$ 8,840,546$ a year ago. Net profit for the year totaled $\$ 211,322$, or $\$ 3.52$ a share.

Harris Creech, President of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, died on May 18 in the Cleveland Clinic, in that city. He was 67 years old. Mr. Creech, who had been President of the Cleveland Trust since 1923, was a former member of the Federal Advisory Council of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and a former President of the Cleveland Clearing House Association
The following summary of Mr. Creech's career is from Cleveland advices, May 18, special to the New York "Times" of May 19:
Mr. Creech, who was born here, became a utility clerk at the age of 18 in the old Garfield Savings Bank here. He rose rapidly in that company unti, in 1916, he was named President. In 1922 the Garfield Savings Bank was merged with the Cleveland Trust Co. and Mr. Creech became an exteutive officer. When Fred H. Goff died in 1923, Mr. Creech was named President.
The Cleveland Trust Co. under his Presidency rose to 20th place among banks of the nation in resources, which, in the institution's latest report, approached the half-billion-dollar mark, a new high. The bank is the largest commercial bank and trust company in Ohio and maintains 47 branches in Cleveland and near-by communities,
Mr. Creech was also a director of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., the Ajax Manufacturing Co., Cleveland Cliffs Iron, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Interlake Steamship Co., Ohio Bell Telephone Co., Park Drop Forge, Sherwin-Williams Co. and the Wheeling \& Lake Erie RR.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif., held May 8, Dr. Henry F. Grady, President of American President Line, was elected to the Board, it is learned from the San Francisco "Chronicle" of May 9, which further reported:
Dr. Grady was dean of the College of Commerce at the University of California from 1928 to 1937, served as trade advisor to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce from 1922 to 1934, and as chief of the trade agreements division of the United States Department of State from 1934 to 1936.
In 1937 he was named Vice-Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, and in 1939 became U. S. Assistant Secretary of State. He reAmerican President Line

At a meeting held in Los Angeles, May 13, the directors of the Bank of America N. T. \& S. A. elected Walter J. Braunschweiger as Vice-President and Chairman of the bank's public relations committee, it was announced by A. J. Gock, Vice-Chairman of the Board in charge of Southern California onerations. Mr. Braunschweiger, who was formerly Vice-President and manager of the Los Angeles main office of the bank, will be succeeded in that capacity by Joseph H. Rosenberg, a Vice-President, the announcement aid. In renorting this, the Los Angeles "Times" of May 14 further noted:
Mr. Braunschweiger, it was stated, will become an administrative officer with State-wide authority and supervision of the bank's public relations. He will maintain headquarters in Los Angeles, but periodically will spend time at the head office in San Francisco. A native of Wellsville, N. Y., he came to California in 1922 to study branch banking and remained to help organize the old Bank of America in Los Angeles. When that instiution was consolidated with the Bank of Italy, he was made Vice-President nd manager of the Los Angeles main office.
Mr. Rosenberg joined the Bank of America in 1926 as a junior VicePresident and was made a full Vice-President in 1928. He now is a nember of the general finance committee and the State-wide operating committee of the institution.

## THE CURB MARKET

Curb stocks have been unsettled during much of the present week. There have been some moderate gains including a number of new tops but the changes, as a rule, have been narrow and without special significance. Industrial specialties have attracted considerable speculative attention and the oil shares improved all along the line. Paper and cardboard stocks were inclined to move to lower levels and the shipbuilding and aircraft issues moved within a narrow range.
Stocks moved moderately higher during the abbreviated period of trading on Saturday. The changes were narrow and while the advances were in excess of the declines at the close, there were less than a dozen stocks that recorded hanges of a point or more Chicago Flexible Shaft came ak with a pain of $11 / 2$ points to $621 /$ and Mead Johnson closed a point higher at 126. Setbacks in the public utility preferred group were the rule and there were numerous fractional declines among the industrial specialties. Aircraft stocks showed little activity as most of the popular speculative stocks were absent from the list. Oil issues were stronger and the paper and cardboard and shipbuilding stocks were quiet.
On Monday lower prices prevailed all along the line and while there were occasional movements against the trend the declines exceeded the advances as the session ended. Todd Shipyards was one of the weak spots and dropped to a new low for the current movement at $871 / 2$. Chicago Flexible Shaft was another weak spot as it slipped back 2 points to $601 / 2$. Public utility preferred stocks were off, the declines ranging up to 3 or more points and a number of fractional gains were registered in the industrial specialties section. Paper and cardboard shares were unsettled. The aircraft issues were quiet and generally unchanged.

The volume of sales on the Curb Exchange recorded a substantial increase on Tuesday and as the market advanced there were approximately 3 dozen stocks that registered changes of a point or more. Jones \& Laughlin was one of the most active stocks of the industrial group and worked upward $15 / 8$ points to $273 / 4$ while gains of a point or better were registered by Midvale, Corroon \& Reynolds, American Cyanamid B, Montgomery Ward A, New Jersey Zinc and Singer Manufacturing Co. Paper and cardboard shares were down, Brown Co. pref. dipping $11 / 4$ points to $141 / 4$, while Taggart and International Pulp \& Paper held within a narrow range. Oil stocks were strong. Superior Oil of California climbing to a new 1941 peak at $301 / 2$ with a gain of $21 / 2$ points followed by Humble, Gulf and Creole with smaller gains. Aluminum issues moved within a narrow range and most of the active stocks in the aircraft section were unchanged as the session came to a close.
Dull trading and narrow price changes marked the dealings on the New York Curb Exchange on Wednesday. The transfers dropped to 77,990 shares against 100,735 on the preceding day. The issues traded totaled 246 of which 96 advanced, 62 declined and 95 were unchanged at the close Oil shares continued in good demand with Gulf Oil leading the advance in this group with a gain of $11 / 4$ points to a new 1941 top at $351 / 2$. Public utility preferred stocks were moderately higher and the industrial specialties moved moderately higher and the industrial specialties moved Beech and Brewster registering fractional gains, while Republic was unchanged and Vultee and Bell absent from the tape. Paper and cardboard shares were down, fractional recessions being recorded by International Paper \& Power Co. rights, Taggart and Puget Sound Pulp \& Timber Co.
Mixed price changes with a smaller volume of sales were the outstanding features of the trading on Thursday. The public utilities were moderately active and while there were a number of changes on either side, advances predominated at the close. Industrial specialties, on the other hand, were lower as a group, although there were several small gains in evidence from time to time during the session. Oil stocks were unsettled, Humble Oil declining $11 / 8$ points to $585 / 8$ while Cities Service pref. BB tumbled downward 6 points to 49. Paper and cardboard shares were stronger. St. Regis Paper $7 \%$ pref. advancing 2 points to $881 / 2$ at its top for the day and Great Northern Paper was unchanged; while Taggart and International Paper and Power warrants were slightly higher. Aircraft stocks were fractionally lower and shipbuilding shares were quiet.
Prices moved within a narrow range during the greater part of the session on Friday with most of the changes in minor fractions and toward lower levels. There were occasional changes against the trend but these were generally among the less active stocks. Aircraft issues were for the most part absent from the tape, Bellanca being the only one to appear. Paper and cardboard shares were unchanged, shipbuilding stocks were quiet and there was little activity in the oil section or the aluminum group. As compared with Friday of last week, prices were slightly higher; American Cyanamid B closing last night at $363 / 4$ against 36 on Friday a week ago. Creole Petroleum at $16 \frac{3}{2}$ against $161 / 8$; Ford of Canada A at $101 / 8$ against 10 ; Glen Alden Coal at $95 / 8$ against 9; Gulf Oil Corporation at $341 / 8$ against $335 / 8$; Standard Oil of Kentucky at 19 against $181 / 2$ and United Shoe Machinery at $515 / 8$ against $513 / 8$.
daily trangactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week Ended May 23, 1941 | Stocks(Number ofShares) | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Foo | Foreton overnment | Foreign Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 37,960 | \$381,000 | \$10,000 | \$1,000 | \$392.000 |
| Monday | 45,800 | 631.000 | 26,000 | 16,000 | 673,000 |
| Tuesday | 100,085 | 1,011,000 | 15.000 | 8,000 | 1,034,000 |
| Wednesday | 78,055 | 917,000 | 22,000 | 9,000 | 948.000 |
| Thursday | 70.580 | 824,000 | 25.000 | 20,000 | 869.000 |
| Friday | 59,800 | 706,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 718.000 |
| Total | 392,280 | 34,470,000 | \$108,000 | \$56,000 | \$4,634,000 |
| Snles at Neto York Curb Exchange | Week Ended May 23 |  | Jan. 1 to May 23 |  |  |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 |  | 19:0 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks-No. of shares_ } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{gathered}$ | 392,280 | 0 11,486,70 | 0.034,97 |  | 107,599,328 |
| Domestlc .-.-..----- | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,470,000 \\ 108,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0 \$1,803.000 | 0 \$110,122,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,837,000 \\ & 100,895,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Foreign government.- |  | 6 6,232,000 | 00 850,000 |  |  |
| Foreign corporate | 56,000 | 40,347,000 |  |  | 598,426,000 |
| Tota | \$4,634,000 | \$48,382,000 | 0 \$112 | 119,000 | 3720,158.0 |

## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

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

|  | Mor | Tues | Wed., | Thur | Fri., |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 17 | May | May | May ${ }^{1} 1$ | May | (a) |
| Sllver, per oz-- Closed | ${ }^{237-16}$ | 23 | 237-16d. | 23 7-16d. |  |
| Gold, p.fine oz. 168s. Consols. $21 / 2 \%$. Closed | $\begin{gathered} 168 \\ \qquad 714 \end{gathered}$ | 1688 $578 / 4$ | 168 s <br> $£ 781$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1688 . \\ & \hline 785 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| British War Loan. | 1103 5-16 | £103 5-16 | £103 5-16 | ¢103 9-16 | £103\%/8 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ritish 4\% } \\ 1960-90 . \end{gathered}$ | ¢1123/ | £112 | f112 |  |  |
| The price of | ver | ounce |  |  |  |
| States on the same | days has | been: |  |  |  |
| Bar N.Y. (for.) 33\% | 34\%/ | 343/4 | 343/4 | 343/4 | 34\% |
| (newly mined) 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 | 1.1 |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1030, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:
foreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve
bank to treasury onder tariff act of 1930
MAY 17, 1941, TO MAY 23, 1941, inclusive

| Country and MonearyUnit | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 17 | May 19 | May 20 | May 21 | May 22 | May |
|  | 8 |  | 3 | s | 3 | 8 |
| Beliclum. |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Czeehoriov'la. ${ }^{\text {k }}$ - | d |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark. krone-erit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otticia | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.0250 |
| ${ }_{\text {Finland. Mar }}^{\text {Free }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France, trane |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| Germany. refeh | .399700* | .39970** | .399700* | .399700* | $2700 *$ | * |
| Grence arathma |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, Ira, | .0504 | .050471* | .050483* | .050483* | . 05048 | * |
| Netherlanda, | a |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  | a |
| Polisnd. zloty |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portuzal. essud | . 040010 | . 040025 | . 040012 | . 040025 | . 040025 | 040050 |
| Rumanis. Ient | 091300* | - ${ }^{\text {a }} 1300$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a 1300 | \%91300* | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a $1300 *$ | ${ }_{\text {1300* }}$ |
| sweden. kron | .238416 | . 238440 |  | 238433 | 238433 | .238433 |
| Switzeriand. | . 232031 | . 231992 | . 231978 | . 231942 | .231964 | . 231964 |
| Yugola via, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ina- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chetoo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hankow (yuan) don | . $052908{ }^{\text {a }}$ | . $052958{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | . $053031 *$ | . $053237 *$ | .053237* |
| Tientsin (yuan) | . | , |  | 2438 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 243 |
| ${ }_{\text {India ( }}^{\text {Hritsh }}$ ) rupee | . 3012 | . 3012838 | ${ }^{\text {. } 2428283}$ | . 3012838 | . 301283 | . 301283 |
| Janan; yen. | . 234387 | . 2343837 | . 234387 | . 234388 | . 2312887 | ${ }^{2} 71088$ |
| Strafta Settlem'ts, dol Alistralasia- | . 471086 | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471086 | . 471066 |
| Australla, po otrictal | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 |
|  | 3.2112 | 3.211250 | 3.211250 | 3.211250 | 3.211 | 3.213125 |
| New Tealand, poun | 3.223750 | 3.223750 | 3.223750 | 3.223750 | 3.224375 | 3.225 |
| South Atrica. pound | 3.880000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Canada, dollar- }}^{\text {North }}$ America- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ticial. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Free. |  |  | . 871875 | . 8710 | 8710 | ${ }^{.870937}$ |
| exico, peso | .205360* | .205450* | .205450* | 205450* | .205450* | .205450* |
| Official | . 909090 | .909090 | . 909090 | .909090 | .909090 | .909090 |
| Free | . 870208 | 870156 | . 869218 | 868750 | . 888593 |  |
| rrentina, peso- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Orflelal. | .297733* | .297733* | 297733* | .297733* | .297733* |  |
| $\underset{\text { Brazil. }}{\text { Filire }}$ | .237044* | .237044* | .237044* | .237044* | .237044* | 237044* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ree |  |  | . 0506 | . 050 | . 050 |  |
| Chile. nes Officlal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombla |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uruyuay, pea |  | .658300* | .658300* |  |  |  |
| Non-controlled...- | . $410440 *$ | . $415000 *$ | ${ }_{415000}$ | 415000* | . $415200^{*}$ | 414750* |

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, May 24) clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $6.5 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 6,476,946,225$, against $\$ 6,083,320,379$ for the same week in 1940. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $6.6 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns b/ Telegtaph Week Ending May 24 | 1941 | 40 | $\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cent }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$2,666,751,080 | \$2,855,641,792 | ${ }^{6.6}$ |
| Chicag | 313,957,189 | ${ }^{2922,551,822}$ | 7.3 |
| Philadelphia | 415,000.000 | 356,000.000 | +16.6 |
| Boston- Kansas |  | 188,776.794 | +15.8 |
| St. Louls | 101,400,000 | 80.700 .000 | +25.7 |
| San Franclisc | 144,863,000 | 120,901,000 | +19.8 |
| Pittsburg | 139,428,563 | 121,556,341 | +14.7 |
| Detroit. | 139,737.134 | ${ }^{90} 90.031 .596$ | + ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ |
| Cleveland Baltimore | 120.042 .138 $81,113,971$ | $92,683,162$ $61,481,343$ | +31.9 +3.5 |
| Eleven cities, five d Other cities, five days | $\mathbf{8 4}, \mathbf{4 4 3 , 3 9 6 , 2 2 6}$ $954,058,970$ | $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 4}, 342,708,337 \\ 796,225,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +2.3 \\ +19.8 \end{array}$ |
| Total all cities, five All cities, one day ... | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,397,455,196 \\ 1,079,491,039 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{944,387,042 \\ \$ 5,13,933,337}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r} +5.0 \\ +14.3 \end{array}$ |
| Total a.l eities for week_ | \$6,476,946,225 | \$6.083.320 379 | +6.5 |

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.
In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended May 17, For that week there was an increase of $27.2 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 6,763,517,587$, against $\$ 6,307,916,505$ in the same week in 1940. Outside of this city there was an increase of $17.7 \%$,

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the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $2.1 \%$. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals show a decrease of $1.5 \%$ but in the Boston Reserve District the totals show an increase of $18.4 \%$, and in the Rhiladelphia Reserve District of $15.3 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals record an expansion of
$28.7 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District of $26.9 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $25.5 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are larger by $14.3 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District by $23.5 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District by $5.0 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals register a gain of $12.8 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District of $7.0 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $13.8 \%$
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week End. May 17, 1941 | 1941 | 1940 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal | 8 | 5 | \% |  |  |
|  | 3,418,498,523 | ${ }_{3,465,688.718}^{276517}$ | -1.5 | 3,112,343,289 | 2,757,14,468 |
| 3 d Phlladelphialo .. | ${ }^{3} \times 19,171,239$ | -450,45.391 | +15.3 | ${ }^{400,2767,158}$ | ${ }^{331.896,729}$ |
| 4 th Cleveland.-7 | 443,190,686 | 344,525,629 | +28.7 | 279,587.044 | ${ }^{279.160 .536}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {5th }}$ thicnmodd-. 6 | ${ }^{205.211 .8399}$ | 181,.62, 778 | +26.9 | 134,200,541 | - $12,10,436,638$ |
| ${ }_{7 \text { th }}$ Chlcago-... 18 | 695,205,387 | 603,32, | +14.3 | ${ }_{466,731,080}$ | 415,280,956 |
| 8 8th St. Louls... 4 | ${ }_{205,473,271}$ | 166,330,609 | +23.5 | 146,370.54, | ${ }^{129,112,666}$ |
| 9 9th Minneapolis 7 | 134,088,325 | 127,729,293 | +5.0 | 101.613, $8^{8 / 8}$ | ${ }^{90,509,741}$ |
| 10th Kansas City 10 | 174,057,904 | 154,367,353 | +12.8 | 137,127,705 |  |
| 11th Dallas....- ${ }^{6}$ |  | -85,407,303 | +7.0 | $72,633,771$ 288,65, 595 |  |
| 12th San Fran... 10 | 309,2 | 271,678,825 |  |  |  |
|  | 6,763,517,587 3,497,229,049 | 6,307,916,505 2,970,389,667 | $\begin{array}{r} +7.2 \\ +17.7 \end{array}$ | 5,501.472,599 <br> 2,494,779,521 | 4,905,568,817 $2,249,005,893$ |
| Canada.......-32 cittes | 431,689,888 | 436,368,359 | ${ }_{-1.1}$ | 403,913,553 | 316,834,991 |

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



* Estimated. $x$ No figures available

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

| Boots Pure Dr |
| :---: |
| Britigh Amer Toba |
| Cable \& W (ord) |
| Central Min \& Inv |
| Cons Goldtlelde of |
| Courtaulds S \& Co |
| De Beer |
| Distillers Co |
| Electrio \& Mus |
| Ford Ltd |
| Hudsons Bay Co |
|  |
| London Mid Ry |
| Metal Box. |
| Rand Mines |
| Rio Tlnto |
| Rolls Royce |
| Shell Trangport |
| United Molasses |
| Vickers |
| West Witwate |
| Areas. |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat. } \\ & \text { May } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon., } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | Tues., May 20 | Wed.. | Thurs, May 22 | $\stackrel{\text { Fri.; }}{M a y}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 36/- | $36 / 3$ | $36 / 6$ | $36 / 6$ | $36 / 6$ |
|  |  | 88/9 | $88 / 9$ | 88,9 | $88 / 3$ |
|  | £631/2 | 2631/2 | £641/2 | £64 | E641/2 |
|  | £111/6 | £11/4 | £11/1/ | £111/6 | £111/4 |
|  | 32/6 | 32/6 | $32 / 6$ | 32/6 | 33/- |
|  | 31/6 | 31,6 | $31 / 3$ | 31/3 | 30/9 |
|  | ¢53/8 | 253/8 | ${ }^{25}{ }^{7} 16$ | 251/2 | 251/2 |
|  | 64/9 | $64 / 9$ | 64/6 | 64/6 | 64/6 |
|  | $7 / 9$ | 81- | 81- | 8/3 | 8/3 |
| Closed | 17/9 | 17/9 | 18/- | 18/- | 18/- |
|  | 23/6 | 23/6 | 23/6 | 23/6 | 23/6 |
|  | 93/9 | 93/9 | 93/9 | $93 / 9$ | 93/9 |
|  | £133/8 | £12 ${ }^{1 / 8}$ | 1123/8 | £121/2 | £12\% $1 / 8$ |
|  | $72 /-$ | 72/- | $72 /-$ | 72/- | 72/- |
|  | $\pm 7$ | ${ }^{\text {¢7 }}$ | £7 | $\pm 7$ | $\pm 7$ |
|  | ${ }_{5} 7$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{ }$ | £63/4 | E63/4 | £63/4 |
|  | 72/6 | $72 / 6$ | £7 |  |  |
|  | 40/6 | 40/6 | $40 / 6$ | 40/6 | 40/6 |
|  | $23 / 9$ | 23/9 | 23/9 | 23/9 | 23/9 |
|  | 15/- | 15/- | 15/- | 15/- | 15/~ |
|  | £3 | ¢3 | £3 | ¢31/8 | £31/8 |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

| $M a y$ 17 | $\underset{19}{M_{19}}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{21}{ }$ | ${ }_{22}{ }_{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {May }}{ }_{23}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allegemeine Elektrizitaets-Ceseellschatt( 08 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 185 | 35 |
|  | ${ }_{125}^{205}$ | ${ }_{1}^{206}$ |  |  | ${ }_{120}^{206}$ |
| Cemmerze Bank (6\%) | 146 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
|  | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 |
|  | 197 | 197 | 198 |  |  |
| Relchsbank (new shares) .-.-.-.-............ 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 132 | 131 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| werke (6\%)-- | 145 | 146 | 147 | 147 | 147 |

## TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood April 30, 1941, are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury April 30, 1941.
ets and liabilities
Gold (oz, 643,008,976.4) ...............................................822,505,314,173.44
Total....
Gold certitifeates-Outstanding (outside of Treasurr) -......... $82,878,939,079.00$
 Redemption fund-Federal Reserve notes........................ $11,1399,453.36$
Not-Reserve agalnst 8346,681.016 of Unted States notes
nd 81.161 .122 of Treasury notes of 1800 outstandling. Treas-
ury y oteses of 1889 are also secured by silver dollars in Treasury.
Exchange stablization tund

Gold in general fund:
Balance of Incremen

\$22,223,405,474.0
$\$ 143,124,173.16$
$138,784,526$
281,908,699.35
Total.
................ $\frac{122,505,314,173.44}{281,008,00.35}$
Assess-
SILVER

Total.-. \$1,917,535,260.97

Labulutes-
Silver certificates outstanding......................................... $81,894,907,664.00$

Total.
Assers-
GENERAL FUND

ve)---\$1,917,535,260.97 Subsidiary coin (oz, 3, $625,822.3$ )
Bullon-At recolnage value (oz
At cost value (oz. $1,346,790.952 .1$ ) $\mathbf{a}_{\text {_ }}$
United States notes-
Federal Reserve notes
Federal Reserve notes.----
Federal Reserve bank notes
Unclassifled-Ccilections, $\% \mathrm{ce}$
Deposits in-Federal Reserve bankis.

To credit of Treasurer Unlted States.
To credit of other Government officers $\qquad$
$17,535,260.97$

Foreign depositaries-
hillpplne treasury-To credit of Treasurer United States
$\begin{array}{r}211,495.38 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total.
Llabulutes-
Treasurer's checks outstanding
Treasurer's checks outstanding...-....-.............................. $\quad$ \$5,596.033.29
Board of trustees, Postal Savings System: Department.......
$\mathbf{8}, 442,008.56$
\% reserve, lawful money
$59,300,000.00$
$6,290,256.18$
Postmasters, clerks of courts, disbursing oificers,
Uncolec
\$173,333,212.24
Balance today-Increment on gold (as above) $\$ 143,124,173.16$


2,425,384,304.80
Total..
$\$ 2,598,717,517,04$
a The welght of this item of silver bullion is computed on the basis of the average cost per ounce at the close of the month of March, 1941.
Note 1 -This item of selgniorage represents the difference between the cost value
and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure the silver certificates issued on account of silver acquired under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934
Note $2-$ The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and certain agencles teday
was $\$ 3,763,069,321.24$.

## PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES APRIL 30, 1941
The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States April 30, 1941, as made up on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, is as follows:

U. S. S8vings bonds (current redemp. value):

$\mathbf{\$ 1 7 2 , 0 8 9 , 4 4 9 . 2 5}$

|  |
| :---: |
| 036,692,4 |
| 489,080,100 |
| 454,135,20 |
| 818,627,00 |
| 755,432,000 |
| 834,453,20 |
| 400,528,25 |
| 1,518,737,65 |
| ,035,873, |
| 491,375,10 |
| 2,611,092,650 |
| 1,214,428,95 |
| 1,223,495,850 |
| ,626,687,150 |
| 981,826,550 |
| 786,130,150 |
|  |
| 450,978,400 |
| 918,780,600 |
| 185,841,700 |
| 1,485,384,600 |
| 701,072,900 |
| 571,431,150 |
| ,118,051,100. |
|  |
| 724,677,90 |
| 115,368,200 |
| ,023,579,85 |

$29,554,243,700.00$

$3172,089,449.25$
$313,297,798.25$
$407,507,757.75$
$491,286,778.50$
$813,000,971.02$
$, 014,797,813.00$
$355,732,875.0$
$79,535,416.08$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}155,732,875.00 \\ 79,535,416.08 \\ \hline\end{array}$
3,647,248,858,80
244,121,000.0


| 3/\% serles B -1941, maturing June 15, 1941-- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 1\%\% ser |  |  |
| \% serles B-1942, maturing S |  |  |
| $18 \%$ series C -1942, maturing Dee. 15 , 1942 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 11\%\% serles B-1943, maturing Dee. 15, 1943 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 15, 1943.- |
| 3\%\% |  |  |
| 1\% serles B-1944, maturing M |  |  |
| 1\% series C-1944, maturing 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 23,815,000.00 \\ 204,425,400.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $204,425,400.00$
$426,349,500.00$

| $342,143,300.00$ |
| :--- |
| $232,375,200$ |
| $629,113,900$ |

$629,113,900.00$
$420,971,500.00$
279,473
$42,9793800.00$
$65,039,700.00$
$415,519,000.00$
$515,210,900$
$515,210,900.00$
$283,006,000.00$
718
$\begin{array}{r}718,023,200.00 \\ \hline \$ 4,555,466,400.00\end{array}$
Nattonal Defense Series-

$\overline{\$ 1,165,903,100.00}$
$5,721,369,500.00$
$1,603,434,000.00$
Treasury bills (maturity value)
Spectal Issues-Bonds-
$41 / 2 \%$ adjusted service bonds (Govt. Hfe insur. fund series 1946) Spectal Issues-Treasury Notes-
$3 \%$ old-age reserve account series, maturing
 23.\% Federal old-age and survivors insur-
ance trust fund serles, maturing June 30 1944 and 1945.
$3 \%$ Rallroad retirement account series, maturing June 30, 1942 to 1945
$4 \%$ serles maturing June 30,1941 to 1945 . 4\% serles maturing June 30, 1941 to $1945 .-$
$3 \%$ serles maturing June 30, 1944 and 1945.$4 \%$ Forelgn service retirement fund serles, maturing June 30,1941 to 1945 ............ turing June 30, 1941 to 1945 ...........-
4\% Alaska Rallroad retirement fund Beries, 4\% Alaska Railroad retirement fund series,
maturing June 30, 1941 to 1945 ..............
 June 30, 1942 to 1945 ..........................
$2 \%$ Government ilfe insurance fund serles, maturing June 30, 1934 to 1945 ..........-
$3 \%$ National Service life insurance fund series 3\% National Service life insurance fund series, $2 \%$ Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation series, maturfng Dee 1,1943 to 1945 ... $--\quad$. $2 \%$ Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
poration serles, maturing June 30, 1945...
$1,333,400,000.60$
$817,900,000.00$
$85,400,000.00$
$622,500,000.00$
$679,000.00$
4,587,000.00
$5,224,000.00$
967,000.00
$96,500,000.00$
7,759,000.00
1,375,000.00
$90,000,000.00$
$3,550,000.00$
$3,069,841,000.00$
Certificates of Indebteaness
maturing Jan 1,1942 certificate fund serles
$21 / 5 \%$ Unemployment trust fund series, ma
turing June 30, 1941 ......................
Total interest-bearing debt outstanding--.-
M atured Debo on Which interest Has Ceased -
Old debt matured-lssued prior to April 1.
1917 (excluding Postal Salings bonds)
1917 (excluding Postal Ssivings bonds).....
$215 \%$
$31 / 5 \%, 4 \%$ and $41 / 4 \%$ First Iiberty Loan
bonds of $1932-47 \ldots$
$4 \%$ and $41 / \%$ Second Liberty Loan bonds

$414 \%$ Third Liberty Loan bonds of 1928 .-.
$41 / \% \%$ Fourth Lberty Loan bonds of $1933-38$ -
$3 \% \%$ and $4 K \%$ Vlctory notes of $1922-23$.
$33 \%$ Treasury bonds of $1900-43$ and $1941-43^{-2}$
Treasury notes, at various int. rates, reg. ser.
Treasury notes, at various int. rates, reg. ser.
Ctfs. of indebtedness, at various interest rates
Treasury bills, regular serles
National defense series
Natlonal defense series.-
Treasury savings certition
Treasury savings certiflcates
Debi Bearing No Interest-
Untted States notes.
Deposits for retirement of National bant and Federal Reserve bank notes................ Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassl-
fied sales,

Total gross debt.
$\$ 19,550,000.00$
$2,117,300,000.00$
$\$ 3,739,200.26$
$9,068,700.00$
$1,124,100.00$
$1,815,100.00$
$1,815,100.00$
$12,776,550.00$
$12,564,050.00$
$32,854,350.00$
$36,620,950.00$
$3,323,750.00$
$51,105,000.00$
$2,370,000.00$
$176,775.00$

[^2],

## GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury we are enabled to place before out readers today the details of Government receipts and disbursements for April, 1941 and 1940, and the ten months of the fiscal years 1940-41 and 1939-40:



Includes FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES ON PAGES $3285 \& 3286$ security taxes-Employment taxes" collected prior to July 1, 1940, which are not vailable for appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.
b Represents capital tmpairment applicable to fiscal year 1939 but not appropriated by Congress until Aug. 9, 1939.
c Excess of credits (deduct).
d Represents appropriations equal to "Sccial security-Employment taxes"
ollected and deposited as provided under Sec. 201 ( a ) of the Social Security Act amendments of 1939 less reimbursements to the general fund for administrative expenses. Such net amount is reflected as net appropriations to the Federal oldage and survivors insurance trust fund below.
f Additional transactions are included in revolving funds, stated separately below. g Additional transactions are included under "Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, \&c. (net)", below.
$\mathbf{h}$ Includes transactions formerly ciassified
under the caption "Old-age reserve
IThe expenditures classified as "Special deposits (net)" were included prior to Jan. 2, 1941, in the classification "Other trust accounts." Such e"penditures from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1940, aggregating a net credit of $\$ 17,325,643.95$, have been
deducted from "Other trust accounts" and are reflected in "Special depcsits (net)." Transactions prior to the tiscal eyar 1941 were not segregated, and consequently the $\quad \mathrm{j}$ Exclusive of recelpts.
j Exclusive of recelpts amounting to $\$ 2,413,946.05$, reflected above for the fiscal fore not available for appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.
K The balances in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States as special prior to Sedt. 30, 1939, as Ilability accounts of the daily Treasury statement under the caption "Postmasters, clerks of courts, disbursing officers, \&c."." and consequently the redempticn of the bonds was not reflected in the expenditures above
The redemptions of such bonds from July 1 to Sept. 30 , 1939, were as follows: Corporation- $\qquad$ Guaranteed by the Not Guaranteed by
United states
$\$ 677,000$ Federal Hcusing Administration.
$\qquad$ $118,525,225$
$99,014,400$ $\$ 21,150$ Federal Farm Mortgage Cor
Federal Home Loan Banks. 821,150 1 Includes transactions on account of RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Plant Corporation, and Defense Supplies Corporation.
m Excess of redemptions (deduct)
A The expendltures classified as "National defense housing (Federal Works Agency-Other." Such expenditures, aggregating $\$ 676,841,41$ for this month and $\$ 1,674,410.53$ for the fiscal year 1941, have been deducted from "Federal Works Agency-Other" and are reflected in "National detense housing (Federal works phaditional expenditures attributable to national defense, payable from funds ncluded under General expenditures above

COMPLETE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES
The following statement of the public debt and contingent liabilities of the United States, showing' also the Treasury's surplus position, all as of Jan. 31, 1941, has been extracted from the Treasury's official report. Comparative debt figures of a year earlier are also shown:

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS Jan. 31, 1941 Jan. 31, 1940
Balance end of month by dally statements.........
Add or Deduct-Excess or deflictency of reeelpts ovet
or under disbursements on belated Items........ -2 , $2,025,024,499 \quad 2,282,302,724$ or under disbursements on belated Items.......--- $-6,175,524+23,440,774$


Balance, deflctt $(\rightarrow$ ) or surplus $(+) \ldots$ $\qquad$ $+\overline{+1,553,480,753}$ INTERES' 1 -BEARING DEBT OUTSTANDING Tule of Loan-

of 1961 ... $\qquad$ | nterest Jan. 31, 1941 |
| :--- |
| Payable |
| -Q |
| $\mathbf{Q}$ |
| $9,800,000$ | Jan. 31, 1940 3s convertible bonds of 1949

Certificates of

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ertificates of Indebtedness: } \\
& \text { Special:-4s Adjasted Service Cti. Fund-Ser. } 1941 \\
& 21 / 2 \mathrm{~B} \text { Unemploymenet Trust Fund-Series 1940. }
\end{aligned}
$$ $9,800,000$

$, 974,300,000$ 1/8 Treasury bonds of 1947 1952.............A O O $\quad 758,945,800$

discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 31, 1941 Complled from Latest Reports Recelved by the Treasury
 a Funds have been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for payment
of outstanding matured principal and interest obligations guaranteed by the United States.
b Does not include $\$ 57,760,750$ face amount of $1 \%$ notes, serles Q-2, due Jan. 1 , 1942, held by the Tress
c The following bonds having an aggregate face amount of $\$ 56,772,500$ fssue d
under the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, are held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt; under section $15-\mathrm{a} 21 / 8 \%$ bonds, series A, due Dee. 15. 1948, 8272,$500 ;$ under section $15-$, $13 / \%$ bonds of $1943-51, \$ 10,000,000 ;$
$214 \%$ bonds of $1947-57, \$ 15,000,000 ; 28 \%$ bonds of $1951-63, \$ 15,000,000 ; 21 / 2 \%$ $214 \%$ bonds of $1947-57, \$ 15,000$
bonds of $1955-69, \$ 16,500,000$.
d Does not include $\$ 30,000,000$ face amount of $1 / \%$ notes, serles $F$, due June 30 .
1941 , held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt. e Does not include $\$ 98,900$ face amount of bonds in transit for redemption on
Jan. 31,1941 . Jan. 31, 1941.
h Figures shown are as of Nov, 30, 1940-figures as of Jan. 31, 1941, are not
available. Offset by cash in designated depository banks and the accrued interest available. Offset by cash in designated depository banks and the accrued interest
amounting to $\$ 37.230 .943 .44$, which is secured by the pledge of collateral as provided in the Regulations of the Postal Savings System. having a face value of \$36,082.105, cash in possession of Eystem amounting to $\$ 69,995,108,46$, Government and Governm

## i Held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In In actual circulation, exclusive of $\$ 8,283,667.94$ redemption fund deposited in the Treasury and $\$ 304.987,905$ of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the
issuing banks. The collaterai security for Federal Reserve notes issued consists of $\$ 6,329,500,000$ in gold certificates and in credits with the Treasurer of the Unitted

## CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANK NOTES

The following shows the amount of National bank notes afloat (all of which are secured by legal tender deposits) at the beginning of April and May, and the amount of the decrease in notes afloat during the month of April for the years 1941 and 1940:

[^3]MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF MARCH 31, 1941 The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of March 31, 1941, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in part by the United States, was contained in the Department's "Daily Statement" for April 30, 1941.
As now computed, the Federal Government's proprietary interest in these agencies and corporations, as of March 31, was $\$ 3,791,796,356$, and that priyately owned was $\$ 420,767,688$.
SUMMARY OF COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND GREDIT AGENGIES OF THE



|  | Llabulutes and Reseroes 4 |  |  | Bxcess <br> of Assets Over <br> Liabilities d | Proptstaty Interest |  | Distribution of Undted States Interests |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Guaranteed } \\ \text { United Statera } \end{gathered}$ | Not Guaranteed by United States | Total |  | Privately Ononed | Owned by United States | Capital Stock | Surplus | Inter ajenc, Interests |
| Reconstruction Finance Corporation | k1099668,675 | B357, ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\mathbf{8} 50,066 ~}$ | 1,457,418,741 | 174,304,006 | \$ | 174,304,006 |  |  |  |
| Commodity Credit Corporation.-- | k698,121,706 | 111,979,050 | -810,100,756 | 163,477,284 |  | 163,477,284 | 500,000,000 | c1,539,496 | $524,969,993$ |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation |  | 240,292 48863 | 240,292 | 182,860,750 |  | 182,860,750 | 175,000,000 | 7,860,750 |  |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporatio |  | $4,886,370$ $265,952,814$ | $4,886,370$ $265,952,814$ | $\begin{array}{r}13,751,508 \\ 289,299,557 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 13,751,508 | 14,000,000 |  | b248,492 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority - | k | 16,204,260 | $265,204,260$ | $289,299,557$ $363,523,158$ | 139,299,557 | $150,000,000$ $363,523,158$ |  |  |  |
| Public Works Administration..--.- |  |  |  | 92,270,526 |  | ${ }_{92,270,526}$ | a ${ }_{\text {a } 21,270,526}$ |  | ,605,009 |
| Rural Electrification Administration |  | 164,957,849 | 164,957,849 | 151,897,800 |  | 151,897,800 | a 159,552,460 |  | b7,654,660 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporation. | 2,630,667,820 | $49,435,818$ | 2,680,103,638 | $1272,613,054$ $11,264,518$ |  | $272,613,054$ 11.264 .518 | a113,102,070 |  | 159,510,984 |
| Federal Savings \& Loan Insurance Corp.- |  | 1,610,340 | 1,610,340 | 127,953,769 |  | 127,953,769 | 100,000,000 | c $27,953,769$ | b100,000,000 |
| Federal Home Loan banks .-.-----..-- |  | 120,388,642 | 120,388,642 | 182,374,690 | 57,633,690 | 124,741,000 | 124,741,000 | 27,953,769 |  |
| Federal Housing Administration.-.-.-.-- | 22 | 2,992,944 | 19,191,171 | 57,477,811 |  | 57,477,811 | a57,477,811 |  |  |
| United States Housing Authorlty ........ | k226, $628,68{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 89,244,534 | 89,244,534 | 105,968,688 |  | 105,968,688 | 10,000,000 | 8,028,124 | 87,940,564 |
| Farm Credit Administration. | -220,628,082 | 193,269,127 | ${ }_{193}{ }^{23269} 28,127$ | 147,154,962 |  | 147,154,962 | 1,000,000 | 136,148,747 | 10,006,215 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corporat | 1,282,124,096 | 145,502,886 | 1,327,626,982 | 199,120,396 |  | 87,155,885 199120,396 | 287,155,885 |  |  |
| Federal Land banks . ${ }^{\text {a }}$.- |  | 1,805,042,095 | 1,805,042,095 | 423,775,245 | 219,636,611 | 204,138,634 | 67,225,745 | 145,990,397 | b879,604 b9,077,508 |
| Banks for eooperatives |  | 215,960,314 | 215,960,314 | 72,217,960 |  | 72,217,960 | 60,000,000 | 24,080,506 | b11,862,546 |
| Productlon credit corporation |  | $2,764,768$ 363,579 $1,66,50$ | $2,764,708$ 363,579 | ${ }^{144,279,470}$ | 4,197,830 | 140,081.640 | 109,000,000 | 19,219,094 | 11,862,546 |
| Regional agricultural credit corporations..- |  | 1,466,045 | 1,466,045 | $\begin{array}{r}109,323,460 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ |  | $109,323,460$ $20,782,32$ | 105,000,000 | 4,323,460 |  |
| War emergency corporations and agencles (in liquidation): |  | 1,466,045 | 1,466,045 | 20,782,322 |  | 20,782,322 | 5,000,000 | 15.782,322 |  |
| Navy Dept.(sale of surplus war supplies) |  |  |  | 4,470,530 |  | 4,470,530 |  |  |  |
| United States Housing Corporation.-. |  |  |  | 64,921 |  | 64,921 | - 64,921 |  |  |
| United States Spruce Production Corp. |  |  |  | 1,832,110 |  | 1,832,110 | 34,080,554 | c32,248,444 |  |
| Electric Home and Farm Authority |  | 364,711 | 364,711 | 22,510.248 |  | 22,510,248 | 24,000,000 | 1,489,752 |  |
| Farm Security Administration.... |  | $13,325,340$ <br> $28,103,851$ | $13,325,340$ $28,103,851$ | 417,143, ${ }^{1,142}$ |  | 1,149,303 | 850,000 | 301,530 | 22,227 |
| Federal Prison Industries, Inc.----- |  | $\begin{array}{r}28,1041,815 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $28,103,851$ 341,815 | 417,133,827 $9,354,429$ |  | $417,133,827$ $9,354,429$ | a381.389,082 |  | 35,744,745 |
| Interior Department (Indian loans). |  |  |  | 2,603,837 |  | $9,354,429$ $2,603,837$ | a4,113,379 | 5.241,050 |  |
| National Defense Corporations.r.....-- |  | -866,259 | 866,259 | 24,043,078 |  | 24,043,078 | 12,000,000 | 12,043,078 |  |
| Panama Rallroad Co..t. |  | ${ }_{2,031,692}^{1,241,701}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,031,692}$ | 130,435,591 |  | 130,435,591 | 27,000,000 | c1,307,032 | 104,742,623 |
| Puerto Rican Reconstruction Admin.- |  |  | 2,031,692 | $49,694,241$ $6,816,580$ |  | $49,694,241$ 6.816 | 7.000,000 | 44,304,013 | b1,609,772 |
| RFC Mortgage Co-.-.-....- |  | 1,970,826 | 1,970,826 | 70,047,989 |  | 70,047,989 | a6, $25,000,000$ | 119,463 |  |
| Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc.t |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,00,000 |  | 44,928,526 |
| Treasury Department: <br> Advances to Federsl Reserve banks for industrial loans |  |  |  | 294,879 |  | 294,879 | 1,000 | 293,879 |  |
| Federal savings and toan associations |  |  |  | $27,546,311$ $23,670,900$ |  | ${ }_{23,570}^{27,511}$ | 227,546,311 |  |  |
| Rallrosd loans (Transp'n Act, 1920) Securitles recelved by Bureau of Inter- |  |  |  | 25,212,578 |  | $23,670,900$ $25,212,578$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,670,900 \\ \mathbf{a} 25,212,578 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| nal Rev. In settlement of tax llab's |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securitles recelved from the RFC under Act of Feb. 24, 1938 |  |  |  | 60,166 |  | 60,16 | a60 |  |  |
| Inter-agency items: m 24, |  |  |  | 2,121,000 |  | 2,121,000 | a2,121,000 |  |  |
| Due from governmental corporations or agencles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due to governmental corporations or |  |  |  |  |  |  | a392,181,828 |  | b392,181,828 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | a21,037,638 |  | 21,037,638 |
|  | 5,953.409,206 | 3,504,009,317 | 9,457,418,523 | .212.564,044 | 420,767,688 | ,791,796,356 | 3.717.688.674 | 525,848,682 | n451, 741,000 |

[^4]
## FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE ON PAGE 3288

* These reports are revised by the Treasury Department to adjust for certaln
inter-agency items and therefore may not agree exactly with statements issued by he respective agencies

Non-stock (or includes non-stock proprietary interests).
b Excess inter-agency
d Exclusive of inter-agency assets and liabilities (except bond investments and posits with Reconstruction Finance Corporation).
excludes unexpended balances of approprlated funds.
Also includes real pstate and other property held for sale.
a Adjusted for inter-agency items and items in transit.
i Shares cf State building and loan associations, $\$ 37,395,410$; shares of Federal savings and loan associations, $\$ 145,250,950$.
j Also excludes contract commitments, As of March 31, 1941, the United States
Housing Authority had entered into definite contracts of $\$ 692,075,000$. Advances have been made in the amount of $\$ 227,053,350$ as of March 31, 1941, against loan contract commitments amounting to $\$ 354,204,000$. The Housing Authority has also arreed to disburse $\$ 254,114,000$ on additionai loan contract comimitments amounting to
securities issued by local housing authorities.
$k$ Excluded are the following amounts in bonds and notes held by the Secretary of the Treasury, which are shown as inter-agency liablities: Tennessee Valley Authority, $\$ 56,772,500$; Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $\$ 259,451,442 ;$ U. S.
Housing Authority, $\$ 10,000,000$; Commodity Credit Corporation, $\$ 65,000,000$. Housing Authority, $\$ 10,000,000$; Commodity Credit Corporation, $\$ 65,000,000$.
$m$ Represent inter-agency assets and itablities of the Treasury Department n Represents Inter-agency holdings of capital stock and pald-in surplus items which are not deducted from the capital stock and paid-in surplus of the correponding organizations.

- Includes cash in trust funds.
a Includes accrued interest.
r Includess Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Plan-
ning Corporation and Defense Supples Corporation and Defense Homes Corporation, ning cigures shown are as of Feb. 28, 1940. Figures as March 31,1941 are not available.
X Includes the assets and liabilitles of the Federal Land banks of Loulsville,
Ky ., and Houston, Texas, whlch have retired the capital stock and paid-in surplus Ky., and Houston, Texas, which have retired
previously held oy the Federal Government.


## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Northwest Savings Bank, Mason City, Iowa- } & \text { Mas } \\ \text { Consolidated today under the provisions of the Act of } & 100,000\end{array}$
IN18, as a mended, under the charter and title oft of Nhe First
National Bank of Mason City" (Charter No
 common capital stock of $\$ 400,000$, di vided into 4,000 shares
of the par value of $\$ 100$ each, and a surplus of $\$ 350,000$. The consolidation became effective close of business May 10 .
or 1941.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
May 14 -The Burnes National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo
Effective May 1,194 Li- Liquidating Committee: Calvin C. Burnes, J. H. Mcord Jr., and Roy F. Netson, care of the liquidatang bank, Absorbe by The First National Bank
of St. Joseph, Mo., Charter No. 4939 .

BRANCH AUTHORIZED
May 15-Industrial National Bank-Detroit, Detroit, Mich.
Location of branch: 16301 East Warren Ave. (corner or Three-
Mile Drive), Detroit, Mich, Certificate No. 1525A.

## COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED

May 10 - First National Bank in Edinburg, Edinburg, Texas.
From $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 65,000$ Increase

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares stocks
1 Union Carbide \& Carbon Corp.; 7 Russell Falls Co. preferred $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ \$ \text { per Shar }\end{array}$

preterred certificates of interest; 9 Pavillin, Inc--1.-.
3 units Parker Young Co. (three preferred and one common)-

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SIN KING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of corporate bonds, notes, and preferred stocks called for redemption, including those called under sinking fund provisions. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were give in the Chronicle."

Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corp. preferred stock A- June 2 American 1.G. Chemical Corp. See General A
Bedford Pup \& Paper Co. Inc. $65 / 2 \%$ bonds. Beech Creek Coal \& Coke Co. 1 st mtge. 5 s.
Budd Realty Oorp. stock trust certificates. Butler Water Corp. stock trust certiificates
Butge bondsCanadian Pacific Ry, 43/\%\% notes, 19144
(Willam) Carter Co; preferred stock Central Hudson Gas \& Elec. Corp. $31 / \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds. Cincinnatit Gas \& Electric Co. 1st mtge, bonds Cincinnati Union Terminal Co. $5 \%$ preferred stock Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp., 1st mtge. bonds Consolidated Oil Corp. $31 / 2 \%$ bonds
Driver-Harris Co. $7 \%$ preferred sto
Driver-Harris Co, $7 \%$ preferred stock-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { East Tennessee Light \& } P \\
& 6 \% \text { refunding bonds }
\end{aligned}
$$



Louisville \& Nashville RR. unified mtge. bonds......................... Lukens Steel Co. 1st mtge. 8
Macon Gas Co. 1st mtge. 41/2
Minnesota Transfer Ry Con-
Mercantile Properties, inc. $51 / 2 \%$ bonds
National Power \& Light Co.
National Supply Co. 1 st mtge
Nebraska Light $6 \%$ bonds


## DIVIDENDS

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

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When | e of Recorders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Class B (irregular) <br> Alabama Power Co. 87 preferred (quar.) <br> $\$ 6$ preferred (quarterly) <br> Allis-Chalmers Mfg |  | July 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Sunge }} 30$ | June ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) --.............-- $\$ 11 / 2$ June 30 Ju |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| American Forging \& Socket American General Corp. (special, iregular) |  |  | May 28 | Jane 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| American Home |  | 20 c2525$\$ 18$ |  | June ${ }^{\text {June } 20}$ |
| merican Maize Produ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Nat. Fin. Corp., non-cum. pref |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {A }}{ }_{\text {A merican Powe }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| American Public Service $7 \%$ pref |  | June | May |  |
| mer. Radiator \& St |  |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferre | \$134. |  | Maye 29 |  |
| rerican seal |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (init |  |  |  |  |
| Anaconda Copper ${ }^{\text {Andes }}$ Copper Mini |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas-Missouri Power Corp (irregular) .-. 20 C Jun |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Associated Public Utility Corp |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$21/2 | July 1 | June 12 |  |
| Baifour Bldg., Inc.; com. v.t.c. (reduced) (quar.) |  |  | May 21 |  |
|  |  | June 2 |  |  |
| Bath Iron Works |  | June 15 |  |  |
| Bayuk Cigars, In | 3712c |  |  |  |
| Extra Radio Corp-(uar)- | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \mathrm{Fc} \\ 15 \mathrm{c} \\ 10 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | July 1 | June ${ }^{\text {May }} 22$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ June 2 |  |  |
| Birmingham Gas Co., $\$ 3.50$ prior, pref. (quar.) Blackstone <br> Valley Gas. $\&$ Electric pref. (s.-a.)... | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \mathrm{c} \\ 87 \mathrm{y}=\mathrm{c} \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ |  | May 27 |  |
| Blue Top Brew., 1 td., $6 \%$ class A (s.-a.) Boston \& Albany RR. Co | 30 c | June 30 |  |  |
|  | $\$ 21 / 2$+25+250 | June 30 |  |  |
|  |  |  | June 30 |  |
|  |  | July 15 |  |  |
| Cable \& Wireless (Holding), Ltd. <br> $51 / 2 \%$ preferred (American Deposit rets.) <br> California Ink (quar.) | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \mathrm{c} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 621 / \mathrm{c} \\ 15 / 2 \mathrm{c} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { May } 21 \\ \text { June } 20 \end{array}$$\text { May } 20$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Apr. } 22 \\ \text { June } 10 \\ \text { May } 10 \end{array}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Callaway Mills <br> Calumet \& Hecla Consol. Copper Co. (Mich.) <br> Common | 25 c | June 16 | June 2 |  |
| Canadian Canners, Ltd. <br> Common (Quar. <br> $5 \%$ 1st preferred (quar.) <br> Participating <br> oc. non-cumul. conve pref. (quar.) <br> Participating <br> Canadian Malartic Gold Mines, Litd <br> Canadian Western Nat. Gas, Lt., H, \& P., Letd | $1811 / 2$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | June 2 May 15 |  |  |



| Name of Company | Per | When Payabl | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Peabody Col | t8175 |  |  |
| Penn Electric Switch Co. 81.20 pref. class A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (au.) |  |  | une |
| Pennsylvania Power \& Light Co. $\$ 7$ pro |  |  | June |
| ${ }_{\$ 5} 6$ preferred |  |  |  |
| Pennsyıvania salt Mi | \$2 | June 13 | May 29 |
| Perron Gold Mines, L |  | June | June |
| Pet Mililk |  | Junt | June |
| Philadelphia Compan | \$13/ | July | June |
| Pickle 85 preferred (quarterly | \$104 | July ${ }^{1}$ | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 14$ |
| Pioneer Gold Mines of British |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ju |
| Portland \& Ogdensburg A |  | May | May |
| Preferred Accident Insuran |  | Ju | e |
|  | $21 / 2$ |  |  |
| Provident Loan \& Savings Society of D Common (quar.) |  | June | May 20 |
| $53 / \frac{1}{\%}$ conv. pret.elass ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | \$138 | June |  |
| Pubic conv. preferred. clas |  |  |  |
| Pubic Mnvesting Co. ( |  | June | June |
| ublic service Elec. \& Glas Co., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Public Service Co. of (ceme | \$11/4 |  | May 29 |
| preferred (quar. | \$11/2 | June | May 31 |
| \$5 preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| \% Oil co, $6 \%$ pr | $\$ 11$ |  | June 10 |
| Pyrene Manufactur |  | June 16 | May 31 |
| Quaker Oats Co., 6 | \$11/2 |  | May |
| Raybestos-Manhatta |  |  |  |
| $61 / 2 \%$ preferred ( | \$1\%8 | June | May |
| Oan Antelope Copper |  |  |  |
| Rockwood \& Co. $5 \%$ prior pref. (quar | + ${ }^{1} 1$ |  |  |
| Royalty Income Shares class A (irregula |  |  | M |
|  | +25c | July |  |
| St. Louis Union Trust Co |  |  |  |
| (Quarterly) | 50 c |  |  |
| (Quarterly) | 50 c | Sed |  |
| Schiff Co. comr | 25 c |  |  |
| 51/\% preferred (qua |  | June | May 31 |
| Common increased |  |  |  |
| 84 preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| \$4.50 preferr |  |  |  |
| security Nati Ban |  |  |  |
| Seeman Brothers, I | 75 c | June |  |
| iberling Rubber |  |  |  |
| \$2.50 conv |  | July | 20 |
| 5 |  |  |  |
| Seven Up (Texa | $10 \mathrm{c}$ | M |  |
| Shattuck (Frank G.) |  |  |  |
| Sigma Mines (interi | Oc |  |  |
| Sivyer Steel Castings |  |  | M |
| Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp. common- <br> $\$ 3$ conv. preferred (quar.) | 75 | June | May 22 |
| Sloss-Sheffield Steel \& Iron Co----.--..---.--- | \$11/2 | June | June |
| \$6 preferred (quar.) | 81 | June | June 10 |
|  | \$13/2 |  | 1 June 16 |
| Southern Advance Bag \& |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar | \$1/2 |  |  |
| \$2 conv. preferred (qu |  |  |  |
| Southern $\mathrm{Southwestern} \mathrm{Light} \mathrm{\&} \mathrm{Power} \mathrm{Co} \$$.6 pref. (qui.)- | \$11/2 | July | June 20 |
| Sparks-Withington Co. $6 \%$ conv. pref. (quar.)-- | \$11/2 |  | June 5 |
| Staley (A. E.) Manufacturing Co., com. (irreg.) |  |  | 促 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (semi-a | 8312 |  | June 20 |
| Standard Coated Pro | +10c |  |  |
| standard Oil Co. (Ky |  |  | 6 May 31 |
| Strawbridge \& Clothier $7 \%$ | \% 1 |  | June 14 |
| Sunshine Minin |  |  | June 1 |
| Sutherland Paper co |  |  | ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |
| Common (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Class A (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Jun |
| alcott (James) Inc. | 10 c | July | June |
| $51 / 2 \%$ participating | $68{ }^{3 / 4}$ | July |  |
| Talon, Inc. (quar.) |  | June | 1 May |
| Texas-O-Kan Flour Mills $7 \%$ | \$134 |  | May 15 |
| Thew Shovel common |  |  | May 26 |
| 7\% preferred (guar. | \$154 |  | June 2 |
| Tobacco \& Allied | 1 |  |  |
| Todd Shipyards Con | \$11/2 | June | June |
| Towne Securities Cor |  | May |  |
| Tuckett Tr. of St. Lo. |  | July | June 15 |
| Union Pacific R R | \$11/2 | July |  |
| Union Premier Food st |  |  |  |
| Union Trust Co. (Mary | ${ }^{62}{ }^{25} 5$ | June | Maye 28 |
| United Carbon | 75 c | July | June 14 |
| United Elastic Corp. (increased) |  | June 2 | June |
| United Fuel Invest's, Ltd, $6 \%$ cl. A pref. (qu.) | ${ }_{3}^{475 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | June 20 |
| United States Tobacco Co. (q) | 32 c | June | June 2 |
| 7\% non-cum. | 4334 c | June |  |
| Utah Power \& Light Co. $\$ 7$ pref. (qu | +8134 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June |
| Utility Ereferred (quar.) | +81/2 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ June 1 |  |
| Valley Mould \& Iron Corp | 50 c | June |  |
| \$5.50 prior preferr | \$13/8 | June | May 20 |
| Vanor Norman Machine |  | June 2 | June ${ }^{2}$ |
| Veeder-Root, I |  | Jun | June 2 |
| Victor Equipment Co. ${ }^{\text {V }} 1$ |  |  |  |
| Victor-Monaghan Co., ${ }^{\text {como pr }}$ |  |  |  |
| Viking Pump Co. (Del.) |  | June | June |
| Wailinku Suferred ( (quar.) |  | June |  |
| Waldorf System, Inc. (increased) quar |  | July | June |
| Washington Water Power, 86 pref. (quar | \$1/2 | June | Mas |
| Wentworth Manufac | 120 c | June |  |
| West Texas Utilities, | \$11/2 | July | June |
| West Virginia Water | 81 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June 14 |
| Wiebolt stores, Inc., |  | ${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ | June 20 |
| williams (f. B.) ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  |  | May |
| 75 c preferred (quar |  |  |  |
| Winter \& Hirsch, co |  | June | May 20 |
| wooif Brothers, Inc., $7 \%$ pr | \$1/4 | Jun | 1 May 2 |


| Name of Company | Per <br> Share | When Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wisconsin Power \& Light Co.- |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1824 | June 16 | May 31 |
| $6 \%$ preferred (qua | 1.16 2-3 | June 16 | May 31 |
| Accumulated. | \$181 | June 16 | May 31 |
| Woodward \& Lothrop. | 50 c | June 27 | June 16 |
| 7\% preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 | June 27 | June 16 |
| Worthington Pump \& Machine Corp.-------- J0c June 30 June 20 |  |  |  |
| 41/2\% prior preferred --.-.- | +\$11/8 | June 15 | June 5 |
| 41/2\% conv. prior prefe | t\$1/8 | June 15 | June 5 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Common. | 25 c | July | June 16 |
| Class B | 25 c | July | June 16 |
| 7\% preferred (quar. | \$13/4 | July | June 16 |

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


 Gillette Safety Razor; \$5 conv. pref. (quar.) --Gold \& Stock Telegraph Co. (quar. $\$ 5$ preferred (quar.) Gorham Manufacturing Co Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea, com, now-convGreat Northern Paper Co
Great Northern Ry. Co., preferred............
Green Mountain Power Corp., $\$ 6$ preferred. Greenfield Tap \& Die, $\$ 6$ pref.---
Griesedieck Western Brewery (quar Group No. 1 Oil Co -----1 Preferred A (quar.)
Hajoca Corp. $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) Hale Bros. Stores (quar.)---
Haloid Co $\overline{\text { Hamilton }} \mathbf{~ W}$
Preferred (quar.)
Hammermill Paper
Hammermill Paper Co class A and B (quar) Hanna (M. A.) Cox, pref. (quar.)
Harbison-Walker Refractories
Harrison National Bank (N.J.) semi-annual Harshaw Chemical Co. cum, conv. pref. (qu.) --
Hart-Carter Co. conv. pref. (quar.) Haverty Furniture (quar
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co
Hazeltine Corp. (quarterly)
Hecla Mining Co---1 -
Hein-Werner Motor Parts (quar.
Heyden Chemical Corp (quar
Hibbard, Spencer Bartiett \& Cc. (monthly)
Mcnthly
Hirernia National Bank ( N .0. ) (s.a.)
Hires (Chas. E.) Co -- Mobart Manufacturing Co., class A (quar.)
Holland Furnace Co-
Holophone Co.. Inc.
Home Fire \& Marine Ins. Co. (Calif.) (quar.)
Home Insurance (Hawaii) (quar Quarterly-
Homestake Mining Co (monthly)
Hooker Electrochemical Co
Horn (A.C.) Co., $7 \%$ non-cum, prior partic. pref
$6 \%$ non-cum. Horn \& Hardart (N.Y.), $5 \%$ pref. (quar.)
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Hydraulic Press Mfg. $6 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Idaho-Maryland Mines dlinois Central RR. Co (
(Leased Line) $4 \%$ guaranteed (s.-a.)

Quarterly Assurance Co. of Canada (quar.):--
Imperial OiI, Ltd,--
Coupon shares
Registered shares-
Indiana Gas \& Chemical Corp, $\$ 3$ preferred.
Industrial Corp. of Lynn (quar,
$7 \%$ preferred of Lyar.) (quar.)
Ingersoll-Rand
Inand Steel Co--
International Cigar Machinery Co stk. div.)-
International Harvester Co. (quar.)

International Ocean Telegraph Cö-( (quar.)----
Coupon sh Petroleum
Interstate Department Stores
Interstate Hosiery Mills_
Interstate
Intertype Corp- ${ }^{\text {I }}$ İg. Co. (quar.
Quarterly
Quarterly
Jantzen Knitting Mills $5 \%$ pref. (quar.)

Jewel Tea Co., Inc (quar.) --.-.-.-.
$6 \%$ preferred series B ( (semi-annual)
$6 \%$ preferred series $\mathbf{C}$ (irregular)-
Kaufmann Dept, Stores $5 \%$ conv. pref. (quar.)
Kellogg (S.)-See Spencer.
Kelsey-Hayes Wheel class A
Kelvinator Corp. of Canada (quar.)
$7 \%$ special preferred (quar
Kendall Co. 86 prefered (quar.)
Partic. preferred A
Partic. preferred A
Kennedy's Inc. pref. (quar
Key West Electric Co. $7 \%$
Keystone Steel \& Wire Co
Klein (D. Emil) Co
Knudsen Creamery, pref. (quar,
Preferred
Kresge (S. S.) Co, (quar.)
Kress (S. H, $) \&$ Co--1.-.)
$6 \%$ preferred (interim)
Kroger Grocery \& Bak
$6 \%$ preferred (quar.
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.
Lake of the Woods
Lake of the Woods Milling.-......................--
Preferred (quar.
Lake Superior Distrit Power, $5 \%$ pref. (quar.) Londis Machine Co. (quar.


Holders
PThen 5 May

| Lane-Wells Co. (quar.) <br> Langley s, Ltd., $7 \%$ conv. pref <br> $7 \%$ conv. preferred <br> Lanston Monotype Machine Co <br> Leath \& Co <br> Preferred (quar.) <br> Lebigh Portland Cement Co. $4 \%$ pref. (quar.) <br> Leslie Salt Co. (quar.) <br> Le Tourneau (R. G.), Inc. (quar.) <br> Lexington Water Co., 7\% pref. (quar.) <br> Libby, McNeill \& Libby- <br> Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass <br> Liberty Finance Co. cum, part. pref. (quar.) --- <br> Life \& Casualty Insurance Co. (quar.) <br> Life savers Corp (quar.) <br> Liggett \& Myers Tobacco (quar.) |
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Common B (quar.)
Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.
Lincoln National Life
Ouarterly ---.
Lincoln Store-
Preferred (quar.)
Link Belt Co. (quar.
$61 / \%$ preferred (quar.)
Lionel Corp. (quar.)
Liquid Corp. (quar.) - Carbonic Corp (quar.)
Little Miami RR
Original capital.
Original capital.
Special guaranteed (quar.)
Special guaranteed
Special guaranteed (quar.)
Loblaw Groceterias Co. A \& $\mathbf{B}$ (quar.)
A \& B (extra)
Lock-Joint Pipe Co. $8 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Longhorn Portland Cement Co.-

$5 \%$
$5 \%$
$5 \%$
$5 \%$
$5 \%$
$5 \%$
Loose-
Prefe
Lord \&
Louisvi
Class
Louisvi
Extra
Ludlow
Lunken
61

| Ludlow |
| :---: |
| Lunkenheimer Co. 61/2 $61 / 2 \%$ preferred (quar |
| $61 / 2 \%$ preferred (qu |

McClatchey Newspaper, 7 \% preferred (quar.)
7\% preferred (quar.)
7\% preferred (quar.)
$M$
$M$
$M$
$M$
$M$
McKenze Rod Red Lake Mines Mines (quar.)

Magnin (I.) \& Co. pref. (quar.)
Macy (R. H.) \& Co-
Magma Copper Co
Manhattan Shirt Co
Martin (Glenn L.) Co (quar.)
Masonite Corp. (quar.)
Extra Preferred (quar.) (quar.)
Master Electric Co
May Department Stores (quar.)
May McEwen Kaiser (quar.)
$\$ 4$ pref. (quar.)
Mead Corp. $\$ 6$ pref. A (quar.
$\$ 51 / 2$ preferred B (quar
Mercantile Acceptance Corp. $5 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Mercantile Acceptance Corp. $5 \%$ pref. (quar.)
5\% preferred (quar.)
5\% preferred (quar.)
$6 \%$ preferred (quar.)
6
Mer
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Meteor Motor Car Co } \\
& \text { Metropolitan Edison Co. } \$ 7 \text { cum. pref. (quar.) } \\
& \$ 7 \text { prior preferred (quar.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 7 \\
& \$ 6 \\
& \$ 6 \\
& 86
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Michigan Pichigan Public Service Co. (qual } \\
& \text { Michigan Steel Tube Products } \\
& \text { Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\$ 2$ non-cumulative dividend shares
Midwest Oil Co. (semi-ann.).
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator (quar.)
$4 \%$ pr H (quar.)
Missouri Utilities Co. 7 orep. (quar.)
Mississip
Pxtra-- (quar.)partic.
partic.

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\begin{aligned}
& \$ 6 \text { cun } \\
& \$ 6 \text { prio } \\
& \$ 5 \text { cum }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 6 \text { prior preferred (quar.) } \\
& \text { Micher. prefered (quar. } \\
& \text { Michigan Pubsolidated Gas Co. } 6 \% \text { pref. (quar } \\
& \text { Mervice Co. (quar.). }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mid-Continent Petroleum Cor } \\
& \text { Middle West Corporation. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Middle West Corporation } \\
& \text { Midland Steel Product } \\
& \text { el non }
\end{aligned}
$$

Preferred (quar.

Mississippi Valley Public Service
Modern Containers, Ltd. (quar.)
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc
Correction Incorrectly reported last week a
a $\$ 1$ dividend a $\$ 1$ dividend.
Monarch Machine Tool
Monarch Machine Tool-1-1 --
Monrof Loan Society $51 / 2 \%$ pref. (quar.). Monrof Loan Society 51/2\% prer. (quar.) ---
Monsanto Chemical Co,

Montreal Loan \& Mortgage (quar.)

Moran Towing Corp,- (participating)
$7 \%$ cum. partic. pref.
Motor Finance Corp. preferred (quar.)
Motor Wheel Corp. (quar.)
Mt. Diablo Oil Mining \& Development ${ }^{2}$.-
Mountain Producers Corp. (s-a)
Mullins Mfg. Corp. 87 preferred.-..........
Muncie Water Works Co., $8 \%$ pref. (quar.) Murphy (G. C.) Co. (quar.)
Muskogee Co. preferred (quar
Common (irregular)
Muar.)
Muskegon Motor Specialties, class A (quar.)
Maskegon Piston Ring Co Muskegon Piston Ring Co-. Inc. (irregular)
Narragansett Racing Assn.,
National Automotive Fibres preferred (qu.).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Mercantile National Bank (Chicago) (quar.) } \\
\text { Merritt-Chapman \& Scott Corp. 61/2 } \% \text {. pf. (qu } \\
\text { Metal Textile \$3.25 partic pref. (quar.) }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Metal Textile } \$ 3.25 \text { partic } \\
\text { Metal \& Thermit Corp. } 7 \\
\text { Common (increased) }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$12
31

1| 11 |
| :---: |
| 15 |
| 15 |
| ${ }_{3}$ Jun |
| Jun |ษifis

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## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business May 21, 1941, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding
date last year: date last year:

|  | May 21, 1941 | May 14, 1941 | May 22, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| United States Treasury and due from | 9,292,584,000 | 9,283,376,000 |  |
| Redemption tund- | -20,997000 | ,283,315000 | 8,411,494,000 |
| Total reserves .-................. |  |  |  |
| disoo | 9,369,988,000 | 9,362,268,000 | $8,524,347,000$ |
| Seeured by U . S. Govt. oblgations |  |  |  |
| Other bills discounted. | 413,000 | 332,000 | 235,000 |
| Total blils dis |  |  |  |
| ustrial advances | 1,729,000 | $441$ |  |
| 8. Govt. Becurities, direct and guar- |  |  |  |
| Bonds |  |  |  |
|  | 4,163,000 | 234,163,000 | 339,160,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed. | 623,475,000 | 623,475,0 | 743,407,0 |
| Total blils and securit | 25,767,000 |  |  |
| Due trom forelgn banks | 00 |  |  |
| Federal Reserve not | 73,0 |  |  |
| Bank prem | 309,693,000 | 239,570 | 161,663,000 |
| Other assets.. | -9,798,000 |  |  |
| Total assets. | 10331,433,000 | 10253,385,00 | 9,461,389, |
| Ltabutu |  |  |  |
| R. notes in | 1,679,022,000 | 1,670,915,000 | 09,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve ac | 6,837,675,000 | 3,567,209,0 | 7,213,805,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General account | 115,744,000 | 361,934, | 117,858,000 |
|  |  | 715,284 |  |
| Other deposit | 582,119,000 | 594,463,000 | 389,749,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| erred |  | 213,682,000 | 45,871,000 |
| Other llab | 1,525,00 | 1,563,000 | 1,403,000 |
|  | 0203,068,000 | 0125,050,000 | 9,339,087,000 |
| Capital paid in |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Section | 56,447,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 51,593,000 \\ & 56,44,7,000 \end{aligned}$ | 53,326 |
| surplus (eection |  |  |  |
| Other capital acco | 13,262,000 | 13,225,000 | 10,822,000 |
| liabilitles and capital accou | 0331,433,000 | 0253,385,000 | 9,461,389,00 |
|  |  |  |  |
| F. R. note liablitles combl | 94.5\% | 4.5\% |  |
| Commitments to make Industrial ad-- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 39,000 | +"Other cash" does not Include Federal reserve notes or a bank's own Federal

Reserve bank notes. Reserve bank notes.
I These are certificates glven by the United States Treasury for the gold taken
over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from
100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury
under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 , under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

## Weekly Return of the New York City <br> Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below: statement of members of the new york clearing house ASSOCIATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS THURSDAY, MAY 22,1941

| Clearing House Members | * Capltal | - Surplus and Undivided Proftts | Net Demand Deposits, Average | Tlime Deposits. Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $6,000,000$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 1 9 5 , 1 0 0 \|}$ | 242,111,000 |  |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- | 20,000,000 | 26,989,700 | 629,769,000 | 17,286,000 |
| NatIonal City Bank.-.- | 77,500,000 | 80,993,400 | a2,741,611,000 | 167,020,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust Co- | 20,000,000 | 58,009,600 | 848,942,000 | 6,765,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co. | 90,000,000 | 187,236,100 | b2,380,790,000 | 76,330,000 |
| Manutacturers Trust Co | 41,748,000 | 40,986,600 | 774,527,000 | 106,139,000 |
| Cnt Hanover Bk\&Tr Co | 21,000,000 | 75,370,100 | c1,174,436,000 | 75,391,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co- | 15,000,000 | 20,258,800 | 331,179,000 | 27,962,000 |
| First National Ban | 10,000,000 | 108,726,400 | 807,645,000 | 736,000 |
| Irving Trust Co, | 50,000,000 | 53,792,700 | 753,220,000 | 5,371,000 |
| Continental Bk \& Tr Co. | 4,000,000 | 4,511,100 | 77,685,000 | 1,113,000 |
| Chase Natlonal Bank | 100,270,000 | 139,538,700 | d3,363,461,000 | 45,897,000 |
| Fifth Avenue Bank. | 500,000 | 4,279,500 | 58,671,000 | 4,439,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co | 25,000,000 | 83,878,300 | e1,243,903,000 | 64,191,000 |
| Title Guar \& Trust C | 6,000,000 | 1,073,300 | 16,145,000 | 2,110,000 |
| Marine Midland Tr | 5,000,000 | 10,061,400 | 142,967,000 | 3,073,000 |
| New York Trust Co | 12,500,000 | 28,039,600 | 466,851,000 | 42,580,000 |
| Comm'l Nat Bk \& Tr Co | 7,000,000 | 8,843,900 | 143,439,000 | 1,645,000 |
| Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co. | 7,000,000 | 10,714,100 | 96,786,000 | 53,541,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

As per official reports: Na
companies, March 31, 1941.
Includes deposits in foreign branches as follo date); $b \$ 60,101,000$ (latest available date); $c \$ 3,060,000$ (May 22); $d \$ 85,018,000$
(latest available date); $; \$ 22,107,000$ (April 30). (latest available date); $e \$ 22,107, \mathrm{C00}$ (April 30).

## Stock and Bond Averages

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

| Date | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { Raul } \\ \text { toads } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { Uluth } \\ \text { ties } \end{gathered}$ | Total 65 Stock | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 10 \\ \text { Indusz } \\ \text { trass } \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { Frrst } \\ \text { Grade } \\ \text { Raus } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { second } \\ \text { Grade } \\ \text { Raus } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Utile } \\ \text { thes } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Ton } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| May | 116.73 | 27.75 | 16.90 | 39.56 | 106.95 | 94 | 54.01 | 108.99 |  |
| May 22. | ${ }_{117.82}^{116.81}$ | ${ }_{28.12}^{27.76}$ | ${ }_{17.25}^{17.00}$ | 39.60 40.00 | 106.89 1068 | 94.90 95.20 | 54.23 54.85 | 108.89 108.90 | ${ }_{91}^{91.23}$ |
| May 20. | 117.65 | 28.25 | 17.31 | 40.02 | 10680 | ${ }_{95.11}$ | ${ }_{54.68}^{54.85}$ | 108.89 | ${ }_{91}{ }^{1.37}$ |
| May 19-1 | ${ }_{116}^{116.15}$ | ${ }_{27.82}^{27.82}$ | ${ }_{17}^{17.30}$ |  | 1008.82 | ${ }_{95.19}^{95}$ | ${ }_{54}^{54.42}$ | 108.81 | ${ }_{91}^{91.31}$ |
| May 17. | 116.11 | 27.82 | 17.22 | 39.51 | 106.78 | 95.14 | 54.70 | 108.78 | 91.35 |

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

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

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEERLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON MAY 14, 1941

|  | Total | Boston | New York | Phtla delphta | Cleveland | Richmond | Attanta | Chicago | St.Louss | Minne- apolis | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kansas } \\ \text { Clty } \end{gathered}$ | Dallas | San <br> Francisco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feqeral Reserve Distichs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and investmenta-total. | 27,742 | 1,342 | 12,549 | 1,296 | $\stackrel{8}{2,119}$ | 719 310 | 710 373 | 3,937 1,227 | 861 391 | 417 205 | 755 353 | 599 315 215 | 2,438 $\mathbf{1 , 0 4 8}$ |
| Loans-total.....-.-.-.-.-.-.-...- | 9,953 | 717 | ${ }_{2}^{3,644}$ | ${ }_{275}^{522}$ | 348 | 149 | 192 | 797 | 224 | 99 | 210 | 13 | 411 15 |
| Commerclal, indus. and agricul. 1oans | 5,604 359 | 81 | ${ }^{2,265}$ | 39 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 45 | 18 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 10 |
|  | 445 | 12 | 323 | 25 | 17 | 3 | 6 | 36 | 5 | 1 | 4 |  | 10 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securs. Other loans for purchasing or carrying |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 11 | 67 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 40 |
| securities. | 443 | 16 | 195 | 50 | 182 | 48 | 36 | 132 | 60 | 13 | 32 | 24 | 1 |
| Real estate loans. | 1,237 | 81 | 32 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 82 |  | 61 | 187 |
| Loans to banks... | 1.825 | 148 | 513 | 103 | 227 | 86 | 122 | 150 | 72 | 82 | 24 | 31 | 187 |
| Other loans--- | 1,961 | 40 | 500 |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{46}^{5}$ | 288 | ${ }_{37}^{62}$ | 19 | 47 | 34 | 52 |
|  | 2,220 | 37 | 1,492 | 25 | 153 | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 225 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 46 108 | 1,234 | 185 | 116 | 100 | 114 | 799 |
|  | 7,771 | 348 | 3,468 | $\begin{array}{r}387 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 689 153 | 225 62 | 108 62 | $\begin{array}{r}1,234 \\ \hline 166\end{array}$ | 71 | 36 | 100 | 43 | 187 |
| Obligatlons gusr, by U. S, Govt-.-- | 3,137 | 70 <br> 132 | 1,919 1,526 | 274 | 1268 | 69 | 116 | 616 | 115 | 111 | 131 | 62 162 | 350 514 |
|  | 11,125 | ${ }_{616}$ | 5,934 | 580 | 794 | 303 | 177 | 1,520 | 198 15 | 115 | 1212 19 | 14 | 14 |
| Resserve with Federal Reserve Bank-- Cash in | 1.554 | 149 | 112 | 24 | 56 | 27 290 | ${ }_{261}^{16}$ | 86 624 | 185 | 139 | 329 | 310 | ${ }_{3} 34$ |
|  | 3,484 | 195 | 230 | 209 82 | 378 90 | 290 40 | 261 50 | ${ }_{78}$ | 22 | 16 | 20 | 31 | 284 |
| Other assetg-net...................-- | 1,274 | 68 | 493 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  | 629 | 501 | 3,258 | 553 | 330 | 604 | 561 | ${ }^{1,3} 30$ |
| Demand depositg-adjusted.....---- | 23,846 5,435 | 1,433 | 11,739 1,095 | 1,200 263 | 1,708 748 | ${ }_{208}^{629}$ | 191 | 1,004 | 193 | 113 | 145 | 137 29 | 1,108 |
| Time deposits. | 5,435 419 | ${ }_{13} 13$ |  | 13 | 748 | 29 | 38 | 131 | 6 | 2 | 10 |  | 66 |
| United States Government deposits.-Inter-bank deposits: | - 182 |  |  |  |  |  | 371 | 1,400 | 416 | 181 | 464 | 294 | ${ }^{3} 71$ |
| Domestic banks. | 9,182 | 393 | 3,910 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 18 |
| Forelign banks . | 661 | 24 1 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | $3-$ |
|  |  | 26 | 297 | 16 | -19 | 40 | 14 | ${ }_{421}^{22}$ | ${ }_{9}^{7}$ |  | 109 | 90 | $31^{19}$ |
|  | 3,861 | 250 | 1,642 | 219 | 391 | 99 | 97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

The following was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, May 22, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. Tha irst table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) givas details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

| Three Ciphers (000) Omlued | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 21, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 14, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 30 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 23 . \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } 16, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}^{\text {A }}$ 9, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} M a r \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 22, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold ctís: on hand and due from U. S. Treas.x. Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes) Other cash | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{S}_{2}^{8}, 731 \\ 20,256,731 \\ 921,549 \\ 321,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 20,222,732 \\ 10,144 \\ 328,073 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 20,202,772 \\ 10.104 \\ 315,002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 20,192,732 \\ 11,139 \\ 329,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,79 \\ 20,159,729 \\ 10,507 \\ 334,198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 马 \\ 20.124,731 \\ 10,507 \\ 325,987 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 20,111,281 \\ 10,488 \\ 315,517 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \stackrel{S}{\mathbf{S}}, 279 \\ 20,101,279 \\ 10,488 \\ 323,880 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 20,102,279 \\ 10,570 \\ 341,056 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 16,841,976 \\ 7,737 \\ 374,374 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserves | 20,587,305 | 20,560,949 | 20,527,878 | 20,533,315 | 20,504,434 | 20,461,225 | 20,437,286 | 20,435,647 | 20,453,905 | 17,224,087 |
| Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Government obllgations, direct and guarante3d. | 1,539 658 | 854 650 | $\begin{aligned} & 850 \\ & 641 \end{aligned}$ | 1,286 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,617 \\ 600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 736 \\ & 482 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,587 \\ 379 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 612 \\ & 429 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 882 \\ & 416 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,093 \\ & 1,234 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,9 | ,0 | 1,298 | 2,327 |
| Total bllis discounted | 2,197 | 1,504 | 1,491 | 1,918 | 2,217 | 1,2 | 4,9 |  |  | 9,232 |
| Industrial advances | 8,154 | 8,092 | 8,059 | 7,549 | 7,491 | 7,470 | 7,396 | ,820 |  |  |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct Bonds <br>  | $1,363,800$ 820,300 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,383,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,334,800 \\ 849,300 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 3 4 6 , 9 9 5} \\ & \mathbf{1 , 1 3 0 , 1 2 5} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total U. s. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed $\qquad$ | 2,184,100 | 2, 2 , 184,100 | $2,184,100$ $2,193,650$ | 2,184,100 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,184,100 \\ & 2,193,808 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,184,100 \\ & 2,192,788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,184,100 \\ & 2,196,462 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,184,100 \\ 2,192,961 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,184,100 \\ & \mathbf{2 , 1 9 3 , 3 5 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 4 7 7 , 1 2 0} \\ \mathbf{2 , 4 8 8 , 6 7 9} \end{array}$ |
|  | 194,474 | 2,193,696 ${ }^{4}$ |  | 2,193,567 ${ }^{47}$ |  |  | - 20.594 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 47 \\ 21,956 \end{array}$ |  | 21,377 |
| Federal Reserve notes of othe | 27,122 | 27.083 | 24,011 | 22,339, | $\begin{array}{r}23,183 \\ 849 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,898 | 744, 711 | 813.701 | 772,538 | 664,147 |
| Uncollected items....- | - 986,086 | 1,017,150 | 775,198 39,903 | 847,561 39,910 | r <br> 39,977 | 39,966 | 39,963 | ${ }^{39,828}$ | 39,902 | 41,595 |
| Bank premises.... | 40,055 <br> 50,512 | 40,067 50,171 | -48,857 | 39,228 49 | 47,535 | 46,775 | 48,326 | 47,285 | 46,791 | 62,465 |
| 硅 | 85,578 | 3,889,163 | 23,609,544 | 23,685,967 | 23,658,325 | 23,869,087 | 23,487,389 | 23,551,425 | 23,526,627 | 20,502,397 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES | 6,384,387 | 6,359,671 | 6,343,877 | 6,282,368 | 6,217,967 | 6,200,272 | 6,196,923 | 6,159,227 | 6,079,444 | 4,984,611 |
| Federsits-Member banks' reserve account | 13,731,835 | 13,457,866 | 13,439,698 | 13,523,857 | 13,505,723 | 13,979,130 | 13,655,535 | 13,505,824 | $13,632,276$ 908 | $\begin{array}{r}13,220,008 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| United States Treasurer-General account.- | 477,144 | + 761,624 | $\begin{array}{r}803,941 \\ 1,226,555 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 865,436 $1,251,130$ | 946,798 $1,272,379$ | $1,243,299$ | 1,265,753 | 1,148,403 | 1,168,152 | 449,854 |
| Forelgn | 1,241,201 | 1,235,048 | $\begin{array}{r}1,226,555 \\ \hline 678,940\end{array}$ | 1,259,092 | 1,535,630 | 1,520,127 | $1,474,778$ | 555,458 | 619,609 | 484,761 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16,326,806 | 14,527,125 |
| Total deposits | 16,180,630 | $16,180,320$ 971,989 | $\begin{array}{r}16,149,134 \\ 739,989 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16,219,515 | $16,280,530$ 803,760 | $16,276,271$ <br> $1,011,076$ | 16,208,730 | 16,264,7887 | 10,745,190 | 632,653 |
| Deferred avallability Other llablities, incl. | r $\begin{array}{r}943,641 \\ 5,117\end{array}$ | 971,989 5,504 | $\begin{array}{r} 739,989 \\ 4,893 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 807,230 \\ 5,156 \end{array}$ | 80,571 4, | 1,01, 4,116 | 4,752 | 3,775 | 4,087 |  |
| Total liabill | 513, | 23,517 | 23,237,893 | 23,314,269 | 23,286,828 | 23,497,735 | 23,116,180 | 23,180,345 | 23,155,527 | 20,149,117 |
| CAPITAL |  |  |  | 140,240 | 140,057 | 140,010 | 139,875 | 139,809 | 139,795 | 136,127 |
| Capital pald in <br> Surplus (Section 7) | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 26,785 | 157.065 26.785 | 157,065 26,785 | 157,065 26,785 | 151,720 $\mathbf{2 6 , 8 3 9}$ |
| Surplus (Section 13-b), | 26,785 47,674 | 26,785 <br> 47,557 | 26,785 47,547 | 26,785 47,608 | 26,785 47,590 | 26,785 47,492 | + 47,484 | 47,421 | 47,455 | 38,594 |
| Other capital accounts | 47,674 | 47,557 |  |  |  |  |  | 23,5 | 23,526,627 | 20,502,397 |
| Total Ilabilltiea and capital accounts. | 23,885,578 | 23,889,163 | 23,609,544 | 23,685,967 | 23,658,325 | 23,869,087 | 23,487,389 | 23,5 | 23,526,027 | 20,502,307 |
| Ratlo of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined. | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 11.080 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 10,945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.3 \% \\ & 10.822 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91.3 \% \\ 8,464 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91.2 \% \\ 8,461 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 91.0 \% \% \\ 8,508 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91.2 \% \\ 8,466 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 7,260 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91.3 \% \\ 7,315 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88.3 \% \\ 8,883 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Commitments to make Industrial advances-.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maturtty Distributton of Bllls and Short-Term Securities- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,700 | 79 | 984 | 1,386 |
| 1-15 days bills discounted. |  |  | ${ }_{47} 96$ | , 23 |  | 79 |  | 46 | 71 | 167 |
| ${ }_{31-60}^{16-30}$ days bills discounted | 90 | 96 | 94 | 95 | 82 | ${ }^{67}$ | 71 61 | 58 | 53 | 171 |
| $61-90$ days bills discounted. | 150 | ${ }_{237}^{162}$ | 181 207 | 162 213 | 151 <br> 188 <br> 1 | 151 89 | 76 | 102 | 121 | 407 |
| Over 90 days bills discounted.-------------- | 225 | 237 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills discounted | 2,197 | 1,504 | 1,491 | 1,918 | 2,217 | 1,218 | 4,966 | 1,041 | 1,298 | 2,327 |
| days industrial advanc | 1,522 | 1,439 | 1,426 | 981 |  | 961 | 860 | 1,186 | 1.198 | 1,609 |
| 1630 days industrial advances. | 208 | 266 | ${ }_{2}^{251}$ | 147 | 161 | 173 | 117 | 113 | 143 | 622 |
| 3160 days industrial advances | 165 | 146 | 169 536 | 157 139 | 139 137 | 149 | 139 | 168 | 123 | 897 |
| $61-90$ days industriaa advances | 550 5,709 | 549 5,692 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,677 } \\ \hline 538 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,125 | 6,093 | 6.056 | 6,080 | 6,058 | 6,220 | 5,962 |
| Over 90 days industrial advances |  | 5,692 |  |  |  | 7.470 | 7.396 | 7.820 | 7.957 | 9,232 |
| Total industrial advances. | 8,154 | 8,092 | 8,059 | - 7,549 | 7,491 | . 4 |  |  |  |  |

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)


[^5]x These are certificates given by the United Scates Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.00 eents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been approprlated as proflt by the Treasury under pro
visions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 .

## WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 21, 1941

| Three CIphers (000) Omuted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Philadelphia | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St.Louts | Minneapolts | Kansas Ctiy | Dallas | San |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold certificates on hand and due | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | - 8 | 5 | \$ | , | \$ |  |
| from United States Treasury...... | 20,256,731 | 1,193,049 | 9,292,584 | 1,214,503 | 1,467,889 | 659,916 | 422,478 |  | 476,321 |  | 8 | ${ }^{3}$ | 3 |
|  | 9,549 321,025 | 470 22,314 |  | 947 24,538 | 777 <br> 20,568 | 1,690 19,507 |  | $3,164,850$ 1,133 | 476,321 419 | 320,197 187 | $\begin{array}{r} 457,178 \\ 171 \end{array}$ | 308,164 | 1,279,602 972 |
| Total reserves |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,665 | 41,858 | 18,077 | 5,776 | 16,387 | 15,704 | 34,224 |
| Blils discounted: |  | 1,215,833 | 9,369,988 | 1,239,988 | 1,489,234 | 681,113 | 449,091 | 3,207,841 | 494,817 | 326,140 | 473,736 | 324,726 | 1,314,798 |
| direct and guaranteed <br> Other bllls discounted | 1,539 | 25 | 413 |  |  | 85 |  |  | 705 |  |  |  |  |
| Other bills discounted...-----...-- |  |  | 150 |  | 35 |  | 10 | 83 | 705 | 164 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 125 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20 43 |  |
| Total bils discounted- | 2,197 | 25 | 563 | 80 | 235 | 85 | 10 | 83 | 705 | 191 | 7 | 3 |  |
| Industrial advances .--..-----....-- | 8,154 | 802 | 1,729 | 2,940 | 285 | 843 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. B. Govt. securitles, direct \& guar.: |  |  |  |  | 285 | 843 | 246 | 347 |  | 393 | 71 | 276 | 222 |
| Notes. | 1,820,300 | 59,273 | 234,163 | $\begin{array}{r} 108,110 \\ 65,027 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 136,462 \\ 82,079 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75,859 \\ & 45,627 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59,247 \\ & 35,637 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156,506 \\ 94,136 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63,283 \\ 38,062 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,178 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ | 66,277 39,863 | 54,979 | 114,043 |
| Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed | 2,184,100 | 157,817 | 623,475 | 173,137 | 218,541 | 121,486 | 04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal bills and securitles | 2,194,451 | 158,644 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 106,140 | 88,047 | 182,639 |
| Due from forelgn banks Fed. Res. notes of other | 2,104,471 | 8,644 | -625,761 | 176,157 | 219,061 | 122,414 | 95,140 | 251,072 | 102,050 | 66,531 | 106,368 | 88,386 | 82,861 |
| Uncollected Items.. | 27,122 986,086 | 84,659 | 2,4731 309693 | 1,233 | 10,836 | 6,669 | 2,970 | 3,360 | 2,546 |  | 1,590 | 658 |  |
| Bank premises. | 40,05 <br> 40,055 | 84,659 2,815 | 309,693 9,798 | 64,525, | 103,332 4,525 | $\begin{array}{r}71,517 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 33,769 | 127,329 | 50,172 | 18,939 | 36,874 | 32,011 | 2,333 53,266 |
| Other assets. | 50,512 | 3,456 | 13,696 | $\xrightarrow{4,262}$ | 4,525 5,456 | 2,604 3,088 | 1,977 2,158 | 3,018 <br> 5,497 | 2,305 2,201 | 1,357 1,551 | 2,980 | 1,196 | $\begin{array}{r}2,816 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total assets | 23,885,578 | 1,465,947 | 10331433 | 1,490,834 | 1,823,448 | 887.407 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 654 | 415,435 | 623,903 | 449,205 | $1,560,644$ |
| BILI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation Deposits: | 6,384,387 | 524,331 | 1,679,022 | 441,121 | 592,705 | 299,176 | 209,602 | 1,385,599 | 239,913 | 168,006 | 218,574 | 101,445 | 524,893 |
| Member bank reserve account.--.- | 13,731,835 | 740,113 | 6,837,675 | 784,180 | 973,769 | 430,532 | 276,848 | 1,849,443 |  | 171,376 | 289.494 | 101,445 | 524,893 |
| Foreign...-. | 1,241,201 | 22,686 <br> 57 <br> 1648 | 115,744 | 43,082 | 31.188 | 26,900 | 18,003 | 75,621 | 26,990 | 24,102 | - 35,760 | 244,151 33,241 | 843,247 23,827 |
| Other deposits | $1,241,201$ 730,450 | 57,648 $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 2 6}$ | 703,104 <br> 582,119 | 81,327 35,970 | $\begin{aligned} & 77,135 \\ & 15,734 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,052 \\ 8,721 \end{array}$ | 29,345 | 100,611 | 25,153 | 18,445 | 24,314 | 34,314 24 | 23,827 63,753 |
| Total deposits. | 16,180,630 | 835,173 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,782 | 3,495 | 33,463 |
|  |  |  |  | 944,559 | 1,097,826 | 502,205 | 330,020 | 2,030,365 | 352,776 | 221,223 | 358,350 | 305,201 | 964,290 |
| Other liabilities, Incl. accrued divs..- | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 943,641 \\ 5,117 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,280 \\ 541 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 283,879 \\ 1,524 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70,192 \\ 453 \end{array}$ | $98,051$ | 69,702 391 | 31,748 | 133,969 | 49,486 | 16,355 | 35,563 | 30,944 | 43,472 |
| Total liablities. | 23,513,775 | 1,440,325 | 10203068 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  | 301 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,456,325 | 1,789,087 | 871,474 | 571,514 | 3,550,492 | 642,349 | 405,750 | 612,660 | 437,775 | 1,532,956 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS <br> Capital pald in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | $157,065$ | 10,906 | $\begin{aligned} & 51,586 \\ & 56,447 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,905 \\ & 15,144 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 4.290 | 3,002 | 4,513 | 4,270 | 11,718 |
| Surplus (Section 13-b) | $\begin{array}{r}107,085 \\ \hline 26,785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10,986 \\ 2,874 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 51,447 } \\ \hline 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}11,144 \\ 4.393 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,323 1,007 | 5,247 <br> 3,244 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,725 \\ 713 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,824 \\ 1,429 \end{array}$ | 4,925 533 | 3,152 1,000 | 3,613 <br> 1,138 <br> 1 | , 274 <br> 1,974 <br> 1 | $10,785$ |
| Other capital accounts | 47,674 | 2,489 | 13,262 | 3,067 | 4,554 | 3,244 2,003 | $\begin{array}{r} 713 \\ 2,353 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,429 \\ & 8,454 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 533 \\ 1,995 \end{array}$ | 1,000 2,531 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,138 \\ & 1,979 \end{aligned}$ | 1,263 1,923 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,121 \\ & 3,064 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total liabilities and capital acc'ts.Commitments to make indus advs. | 23,885,578 11 | 1,465,947 | 10331433 | 1,490,834 | 1,823,448 | 887.407 | 585,107 | 3,598,123 | 654,092 | 415,435 | 623,903 | 449,205 |  |
|  |  |  | 1,634 | 2,281 | 1,695 | 1,101 |  |  | 346 | 41 | 26 | 21 | $\begin{array}{r} 560,644 \\ 3,740 \end{array}$ |


| Three Ciphers (000) Omuted Federal Resetve Bank of - | Total | Boston | Newo York | phtiacelphia | Clevelatr | Tichmond | Atlanta | Chicapo | St.Lous: | Minneap. | Kan. Ctty | Dallas | SanFran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to F.R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank.- | 6.701,917 | 546,911 | 1,758,941 | 461,186 | 615,485 | 317,156 | 231,663 | 1,417,599 | 254,275 | 173,329 | ${ }_{226,573}^{8}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 22,580 | 79,919 | 20,065 | 22,780 | 17,980 | 22,061 | 32,000 | 14,362 | 5,323 | 7,999 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 586,286 \\ 61,393 \end{array}$ |
| Collateral held by agent as security | 6,384,387 | 524,331 | 1,679,022 | 441,121 | 592,705 | 299,176 | 209,602 | 1,385,599 | 239,913 | 168,006 | 218,574 | 101,445 | 524,893 |
| for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 524,893 |
| from United States Treasury ....- | 6,823,500 | 550,000 | 1,775,000 | 470,000 | 618,500 | 350,000 | 235,000 | 1,440,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ble pap | 1,784 | 25 | 563 | 81 |  |  |  |  | 705 | 174,008 |  | 118.000 | 594,000 |
| Total collateral. | 6,825,284 | 550,025 | 1,775,563 | 470,081 | 618,500 | 350,085 | 235,000 | 1,440,000 | 269,705 | 174,183 | 230,142 | 118,000 | 594,000 |

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

|  | B6d | Asked |  | B1a | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natl Defense Serles May 281941 | 0.07\% |  | July 9 1941..... | 0.13\% | - |
| Treasury Bllls | 0.07\% | ----- | July 181981 | 0.13\% |  |
| June 4 1941....- | 0.13\% |  | July 30 1941----- | 0.13\% |  |
| June 11 1941..... | 0.13\% | -...- | Aug. 61941 ---0- | 0.13\% |  |
| June 25 1941-7....- | 0.13\% |  | Aug. 131941 | 0.13\% |  |
| July $21941 . . .-{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 0.13\% |  |  | 0.13\% |  |

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

Quotations for U.S. Treasury Notes-Thurs., May 23
Fioures after decimal point represent

| Maturay | Int, <br> Rate | ${ }_{\text {b }} 6$ | Asked | Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Rate }}^{1 n t}$ | Bid | Esd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 151941 | 11\%\% | ${ }^{10130}$ | 102 | Dec. 15 | 11/4\% | ${ }^{102.11}$ | 102.13 |
| Mepr. 1619492 |  | ${ }_{10315}^{102.13}$ | ${ }_{103.17}^{102.15}$ | Mar. 151944 | 1\%\% | ${ }_{101.4}^{101.30}$ | ${ }_{101.6}^{102}$ |
| Dec. 151942 --- | $1 \% \%$ | 103.13 | 103.15 | Sept. 151944 | $1 \%$ | ${ }^{101.29}$ | 102 |
| June 15 1943... | 1\%\% | 1024 | 102.6 | Mat. Defense |  |  | 101 |
| Sedt. 15 1943... | 1\% | 10130 | 102 | $\ddagger$ Sept. 15, 1944 +Dec. 15, 1945 | 3\% | $\begin{aligned} & 100.7 \\ & 100.1 \end{aligned}$ | 100.9 100.3 |

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 3313.

## Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY <br> Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One

NoTIIE-Cash and deferred dellyery sales are disregarded it
No is tash and defored onputing the range for the year.
United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
fornish a Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.
$\frac{\text { Quotations after decimal point represent one or more } 32 \text { ds }}{\text { Dativ Record of U. s. Bond Prices } \mid \text { May 17| May } 19 \mid \text { May 20| May 21 } \mid \text { May 22 Mai } 23}$

Daily Recor


Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices May $17 \mid$ May $19 \mid$ May $20 \mid$ May $21 \mid$ May $22 \mid$ May 23 Treasury
$21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1948$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ uni $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1949-53 \ldots \ldots . \begin{aligned} & \text { _........... } \\ & \text { Low. } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ units Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unt1s 21/28, 1952-54 21/4 $\mathrm{s}, 1951$ - 53 Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units
$\qquad$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units 2s, 1947 .
$\qquad$ 2s, March 1948-1950_... Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untus 2s, Dec. 1948-50........
28, 1953-55
$\qquad$ Federal Farm Mortgage 31/4 $\mathrm{s}, 1944-64$ -
$\qquad$
38, 1944-49.
$\qquad$
3s, 1942-47
$\qquad$ 2 $\%$ /b, 1942-47.
$\qquad$ Home Owners' Loan 3 s , serles A, 1944-52....
$\qquad$
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un 13/3s, 1945-47 $\qquad$ $\begin{cases}\text { High } & 102.18 \\ \text { Low. } & 102.18 \\ \text { Close } & 102.1\end{cases}$

$$
\text { Total sales in } \$ 1,000 \text { undts. }
$$

 Odd lots sales. + Deferred delivery sale. $\ddagger$ Cash sale
Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
$\qquad$

## New York Stock Record

| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | Sales fot Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | Ranoe Stince Jan. 1 On Basts of 100-Shate Lots |  | Randefor Previous Year 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday <br> May 17 | Monday <br> May 19 | Tuesday <br> May 20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wednesday } \\ & \text { May } 21 \end{aligned}$ | Thutsday May 22 | Friday <br> May 23 |  |  | Lowest | Highest | Lorvest | Highest |
|  |  | \$ per share |  | per share 47 | \$ per share $\boldsymbol{* H 7}_{4} \quad 47^{3}{ }^{4}$ | Shares 800 | Abbott Laboratorles___No par | $\begin{aligned} & \text { per share } \\ & 46 \text { Feb } 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$per share } \\ & 53 \\ & \mathrm{Jan} \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { per ghare } \\ & 491_{4} \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | per share <br> $701_{4} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| +18 48 | 4848 | ${ }_{* 117}^{471} 48$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 47178}{ }^{*} 117{ }^{4} 3_{4}$ |  |  | 800 | Abbott Laboratories_._No par | $\begin{array}{rr} 46 & \text { Feb 21 } \\ 115 & \text { Mar } 21 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 53 & \text { Jan } & 2 \\ 120 & \text { Jan } & 7 \end{array}$ | 110 May | ${ }^{147}{ }^{\text {462 }}$ Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 117}{ }^{3} 8_{4} 4_{4}$ |  | Abraham \& Straus..-_No par | $\begin{array}{ll}18 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$ | ${ }^{4312} \mathrm{FeD} 7$ | 30 May | ${ }^{4612} \mathbf{A p r}$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll}* 383^{3} & 4378 \\ * 44 & 48\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 3834} 404378$ | $\begin{array}{ll}{ }^{* 3833_{4}} & 4378 \\ { }^{44} & 47\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} * 38^{8}{ }_{4}^{4} & 43^{7} 8 \\ * 43^{1} \\ 46^{1} \end{array}$ | 100 | Abraham \& Straus-.--No pat | 44 Apr 22 | ${ }_{513_{4}}{ }^{513}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 6$ | $347_{8} \mathrm{May}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 60 & \text { Nov } \\ 9 & \text { Jan } \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{cc} { }^{*} 44 & 46 \\ { }^{2} 512 \end{array}$ |  | 4412 $441_{2}$ <br> 558  <br> $53_{4}$  | $* 44$ 47 <br> $5^{58}$ $57_{8}$ | ${ }^{* 43} 4{ }^{5} 8{ }^{4634}$ | $\begin{aligned} 431_{2} & 461_{2} \\ & 53 \\ & 512 \end{aligned}$ | 1,600 | Adams Express.--------No par | ${ }^{518} 8{ }^{\text {Appr }} 22$ |  | 414 May 1618 | ${ }^{9} \mathrm{~F}_{2} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br> $\mathrm{Apr}^{2}$ |
| *1934 $20{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{*} 1934{ }^{19}$ | ${ }^{*} 193_{4}{ }^{2} 204$ | 20.20 | ${ }^{*} 1934{ }^{19} 811_{4}$ | ${ }^{*} 19191_{2} 2^{11_{4}}$ | 300 | Adams-Millis Corp.a.-No par | $19{ }^{19} 2{ }^{\text {May }} 15$ | ${ }_{15}{ }^{22} 7_{8} \mathrm{Jan} 3$ | 1212 June | ${ }^{1912}$ Jan |
| $121_{2}{ }^{1212}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 12} 12123_{4}$ | ${ }_{*} 121_{8}^{4} \quad 125_{8}$ | ${ }^{123} 3_{4} 123_{4}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 121818} 1{ }^{127}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}121_{2} & 121_{2} \\ 3912\end{array}$ | 300 3,600 | Address-Multigr Cord ${ }^{\text {AIr }}$ Reduction Inc...-No par | ${ }_{3534}{ }^{12}$ Apr 23 | 4212 Jan 17 | ${ }_{3612}{ }^{2}$ June | ${ }^{5818}{ }_{78} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc}391_{4} & 3958 \\ 7 \\ 7\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3934}{ }_{3}{ }^{40}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3912 & 3912\end{array}$ | 3,600 | Air Way El Appliance.-No par | ${ }_{8}{ }_{8} \mathrm{ADr} 24$ | 58 Jan 14 | ${ }_{8}{ }^{\text {May }}$ | $77^{88} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| -7412 | ${ }^{*} 70{ }^{16} 7412$ | *68 ${ }^{4} 41_{2}$ | *68 $74{ }^{2}$ |  | 7412 |  | Alabama \& Vlcksburg Ry-100 | $37_{8}$ May 23 | $5-3 \mathrm{Jan} 4$ | May | 7 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,700 |  | $3_{88} \mathrm{Feb}^{2} 6$ | $5_{8}$ Jan 6 | ${ }_{8}$ June | 18 Jan |
| $3^{3} 8$ |  | $3_{8}{ }^{3} 8$ | $7_{16}$ | $3^{3} 80{ }^{3} 8$ | $7^{38} \quad 7^{38}$ | 2,800 1,900 | Allegheny Corp----No par |  | $10^{58} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 534 June | 1458 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}718 & 718 \\ 614 & \\ 618\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 718 \\ * 6 & \\ 681\end{array}$ |  | 718 718 |  |  | 1,900 700 | $515 \%$ pf A without war-100 | $5^{5} 4 \mathrm{May} 22$ | ${ }^{914}{ }^{914}$ Jan 9 | ${ }_{7}{ }^{14} \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{24}^{1212}$ Jan |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{+1512}{ }^{6} 17$ |  |  | ${ }_{1514}^{4512}$ | 400 | \$2.50 prior conv pref_No par | ${ }_{1514}{ }^{1} \mathrm{May} 23$ |  | 1512 May | ${ }_{2612}$ May |
| ${ }_{* 20}{ }^{102}$ | ${ }_{203}^{103}$ | $20{ }^{18}$ |  |  |  | 1,800 | Alghny Lud Sti Corp__No par | ${ }_{7}{ }^{1814} 4{ }_{4}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Apr} 22$ | 1114 | ${ }^{63} 3_{4}$ June | $\begin{aligned} & 183_{4} \mathrm{ADr} \\ & 182 \mathrm{ADr} \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $150 \quad 150$ |  | ${ }_{151}^{73_{4}}$ |  | 1,000 | Allien Industries Chemical \& Dye-No par | ${ }^{14412} 12 \mathrm{Mar} 6$ | 165 JJan 7 | 13512 June 878 May | $\begin{array}{rr} 182 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 14 & \mathrm{Jan} \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}150 & 150 \\ 107_{8} & 107_{8}\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 1,000 100 | Allied Kid Co..- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | ${ }_{1014} 10 \mathrm{Feb} 11$ | ${ }^{1114}{ }^{\text {M Mar }} 17$ | ${ }_{10}{ }^{878}$ May ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{1312}$ | lill | ${ }_{41318}{ }^{11312}$ | ${ }^{131}$ | ${ }_{1318}^{18181}$ | $800$ | Allied Mulls Co Inc...- No par | ${ }_{1134}^{114}{ }_{51} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Apr}^{3}$ |  | $4^{112} \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }^{938} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }^{53}$ | [12 | 558858 | -558 |  | ${ }_{512}^{512}$ | 4,800 | Allied Stores Corp......No par |  | 80 Jan 28 | 55 May | 79 Dec |
| ${ }^{*} 711814$ | ${ }^{*} 7118181{ }^{712}$ | *71 75 | ${ }^{*} 77318.751{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | Allis-Chalmers Mfg---No par | 2512 Apr 29 | 37 Jan 4 | ${ }_{11}{ }^{13} 4{ }_{4}$ May |  |
|  | $261_{8}$ $261_{8}$ <br> 1614 1614 <br> 18  | $\begin{array}{ll}26 & 2618 \\ { }^{16} & 17\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}26^{3}{ }_{4} & 27{ }^{274} \\ { }_{11} 6^{3} & 17\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2614{ }_{4}}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,700 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | Alpha Portland Cem_-No par | ${ }_{1412}^{212}$ Mar 135 | 1784 14 14 Jan Jan 4 | ${ }_{11}^{11}{ }_{18}$ June | ${ }_{18}^{18} 8{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
| ${ }^{16}{ }^{16} 417$ | ${ }_{7}^{13_{4}}$ | ${ }^{17_{8}}{ }^{17} 7_{8}$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{17_{8}}$ |  | ${ }_{78} 7_{8}{ }^{2}$ |  | Amalgam Leather Co Inc.-- 1 | ${ }_{10}^{116} \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{Apr}^{2}$ | $154{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Jan 15 | $9_{912} \mathrm{May}$ | 18 Apr |
| ${ }^{*} 13414$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 13} 10143_{4}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}* 13 & 143_{4}\end{array}$ | *13 15 | ${ }^{*} 13131458$ | *13 15 |  | Amerada Corperred.--No par | ${ }_{4112}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Feb} 14$ | 5514 May 21 | 3812 May | ${ }_{21}^{5812} \mathrm{Appr}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 53} 5$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{531}{ }^{1614}{ }_{4}{ }^{533_{4}}$ | ${ }^{533}{ }^{53} 4$ | $5411_{4}$ 5514 <br> 17 174 | (170 | $\begin{array}{ll}53{ }^{3} 8 & 54 \\ 17 & 17\end{array}$ | 1,800 | Am Agric Chem (Del) --No par | 1438 | ${ }^{1784}$ Jan 10 | ${ }^{1218} 818 \mathrm{May}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}21 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 75 & \text { Apr }\end{array}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{43}^{1658}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 171_{4} \\ 4458 & 4514\end{array}$ |  | *44 45 | 1,600 | Am Arilines Inc....- | ${ }^{40}$ Feb 19 | 5812 Jan | ${ }_{6}{ }_{6}{ }^{8}$ June | ${ }_{123}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Appr}$ |
| ${ }^{614} 4{ }^{61}$ | $6_{61}^{61}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}614 & 612 \\ 61\end{array}$ | $6{ }_{8}{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | \% prican Bank | ${ }_{4} 2^{512}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 47 Mar | 35. | $50 . \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| $\begin{array}{cc}4314 & 47 \\ { }^{412} & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} * 4311_{4} & 461 \\ & 61_{2} \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{43} 4$ $* 512$ | ${ }^{43}{ }_{6} 3_{8}{ }^{43}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}* 42{ }^{3}{ }_{4} & 46 \\ 514 \\ 514\end{array}$ |  | American Bosch Corp.a...-1 | ${ }_{514}{ }_{4}{ }^{4}$ ay 23 | 814 Jan |  |  |

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New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 2
3299



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|r|}{W AND HIGH SALE PRICES－PER Share，Not PER CENT} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Sales \\
for \\
Week
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{NEW YTOCKS STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Range Since Jan． 1 \\
On Basis of 100－Share Lots
\end{tabular}}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Range for Previous Year 1940}} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
May 17 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& Monday
May 19 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tuesday
May 20} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Wednesday } \\
\text { May } 21
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\boldsymbol{c}_{\text {Thursday }}^{\text {May } 22} \mathbf{~}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Friday } \\
\& \text { May } 23
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Lowest \& Htphest \& Lovest \& hest \\
\hline \＄pets \({ }^{\text {s }}\) \& \({ }_{8}\) ner share \& er share \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { per sher } \\
\& \hline 33^{3} \\
\& \hline 18
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { er shate } \\
\& 33_{8}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8 \text { per share } \\
\& * 33_{8}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 1 \& \({ }^{518}\) \& 8， \& \& \({ }_{8} 1,2000\) \& 通 \& \({ }^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Fe}\) \& 8 \& \& \\
\hline ＋\({ }_{*}^{* 107_{2}}\) \& \({ }^{3}\) \& \& 1 \& \({ }^{11}\) \& \(111_{8} 111_{8}\) \& \& \& \({ }_{2212}^{14}{ }^{14}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \(1{ }^{1}\) \&  \& \({ }^{8}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \({ }_{* 11}{ }^{*} 8183\) \& 111 11 \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
1118 \\
8214 \\
818 \\
\hline 18
\end{array}
\] \& \&  \&  \&  \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{9212}{ }_{63}{ }^{3}\) \& \({ }^{* 9134}{ }^{*}{ }^{63_{4}}\) \& \({ }_{* 9178}^{* 917}{ }_{61}{ }^{9}\) \& \({ }_{91}{ }_{613}{ }^{12} 88\) \&  \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}82 \& \text { May } 20 \\ 90\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 0.93_{4} \operatorname{Jan} 28 \\
\& 103 \\
\& 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \\
\hline \(173_{4}\) \& \(173_{4} 18\) \& 1778 \& \({ }_{1778}^{62}\) \& \({ }_{1784} 18\) \& \({ }^{1733_{4}}\) \& \({ }_{12,100}^{2,400}\) \& \& \& \(1{ }^{712}{ }^{\text {Mar }} 19\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{99}\) \& 99 \&  \& 9812 \& \({ }_{9734}{ }^{48}\) \& \({ }_{96}^{96}{ }_{96}{ }^{97}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}2,300 \\ \hline 200\end{array}\) \& Co \& \({ }_{96}^{1734} \mathrm{Ma}\) \&  \& \& \\
\hline 8 \& ＊ 8 \& \({ }^{11}\) \& \({ }^{6} \quad{ }^{*}{ }^{216}\) \& \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \& \＄2 part \& \(1{ }^{1}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \({ }_{*}^{* 238}\) \& \& \& Consol Laundries Corp．par \& \& \({ }_{2}{ }_{318}^{818}\) \&  \& \\
\hline \({ }_{-11_{16} 6}^{6}\) \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{638}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
42,600 \\
100 \\
\hline 100
\end{array}
\] \&  \& \[
5_{4} 5_{4} \mathrm{Apr} 14
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 142 M M 14 \\
\& 51_{2} M
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
100 \\
1,200
\end{array}
\] \& Consolldation Coal Co pt 100 \&  \& \& \[
7_{8}^{2}
\] \& \\
\hline ＊9812 10 \& ＊9812 10 \& \& 211 \& 11 \&  \& 1，100 \& \& \({ }_{1514} 15\) \& \& \& \\
\hline ， \& \& \& \& 1 \&  \& 00 \& Consumers Pow 84.50 piNo par \& \({ }^{10112}{ }_{12}{ }^{12}\) \& \& \({ }^{314} 40\) \& 281 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {at，}}\) \& \& \&  \& \({ }^{125}\) \& \begin{tabular}{cc}
\(1233_{4}\) \& 13 \\
\(1_{16}\) \& 13 \\
\(11_{16}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& Conthent \& \({ }_{\substack { 1 \\ 75_{8} \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{12{ 1 \\ 7 5 _ { 8 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 } } \\{5_{8}}\end{subarray}}\) \& \& \&  \\
\hline 678．97 \& 9714 \& 9634 \& 8 \& \(1_{2} 95\) \& \({ }^{9512}\) \& \& \& \％Jan 2 \& \({ }_{3}{ }^{111_{8} \mathrm{M}}\) \& \({ }^{5}{ }^{5} 8 \mathrm{Dec}\) \& Apr \\
\hline \({ }^{4}\) \& 337 \& \({ }^{3} 34\) \& \({ }^{8}\) \& \({ }_{33}^{95}\) \& 9512 \& \& \&  \&  \& \({ }_{33}^{70}\) June \& Jan \\
\hline 37.3 \& \({ }^{3718}\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3718 \\
37 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} \& 3714 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}378 \& 3788\end{array}\) \&  \& 1，8 \& Con \& \&  \& \({ }_{458} \mathrm{May}\) \& \\
\hline \({ }_{212}^{27_{8}}\) \& 27 \& \& \({ }_{2}^{278}\) \& \({ }^{3} 4{ }^{3}{ }^{23_{4}}\) \&  \& \& \& \&  \& 2 Ma \& \\
\hline \(165_{8}\) \& \& \& 1712 \& 17 \& \({ }_{1714}^{2174}\) \& \({ }_{600}\) \& Cont \& \({ }_{1512}^{1738}\) \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{5}\) \& 12 \&  \&  \& 141 \&  \& \& \& \& 1878 \& \({ }_{1512}^{1812}\) \& \({ }_{251}^{31}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{4} 411_{2}^{2}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }^{4}\) \& \({ }_{4412}{ }^{4}\) \& \({ }_{4}^{*} 412\) \& \& \({ }^{212} 42\) \& \& Corn \& \& 54 \& 47 Ma \& \\
\hline 2 \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{12}{ }_{2}{ }^{465}\) \& 00 \& Corn \& \& 472 Jan \& \({ }^{\text {41 }}\) \& an \\
\hline \({ }_{*}{ }_{3} 4\) \& \({ }^{3}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 4.4 \& ， \& \({ }^{7} 7_{8}{ }^{47_{8}}\) \& 4.4 \& 1，000 \& Coty \& \& 1821 Ja \& 65
4
4 \& \({ }^{84}{ }^{81} \mathrm{D}\) Dee \\
\hline ＊ \& \({ }^{13} 13_{4}^{4} 14^{34}\) \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& d \& \&  \\
\hline ＊9 \& \& \& \& \& 100100 \& \& \& \({ }_{963_{4} \text { M }}\) \& \({ }_{107}^{197}{ }^{\text {J Ja }}\) \& \({ }^{13}\) June \& \({ }_{106}^{2414}\) Jan \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{\substack{1634 \\ 853_{4}}}^{1}\) \& \& 1619 \& \({ }_{1534} 16^{164}\) \& \& \& \({ }^{96 \sigma_{4}}\) \& 107 \& \({ }_{172}{ }^{\text {172 June }}\) \&  \\
\hline \({ }^{2} 11_{4}^{4} 212\) \& \({ }^{3}\) \& \(20{ }^{2} 8\) \& \& \& 6
20
20 \& \& \& \& \(6{ }^{614}\) Jan 24 \& \& \({ }^{37_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jeb}}\) \\
\hline ＊4 \& 12 \& \(41^{11_{4}}\) \& \& \({ }_{4}^{4214} 4{ }^{1} 4314\) \& \(*_{* 214}{ }^{4} 8314\) \& 120 \& 2.25 conv pret w w－－No \& \({ }_{4014}^{20}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Fe}\) \& \({ }_{4512}^{278}\) \& \& \(387^{78} \mathrm{Apr}\)
4514 Dpec
4 \\
\hline \({ }^{12}{ }^{17} 7_{8}\) \& \({ }^{113_{4}}\) \& \({ }^{178}\) \& \& \& \& 1，100 \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{4514}{ }^{4.4}\) Deo \\
\hline ＊8312 \& 8312 \& \({ }^{8312} 86\) \& 85 \& \({ }^{843_{4}} 85\) \& \({ }^{85}{ }^{85}\) \& \& \＄5 conv preterred－．－No jar \& 8212 M \& \({ }_{92}^{1538}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}12 \& \mathrm{May} \\ 75 \& \text { May }\end{array}\) \& 118 May
514 May \\
\hline 85 \& \({ }^{3634} 37\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}37 \& 387_{8}\end{array}\) \& 88 \& \(\begin{array}{llll}3878 \\ \& 3814\end{array}\) \& \& 600 \& Cructble Steel of Amer＿No par \& \({ }^{3512}\) A \& \& \& \\
\hline 8 \&  \& \&  \& \& \& 700 \&  \& \[
82
\] \& 981 \& 7514 \& \({ }^{47988}\) \\
\hline \& \({ }_{4}\) \& \({ }^{414} 4{ }^{4} 4\) \& \& \& \& 100 \& Cuban－Am \& 12 \& \({ }^{5}\) \& \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { \％5 } \& 85 \\ 449 \& 81\end{array}\) \& ＊84 888 \& \({ }_{*}^{* 85}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{* 859}\) \& \&  \&  \& \& 72 \& \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{* 1112}{ }^{*}{ }_{*}{ }^{2} 11\) \& \({ }^{1112}\) \& 1158 \& \({ }^{113_{4}} 11^{13_{4}}\) \& \({ }_{113_{4}}^{123_{4}^{2}}\) \& \(12 \quad 12\) \& 1，600 \& Cudany Pa \& \(111_{2} \mathrm{Ma}\) \& \({ }_{1612}{ }^{\text {J }}\) \& \& \({ }_{17}^{4512}\) Deo \\
\hline \({ }^{+1} 121\) \& 1 \& 1 \& \({ }_{*}^{* 2012}{ }_{1}{ }_{1} 2_{118}\) \& 2012 \& \& \& \({ }_{\text {Cuneo }}^{\text {Curtis }}\) \& 20 May \& \({ }_{25}{ }^{1612}\) Ja \& \& \({ }_{2988}{ }^{\text {A }}\) Feb \\
\hline \& \({ }_{42}^{42} 42\) \& 4112 \& \& \({ }_{* 38}\) \& \& 000 \& Preterred \& 41 Ma \& \({ }_{45}^{1 / 8}\) Jan \& \& \(\mathrm{Jan}_{\text {May }}\) \\
\hline 432
8 \&  \& \({ }_{778}^{3212}\) \& ［1／\({ }^{11_{4}}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{* 321_{4}} \begin{gathered}321_{2} \\ 8\end{gathered}\) \& \(\begin{array}{cc}3212 \& 13 \\ 778 \\ 788\end{array}\) \& \& Prior pre \& \({ }^{3012} \mathrm{~A}\) Apr \& \({ }_{343_{4}} \mathrm{Fe}\) \& \& \\
\hline \({ }^{26} \quad 2612\) \&  \&  \& \({ }^{2634}{ }^{36}{ }^{267_{8}^{4}}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{2655_{8}} 22^{63_{4}}\) \& \({ }_{-712}^{261^{265}}\) \& 1，400 \& \& \({ }_{2412}{ }^{74} \mathrm{Apr} 2\) \& \({ }_{291}^{99}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{447} 72{ }^{23}\) \& \& \({ }_{* 47}^{* 7234}\) \& \({ }_{* 47}^{* 7234}\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {Cushm }}\) \& \& \& 75 \& ar \\
\hline 15 \&  \& 154 \& \({ }^{1512}\) \& \({ }^{1638} 816{ }^{1612}\) \& \({ }_{1}^{16}\) \& 1，600 \& Cutler－ \& \& \(199_{8}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 8\) \& \& \({ }_{23}^{60}\) May \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 15 \& \& Dave \& A \& 2 \& \(3 . \mathrm{M}\) \& 512 Mar

812 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 00 \& Davis \&  \& ${ }_{4}$ \& ${ }^{8}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10978 \& 114 Ja \& 107 June \& <br>
\hline \& 27 \& \& \& \& \& 7，500 \& \& ${ }^{1878}$ \& ${ }^{2212}$ J \& ${ }^{33}{ }^{\text {M }}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{15}$ \& $15{ }^{18} 15^{15}$ \& 15 \& $147_{8} 15$ \& ${ }^{1458}$ \& $14 \quad 15$ \& \& ${ }_{\text {Dlese }}^{\text {Pre }}$ \& 147 \& ${ }_{1888}^{233}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 10 \& \& \& 1，500 \& Delaw \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $\varepsilon_{16}$ \& ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ 10 \&  \& \& ${ }_{41}^{314}$ \& \& 2，000 \& \& $2{ }^{21}$ \& ${ }_{34}$ \& \& Jan <br>
\hline ${ }_{4}^{16} 20$ \& ${ }_{20} 1_{8}^{16} 203$ \& ${ }^{6}$ \& $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \\ 200_{8}^{16} & 2014\end{array}\right.$ \& ${ }^{418}$ \& 20 \& ${ }_{3,100}^{200}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{13} 131312$ \& ${ }^{1318} 1$ \& 13 \& \& \& ＊1318 1312 \& \& Detr \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ， \& ＊2212 2 \& 23.23 \& \& \& \& \& 位 \& \& ${ }^{1714}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{*}+$ \& ${ }^{3658} 38^{55}$ \& ${ }^{1}$ \& ＊3634 37 \& \& \& 400 \& Damond \& \& ${ }_{41}^{2978}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Jan 11 \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{7712}$ \& \& ${ }^{7388} 878$ \& \& \& \& Dlamond \& ${ }_{8} \mathrm{~A}$ \& ${ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ \& M \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{* 68}^{13}$ \& \& | 1278 |
| :--- |
| $\times 694$ | \& 2，300 \& Distil C \& ${ }_{8} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& Ja \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 718} 8$ \& ${ }_{7}{ }^{6} 18$ \&  \& ＊ \& （1） \& ${ }_{8}{ }_{8}$ \& \& Dixle－Vor \& 7 \& 86 \& \& Deo <br>
\hline 1 \& ， \& ＊35 \& \& ＊34 35 \& 3412 \& \& － \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& \& $\begin{array}{llll}1712 & 1778\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& Doebler D \& $177_{18} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{2318} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& D \& 14 \& ${ }_{79}^{17}$ \& 1118 \& <br>
\hline \& ＊ 1 \& 1203812 \& 1212 \& 12014121 \& 120141204 \& 1，500 \& D \& 12014 \& \& \& ${ }_{71}^{9478}{ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Aay }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Dresse \& 1712 \& 22 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 100 \& Dunhil \& 4 \& a \& ${ }_{5} 5$ \& 10 Mar <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{117^{988}{ }^{\text {J Jan }} \text { Jan }}$ \& \& ${ }_{120}^{133_{4} \mathrm{Jan}}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 123{ }^{124}$ \& 124 \& \& \& 2 \& 423 \& 3，100 \& Du \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 123124$ \& 124 \& 12212 \& 22.12212 \& $121_{8}^{1} 1221_{8}$ \& ${ }^{22^{3} 8}$ \& 1，400 \& \＄4．50 pr \& $120{ }^{78} \mathrm{Feb} 1$ \& ${ }_{12578}{ }^{\text {Jan }} 10$ \& 114 May \&  <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 115 \&  \& \& Ducu \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
438 \\
{ }_{4}^{43} \\
1585
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 2，5 \& Ea \& 24 \& ${ }^{34}{ }_{514}{ }^{\text {5 Jaa }}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{55_{4} \mathrm{Ju}}$ \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{* 170514}^{12512514}$ \& 124 \& 124124 \& 12438125 \& \& $1224{ }^{8} 123^{8}$ \& 2，700 \& \& $122{ }_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& 142 \& 117 Ju \& <br>
\hline \& \& 170 \& \& \& \& \& 6\％cum preterred ．－．．．． 100 \& 1 \& 18212 Jan \& 155 June \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{* 153_{4}}^{*}{ }^{2}{ }^{4}$ \& ${ }_{* 1512}^{2912}$ \& ${ }^{2916}{ }^{2916}$ \&  \& －${ }^{3014} 8301$ \& 400 \& \& \& ${ }^{3678}$ \& ${ }^{22}$ May \& <br>
\hline \& 58． $26^{63_{4}}$ \& \& \& \& 2614 \& 1，400 \& ${ }_{\text {Electric }}$ \& ${ }_{25}^{12}$ \& ${ }_{33}^{16}$ \& \& ${ }^{1718}{ }^{178} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan <br>

\hline  \& 14， 1414 \& ${ }_{1}^{142}$ \&  \& | 1378 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 1418 | \& | 1378 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 18 | 144 | \& 1，700 \& \& $12{ }^{12}$ \& $17^{\text {² }}$ J Ja \& ， \& ${ }^{18} 3_{8}^{48} \mathrm{Apr}$ <br>

\hline 2 \& $1^{178}{ }^{8} 2^{2}$ \& $2^{8} 2$ \& ${ }_{178} 7_{8} 2^{12}$ \& $1 / 8$ \& $1{ }^{2} 8$ \& 00 \& Elec \& ${ }_{13}^{3}$ \& ${ }_{488}^{5_{8}}$ \& $3^{3_{88} \mathrm{De}}$ \&  <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{3314}^{334} 3{ }^{341}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{33} 83$ \& \& ${ }_{* 3218}{ }^{3} 831{ }^{331}$ \& 3314 \& \& － 87 \& \& 4 \& 1 \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{32}{ }^{32} 82$ \&  \&  \& ${ }^{30}$ \& $30 \quad 31$ \& 1，30 \& 86 pre \& ${ }^{2312}$ F \& ${ }^{33} \mathrm{Apr} 4$ \& $15^{55_{8}{ }^{\text {m }} \text { M }}$ \& ${ }^{3614} 4$ <br>

\hline ＊28 ${ }_{*}^{288}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 273}{ }^{2}{ }^{28}$ \& 2918 \& ＊2 \& | $* 2818$ | 29 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 29 |  | \& ${ }_{* 28}^{2812}$ \& 1,300

100 \& ${ }_{\text {El }}^{\text {Elee }}$ \& ${ }_{2618}^{2812}$ \& ${ }_{31}^{3418}$ Ja \& ${ }_{26}^{248_{\text {a }}}$ May \& ay <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Endic \& ${ }_{3912}^{39}$ \& 4414 \& 35 M \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 900 \& 5\％ \& 10834 ${ }_{\text {3 }}$ \& 111 \& 102 M \& <br>
\hline ＊＊7312 \& ＊7312 \& \& ${ }^{75} \quad 75$ \& \& 7312 \& 900 \& Engio \& ${ }^{65}$ Feb \& 8014 \& 63 M \&  <br>

\hline | ${ }_{* 81}^{* 71}$ | 85 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 80 |  | \& ＊8 \& ${ }_{*}^{*}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 77 & 80{ }^{18} \\ 85 & 85\end{array}$ \& \& ＊76 80 \& 200 \& $85 \frac{13 / 3}{}$ pret \& 70 Feb \& ${ }_{4} \mathrm{~A}$ \& ${ }^{66}$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 86 vreterred． Equltable Otfic \& \& \& 77 \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{11_{8}^{4}}$ \& \& \& $1{ }^{1 / 8}$ \& ${ }^{*} 10118$ \& ${ }^{1} 1818$ \& ${ }_{100} 10$ \& $\ddagger$ Erie Rallroad $\qquad$ $p a r$

100 \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
14 \mathrm{May} 21 \\
21 \\
\hline 2
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
12 \\
11_{4} \operatorname{Jan} 30 \\
14
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1_{8}^{4} \text { Dec } \mathrm{Dec}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 10148$ \& d \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 78 \& ${ }_{*}^{* 7}$ \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& { }_{73}{ }^{3} 3_{4} \\
& 7 \\
& 78
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $*_{73}{ }^{* 33_{4}} 7^{1}{ }^{1}$ \& \&  \& 75 \& ${ }_{75}^{118}{ }^{12}$ \&  \& ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ <br>

\hline ${ }^{338}$ \& ＊3 \& ＊3 \& ${ }^{*}$ \& \& ${ }^{1}$ \& 000 \& Erie \＆Pit \& ${ }^{75}$ \& ${ }_{35}^{75}{ }^{5}$ \& \& ${ }_{5}^{6712}{ }_{5}{ }^{\text {Aug }}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{* 614}{ }^{6}{ }^{63}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& Evans P \& ${ }^{8}$ \& ${ }_{34}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& ${ }_{5}{ }^{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& <br>
\hline ＊38 \& 2 \& 2 \& \& 251 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{2318}$ \& $303_{4}^{3}{ }^{3}$ \& $20{ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ \& ay <br>
\hline 34
$*$
$*$ \& ${ }^{34}{ }^{8}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}34 & 343^{46}\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{35}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $34^{38} 84{ }^{3}$ \& $34^{16}$ \& 1100 \& $\underset{\text { Excha }}{\text { Falba }}$ \& $3{ }^{38} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{4512}{ }^{58}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 19}^{19} 19$ \&  \&  \&  \& 19 \& \& ${ }_{\text {Fa }}$ \& \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{1712}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ May \& ${ }_{311}^{4}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Appr}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 91}{ }^{\text {P978 }}$ \& ${ }_{13}^{13} 419$ \& ${ }_{*} 911_{8} 8_{8}$ \&  \& ${ }_{* 918}{ }_{*}^{103_{8}}$ \& ${ }_{95}^{11}$ \& \& Fe \& ${ }_{913_{4} \mathrm{Ma}}$ \& 100 M \& ${ }_{85} \mathrm{~J}$ \&  <br>
\hline ＊${ }^{* 2312}$ \&  \& \& crer ${ }^{243_{4}}$ \&  \& ${ }_{24}^{248}$ \& 700 \& Fe \& ${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{2545}$ \& ${ }_{16} 16$ \& ${ }_{294}{ }^{292}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 118 \& \& \& 200 \& Fede \& ${ }_{214}^{107_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{14}^{145} 4$ \& ${ }^{125_{3}} \mathbf{2}$ \& 1512 <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{1818} 8.19$ \& \& $19^{7_{16}} 19^{196}$ \& \& \& 700 \& 左 \& \& \& ${ }^{1}{ }^{10}$ \& ${ }^{78}$ <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{* 9212} 94$ \& ${ }_{* 99212} 94$ \& 2 \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
y_{12} 1_{2} & 199_{8} \\
\hline 12
\end{array}
$$ \& 300

100 \& \& 2 \& 97 \& \& <br>

\hline －37 \& | $* 1258$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 37 | 13 | \& ${ }^{1}$ \& ${ }_{37}^{1234} 4{ }^{13}$ \& \& ${ }^{* 121}$ \& \& Fidel Phen Fire Ins N Y Y ． 82.50 \& $11_{2}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr 29 \& $143_{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 10 \& ， <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{37}$ \& 1，600 \& Fidel Phen Fire Ins N Y． 82.50 \& ${ }_{34}{ }_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Feb} 19$ \& ${ }^{3814}{ }^{1}$ Jan 9 \& ${ }^{2712}$ May \& ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~F}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## - *)






| Low and high sale prices-PER Shane, not PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { fore } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | STOCKSNEW ORESSOCKEXCHANGE |  |  | Ranoe for PretousYear 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Mavi } 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \begin{array}{c} \text { Maj } 19 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Wedrnescaly } \\ \text { May } 21 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{1} \begin{aligned} & \text { Tharsaday } \\ & \text { May } 22 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Friday } \\ \text { May } 23}}$ |  |  | On Baisiof | Highest |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 0$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 800 \\ & 800 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | United Drug 1 United Dyewo |  |  |  |  |
|  | +20 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 300 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | Oremereded |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 35.35 | ${ }^{2}$ | 3478 |  | 2,100 | United En |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ 200 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ | Ontted Mer $\&$ Mai |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 9 | ${ }^{5}$ | (1) |  | con100 <br> 200 | US Dstrib Cor |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,7200 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 31 |  |  |  |  | 1,200 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}^{614}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}200 \\ 500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 5412 |  |  |  |
|  | 为 |  |  |  |  | 000 | ${ }_{\text {O Prior }}^{\text {Pripe }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{22}$ |  | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1118}$ |  | 1 | * |  | ${ }_{9} 9700$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 90 | ${ }_{\text {* }}^{\text {2012 }}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{1,700}$ | $\mathrm{USE}_{8}^{8 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5218 | $4{ }^{4}$ |  |  | $\overline{36,600}$ | ${ }_{0} \mathrm{P}$ |  |  | 60 |  |
|  |  | , | 2 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 36.600 \\ \substack{3,770 \\ 0,700} \end{gathered}$ | Mremer |  |  | ${ }_{102}{ }^{42}$ |  |
|  | 1 |  | 244 |  |  |  | UTo | ${ }_{42}^{228_{8} \mathrm{~A}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,500 | Unlted stookyards |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  | ¢86 ony preferre |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unlyersal |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{50}^{50}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{8} *{ }_{*}^{515}$ | 174 | ${ }^{38} 17^{18_{8}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Pre }}$ | A |  | $12^{60}$ | ${ }_{19}{ }^{34}{ }^{3} \frac{\text { Appr }}{\text { Peb }}$ |
|  |  | 13 |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,800}$ | Vanadum |  |  | ${ }_{25} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | ar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2000 | vict ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Vlot }}$ |  | ${ }^{24 t}$ | 184 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1629}$ |  | ${ }_{1312} 185$ | ${ }^{13} 3^{33_{4}^{4}} 1512$ |  |  | ${ }^{20}$ | $\mathrm{Va}_{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}$ M |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (tar |  | ${ }_{2200}^{2,200}$ | Wal |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{1,400}$ | Walm |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 378 | 26 |  |  | Walk (H)GOod | 254 | ${ }^{3012}$ | 184 | ${ }_{354}{ }^{2}$ Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 | Whly redeem |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{3 \%}{ }_{3}^{34}$ | $1{ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{18}^{162}$ | $1{ }^{16}$ | 1,400 |  |  | ${ }_{1777}^{1727}$ |  | ${ }^{15^{18}{ }^{\text {a }} \text { Jan }}$ |
|  |  | *598 ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{312}$ | *59 | *5912 |  |  | ${ }_{53}^{284}{ }^{234}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{198}^{292}$ |  | (2062 | 400 | Warr |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{418}^{14^{144}}$ | ${ }^{\text {* }} 14.4$ |  |  | *144. 1414 | 300 <br> 300 | Waukesha Mot | 14. |  | ${ }^{134} 4$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{2+2,88}$ | ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | ${ }^{1624}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 2518}$ |  | Wende Pump | ${ }^{152}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{21}^{* 80}$ |  |  |  | 7,000 | weston |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{98} 8^{89} 9$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 200 \\ 200 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | West Pen |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {cose }}$ |
| - |  | ${ }_{972}^{104}$ |  | ${ }_{1042}^{1042}$ |  | 210 | 7\%\% preterre | 104 | 7 | ${ }^{9612}$ | 1158 ${ }^{15^{2}}$ |
| ${ }_{415}^{1515} 11$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{360}$ | Weti Pentrow | ${ }_{1512}^{112}{ }^{\text {N }}$ | ${ }^{117} 1{ }^{17}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | b\% pretered |  | ${ }^{20514}$ | ${ }^{10278}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 234}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Wettern Marylan |  | ${ }_{34}^{34}$ | $24_{4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Western ${ }^{4 \%}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{19}^{2218}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{24.200}$ | Westra | ${ }_{1782}^{1812}$ | ${ }^{24146}$ | ${ }_{142}{ }^{2} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{*} \times 838$ | ${ }_{\text {coid }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{+123 \%}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | Westrnghouse |  | $10{ }^{228}$ | ${ }_{76}{ }^{154}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | West |  |  | ${ }_{26}^{10}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (100 |  | $274^{24}$ Apr 17 10 |  | ${ }^{26}{ }^{26}{ }^{2}{ }_{4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wheelling \& LE Ry C |  |  | 50 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{22^{2} 2^{2} 4}$ |  |  |  | 3,100 | Wheing sitel | ${ }_{214}^{214}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Whit Dent | 101 |  | ${ }_{7}^{174}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$,200 | White Mot | ${ }_{4}^{1212} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }_{72}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{44}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 45}^{*}{ }_{4}^{*}{ }^{*}$ | 500 | White Sew | ${ }_{4}^{4}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Feb}$ |  | ${ }_{38}{ }^{3,2}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{-21}^{2184}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ |  | Prior |  |  | 143 |  |
|  | ${ }^{314}$ | ${ }^{314}$ | ${ }^{314} 3$ |  |  | 1,400 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,900 |  |  | 74 Ap |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wo | ${ }_{25 i 3}{ }^{\text {ajobr }}$ | 3312 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 700 |  | ${ }_{1612}$ Feb |  | ${ }^{133}$ | ${ }_{248}{ }^{248}$ May |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {* }}^{*} \times 6$ |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{7 \%}$ \% preferred A - | ${ }_{85}^{93}{ }^{93} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{92}^{938}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{61}{ }_{67}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 2000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}{ }_{58}^{5514} & \text { Feb } \\ \\ 5\end{array}$ | 6014 | 29 ${ }_{39}$ | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{* 8}^{*}$ | ${ }_{* 5}^{* 8}$ |  |  |  |  | Wr |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{60}$ | Pr |  |  |  | ${ }^{1944}$ Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.800 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1_{18}{ }^{18 p r} 23$ | ${ }^{24} 4$ | 2 mar |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange

## FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NoTICE-Prices are "and finterest"-except for fncome and defeaulted bonds. Cash and deferred dellvery sales are difregarded in the






 Raliroad \& Indus. Cos. (Cont.)



 Silesian-A $m$ Corp coll tr
Simmons Co deb 4 .
Stent

## Bo

8
$\stackrel{z}{\substack{2 \\ 8}}$
$\square$
$\square$


$a$ Deferred dellivery sale. $d$ Ex-Interest. $e$ Odd-lot sale. $n$ Under-the-rule sale. Casan sale.
6 Negotiabllity impaired by maturity. \& The price represented is the dollar quota-
tion per 200-pound unit of bonds. Accrued Interest payable at the exchange rate of tion per
$\$ 4.8484$
$\ddagger$ Compantes reported as being in bankruptey, recelvershiv. or reorganized under
Section 77 of the Bankruptey Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

* Friday's bld and asked price. No sales transacted during current week. - Bonds selling flat.
$\Delta$ Bank Eligiblility and Rating Column-x Indicates those bonds which we belleve
Y Indicates those bonds we believe are not bank eligible due elther 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 agencles. The letters indicate the quality and the numeral immedi-
ately following shows the number of agencles so rating the bonds. In all cases the symbols will represent the rating given by the majority. Where all four agencles rate a bond differently, then the highest single rating is show

A great majority of the issues bearing symbol cec or lower are in default. All lssues bearing dad or lower are in detault.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly


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 (May 17, 1941) and ending the present Friday (May 23, 1941). 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 have occurred during the current year.


For footnotes see page 3319



Volume 152




## Other Stock Exchanges



| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range <br> of Prices. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \end{aligned}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | gh |
| Pen |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 231/2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perfect Circle (The) | $231 / 2$ | ${ }^{33} 5$ | ${ }_{270}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{\text {a }}$ A Apr |  | Jan |
| or \& Co cl |  | 531818 |  |  |  | an |
| Pressed st | $93 /$ |  |  |  | 13 | Jan |
| Quaker Oats | 77 |  | 150 |  | 105 | Jan |
| referred |  |  |  |  |  | n |
| Rath Packin | 44 |  | 200 | 41/1/ May |  |  |
| Common |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| Rollins Hostery | 23/4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sangamo Electric |  | $19 \quad 19$ | 150 | ${ }^{19} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr |  | Jan |
| witzer Cummins ea |  |  | ${ }_{757}^{100}$ | 671/ Apr |  |  |
| ears Roebuc |  | ${ }^{1 / 8}{ }^{72}$ |  | 11/2 Feb |  |  |
| Bou Bend | 301/2 | $301 / 231 / 2$ | 450 | 293 Mar |  |  |
| Splegel Ino eo | 65 | $65^{51 / 8} \quad 65$ | ${ }_{40}^{135}$ | ${ }_{65}^{44 / 8} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| andard Dr |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 00 | \%/6 Apr |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Prefer } \\ \text { tandar }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \frac{3}{2} \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{25}{ }^{12}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Stewart Wa |  |  |  | $63 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| Sunstrand M |  | 31/3/31 | 300 | 29 Feb |  |  |
| itt Inter |  |  | 650 | 17\% |  |  |
| ift | 213 |  | , 6 |  |  | n |
| xas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ompson |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |
| Trane Co (The) com |  | $67^{7 / 4} 691 / 2$ | ${ }_{310}^{200}$ |  |  |  |
| Onited Air Lines |  | ${ }^{61 / 2} 1018$ | 186 | ${ }_{93 \%}{ }^{\text {May }}$ |  |  |
| Gypsura Co |  | $56 \quad 581$ | 110 | 533/ Mas |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| mod sts |  |  | 80 | Apr |  |  |
| Utah Radio ${ }^{\text {cum }}$ |  |  | 250 |  |  |  |
| in \& Ind Corp c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Walgreen Co |  |  | 219 | $173 / 2 \mathrm{AD}$ |  |  |
| stern Un Teleg com 100 |  |  | 276 |  |  |  |
| tnghs E1 \& Mig com 50 |  | 89 90 | 90 | 86\%/6 May | 104 | Jan |
| Common |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wrigiey (Wm Jr) Co cap-* | 63 | 637/8 651/8 |  | 637/6 M |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  | ${ }^{33} 4$ | ${ }_{230}^{250}$ | , |  |  |

Cincinnati Stock Exchange
May 17 to May 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


## Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities

Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

## GILLIS ( ${ }^{(010}$ ) RUSSELL ${ }^{\circ}$.

Union Commerce Bullding, Cleveland
Telephone: CHerry 5050
A. T. \& T. OLEV. 565 \& 566

## Cleveland Stock Exchange

| Stocks- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { ridadu } \\ \text { Lasi } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Week's Ranse } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Where } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |  |
| ${ }_{\text {c Addressograph-Mul comlo }}$ |  | ${ }^{1255}$ | 35 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {American Coach \& Body-5 }}$ |  |  | 16 |  |  | Jan |
| Apex Elec Mig pref ... 100 |  | $82^{83}$ |  | 82 May |  | Mar |
| ${ }^{\text {Brewing Corp of Amer }-\ldots 3}$ |  |  | 180 | 31/4 May |  | Jan |
|  | 9\%8 |  |  | ${ }^{7}{ }^{83 / 4} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c Cl G Graphite Bronze com }} 1$ |  | $a 26.1{ }^{\text {a }}$ / $1 / 8$ | 10 | 25 AD |  | Jan |
| Cleveland Rallway .... 100 | 251/2 |  |  | 25\% May |  |  |
|  |  | 13/8181/2 | 1,273 61 | ${ }_{7} 12 / 2 \mathrm{Map}$ |  |  |
| Dow Chemtcal pret...-100 | a1141/2 | a1141/2a1141/2 | 9 | 110 Jan |  |  |
| Eaton Mfy Co- | a301/8 | a301/8 $a^{301 / 4}$ | 50 | 2931/2 Feb | 367/ |  |
| Electric Controiler- |  | ${ }^{5282 / 2}{ }^{1 / 25}{ }^{59}$ | 40 | ${ }_{281}^{50} \mathrm{ADF}$ | ${ }_{35}^{58}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | $101 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| c Glidden Co |  | a141/8 $144 \%$ \% | 91 | 123.3. Mar | 1434 |  |
| Goodrich (B F |  | ${ }^{a 12} \quad \begin{aligned} & 121 / 1 / 8\end{aligned}$ |  | 11 | 143/4 |  |
| Goodyear Tire \& Rub |  | ${ }_{32}^{4163}{ }_{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 68 |  |  |  |
| Great Lakes Towing.-. 100 |  |  | ${ }_{13}$ |  |  |  |
| Greif Bros Cooperage ci A |  | 451/4 451/4 |  |  | 481/2 |  |
| Halle B | 11 | $11 \quad 11$ | 100 |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 41 41/4 | 103 | $40 \%$ Apr | 411/2 |  |

[^6]

##  <br> St. Louis Listed and Unlisted Securities Edward D. Jones \& Co.

Boatmen's Bank Building, ST. LOUIS

| New. York Stock Exchange | Phone |
| :---: | :---: |
| St. Louls Stock Exchange | CEntral 7800 |
| Chicago Stock Exch. Citcago Board of Trade | Postan Long Distance |
| Assoclate Member Chicago Mercantile Exchange | A.T.T. Teletype STL 593 |
| New York Curb Exchange Assoclate |  |

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

## Stocks-

 American InvBurkhart Mfg
Dr Pepper com

$\underset{i}{\mathrm{Fa}}$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Hus } \\
\text { Hyd } \\
\text { P }
\end{gathered}
$$ Hydraulic Pr

Preferred
$\qquad$ Meyer Blanke pre
Mo Portland Cem Nat1 Candy com com-Rice-Stix Dry Goo
Scullin Steel com
Sterling Alum com Strix Baer \& Fuller co
Vardman Shoe com Wagner Electric com_-... 15
$\qquad$

 | Weok's Range | Nales |
| :---: | :---: |
| for |  |
| of Prices | Week |
| Low | High |
| Shares |  |

San Francisco Stock Exchange
May 17 to May 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { PTice } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Pr Lces } \\ \text { High } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Jor } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ranje Strice Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | to |  |
| Alrcraft Accessories .-. . 50 |  | 1.25 | 1.40 |  | 200 |  |  | 2.10 |  |
| Anglo Calif Natl Bank_. 20 | 75\% | 75\% | 7\% | 536 | $73 / 6$ | Apr | $97 / 8$ | Jan |
| Assoc Ins Fund Inc.... 10 |  | 43 | 43 | 350 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Atlas Imp Diesel Engine - 5 |  | 67/8 | 67 | 306 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Byron Jackson Co. |  | 81 | $81 / 4$ | 130 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Calambs Sugar com | $131 / 2$ | $93 / 4$ | 14 | 6,500 | 81/8 | Apr | 117/8 |  |
| Calif Packing Corp com |  | 19 | 19 | 475 |  |  | 215 |  |
| Callf Water Service pret_25 |  | 26 | 26 | 40 |  | May |  |  |
| Carson Hill Gold cap |  | 11 c | 11 c | 1,400 |  |  |  |  |
| Caterpillar Tractor com. |  | 423/4 | 423/4 | 219 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Central Eureka Min com. 1 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.65 | ${ }_{255}^{200}$ |  | May | 4.00 |  |
| Clorox Chemical Co.- 10 |  | 373/8 | 38 | $\begin{array}{r}255 \\ 40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | May | 423/8 |  |
| Coast Count G\&E 1st pf 25 Consol Chem Ind cl A...** |  | 2613 | 26 | 40 477 |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Apr }}$ | 28. |  |
| Consol Chem Ind cla |  | $211 / 4$ | 217/8 | 477 395 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Creameries of Am Inc com 1 |  | 5178 | 127/8 | 395 |  | May |  |  |
| Crown Zellerbach com---5 | 117/8 | 117818 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{221}^{662}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { ADr } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| DI Glorgio Fruit pref. . 100 |  |  | 61/2 | 17 |  | Jan |  |  |
| El Dorado Oll Works |  | 73/4 | 73/4 | 230 |  |  |  |  |
| Emporium Capwell |  | 17 |  | 250 | 17 | May | 197/8 |  |
| Preferred (w w) .....-50 |  | 431/4 | 431/2 | 40 | 41 | Feb | 441/2 | Jan |
| Ewa Plantation Co cap.- 20 |  | 22 | 22 | 40 | 22 | Feb |  |  |
| Fireman 8 Fund Indem _ 10 |  | 47 | 48 | 45 |  | May |  | Feb |
| Fireman's Fund Ins Co.. 25 |  | 1007/8 | 1013/4 | 203 |  | Feb | 102 |  |
| Food Machine Corp com 10 |  | $251 / 2$ | $251 / 2$ | 180 |  |  |  |  |
| Foster \& Kleiser com_ .. $21 / 2$ |  | 1.05 | 1.05 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred.---------- 25 |  |  | 15 | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| General Motors com.... 10 |  | 373 | 381/2 | 855 |  |  | 481/2 | Jan |
| Gladding McBean \& | 63/4 | $63 / 4$ | $63 / 4$ | 280 | 5\% |  |  |  |
| Golden State Co Ltd |  | $93 /$ |  | 930 |  | Jan | 101/4 | Jan |
| Hawalian Pine Co Ltd |  | 143/4 | 143/4 | 205 | 143 |  | 163/4 |  |
| Home F \& M Ins cap.... 10 |  | 40 | 40 | 10 | 391/2 | Mar |  |  |
| Honolulu Oil Corp cap.--* |  | 131/4 | 1314 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Honolulu Plantation Co. 20 |  | 13 | $131 / 2$ | 380 |  |  |  |  |
| Hunt Brothers pref..... 10 |  |  |  | 380 |  |  |  | Mar |
| Langendort Utd Bak Cl A .* |  | 151/2 | $151 / 2$ | 180 |  | Jan | 16\% | Mar |
| Class B |  | 41/2, | 41/2 | 210 |  |  | 53/8 |  |
| LeTourneau ( R ) ) Inc |  |  | $271 / 2$ | 445 | $243 / 4$ | Feb | $281 / 2$ | Jan |
| Libby McNeill \& Libby --7 |  | $51 / 4$ | $51 / 4$ | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| Lockheed Aircraft Corp.. 1 |  | 21 | 217\% | 350 | $193 / 4$ |  |  |  |
| Lyons-Magnus c |  | $51 / 2$ | 51/2 | 130 |  |  |  | May |
| Class B |  | 35 c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Magnavox Co Ltd |  | 91. | 1.00 | 487 |  |  |  |  |
| Magnin \& Co (I) com |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| March Calcul Machine <br> Menasco Mfg Co com | 17 | ${ }_{1.50}^{17}$ | ${ }_{1.60}^{17}$ | 400 | 1.50 | May | 18.35 | ${ }_{\text {Man }}^{\text {Mar }}$ |
| Natomas Co- |  |  | 93/4 | 450 |  |  |  | Jan |
| No Amer Inv $6 \%$ pref 100 |  |  |  | 10 |  | May | $221 / 2$ | JJn |
| No American Oil Cons_-10 Occidental Insurance Co 10 | 28 |  | 881/81 | 330 101 | $73 / 4$ $261 / 4$ |  |  |  |



## CURRENT NOTICES




 Treasurer. Phillins T. Barbour of First of Boston Corp. has been nominated
for the Board of Governors for a three.year term. Elections for the above offices will thke place at the annual meeting of the club of Monday,
June 30, at 12:15 p. mi., in the Bankers Club, 120 Broadway. Other members of the Nominating Committee. in addition to Mr. Barr. are:
Bernard J. Larkin of Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and William P. Sharpe of Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co.
-M. J. Mangold, C. M. Canada, Alan Daniels, Arthur H. Herts, M Deutsch, K. Karl Klein, and David H. Schwartz have been added to the an or Alexander Eisemann \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange. resigned to accept an executive position in the Chicago office of the Mission Bell Wine Co.
-Charles Plohn, member New York Curb Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange and Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, and formerly of Neuhut, Plohn expected that the commission business formerly transacted by Neuhut, Plohn will be carried on by Newborg \& Co.
-atriner \& Co., members of the New York Stork Exhange, are now
Beat Minton \& Co.
-Tucker, Anthony \& Co. announce the appointment of Claude H alley as representative at thoir Syracuse office.

- Howard E. Phillips, formerly with Robinson, Miller \& Co., Inc., is -Allen Broomball is now asociated
hers Allen York Stock Exchange.


## Canadian Markets

(Continued from page 3325)
Toronto Stock Exchange

| Stocks (Concluded) | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Friddy } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sole } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Sheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stince Jan. 1, 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hioh |
| United Fuel |  | $31 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |  | 00 |  |  |
| United Oils |  |  |  | 60 |  | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ |
| Opper Ca | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.87 | 6,750 | 1.27 Feb | 2.28 Jan |
| Ventures | 3.00 | 3.00 | ${ }^{3.35}$ | 1,056 | ${ }^{2} .95 \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4.25}$ |
| Vermilator |  | 1140 | 135c | 500 500 | ${ }^{11 / 50}{ }^{270} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| Waite Amul | 3.10 | ${ }_{3.10}^{250}$ | ${ }_{3.25}^{256}$ | ${ }_{737}^{500}$ | ${ }^{270} \mathrm{Apr}$ A ${ }^{270} \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{4}^{3.10}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan |
| Walkers- | 391/2. | $391 / 2$ | 4034 | 225 |  | ${ }_{28}^{48}$ J Jan |
| Westons |  | ${ }_{9}^{21 / 2}$ | ${ }^{2013} 9$ | 280 50 | ${ }_{9}^{193 / 6} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{11}^{2016}$ Jan |
| Weitsey-Coghian |  | 140 |  | 1,000 | ${ }_{10} 10 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 13/4 Jan |
| Winnipeg Electri |  | 750 | ${ }^{756}$ | 200 | ${ }^{75} 5 \mathrm{May}$ | 1.15 Jan |
| Wood-Cadillac |  |  |  | 2,000 |  |  |
| Wright Harrrea | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.5 | 5.185 15 | 5.00 May | 7.00 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uohl |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| War Loan (1st) | 101\% | 101. | 1013/8 | ${ }^{2,900}$ |  | 1013/ M |
| War Loan, 2d.-.-.-.-. | 981/3 | 981/2 |  | 39,600 | $981 / 2$ May | 991/8 Mar |

Toronto Stock Exchange - Curb Section May 17 to May 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


CURRENT NOTICES
-Edgar, Ricker \& Co. and The Milwaukee Co., two of Milwaukes's largest investment firms, will merge in the near future. The business will
be conducted under the name of The Milwaukee Co., of which Joseph $T$,
Jo Johnson is President. Earl Pryor, President of Edgar, Ricker \& Co., and
Robert N. Williams, Vice-President will beome Vice-Presidents oif The
Milwaukee Co. Edgar, Ricker \& Co. has been a leading security house
 succeeding to the business originally founded in has operated since 1904 Tweedy. UnderNou Marine National Exchange Bank, and the Northwestern Natioctor In-
the
surance Co.
Cdran surance Co. Edpar, Ricker \& Co is is charer member of the Investment
Bankers Association of America. The Milwakee Co. Was organized in 1929.
and of Directors of The Milwaukee Co,in addition to Mr. Johnson, are T. H.
Spence, Geo. F. ONNeil, A. M. Kailing, J. A. Keogh, C. A. Randall, M. K.
Whin Whyte, Mackey Wells, and H. C. Wuesthoif ffin addition to the princinal
office in Milwaukee, the company maintains offices in Chicago and St. Paul
Pending Pending remodeling of permanent quarters, the merged orranizat
occupy offices in the Mitchell Building, 207 East Michigan Street.
J. Taylor Foster of Speneer Trask \& Co. has been nominated for
President of the Bond Club of New York for the ensuing year. to sulceed
HTenry S. Morgan of Morgan Stanley $\&$ Co. Inc. The election will take

 and Reginald . Pressprich Jr. of R, W. Pressprich \& Co. Yor Treasurer.
Nominations for members of the Board of Govenors, to serve three years,
include Eurene B. Black of The Chase National Bank; Harry Weebe Corp. James R. Connell of Stern, Wampler \& Co. has been nominated to

 wazelword of Estabrook of Co. Members
were: Charlos F. Hazelwod. Chairman; F. Malbone Blodget, Pierpont V.
Davis, James J. Lee and John M. Young. be held Friday, Jungh annual Field Day of the Bond Club of Chicago will elaborate program of activities has been planned for the all-day outing,
including gold and tennis tournaments, the traditional baselall same and
s. special foatures of entertainment and swimming. The Chicago "Journal
of Comics," the humorous paper published by the club each year for of Comics," the humorous paper published by the club each year for
Field Doy, will make its regular anpearance. Donald Rove of Blyth $\&$
Co., Inc., is General Chairman of the Ficld Dav. John $H$ Anderson Charles K. Morris \& Co. ; Walter Cruttenden of Fuller, Cruttenden \& Co., Chairmen. The Chairmen of the various committees are: Reception, Ralph Chapman of Farwell. Chapman \& Co. © Golf, Sampson Rogers Jr. of Corp.; Baselall, Milton S. Emrich of Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.) Dinner and Eitertainment, Willard T. Grimm of Kidder, Peabody \& © ; Publicity
Arthur Curtis of A. G. Becker \& Co.; Trophies, Lee H. Ostrander of Lazard Freres \& Co.
-At the annual meeting of the Senior Margin Clerks' Section of the Association of Stock Exchange firms held May 22, 1941 at the Cafe Savarin, 120 Broadway, New York City, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President, Harry Ranft of Reynolds \& Co., Vice-President, Paul E. Fitzgerald, of Hirsch, Lilienthal \& Co., Treasurer, Carl F. Cording, of Paine, Webber \& Co., Secretary, Berkley F. Stocker, of Dominick \& Dominick, and Assistant secretary, Charles
\& Co. The following members wers elected to the Walter V. Cook of Laird, Bissell \& Meeds, Harry M. Lewis, of Newhurger,
Loeb \& Co.. Sydney F. Quick, of Goodbody \& Co., Charles Rollins, of Loeb \& Co., Sydney F. Quick, of Goodbody \& Co., \&harle.
Dean, Witter \& Co., and Sidney Seegull of Barr, Cohen \& Co.
-C. B. Stansbury, formerly co-manager of the Louisville financial firm of Granberry \& Co, has joined the Reynolds Metals Co. as an executive in
the firm's sales promotions department. Mr. Stansbury has been engaged the firm's sales promotions department. Mr. Stansbury has been.
in the securities business in Louisville for more than 20 years.

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds
Closing bid and asked quotations，Friday，May 23

|  | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ d | 4 A $k$ |  | B4 | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abitim P \＆P etta $58 .-1953$ | 451／2 | $461 / 2$ | Federal Gratn 88 －－－ 1949 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{681 / 2}^{66}$ | ${ }^{68}$ |  | ${ }_{59}^{68}$ | 68 61 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tilish Col Pow 4／4s－1980 | 66 | 68 |  | ${ }^{54} 1 / 2$ | 56 |
| Canada Cement 4／88－1951 | ${ }^{691 / 2}$ | 71 | MeCoil－Front Oll $41 / 851949$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{34} 8$ | ${ }_{36}^{68}$ | N Scotis |  |  |
| Dom steel \＆Coal 6 \％ | 70 | 72 | Price Brothers 1st $58 . .19$ | ${ }_{63}^{68}$ | ${ }_{65}$ |
| Dom Tard Chem 4181961 | 68 | 70 |  |  |  |
|  | 47 | 49 | Quebee Po |  | 69 |
| 1 | 66 | 68 | $1 / 3$ series | 68 | 70 |

Provincial and Municipal Issues Closing bid and asked quotations，Friday，May 23

| Iber |  |  | $4_{42}^{48 k}\| \| \begin{array}{ll} \text { Province of ontarlo- } \\ 66 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －oct |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bis |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 185 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\substack{\text { Jungobe }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Brur }}{-A p r}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 65 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ |  |

## Railway Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations，Friday，May 23

| Canadian Paciflc Ry－ derpatual debentures B－＿－．－－－－Sept 151942 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5514561 | ${ }_{43}^{43 \mathrm{~s}}$ ． |  |  |
|  | 103／2104／4 | July 11980 | 70 |  |

## Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds <br> Closing bid and asked quotations，Friday，May 23

| Canadian National Ry － |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Canadian Nortuern } \\ 8 / 8 y \\ \text { Ry } \end{array}\right\|$ | Bid$106 \%$ | $\left.\right\|_{1071 / 2} ^{\text {A8k }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43／6．．．．．．－Sept 11951 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Grand Trunk Paelfio |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 58 \mathrm{~s}$ ．－．－．－－July 11957 |  |  | 89 | $9131 / 2$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { July } \\ \text { Oet } & 1 \\ \text { Ofl }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 60．＿．．．．．．－Feb 11970 | 100\％4 1014 |  |  |  |

## Montreal Stock Exchange

May 17 to May 23，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks－Par | $\|$Friday <br> Lasit <br> STle <br> Price | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weok's R Range } \\ & \text { of PTices Hioh } \\ & \text { oow } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { fer } \\ \text { Whate } \end{array}$ | Ranje Stnce Jan．1． 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Htoh |  |
| Agnew－Surpass S | 111／2 | 111／2 11／6 | 10 | 111／2 | Jan | 12 |  |
| Preferred |  | $\begin{array}{cc}105 & 105 \\ 8\end{array}$ |  | 105 |  | ${ }_{10}^{1074}$ | Jan |
| Abbestos Corp | 16／8 | $\begin{array}{cc}161 / 8 & 167 / 8\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | an |
| sociated Br | 16 | 16.16 |  |  | Jan |  | May |
| Batuurst Pow \＆ | 101／2 | 101／3 103／2 | 280 |  |  |  | JJan |
|  |  | ${ }^{1451} 1147$ |  |  | May | ${ }^{160}$ | Jan |
| tish Col Pwr |  | ${ }^{23}{ }^{23}{ }^{23}$ | ， |  |  | $26 \%$ |  |
| lass B |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1.75 & 1.75\end{array}$ |  |  | Mar |  |  |
| Bruck sill | ${ }_{16}^{5}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}5 \\ 16 & 16 \\ \\ \end{array}$ | ${ }_{195}^{210}$ | 14 |  |  |  |
| Canada ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  | $5 \quad 5$ | 75 |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred |  |  | 52 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Can North Power |  | $51 / 2$ | ${ }^{60}$ |  |  |  | Jan |
| Csnsds Stesmship（new）． | 41／8 | （18\％ | ${ }_{154}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Bronz |  | 34 | 00 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Car}$ |  | $5 \quad 5$ | 695 |  |  | 10 多 | Jan |
| Cansdan Celan | 20 | $\begin{array}{ll}21 & 21 \\ 20\end{array}$ |  | 20 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ | ${ }_{281 / 2}^{271 / 4}$ | Jan |
| Preferred 7\％－．．．－－－100 |  | 110110 | 30 |  | мау |  | Jan |
| Rights | 223／2 | 221／2 $221 / 2$ | 200 | 223／2 | － | 23 | eb |
| Canadian Cottons－－．．．10 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}116 & 116\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ |  | Mar | ${ }_{117}^{1063 / 4}$ | Apr Feb |
| Cndn Foreign Invest．．．．．．． |  | 10 | 50 | $10^{10}$ | Jan | 1 | Apr |
| Cndn Ind Alcoho |  | $21 / 8$ | 145 |  | －eb |  | Jan |
|  | 21／8 |  | 495 |  |  |  |  |
| Canadisn Preitic | 5 |  | 1，800 | 4／2 |  | 碞 |  |
| Cockshutt Plow－ |  |  | ${ }_{90}^{25}$ |  |  | ${ }^{51 / 4}$ | n |
| Crown Cork \＆ |  | 25.25 | 220 | 25 | мау | ， | n |
| Distiluers | ， | $\begin{array}{lll}19 & 19 \\ 21 / 2 & 19\end{array}$ | 720 60 |  | $\mathrm{May}_{\text {May }}$ |  | n |
| Dominion Coal pret．．．－－25 | 181／4 | 181／4 181／2 | 95 | 173／4 |  | 碞 |  |
|  | － 6 | ${ }^{108} 810888$ | ${ }_{912}^{110}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Dom Tar \＆Chem |  | 41／6 | 1，0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrolux Corp．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 71／4 7／4 | 25 | ${ }_{6}$ | M |  |  |

Montreal Stock Exchange

| Stocks（Concluded）Par | $\begin{array}{\|c} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lasil } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right. \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Lowo Htgh } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Where } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Ranje Stnce Jan．1， 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hig |  |
| tinea | $71 / 2$ |  |  |  | 55 37 |  |  |  |  |
| 5\％preferred－－－－－ 100 |  | 775 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 120 |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1125}$ | JJan |
| General ste |  |  |  | ${ }^{120}$ |  |  | ${ }^{631 / 4}$ | Jan |
| Gypsum Lime ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | 23 |  | 20 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Hamuton Bridge | 3／4 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Howard Smith Pad |  |  |  | 10 |  |  | 181／4 | Mar |
| Preferred． |  | ${ }_{23}^{95}$ |  | 735 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Imperial OUl Lta | 91／2 |  |  | 1.618 |  |  | 1014 | Jan |
| Imperial Tobacco | 12\％ | 125／8 |  |  | 117／6 |  |  | Jan |
| Preterred |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inti Nickel of C | 30 |  |  | 2，297 |  |  | 361／2 | Jan |
| Intt Paper \＆Pow p |  | ${ }_{15} 71$ | 713， | ${ }_{605}^{50}$ |  |  | 153／ | JJan |
| Int1 Petroleum | 15 |  | 15／6／ | 115 |  |  | $151 / 2$ |  |
| I，ake of Woods pre |  |  |  | 2 |  | Apr |  | Jan |
|  |  |  |  | 240 |  | May |  | Jan |
| MeColl－Frontena |  | 60 |  | 80 |  | May | 63. | Jan |
| Mont L $⿴ ⿱ 冂 一 ⿱ 一 一 力 丶 丶$ | $21 / 15$ | $211 / 8$ | 211／8 | 2，158 | 207／6 | Apr |  | $\stackrel{\text { Jan }}{\text { Mar }}$ |
| Montrenl Tramways．．． | 151／2 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natonal Breweri | ${ }_{37}^{22}$ |  |  | 40 |  | Mar |  | Jan |
| Nlagara Wire We |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noranda Mines Ltd | 19 | 19 | 193／8 | 206 |  | May | $21 / 1 / 2$ | Jan |
| Ottawa L H \＆Pow | 90 | 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Placer Development |  | ${ }_{31}^{9}$ |  | 136 | $31 / 2$ |  | $57 / 8$ |  |
| Pricer Corp $\&$ |  |  |  | 135 |  |  | 121／2 | Jan |
| Quebec Power |  |  |  | 140 |  |  | $14 / 2$ | Jan |
| St Lawrence Corp |  |  | ${ }_{145}^{1.60}$ | 650 175 |  | May | 178 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| St Lawrence Corra |  |  |  |  |  | ar | ${ }^{22}$ | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| St Law Flour Mills pref 100 |  |  | 110 |  | 110 | eb |  |  |
| St Lawrence Pap | 121／6 | ${ }_{12}$ | ${ }_{12}^{32}$ | 1，207 | ${ }_{12}$ | ay | 17 | Jan |
| Sher－williams of Can pritoo |  | 110 | 110 |  | 1081／2 |  |  | Jan |
| Southern Can Po |  | ${ }_{65}^{9}$ | $65^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  | Jan |
| Preterred．－．．．－．－．－． 25 | 70 | 70 |  | 87 |  | Feb |  | Jan |
| Clity |  |  |  | 75 |  |  |  |  |
| basso Co |  | 2418 |  | 25 |  |  |  | Ja |
| Winniper Electric | 75 |  |  | 390 |  |  | 1. | Jan |
| cllers |  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $243 / 2$ | 10 |  | Feb | 24 | Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Banks－＿}}^{\substack{\text { Banadienne } \\ \text { Can }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadienne－．．．．．．．．．． 100 | ${ }_{143}^{143}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 146 |  |
| Montreal－－．．．．．．．．－．－－ 100 | 174 | 173 | 174 | 87 | 171 | Mar | 193 | Jan |
| 100 |  | 275 | 275 | 10 | 270 |  | ${ }^{234}$ | Jan |
|  |  | 150 | 150 | 26 |  | Fen | $166$ |  |

## Montreal Curb Market

| Stocks－ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Sare } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Hor } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Stince Jan．1， 1941 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | h |  |
| Abitibl Pow \＆Paper Co． | $\begin{array}{r} 755 \\ \\ \\ \\ 551 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 70 \mathrm{c} & 75 \mathrm{c} \\ 51 / 2 & 6 \end{array}$ | 663 235 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 235 | 100 M |  |  |
|  |  | $2.00 \quad 2.00$ | 31 | 1.90 F | 2．50 |  |
| Beauharnois Pwr Corp |  | $124^{93 / 4}{ }^{9} 4^{9}$ | 311 | $127^{61 / 2}$ Mar |  |  |
| Brwrs \＆Distirs of Vancur 5 | －－－3／4 | 31／4 35 | 235 | 31／4 May |  |  |
|  | 17 | ${ }^{17}{ }^{17} 178$ | 656 | 15\％／Feb | 1021／4 |  |
|  | －－ 24 | 997／6 ${ }^{941 / 4} 82$ | 765 | ${ }_{\text {1 }}{ }_{231 / 2}$ Mar |  |  |
|  |  | 90.90 |  | ${ }_{90}{ }^{2}$ May | 95 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Can }}$ Canarth Preweries | 70 | ${ }_{20}^{700} \quad 85$ |  | ${ }_{22} 70 \mathrm{c}$ Feb |  |  |
| Canadian Brewerles pref－＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ Cndn Industries Ltd B |  | ${ }_{165}^{221 / 2}{ }^{1666^{25 / 6}}$ | 12 | ${ }_{713}^{22}$ May | 207 |  |
| Cndn Industries Ltd B <br> Cndn Inds $7 \%$ cum prd 100 | －168 | 168168 | 12 | $1751 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 10 ${ }^{2} \quad 10$ | 10 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 7 | ${ }_{7}^{7}$ | 10 May |  |  |
| Commercial Alcohols．．．－． |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1.55 & 1.55\end{array}$ | 105 | 1.50 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 24 |  |  |  |
|  | 27／8 | $27 / 8$ | 340 | 2569 May |  |  |
| Consolldated Paper Coro．＊ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}271 / 2 & 28 \\ 1.00 \\ 100\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{20}{55}$ | 1．00 May | 1.75 |  |
| Dom Oilcloth \＆Linlm Co＊ <br> Dominion Woollens |  | 7148 | 30 | $61 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |
|  | 31／8 | $\begin{array}{lll}31 / 6 & 31 / 4\end{array}$ | 110 |  |  |  |
| Donnacona Paper B B |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1.50 & 1.50\end{array}$ | 2.250 | ${ }_{13 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}}$ |  |  |
| Fleet Aircratt Ltd－－ |  | $33 / 3{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 215 | $33 / 4 \mathrm{AD}$ |  |  |
| Ford Motor of Can A－．．．＊＊ | 15\％ | ${ }_{7.00} 7.50$ | ${ }_{36}$ |  |  |  |
| Fraser Companies Ltd－－：＊ |  |  | 40 | c |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Lake Sulphite Pulp Co－－＊＊＊}}$ | 130 | ${ }_{13}^{500} \quad 130$ |  | ${ }_{11}^{500}{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{33}^{13} \quad 33$ | 㡈 | 27 |  |  |
| Melchers Dist Ltd pref．${ }^{\text {－}}$ |  |  | 25 |  |  |  |
| Mt1 Refrig \＆Storg vot tr－＊ |  |  | 15 | 50 cma |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{93 /} \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{101}^{102} 102$ |  |  |  |  |
| Page－Hersee Tubes Ltd．－＊ |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |
| Previncial ransorer co－ |  |  |  | ${ }_{60} 98 \mathrm{May}$ |  |  |
| Walk－Good \＆W Ltd $(\mathbf{H})$－＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 393 |  | ${ }_{191 / 4}^{383 / 2}$ | 204 |  |
| Wall－G－\＆W \＄1 cum pref＊ |  | 20\％ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aldermas Copper－ Blg Missouri Mine |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blg Missouri Min |  | 9.9010 .00 | 400 | 9.80 May | 10.00 |  |
| －No par value $\quad$ Cana | dian m |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 23



## United States Insular Bonds

Phillppine Government-
43/5 Oot 1959....... 438 Oot $1959 \ldots$
43/ July 1952.
B8 Apt 1955

 | Bld | Ask |
| :---: | :---: |
| 106 | 109 |
| 106 | 108 |
| 100 | 101 |
| 107 | 109 |
| $1001 / 2$ | $101 / 2$ |
|  |  |

 ${ }_{81}$| $B^{B l d}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 126 | 128 | Hawaif.

## Federal Land Bank Bonds




Chicago \& San Francisco Banks

New York Trust Companies

| ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ | B6 | ${ }^{\text {Par }}$ b ${ }^{\text {Bua }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of N | 349 | Fulton--------------100 198 | $2{ }^{218}$ |
| Bankers----..-----10 | $501 / 2581 / 2$ | Guaranty -----------100 10.10 | ${ }^{269}$ |
|  | ${ }_{67}^{14} / 3$ |  | 1610 |
|  |  | Lawyers --...-.-.---25 ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{3}^{29}$ |
| Central Hanover- --. 20 | $903 / 2931 / 2$ |  |  |
| Cnemical Bank \& Trustic. | ${ }_{30}{ }^{4 / 4}{ }^{46}$ | New York-.-----------25 | 951/2 |
| Colonlal -................ 25 | 1012 | Titie Guarantee \& Tr_-. 12 |  |
|  | 12312 | Trade Bank \& Trust-_- 10 |  |
| Corn Exch Bk \& Tr $\ldots \ldots . .20$ | 411/4 $421 / 4$ | Onderwriters--------100 $10{ }^{10} 80$ |  |

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

| Par | B6d | A8k | Par | B6 | 488 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\overline{981}$ | ${ }_{114}^{103}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Pag } \\ \text { Pen }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161 / 2 \\ & 312 / 4 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 19 $331 / 4$ $32 / 2$ |
| Emp * Bay State Tel_ 100 <br> Franklin Telegraph..... 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rochester Telephone-_ } \\ & \$ 6.501 \mathrm{st} \text { pref. } \end{aligned}$ | 113 |  |
| Int Ocean Telegraph_... 100 | 81 |  |  | $71 / 2$ | 1493 |
| New York Muta | 19 |  |  |  |  |

## Chain Store Stocks

| par | Bud |  | Par | Bta | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B/G Foods Inocommon-. | 11/4 | 17/6 | Kress (S H) 6\% Dret...-10 |  | 12 |
| Bohack (H C) common. | 1 | 勉 | Reeves (Danilel)- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ <br> F.H.A. INSURED MORTGAGES <br> The best "Hedge" security for Banks and Insurance Co's. Circular on request |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STORMS AND CO. <br> Commonwealth Building Phone Atlantic 1170 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

FHA Insured Mortgages

|  | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ d ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |  | Abtod |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabam | $1013 / 102$ | Tew |  |  |
| Arkansa |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {dela }}$ | ${ }_{101315}^{102} 102$ | N ${ }^{\text {N }}$ ( Metrob area) | 1013 |  |
| Dilstriet of Coli |  |  |  |  |
| Florida 43/6. | 101 | New Yorik State 4 | 102 |  |
| Georgia |  | North Carollina 4 |  |  |
| Ilinois 4 | 1014/102 | Pennsy Vanala |  |  |
| diana | 10216102 | Routh Carolina 4 |  |  |
| Maryland 43:3 |  | Temnessee 4 |  |  |
| Massaohusetti | 102103 |  | 101312 |  |
| Mlobigan |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | West Virginia |  |  |
| A servicing fee from $1 / 3 \%$ to $1 / \%$ must be deducted from interest rate. |  |  |  |  |
| * No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. a Coupon. a Ex interest. $f$ Flat price. $n$ Nominal quotation. $f$ In recelvorship. Quotation shown is tor all |  |  |  |  |
| z Now Histed on New York Stock Exchanje |  |  |  |  |
| y Now selling on New York Curb Exchange. |  |  |  |  |
| - Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer. |  |  |  |  |
| \$ These bonds are subject to all Federal taxes. |  |  |  |  |
| T/ Chase Nat1. Bank announced on Dec. 31 a distribution at the rate of $\$ 77.50$ on each orlginal $\$ 1,000$ principle amount of debentures; $\mathbf{\$ 7 5 . 9 8}$ on account of principle and $\$ 1.50$ on account of interest. Previously pald $5 \%$ on July 7, 1939, aud $51 / 5$ on Sept. 25, 1939. |  |  |  |  |

Quotations on Over－the－Counter Securities－Friday May 23－Continued


Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
（Guarantor in Parentheses）

|  | $\text { Par\| } \begin{gathered} \text { Din Doldand } \\ \text { Dollars } \end{gathered}$ | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama a Mioksburg（milinois Central）－－－－－－－．－－－100 | 1006.00 | 703／4 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Albany a }}$ Susquehanna（ Delaware \＆Hudson）$\ldots-\cdots-{ }^{100}$ | 100 |  | 106312 |
|  | 100  <br> 50 8.00 <br> 2.00  | 1／2 |  |
| ton \＆Alban | ${ }^{2.75}$ | ${ }_{91}{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Boston \＆Provldence（ }}$（New Haven） | 8.50 | 22 | ${ }_{25}$ |
| Canada Southern | 3.00 | 37 | 1／2 |
| Caroilina Clinchtield \＆Ohlo eom（L \＆N－A C L）－．． 100 | 5.00 | 911／4 |  |
| （levele | 5．00 | 8116 |  |
|  | ${ }_{2.00}$ |  |  |
| aware（Pennsylvan | 2.00 | 析 | 501／2 |
| Fort Wayne d Jackron pret（N Y Central）－－－－－－．${ }^{100}$ | 005 |  |  |
| Leorkia RR \＆Banking（L\＆N－A C L）－－－－－－－－ 100 | 100 |  | 1521／2 |
| Miohlsan Central（New York Central）Weetern）．．．．100 | 00  <br> 00 4.00 <br> 50.00  |  | ${ }_{600}{ }^{423}$ |
| Morris \＆Essex（Del Lack \＆Western）．－．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{50}$ |  |  |  |
| New York Lackawanna \＆Western（D L \＆W－．．．． 100 | 5．00 |  | 56 |
| Northern Central（Pennsylvan | 4.00 |  |  |
| Oswego \＆Syracuse（Del Laoil |  |  |  |
|  | 1.50 | ${ }_{8}^{45}$ | 47 |
| Plitsburgh Fort Wayne co Chicago（Penn | ${ }^{3.00}$ |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Youngst | 7.00 | $184 / 8$ | 169 |
| Reonselaer \＆Saratoga（Delaware de Huds | 6.64 |  |  |
| 8t Louis Bridge 18t pret（Terminal RR）． | 6.00 | 1401／3 | 145 |
|  | ． 00 |  | 73 |
| United New Jersey RR \＆Ca | ． 00 | 140 | 144 |
| os Chenango \＆Suscuehan |  |  | 48 |
| ey（Delaware Lackawanna ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{6} 6.00$ | 1／2 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Vloksbury }}$ Shreveport \＆Pacifio（munois Central） | 5.00 | 571／2 | 61 |
|  | ． 00 |  |  |
| ${ }_{W}$ weat Jeraer $\&$ Seashore（Penn－Reading）．．．．．．．．．．－． 50 | 50 ${ }^{50} 80$ | $201 / 2$ | 58／4 |

Railroad Equipment Bonds


## Insurance Companies



Railroad Reorganization Securities
bear，Stearns \＆Co．
Members New York Stock Exchange
New York
Chicago
Reorganization Rail Issues
（When，as，and If Issued）

|  | Bud | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks－ |  |  |
| Chicago Mllwaukee St Paul \＆Pacifle RR－ |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preterred（par \＄100）． | 9 | $93 /$ |
|  |  | 3\％ |
| Chicago \＆North Western Ry－ | 4 |  |
| Erie RR－ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preterred A（par \＄100） | 263／4 | $271 / 4$ |
| Certificates ben interest in common stock |  | $41 / 8$ |
| Norfolk \＆Southern RR－．Common（no par） |  |  |
| Ctis of beneficlal interest in $\mathrm{J}^{\text {L }}$ Roper Lumber C | $30^{3 / 2}$ | 34 |
| Bonds－ |  |  |
| Chicago Milwaukee St Paul \＆Pacitic RR－ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | f383／4 | 401／4 |
| General mortgage Incone convertible B 41／2s | f271／2 |  |
| First general mortgage 21／2－4s ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1989 | $671 / 2$ |  |
|  | 24 | ${ }_{241 / 2}^{681 / 2}$ |
| Erie RR－ |  |  |
|  | 99 |  |
|  | 841／6 | $84 \%$ |
| Norfolk Southern Ry－ |  | $47^{3 / 4}$ |
|  |  |  |
| General mortgage convertible income 58. | $f 18$ ． | 183／4 |

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

\section*{| Ala |
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merican Aris Ino．


\section*{| A $4 k$ |
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| $33 / 2$ |
| 34 |
| 15 |}

mer Bemberg A oom．
$5 \%$ merlean Oyanamid－
$5 \%$ conv pref lat ser．．． 10
 Amer Distilling Co 5\％D
American Ena CorD．．．．
American Hardware Amerlcan Hardware－．－．
Amer Malze Products Amer Maise Products－
American Mitg $5 \%$ Dref 100
Arden Farms
 Arilngton Mills＿－．－．．－100
At Metal Construction＿－10
Autocar Co oom－ Autocar Co com．．．．．－10
Botany Worsted Mills ol A5
$\$ 1.25$ preferred．．．．．． Brown \＆\＆Shared Mig－－． 50
Buckeye Steel Oastings． Chie Burl \＆Quincy．．． 100
Chilton Co oommon．．．10 Chition Co oommon＿－1．－10
CTty \＆Suburban Homes 10
Coos Cola Bottling（ N Y） Coos Coia Bottling（ N Y）
Coumbla Baring oom
s1 partic arger Consolldated Alreraft－－ 83 oonv pret－ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pu．．．．．．．．．}\end{aligned}$
Crowell－Coller
Cuban－Amer Cuban－Amer Manganese Dentists Rupply coma＿．．10
Devoe \＆Raynolds B com
Dietaphone Corp．．．．．． Dixon（Jos）Crucibie．－． 100
Domestic Finance cum pf Draper Corp．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Dun \＆Bradstreet oom．．． Farnsworth Telev \＆Rad
Federal Bake Federal Bake Shopa－．－－
Preferred
Foundation Co Amer hhs Gariock Packings com． Gen Fire Extingulisher－ Giddlings \＆Lewls Marhine Tool．．．．－ Graton \＆Knight 0 ．．．．．．
Preferred．．． Great Latkes 8 Ba O．com
Great Northern Paper Great Northern Paper．
Harrisburg Steel Corp． Interstate Bakerles com． 85
King preferred
Seeley Corp oom Lawrence Porti Cement 100 Long Bell Lumber－．．．．．．
55
preferred
$-\cdots$ Mailory（P R）\＆Co．．．．．
Marlln Rookwell CorD． Merck \＆Co com．．．．．．．．． 1

 $5 \%$ preferred


 Sugar Securities

| Bonas | BUa | A8t | Stocks Par | Bid | Ash |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $f 18$ | 20 | Eastern Sugar Absoc com＿ 1 Preferred | $22^{7 \%}$ | 831／2 |
| Baragua sugar Estates |  |  | Haytian Cord com．．．．．．． | $3 / 4$ | 1 |
| 68－－－－－－－－－－－－－1947 | ${ }_{5}^{52}$ |  | Punta Alegre Sugar Cord．${ }^{\text {P }}$ | ${ }^{43} 8$ | $31^{51 / 2}$ |
| Haytian Cord 48－．－．－1954 | ${ }_{\text {f18 }}$ | $20^{--}$ | Savannah sugar Reig－－－1 |  |  |
| New Niquero sugar－ |  |  | Sugar Co＿．．．．．－－ | 21／8 | $23 / 8$ |
| 31／38－．．－．．．．－1940－1942 | 525 |  | Weat Indiea sugar Cord．－1 | $35 / 8$ | 31／8 |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 23-Contnnued

## Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Bought . Sold. Quoted Jackson \& Curtis

ESTABLISHED 1879

Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges
115 Broadway
New York City

Tel. BArclay 7-1600
Teletype N. Y. 1-1600

## Public Utility Stocks

| Amer Util serv $8 \%$ pref 25 Arkansas Pr \& Lt $7 \%$ pr--* Atlantic Clty El $6 \%$ pref_* <br> Birmingham Eleo $\$ 7$ pret -* <br> Birmingham Gas- $\$ 3.50$ prior preferred.. 50 <br> Carolina Power \& Light- <br> 87 preferred <br> Cont Indian Pow $7 \%$ pf 100 <br> Contral Maine Power- <br> $\$ 6$ preferred........ 100 <br> Cent Pr \& Lt $7 \%$ pret - 100 <br> Communlty Pow \& Lt _ 10 <br> Consol Elec \& Gas 86 pref-* <br> Consumers Power 85 pret -* <br> Continental $7 \%$ preferred as <br> Derby Gas \& El $\$ 7$ pref.-* <br> Federal Water Serv CorD- <br> $\$ 6$ cum preferred. <br> red.-.*** <br> Florida Pr \& Lt $\$ 7$ pref.-* <br> Hartiord Electrio LIght_25 Ind Pow \& Lt $51 / 4 \%$ pi_100 Interstate Natural Gas... <br> Jamaica Water Supply ...** <br> Jer Cent P\&L 7\% pt_100 <br> Kansas Power \& Light- <br> Kings Co Ltg $7 \%$ Dref 100 <br> Long Island Lighting- 100 $7 \%$ preferred.....- <br> Mass Pow \& Lt Assoolates <br> 52 preferred. <br> M ass Utilitiles Associates- <br> Misslesippl Power 56 pref.* <br> 37 preferred. <br> Mistigelipd P \& L $\$ 6$ pref.* <br> Missourl Kan Pipe Line.. 6 <br> Pub Serv 7\% pref..... 15 <br> Mountain States Power- - * <br> 5\% Dreferred <br> Mountain states T\&T 100 <br> Narrag El 41/9\% pref - ${ }^{50}$ Nassau \& Sur Le $7 \%$ pf 100 |
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Public Utility Bonds

|  | nsa |  |  | B8O | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amer Gas \& Pow 3-5e_ 1953 | 64 | 651/2 | Kansas Power Co 4t | 105 |  |
| Amer Utulty Serv 68._1964 | 93 | $951 / 2$ | Kan Pow \& Lt 31/3s--119 | 111/4 |  |
| Adpalach El Pow 31/81970 | 1053/4 | $1063 / 8$ | Kentucky Util $48 .-$-- 1970 | 105 |  |
| Assoctated Electrio 58-1961 |  | 50 | 4368--------1955 | 1043 | 1/4 |
| Asoos Gas \& Eleo Cord- |  |  | Lehigh Valley Tran 581960 |  |  |
| Income deb 33/8... 1978 | f13122 | 141/4 | Lexington Water Pow ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ '68 | 941/4 | 9634 |
| Income deb 3\%8...-1978 | $5133 / 4$ | 141/2 | Luzerne Co G \& E 31/68'66 | 104 | 1043/4 |
| Income deb 4s..... 1978 | ${ }^{5} 14$ | 143/4 |  |  |  |
| Income deb 41/38... 1978 | f1414 | 15 | Michigan Pub Serv 48. 1965 | 105 | 1/2 |
| Conv deb 48 | f22 21 |  | Montans-Dakota Util- 1961 |  |  |
| Conv deb 41/28----1973 | $f 221 / 2$ | 24 |  | $10931 / 3$ | 1108 |
| Conv deb 58-.....- 1973 | ${ }^{23}$ | 241 | Narragansett Elec ${ }^{\text {N/3/3 }}$ |  |  |
| Conv deb 53/8s---1-1973 88 without warrants 1940 | ${ }_{f 53} 231 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 541 \end{aligned}$ | New Eng G\& E Assn $58^{\prime} 62$ NY PA NJ Utilltes 5 E 1956 | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 97 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 981 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Assoc Gas \& Elec Co- |  |  | N Y State Elee \& Gas Corp |  |  |
| Cons ref deb 41/38.-1 | f91/2 | 11 | 48.-------------1965 | 1051/8 | 105 5/8 |
| Slink fund inc 43/8--1 |  | 10 | Northern Indiana--1969 |  |  |
| sink fund ine 58 | 18 | 10 | Public Service 3\%88-1969 | 1078 | $1081 / 4$ |
|  | $f 8$ | 10 | Northwest Pub Serv 4s '70 |  |  |
| sink fund tno 5 -68__1986 | 18 | 10 | Ohlo Power Co 3s----1971 Old Dominion Pow 5s_ 1951 | $\begin{gathered} 1031 / 4 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 103 \\ 90 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$ |
| Blackstone Valley Gas \& Eleotrio 31/68..... 1968 | $1091 / 2$ | $1101 / 2$ | Pactic Gas \& Elec 3s_1970 |  |  |
| Boston Edison 2\%83_-. 1970 | 102 | 102 $1 / 2$ | Parr Shoals Power 58_1952 | $1041 / 2$ | $1061 / 2$ |
| Call Wat \& Tel 48--1969 | $1063 / 4$ | 1073/4 | Penn Wat \& Pow 31/8 1964 | 106 |  |
| Oent Ark Pub Serv 68. 1948 | $1011 / 2$ | $1031 / 2$ | 3168.-.-.-----.-1970 | 106 | 107 |
| Central Gas \& Eleo- |  |  | Portland Eleotrio Power-1950 |  |  |
| 1at lien coll tr 51/58_-19 | $97$ | 983/2 | 68 $\qquad$ $-1950$ | f16 <br> 108 |  |
| Cent III El 4 Gas 3\%/8.1964 | 1051/2 | 106 | Pub Serv of Okla 31/8-1971 | $1031 / 2$ | 1037/8 |
| Cent Maine Power 31/ss '70 | $107 / 4$ | 1081/2 | Pub Util Cons 51/58... 1948 | $931 / 2$ | 951/2 |
| Central Pow \& Lt 3Ks 1969 Central Public Utillty- | 1063/4 | $1071 / 2$ | Republio Servioo- Collateral $58 \ldots \ldots 1$ | 68 | $701 / 2$ |
| Income 5368 with stk '52 | $\mathrm{f}^{1 / 2}$ | 11/2 | St Joseph Ry Lt Ht \& Pow |  |  |
| Cities Service deb 58_ 1983 | 87 | $881 / 2$ | 43/28.------------1947 | $1031 / 2$ |  |
| Community P Serv 4s_1964 | $1061 / 8$ | 106 3/8 | Sou Calit Gas 31/8..-1970 | 106 | 1065/8 |
| Cons Citles Li Pow \& Trac |  |  | Sou Citles Util 5 sA -- -1958 Southern Count Gas 3 s '71 | 54 102 | ${ }_{1021 / 2}^{56}$ |
|  | $961 / 2$ |  | Southern Count Gas 3s '71 | 102 | 1021/2 |
| onsol E \& G 6s A --- 1962 | $561 / 4$ | 571/4 |  |  |  |
|  | 551/4 | $571 / 2$ | Texas Public Serv 5s__1961 | 1033/4 |  |
| Coll inc $8 \mathrm{~s}(\mathrm{~W}-\mathrm{f}$ ) $\ldots 1954$ | 591/4 | $613 / 4$ | Toledo Edison 18t 31/31968 | 108 | 1081/2 |
| Dallas Ry \& Term 68.1951 | $891 / 2$ | 92 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Paso Eleo 31/8.-.-1970 | $1061 / 2$ | 1071/2 |  |  |  |
| Federated Util $51 / 88.1957$ | 98 | 991/2 | United Pub Utll 6s A. 1960 | 1027/8 | 1047/8 |
| Houston Natural Gas 4 s '55 | 104 | 1041/2 | Utics Gas \& Electrie C |  |  |
| and Gas Corp- |  |  | ${ }^{58}$ |  |  |
| 61/28 stamped --.-- 1952 |  |  | West Texas Util 33/ ${ }^{\text {W-1969 }}$ | 1081/4 |  |
| Wa Putiern Util 4s. 1970 |  |  | Western Public Service- ${ }_{\text {5/28 }}$ | 1021/2 | 104 |
| Gen Mtge 41/8 ${ }^{\text {c--.-1950 }}$ | 102 | $1031 / 2$ |  |  |  |



Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday May 23 -Concluded

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

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

Banks and Trust Companies- | Municipal Bonds Domestic (New York and Canadian
Federal Land Bank Bonds Foroign Government Bonds Industrial Bonds
Industrial Stocks
Inaurance Stocks
Insurance Stocks
Investing Company Securities
Joint Stock Land Bank Securi. Mill Stocks
Mining Stocks
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 Olty.

## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges <br> BRAUNL \& CO., Inc. 52 William St., N. Y. Tel. HAnover 2-5422

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds Due to
nominal



CURRENT NOTICES
-Jerome Lewine, who holds the Wall Street record, and so far as known the world's record for membership in the largest number of security and change. He is now a member of 18 exchanges. His purchase of a seat on the Nation's leading stock exchange, he said, reflected his confidence in the future of the securities business as now conducted in the organized markets.
A major partner of the firm of H. Hentz \& Co., one of the oldest in the street which already had two memberships on the "big board," Mr. Lewine has played a leading part in the development of organized commodity markets in New York for the last quarter century. He organized the Rubber, Silk and Metals exchanges which later were merged into the Commodity Exchange, and was active in the organization of the Cocoa Exchange. He was the first President of the Commodity Exchange and is now a governor of it and also of the New York Cotton Exchange.
Fifteen of Mr. Lewine's memberships are on exchanges in seven different
American cities, with New York leading with eigh and Chican American cities, with New York leading with eight and Chicago next with three. Three of the memberships are on foreign exchanges.
Commodity, Produce Coffee is a member of the stock, Curb, Cotton, exchanges: in Chicago--coffee and Sugar, Cocoa and Wool Associates ciation. He is also a member of the Boston and Detroit Stock exchanges the New Orleans and Dallas Cotton exchanges, the Canadian Commodity Exchange, the Liverpool Cotton Association and the United Terminal Sugar Market Association of London.
 Finld Day in the club's history. This marks the largest turnout for any
then
Winners in the golf tournament were:
Low Gross- Eugene $G$. McMalon of Heller, Bruce \& Co., with a score of
 Class B Low Net-Joseph H. King., Union Securities Corp.; runner-up-


Intercity Match-Philarelphia Municipal Bond Club team.
Winners in the tennis doublos were Henry N. Eyre of F. B. Eyre \& Co.,
and John A. Stephenson Jr. of Dun \& Bradstreet. The consolation ment was won by Edwin J. Cross of Roosevelt \& Weigold and Gorden B.
Duval of Halsey Stuar Augustus. W. Phells of Phedps, Fenn \& Co. Was the winner of a Pontiac
automobile; Whiting Anthony of Bankers Trust Co. won a set of fishing automobile; Whiting Anthony of Bankers Trust Co. Won a set of tishing
tackle, and Edward A. Uhler of R. S. Dickson \& Co. won a movie camera
and proiector. -A comprehensive study of the interesting and perplexing problems of form by a special committee of the Chicaao Bank Auditors Conference.
L. H. Hammerstrom, Auditor, Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust
 bank records. The comp ilation covers a rarge part of the records and docu-
ments ordinarily routed to and stored ments ordinarily routed to and stored among bank archives, and is intended
as a standard procedure of use in banks generally.
Copies of the booklet may be obtained the
 price of 50 c , each, to cover production and mailing costs. Other mominars
of the committee include W. W. . Streeter, Chief Clerk, City National Bank
Trust Co. of Chicago; H. L, Koetke, Assistant Manager Trust Co. of Chicago; H. L, Koetke, Assistant Manager Auditing Division,
Continental Mllinois National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago ; J. Juechner, Assistant Auditor, First National Bank of Chicazo; C, C LLooney, Comp,
troller. Harris Trust © Savings Bank, Chicago, and H. EA Altman, Asistant
Chief Clerk, Office Scrvice Division, The Northern Trust Co, Chicaro, -Kenncth Spear, President of The Bond Club of New Jersey, an-
nounced that Colonel Franklin D'olier, President of the Prudential Insurance Co. of A merica, will address a luncheon meet ing of the club at the
Robert Treat Hotel, Newark, on Thurrday, May 29. Colonel Dolier will
speak on his recent experiences in England.

## General Corporation and Investment News <br> RAILROAD - PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-INSURANCE-MISCELLANEOUS

NOTE-For mech However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

## SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4760 to 4763 , both inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 . The amount involved is approximately $\$ 76,291,000$.
United Gas Corp. (2-4760, Form A-2) New York, N. Y., has filed
$\$ 75,000,000$ of $31 / 4 \%$ first mortgage and registration statement covering which it proposes to sell to institutional
 941 (further details on a subsequent page).
Delta Air Corp.
( ${ }^{(-4761, ~ F o r m ~ A-2) ~ H a p e v i l e, ~ G a ., ~ h a s ~ f i l e d ~ a ~}$
60,000 shares of common stock (no par) Detta Air Corp.
resistration statement covering 60,000 shares of common stock (no par)
whish it it proposed to offer at 89.50 per share. Proceeds will be used to pay indebtedness and for working capital. Courts $8 \mathbb{E}$ Co. are named underCrs. Waulk is President. Filed May 16, 1941.
Creameries of America, Inc. (2-4762, Form A-2) has filed a registracommon stock. Proceeds will be used to pay indebtedness ana for working capital. The underwriting group is composed of Blyth \& Co.: Mitchum, Tolly \& Co.: Paciffic Capital Corp., Filed May 17, 1941.
Bullion, Inc. (2-4763. Form AO-1) Deadwood, S. D., has filed a regisration statement covering pore stock (par \$1) which it is proposed to offer at par and 10,000 shares of
common stock (par 10c.) which it is proposed to offer at par. Proceeds common stock (par 1ac.inery, equipment, \&c. No underwriter named. will be used for machinery, equipment, \&c., No
Roger W. Clarke is Presid ni.
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of May 17, page 3168.

Abbott Laboratories-10-Cent Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addihion to the regular quarterly dividend or 40 cents per share on the common paid on March 31, last. Extra of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 23 , last; extras of 10 cents werr paid on sept, 30, June 20 and March 31, 1940 ; extra of 1.5 cents was paid on Dec. 23,1939 , and extra
and on June $30,1939 .-$ V. 152 , p. 3010 .

Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Annual Report-
Including also the results of wholly owned subsidiaries, but exclusive of Provincial Paper, Ltd.]

 a Operating costs-
Balance - and discount earne-...............
Interest and
Total-ar carying idie mills and timber concessions tributary thereto --. Int. on receivers' ctifs. and overdraft,
Cost of issue of receiver's report_-. Expenses re: bondholders' meeting Exponser foa \& doubtul accts. receiv-
Prove for legal and audit expenses. Prov. for legal and audit expenses.Paid to receiver in respect of renumer.
Prov. for $U$. $S$. Fed. inc. taxes on int. and dividend receiced---1.Cost of obtaining speci
authority
Expenses of or iquidator-:-ation Cost of prot. prop. against sabotageExp. of bondalate for deprec. of mill
and properties and towards bon
 a Incl. adminis., superintendence and gen. exps., but before providing for depreciation and bond interest. b Ammunt provided for depreciatinn (inin $1940, \$ 1,75,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,755,000$ in 1938 . A further amoun of $\$ 850,000$ was provided during 1938 for depreciation in respect of the year
1937 . This came from surplus for period of receivership, making total 1937. This came from surplus for period or

A contingent reserve of $\$ 750,000$ was also provided in 1938 from surplus during receivership.
Month of April-Earnings for the Month of April $1940 \quad 1939$
Earns. prior to audit and charges for
depreciation, and bond interest.--- a $\$ 695,728 \quad$ b $\$ 525,116 \quad \$ 175,446$ a Includes $\$ 144,308$ received in U. S. exchange. b Includes $\$ 113,557$
a received as premium on
Aalance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1940 | 939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| civ |  |  |
| Accounts receivab |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| chivments --- G. Head Co. Ior newsprint 1,710,86 |  |  |
| Receivable from othercurrent assets...... |  |  |
| Inventor |  |  |
| Investments |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Investment by rec. in purch. of shares of G. H.Mead Co. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Investments in shares of corporations not wholly |  |  |
| Investments in mill and equipment, railways, |  |  |
| Timber concession and freeland timber owned (net) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Prepaid expenses-..---- | 252,120 |  |

## Liabilities- <br> 1940

Sundry liabilities of Receiver:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Wages accued and payable-.-.................... } & 122,182 \\ \text { Sundry accounts payable } & 724.607\end{array}$
Sundry accounts payable............................... $\quad 724,607$

$5 \% 1$ st mortgage gold bonds.
Unpaid interest coupons due Dec. 1, 1931 and
749,987
$8,267,000$
 Reserve ior tax rebates.
$7 \%$ cumnlative preferred stock. $6 \%$ cumalative preferred stock Common sto preferred stock-............................. $34,881,000$ Nominal surplus of period prior to receivership. interest from operations during receivership
 13,615,306

Total. T Represented by $1,088,117$ shares of no par valuen deposited for exchange of shares of subsidiary companies.)
$y$ Dominion of Canada second war loan bonds.-V. 152, p. 2690.
Adams-Millis Corp.-Annual Report-
Consolidated Income Account Calendar Years


K Gross profit.
Expenses
.........- 1940

Operating profit....
Other income
Total income-
Miscell. deductions
Net income.-

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 644,818 \\ 27,345 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 700,9 \\ 26,6 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$672,164 | \$727,6 |
| 14,666 185 | 162,8 |
| \$472,250 | \$553.1 |
| 156,000 | 156, |
| \$316.250 | \$397,1 |
| \$3.02 | \$3. | $\begin{array}{r}1938 \\ \$ 893,868 \\ 250,167 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Preferred dividends

Common dividends $\qquad$ 156,000
Balance Earns. per sh.on 156,000 $\$ 3.02 \quad \$ 3.5$

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 643,701 \\ 59,755 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 575,329 \\ 26,832 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$703,456 | \$602,161 |
| -10,578 | $\begin{array}{r}9,818 \\ \mathbf{y} 117.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| \$535,635 | \$475, |
| 35,000 | 43,750 |
| 195,000 | 390,000 |
| \$305,635 | \$41,592 | $\begin{array}{lll}3.55 & \$ 3.21 & \$ 2.76\end{array}$ in After deductiong in $\$ 218,778$ in 1938 and $\$ 204,097$ in 1937. y Includes $\$ 2,000$ estimated provision for Federal surtax.


| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - | 1940 | 1939 | Liabilities- | $1940$ | $1939$ |
| xPlant \& equip.--s | ,113,769 | \$2,162,578 | y Common stock.- | \$614,000 | 400,000 |
| Cash_--1------ | - ${ }^{55989,614}$ | 303,422 388 | Notes payable- | 194,947 | 211,676 |
| Market, securities- 7 Accts, receivable | 388,422 546,242 | 3889,422 55968 | Accr. taxes \& int.- | 197,265 | 180,529 59 |
| Inventory .-....-- | 847,246 | 959,614 | Res. for conting | 59,000 | - $\begin{array}{r}59,000 \\ 3,040,655\end{array}$ |
| Other assets-.-.-.- | 24,297 | 21,975 | Earned surplus | 3,356,905 | 3,040,655 |
| Deferred charges..- | 142,532 | 110,081 |  |  |  | Other assets.

$\overline{\$ 4,622,121} \overline{\$ 4,505,863}$
Total
$\overline{\$ 4,622,121} \overline{\$ 4,505,863}$
Total -........ $\$ 4,622,121 \$ 4,505,863$ Total $\ldots$......... $\$ 4,622,121$ in $\$ 4,505,863$. Y. Represented by

Aeronautical Corp. of America-Earnings-
Earnings for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1941 19.569
$\$ 0.30$ a Earnings per share $\quad$ an $65^{\circ}, 938^{\text {shares of common stock, }}$ V. 152,3168 . $\qquad$ a $\mathrm{O} 65,938^{\text {shares of common stock.-V. } 152, \text {, . } 3168 .}$

Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford-AcquisitionJohnson \& Higgins, acting on behalf of the owners of the Standard
Surety \& Casualty Co. of New York and of the Standard Insurance Co. of New York, announce the sale of these companies to the Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford. 1940 , the Standard surety \& Casualty Co. had capital of $\$ 1,000,000$, surplus of $\$ 1,190,319$ and total assets of $\$ 6,087,041$ As of Dec. 31,1940 , the Standard Insurance Co. had capital or $\$ 1,500,0$ surplus of $\$ 2,547,923$, and total assets of $\$ 8,095,703$.

Air Associates, Inc.-Acquisition-
Company announced purchase of the former Fokker airplane plant at Bendix, N. J. as part of an expansion program. The company said it was planning to build an addition which, with the Fokker facminan, manufactures' aviation equipment.-V. 152, p. 3168

Air Way Electric Appliance Corp.-Annual Report-

## Years Ended - <br> Gross sales.-.

Consolidated Income Account
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { aDec. } 28 & \text { '40 } & \text { aDec. } 30,39 & \text { Dec. } 31,38 & \text { Jan. } 1,38 \\ --\$ 1,77,768 & \$ 1,619,227 & \$ 2,135,227 & \$ 3,443,788 \\ -- & 812,857 & 748,719 & 968,595 & 1,407,849\end{array}$

Profit fr above oper
Other income-_-.--
Income deductions-.--
Prov. for Fed. income
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Prov. for Fed. income \& } \\ \text { defense taxes.-....- } & 1,313\end{array}$
Profit from operations $\$ 32,854-\frac{\cdots---}{\$ 51,929} \frac{--\cdots-}{\operatorname{def} \$ 40,655} \frac{-\cdots-}{\operatorname{def} \$ 412,300}$ a U. S. companies only. The profit from foreign subsidiaries was $\$ 6,755$ in 1940 , making total profit for year $\$ 39,609$ foreign subsidiaries was $\$ 639$ the losses from foreign subsidiaries was $\$ 10,392$, leaving a net
Consolidated Balance Sheet
cDec. $28^{\prime} 40 \mathrm{cDec} 30^{\prime} 39$ Assets- cDec. $28^{\circ} 40 \mathrm{cDec} .30^{\prime} 39$ Labilities-
a Land, buildings, machinery, \&e--
Cash \& cash items. Cash \& cash items. Onstal. acets. rec-Inventories (trade) Inv. in \& advs. to ficeign subs...Licenses, patents,

trade marks, Other assets . \&c. | Other assets....-. | 18,951 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Deferred charges.- | 17,784 |



Total ......... $\overline{\$ 1,799,245} \overline{\$ 1,602,030}$ Total .......... $\overline{\$ 1,799,245} \overline{\$ 1,602,030}$ a After reserve for depreciation. b Represented by 389,700 shares (no
par value). c Includes company and U. \&. suosidiary only.-V. 152 , par value)

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Gross recoveral value
Operating profit Total income Total income. .
Gen. corp \& pay

Depreciation Depreciatio Dederal taxes | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Profit } \\ \text { Common dividends }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |
| 872,698 |
| 85,312 |

 Earnings per share)

## $\quad 1940$ $\mathbf{\$ 4 . 4 4 7 . 1 7 1}$ 3

$\qquad$ 1938
$\$ 55.364,488$
3.0934 $\frac{3,093.058}{\$ 2,271,429}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,313,828 \\ 255,897 \\ 108,043 \\ 185 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 1,565,169$
235,413

1 | $\$ 1,401,758$ |
| ---: |
| 236,679 |
| 109,199 |
| 204.317 |
| 129,865 |
| $\$ 721,698$ |
| 855,312 |
| $\$ 133,614$ |
| $1,500,000$ |
| $\$ 0.48$ |

1937
$\$ 5.516,414$
$2,950,049$ $\$ 2,566,365$
55,010 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,621,375 \\ 206,257 \\ 105.334 \\ 174,005 \\ 224,491 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,911,289 \\ 2,015,250 \\ \$ 103,961\end{array}$ $1,500,000$
$\$ 1.27$

Amerada Corp.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Exp., rent, Fed. income } & 5,938,316 & 5,227,791 & 5,728,257 & 5,797,477\end{array}$
 Total profit.
Depr., deple.,
driil.exp.- $\overline{7,226,330} \xlongequal[\$ 5,937,025]{\$ 6,913,844} \xlongequal{\$ 10,601,903}$


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { common shs. (no par)- } & \$ 2.25 & \$ 1.56 & \$ 2.07 & \$ 3.04\end{array}$ Consolidated Balance-Sheet Dec. 31

 | Inv. in $\&$ advs. to |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 Crepaid exps., \&ct.

Pres. Cash. \begin{tabular}{lll}
nventories \& <br>
\hline

 

Aventories \& $-116,098$ \& 140,727 <br>
Mat'ls \& supplies, \& 465,881 \& 509,259 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total ........19,740,454 $\overline{19,415,349} \mid$ Total….......-19,740,454 $\overline{19,415,349}$ 1940 After depreciation, depletion and drilling expenses of $\$ 42,993,978$ in Revresents 133,400 shares held by Amerada Petroleum 922,075 shares (no par). p, 3168 .

## Amerex Holding Corp.-Earnings-

Income-Dividends (from of subsidiary companies) Enc. 31,1940


| Expenses and income charges. | $\$ 1,159,263$ 231,692 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Net income Dividend paid | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 927,571 \\ 740,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Surplus for year Surplus, Jan. 1, 1940 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 187,571 \\ 1,315,444 \end{array}$ |
| Surplus, Dec. 31, 1940 | \$11,503,015 |


|  | Balance Sheet Der. 31, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cash on hand and in banks | \$778,428 | Alons payable--1....-. | ${ }^{500,000}$ |
| Americent Express Co | 20,515,511 | Res. for taxes \& contingencles | 2,533,177 |
| Rexport Corp | 1,798,336 | Capital stock (\$10 par) |  |
| Trinway Cord |  | Sur | 503,015 |
|  |  | Total |  |

.Total.

## -V. 150, p. 3650 .

American Bosch Corp.-Earnings-

| Catendar Years- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | ,179,869 | 4,434,609 | \$3,524,963 | 53 |
| Costs and expe | 5,121,778 | 3,939,555 | $\begin{array}{r}3,469,289 \\ \hline 20959 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Amort. of tools, dies, \&e. | 244,730 | 115,182 | 117,690 |  |
| Prov. for Fed inc. taxe | 175,000 |  |  |  |
| Surtax on undist. | B | $13,7 \overline{6} \overline{8}$ |  | 25, ${ }_{9}^{2000}$ |
| Miscell. charge-ofts_-- | 125,370 | 66,839 | 140.024 | 155,476 |
|  |  |  | 1,044,570 |  |

Net profit....... | $\$ 616,785$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 96,322$ |
| $\mathrm{c} \$ 1,481,562$ |
| $\$ 47,609$ | a No provision for Federal income tax has been made because deprecia-

tion allowable for tax purposes exceeds the amount shown above (as a result tion allowable for tax purposes exceeds the amount shown above (as a result reserved for in prior years but deductible for tax purposes in 1939.
b Includes other income of $\$ 36,395$ in 1940 and $\$ 46,751$ in 1939 . a Loss.
During 1940 a block of 535,000 shares of the outstanding capital stock of the corporation was acquired by interests identified with the stockholms Enskilda Bank of Sweden. At the request of the corporation, and as an
expression of their desire that the corporation's affairs continue to be manexpression of their desire that the corporation's affairs conldinue to be man-
aged exclusively by its American directorate, the new holders caused thir hares to be deposited in a voting trust, which vests in George Murname, he present Chairman of the board of directors, the full and unqualified the 535,000 shares deposited
3 Months Ended March 31-
a Net profit $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 198,431 & \$ 170.751 \\ \$ 0.28 & \$ 0.24\end{array}$ a After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c. b On 692,644 shares

Total ..........75,037,349 $\overline{73,411,749} \mid$ Total ......... $\overline{75,037,349} \overline{73,411,749}$ xAfter deducting depreciation of $\$ 8,752,487$ in 1941 and $\$ 8,400,575$ in 1940 y Represented by sha
per share.-V. 152, p. 1270 .

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.-50-Cent Common Dividendstock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 9. Last previous comment was made on Dec. 20,1940 and amounted to 50 cents per share. Similar amount was paid on sept. 30, 1940, and previously regular quarterly divi-
dends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 152 , p. 3168 .

- Aluminum Co. of America-Common Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ on company's common stock,
payable June 10 to holders of record May 29 . Like amount paid on
March 21 , last and $\$ 3$ paid payable June 10 to holders of record May 29 . Like amount paid on
March 21, last, and $\$ 3$ paid on Dec. 12 , last: $\$ 1$ paid on Sept. 10 , June 11
and on April 15, 1940 . Cash dividend of $\$ 6$ and a stock dividend of one and on April 15, 1940. Cash dividend of $\$ 6$ and a stock dividend of one
share of Niagara Hudson Power Corp. common for each three shares of Aluminum Co common held, were paid on Dec. 27 , 1939 , these latter
being the first dividends paid on the common shares since $1928 .-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , being the
p. 2840 .
V. 152, p. 3168

## Allegheny Corp.-Earnings-

Quar. End. Mar. 31- (Including Terminal Shares, Inc.)
a Dividends \& interest
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 136,573 & 134,681 & 137,691 & 74,946\end{array}$
a Pacific RR 20-vear interest accruals charged off on $\$ 11,152,000$ Missouri by Terminal Shares, Inc. b After deducting interest accruals on United States Government, securities pledged to secure purchase money debt
(assumed), impounded by trustee as received.-V. 152, p. 3010 .

Allied Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
Comparative Consolidated Income Account Years Ended Jan. 31



 $\begin{array}{rllllll}\text { Net profit } & 3,998,129 & & 3,435,585 & & 2,233,721 & 2,904,206 \\ \text { Preferred dividends...- } & 1,142,297 & 1,149,880 & 1,160,505 & 1,160,163\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllrrr}\text { outstanding (no par)- } & 1,817,153 & 1,817,153 & 1,808,153 & 1,808,153 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 1.57 & \$ 1.26 & \$ 0.59 & \$ 0.96\end{array}$ of acquisition only. b Including provision for surtax on undistributed profit of $\$ 2,400$ in 1939 and $\$ 226,064$ in 1938 . C Includes excess profits none will be payable. e Includes 20,000 shares held by a subsidiary for Consolidated Slatement of Earned and Capital Surplus for the Fiscal Year -
 Capital
$\$ 8,951,354$
Balance Jan. 31, 1940
Consolidated net
 Ended Jan. 31, 1941
repurchase $5 \%$ preferred stock.
Total
Dividends paid in cash on $5 \%$ preferred stock
Reducing
$\$ 10,465,924$
$1,142,297$ Reducing carrying amount of real estate of a sub
sidiary to amount paid (based on independent
appraisals) by another sub. on inter-co. sale...
Total
Balance, Jan. 31, 19
Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31
$\$ 9,033,587$ Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31

1940
Cashets Cash
Notes \& accts. re.
customers (net)
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Oth. accts. rece } & -18,236,665 & 17,483,525 & \text { Notes payable.... } & 900,000 & 800,000 \\ \text { Acrued accounts. } & 1,567,286 & 1,286,432\end{array}$
 $x$ Perman't assets $\quad$ to be ret'd within

| $*$ |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Heferred assets.-. | (at cost | $1,167,099$ |
|  | $1,155,862$ |  | 1 yr. thru.s. $f$

tong-term

$\begin{array}{llr}\text { Deferred assets.... } \\ \text { Goodwill, \&C } & 167,099 & 1,155,862\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Long-term oblig_-19,439, } \\ \text { Res. for cont., \&c. } 1,6713 & 657,732,713\end{array}$ | Miscell. reserves-- | 507,325 | 380,443 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Unearned |  |  |  | | Unearned income- | 467,950 | 380,443 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $\%$ pref. stock. | $\begin{array}{ll}22,750,100 & 22,890.894\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Common stock-- } & 1,817,153 & 1,817,153\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Capital surplus_... } & 9,033,587 & 8,951,354 \\ \text { Earned surplus_.. } & 8,341,670 & 6,467,796\end{array}$

$\qquad$ -



American Colortype Co.-Sales-
Sales (orders booked) of company and its comparable subsidiaries for first four months of 1941 a mounted to $\$ 3,403,766$, against $\$ 3,070,455$ in

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline American Coal \& \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{County-Report-} <br>
\hline Calendar Years- \& 1940 \& 1939 \& 1938 \& 1937 <br>
\hline Coal produced (net tons) \& 1,291,511 \& 983,973 \& 786.371 \& 1,164,006 <br>
\hline Income from mine prop. \& \$140,401 \& 87,953 \& loss $\$ 70,184$ \& +103,513 <br>
\hline Taxes \& 98,385 \& 101.093 \& 105,727 \& 112,532 <br>
\hline Depretion \& 27,137 \& 20,754 \& 20,339 \& 33,005 <br>
\hline Operating loss \& \$121,885 \& \$229,725 \& \$291,549 \& \$134,724 <br>
\hline Royalties (net) \& 12763 \& Dr1,459 \& Dr2,211 \& Dr 2,299

20,432 <br>
\hline Other income (net) \& 12.780 \& 16,232 \& Dr2,211 \& 2. <br>
\hline Net loss \& \$107,343 \& \$214,952 \& \$296.432 \& \$116,591 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Assets-
L Ld \& coal a Ld \& coal seams,
mine devel., \&c. b Leasehold \& tim-
ber rights Cash rights.........
Marketable securs Marketabie securs.
Accts. receivable. Accts. receiv Tnventories
Unexp. ins. prem,.
suppl's $\&$ other suppl's \& other
deferred charges deterred cha
Total.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31
a After depreci-424,494 \$1,534,331 Total _-.-.-.-. $81,424,494$ \$1,534,331 pending disposition of treasury stock,
$\mathbf{d}$ Includes royalties.-D Restricted
150, p. 2076.

American Commercial Alcohol Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earns ${ }^{\circ}$ 3 Months Ended March 31 Operating profit-
Total income
Expenses, \&c
Expenses, \&c.
Interest, \&c.-
Depreciation.......
Profit
Profit

 a On 260,935 shares of common stock, par $\$ 20$-V. | $\$ 0.19$ |
| :---: |
| 0.152, p. 2539. |

American Cyanamid Co.-Stock Offered-Lee Higginson Corp. on May 20 offered 4,500 shares of class B stock (par \$10) at $367 / 8$ a share, the closing price on the New York Curb Exchange, at a dealers' discount of 50 cents a share. V. 152, p. 2841.

American District Telegraph Co. (N. J.)-Ann. Report Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
[Including Controlled Companies]
 Gross oper. revenue-rir-
Oper. exps, incl, repairs,
res. for depr, rent for
res. for depr, rent for
lease of plants, taxes,
7,877,707 $\quad 7,650,908 \quad 7,500,807 \quad 7,127,477$ Inc. from divs and int


Balance .......... $\$ 519,069 \quad$| $\$ 405,576$ |
| :--- |
| $\$ 315,424$ |
| $\$ 430,596$ |

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| 1940 | 1939 | Ltabtittes- | 1940 | 1939 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Property account.

Inventories of
ma-
terials \& suppl-
a Acets. \& notes
recelvable
Marketable
Cash in banks....
Prepald rent
Prepard rents, ins.
prems., develop
prems., develop.
expenses, \&c...
Cash res for
Cash res. for pret.
stock redemp'n
stock redemp'n
Other assets...

$\qquad$
7\% pref. stock----
b Common stock \&
surplus......-1
Surplus approp for ${ }_{\text {\& }}^{-12,8}$ c32,86 $2,866,438$
262,628
$\begin{array}{rrrr}304,924 . & 414,536 & \text { sur } \\ 28,813 & 69,259 & \text { re } \\ \text { sur }\end{array}$

Total .......... $25,886,776 ~ \overline{25,536,778} \mid$ Total .........-25,886,776 $\overline{25,536,778}$ a After reserve for doubtful accounts, b Represented by 108,505 shares
no par in 1941 and 105,166 shares in 1940. c Redeemed for cash Jan. 15 ,

American Encaustic Tiling Co., Inc.-EarningsCalendar Ye
Net sales
Cost of sales...

Gross profit
Net profit from oper.
Other income.-.

| $\$ 274,417$ |
| ---: |
| $-\quad 193,499$ |
| $\quad$$\$ 80,917$ <br> 20,772 |


| $\$ 2$ |
| ---: |
| 1 |
| $\$$ |

Net profit before fol
Taxes
Interest $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prov. for doubtful accts }\end{aligned}$
and miscellaneous_...
Res've against advance
Other deductions

| $\$ 101,690$ |
| ---: |
| c23,000 |
| See note |
| 8,537 |
| 255 |
| $-\quad 255$ |


| $\$ 61,375$ | $\$ 62,250$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| c8,800 | 20,721 |
| See note | 40,723 |
| 11,471 | 16,544 |

$\$ 1,707$
21,567
34,383
15,678
 a To Ohio Encaustic Co., dissolved. c Federal income taxes for the year, estimated
$\$ 42,141$ in 1939.
$\underset{\text { Assets- }}{\text { Cash }}$
Cash_-...........Inventories ...... Rec. in settlement d Notes receivable Other assets..... c Prop,, plant and equipment -.... Pat., processes and
trade marks...trade marks.-.-
Deferred charges.
 a After reserve of $\$ 507$. c After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 173,364$
in 1940 and $\$ 129,358$ in 1939. d From Shawnee Pottery Co.-V. 152 . in. 19168 .

American Express Co.-Earnings-

 Surplus for year_....- $\quad \$ 300,653 \quad \$ 142,451 \quad \$ 533,469 \quad \$ 703,715$ a Includes profit on sale of U. S. Govt. State, municipal and other mar-
ketaule securities (net) of $\$ 530,504$ in $1940, \$ 526,401$ in $1939, \$ 391,644$ in ketale securties
1938 and $\$ 672,86$ in 1937.
Note-Net earnings of the American Express Co. and The American
 or Assets and Liabilities Dec. 31

| Assets- | $1940,824$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash on hand andin afrilated comp |  |  |
| Time deposits due from ban | 600,000 | 1,500,000 |
| murities and investme | 299,075 |  |
| estments in suosidiary \& |  |  |
| est and ac |  |  |
| Branch offices' working funds \& item | 4970 603 | 173,681 |
| nd, buildings and equipm | 4,970,63 |  |
| Travelers isherd against agreements for reimbursemen | 597,954 | 983,924 |
| Oth | 582,689 |  |
|  | 876,805,074 | \$76,529,767 |
| Liabili |  |  |
| Capital |  |  |
| Rurperv |  |  |
| Reserve for 10 |  | 20,980 |
| Travelers' checks and travelers' letters of credit | 48,282,643 | ${ }^{47,6888,482}$ |
| -Checks and drafts not yet presented for payment | 行 66.012 | 1,435,947 |
| Branch office working funds \& items in transit |  |  |
| Dividends payab | 380,520 | 1,139,506 |
| Due to arnd curent liabiisio | 1,242,129 |  |
| Other liabili | 106,457 | 13,175 |

 X Includes the following securities at amortized cost: $\$ 3,14,017$ U. 8 .
Govt.; $\$ 160,000$ U. S . Govt. agencies, and $\$ 3,241,083$ short-term notes. Also includes the following at written-down values established Dec. 31 . 1933, and subsequent amortized costs: $\$ 21,302,130$ state and municipal
bonds-U. $\$ . \$ 1,621,129$ railroad bonds; $\$ 3,948,804$ utility ponds: $\$ 4.78$, bonds-U. S. $\$ 1,621,129$ railroad bonds; $\$ 3,948,804$ atility ands;
985 industriai and misceilaneous bonds; $\$ 1,066,171$ Canadian and foreign 985 industrial and miscellaneous bonds; $\$ 1$ Government, Provinces and municipal
of other companies.-V. 152 , p. 3010 .

American Ice Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{rlrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Inc. Prom investments, } \\ \text { interest, rents, \&c.-. }\end{array} & 71,512 & 70,648 & 73,154 & 58,675\end{array}$

 Other deductions \&c... Res. Por Fed., \&c., taxes
Misc. 1 lose Mepreciation ox expenses.
Dinerity
Minority int. sh. of loss
$\overline{89}, \overline{2} \overline{8} \overline{4}$

$\$ 84,435$ loss $\$ 279,607$
$\$ 339,216$
349,012
Balance, deficit-.-.-. $\$ 588,853$ sur $\$ 84,435 \quad \$ 454,113 \quad \$ 9,796$ b Income taxes on profits of sub
tingencies.
Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Comparative Bulance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | ${ }_{8}^{1940}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1939}$ |  | 1940 |  |
| b Plant, |  |  | a Cap, \& surplus. $17,675,292$Deposit oncect. of |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,498,367 | 1,259,6 | Lab |  |  |
| Notes \& acets. rec. | 887.806 1,980 | 945.441 2.757 | Accounts paya | ${ }_{432}{ }^{2} .747$ | 4 |
| Inventories | 343.136 | 309,193 | Accr 'd exps., Federal taxes |  | 83,7 192,4 |
| Other investme | 665,043 | 751.824 |  |  |  |
| Insurance fund |  | 285,042 | Wer.ror pay |  |  |
| Receivables maturing after 1 year | . 000 | ,925 | pens | 199,119 | 600,000 |
| id rent |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | e. |  |  |
|  |  |  | sale of non-oper. | 275,8 |  |

Total ........-19,094,923 $\overline{19,717,454}$ Total ........-19,094,923 $\overline{19,717,454}$ a As follows: $6 \%$ non-cum. preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ authorized and issued, $14,000,000$. common stock (no par) authorized and issued 560,000 shares (incl. 214 shs. reserved for exchange of prior issues), $\$ 2,800,000:$ earned surplus, $\$ 1,016,037$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,454,890$ in 1939 ; total, $\$ 17,816,037$ in
1940 and $\$ 18,254,890$ in $1939 ;$ less in $1940,5,709$ pref. shares and $\$ 28$ scrip and 803 shares common stock owned by subsidiary, at cost, $\$ 140,745$ and
in 1939. 381 shs. pref. and 800 shs. of common at cost $\$ 25,193$. b After in 1939,381 shs. pref. and 800

American Insulator Corp. of Delaware-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
Gross sales, less returns, allowances and outward
a Cost of go
Gelling, administrative and general expenses
Discounts on sales, less discounts on purchases, \&c
 Federal excess-profits tax $\qquad$
Net income $\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\$ 39,889$
a Including depreciation of $\$ 9,559$ for 1941 and $\$ 9,081$ for 1940. year. Therefore, the resultts from operations for the three months ended March 31, 1941, may not be indicative of the rate of yearly earnings.- $V$

American Gas \& Electric Co.-To Test SEC RulingThree New Directors Elected-
Company intends to take the Securities and Exchange Commission to court over the legality of a recent decision by the Commission which held that the company is a subsidiary of the Electric Bond \& Share Co. by virtue of the latter's $17 \%$ voting control over the American Gas system. This
was indicated May 20 by counsel for American Gas at the company's annual meeting of stockholders. trolling influence by Electric Bond \& Share and therefore should be conidered as a member of the Bond \& Share group. The Commission also pointed out that in 1939 Electric Bond \&

Stockholders were informed by counsel for the company that if American
Gas were involved in the integration proceedings of the Electric Bond \& Share System under the Public Utility Holding Company Act, its problem in complying with the requirements of the law would be more complicated determine plans for compliance with the statute a separate system and Stockholders elected three new directors to fill existing vacancies. The
new directors are M. A. Tinkham; W. J. Jeffers and H, H. Sowle.-V. new directors
152, p. 3168 .

## American Investment Co. of I11. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -

Calendar Years-
Gross income Gross income_-..--
Operating expense-
Provision for losses Net income--.-.... Total income... Interest paid
Fed. income \& State tax Consolidated Income Accoun Excess profits tax..... Net earnings........
Preferred dividends
$\$ 2$ cum. conv. pref'ce-
$\$ 2$ cum. preference.--

Net earnings --

$\$ 1,631,943$
5,349

$\qquad$


$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,066,393 \\
18,671
\end{array}
$$$\$ 854,152$

20,847824,847
$\$ 874,999$$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { a } 675,625 & \text { shares of } \mathbf{c o m} & \mathbf{a} \$ 1.07 & \$ 38,962 & \$ 17,011 \\ \mathbf{c} & \$ 119,916\end{array}$dend July 26,1940 . b $99,4477^{3 / 4}$ shares, equal to $75 \%$ issued as a stockstanding for 1937 was 232,982 shares and amount of common stock out-$\$ 2.52$ per share. e The average amount of common stock outstanding for1938 was 295,346 shares and the average earnings equal to $\$ 2.11$ per share. written off.

AssetsTotal cash

 (less reserves) Cotal def. charges. Claims for refund Misc. loans receiv
Real est., equities

Total.-

$$
\overline{19,135,425} \overline{17,922,804}
$$

Total.
$19,135,425,17,022,804$
a Of over payments of Fedéral income taxes and accrued interest.-V
152 , p. 3012.
American-La France-Foamite Corp.-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Years Ended Dec. 31
Sales,
Cost of sales
Gross profit on sales
Adm. Profit from operation Other income. Total income......--
Int, accr'd on inc. notes Miscell deductions a Prov.for for'n. inc, taxes
Social security taxes

- ---a The company does not consider that it is subject to Federal income or
excess profits taxes. Note-Depreciation provided for amounted to $\$ 50,957$ in 1940; $\$ 64,012$ in
1939; $\$ 61,611$ in 1938, and $\$ 55,579$ in 1937 . 1939; $\$ 61,611$ in 1938, and $\$ 55,579$ in 1937.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Cashets-Cash_-............
Notes, war'ts, \&c.

 | a Accts. recelvable | $1,016,114$ | 157,895 | 847,440 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Notes pay., bank, } \\ \text { a }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alth collateral |  |  |  |  | a Notes, war., \&e.,

rec. \& accr. \&int.
due atter 1 yr. \& Laver at cost Land at cost $-\cdots$
equip., patterns, Investments. Deferred charges.-

Total_........ $\$ 4,850,932$ \$4,275,608 Total.......... $\$ 4,850,932$ \$4,275,608 a Less reserves. b Less reserves for depreciation of $\$ 210,952$ in 1940 and
$\$ 241,457$ in 1939. d Linn Mfg. Corp., 62.47\% capital stock. of The equity of American-LaFrance-Foamite Corp. in the net tangible assets of The Linn MPg. Corp. as shown by the balance sheet of the latter company
at Dec. 31, 1940, was $\$ 326,740$.-V. 151, p. 2339.

| American Machine \& Foundry Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sal | \$5,493,434 | \$4,791,513 | \$4,610,470 |
| Rent | 278,179 | 243,589 | 180,699 |
| Total | \$5,771,613 | \$5,035,102 | \$4,791,169 |
| Manufacturing cost and expenses | 4,542,565 | 4,404,275 | 4,335,285 |
| Gross pro | \$1,229,047 | \$630,827 | \$455,884 |
| ther inco | 820,097 | 862,313 | 822,346 |
| Net profit before deprec., taxes, | \$2,049,144 | \$1,493,139 | \$1,278,230 |
| Depreciation. | 271,299 | 206,108 | 196,371 |
| Federal income taxe | 235,022 | 74,056 | 20,960 |
| Other corporate tax | 194,246 | 162,954 | 173,260 |
| Net profit from operations | \$1,348,577 | 1,050,022 | 8887,639 |
| Res. agst. invest. in English s | 21,698 | 96,574 | 32,106 |
| Net income to surplus | \$1,326,879 | \$953,448 | \$855,532 |
| Dividends paid on capital | 784,434 | 784,434 | 784,434 |
| Earnings per share- | \$1 28.81 .33 | \$980.95 | \$80.86 |
| Net income as above---.----- | \$1,326;879 | \$953,448 | \$855,532 |
| Proportionate earns, of Internationa Cigar Machinery Co., not declared as divs. nor incl. in surplus. | 120,602 | 86,505 | 12 |
| Net earns. avail. to Amer. M. \& F |  |  |  |
| Co | \$1,447,482 | \$1,039,952 | \$967.847 |
| Earnings per share | \$1.45 | \$1.04 | \$0.97 |

Note-Manufacturing costs and expenses for 1939, and 1938 as amended
include all charge include all charges incurred for patents and developments, thereby changing
the practise of charging certain of these to the reserve for special con-
tingencies. the pract

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | ,131,731 | -505,637 |
| Accounts receiva |  |  |
| Notes and acceptances | 671,684 132,392 | 680 |
| ventories. | 2,326,340 | 2,102,915 |
| Accounts receivable from affiliated compa | 56,922 |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec., not due within one year | 24,356 | 42,019 |
| Accts. receiv. from officers and employees under stock purchase plan |  |  |
| $x$ Machines on lease | 240,002 |  |
| Investment in affiliated com | 9,229,608 |  |
| Inv.in of adv. to Industrial Machiner | 8,427 | 107,3 |
| Stock of Amer | 163,668 | 163,669 |
| y Fixed a | 4 |  |
| paid insurance, royalties, taxes, | 87,694 | 77,7. |

$\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 16,222,121} \overline{\$ 16,264,134}$
Liabilitie
Accounts payable


Total
$\$ 16,222,121 \quad \$ 16,264,134$ y After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 89,853$ in 1940 and $\$ 61,640$ in 1939 . 1939 z zepresented by $1,000,000$ no-par shares. and the inability to obtain promptly chinery Cocounts of this company's English subsidiary, the Industriai Mabalance sheet as herets assets and liabilities are not consolidated in the by a separate charge, for an estimate of its operating results for the yert,
1939 . The Brooklyn Mill Supply Co solved in March, 1939.
20-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 26 to holders of record June 10 . See also V. 152, p. 261 .

| American Machine \& Metals, Inc.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Net sales | \$3,330,919 | \$2,824,783 |
| Cost of sales (including deprec. \& depletion) | 2,380,781 | 2,134,593 |
| Gross profit on sales | \$950,138 | \$690,190 |
| Selling, advertising, general \& adminis. expenses. | 801,710 | 790,715 |
| Operating income | \$148.428 |  |
| Other inco | 58,765 | 64,863 |
| Total income | \$207,193 | Ioss\$35,661 |
| Interest on funded debt | 24,840 | 24,852 |
| Interest on notes payable, | 10,618 | 10,134 |
| Cash discounts on sales | 51,446 | 57,509 |
| Miscellaneous | 13,914 | 6,333 |

Net profit_-............................................. $\$ 106,376$ loss $\$ 134,491$
Note-No provision for Federal income taxes considered necessary

| Balance Sheet Dec, 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Liablitites- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Cash | \$131,773 | \$208,482 | Notes payable | \$456,000 | \$508,40 |
| d Notes and trade |  |  | Accounts payable. | 283,682 | 113,158 |
|  |  |  | Other accruals - | 84,638 | 76,060 |
| int. receivable - | 382,145 | 401,202 | Res, for prior yrs. |  |  |
| d Accts. receiv'le. | 646,405 | 392.352 | Fed. inc. taxes.- | 4,937 | 4,937 |
| Deps, with ins. cos. |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Adv. pay. on contr }}$ | 2,491 | 13,356 |
| \& to secure bids | 38,441 | 32,923 | Conv. $4 \%$ debs.-- | 621,000 | 621,000 |
| Inventories | 927,101 | 976,345 | Res. for conting's. | 19,469 | 40,166 |
| Stocks, bonds and |  |  | c Capital stock ... | 1,532,965 | 1,532,965 |
| mortgages.-- | 81,666 | 667 | Capital surplus | 100,096 | 100,096 |
| a Ore reserve and mineral rights |  |  | Deficit | 28,115 | 134,491 |
| b Fixed assets.-.- | 782,255 | 813,492 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 81,372 | 39,765 |  |  |  |
| Goodwill, patents, | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | a After depletion. b After depreciation of $\$ 650,531$ in 1940 and $\$ 603,484$

n 1939 . Represented by 306,593 shares (no par). b After reserve for doubtful accounts -V. 152, p. 2539 ,

American Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { depreciation } & \text { dividends...- } & \$ 738,967 & \$ 764,426 \text { loss } \$ 251,800 & \mathbf{y} \$ 721,642 \\ \text { Prefered diver } & 153,929 & 156,735 & 156,735 & 160,854 \\ \text { Common dividends_-.- } & 152,524 & 76,262 & 305,048\end{array}$
Balance, surplus....- $\$ 432,514 \quad \$ 531,429 \overline{\text { def } \$ 408,535} \$ 255,740$ x Appropriation made for depreciation: $1937, \$ 211,898 ; 1938, \$ 214,197$; ducting $\$ 81,000$ for Federal income taxes (no provision for surtax).

| Assets | 1940 | 1939 | dabities | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | A counts |  |  |
| Cash--..-- | $654,007$ | ${ }_{713,237}^{155,991}$ | Accounts payable |  |  |
| Inventories | 2,360,406 | 2,200,905 | wages, \& 8 | 38,35 | 8,628 |
| Deposit with mu tual ins. cos... |  | 34.190 | Deposits of \& amts. due to officers \& |  |  |
| Market. securitie | 52,062 | 13 | em | 95,28 | 100,864 |
| Accts. \& notes re not current... | ,360 | 4,961 | Accrued Federal income taxes. | 157,000 | 105,761 |
| Due from officers |  |  | Other taxes accr'd. | 80,0 | 81,883 |
| and employees- | 3,675 | 8,831 | Reserve for loss |  |  |
| Pref. \& com. stock of affiliated cos | . 992 | 48,739 | Rurch, commit's | 11,044 |  |
| Miscell. investm'ts |  | 6,849 | compensation | 52,00 | 52,000 |
| y Treasury stock - |  |  | z General reserv | 300,000 | 00,000 |
| Deferred charges_ | 10,566 | -84,667 | $5 \%$ cum. pf. stock |  |  |
| $\times$ Property |  | 6,500,550 | $(\text { par } \$ 100)$ | 3,029,800 | 135, |
|  |  |  | Common sto (par $\$ 100$ Surplus... | $\begin{array}{r} 7,617,000 \\ 592,567 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,626,200 \\ 401,908 \end{array}$ |
| Total .........-12,219,481 12,021,974 Total ........... 12,219,481 12,021,974 <br> $\times$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 7,646,099$ in 1940 and $\$ 7,444,773$ in 1939. y Ten shares of preferred at cost. $z$ General reserve for future decline in inventory valuation.-V. 151, p. 3879. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Public Service Co.-Accumulated Dividend- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of ac- |  |  |  |  |  |
| cumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payable |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| last, Dec. 20, Sept. 20, June 20 and March 20, 1940: dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid on $1039: \$ 1.50$ was paid on June 20 , 1939; dividend of $\$ 2.50$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| paid on Dec. 20,$1939 ; \$ 1.50$ was paid on June 20,1939 ; diyidend of $\$ 2.50$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

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American News Co.-Earnings-


| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| $\times$ Land, buildings, |  |  | y Capital stock _ _ 10;535,900 10,535,900 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash_ment, \&c. | 5,959,502 | 5,428,234 | Dividend payable. | 129,600 | 108,000 |
| U.S.obligations.- | 1,203,150 | 1,213,150 | Fed. income taxes | 473,954 | 250,000 |
| Accts. \& noter rec. | 4,549,323 | 4,256,515 | Customer \& agents |  |  |
| Inventories | 4,498,331 | 4,454,930 | dep. \& def. cred. | 608,433 | 605,607 |
| Misc. Inves'ts, \&c. | 244,347 | 328.151 | Prov. for unempl. |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 351,830 | 376,276 | insurance, \&c- | 9,582 | 170,430 |
|  |  |  | claims | 87,500 |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus.. | 5,326,575 | 4,871,733 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total_........ $\overline{25,031,504} \overline{23,892,017}$ Total_-......-25,031,504 $\overline{23,892,017}$ x After depreciation. y Represented by 421,436 no

American Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Period End. Feb. 28- } \\ \text { Subsidiaries- } & 1941-3 \text { Mos.- } \\ \$ & 1940 \quad 1941-12 ~ M o s .-1940 ~\end{array}$

direct taxes.......
a Direct taxes.-.-....-
depletion res. approps
Net oper. revenues
Other income (net)
Gross income.
Interest to public \& other
deductions
deductions
b Pref. diver. to pubuic-
Portion applicable to m
nority interests
Net equity of co. in in-
come of subsidiaries $A$ merican $P$ \& $L$. Co. Net equity in inc. of subs
Other income.

Total.-.
Balance
Int. \& other deductions. $\begin{array}{rrrr}10,816,053 & 10,591,397 & 41,972,777 & 40,222,700 \\ 5,371,769 & 4,076,036 & 18,415,975 & 14,838,734\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}2,911,469 & 2,635,721 & 10,833,196 & 10,133,031\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}-\overline{10,199,51} & \begin{array}{r}10,484,569 \\ 44,502\end{array} & \begin{aligned} 37,831,170 \\ 113,453\end{aligned} & \begin{array}{l}37,707,725 \\ 148,595\end{array}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}10,205,910 & \overline{10,529,071} & \overline{37,944,623} & \overline{37.856,320}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}3,940,671 & 3,947,519 & 15,831,724 & 15,895.375 \\ 31,999 & 4,166 & 78,441 & 15,271\end{array}$ ${ }^{\text {B.0.2972.288 }} 1$ $\begin{array}{llll}16,254 & 15,818 & 54,399 & 59,269\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Bar, carried to consol. } & 3,594,674 & 3,958,827 & 11,524,426 & 11,494,975\end{array} \\ \text { earned surplus_-.-- } & 3,594\end{array}$ a Includes $\$ 541,118$ and $\$ 998,370$ for Federal excess profits tax in the
months and 12 months ended Feb.28,1941, respectively. b Full dividend requirements applicable to respective periods, whether earned or unearned.
Comparative Statement of Consolidated Operating Revenues, Operating Revenue
Deductions, and Net Operating Revenues of Subs. Only, for Month of Feb. Operating revenues


$\overline{-\$ 3,425,619} \overline{\$ 3,566,137}$
Net operating revenues
Accumulated Dividends
Directors have declared dividends of $\$ 1.121 / 2$ on $\$ 6$ preferred stock and朝, both payable July 1 to holders of record Arrears on July 1 , totaled $\$ 21.071 / 2$ on the $\$ 6$ issue and $\$ 17.561 / 4$, on the
$\$ 5$ issue.-V. 152, p. 3169 .
American Pneumatic Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidaled Income Accounl for Calendar Years
Gross income --an--1.depreciation \& taxes

|  | $2,360,877$ | $2,250,970$ | $2,803,273$ | $3,481,878$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Net loss_............prof $\$ 127,424 \quad \$ 102,145 \quad \$ 168,552 \quad \$ 176,390$ a Arrived at as follows: Net sales, $\$ 1,668,963$; mail tube rentals and

construction, $\$ 295,910$; revenue from system installations, $\$ 174,208$; total, $\$ 2,139,080$; other income; $\$ 9,744$; total (as above), $\$ 2,148,824$.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec 31
AssetsCash in banks an Accts. \& notes rec.
Inventorles Contracts in process of comple.Other assets-.-..a Prop., plant an equipment-.-.Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Deferred charges.
19401939 Liabilties-

Total........ $\overline{\$ 3,148,731} \overline{\$ 3,117,913} \mid$ Total_........ $\overline{\$ 3,148,731} \$ 3,117,913$ aAfter reserve for depreciation of $\$ 5,756,401$ in 1940 and $\$ 5,995,669$ in 1939. b Represented by 198,498 no par shares

New Name Adopted-Merger, \&c.-
A capital revision through a merger of a wholly owned subsidiary, Dover Equipment Co., with the American Pneumatic Service Co, was of the present first preferred receives a new preferred $6 \%$ share and 3 shares of new common; the present preferred receives new common on a share for share basis; while the present common receives new common on the basis ture will be simple, represented by 22,401 shares of $6 \%$ cumel. pref. stock and 242,315 shares of new common stock, and a capital surplus will be

The continuing corporation shall be known as Lamson Corp. of Delaware and all properties and assets of American Pneumatic Service Co., including its ownership of Mail Tube subsidiaries and Lamson Corp. of
will be vested in the continuing corporation_V. 152, p. 2378.

American Pulley Co.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
 1941
$\$ 42.772$
$\$ 2.39$ 1940
$\$ 15.83$
$\$ 0.86$ American Seal-Kap Corp. of Delaware-12-Cent Div. The directors have declared a dividend of 12 cents per share on th capital stock, no par value, payable June 16 to holders of record May 29
Like amount paid on Oct. 15 and on April 15, 1940, and compares with
14 cents, paid on Dec. 15, $1939 ; 12$ cents paid on Oct. 10, July 15, and
April 15, 1939; 10 cents paid on Dec. 15, Oct. 10 , and June 10,$1938 ; 20$ 14 cents paid on 10 cents paid on Dec. 15, Oct. 10, and June 10, 1938; 20
April 15, 1939; 10 on on Sept. 10, 1937; 10 cents paid on Dec. 10, 1937; 20 cents on
Sept. 1, 1936 and on April 1, 1935, and $\$ 3$ per share on April 10, 1934 Sept. 1,1936 , and.
$-V .151$, p. 1713 .

| American Seating Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Months Ended March 31- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Gross sales, less returns \& allowances. | \$2,215,696 | \$1,875,995 | \$1,338,7 |
| Solling and administrative ex | 1,366,398 | , 332,520 | 338,540 |
| Provision for depreciation.- | 53,057 | 51,394 | 49,91 |
| Net operating profit | \$244,196 | \$138,801 | loss\$26,9 |
| Interest and dividends | 14,482 | 13,870 | 11,58 |
| Sundry income | 13.467 | 11,243 | 16,05 |
| Total income | \$272,146 | \$163,914 | \$71 |
| Interest on notes pay | 14,219 | 25,020 | 25,02 |
| Sundry charges | 4,405 $\times 90,000$ | 11,360 22,400 | ,3 |
| Provision for Federal income | a90,000 | 22,400 |  |
| Net profi | \$163,522 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 105,134 \\ \$ 0,47 \end{array}$ | $f \$ 33$ | Earnings per share on con excess profits tax

Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31

| Assets- | Consolu | - Bala | Sheet March | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | Liabilities- |  |  |
|  | Cash--.--.----- $81,189,530$ | \$493,891 | Notes payable. |  | 000 |
| Cash surr. value- |  |  | Accounts payable. | 273,535 |  |
| life insurance.-- | 75,806 | 71,147 | Accrued payrolls, |  |  |
| Customer acets.re- <br> cely (less res.) | 784,536 | 2,331,332 | comms.,tax. \&c. $6 \%$ notes due July | 399,336 |  |
| Other receivables. | 7.502 | 9,719 | 1, 1946 |  | 1,66 |
| Inventories .-. .-. Fixed assets (less | 381,759 | 2,385,449 | Notes payable-. | 1,550,000 |  |
|  |  |  | Deferred income | 25,497 |  |
| Fixed assets (less depreciation) .-- | 2,732.925 | 2,733,559 | Com. stk. (221,062 |  |  |
| Other assets..-.-- | 54,621 | 124,844 | shares, no par) | 3,778,615 | 3,7788.615 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 758.734 | 758,734 907,211 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus.- | 1,340,962 |  |

## Total...........

American Stores Co.-Sales
 Sales. $1 \overline{5} 2, \mathrm{p}, \overline{2} 54 \overline{0}$
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.- $\$ 234,000,000$ Convertible Debentures to Be Offered. Stockholders for Sub scription-Meeting June 25 -In order to provide funds primarily for the new construction needs of the Bell System but also for other corporate purposes, the directors on May 21 but also for other corporate purposes, the directors on May 21
recommended to the stockholders that they authorize an issue of convertible debenture bonds of the company not exceeding $\$ 234,000,000$ in aggregate principal amount. The stockholders will vote on the proposition June 25 . This will be the second largest block of capital to be raised by the company in one operation, the largest, a $\$ 257,000,000$ stock issue, having been subscribed for in 1930.
At the special meeting stockholders will be asked to take appropriate action to authorize this issue of bonds. The management will submit to denominations, bearing such rate of interest, maturing at such date; and containing such other provisions as the directors may determine; and to confer upon the upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the directors. If the proposed issue is authorize number of outstanding shares of capital stock of the company entitled to vote at the meeting, it is expected that tne directors will shortly thereafter authorize the filing of a registration statement for the proposed issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the securining effective, it is expected that the bonds will be offered to stockholders for subscription at their face amount in proportion to their holdings of stock on a record date to be designated by the directors, or, if
approximately the full amount is offered, on the basis of $\$ 100$ of bonds for approximately the full amount is offered, on the basis of $\$ 100$ of bonds for offering there will be sent to stocknolders warrants representing tnei subscription rights and a prospectus relating to the bonds.
The proxy statement accompanying the notice of meeting contains the following information
Amount and Title of Issue-The bonds will be limited to an aggregate indenture to be entered into petween the company and a bank or trust company in the City of New York, as trustee. The title of the issue will indicate the interest rat Interest Rate and Redemption Provisons-It is contemplated that the ponds
will be dated on or about Sept. 1,1941 , will bear interest at a rate of not less than $2 \%$ nor more than $3 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually, will mature will be redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the company not earlier than 30 days after the first conversion date on 30 days' notice at redemption prices not to exceed at any time $107 \%$ of tne principal amount thereof. It is not expecte
fund or similar provisions.
Security-The bonds will be unsecured obligations of the company Terms of Conversion into Capital Stock.-It is contemplated that the bonds will be convertible, at the option of the holders thereof, beginning on a date not later than March 1,1942 and until a date approximately two years before the maturity date of tne bonds, into as many shares of capital stock upon surrender of the bonds and payment in cash for each share of the upon surrennet of $\$ 100$ and the conversion price to be fixed in the inden-
difference between
ture. It is expected that the conversion price will not exceed $\$ 150$. It is ture. It is expected that the conversion price will not exceed will be issued will contain provisions for adjustment of the conversion price or of the number of shares into which the bonds may be converted in tne event of reclassification, subdivision or combination of the shares of the capital stock
of the company or the issuance of additional shares of capital stock of the of the company or the issuance of additional shares of capital stock of the the conversion of the bonds.
Company has only one class of capital stock authorized or outstanding. The shares are of \$100 par liguidation shares are entitled to parte for each share registered in their names and have the preemptive right to subscribe, in proportion their respective holdings, for additional shares offered for sale for cash.

Procedure to Accelerate Maturity and to Direct Action of Truste -It is con-
templated that the indenture pursuant to wnich tne bonds will be issued Tomprovide that in case of default the trustee or the holders of $25 \%$ in
principal amount of the bonds outstandin may delle principal amount of the bonds outstanding may declare the bonds due and payable immediately. It is also contemplated that the indenture will
provide that the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the bronds at the time outstanding shayl havgregate princtpal amount of the
method and place of conducting any proceding for to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available
to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the trustee. to the trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the trustee.
It is further contemplated that the indenture will provide that subject to the obligation of the trustee, after the nappening of a a event oo default, to
use the same degree of care and skill in the exercise of the rights and powers use the same degree of care and skill in the exercise of the ringtrs and powers
vested in it as a prudent man would exercise under the circumstances in the vested in it as a prudent man would exercise under the circumstances in the
conduct of his own affairs, the trustee shall have no obigation to excercise any of the trusts or powers under the ind hature at the request, order or the trustee reasonabie security or indemnity against the costs which might
be incurred therein or thereby be incurred therein or thereby. Provisions for Modification of Indenture- It is contemplated that the
indenture will provide that the company and the trustee with of the holders or not less than $662-3 \%$ in principal amount of all the bonds
at the time outstanding may execute suplementa at the time outstanding may execute supplemental indentures modiying the rights of the holders of the bonds; provided that no such modification
shall (a) extend the fired maturity of any of the bonds or reduce the rate
or extend the time or extend the time of payment or intarest thereon or reduce the amount
thereof without the cosent of the hholder of each bond so affected, or (b)
reduced the a foresaid percentage of principal amount of bonds required to reduced the aforesaid percentage of principal amount of bond
approve any such supplemental indenture.-V. 152, p. 3169 .

## American Viscose Corp.-Dividends-

Directors at a special meeting held on May 21,1941 declared dividends of
$\$ 1.25$ a share on the preferred stock and 50 cents a share on the common \$1.25 a share on the preferred stock and 50 cents a share on the common
stock, payable Aug. 1,1941 to stockholders of record July 15 .
The eirectors announced that they expected to follow the dividends to stockhoulders which are a reasonable portion of the company's earnings consistent with maintaining a strong working capital position.

## Co-Registrar-

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed co-registrar for
common stock of this corporation.-V. 152, p. 3170 .
American Woolen Co., Inc.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend on the preferred stock of $\$ 2$ per share

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output -
Works \& of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended May 17, 1941. totaled 62.098 .000
kilowatt hours, an increase of $19.7 \%$ over the output or $51,895,000$ tilowat hours for the corresponding week of 1940 .
Compatative output of $51,895,000$ kilowatt


## American Zinc, Lead \& Smelting Co.-Earnings(Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Companies)

PeriodEn nd. Mar.31Net sales.

Gross profit on sales
Other income
Admin., sell., \&cc., exps. Interest expense, net-
Prov. .or deprec. $\&$ dep.-
Prov, for Fed. inc, taxes.

Net profit -
Earns. per sh. or com.stk.
$\qquad$

Amoskeag Co.-Registers with SEC-
Company has withdrawn its application for an order excepting it from
provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Securities and provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Securities and
Exchange Commission has consented to the withdrawal. Further, the company has fileed a notification of registration wither that Investment Company Act, classifying itself as a management, closed-end, non-diversified company, It has filed an application for an order of the Commission ap-
proving the placing and maintaining of securities and other investments proving the placing and maintaining of secu

## A. P. W. Paper Co., Inc.-Earnings-

| $\xrightarrow{\text { Period- }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} A p r .5 .41 \\ \$ 2,855.859 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } 6,40 \\ & \$ 2,640,786 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 2,315,714$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \$ 2,268.239 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of sales | 2,278,628 | 1,904,774 | 1,706,059 | 1,677;04 |
| Gross profit Other income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 577,231 \\ 3,869 \end{array}$ | $\$ 736,012$ <br> $D r 12.551$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 809,655 \\ D r 4,517 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8591,235 \\ & D r 15,145 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 8581 |  |  |  |
| Depreciation--......- | 120.850 | 116,093 | 115,820 | 8512,154 |
| Gen. \& admin. expenses_ | 447,875 114,291 | 478,096 148,614 | 1483,392 <br> 148.292 | 431,848 148 1885 |
|  | \$101,916 | \$19,342 | \$42,365 | 8126,747 |

- 152 , 1581
$\$ 101,916$
819,342


| Mos. 1940 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 11,100,499$ |
| 9,$960 ; 764$ |


| $\$ 1,688,038$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 333,661 | $\$ 1,139,734$ |
| 161,910 |  |

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,301,645 \\ 405,648 \\ 15,694 \\ 456,042 \\ 69,796 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 740,158$
$\$ 0.59$
$\$ 354.463$

| 9 Mos. End. Mar. 31 | 194 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ental from A. P. W. |  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Paper Co., Inc. Interest earned. | \$24,327 | $\begin{aligned} & 820,765 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,226 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 28.808$ |
| Administrative expense- | \$24,412 | \$20,891 | \$25,354 | \$28,856 |
| xpenseInt. on collections rec'd |  |  | 1,556 | 2,624 |
| A stock. |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes-- |  |  | 6,010 | ${ }_{9}^{2.322}$ |
| Depreciation | 5,040 | 5,006 | 4,980 | 4,933 |
| Net profit |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends- | 15,937 | ${ }^{10,711}$ | ${ }^{811,327}$ | +9,453 |

Arkansas-Missouri Power Corp.-20-Cent Common Div. stock, payable June 16 to holders of record May 31 . This compares with


Armstrong Water Co.-Bonds Sold Privately-An issue of $\$ 200,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, series A $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, dated April 1, 1941, due April 1, 1966, has been placed privately. Proceeds were used for refunding purposes.
Company is a subsidiary of American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.

Asbestos Corp., Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
to thectors heguave declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in addition
stock, bethar quartery dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, both payable June 30 to holders of record June 15. Similar payments
were made on

Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputMay 16 Atlantic Utility Service Corp. reports that for the week ended May 16, net electric output of the Associated Gas \& Electric group was
109,571,355 unitris (kwh.) This is an increase of $16,826,894$ units or $18.1 \%$
above production of $92,744,461$ units

Consolidated Income Statement 12 Months Ended March 31, 1941
Consol. income [Stated on an assumed going concern basis]
(before making deductions for expenses of any kind of the
Disbursements of trustees of the corporation...............-...-- $812,664,981$
Gross income \$12,072,396
Int. on corp.s debo helatd ay public Corp. prov, for int. on
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { corp. } \mathrm{s} \text { debs. held by Utilities Employees Securities Co.).-- } & 7,848,762 \\ \text { Am,469 }\end{array}$

Dispursements by trustee. 119,897
60,868
Other expenses and accrued items.........................--, $\quad \begin{array}{r}61,231 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Interest on income debentures$\begin{array}{r}433,339 \\ 287,447 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## Balance of income, before deducting interest junior to interest on debentures of the company <br> 

-V. 152, p. ${ }^{\text {Lo }} \overline{0} 1 \overline{3}$-.................................................. $\$ 2,666,600$
Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-Trustees' Report -
In their quarterly report, the trustees state in part:
Corporate Simplification-The trustees have made further progress since
the previous report in elimination of corporate entities that have unduly
 merged into its parent, Southeastern Electricic \& \&as Gas Co, principy , was
holding company in the General Gas \& Electric Corp. sub-holding group holding company in the General Gas \& Electric Cord Sub. Molding group.
Ownerhip of the entire common stock of Virginia Public Service Co and
two Ownership of the entire common stock of Virginia Public Service Co. and
two-thirds of the common stock of Eastern Shore Public Service Co. (Del.) passed directly to Soumheastern Electrice \& Gas Co.
General Utility Investors Corp..a large holder
General Utility Investors Corp. a a large holder of system bonds and non-
voting stocks was merged into its parent, NY PA NJ Utilities Co. on April 29,1941 . Certain important system securities were thereby. placed
directly at the disposal of NY PA NJ Utilities Co. to facilitate eventual refinancing in this major sub-holding group.
On Apris 0 , 1941 , Pennsylvania
Onvesting Corp., whose sole function Was to hold investments in system companies, was merged into its parent,
Central $U$, Stilities Co. The latter is the sole subsidiary of Associated
Eloctric Co Eloctric Co. a principal sub-holding company. sibsidary of Associated Hopkinsville Water CO., the assets of which were sold to the City of
Hopkinsville, Ky., was dissolved by the secretary of State of Kentucky Hopkinsville, KY, Was dissolved by the Secretary of State of Kentucky
on Dec. 31,1940 , Required approval by the Kentucky Department of
Revenue was granted Aprill 5 , 1941 . Revenue was granted A A pili 5, 141 . an inactive subsidiary of Metropolitan
Central BroadheadY Power Co Edisontral Broadheads Power Co., an in ine NY PA NJ Utilities subsidiary of Metropolitan
or sub-holding group, was dissolved pril 24, 1941.
Northern Pennsyloania Power Co.-In 1935, Northern Pennsylvania
Power Co., subsidiary in the NY PA NJ Utilities Co. sub-holding agreed to sell all its assets to Metropolitan Edison Co., subsidiary in the same group. Necessary formal approvals were obtained from the Pennsyl-
vania $P$ U. Commission and the Federal Power Commission the latter, approval being conditioned upon consummation of the sale within a period which was subsequently extended. An appropriate application was also
filed with the fEC in 1338, and this application was pending when the
trustees took office Pending the trusteestook ofrice. Pencing he preparation or a mons, companies invoration
plan for the system, and for various other reasone with the concurrence of the trustees, determined to abandon the proposed
sale. sale.
The
The United Coach Co. -Prior to the reorganization proceedings, an appli-
cation had been filed with the P. S. Commission of New York wherein United Coach Co., system sub-holding company, requested approval of its proposal to acquire from the Railway \& Bus Associates all the outstanding capital stock of Triple Cities Traction Corp. A study of the applcation indicated that it did not present an appropriate basis for the action con-
templated, and the application was. with the approval of the Commission,
vithdrawn by Tnited Con Co templated, and the application
withdrawn by United Coach Co.

A number of financing operations of subsidiary companies have been completed. Ther? are major financing projects sn advanced state of pre-
paration at the present writing, but because of the changes which frequently paration at the present writing, but because of the changes which frequently
occur in such programs no report will be made until they have been conoccur in su.
summated.
(a) Florida Power Corp.-Long-term financing of $\$ 1,000,000$ for con-
struction has been provided for this company, subsidiary in the General Gas \& Electric Corp. sub-holding group, as well as refunding of its $\$ 1,948,000$ On May 6 , 1941, Florida Power Corp., sold to an insurance company
$\$ 1,000,000$ first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, series C, due 1966 under the existing mortgage and $82,00,000{ }^{3} 9,2 \%$ serial debentures, due serially 19411.56 .
The bonds were sold at $1041^{2}-5$ and the debentures at 100 . From the proThe bonds were sold at $1041-5$ and the debentures at 100 . From the pro-
ceeds, $\$ 1,948,000$ of $5 \%$ sinking fund debentures have been called for re
 loan originally incurred in Nov., 1940 , in anticipation of this permanent
financing to permit construction of a new boiler in the St. Petersburg plant; the balance is reserved for construction and other corporate purposes. (b) Glen Rock Electric Light \&e Power Co.-On March 20, 1941, the com$\$ 325, .000$ first mort mage bonds,, $3 / 2 \%$ series dues 1966 at 100 to Northwestern
Mutual Life Insurance Co. Of the proceeds, 8240.000 was used to extinguish the remainder of a $41 / \%$ demand note, $\$ 28,032$ to pay for power purchased is intended for property, additions. This refunding cleared away sub NY PA NJ Utilities Co. held by Associated O convertible obligation of open account in excess of $\$ 24,000,000$. 0 owiang by NY PA NJ Utilities Co to The Associated Corp. Both items of indebtedness were subordinated under a
guarantee by NY PA NJ of a $41 / 2 \%$ demand note dated Nov. 1,1937 of guarantee by NY PA NJ of a $41 / 2 \%$ demand note, dated No
Glen Rock Filectric Light \& Power Co. to Lawyers Trust Co.
(c) Eastern Shore Public Serpice Co. (Del.)-The SEC has approved the
plan of this company a subsidiary holding and operating company in the General Gas \& Electric Corp. sub-holding proup, , to contribute a maximum
of $\$ 300,000$ to three of its subsidiaries for construction pur or $\$ 300,000$ to three of its subsidiaries for construction purposes. By
order entered April 25,1941, the Court authorized the trustees to acquiesce in such contributions. The funds are to be distributed as follows. A
maximum of $\$ 100,000$ to the Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Md.; maximum or $\$ 10,000$ to tha Eastern Shore Pubic Service Co. or Ma.;
a maximum of 85,000 to Maryand Lisht \& Power Co.; and a maximum
of $\$ 125,000$ to Eastern Shore Public Service Co. of Va. The funds were available out of a $\$ 1,000000$ bank loans which was previously made to provide construction funds for Delmarva Power Co., another subsidiary
of Eastern shore Public service Co. (Del.). It developed that about $\$ 300,000$ of these funds would not be reguired by Delmarva Power Co. and (d) Northeastern Water \& Electric Corp.-On May 1, 1941, four sub-
sidiaries of this corporation, principal sub-holding company, sold first
mortgage bonds to an insurance company to refund 4\% mortgage bonds,
redeemable in each case at 105 . The esecurities were sold by: Ellwoo
 Water Co., $\$ 800,000$ first $34 \%$, 8 ,
 mortgae bonds were sold to retire $\$ 1,391,000$ existing liens, the balance being reserved for property additions.
by Northeastern Water \& Electric Corp. to advance $\$ 397,500$ at $5 \%$ to 18 subsidiaries. Prom time to time: also, to extend maturity dates of $\$ 121.000$ bonds of forr subsidiaries held by Northeastern; and to make a 83,000 capital contribution to another subsidiary. These extensions of credit are a
temporary financing expedient and it is contemplated that the borrowing companies will refund the loans appropriately when the amount involved
justifies the expense of refunding. Interest may be paid on the advances condities the expense of refunding. Interest may be paid on the advances
junly for one year. The financing was also reviewed to the extent necessary only for one year. The financing was also reviewed to the extent necessary
by the Pennsylvania ${ }^{2}$. U. Commission and the Maine P. S. Commission. (e) Pennsyluania Investing Corp.- Pennsylvania Investing Corp. (merged
(e) $5 \%$ first lien and conateral trust sinking fund bonds due 1953 of Manila Eleceric RR. \& Lirhting Corp to the sinking fund. The tender was
accepted on March 12,1941 , with the result that the corporation received cash of $\$ 143.220$ by Indiana Gas Utilities Co. Was followed by the call for redemption of all of the company's first mortrage $5 \%$
which Pennsylvania Investing Corp. owned $\$ 115,000$.
(f) NY PA NJ Utilities Co Preferred Ditidends-Merger of General
Utility Investors Corn into NY PA NJ Utilities Co. involved earned surplurs of NU PA NJ Utilities Co of \$4.661,551, resulting in a surplus deficit, because of the difference between the book value of assets taken
stock on the parent company's books. In the absence of surplus out of which to pay dividends, NY PA N.J Utilitites Co. took no action out the
dividend that would normally have ben delared paable on April 1 , 1941 on its $5,694,6$
(E) General Gas © Electric Corp. Prior Preferred Dividends-Pursuant to
order of the sEC on March 14, 1941, the declaration of General Gas \&
Electric Corp relatink to the corporation Electric Corp. relating to the corporation's proposal to pay its rexular
euarterly dividend on its $\$ 5$ prior preferred stock out of capital or unearned quarterly dividend on its $\$ 5$ prior preferred stock out of capital or unearned
surplus was permitted to beeome effective only as to $32,10.9$ shares
Wuty

(h) Triple Cities Traction Corp.-As a result of an investigation of Triple begun Aug. 12, 1936., the P . S . Commission of New York ordered on June 26, 1940 and Dec. 3, 1940 , that the corporation make certain adjust-
ink journal entries. The required entries, which have been made, coniny journal entries. and the reduction of 8768.945 in stated value for common stock. The writedown of fixed capital was applied azainst earned surplus resulting in as deficit in that account in the amount.
as of Dec. 31,1940 , to capital surplus.
(i) Municipal Service Co.-The reorganization proceedings of Municipa
Service Co., a subsidiary in the NY PA N.I Utliities Co sub-holding group. Shich have been pending since Oct. 28, 1936, under Section $77-$ Bof the
whankruptey Act, in the U. 8 . District Court for the Eastern District of Bankruptcy Act, in the Pennsylvania, were completed by the entry on Dec. 16, 1940, of a final dePennsylvania, were completed by the entry on pec.
cree closinz the ostate Under the amended plan of reorgaization, con-
firmed April 28,1937 , holders of Municipal service Co 30 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund collateral trust bonds, series A. due 1956 , are entitled to exchange such
secturities for NY PA NJ Utilities Co. $5 \%$ debentures, due 1956 and holders securitiee force stock and common stock of Municipal service Co. can surrender such stock and receive cash therefor at $\$ 2$ per share for the preference
stock and 10 cents per share for the common stock. The final decree gives
 Ghreenhill Ave., Wilmington, Del.. For exchange and surrender in accordance with the provisus of the amendea parganizan.
(j) Bank Loans-Florida Power Corp, , renewed for 90 days from April 28 .
1941, its bank 1 oan of $\$ 600,000$ at $2 \%$. Long-term financing consummated on May 6 permitted retirement of this indebtedness. Central U. S. Utilities
Penvivania Investing Corp. (since merged into Co.), subsidiary in the Associated Electric Co sub-holding group, reduced
its loan of 8367,270 to $\$ 350$,000 and renewed it in that amount on itg due its loan of $\$ 367.270$ to $\$ 30,000$ and renewed it in that amount on its due
date, March 1,1941 , at the rate of $21 / 2 \%$ compared with $3 \% \%$ on the former note. a consequence of the merger into NY PA NJ Utilities Co. of General Utility livestons loan for nine months of $\$ 1,750,000$. The loan replaces a into a new bank
loan of $\$ 750.000$ bearing $21 \% \%$ interest, of General Utillity Investors Corp., and a loan of $\$ 1,000,000$, bearing $214 \%$ interest, of NY PA NJ Utilities
Co. The new loan bears $2 \%$ interest and will mature in Feb., 1942 . Co. The new loan bears $2 \%$ interest and will mature in Feb., 1942 ., has reErie Lighting Co. a subsidiary in the Associated Electric Co, has re-
newed for nine months a bank loan of \& 135,00, which was due March 27
1941. The loan now bears $21 / 2 \%$ interest, 10 of $1 \%$ less than the former 1941. The loan now bears $21 / 2 \%$ interest, $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ less than the former
loan. and is payable in instaments of $\$ 5,000$ a month, with the balance of \$95,000 payable on Dec. 27 , 1941 . Co., a subsidiary in the General Gas \&
South Carolina Electric \&as Electric Corp, obtained a bank loan of $\$ 600,000$, bearing 31 T F in interest, and maturing in two and a half years from March 31, 1941. A bank loan of
$\$ 350,000$ and a note of $\$ 89,656$ were paid with the proceeds, the balance being reserved for construction purposes.
Final payment was made April 27 , 1941, on a bank loan of Manila Electric Co. obtained on May 27,1940 , in the face amount of $\$ 450,000$. Secured note of Eastern Power Co, at $5 \%$ due 1945 , with a balance of
 collateral note of $\$ 100,000 \mathrm{at} 21 / 2 \%$ due Nov. 18,1941 , issued by South-
eastern Electric $\&$ Gas Co. Eastern Power Co. was merged into its parent, easterneastern Electric \& Gas Co., on the same day. The $5 \%$ loan was
 1935 of Virginia Public Service Co. and Eastern Shore Public Service Co.
common stocks. Dealings in Properties, the sale of the properties
(a) Indiana Gas Utilities Co. Since last reort, the
of Indiana Gas Utilities Co. subsidiary of Central U. S. Utilities Co. has been closed. The transaction was divided into two parts. On March 5,
1941 , the sale of the Richmond Division of Indiana Gas Utilities Co. to
 The net proceeds were about $\$ 530.000$. On April 7 , 1941, the company's
Terre Haute and Brazi Divisions were sold to Terre Haute Gas Corp., nominee of Indiana Gas \& Chemical Corp. The net proceeds of this sale
were about $\$ 1,169$, o00, subject to certain minor adjustments. Of the total proceeds resulting from the sales of both parts, $\$ 855,750$ was deposited with
Guaranty Trust Co of New York for the redemption of $\$ 815,000$ of first Guaranty Trust Co. of New York for the redemption of 8815,000 of first
mortgage $5 \%$ bonds of Indiana Gas Utilities Co. at $1021 / 2$ and accrued mortgage $5 \%$ bonds of lidiana Gas Utilities Co. at $1021 / 2$ and accrued
interest to July 1,1941 , leaving a balance of net proceeds of approximately $\$ 842,000$.
(b) Southwestern Properties-On March 1, 1941, the SEC disapproved a
plan for the sale of Arizona General Utilities Co., Arkansas General Utilities plan for the sale
Co., Louisiana Public Utilities Co., Inc., Panhandle Public Service Co. and Texas General Utilities Co... by Central U. S. Utilities Co. Co.
The plan for the sale of these properties was first developed in 1939 , before the advent of the trusteeship, when a contract was entered into providing iroup headed by Dallas Rupe \& Son, Dallas, Texas. The contract provided for the creation of a new company, , , outhland Pxablic Service Co.. to acquire the properties of the above operating companies in exchange for $i$ its
securities, and for the sale of such securities by Central U. S. Utilities Co for about $\$ 3,340,000$. The SEC, the approval of which was required, objected to the sale on the ground that since the acquisition of such properties
by Southland Public Service Co. did not tend toward the economical and efficient development of an integrated publice utility system, the transaction coudd not be approved under the Pubic Utility Holding Company Act of
1935 . As a result of the Commission's decision, the transaction has been abandoned.
(c) New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-On April 10, 1941, New York State Electric \& Gas Corp., subsidiary in the NY PA NJ Utilities Co.
closed the sale of its electric ctistribution and street lighting system in the city of Platstsburg to that city for approximately $\$ 180,000$.
On A pril 30,1941 , New Iork State Electric \& Gas Corp. completed the
located in Sullivan and Orange Counties, N. Y. The facilities were no longe 1939 in the sources from which the New York company obtains power for distribution in that part of the State. Rockland paid $\$ 25,983$ for the proporties. Negotiations for the sale or this property had bee conducted prior the New York and Rockland companies dated Sept. 15, 1939. The New York P. . . Commission approved the sale and transfer by an order dated March 19, 1941.
General Gas \& Electric Corp.-On Feb. 3. 1941, the SEC entered an
Oder under the Holding Company Act directing General Gas \& Electric Corp, to show cause why its corporate structure should not be simplified, and its voting power more equitably distributed. General Gas \& Electric Corp. thereupon formulated and submitted to the trustees for their tentative approval a plan or corporate simplincalion and subject to the approval voting power. Such tentative approval was , given, sabject to the approval
of the plan by the Commission and approval of this action by the Court in this proceeding. The plan was then presented to the Commission and hearings are now proceeding.
In brief, the plan provides In brief, the plan provides for a simplified capital structure of General ments and values and the elimination of disputed questions involving possible claims of liability of other system companies to General Gas \& Electric Corp. The plan also has been prepared in the eight of the possibinity
that the tocal or partial liquidation of General Gas Electric Corp.s hold ing company system may be desirable, or may be required by the Holding Companv Act

## Period Ended March 31-

## Onerating r

Gas
Total operating revenues Operation
Maintenance
Provision for retirements (deprecia tion) of fixed capital
Provision for taxes-Federal income. Provision
Other...

Total oper. revenue deductions Net operating revenues
Other income (net)

$\qquad$
 Taxes assumed on inte Interest charged to construction Miscellineous amortization Miscellianeous income deductions.
Dividends on preferred stocks-

Paid or accrued stocksAccr or but nuted being paid currently

Minority interest in net earnings | Minority interest in |  | $4,177,104$ | $4,10,580$ | $1,041,074$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 740,199 | 750,781 | 188,260 |  |
|  | 42,114 | 67,727 | 15,509 |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{x} \text { Balance of consolidated income }-12,664,981 & 13,260,148 & 4,152,537\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Before deductions for ex

trustees. $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 3013$.
Associated Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
(Earnings of Company Only)
Income and Surplus Accounts for the 3 Months Ended March 31, 1940 \& 1941



Balance, March 31.
\$783,152
8715,490 $\underset{\substack{\text { Assets- } \\ \text { Investments }}}{ }$ Investments -- $823,159,116$
 duer deterred charges-
Cue trom subsidarles
Cash in banks
Accounts receivable

> 893,1428 34,461 34,790 457,288 998 9
. 151, p. 3550
Automoatic Products Corp.-EarningsEarnings for the 4 Months Ended April 30, 1941 Net profit after expen
$\qquad$
ccounts receivable....-...
$3,296,700$
$4,050,805$
1

| Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. April 30- | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1941-Mon } \\ \$ 606,373 \end{gathered}$ | -1940 | $1941-4.4$ $\$ 2,392,933$ | ${ }_{8,2828,457}$ |
| Oper. exps. (incl. maint. | 341,606 | 336,023 | 1,400,590 | 1,387,702 |
| Net rev. from opers accruals | \$264,767 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 261,760 \\ 64,383 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 992,343 \\ 285,719 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8940,755 \\ & 237,066 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ope | \$189,422 1,567 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 197,377 \\ & \mathrm{y} r 11,129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8706,624 \\ 8,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 703,689 \\ & D_{r 26,098}^{\$} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$190,989 | \$186,248 | \$714,824 | \$677.591 |
| Interest on funded debt- | 61,232 1,764 | 61,576 2,172 | 9,070 | 11,8 |

## -V. 152, p. 269 .

Baldwin Locomotive Works-BookingsCharles E. Brinley, President, announced today thark Batid Locomotive works and subsidiaries,
orders taken in April by the including The Midvale Co, was $\$ 10,378,217$ as compared with $\$ 3,835,411$
for April, 1940. The month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated
group for the four mont ths of 1941 to $\$ 51,247,369$ as compared with $\$ 10,778$,in April aggregated $\$ 5,576,345$ as compared with $\$ 4.307$, 052 in ing Aprid 1940 Consolidated shipments for the four months of 1941 were $\$ 21.407 .813$ as
compared with $\$ 15150.530$ for the same period of 1940 . On April 30,1941 ,
consolidated unfile as compared with $\$ 151,336.668$ on Jan. 1,1941 and with $\$ 38,134,628$ on
April 30,1940 .-V. 152, p. 2644 .
Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-New President-
it was announced that Roy B. White would assume the duties of the Presidency of the company on June 1, and that Daniel willard of tuld become Chairman of the Board on that date,
The Board appointed Mr. Charles A. Rausch
company woard appointed Mr. Charles A. Rausch, Assistant Secretary of the
headquarters at Ealtimore, Md., effective June 1.-V. 152,
Beech Aircraft Corp.- RFC Loans-
Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, disclosed May 8, that the
Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized two additional loans Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized two additional loans
to the corporation, One of the loans is oror $\$ 2.000,000$ to finance an ad
ditional airplane contract and one for $\$ 49,200$ to finance airplane parts for
the Army ${ }^{6}$ Months Ended March $31-$

Wartization, \&c...
A general wage increase of $21 /$ cents per hour, for employes paid on an
hourly basis, is announced by this corporation. The increase which becomes effective on May 19 was thia corporation. The increase, which
level of as adction a reward for attaining a high level of production on the twin-ngine Beechcrafts ordered by the Government for use in the National Defense Program
A further increase of $21 / 2$ cents per hour will
between the corporation and the American Federation of Labor International Association of Ma a chinists, Aeronautical Lodge No. 733 when output of accepted Beechcrafts has reached a higher predetermined level. Com-
pany officials estimate that this wage bous plan will add approximately a half million estilares yearly to payroll expenditures. These increases are
entire entirely separate from the raises and promotions customarily granted by the qualified for advand or each four-month period to indivitals who have During the 30 day period from April 15 to May 14, Beechcrapts were
completed and accepted by the Air Corps to a value representing an annual completed and accepted by the Air Corps to a value representing an annual
production of more than $\$ 12.000 .000$ The current backlog of the corpora-
tion is in excess of $\$ 30.000,000$,

## Beech-Nut Packing Co.-Extra Dividend-

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition
to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock,
both payable July 1 to holders of record June 10 . Similar amounts paid on A pril 1 and Jan. 2 , last, a special dividend of $\$ 1$
was paid on Dec. 14, last; extra of 50 cents paid on Oct. 1, 1940 . See $\mathbf{V}$. $151, \mathrm{p} .980$ for detailed record of previous dividend payments.- $\mathbf{V}$.

Ben-Hur Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.-Debentures Offered-Wyeth, Hass \& Co., Los Angeles, recently offered $\$ 350,000$ 10-year $5 \%$ convertible debentures at 100 and interest.
Dated Feb. 1, 1941; due Feb. 1, 1951. Issuable in denom. of $\$ 1.000$ and, to the extent of $\$ 10,000$ in principal amount, $\$ 500$ each, in coupon
form, registerable as to principal. Interest payable F-A. Red. in part on any int. date, or in whole at any time, at 105 and int. Convertible into of debentures, and 19 prior preferred shares for each $\$ 500$ of debentires but as to any debenture called for redemption then not after the 10th day Company-A Delaware corporation
of processing and marketing at wholesale of coffee, tea, extracts, prepared mustard and spices. In its Ben-Hur laboratories division it manafactures and wholesales gelatine products, sold under the name of "Jell-AThe chief product sold by the company is coffee, which accounts for more
 and Central American countries with smaller imports from Mexico the Dutch East Indies, Hawaii and East Africa. The coffee is roasted and packed by the company in its plant in Los Angeles and in that of its sub-
sidiary company, the San Diego Coffee Co., in San Diego. The coffee is marketed at wholesale in a number of grades, but the larger part of the marketed at whotesale in a number of grades, but the larger "part of the
coffee business is high grade coffee. It is sold under the "Ben Hur."
"Fiesta " "Purite." "Fiesta," Puritas," Newmark," and other brands. There is in addi-
tion a large buls coffee busines. tion a large bulk coffee business.
Next in order of importance of the company's business is the processing approximately $20 \%$ of the company's gross sales.
the company's business is the extracts. This accounts for approximately $8 \%$ of the business. cipally under the brand names of Ben Hur and Sun Brand. Company prin purchases of tea come principally from China, Japan, Ceylon, India, the lightly more than and of the purpose-Of the net proceeds (estimated at 8315,517 ), approximately ferred stock by the company purchase of outstanding shates of prior pre$\$ 17.50$ per share, plus divs. The ebalance will be devoted to the liquidation
of bank loans ( $\$ 85,000$ ) and working capital purposes. Capialization Giving Effect to Pr purposes.
0 -year 5\% convertible debentures, 1951 Authorized Outstanding Prier preferred stock (no par), $\$ 1.75$ cum. divs-- 50,000 shs. $28,965,000$ $7 \%$ preferred stock ( $\$ 50$ par)
Common stock $(\$ 1$ par) Note-During Sept. 1940 company made a a offer to each of the holders ferred stock, 10 shares of its common stock and $\$ 1$ in cash for each putstanding share of its 2 d preferred stock, plus all accumulated dividends.
The offer had been renewed for a period extending to and incl. April 7 ; Company pher extension was contemplated standing prior preferrees shares, for the sale of such shares to the company
at a price not in excess of 17.50 per share plus divs at a price not in excess of $\$ 17.50$ per share, plus divs.
Earnings Years Ended Dec. 31

| Net sales |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$1,966,948 | \$2.022.978 | \$2,014.012 |
| Selling and general exp | 1,464,904 | 1,476,156 |  |
| Profit from operatio | $\$ 56,706$ 80.939 | $\begin{array}{r}858.927 \\ \hline 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$99,264 |
|  | 20,939 | 24,310 | 21,297 |
| Interess income | 877,645 5,356 | 883,237 | \$120,561 |
| Federal taxes on incom | 16.892 | 13,891 | 21,998 |
|  | 5.3 | \$63,848 |  |

Net income $\$ 55.397 \quad \$ 63.848$ $\$ 92,742$ For the past three years earnings available for interest on the debentures
of this issou would have been as follows: 1938, $\$ 117,100 ; 1939, \$ 82,893$;
1940, $\$ 76754$.-V. 152, p. 1905.
Bendix Aviation Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 a After depreciation, interest and Federal income taxes (and excess profits
tax in 1941., \&c. b $\mathbf{~ O n ~} 2,105,013(2,097,663$ in prior years) shares (par $\$ 5)$
of capital stock.

Net profit for 6 months ended March 31 , 1941 was $\$ 5,904,862$ or $\$ 2.81$
ashare, against a net profit of $\$ 3,332,769$ or $\$ 1.59$ a share in corresponding For 12 months ended March 31, 1941 the nct profit was $\$ 10,449,303$


Berkshire Street Ry.-Earnings-
Quarter Ended March 31-
Net profit after all charges
$\begin{array}{ll}1941, & 1940 \\ \$ 20,705 & \$ 18,857\end{array}$
averang of the quarter $1,756,583$ revenue fare passengers were carried at an
average fare or 7.04 cents.-ar ago $152,69.255$ passen passengers were carried at an an
${ }^{\text {a }}$ verage fare of 7.04 cents.-V. 152, p. 2232 .
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc.-Earnings-

Gross profit
Selling, shipping and general and administrative expenses...............219,323
$1,234,430$
Operating profit


Net income
$\$ 190,707$
Creferred dividends paid


| Comparative Balance Sheet |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ar. } 29, \\ 1941, \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 29, \\ 1941, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Assets- |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
|  | 1,344,490 | 897,040 | Notes pay (com' |  |  |
| Accts. \& notes rec. (less reserves) -- |  |  | paper \& bk. l'ns) <br> Acceptances unde | 1,500,000 |  |
| Inventory <br> a Land, wat. rights. <br> bldgs. \& equip. |  | 11,296,267 | - letters of credit |  |  |
|  |  |  | sec. by tr. rec |  |  |
|  | 9,426,694 | 9,546,390 | for wool in tran |  |  |
| Non-curr. invests. and receivables. |  |  | or received. | 113,241 | 123,807 |
|  | 1,104 | 1,587 | Accounts payable. | 1,213,210 | 897,743 |
| Insur, unexpired \& exps. deferred. - |  |  | Reserved for State |  |  |
|  | 506,320 | 341,150 | and Fed. taxes | 1,402,070 | 1,289,461 |
|  |  |  | Preferred stock_ | 2,640,300 | 2,640,300 |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {b Com. stock }}$-- | 15,680,450 | 15,680,450 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 504,726 | 504,726 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus | 4,638,878 | 4,501,385 |
|  |  |  | Res. for invent. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| al | 28,692,875 | 26,637,872 | Tota | 692, | 637,872 |
| After | ng dep | lation | nd revaluation | eserv | ount to |
| 123.81 |  |  | 8,926.490 at D |  | b Rep- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Boss Mfg. Co.-To Pay $\$ 3$ Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the common stock. on Feb. 23, last; $\$ 4$ paid on Nov. 25 , last: $\$ 2$ paid in each of the three preced-

Boston Edison Co.-Offers to Pay $\$ 7,400,000$ for "Els", Power Units -
The company has offered to buy the Boston Elevated Rys. two nower stations for $\$ 7,400,000$. At the same time it proposes to make a 20 -year
contract at 7.6 mills per kwh. to supply the railway its requirements for electricity. Utilities that thathe tre thane recommendation be effected of the Mass. Dert, of Pubsic
President. Comeriord of the
Boston Edison Co. in a written offer to the Boston Elevated Ry state that it appears also, that the Federal authorities believe such a transaction would be in furtherance of the defense program for this area and therefore
desirable.-V. 15 ,

## Boston Fund, Inc.-Earnings-

 Earnings for the 3 Months Ended April 30, 1941Dividend in $\$ 72,453$
12,054
a Net income
Dividends paid 860,399
78,294
a Exclusive of profits or losses on investment securities.-V. 152, p. 2060
Boston Wharf Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 30 to hoiders of record May 31 . This compares with 1939 , and 25 cents paid on June 30 , 1939.-V. 152 , p. 1274 .

## Boston Worcester \& New York Street Ry.-Earnings-

 Quarter Ended March 31$\begin{array}{cc}1941,939 & { }_{\$ 8,}^{1940} \\ 86,274\end{array}$ For the March quarter 740,402 revenue fare passengers were carried,compared with 716,714 a year ago.-V. 151, p. 2342 .
ompared with 716,714 a year ago.-V. 151, p. 2342.

## Briggs Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { 3Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { a Net rofit. } & 1,81,43 & \$ 2,395,202 & \$ 958.046 & \$ 317,007 \\ \text { Earns. per share on com. } & \$ 0.92 & \$ 1.21 & \$ 0.49 & \$ 0.16\end{array}$ | Earns, per share on com, |
| :--- |
| a After depreciation, taxes, $\& 0.92$ - $. ~ 152, ~ p . ~$ |
| 1740 . |

Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Mos. Ended March 31-
Net Mos. Enaft.
Net income after
Earns.per s.on 50.
V. 152, p. 113 .

## Bucyrus-Erie Co.-25-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 12. This compares with
15 cents paid 15 cents paid on April 1 last, 75 cents paid on Dec. 16 last; 25 cents spaid
on July 1, 1940 and 50 cents paid on Dec. 15, 1939 and Dec. 16, 1937.V. $152, \mathrm{p}, 1124$.

Bullion, Inc., Deadwood, S. Dak.-Registers with SEC-
Canadian Canners, Ltd.-Dividends-
Directors have deccared a participating dividend of five cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the first preferred
stock and a participating dividend of five cents in addition to a regula quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the second preferred stock, all payable July 2 to holders of record June 14 .
Directors also declared a dividend of 12 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 2 to holders of record June 14 . . Oct. 1, last.--V. 152.
Similar amounts were paid on April 1, Jan. 2 and. 1422.

Butler Water Co.-Bond Issue Sold Privately-Company has placed privately an issue of $\$ 1,000,0001$ st mtge. bonds, series A $35 / 8 \%$, dated April 1, 1941, due April 1, 1971 . Proceeds will be used to redeem existing 5 s (called for payment).
Manufacturers Trust Co. has been appointed trustee and repistrar for
the first mortgage bonds, series A, $3 \% \%$ due Aprii 1, 1971.-V. 152, p. 3015 .

Butterick Co., Inc.-New PresidentLeonard Tingle was on May 14 elected President of this company, He
has been with the concern 24 years, the greater part as General Manaiger of the trooks for retail merchants. A. D. Mayo was elected Chairman of the Board, V. G. Heinbucher and H. A. Tuller, Vice-Presidents; T. E. Connolly Secretary
and Osbury Smith, Assistant Secretary.-V. 150, p. 3653.

California Door Co.-Tenders-
The Detroit Trust Co. is notify ying holders of first mortgage bonds, dated Oct. $1,1,192$ and extended to Oct. 1, 1941 that this company will recelve
bids for the sale to it of sufficient bonds to exhaust the sum of $\$ 51,955$ at bids for the sale to it of sufficient bonds
lowest prices offered -V. $148, \mathbf{p} .2889$.


Canadian International Investment Trust, Ltd.Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock par $\$ 100$, payabie June 2 to
holders of record May 15 . Similar payments were made in previous quarters.-V. 152, p. 1275.

Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-


Net revenue ......... $\overline{\$ 6,799,362} \overline{\$ 1,688,981} \overline{\$ 17,490,928} \overline{\$ 7,126,942}$ Earnings for Week Ended May 14


Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings for Week Ended May 14
Gross earnings $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccc}1941 & 1940 & \begin{array}{r}\text { Increase } \\ \$ 4,237,000\end{array} \\ \$ 3,209,000 & \$ 1,025,000\end{array}$
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co., Ltd.-Extra Div.-Directors have declared an extra dividend or wo cents per share in addi-
ion to a quarterly dividend of four cents per share on the common stock. both payable July 2 to holders of record June 4. Like amounts were
 Extras of
p. 1275 .
Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Earnings-

 Balance --.............
Interest earned..........
Interest paid......
Net profit before Fed

- Net profit before Fed- 81401 eral

 Notes \& accts. rec.,
less reserves less reserves
Inventories
Pat'ts, trade mks. a Land, buildings. equipment, \&c.
Prepaid insurance Prepaid insurance,
 $\begin{array}{rrllll}8,596,191 & 8,347,992 & \text { expenses _-....... } & 1,053,318 & 1,011,137 \\ 20,805,067 & \begin{array}{ll}\text { Dividends payable } \\ \text { Res. for Fed taxes }\end{array} & 5,363,714 & 1,731,530\end{array}$
 91,067 34,476 Notes payable
y Common stoc
 Total ........-59,782,745 $\overline{53,114,683}$ Total ..........59,782,745 $\overline{53,114,683}$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 14,694,216$ in 1941 and $\$ 13,702,550$
in 1940 b Represented by $1,882,240$ no par shares. c $\$ 3,250,000$ current in 1940 b Represented by $1,882,240$ no par sh.
and $\$ 4,500,000$ not current.-V. 152, p. 2062 ,

Celluloid Corp.- Merger Approved-
Stockholders have voted to approve the amendments to the company's charter designed to permit the merger of this company with celanese corp. an injunction obtained by dissenting stockholders prohibiting legal filing
of the amendment.-V. 152, p. 3016 .

Centlivre Brewing Co.-Earnings-
E Earnings for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1941
Net income after charge
a On 369,878 shares of common stock.-V. 151, p, 1274.
Central Power \& Light Co.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.162-3$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and $\$ 1$ per share on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of the company, payable June 16 to stockholders of record at the close
of business on June 2. See also V. 152, p. 2387.—V. 152, p. 3174 .

 a $\$ 6$ per share per annum (a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share was paid March 15, 1141, Mid Midlle West Corp. owns a majority of the common
Notes-(1) The
stock of this company but does not
rights of the companys preferred stocks.
(2) No provision made for excess profits tax.-v. 152, p. 3173 .
Central \& South West Utilities Co.-Accumulated Divs. The directors have declared dividends as payments against arrears of
$\$ 1.75$ per share on the prior lien preferred stock, $\$ 7$ dividend series, and $\$ 1.75$ per share on the prior lien preferred stock, $\$ 6$ dividend series, to be
$\$ 1.50$ per share on
similar amounts were paid in paid June 20 to holders of record ${ }^{\text {preceding quarters.-V. }} 152$, p. 2544.
G
O
N
D
C
F

| Central States Edison, Inc.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Mar. 31 | 1941-3 Mos |  | \$458 | \$443,103 |
| Gross revenues-- | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$117,811 } \\ 68.658 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 111,423 66,749 | \$464,597 | 250,472 |
| Operating expe | 6,154 | 6,357 | 24,615 | 26,577 |
| Depreciation | 12,968 | 13,125 | $\begin{array}{r}51,676 \\ 35 \\ \hline 5056\end{array}$ | - |
| General taxes- | 8,740 1,40 | 791 | 9,926 | 3,661 |
| et oper. income | \$19,822 | \$15,916 | \$72,931 | $\$ 75,038$ 2,860 |
| Non-operating incom |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$20,314 | \$15,929 | $\begin{array}{r}76,542 \\ 2.033 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,897 1,956 |
| Int. charges of subs | 503 |  | 2,033 | 1,956 |
| Int. on Cent. St. Edis | 10,705 | 11,252 | 43,894 | 45,058 |
| Net income | \$9,106 | \$4,195 | \$30,615 | \$30,884 |
| Net income |  |  |  |  |

Central States Utilities Corp.-Report for 1940 -
The report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, shows that company has no income for the year, while administracive and general expenses aimont toted to $\$ 3,898$, taxes aggregates for the year $\$ 261,493$.
$\$ 257,318$, making the loss for

Assets-
Investments in sub. companies, pledged under bond indenture
Central states power \& Light Corp. 40,600 shares common
-…-...........- $\$ 5,541,612$
stock, no par value
Central
States Production Corp., 4,643 shares common
Central
stock, no par value... $\qquad$
Total.-.
excess of sub. companies' earnings from date of acquisition
to Dec. 31, 1934_,
Balance $\frac{1,67,612}{\text { a } \$ 4,238,300}$
Cash in bank
Special deposits for matured int and normal tax (contra)
Organization expenses-no pron
Total
$\$ 4,266,713$
10-year $6 \%$ secured gold bonds in default
rest from Jan. 1, 1934 , to Dec. 31,1940
$6 \%$ demand notes -1 including accrued interest on notes.-...-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (affiliated co. \$592)
Matured bond interest. \&c., funds on deposit (contra) $\$ 7$ preferred stock ( 32,000 shares no par)
Common stock
Earned deficit
$\$ 3,500,000$
$1,470,000$

Earned deficit
1,529
$2,319,000$
30,000

Total
$\qquad$ - $\$ 4,266,713$ a The amount of $\$ 4,238,300$ does not purport to represent the value of
these investments. According to the balance sheets of the two subsidiary companies as of Dec. 31, 1940, these securities are without value. 3 . 31 , 1940, amounting to $\$ 2,016,000$, or $\$ 63$ per share, have not been declared paid or provided for in this plance sheet V. 152, p. 1275
Central Vermont Ry., Inc.-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Apr. 30-- } & 1941-\text { Month-1940 } & 1941-4 & \text { Mos. }-1940 \\ \text { Railway }\end{array}$ Railway oper. revenues.
Railway oper. expenses
Net rev. from ry. oper
Railway tax accruals
Railway oper. income
Net railway oper. inc-
Other income oper. inc-
$\qquad$ $1,707,665$
$\$ 647,706$ $\$ 2,098,793$
$1,653,345$

Income available for charges_-.....

| Balance |
| :--- |
| $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .284$ |

Cherry-Burrell Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{llll}6 \text { Mos. End. Apr. } 30- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939\end{array}$ a Net income.-.---
b Shs. com. stk. outst'd
Earnings per
Earnings per share
a After interest, depreciation, taxes, \&c. b Par
Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. -Trustee-
Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry Rasturers Trust Co has been appointed trustee and paying under agreement and lease dated May 1, 1941, for this company's equipment trust certificates dated
$\$ 5,100,000$-V. 152, p. 3174 .

Cheseborough Mfg. Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock,
both payable June 23 to holders of record May 31 . Similar amounts were paid in preceding quarters.-V. 152, p. 1276

Chicago \& Eastern Illinois RR.-New Director-
Carol M. Shanks, was on May 15 , elected a director of this railroad. He
Cugene J. Conroy. -V. 152, p. 2846 .
Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Certificates-
Chicago \& North Westeral District Judge John P. Barnes has approved a petition of the Federal District Judge John P . Barnes has approved a petition of the
to finance three-fourths of the purchase price of 1,000 box cars. Financing
terms are subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Creditors Accept Reorganization Plan-
Creditors of the road have accepted the plan of reorganization approved by the U. S. District Court.
In the referendum conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission
overwhelming majorities of all but one The exception was the relatively small Milwaukee \& State Line Ry. first mortgage $31 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$.
Under terms
plan is mandatory upon the District Court when Act, confirmation of the of creditors have accepted it. District Court when two-thirds of each class it is within the discrecion of the court to confirm or throw out the plan, The overwhelming favorable vote of the confirm or throw out the plan. likelihood of confirmation. Both preferred and common stockholders of
the road are excluded from participation in the plan and had no opportunity
to vote to vote.

Confirmation of Plan Scheduled for June 23
Federal Judge John P. Barnes on May 19 set June 23 as the date for hearing and final confirmation of the reorganization plan.
Objections of the road's Milwaukee \& State Line bondholders, who Objections of the road's Milwaukee \& State Line bondholders, who
voted against the plan in a referendum conducted by the ICC, will be heard
at that at that time. for the railroad said they might ask the Circuit Court of Appeals to prevent confirmation of the might ask the Circuit Court of
could be heard. The appeal was based largely on the fending appeal could be heard. The appeal was based largely on the fa
eliminated the equity of stockholders.-V. 152, p. 3175 .

Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-New Directors J. D. Norris has been elected a director of this railway to succeed $W$.
Vanderpool, resigned.-V.

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.- Equips. Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority
to sell to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation $\$ 1,680,000$ of $21 / 2 \%$
equipment-trust certificates at par and acrued dividends. Proceeds will equipment-trust certificates at par and accrued dividends. Proceeds will
be used to buy 70050 -ton steel box cars from the American Car \& Foundry
Co.-V.

Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { a Net profit } & \$ 127,923 & \$ 77.403 & \$ 46,045 & \$ 12,139 \\ \text { b Earnings per share... } & \$ 0.42 & \$ 0.26 & \$ 0.15 & \$ 0.04\end{array}$ a After depreciation, Federal taxes, \&c., but before provision for excess
profits tax. b On 300,000 shares capital stock (no par).-V. 151, p. 3390 .

Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.-Special Dividend-
Directors have declared a special dividend of 25 cents per share on the
ommon stock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 3 . Like amounts common stock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 3. Like amounts
were paid on Dec. 28 and Oct. 15, last; Oct. 16,1939 , and on June 15,1938 ; special dividend of 50 cents paid on March 1,1938 , and a quarterly dividend
of 50 cents paid on July 1, 1936.-V. 152, p. 1277 .

## Childs Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| 3 Mos, Ended March 31- Sales and rentals.... Cost of sales and general expens | $\begin{array}{r} 1941 \\ \$ 3,853,663 \\ 3,7.78,216 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1940 \\ \$ 3,730,757 \\ 3,874,778 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \$ 3,734,620 \\ 3,753,267 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit from operation Other income. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 75,447 \\ 3,388 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x} \$ 144,021 \\ \mathbf{2 8}, 734 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x} \$ 18,646 \\ 4,056 \end{array}$ |
| Total income | \$78,835 | x $\$ 115,286$ | x\$14,590 |
| Depreciation and am | 91,887 154,037 | 94,643 147.450 | 97,505 151568 |
| Reserved for bad debts, \&c | 12,509 | Cr2,899 | $\begin{aligned} & 151,568 \\ & \text { Cr1,803 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Net loss | \$179,598 | \$354,480 | \$261,861 |

x Loss.-V. 152, p. 1909.
3179,598
$\underset{\text { Thearing on Merger- }}{\text { Hect }}$
Tearine securities and Exchange Commision May 21 ordered a public
 to surrender for cancellation the for the accuuisition, Columbia Gas proposes Columb preerred stock of Columbia Oill-V. 152, p. 3175 .
Columbus \& Southern Ohio Electric Co.-EarningsOperating revenues. Earning for 12 Months Ended March 31, 1941


## Net income -V. V52, p. 2546

$82,933,848$

## Consolidated Cigar Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 2 After interest, depreciation, Federal income tax as \&c, b Equal to
11 cents per share on 250,000 shares of common stock.-V. 152, p. 2390 .

Consolidated Investment Trust-To Pay Extra Dividend Trustees have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents in addition to a
regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the capital stock, both payable June 16 to holders of record June 2 . Like amounts paid on March 15, last; special of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 16 , last; specials of 10 cents were Dec. 15,1939 , and a special of 15 cents was paid on June 15,1938 .-V. 152 ,
p. 1279 .

Cincinnati \& Suburban Bell Telephone Co.-Gain in Phones Stations in operation by this company, as of April 30,1941 , totaled
204.229, a gain of 1,486 over the preceding month and 10,932 over 193,297
telephones operated in April, 1940.-V. 152, p. 2699 .

Commercial Mackay Corp.-Merger Vote DelayedThe special meeting of income debenture holders to vote on the proposed
sale of the corporation's manufacturing subsidiary, Federal Telegraph Co sale of the corporation's manufacturing subsidiary, Federal Telegraph Co..
to International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.'s subsidiary, International to International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.'s subsidiary, Internationa
Telephone \& Radio Manufacturing Corp., was adjourned May 16 to June 6 There were represented in person or by proxy at the adjourned meeting only $\$ 2,123,800$ of the $4 \%$ income debentures, or $34.7 \%$ of the issue out-
standing. For the measure to have been approved, favorable action by
holders of at least two-thirds of these obligations was necessary. The meeting on June 6 , the third called, will require favorable vote of only two-thirds of the debentures present in person or by proxy. Inasmuch as more than $99 \%$ of the proxies received thus far have favored the transThe corporation would use the proceeds received from sale of Federa Telegraph for open market purchases of its debentures for retirement The price for the property has been set at $\$ 300,000$ cash and $\$ 900,000$ of
All America Corp. $4 \%$ income debentures. It is the intention of I. T. \& T. if the deal is approved to merge Federal Telegraph with International Telephone \& Radio MPg. Corp. to form its
first domestic communications equipment manufacturing company.-

## Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly Output -

Company has furnished us with the following summary of weekly kiloWatthour output of electrical energy adjusted to show general business
conditions of territory served by deducting sales outside of territory to conditions of territory
other utility companies


Commonwealth Loan \& Discount Co.-Promoter Guilty The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice guilty to an indictment charging violation of the fraud section of the gecurities Act of 1933 and Sections 28 and of the fraud section of the
Ser the Criminal Code.
Mr. Lincoln was sentenced to two years imprisonment, sentence suspended and placed on probation for three years. The sentence was imposed by Judge George C. Sweeney in U. S. District Court at Boston. The case is
pending as to two other defendants, George M. Saunders, alias Arthur Thurman, and Jesse J. Levendants, George M. Saunders, alias Arthur The indictment charged that the defendants defrauded numerous in-
vestors in connection with the sale of acres of supposedly potential oil lands through Commonwealth Loan \& Discount Co., a corporation with offices in Boston. It was charged that the defendants sold oil royalties and other interests by means of false and fraudulent representations to the effect that investors would make one to three months, that prominent people in the vicinity of Boston had made large profits in the purchase and sale of such royalties, that the securities had been procured from the Irving Trust Co. of New, York and selling the royalties to the investors at the same price at which they wad previously purchased them

Community Water Service Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 12 Months Encled March 31 -


 Int, amort. of debt disc t, prem, (net), sce., of subs
Preferred dividends of subsidiaries. Minority interest
Int,, amort. of disc't, \&c., of Comm. Wat. Ser. Co- $\square$ $\$ 2,694,366$
1,602696

Net income
$\$ 321,664$ $\$ 187,581$
Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.
lification

## Ruling Hit -

The corporation filed May 20 with the Securities and Exchange Com-
mission a brief maintaining that it should be allowed to introduce evidence mission a brief maintaining that it should be allowed to introduce evidence regarding the physical value of its properties to refute the contention
of counsel for the Commission that its common stock had little if value and that its capitalization should be reduced to a single class of stock Counsel for the Commission's trading and exchange division filed a counter-brief maintaining that evidence about the physical value of the for corporate simplification should be issued immediately.

Weekly Output-
The weekly kilowatt hour output of electrical energy of subsidaries of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. adjusted to show general business
conditions of territory served for the week ended May 15, 1941, amounted
to $185,983,367$ as compared with $149,607,974$ for the corresponding week
in 1940 , an increase of $36,375,393$ or $24.31 \%$. V .152, p. 3176 .
Community Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings(Excludes General Public Utilities, Inc., and Subsidiaries) Period End. Mar $31-$
Operating revenues Operating re
Operation.
Maintenance

Utility oper income.

 Int.on adves. from parent Ant.ont. of di. disc. \& exp
Other in

Dividends on preferred st
To parent company...

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,543 \\
2145.222 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$




Balance applicable to parent company...
\$645,39


Comparulize Income Stutement of Community Power \& Light Co ( 8584,744 (Excludes General Public Utilities. Inc , and subsidiaries, except to mot the extent of dividends received 12 Months Ended March $31-$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Balance applicable to parent company, as above-. } & \$ 645,394 & & 1940 \\ \text { Income from }\end{array}$
Income from subsidiary companies deducted above:
Interest earned.
Interest not earned
Preferred dividends.
Discount on bonds


| 876.422 | 850,954 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 16.316 | 15.220 |
| 1,806 | 1,827 |
| 6,393 | 6,893 |
| --247 | 98.514 |
| -272 |  |

Total
onses, taxes and other deductions from income-
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,546,579 \\ 848,354 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}81,557,935 \\ 835,460 \\ \hline\end{array}$

- Net income
$\$ 698,225$
$\$ 722,475$
-V. 152, p. 2547


## Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly

## Output -

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended May 18 , 1941 , amounting to
$137,500,00 \mathrm{n}$ kilowatt hours compared with $135,80,000$ kiowatt hours
for the corresponding week of 1940 , an increase of $1.3 \%$-V. 152, p. 3178 .

| 3 Mos.End.Mar. $31-$ | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 174.380 | $\$ 199.299$ | $\$ 217.733$ | $\$ 157681$ |  | a Net prorit-.-...........

a After depreciation and normal Federal income taxes.
Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 2$ cum. pref., stock, payable July 1 to holders of accumulations on the silar amounts were distributed in preceding quarters.

Continental Telephone Co.-Earnings-
 $\mathbf{x}$ Gross earnings. Operating expenses --...Interest on funded debt-
Amort. of dt. disc. \& exp

1941
$\$ 41,218$

Net income.......

$7 \%$ pref. stock dividend$7 \%$ pref. stock dividend| 524,64 |
| :---: |
| 172,219 |

Bal,, surp., Mar. 31 _ $\begin{aligned} & \$ 174,712 \\ & \$ 162,247 \\ & \$ 169,502 \\ & \$ 160,202\end{aligned}$ $x$ Including other income of $\$ 3,150$ in 1941, $\$ 2,075$ in $1940, \$ 154$ in 1939 $x$ Inc
and $\$ 1$,

Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Investments, $\$ 2,263,979$ : deferred expense in process of amortiza-
tion, $\$ 193,203 ;$ cash in banks, $\$ 226,125$; special deposits, $\$ 69$; total, \$2.683,.776. $\quad$ Liabilities- $7 \%$ cum, partic, pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ), $\$ 500.000,61 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock ( $\$ 833$ accrued taxes $\$ 67813$ accrued dividends $\$ 22,353$ employees' benefit fund reserve. $\$ 8,533$; capital surplus, $\$ 36,783$; earned surplus, $\$ 174,712$; total, $\$ 2,683,376 .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 2549.

## Creameries of America, Inc.-Registers with SEC-

Crucible Steel Co. of America-Stock Offered-Shields \& Co. offered on May 21, after the close of the market, a block of 10,900 shares of common stock (no par) at $\$ 38$ a share. Dealers' discount on the offerings was 80 cents. The stock was of domestic origin. The offering has been oversubscribed and the books closed.-V. 152, p. 3179.

Cutler-Hammer, Inc.-To Pay 40-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 14 to holders of record June 4 . This compares with
35 cents paid on March 15 , last 50 cents paid on Dec. 16 and Sept 14 , last; 25 cents paid on Tune 15 and March 15. 1940: 50 cents on Dec. 15, 1939 , since Dec. 15.5 1937, when 25 cents per share was also distributed.-
V. 152, p. 2701 .
Darby Petroleum Corp.-Earnings -

| 3 Monlhs Ended March 31- | 1941 | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of net barrels of crude oil produc | 362.476 | 310.224 |
| Average market value per barrel produced | \$1.01295 | \$1.02151 |
| Crude oil sates. | 367,045 | 314.395 |
| Increase in inventory | 124 | 2,504 |
| Gas sales | 9,202 | 12,020 |
| Total | \$376.372 | \$328,919 |
| Operating and administrative expenses, taxes, \&c..- | 117,099 | 134,814 |
| Net profit from operation | \$259,273 | \$194,105 |
| Other income. | 4,577 | 3,975 |
| Gross incon | \$263,849 | \$198,079 |
| interest paid | 8,957 | 9,965 |
| Depletion | 57,996 | 55.840 |
| Depreciation <br> Undevploped leaseholds surr., abandoned wells, | 36,683 | 34,373 |
| dry holes, \&c. | 48,634 | 56,807 |
| Net prof | \$111,579 | \$41,094 |
| Earns. per share on 351,390 shares of outstanding common stock | \$0.32 | \$0.12 |

Davison Chemical Corp.-60-Cent Common DividendNew Director-
Directors have declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 10. Last previous dis tribution was the 60-cent dividend paid in June. 1 hat current action reflects
Chester F . Hockley President, announcod that greatly improved resuits due in part to the elimination of a number o unprofitable operations but more particulariy to the improved efficiency and increase in volume arone resu of new products.
several years and the introduction
Jeveral years Semmes has been elected a director to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of M. C. Roop, Secretary.-V. 152, p. 2237.


3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-$
a Net profit. (par $\$ 10$ -
Shs. com. stk.
$\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 83,681 & \$ 99\end{array}$
Shs. com. stk, (are \$10)
 V. 152, p. 1279.

Delaware Fund, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in
addition to a regular dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock. addition to a regular dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock.
both payable June 16 to holders of record June 2 . Dividend of 20 cents both payable June 16 , ast; extra dividend of 20 cents said on Dec. 24 , , ,ast; extra dividend of 20 cents paid on Dec. 24, last: year-end dividend of 20 cents paid on Dee. 15 , last. and previously regular gua
15 cents per share were distributed.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .1430$.
Delta Air Corp., Hopeville, Ga- - Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Hearing-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 20 ordered hearings on une 16 to determine whether "material misrepresentations' led toits order authorizing the road to acquire the majority stock of the Denver \& Salt Lake Ry. for st 15 a a share.
The hearing will be conducted by Director Oliver E. Sweet and Assistant The Commission reopened the proceedings to determine
The Commission reopened the proceaings thenver \& Rio Grande Western was authorized to pay for the stock was the "bargain and sale price which
said railroad company had paid, or agreed to pay, for said stock ${ }^{\text {and }}$ said railiroad company had paid, or
(2) Whether the $\$ 155$ price ${ }^{\text {sinclused }}$ inded undisclosed amounts for commissions or bonuses was approved and said condition (fixing of the price) was imposed upon said Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR, as the resuit of
Detroit Edison Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Utility } \\ \text { Gren expen } & 51,129,878 & 45,308,898\end{array}$

Gross corporate income--..-Interest on funded and unfunded deb
Amo
Ar

## Net income. <br> $\qquad$ <br> $\overline{\$ 11,212,746} \overline{\$ 10,055,107}$

Review of SEC Order Denied-
The Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on May 12 denied a petition of the company for review of a Securities and Exchange Commission order
in which it was held to be a subsidiary of the North American In which on Aug. 5, 1940, overruled the company's petition that it be held The Terming that decree justified, Judge Elwood Hamilton reviewed the Terming that decree justified, Judge Elwood Hamiton reviewed the
Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and wrote: Congress recognized the necessity in the public interest of the regulation of public utility companies and their subsidiaries, such regu setting aside the company's contention that its business was purely intrastate, Judge Hamilton said: "Until some order of the Commission adversely affects the petition a challenge to constitutionality validity is
Diamond Iron Works-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 2 to holders or
dividend paid in some time.- -151, p. 1892 .

## Diamond T Motor Car Co.-Earnings-


Gross profit.-...........
Gross profit on sales of
used trucks.........
Solling, generai \& administrative expenses....
Profit-
Other inco
Profit
Interes.
Prov. for
Fed
Net profit for period.

| $\$ 537,856$ | $\$ 304,261$ | $\$ 288,196$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2,110 |  | 667 | 2.426 |
| $\$ 539,966$ | $\$ 304,928$ | $\$ 290,622$ |  |

$\$ 219,958$

Divco-T and state sales taxes.-v. 152, p. 3180 .
Divco-Twin Truck Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings6 Months Ended April 30a Net profit
Earnings per share-----............................ $\$ 1.01$ \&0.82 a After depreciation, interest, normal Federal income tax, \&c. b On
225,000 shares $\$ 1$ par capital stock.-V. 152, p. 1588 .

Eason Oil Co.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31Cost of salas and services.............
Operating and general expenses.-..
${ }^{1941} \quad 1940$

Net oper. profit before depletion,
depreciation, \& Other incomeInterest crofit oefore int., deplet., \&c.Depletion and depreciation Amortization of undeveloped leases:Provision for doubtful accounts Loss on sale of deprecianceo assst.-..-: Profit on sale of leases and royalty int.
Profit on sale of other property, \&c:-
Prov. for income taxes
Net profit
x Loss.
Balance Sheet $\$ 10,032$
Assets-Cash, $\$ 56,934$ receivables (net), $\$ 222,788$; inventories, $\$ 108,553$;
 land, buildings and equipmenty not nutad ind equipment nethe business, $\$ 221,829 ;$; prepaid Liabilities-Note payable to bank, $\$ 145,000$, note payable to another,

 $\$ 4,114$ treasury common stock ( 146,328 shares, at cost); $\$ 841,478$; total.
$\$ 1,860,918 .-\mathrm{V} .151$, p. 3394 .

## East Broad Top RR. \& Coal Co.-Bonds-

pany to mordifyte the interestce Commission on May 12 authorized the com its and consisting of $\$ 500,000$ of 1 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds and $\$ 464,400$ of 2 d mttge.
$4 \%$ income bonds, and $\$ 92,500$ of 1 st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds of the Shade Gap RR. a predecessor company, by revising the interest rates the $6 \%$, of which
$3 \%$ in the case of the 1 st mtge. bonds will be fixed interest and the additional 3\% on the 1st mtge. bonds and all of the interest on the 2 d mtge.
income bonds will be contingent upon earnings; such modification to be effected by stamping upon or otherwise affixing to each bond a legend describing the change in interest rates, and referring to a supplemental indenture to be entered into under date of Jan. 1.1941 , with the trustee
of the original indenture securing each bond issue.- V . 152 , p. 2237 .
Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-Earnings12 Months Ended April 30Federal income tax es, current year Debt discount and expense. Net income enents

$\qquad$ | 1941 |
| :--- |
| 12,416, |
| 1,894, |
| 4.305, |
| 2.678 |
| 603. | 1940

$\$ 10,56,6$ $\begin{array}{r}10,566,643 \\ 631.242 \\ 4.292 .014 \\ 2,822.014 \\ \hline 616,367 \\ \hline\end{array}$

$\times$ Before State taxes on dividends.-V. 152, p. 2701
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.-30-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common
stock , payable June 14 to holders of record May 3 1 Like amount was paid per share were distributeviously regular quarteriy dividends of 25 cents paid on Dec. 21, last.-V. 152, p. 3022

Electric Bond \& Share Co.-Report -
C. E. Groesbeck, chairman and \&. W. Murphy. President in their report to stockholders for the first quarter of 1941 state in part:
On May 5, 1941, United Gas Corp. filed with the secur: Commission an application for the approval of the sale of $\$ 75.000,000$ of part of this financing, the application states that it is proposed to pay off
$825,000,000$ of $6 \%$ deben tur Service, Co., a note of $\$ 5.5255,000$ and an account receivable of Gas Public
R 2000,000 of United Gas Corp. and $\$ 440,000$ of Houston Gas Securities Co collateral
trust bonds due May 1 , 1952, or a total of $\$ 53,365,000$ principal amount all owned by Eliectric Bond \& Share Co.'s Sapplication, Electric Bond \&
Concurrently with United Gas Corp, Share
approval for the use of the cash which this company will Commission's United Gas Corp. if its financing, is approved, plus approximately $\$ 6$, 000,000 cash now in the company's treasury, or a total of $\$ 60,000$, , 80,
toward the reduction of this companys preferred stock toward tion reduction of this company's preferred stock liability. The resulting frean of the propossed rep repayment of Unitely $\$ 3.271,000$ in annual income, the company must find some means whereby the consequent loss of income can be offset if it is to continue the payment of full dividends on its or preferreded
stocks on which it has an unbroken dividend record since its formation in 1905 . ${ }^{\text {This result can best be accomplished by the company reducing its pre- }}$
ferred stock liability with the cash which will be available. ferred stock liability with the cash which will be available. The uncer-
tainty of market conditions makes any single plan hazardous. The comer
 preferred stock liability on any basis available, whether it be by invitation
of tenders, , urccasases in the open market, pro rata payment in liquidation of tenders, purchases in the open market, pro rata payment in liquidation
or ty any other appropriate meethod."
The applications of both this company and United Gas Corp are ing the determination of the Commission. company and its associated hoolding companies, a proposed ruse rule unding the company and its associated honding companies, a proposed rule under the
Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 a akking for suggestions thereon prior to May 5, 1941. Company, on May 2 filed its objections and urged
that this proposed rule should not be adopted. If made effective, this on any indebtedness due to holding companies from subsidiary or interest having preferred dividends in arrears, except pursuant to a declaration notirying the Commission of the proposed transaction and pursuant to the
order of approval of the Commission with respect to such transaction. There are certain specific exceptions to this proposed rule but only minor amone in any, of such indebeednesss owned by this company or or ity missociated amounts,
ing companies would fall within these
ing ing companies would fall within these exceptions as presently proposed. rule are the United Gas Public Service Co. debentures and the note nosed account receivable of United Gas Corp. Mentioned above, $\$ 38.500$, 000 of
 companies" on the company's balance sheet. There would thus bee invelaus if this rule were to be applied, $\$ 92,573,000$ of the assets of this company Income from all of these obligations for the 12 months ended March 31 . 1941 amounted to $\$ 5,928.810$. While the proposed rule has not become evelopment which may affect a substantial portion of the assets and income of this company. United Gas Corp. and by this company with the SEC of the applications referred to above, however, will present to the Commission proposed rule insofar as they may be considered applicable to thd in the Gas Public Service Co. debentures and the note and account receivable of American Gas \& $\&$ Electric Co., one of the holding companies in which this
company has a large investment filed with the

determining tentatively that the American Gas \& Electric Co. is not Counsel for the American Gas \& Electric Co. have filed exceptions and
 capital upon which Ebasco Services Inc., company's wholly owned service subsidiary, is entitied to make a return. Accordingly, pursuant to an application made to the Commission which was approved on April 25 company received $\$ 510,000$ in cash for the surrender of 5,100 and this Ebasco under the corporate simplification and voting power conducted by the SEC Uility Holding Company Act concerning which stackholders we public advised. In the meantime, the Commission has been proceeding with hearings under both this subsection of the Act and also under the geographic ing companies. We believe you should be advised that orders so far issued by the Commission in some of these cases and the published recommenda to enfors staff in others indicate that it is the policy of the Commission of the Act, which seems to the Commission's interpretation of this section utility holding company systems into relatively small units and to public substantial adjustments in capital structures.
In view oo the foregoing, discussions are being conducted with the staff of the sEC looking toward the liquidation of National Power \& Light Co. security holders. National Power \& Light Co. called $88.775,000$ of its
$6 \%$ debentures for $6 \%$ debentures for payment on May 19, 1941, thereby reducing the debt per year Anyicat hat amount and decreasing its interest charges 8526,500
are working ont he Power \& Light Co. and Electric Power \& Light Corp directors of this the problems presented as affecting them. The officers and of the problems involved and you will be informed from time to time of
important developments.
Perioa Comparatice Statement of Income and Surplus
Perioa End. Dec. 31-1940-3 Mos.
Grosi incol

Taxes | Taxes |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Ali other expenses |

 Pref. stock divs, applic-
to periods, whether de-

| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { to periods. Whether de- } \\ \text { clared or undeclared }\end{array}$ | $2,108,483$ | $2,108,483$ | $8,433,930$ | $\mathrm{~S}, 433,930$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Balance -........-- $\begin{aligned} & 81,188,175 \\ & \$ 484,491 \\ & \$ 1,545,363 \\ & \$ 1,275,144\end{aligned}$ in Fet crenit after an adjustment of $\$ 884.537$ during Dec. 1940 reduc ing Federal income tax accruals sor pres months because of loss on sale of in

Summary of Surphus 12 Months Ended Der. 31, 1940


 | x Transfer from capital stock...... | $9,979,292$ | $-8,945$ | $9,979,292$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Miscellaneous credits. | $-7,753$ | 31,500 | 86,253 | Dividend approp, of earned surplus $\overline { \$ 7 2 , 5 7 1 , 2 7 2 , 4 3 , 9 3 0 } \overline { 8 3 1 4 , 2 8 7 , 7 9 0 } \longdiv { 8 3 8 6 , 8 5 9 , 0 6 2 }$


 x Representing par value of common stock scrip which became void on
Jan. 1. 1940 in accordance with terms of its issuance realized for investment securities disposed of during the 12 over amount
Dec. 31 mons ended Dec. 31, 1940.

Comparative Income Account
Period End. Mar. 31- $1941-3$ Mos.- 1940
Gross income_-_194-12 Mos.- 1940

Net income-
Preferred stock dividends
$\$ 2,710,013$
$\$ 2,236,031$
$\$ 10,453,275$
$\$ 9,870,666$ applicable to periods,
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Hhether delared or } \\ \text { undeclared }\end{array} & 2,108,483 & 2,108,483 & 8,433,930 & 8,433,930\end{array}$
Balance ...........- $\$ 601,530 ~ \$ 127,548 ~ \$ 2,019,3 4 5 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 4 3 6 , 7 3 6 }$
a Includes non-recurring amount of $\$ 557,000$ from the accumulated surplus of Ebasco Services, Inc. b After credit adjustment of accumulated sur-
Dec., 1940, reducing Federal income because of loss on sale of investments in non-system companies, already written down in 1931.

Summary of Surplus for 12 Months Ended March 31, 1941
Earned Capital Total


 Net excess of ledger value over mat.
realized upon disposal of invest-
ment securities. .-.
Miscellaneous.
704,905
25,216
704,905
25,216
Balance, March 31, 1941 ...... $\overline{\$ 64,008,750} \$ \overline{\$ 14,287,790} \$ \overline{\$ 378,296,541}$ Comparative Balance Sheet


Total Liabilities-
$\$ 5$ preferred stork . ................... $30,000,000 \quad 30,000,000 \quad 30,000,000$
 Accounts payable Accrued taxes Reserve (approp. from capital surpius) Capital surplus

Total
Total 152, p 1913
558,237,900 558,548,495
-192, p 1913

Ebasco Services Inc.- Weekly Input-
For the week ended May 15, 1941, the system inputs of client operating companies of Ebasco Services Inc., which are subsidiaries of American Power \&\% Light Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and Nationa Power \&
Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1940, were as follows:

Operating Subsidiaries of-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Electric Power \& Light Corp }-. . & 68,81,000 & 62,483,000 & 6,330,000 & 16.1 \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co }\end{array}$ The above figures do not include the system inputs of any companies

## Electrol Inc.-Delisting -

The Securities and Exchange Commission May 16 announced a public
hearing on June 10 at its New York Rexional Office hearing on June 10 at its New York Regional orfice, on the application of company to withdraw its common stock ( $\$ 1$ par) from listing and registration on the New because of the inactivity of the stock on the New York Curb Exchange. it further stated that a a large and substantial proportion of the stock is heading in the stock as does take place is largely confined and that such trading in the stock as oos, take pla.
to holders of the remaining shares.-V. $152, \mathrm{p}, 2550$.

Electrolux Corp.-Earnings-

 p. ${ }^{2} 128$ After

Ellwood Consolidated Water Co.-Bonds Sold Privately -See under Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-V. 125, p. 3348.

## Ex-Cell-O Corp.-Earnings -


a After depreciation interest,
tax in 1941), \&c.-V.
F 52, p. 2394 .
Fall River Gas Works Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. April 30- | 1941-Mon | ${ }^{1940} 878.976$ | 1941-12 ${ }^{8924.703}$ | ${ }_{-8903.237}^{1940}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues...- | \$79,973 | \$78,976 | \$924,703 | \$ ${ }_{4} 991.961$ |
| Operation | $\begin{array}{r}47.653 \\ 48.85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}{ }^{2} .613$ | ${ }_{5}^{52,541}$ | ${ }^{49,956}$ |
| Maint | 18,020 | 14,678 | 200.401 | 168,723 |
| Net op | \$9,442 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 15,643 \\ 4,090 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 141.352 \\ 46,999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 169.596 \\ 34,971 \end{array}$ |
|  | \$19,095 | 819,733 | \$188,352 | \$204,567 |
| Retirement res.accruals | 5,000 | 5,000 | 60,000 | 60.000 |
| Gross income | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 14,095 \\ & 524 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 14,733$ 588 | $\begin{array}{r} 8128,352 \\ 7,085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 144,567 \\ 8,004 \end{array}$ |
|  | \$13,571 | \$14,145 | \$121,267 | \$136,563 |

Famous Players Canadian Corp.-Directors Resign-
The question of Canadian or United States control of this corporation was reported to have been the reason for the resignation on May 14 of nnual meeting of the motion picture theatre organization. McCurdy, A. P. Holt, A. E. Dyment and T. J. Bragg. Several resignaAs President of Famous Players Canadian Mr. Nathanson has been succeeded by J. J. Fitzquibbon. The new directors include N. S. RoeertFarris of Vancouver and Austin Keough of New York.-V. 150, p. 3973.,
Federal Water Service Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended March $31-$
Operating revenues-Water
Natural gas
Manufactured gas
Total ope

## Operation-

Gas purchase
General expen
Maintenance
Provision for
rovision for deprec. \& retire. \& replacements
Federal income taxe





$\mathbf{x}$ Balance of net income .......................... | $\$ 1,713,473$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.731,390$ |

$x$ Of the balance of consolidated net income for the years ended March 31 ,
1941 and 1940, 8328.849 . and $\$ 344.917$, respectively, could not be realized
1941 and Federal Water Service Corp. because of various restrictions on the payment of dividends by certain subsidiary companies.

Statement of Income (Unconsolidated) Years Ended March ${ }_{1941}{ }_{1940}$




## Federal Mining \& Smelting Co.- $\$ 1$ Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock. payable June 20 to holders of record May
on March 20 , last, and on Dec. 20 . 1940 , and compares with 50 pas paid
50 paid on Sept.' 20, 1940: 25 cents paid on June conand March 20.1940 .

Feltman \& Curme Shoe Stores Co.-Pref. DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of ac-
cumulations on the $\$ 7$ cumulative orefered stock, payable July 1 to holders
of record May 31 .-V. 150, p. 3822 .

Florida East Coast Ry.-Trustee of 1 st Mtge. Bonds Reports on Progress of Reorganization-
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee of the first mortgage T3, \% Guaranty Trust Co. of Now Your bonds, due June 1 , 1959, has of triessed a circulare
letter to the bondholders informing them of various matters that have letter to the bondholders informing them of various matters that have
taken place since its last general letter of Sept. 30,1940 , and summarizing
riefly a plan of reorganization that has been proposed by the trustees of en estate of Alfred 1 dupont. This plan differs rrom the plan of reorganifirst and refunding mortgage bonds
Court hearings were held on Oct. 24 and 25,1940 on the reorganization ponds. The trustee appeared at the hearing int filed runding mortgage n which it called the court's attention to certain provisions of the plan hich it felt should either be modified or explained
At a court hearing on Dec. that the reorganization of the rail agreed by best be carried out under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act ailway could and by order of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, ntered on Jan. 31, 1941, the properties of the railway were taken out of equity receivership and placed in bankruptcy. On Feb. 21, 1911 , the Loftin, one of the former receivers and Edward W. Lane, Chairman of the At the Feb. 21 . 1941 Court hearing on the appointment of the bankruptcy trustees, the attention of the Court was called to a proposed plan of reorganization of the railway, to be submitted by the trustees of the
Estate of Alfred
I. dupont. This plan was subsequently amended in certain respects and filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The plan proposed by the deposit committee for the first and refunding mortgage onds has also been filed with the Commission
The duPont plan, as amended, in brige proposes the Pollowing:
(1) A new $\$ 12.000,000$ first mortage on al presently mortgazeable property of the railway and certain after- accuired property. These bonds, to be exchanged par for par for present first mortgage bonds. will mature
30 years after date of issue and will bear fixed annual interest of $4 \%$ without reservation or condition as to income available for fixed charges. These new first Mortgase bonds will be limited to an issue of $\$ 12,000,000$ and the plan as proposed does not contain any provisions or the modirication of he new first the ICC desires, they will consent to an amendment of the duPont plan to permit, with the consent of some percentage of the first mortgage capital requirements.) $41 / 2 \%$ The creation of a new gends, and no more, will be issued, together with certain capital stock in exchange for present first and refunding mortgage bonds now outstanding inat morthe new first morte. the gence to the railway's property would issue (3) The new company taking title to the railway's property would issue
1.000.000 shares of new capital stock no par), but of an initial stated value of $\$ 10$ per share. The dupont trustees and associated interests will purcapital 180,000 shares of this stock will be distributed to holders of the present first and refunding mortgage bonds. An additional 180,000 shares
will be Treasury stock and will be offered to the holders of the present first nd refunding mortgage bonds at the rate of four shares of the new stock or each $\$ 1.000$ of the present firrst and refunding mortgage bonds now outnew stock not purchased by holders of the first and refunding mortgage onds will be offered for sale at $\$ 10$ per share net to the officers and employees of the new company and citizens of the several communities served be presently issued will be pald into the Treasury of the new company. issued from time to time.
(4) All present first mortgage bonds and first and refunding mortgage bonds, all unsecured indebtedness of the railway, and the railwav's present
capital stock, will be canceled, and any lien securing the same released and capital stock
discharged. (5) The duPont plan proposes that it be carried out under the super vision
of five nomines. t wo selected by the duPont trusteess and one each selected oy the deposit committee for first and refunding mortgage bonds; the inindependent committee representing certain first mortgage bond and the Hearings on the two reorganization plans, proposed respectively by the duPont trustees, were held by the ICC on March 17, 18, 19 and April 2 who presided The bankruptcy trustees for the railway have recently filed a petition requedily che Court to fix a time within which the claims of creditors of
the railway me filed pursuant to the provisions of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.
A Court hearing was held on April 29, 1941 on objections filed by an owner of refunding bonds to the payment of the June 1 , 1941 first mortgage part in the hearing. Trust Co. filed an answer to the objections and toons subsequently ordered payment of this
interest.-V. 152, p. 2853 .

Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville RR.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30Railway oper. revenues-
Railway oper. expenses.
Net rev. Prom ry oper's
Railway tax accruals.

| 1941-M | -1940 | \$180 854 | s-1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ ${ }_{311,288}$ | $\begin{array}{r}837,448 \\ 32,785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 180,854$ 129,409 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 173,501 \\ 138,040 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 89,491 2,267 | 84.663 3,325 | $\$ 51,445$ 9.256 | $\$ 35.461$ 12.380 |
| ${ }_{\text {S7 }}^{\text {S7, } 349}$ | ${ }_{\text {P1 }} 1.3351$ | \$42,190 | \$23,081 Dr 2,159 |
| ${ }^{86,875}$ | 8987 66 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 40,448 \\ 2,376 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 20,922 \\ 1,352 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\$ 7.387$ 1.259 | $\$ 1,053$ 1.737 | 42.824 3.992 | 5,62 |



| Income avail. for fixed charges | 86,128 | loss\$685 | \$38,832 | \$16,649 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rent for leased roads..- | 550 | ${ }^{5} 550$ | 2,262 | 2.475 |
| Interest deductions..... | 11.665 493 | 11,668 493 | 46.661 1,971 | 46,677 1,971 |
| Net loss. | \$6,580 | \$13.396 | \$12,062 | \$34,473 |

## ${ }^{\text {V.t. loss }}$. $152, \mathrm{p}, 30 \overline{2}$

$\$ 6,580 \quad \$ 13.396$
\$12,062
834,473

## Foote-Burt Co-Earnings-

Earnings for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1941
a Earnings per share
a On 94,241 shares of common stock.--V.-152, p. 1590.
Ford Motor Co., Detroit-Wages Increased-
Wage increases of more than $\$ 6.000,000$ a year have been given to hourly rated workers in the Rouge Plant of this company during the past three
weeks, it was announced on May 16 by Harry H. Bennett. Ford personnel director. This, he added, was in addition to $\$ 7,000,000$ of increases given the plant since the first of the year.
Relations Board election at the Ford Rofore the scheduled National Labor hours after announcement of a settlement in the General Motors dispute by which the company granted a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. The Ford increases ranged from 5 to 15 cents per hour and went to
53,024 of the Rouge plant's 85,000 employees, Mr. Bennett stated.

Car Prices Increased-
Effective immediately, this company has raised prices on all V-8 models \$15. Giving effect to this increase, prices on the company's new six-cylinder models, will be identical with these that have prevailed on the 8 -cylinder lines until now.-V. 152, p. 120.

Gamewell Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 14 to holders of record June 4 . This compares with stock, payable June 14 to holders of record June 4 . This compares with
$\$ 1$ paid on Feb. 15 last; 50 cents paid on Sept. 16 last; 75 cents paid on and Sept. 15, 1939, this latter being the first dividend paid on the common shares sin
p. 2068 .

Gannett Co., Inc.-To Reclassify Shares-
Stockholders at a special meeting on May 23 will consider changing certain shares of outstanding convertible preferred stock into an equal number of p. 2705.

Gaylord Container Corp. (\& Sub.) - E $\underset{\text { Profit. End. Mar. } 31 \text { - }}{\substack{\text { CMas. }}}$ a Profit, \&epl. \& amortiz
Deprec, deple
Inters Interest charges and state
Prov. for Fed. and
income taxes $\begin{array}{r}1941 \\ \$ 536.125 \\ 152,987 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 194.)-Earnings 1940
$\$ 411,428$
160,194 1939
$\$ 309,099$
152,980
5,0031938
$\$ 475,250$
139,217
186 Net profit--.-.-.
Divs. paid on pref. stock
Eans, per sh, on com.
stk.out. ( 539,221 shs.) $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\$ 211,839 & \$ 201,123 & \$ 123,892 & \$ 273,116 \\ 71,430 & 72,948 & 66,747 & 68,214 \\ \$ 0 & \$ 0.24 & & 0.11 & \$ 0.38\end{array}$ a Before depreciation
state income taxes.
Exira Dividend
Directors have declared an extra dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per sharel $n$ addition to a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share (or a total of 25 cents per share)
on the common stock, both payable June 16 to holders of record May 31 . on the common stock, both payable June 16 to holders of record May 31 .
Like amounts paid on March 15 , last; dividend of 55 cents paid on Dec. 16 ,
1940,25 cents on Sept. 16, 1940, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 10 cents per share were distributed.-V. $\mathbf{V} .152$, p. 2239 .
General Gas \& Electric Corp. - To Merge Unit The merger of Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co. into General Gas \& thorized in an interim Securities and Exchange Commission order issued Mey 20. This merger is one step in a general plan of reorganization for In approving
account indebtedness of Southeastern of $\$ 485,827$ and $\$ 737,520$ of $6 \%$ convertible obligations running to Associated Gas \& Electric Corp. The Commission said that no interest or principal payments shall be made on finding is made as to what amount, if any, of them should be allowed to

## Georgia \& Florida Ry.-Earnings-

 -Week Ended May 14- Jan. 1 to May 14 $\begin{array}{cccccc} & & 1941 \\ \text { Oper. revenues (est.) } & \$ 23,700 & \$ 20,700 & \$ 471,011 & \$ 397,671\end{array}$Gimbel Brothers, Inc.-FTC Modifies Ruling-
The Federal Trade Commission announced May 16 that it had issued a modified order against the company, requiring it to cease misrepresenting sion said, is in accordance with the action of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which affirmed the previous order with some changes.-V. 152 ,
p. 2552 .

Glidden Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Operating incom
Other income Profit-
Deprecia $\$ 2,075,779$
$435,4,59$ Interest
Sundry deductions
Federal income
Federal income ta
Minority interest.
$\qquad$

Net profit_
$\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 1,033.811 & \$ 614,933 & \$ 366,147 \\ \$ 0.99 & \$ 0.47 & \$ 0.17\end{array}$ For the 12 months ended April 30, 1941, net profit was $\$ 2,146,707$ equal to $\$ 2.07$ a common sende, comparing with, $\$ 2,102.335$ or $\$ 2$ a share for the
12 months ended April 30,1940 - V. 152, p. 2706 .

Greenwich Water System, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended March 31-
Gross earnings.................... $\$ 1,307,186$ Operating expenses, maintenanne and taxes
Provision for depreciation and retirements
Gross income -
Int, amort, of debt disc't, prem. (net), \&c., of subs
Minority interest Minority interest Interest, amort. of debt discount, premium (net)

Net income


Hamilto
Watch Co. (\& Subs )
nings-
Gross sales.
Cost of sales Consolidated Income Account for
$\$ 218,874$

Gross profit.-....-.
Sell. \& admin. expenses $-\$ 2,358,350$
$\$ 6,491,013$
$4,675,646$ 1938
$85.352,326$
$3,818,173$

| 1937 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 7,527,865$ |
| $4,874,137$ |

Operating income.
Other income $\begin{array}{r}81,418,339 \\ -58,581 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 1,815,367$
803,900

Total income
Other expenses
........

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,476,921 \\
\mathbf{a} 177,497 \\
\quad \mathbf{b 4 0 0 , 0 0 0} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Net income dends $\qquad$ $\$ 899,424$
1995,548
483,231

$\qquad$ | $\$ 1,534,153$ |
| :--- |
| 745,518 |

${ }^{32,66_{2}, 292}$ Preferred dividends
Common dividends

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,057,36 \\
4,79 \\
\quad 228,00 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ tax. c Equal to $\$ 1.81$, per share of common stock in 1940 and $\$ 1.61$ per

share of common stock in 1939. d No Federal surta profits.
Note-Depreciation in the amount of $\$ 139,480, \$ 135.527, \$ 147,255$ and Note- Depreciation in the amount of $\$ 139,480, \$ 135,527, \$ 147,255$ and
$\$ 163,269$ has been deducted in $1940,1939,1938$ and 1937 , respectively. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets

 Cash value msur-Def'd acets., incl.
amts. due from amts. due from
employees Investments --.-.-.
Houses for empl's

 | 24,825 | 40,952 |
| ---: | ---: | \(\begin{aligned} \& Empl's' deposits. <br>

\& Misell. <br>
\& reserves.\end{aligned}\) 239,475
400,000
 b Represented by 400,000 shares of no par value and $\$ 2,500,569$ in 1939 . no par common shares in 1940 and 1939 and 815 shares of preferred stock in 1940 and 397 shares of preferred stock in 1939 . d Fsid in full in Janu-
Guardian Investors Corp.-Bankruptcy Trustee-
Albert 1 . Sylvester, Chairman of the bondholders committee for deben ture bonds, announces that the ${ }^{\text {tors' }}$ petition for reorganization of the corporation pursuant to Chapter $X$
of the Bankruptcy Act, filed by Messrs. Rosenberg, Goldmark \& Colin. Mr. George W. Alger of New York City, former Moreland Act Com trustee of the company. A further report by the committee is in course of preparation.-V. 152 , p. 1918.
Hackensack Water Co.-New OfficialCharles J. Alfke has been elected Executive Vice-President of this com-
pany, it was announced on May 14. E. J. Fricker was elected a Vice President. Mr. Alfke formerly was Vice-President and Manager of the
company, while Mr. Fricker served as assistant to the President.-V. 152,

Hamilton Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidated Earnings for the 12 Months Ended March 31, 1941
Operating revenues.-.
Non-operating ingome Operating revenues
Non-operating inoome (net)
 Net loss
$\$ 19,937$
Haverhill Gas Light Co.-Earnings Period End. Apr. 30-
Operatin revenures

Net oper. revenues.
Non-oper, income (net)
 Gross income Net income $\quad$. $\quad \$ 5,412 \quad \$ 3,429$

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 341,482 34,634 | 359,518 |
| 87,170 | 78,173 |
| \$85,592 | \$85,775 |
| 10,714 | 8,712 |
| \$96,306 | \$94,487 |
|  |  |
| \$61,306 | $\$ 59,487$ 560 |

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended-
Net sales, royalties, \&c
a Cost of goods sold
Sell., gen, \& adm. exp
Depreciation.

| Dec. 28,40 |
| :---: |
| c |
| $\mathrm{c} \$ 30,358,821$ |
| $-\quad 23,250,493$ |
| $-\quad 2,73,330$ |

$\begin{array}{rr}\text { Gross operating_...- } \\ \text { Other income } & \$ 3,446,644 \\ 22,166\end{array}$


Dec. 31,38
$\$ 27,099,749$
$21,170,932$
$2,606,395$
740,006 $\begin{array}{r}\text { Jan. } 1,38 \\ \$ 32,693,196 \\ 25,735,310 \\ 2,874,142 \\ \quad 688,135 \\ \hline\end{array}$
To
Fede
Othe

| Total incom | .468,809 | \$3,535,715 | 82,659,097 | ,508,901 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal taxes | 806,375 64,620 | 605,745 45,820 | 420,625 | 512,183 |
| Net profit | \$2,597,815 | \$2,884,150 | \$2,157,962 | \$2,897,506 |
| ividends | 2,172,045 | 2,172,045 | 2,172,045 | 2,849,723 |
| Surplus | \$425,770 | \$712,105 | def\$14,083 | \$47,783 |


| Surplus - ca-pital stock | $\$ 425,770$ | $\$ 712,105$ | def $\$ 14,083$ | $\$ 47,783$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Shares of | 434,409 | 434,409 | 434,409 | 434,409 |
| outstanding (par $\$ 25$ ) | 434 |  |  |  |
| Earnings per share | $\$ 5.98$ | $\$ 6.63$ | $\$ 4.97$ | $\$ 6.67$ | a Including materials purchased maintenance and repairs labor, royalties paid taxes and other operating costs.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Shee


 | Inventory | $\ldots$. | $5,409,403$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Val. of life insur_ | 123,923 | $5,397,335$ | Long-term

Lrat 123,925 Long-term
tracts, \&c $\begin{array}{lll}\text { tracts, \&c, \&c, } & & 24,720 \\ \text { Mise, Invests, \&c, } & 52,909 & 22,515\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Prepaid exps., de. } & 167,825 & 262,442\end{array}$
Total_.........23,985,299 $24,024,151$ Total..........23,985,299 24,024,151 a After deducting reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 8,809,757$
in 1940 and $\$ 8,380,070$ in 1939. b After reserve of $\$ 135,000-\mathbf{V} .152$,

Hayes Mfg. Corp.-Stock Offered-A. W. Porter, Inc. are offering, by prospectus, 200,189 shares of common stock (par $\$ 2$ ) at $\$ 2.25$ a share.
The corporation has firm commitments for the purchase of 300,189 shares of common stock of which 200,000 shares have been delivered and
paid for in the sum of $\$ 450,000$. This, with the balance under commitment, will give the corporation net proceeds of over $\$ 625.000$ and thus capital to handle increased volume in its conventional types of manu facturing as well as successfully complete the present Brewster order. Corporation-Corporation was founded in 1910 to manufacture auto-
mobile fenders, hoods and similar products. The business later grew
into the production of completely into the production of completely assembled automobile bodies and a steadily increasing volume of this business reached a peak of $\$ 24,000,000$
in 1929 . in 1929
During the last 10 years, as a result of the depression of 1929 and the mobile manufacturers, the cture of automobile parts by the larger autoalmost completely lost. However, this has been replaced to a substantial through the general manufacture of tools, dies and stampings, which business the corporation actively solicits. The maximum development
of such diversification has been impeded, however, by a curtailment of
cash working capital.
In December, 1939, the name of the corporation, which for many year had been Hayes Body Corp., was changed to Hayes Manufacturing Corp., and the charter powers were amended to broaden the scope of manuto be aircraft parts and sub-assemblies.
Current Business-Deliveries by the corporation for the seven months ended April 30,1941 , amounted to $\$ 1,309,667$. As of May 1 , 1941, it
had on its books unflled orders totaling $\$ 6,535,714$, divided as follows: Automotive, stamping dies, \&c. $\$ 823.464$ : aircraft, $\$ 5.712,250$, This Automotive, stamping dies, \&c, $\$ 823,464$ : aircraft, $\$ 5,712,250$. This is
the largest volume of business the corporation has had on its books at any one time in 11 , years.
Corporation's general manufacturing activities consist of the production
for others of tools, dies, jigs and fixtures used in the manufacture of products, and metal stampings ranging from automobile fenders to washing machine and refrigerator parts. In some cases tools and dies upon completion are delivered diresy the other manuration for the more frequently of stampings for the owners of such dies.
Corporation also has a substantial amount of wood working facilities and
under a sub-contract is now manufacturing seats for army trucks, and, on
direct contract, wooden sign frames for one of the leading soft drink concerns. In addition to the foregoing, the International farvester corp, has to supply the requirements of International Harvester Corp. for service
stampings at agreed piece prices. Corporation is authoritatively informed that the requirements of International Harvester Corp. Por service stampings produced from their dies during the past year aggregated between $\$ 1,500,000$ and $\$ 2,000,000$. Although the corpor from time to time it receives releases of specific quantities thereof as required by International Harvester Corp., of specific quantities ther that for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1941 , the volume of this business will be substantially the same as during the prior year. Recently the International Harvester Corp. has shipped to the
corporation a quantity of other dies and has awarded the corporation an corporation a quantity of stampings therefrom required in the production or current models. Corporation estimates that the dollar vo
of
business represented by this order will not be less than $\$ 500,000$. business represented by this order will not be less
Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets-

 Notes \& accounts recelvable (net). Inventories.....--
Investments.
Property plant Property, plant \&
equipment (net) equips Patents. .........
Deferred charges.
Other assets.... 170,060
243,708

245,082

## 158,752 313,706 18,996 190,402 <br> 1,190,402 <br> 18,430 58,869


Defer
Long
Local
Cap.
Dap Cap. stk. (par 82 ).
Def from opera'ns
,
Total.
otal....... $-\$ 2,377,150$
nings-
Total............
Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31a Net income.............................
$\begin{array}{rrr}1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 88.147 & \$ 68.077 & \$ 61.536 \\ \$ 0.04 & \$ 0.03 & \$ 0.03\end{array}$ a After provision for all taxes, development and exploration but before a After provision for ant axes,
depreciation and depletion.-V. 152, p. 1283 .
(George W.) Helme Co.-EarningsCalendar Years$\left.\begin{array}{ccc}1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ - & 86,320,693 & \$ 6,277,302\end{array}\right)$ 1937 Net sates sales, sell., gen.
Cost of adminis, expenses $4,758,110$



 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Balance, deficit_-. } & \frac{1,080,000}{\$ 443,286} & \frac{1,680,000}{\$ 250,157} & \frac{1,680,000}{\$ 277,767} & \frac{1,680,000}{\$ 238,699} \\ \text { Profit and loss surplus_ } & \mathbf{4 , 3 6 4 , 3 7 8} & & 4,450,430 & 4,736,990 & 4,591,180\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shares of common stock } & & & \\ \text { outstanding (par } \$ 25 \text { ) } & 240.000 & 240,000 & 240,000 & 240,000 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com-- } & \$ 5.15 & \$ 5.96 & \$ 5.84 & \$ 6,00\end{array}$ a Includes miscellaneous deductions of $\$ 675$. b Consists of $\$ 5$ regular and $\$ 2$ extra. c Excludes $\$ 27,384$ on net processing tax refund applicable
to 1940 d Excluding $\$ 617$, in $1940, \$ 10,32$ in 1939 , $\$ 2,465$ in 1938 and $\$ 11,165$ in 1937 net profit on sales of marketable securities credited to reserve for securities.

|  |  | ance | 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40 | 1939 |  |  |  |
| Assets- | 8 | 8 | Liabilities- |  |  |
| a Land, bldgs, and |  |  | Preferred stock | 4,000,000 |  |
| equipment...-. | 608,800 | 565,364 | Common stock Dividendis payable | $6,000,000$ 839.201 | 8,839,201 |
| Goodwill, trademarks, \&c |  | - ${ }^{1}$ | Acets. pay., \&c.-- | 581,312 | 415,206 |
| Inventories. | 4,247,130 | 3,850,934 | Reserve for insur., |  |  |
| Cash....-..---- | 3.089,515 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,197,108 \\ 541,243 \end{array}$ | conting's, \&c.-- | $\begin{array}{r} 863,945 \\ 4,364,378 \end{array}$ | $8,456,894$ |
| Accts, receivable Marketable enec | 521,584 $7,342,815$ | $\begin{array}{r} 541,243 \\ 7,567,819 \end{array}$ | Earned surplus. |  | 4,450,430 |
| b G. W. Helme stk. | 721,375 | 721,375 |  |  |  |
| Other assets | 35,252 | 43,099 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.. | 82,364 | 74,786 |  |  |  |

Total_.......-16,648,836 $16,561,730$ Total_-......-16,648,836 $16,561,730$ v. 151, p. 3397 .

Hercules Motors Corp.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net profit. } & \$ 228,436 & \$ 187,753 & \$ 124,024 & \$ 6,440\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{r}\text { Earns. per sh. on com. } \\ \text { stock }\end{array} & \$ 0.73 & \$ 0.60 & \$ 0.40 & \$ 0.02\end{array}$ a After depreciation, Federa
1941), \&c.-V. 152, p. 2069.

Hershey Chocolate Corp.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Net profit from oper-- $\overline{\$ 7,649,144} \xlongequal{\$ 7,381,928} \xlongequal{\$ 6,032,151} \xlongequal{\$ 4,825,592}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Other income, less mis- } \\ \text { cellaneous charges_-.- }\end{array} & \mathbf{c} 315,512 & \text { c411,376 } & \text { e81,580 } & \text { g288,999 }\end{array}$ Total profits


 | Net profits.an | $\overline{\$ 5,908,046}$ |  | $\$ 6,233,304$ |  | $\$ 4,126,255$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earned surp. at Dec. 31 | $\$ 932,109$ |  |  |  |  |  | Total surplus_....- $\$ 23,349,012 \overline{\$ 20.767,433} \overline{\$ 17,860,596} \overline{\$ 17,072,808}$

 Earned surp. Dec. $31 \overline{\$ 18,272,545} \overline{\$ 17,440,966} \overline{\$ 14,534,129} \overline{\$ 13,734,341}$ | Shares com. stock |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| standing (no par) | out- | 685,749 | 685,749 | 685,749 |
| Earnings per share | $\$ 8.7$. | $\$ 6.76$ | $\$ 7.24$ | $\$ 4.17$ | a Company only. b Includes adjustment to reduce inventory from cost to lower of cost or market at Dee. 31, 1939 , $\$ 107,406$. c Profit from scrap and creamery products, discounts and other miscellaneous income, less

miscellaneous deductions of $\$ 60,254$ in 1940 and of $\$ 88,811$ in 1939 . d Also includes Pennsylvania income tax.
e Profit from scrap and creamery products, discounts and other miscellaneous income (net) amounting to $\$ 261,294$, less interest charges
$(\$ 140,060)$ and loss on retirement of fixed assets $(\$ 39,655)$. f Adjustment (\$140,060) and loss on retirement of inved assets (\$39, inse at Dec. 31, 1938 (795,353) and provision for market decline in purchase commitments ( $\$ 104,823$ ). g Profit from scrap and creamery products, discounts and other miscellaneous income amounting to $\$ 476,644$, less interest charges
( $\$ 138,519$ and loss on retirement of fixed assets ( $\$ 49,126$ ), $\mathbf{h}$ Adjustment
to reduce inventory from cost to lower of cost or mariket at Dec. 31.1937
$(\$ 3,869,921)$ and provision for market decline in purchase commitments ( $\$ 104,577$ ). Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets-
Cash-......
a Accts. receiv


 25,103.223 135.28 Total $\qquad$ $-\overline{25,103,223} \overline{23.135,284}$
 a After reserve for bad debts and discounts of of $\$ 12,003,529$ in 1940
$\$ 143,121$ in 1939 .
and $\$ 11,464,526$ in 1939 . ceserve Represented by 271,351 no nopar shares.
d Represented by 728,649 no-par shares. e Represented by 17,507 shares conv.
prev. stock and 42,900 shares of common stock at cost.-V. 152, p. 2857.

Heywood-Wakefield Co.-Dividend Payment-
Directors have declared a dividend of 31 cents per share on account of Like amount paid on March 1, last.-V. 152, p. 2857.

Hinde \& Dauch Paper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Consolvdated Income Statement for Calendar Years (Incl. Subsidiaries) $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross sales, less dis- } & 14,864,376 & \$ 13,845,411 & \$ 12,024,008 & \$ 15,827,355 \\ \text { counts, \&c_.-.-.-- } \$ 14,664,566 & 12,829,819 & 11,400,666 & 14,204,400\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating profit } \ldots . . .- \\ \text { Other income (net) }\end{array}$ | $\$ 1,227,810$ | $81,015,592$ | $\$ 623,342$ | $\$ 1,622,955$ |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 52,648 |  | 25,800 | 128,436 | 128,828 |

 Prov.ax ost.red. inc.tax
 a After deducting $\$ 2,853$ excess provision for prior year.
Note-Provision for depreciation amounted to $\$ 441,827$ in 1940, $\$ 441,784$ in 1939 and $\$ 428.706$ in 1938.
On April 15, 1940 the company retired all of the outstanding first mortgage $43 \%$ bonds issued oy a former subsidiary company on the Kansas
City plant at the time of its acquisition. Five-year notes in the amount of $\$ 500,000$ were issued on April 10,190, to provide money for refunding nonds, and during the year $\$ 200,000$ of this amount was retired. During January, 1941 , an ade first anniversary of the notes. The interest charges on this indentedness were $\$ 23,275$ in 1939 , compared with $\$ 13,544$ in 1940. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1940 | 1939 | Lablities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | $\mathbb{8}$ | 8 | Lable |


|  | Sashets- | § | S |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | S. | Liablities- |  |
| Accounts payable |  |  |  |



 | Inv. in cap. stock |
| :---: | :---: |
| of sub |\(\quad \begin{gathered}Reserve for general <br>

contingencies.-.\end{gathered}\) | of sub. not con- |  |  | 10,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| solidated |  |  |  |

 Fixed assets (net)-
Total .......... $\overline{12,928,398} \overline{12,565,017}$, Total .......... $\overline{12,928,398} \overline{12,565,017}$ V. 152, p. 3184.

Hinde \& Dauch Paper Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Earnings Years Ended Dec. 31Net operating profi Depreciation on
a Net operating profit Dividends on common stock---
Earnings per share on common stock $\qquad$
a Before deducting income tax provision. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash, $\$ 281,726$; call loan, $\$ 100,000 ;$ Dominion of Canada bonds, $\$ 66,681$ cash surrender value of life insurance, $\$ 56,908$; accounts receivable (net), $\$ 467,307$; inventories, $\$ 959,918$; sundry ${ }^{\text {accounts receivable, } \$ 6,765 \text {; investments. } \$ 62,338 \text {; fixed assets (net), }}$
 Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 138,581$; commissions payable, $\$ 12,008$; accrued Dominion income taxes, $\$ 300$, son stock $(299,933$ no par shares)
1 st mortgage bonds, $\$ 450,000$; common
$\$ 1,088,853 ;$ earned surplus, $\$ 2,079,434 ;$ total, $\$ 4,071,982$. V .151, p. 1144 .

Holland Furnace Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account



 Total profit .........- $\$ 2,643,526 \quad \begin{array}{llll}\$ 1,781,368 & & \$ 1,648,116 & \$ 1,836,442 \\ \text { See note } & & 121,945 & 115,975\end{array}$ Depreciation- inc. tax-- al,027,020
Prov. for Fed.
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Common dividends-1--- } & 1,126,105 & 900,8 & \\ \text { Shares com. stock out- } & \text { b450,442 } & \text { b450.442 } & \text { c450,432 } & \text { c450,216 } \\ \text { standing }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { standing----7.-.-- } & \$ 3.59 & \$ 3.11 & \$ 2.53\end{array}$
 general and administrative expenses a.

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Incl. Holland Credit Co.) Dec. 31 \begin{tabular}{|cc|}
\hline $\mathbf{S}$ \& 1939 <br>
$\mathbf{5 . 3 7 4 , 1 7 3}$ \& $\mathbf{\$}, 321,120$ <br>
$\mathbf{4} 012,130$ \& 4,7020

 

<br>
a Accl recelvable \& $4,012,130$ \& $3,702,397$ <br>
In \& 4,120 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Inventories -..-. surance cos inb Prop., plant and $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { equipment_..... } & 1,083,599 & 1,065,499 \\ \text { Patents......... } \\ \text { Deferran }\end{array}$



Total_.........13,174,881 11,985,685
$\overline{-13,174,881} \overline{11,985,685}$ Total Llabuities - $\quad 1940 \quad 1939$

Total....--
 a Arter deducting reserve for doubtrul accounts, losses on replevins and deprec. of $\$ 1,279,074$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,186,046$ in 1939 .-V. 152, p. 3184 .
(A.) Hollander \& Sons, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years Corporation and $100 \%$ Owned Subsidiaries
 Gross profit
Other income $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,783,613 \\ 3,030,040 \\ 875,405 \\ \hline\end{array}$


Net profit
Common dividends......
Balance
Com, shs. Outs ( $\$ 5$ par)
Earnings per sharea Federal income taxes of of notes receivable due from one corporation $\$ 146,083$ allowances and
overcharges credited to customers during 1939 in
in respect of processing overcharges credited to customers during 1939 in respect of processing
done in prior years: $\$ 10,40$ adjustment of depreciation and amortization
arising from rectasifict adjustments resulting from change in accounting procedure.
a
c This item represents normal Federal income taxes only, in that this company was not
subject to evther excess-profits tax or surtax on undistributed profits. $\times$ Loss or deficit.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

a After reserve for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 1,127,611$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,061,225$ in 1939. b Represented by 209,700 shares ( (par $\$ 5$ ) after deducting $\$ 55,235$ write down to dar value of capital surplus is after stock and $\$ 44,498$ adjustment as between capital and earned surplus in
respect of treasury respect of treasury stock transactions of prior years

## SEC Drops Proceedings-

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced May 16 dismissal of
proceedings against the company to deterimine whether registration of its $\$ 5$ capital stock on the New York Stock Exchange should be supended or days. if the company did not complyssion ordere with certain requirawand within 90
said that such compliance had been obtained - $\mathbf{V}$, the SEC said that such compliance had been obtained.- $\mathbf{V} .152$, p. 2857 .

Holyoke Street Ry.-Earnings-
Net profit.-. March 31 -
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { During the quarter } 1.216,764 & \text { revenue } & 1941 & { }_{84,257}^{1940} \\ \$ 5.671\end{array}$ During the quarter $1.216,764$ revenue fare passengers were carried at an
average fare of 8.70 cents compared with 1.045 .953 passengers carried a
year ago at an average fare of 9.05 cents.-year ago at an average fare of 9.05 cents.- $\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p} .2883$.

Homestake Mining Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Revenues
Oper and gen, expense
insurance, \&ce

insurance, \&c..........
Taxes.
Res. for deprec. \& depl $5,866,058$

 Balance, deficit-..... | $\$ 2,950,623$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1,938,062$ |
| $\$ 2,100,912$ |
| $\$ 1,852,906$ | a Equal to $\$ 3.03$ per share on $2.009,280$ shares of capital stock in 1940

and to $\$ 3.53$ per share on a like number of shares in 1939 .





 Total__-........25,378,225 24,997,428 Total_.........25,378,225 24,997,428 (par $\$ 12.50$ ), lesss dividends, paid from depletion reserve (prior years).

- 152, p. 1919 .

Honolulu Plantation Co.-15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable May 31 to holders of record May 26. . 26 Last the common
tribution was the 10 cents dividend paid on Aug. 10, 1938.-V. 147 , p. 1781 .

Houdaille-Hershey Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Gross profit from oper.-.
Sell \& advertising exps.
Admin. d gern expenses.
Other deductions.....
Operating profit......
Other income
$\$ 4,149,322$
48,168
$\$ 2,621,801$
$\$ 1,342,880$
$\$ 3,331,002$


| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Deduct. for minority int. } \\ \text { in suosidiaries..... }\end{array}$ | b104,180 | c141,147 | c59,055 | 236,922 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


Surplus................
a Includes $\$ 338,051$ for excess profits taxes.
a Includes 8338,051 for excess profits taxes.
paid Representing dividends
cit minority interest in class A stock of subsidiary during the tear.
c Includes dividends of $\$ 156,270$ ( 852,090 in 1938 ) paid in minority interest
in class A stock of subsidiary. d Equal to $\$ 2.42$ per share in 1940 on 785,000
shares of class B capital stock, and to $\$ \$ 1.34$ in 1939 on a like number of
shares. e Including surtax of $\$ 2,654$ on undistributed profits.

Hudson Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 1938
$\$ 1,693,737$
364.904 Taxess income. $\qquad$ $\$ 2,846,149$
$1,332,177$
$1,385,660$
 $\$ 2,058,641$
$1,534.509$
$1,452,493$ Interest on bonds Miscellaneous charge
Net deficit.. $\qquad$ $\$ 1,457,713 \quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 2,840,621\end{aligned}$
$1,443,056$
$\$ 2,467,666$
 a Less reserve for depletion and depreciation $1940, \$ 25,902,547 ; 1939$,

Hudson Bay Mining \& Smelting Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 other sales \& delivery


 Dividends $\quad$ Includes revenue from treatment of custom ores and miscellaneous a Includes revenue from treatment of custom ores and miscellaneous
income.

Hudson \& Manhattan RR.-Earnings-

 | Operating income-. | $\$ 193,820$ | $\$ 199.424$ | $\$ 755,520$ | $\$ 775,438$ |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Non-operating income | 17,191 | 10,232 |  |  | 46,822 | $\left.\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross income...... } & & \$ 211,012 & & \$ 209,656 & & 880,342\end{array}\right)$ Int. on adjust, income

ind
bonds outstanding in
$\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { the hands of the public } & 118,554 & 120,650 & 474.217 & 482,600 \\ \text { at } 5 \% \text {-....--- }\end{array}$ Deficit............- $\$ 58,294-\$ 65,528-\$ 278,802 \quad \$ 283,256$ Indiana Gas \& Chemical Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsQuarter Ended March 31 -

## -V Net prof $152, \mathrm{p}, 2554$.

1941
$\mathbf{8 7 4 , 7 7 9}$
Indianapolis Water Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operation, maintenance, } & 879,773 & 851,790 & 810,124 & 81321\end{array}$ \& retirement or depre
All Fed. \& local taxes..
Net incomeInterest charges-...
Bal avail. for div
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2554$.

Houston Oil Co. of Texas-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
[Including Houston Pipe Line Co.]
Gross earnings. Crude oil and gas purch $\begin{array}{llllrl}\text { refinery invent's (net) } & \text { Cr157,667 } & \text { Dr } 255,128 & \text { Cr } 57,683 & \text { Cr132,098 } \\ \text { Producing \& oper, exps } & 1,499,581 & 1,555,601 & 1,594,531 & 1,500,965\end{array}$ Taxes other than Federal income taxes.-....-.
Adm, \& gen. expense...
Uncollectible accounts.
Income from oper-
Gross income- charges (includ-
Income
ing Federal taxes) 1,85 53,468
$\$ 1,787,320$ Net profit. $\qquad$ 983,561 776,790 $\$ 870,557$ a $\$ 1,010,531 \overline{\$ 1,448,813} \frac{1,27,907}{\$ 1,574.327}$ share of common stock in 1941. b Includes $\$ 62,300$ for surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidater Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$1940 \quad 1939$
Assets-
a Property acc't.-4
Due from Southwest'n Settlem't
$\&$ Develop, Co \& Develop. Co--
Sinking fund cash.
Oll Oll on hand.....Mat A and supplies Accts. receivabile--
Notes recelvable Notes recelvable--
Employees' fundsEmployees' funds.
Cash...................
Acts. rec.not cur
Accts, rec. not cur.
Total.
1............
tal............. 5
$1940 \quad 1939$ ance sheet Dec.
a Arter reserve for depreciation and depletio
Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account
of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, payable of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, payable
June 27 to holders of record June 13 . This compares with $\$ 1.50$ paid on
Dec. 27, last, and on Dec. 27,1939 , and Dec. 26, 1938.-V. 152, p. 2857 .
Insull Utility Investments, Inc.-Ruling -
Federal Judge John P. Barnes directed May 19 that orders be prepared to end all further references to masters of the bankruptcy cases of Insull
Utilities Investments, Inc., and the Corporation Securities Co., remnants of the old Insull utilities system.
He also took under advisement schedules of fees for investments submitted
Garfield Charles, special referee. The fees listed amounted to $\$ 65,000$, a slash of $\$ 48,000$ from those requested by attorneys.
Judge Barnes said the termination of references was in an effort to "cut down overhead." He also discharged his own rule directing all interested
parties to show case why final decrees should not be entered.- $\mathbf{V}$. 152, parties to
p. 3027 .

International Cigar Machinery Co.-50-Cent Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 26 to holders of record June 10. See also V. 152, p. 268 .
International Harvester Co.-New Vice-President-
Karl O. Schreiber has been elected a Vice-President of this company to succeed Fowler McCormick, named last week as resident.
Arnold B. Keller Treasurer of International Harvester since 1932 ,
has been made a Vice-President, with the title of Vice-President and has been made a Vice-Presic
Treasurer.-V. 152, p. 3184.

International Paper Co.-Wages Increased-
A general wage increase of 5 cents an hour, effective June 1, was granted
by this company to all its hourly employees in the book and bond and groundwork specialties divisions as a result of conferences concluded on
May 14 by company officials and union representatives. May 14 by company officials and union representatives.
The increase will affect about 5,000 employees and add about $\$ 50,000$ a year to the company's payroll.
The company also granted o
Summer, provided the employe whall have completed two years of continuous employment with the company and completed two years of con-
the previous year.-V. 152 , p. 2858, 2070 . Intern year.-V. 152, p. 2858, 2070.

## International Products Corp.-Earnings-

3 Months Ended March 31- $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 1941.
$\$ 100,509$
$\$ 0.27$

## a After depreciation, Federal taxes, \&c.-V. 152, p. 2398.

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Annual Report

Sosthenes Behn, President, states in part:
Effect of the War-The expansion of the war in Europe during 1940 has aggravated the operating and financial difficulties of the corporation. The manufacturing subsidiaries in Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland,
Jugoslavia and Norway are now located in occupied territory. Exchange Jugosiavia and Norway are now located in occupied territory, fry from the restrictions prevent in those countries as well as from the companies in
companies located in trand
England, Hungary, Germany, Rumania and Spain. A substantial part England, Hungary, Germany, Rumania and Spain. A substantial part
of the equipment and apparatus required by the telephone operating subsidiaries has previously been supplied by the European manuacturing
subsidiaries. At present, however, the only European manufacturing subsidiaries still capable of , making deliveries ourside of Europe are those has been adversely affected, by national defense requirements in England and by shortage of raw materials in spain.
Remittances of cash from the Europ
practically ceased early in 1940 and, as a result the International subsidiaries Electric Corp, from which this corporation received dividends of $\$ 3,600$,-
000 in 1939 , paid a dividend of only $\$ 600.000$ in 1940 . This dividend was declared in March, 1940 and no further dividends can be expected from
this source as long as the present international situation continues. Furtherthis source as long as the present international situation continues. Further-
toore, the stoppage or curtailment of deliveries to telephone operating
subsidiaries of material from European manufacturing subsidiaries is creating a serious problem which, if not corrected, will tend to retard the growth of such telephone operating subsidiaries. To meet this situation, taken in connection therewith are set forth below. In addition to the adverse effect on the manufacturing subsidiaries above described, the Crance Holland and Italy. This retuced the revenues of that Belgium, rance, Holand and italy. This reduced the revenues of that company reduction in rcvenues for 1941 .
There are, however, certain bright spots in the picture. Latest reports naicate that there has been ony slight damage to any of the plants of the resumed in occupied territories and, while operating in some cases at a
diminished tempo, the factories have been able to give employment to a substantiai part of their personnel. In 1940, All America Cables \& Radio, as compared with 1939. Improved revenues are continuing in net income telephone properties in the Western Hemisphere and Shanghai have shown
a continued gain in subscribers in spite of curtailment in supplies and a continued gain in subscribers in spite of curtailment in supplies and
equipment. In addition, after a period of approximately four years, the equipment. In addition, after a period of approximately four years, the
management and control of ihe Spanish Telephone Co. were returned to the corporation.

The almost complete stoppage of cash remittances from European
subsidiaries gave rise to an acute financial problem. In order to meet this subsidiaries gave rise to an acute financial problem. In order to meet this
problem, an arrangement was negotiated in the early part of December problem, an arrangement was negotiated of the corporation, under which the amortization payment of $\$ 400,000$ due on Dec. 30,1940 was postpened
until 1948 and the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C., which until 1948 and the Export of subs notes, agreed to advance to the corpoholds a substantial amount of such notes, agreed to and
ration up to an additional $\$ 1,500,000$ in connection with interest requirements during 1941 . Of this amount, $\$ 500,000$ has been borrowed to date. In December, 1940 , negotiations were begun for the sale to the National telephone operating subsidiary. On Jan. 6,1941 the negotiations culminated in the sale of this property for $\$ 1,800,000$, which was paid in
U. S. dollars in this country. This amount represented the approximate amount of the corporation's investment in and receivables from the com-
pany as well as its equity in undivided profits. In addition, the Rumanian pany as well as its equity in undivided profits. In addition, the Rumanian
Telephone Co. undertook to pay and has since paid the greater part of the accounts owing to manufacturing or operating subsidiaries of the cor
ration, amounting to the equivalent of approximately $\$ 1,700,000$. Expansion of Manufacturing Activities in the United States-The increasing
difficulties in obtaining deliveries of apparatus and equipment for the telephone, cable and radio operating properties of the corporation and of
other customers, principally in the Western Hemisphere and the Orient, other customers, principally in the $\begin{gathered}\text { formerly supplied by European manufacturing subsidiaries of the corpo- }\end{gathered}$ ration, made it essential to establish in the United States a suitable source of supply of such equipment. Accordingly, it was decided to expand the
activities of the International Telephone Development Co.. Inc. (a wholly activities of the subsidiary through which the corporation has been engaged in the owned subsidiary through which the corporation has been engaged in the
development of blind. or instrument, landing systems and direction finders for airplanes, and in the development and manufacture of selenium discs and
rectifiers. In April, 1941 International Telephone \& Tflegraph Corp. rectifiers. In April, 1941 International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp
subscribed and paid for at par $\$ 1,400,000$ additional par value of capitai subscribed and paid for at par \$1, of the International Telephene Development Co.. Inc. in order to
stock of
provide the initial necessary capital for its expansion. The name of the stock of the initial necessary capital for its expansion. The name of the
company has been changed to International Telephone \& Radio Manucompany has be
facturing Corp.
facturing Corp.
Suitable space aggregating some 220,000 square feet has been rented in
Newark, N. J. The corporation has also had an indirect interest, through Commercial
Mackay Corp., in another manufacturing company in the United States, Mackay Corp.el in another manuacturing company iated for many years in the manufacture of radio apparatus and equipment and is now occupying approximately 100.000 sq . ft. of factory space in Newark, N. J. and has
some 700 employees. An arrangement has been made, subject to the approval of the holders of income debentures of Commercial Mackay Corp., for the acquisition of $99.76 \%$ of the outstanding stock of Federal Telegraph
Co. by International Telephone \& Radio Manufacturing Corp. for $\$ 300.000$
in cash and $\$ 900,000$ in principal mount of income debentures, series A, of
International Telephone \& Radio Manufacturing Corp. has also pur-
chased a small radio company known as "Codeco" in order to expedite its chased a small radio company
Subsidiary Company Financing-During the year, United River Plate
Telephone Co., Ltd. which operates in Argentina, sold Argentine peso $7,000,000$ principal amount of $51 / 2 \%$ Argentine peso debenture bonds. In addition, Compania Peruana de Telefonos Limitada sold 10,000 shares of series B $71 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of Peruvian Soles 100 par value per share. In both cases the to this corporation.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Incl. Subs.) 1939
 Investments in and advances to Postal Tel. \& Cable Corp -.-.-.-.-....-. Investments in and Deferred charges in banks and hand Accounts and notes re
Materials and supplies
Sundry current assets
 Liabilities- (stated value $\$ 20$ ) $\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{8} \\ \mathbf{8} \\ 980,040 & 127,980,040\end{array}$ Preferred stock of subsidiaries consolidated --...-Minority common stockholders' equities in subs.
consolidated. Funded debt of subsidiaries consolidated. Funded debt of International Tel. \& Tel. Corp---
Deferred liabilities and deferred income....
 Noters and loans paya
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Electric Corp } & 2,727,891 & 2,760,820 \\ \text { Other ace }\end{array}$ Funded debt and sinking fund instalments due within one year.-.-. Accrued taxes
Reserve for depreciation
Reserve for contingencies
Capital surplus


 Note-For comparative purposes certain adjustments and reclassifications
ave been made in the 1939 accounts arising principally from the exclusion of the European and other subsidiaries previously incl Balance Sheets as at Dec. 31, (Parent Company Only)
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Assets- } \\ & \text { Investments in and advances to subs. consol } \ldots . . .-148,982,812\end{aligned} 146,099,652$ Subsidiaries not consolidated Tostal Telegraph \&
 Miscellaneous investments

$\qquad$
on hand


Total


Liahilities

 Accounts and wages payable
Currenc accounts payable to subsidiaries.
Instalment due on notes-
Accrued taxes-
Capital surplus
Earned deficit $\qquad$

[^7] Note-For comparative purposes certain adjustments and reclassifications
have been made in the 1939 accounts as previously reported arising prin-
cipally from the exclusion of the European and other subsidiaries previously included in the consolidated accounts and the grouping of certain reserves

International Utilities Corp.-Accounting Suit BarredSupreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook dismissed May 18 a stock-
holder's accounting suit brought by Abraham Edgar Berylson against the

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corporation, Percy M. Chandler, Chairman of the Board; Chandler \& Co.,
Inc.: Burr \& Co., Inc., and 26 other individuals and six companies. Inc.: Burr \& Co.. Inc., and 26 other individuals and six companies.
Mr. Berylson bought in 1928,25 shares of stock of Internationai still are registered in his name, but it was admes oftited that he neglected to list
the shares among his assets in a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed in the shares among his assets in a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed in
1935. The defendants moved to dismiss on the ground that title to the 1935. The defendants moved to dismiss on the ground that title to the
shares actually should belong to the bankruptcy trustee.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3027$.

Interstate Power Co.-Reorganization Goes to SECOt Oden Corp. filed May 17 with the Securities and Exchane Commission.
 Intoristatertis Ducesota and soouth Datoota. Ogden, holding company for



 heilith by than public.
classes of outstandes that the new capital structure shall consist of three



 reorganization the Federal income tax law is changed so that the corporation will not be unduly penalized as to tax burden by reason of converting
a deductible interest charge now existing into a non-deductible dividendy and (he plammon stock.
The poan aftetersocting forth data as to historical costs and reproduction
values of the property of Interstate Power Co and subsidiaries indicates

 be distributed among the various classes of present securities holders. It
also shows the securities that would be issued and their distribution if
other values for assets were found The new first mortgage bonds under the plan are to be sold for cash and their proceeds distributed pro rata to present bondholders. To the extent that the principal of the bonds is not paid in cash the balance will be met the plan and assuming a value of $\$ 35,500,000$ the present bondholders would receive approximately $691 / 2 \%$ in cash, $271,2 \%$ in income debentures or
preferred stock, and $3.3 \%$ in common stock. Accrued interest would be paid in addition in cash.
will receive in common stocks, under the plan, is subject to variation due
both to the values ultime both to the values ultimately found for the purpose of reorganization and
upon whether a compromise offer, made by Ogden Con upon whether a compromise offer, made by Ogden Corp. With respect to
its holdings, is accepted. On a valuation of $\$ 35,500,000$ the publicly beld
debenture holders would, besides receiving debenture holders would, besides receiving accrued interest in cash, receive
$86 \%$ of their principal amount in par value of new common stock not taking $86 \%$ of their principal amount in par value of new common stock not taking
into account the compromise by oggen and would receive their principal
amount under the amount under the compromise. The preferred stockholders would receive
approximately $11-100 t h$ shares of new common per one share stock, now held, without compromise by ogden per one share of preferred
for each share held 12-100th shares for each share held after compromise.
in the plan and indicate an earning power for the common stock as starting at $8.2 \%$ in 1941 and increasing to $9.1 \%$ in 1944 .
On a valuation of $\$ 35,500,000$ the capital structure would consist of $\$ 17,750,000$ principal amount of bonds, $\$ 6,835,000$ of income debentures
or preferred stock and $1,091,500$ shares of common stock of the par value of $\$ 10$ per share.
Whether a hi
Whether a higher or a lower value than $\$ 35,500,000$ is adopted does not portion payable in cash as contrasted with the portion payable in new
securities. For example, on a valuation of $\$ 32,000000$, such bondher securities. For example, on a valuation of $\$ 32,000,000$, such bond in new
rather than getting the percentages mentioned above would get approxirather than getting the percentages mentioned above would get approxi-
mately $62.5 \%$ in cash, $25.8 \%$ in income debentures or preferred stock, and $12.5 \%$ in common stock: whereas on a $\$ 38,000,000$ valuation they would
get approximately $74.6 \%$ in cash, $24 \%$ in income debentures or preferred
stock and $1.9 \%$ in common stock and $1.9 \%$ in common stock
would, however, be substantially affected by the preferred stockholders purpose of reorganization. Before considering the effect of the for for Corp. compromise, the amount given in new common stock at its par value
varies from $55.4 \%$ of the face amount of the debt on a valuation of varies from $55.4 \%$ of the face amount of the debt on a valuation of $\$ 32,-$
000,000 to $102.6 \%$ on a valuation of $\$ 38,000,000$. In the case of the preferred stock the variation is from $7.3 \%$ to $17.5 \%$. all interest charges on both its bonds and its unsecured debt to date.
However, during the past six years earnings have failed to However, during the past six years earnings have failed to cover all of the
interest on the unsecured debt and the balance has been met from available cash resources. The earnings for the whole life of the company are set
forth as an exhibit to the plan as well as pro forma earnings statements for forth as an exhibit to the plan as well as pro forma earnings statements for
the 12 months ended March 31, 1941, and for the year 1941. The plan not only effects simplification of capital struct provides for an integrated operating system through sale of one but also neted division of the present property and the purchase from Central States Power \& Light Corp, of its division in Iowa and Minnesota that
adjoins the properties of Interstate Power Co plan, the gross operating revenues of the new integrated unit for 1941 are
forecast as approximately $\$ 6606000$. forecast as approximately $\$ 6,606,000$. Income, before Federal income taxes,
available for interest and dividends under the pan are forecast as ately $\$ 2,086,000$ in 1941 and $\$ 2,206,000$ in 1944 .
The officers and directors of interster
able time and study on possible plans of simplification have spent considerture of the company. The preparation of the plan of oge capital strucagreement with interstate Power Co. is in ieeping with the plan of reorganiJuly 10, 1939, approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission and by Judge Holly in the U. S. District Court in the Northern District of other things, provided that Ogden Corn. Power \& Light plan, among
\& Light Corp., should submit to the SEC a plan pursuant to terms of \& Light Corp., should submit to the SEC a plan pursuant to terms of ing for compliance with Section 11 (b) of said Act by Ogden Corp. and its
subsidiaries, incruding Interstate Power Co.-V. 152, p. 2398
Jaeger Machine Co.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents pe 1 share on the company's
ommon capital stock, payable June 10 to stockhoiders of record May 31 . This distribution compares with $371 / 2$ cents paid on March 10 last; 50 cents
paid on Nov. 25,1940 and 25 cents per share paid on Mar. 1, June 1 and
Sept. $10,1940 .-\mathrm{V}, 152$, p. 1754 .

Johns-Manville Corp.-75-Cent Dividend-
tock, payable June 24 to holders of record June 10. Like amount paid on March 24 last and compares with $\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec. 24 last; 75 cents paid on Sept. 24 and June 24,$1940 ; \$ 2$ paid on Dec. 22,$1939 ; 75$ cents on
Sept. 25,1939 , and 50 cents on Dec. 23, 1938.-V. 152, , 2708 .

Kansas City Public Service Co.-Earnings-


Joselyn Mfg. \& Supply Co.-Earnings-
3 Mos. End.Mar.31- 1941
1940 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939\end{array}$ Interest, deprec.,. min-
ority interest, Federal
 a And after excess profits tax-V. 152, p. 1920.
Kansas City Southern Ry,-EarningsGeneral Statistics for Calendar Years
 Comparative Statement of Operations for Calendar Years

Gross revenue-

- -\$14,382,380 Operating Expenses-
 Miscell operations....:-:-
General ortan for invest ransporta'n for invest

Taxes.
Operating income. Rent from equipment:nc. from lease of road. Miscell. rent income.-:Disc. non-op. phys.prop nnc. from funded secursecurities \& anfunded securities \& accounts-
nec. $\begin{aligned} & \text { nom sinking \& other }\end{aligned}$. release funds Release of premiums on
funded debt Miscellaneous
Total non-op. income

## Gross income-

 Deductions-Hire of fr't cars, deb. bal Reint for equipment...Rent for line reasentsoad.-.
Miscellaneous reats Miscellaneous rents.-Int. on funded debuals:-:-
Int. on unfunded Amort. of disc. on debl. dt
Maint. Maint. of invest. organ'n. Total deductions...Net income-- $-\overline{1} \bar{d}$-.-. Balance, surplus.

|  |
| :--- |
| $=$ | $1,836 \quad \$ 1,160,008$


 $\frac{\$ 3,784,473}{\$ 1,132,313} \overline{\$ 3,486,218} \$ 3.486,189 \$ 3,670,815$ $\$ 922.312$
General l Balance Sheel Dec. 31
1939

## Inv. in road and

 equipment.Deps. in lieu ot motged. prop.
sold Mols. phys. prop.
Mive. in arfil. cos. Inv. In artili. cos.:
Stocks....-:
Bonds Notes-.........
A Avances.
Other toves. Other Investm'ts
Cash_ Time dratts and Speposits-..... $\stackrel{1940}{\mathrm{~s}}$ Treaftio \& car-ser
 Misc. acts anter Mise. acts. rece
Mati. $\delta$ supplles
Int. $\in$ divs. rec. Rents reecivable Oth. currelassets
Work'g fund adv Other def. assets
Rents and insur. prems, pald in Disct. on tunded dent-......... Other unaduusted
debits
 ${ }_{2,1}$ $1,228,466$ 315,364
 186,800
569,464
$, 083,634$
53,065
debits-.......

| Common tialtes- | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{1940}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 35,959,900 | 35,959,900 |
|  | 21,000,000 | 21,000,000 |
|  |  |  |
|  | 431,660 | 371,954 |
| Mtge. bonds | 64,212,000 | 64,212,000 |
| Equip. oblig' |  | 00 |
| Coll trust | 2,279,000 | 2,503,000 |
| bals | 240,779 | 218,371 |
| Audited acets |  | 218, |
| wages pay | 1,031,0 | 1,364,689 |
| Misc. acets |  |  |
| Int. matd | 81 |  |
| Divs.matd inpd |  |  |
| Unmatured int |  |  |
| Unmatured rents | 475,739 | 466,6 |
| acerued. |  |  |
| Other curr. liab. | 386.405 | 381.718 |
| Other def. lial | 570,248 | 816.586 |
| Tax liability | 424,478 | 353,033 |
| Prem, on fund |  |  |
| debt. | 86,235 | 42,341 |
| Acerd. depre |  |  |
| equipment | 5,423,193 | 5,159,966 |
| Other unadjust. |  |  |
| redits | 340,05 | 297,5 |
| d'ns to |  |  |
|  | 569,939 | 670,210 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Prnested.-. | 1,454,262 | 1,431,998 |
| redit balance | 12,177,947 | 11,498,258 |

Total …...-151,401,607 148,635,763 Total ........ $151,401,607$ 148,635,763 Notes 1-The foregoing balances include the accounts of the Texarkana \&
Fort Smith Ry., Kansas City \& Grandview Ry.. the Maywood \& Sugar Creek Ry., Port Arthur Canal \& Dock Co, and Meeches Bridge Co.
(2) The company is guarantor, jointly with other proprietary companie of 1st mortgage $4 \%$ bonds of the Kansas City Terminal Ry. in the face amount of $\$ 50,000,00 \mathrm{C}$; of the ist mortgage $3 \%$ bonds of the Joplin Texarkana Union Station Trust in the face amount
$\$ 285.000$ is included in the funded debt unmatured.
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net rev. Prom ry. oper. } & \$ 556,532 & \$ 3.97,259 & \$ 2,108.535 & \$ 1,751,506 \\ \text { Railway tax accrualse..- } & 110,000 & 103,000 & 440,000 & 402.000\end{array}$
 Netry. oper.inco
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1921$.

Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry.- $\$ 3$ DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the series $O$ noncumulative preferred stock, payable June 2 to holders of record May 23 ,
Dividend of $\$ 2$ paid on Dec. 2,1 last, 83 paid on June 1, 1940; 10 one of $\$ 4$ was paid in December, 1939, and a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share was distributed in
June, 1939.-V. i52, $\mathbf{p}$. 2071. June, 1939.-V. 152, p. 2071.
Kennecott Copper Corp.-Special DividendDirectors have declared a special dividend of 50 cents per share in addi-
tion to the rend tion to the regular dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock.
no par value, both payable June 30 to holders or record May 31 . special dividend of 25 cents paid on March 31 , last; special of 75 cents paid on Dee. ${ }^{24}$ last, and specia
$\underset{\text { Directors have declared a dividend of } 7}{\text { Kinney }}$ Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 2 to holders of record May 15 . Initial dividend of stock, payable June 2 to holders of record May 15 . Initial dividend of
75 cents was paid on March 1 last. - V. 152, p. 1922.

Kirsch Co.-Earnings-
9 Months Ended Morch 31- $\qquad$ $\begin{gathered}1941 \\ \$ 248,862\end{gathered} \quad \$ 330,421$
Net income after ch.
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1285$.
Koppers Co,-Bonds Listed-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized for listing (but not to be admetted to dealinns untii further notice) $\$ 22.000,000$ first mortgaze 88
collateral trust bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series due March 1, 1961.-V.
(S. H.) Kress \& Co.-Dividends-

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock. payable June quarters.
tributed in preceding quar
Directors aldo dectan
Directors also declared an interim dividend of $71 / 2$ cents per share on the $6 \%$ special preferred stock, par 810 , payabe
May 24 . This dividend results from change in dividend dates approved by stockholders. Regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents was paid on
May 1 last. May 1 last.

New President-
R. H. Kress was on May 16 elected President of this company to fill a vacancy which had existed more than
dent of the company.-V. 152 , p. 3186 .
Lake Shore Mines, Ltd.-Interim DividendDirectors have declared an interim dividend of 35 cents per share on the 50 cents was paid on March 15 , last, and dividends totaling $\$ 2$ per share were distributed during the year $1940 .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 682.
Lanston Monotype Machine Co.-Earninqs-
Years Ended-
aFeb. 28.41 bFe .29 .40 Grovs profit.
seling and
Gain from operations
Net income before prov. For Fed. \& Pa, inc. taxes
provision for above income taxes...............
829,775
61.150


890,926
26,750
857,452
12,484

\section*{Net income} | Dividends paid |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Shares of capital stock outstanding ( $\$ 1000$ par) |  |  |
| Earniugs per sharc..... | 77,646 | 155.504 | $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 64,176 & \$ 44,968 \\ 77,646 & 155,504\end{array}$ a Including wholly owned domestic subsidiary. b Inciading wholly

owned subsidiaries. Consolidated Falance Shept


 Investments .-. Deferred chargesto wholly owned
conso subs.
con
a Fixed assets.
b Rights, franchise
226,634
839,105
pats. \& impts... $\frac{3,877,823}{3,911,016}$

Total a Atter deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 2,532,254$ in 1941 and a A1ter deducting reserve for depreciation of $\$ 2,532,254$ in 1941 and
$\$ 2.475,445$ in 1940 b After amortization of $\$ 2,162,136$ in 1991 and $\$ 2.090 .-$
788 in 1940 . c Including wholly owned domestic subsidiary. d Including 758 in 1940 - c Including wholly owned 20.
wholly owned subsidiaries.-V. 151, p. 2649 .

La Salle Industrial Finance Corp.-Volume of Business Volume amounted to $\$ 2,147,653$ in the six months ended April 30, 1941, a gain of $41 \%$ over $\$ 1,522,248$ volume in the same period of last year, the
company reported May 15 .
Volume for the six ended April 30,1941 , was the largest in any six months period in the corporation's history. Volume for the full fiscal
year ended Oct. 31,1940 , amounted to $\$ 3,513,404$.

Lamson Corp. of Delaware - New Name-
See American Pneumatic Service Co.
Latrobe Water Co.-Sells Bonds Privately-See under Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.-V. 125, p. 3348.

Lebanon Steel \& Iron Co.-Liquidating DividendDirectors have declared a liquidating dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on
common stock, payable June 6 to holders of record May 27 .-V. 152, p.

## Leece-Neville Co.-Earnings-



Balance Sheet




 a Does not include $\$ 4,695$ additional profit (through adjustments)
shown by auditors in their Jan. 31,1941 , audit.-V. 152, p. 3186 .
Lessing's, Inc.-Earnings-

Liggett \& Myers Tobacco Co.-New Director-
of fill the vacancy created on the board by the death of $W$ of the company V. 152 , p. 3029 .
(R. G.) Le Tourneau, Inc.-EarningsPeriod End.April $30-1941$-Month- $1940 \quad$ 1941-12 Mos. -1940
 a After provision for depreciation, federal income taxes, and in 1941
includes provision for excess profits tax. b 450,000 shares of common includes provision for excess $p$.
stock.-V. 152, p. 2860,2556 .
Liquid Carbonic Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Interest

Net profit $\qquad$
a Includes a non recurring profit of $\$ 80,801, \frac{\$ 120,951}{\$} \mathbf{\$ 2 2 2 4 , 7 2 9}$
Loft, Inc.-Merger Plan Fought
The proposed merger between Loft, Inc., and the Pepsi-Cola co. was termed so unfar as Court of Chan Harryett Munchin of New York on behalf of minority holders of Peplisi-cola stock.
Declaring the eernings of Pepsi-Cola last year were 11.73 times the share earnings of Loft stock and that Pepsiger would be to the detriment of 11.75 to 1 of Lopt, the bills says the merger would be to the detriment
and damage of Pepsi-Cola and its minority stockholders.-V. 152, p. 3186 .
Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Annual Report-



Net railway operating income... Inc. from unfunded securs. \& accts.-. Inc. from unfunded securs. \& accts.-:
 Rent for leased roads-age bonds.
Interest on first mortane
Interest on other funded debt. Interest on other funded debt..... Amort. of discount on funded debt.-.
Net income
Divs. on $6 \%$ prior pref. stock.
Divs. on pref. stock $6 \%$ series $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llll} & 120,000 & 120,000 & 30,000\end{array}$ Louisiana Arkansas \& Texas Ry. (Texas line) subsequent to July 1. 1939 , Ry. which date such propers The operating expenses include provisions for depreciation of $\$ 226,843$
and $\$ 212,496$ for the years 1940 and 1939 , respectively. and $\$ 212,496$ for the years 1940 and 1939 , respectively.
Comparative General Balance Sheet Dec

| Comparative General Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 | 1939 | 1939 |

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { nvestment in road28,439,508 } & 28,201,652 & \text { Pref Pref. stock-- } & 2,000,000 & 3,000,000\end{array}$ | Ineston't in eqpt. | $6,112,338$ | $5,261,674$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Common stock-.- } \\ \text { Imp. on leased ry. }\end{array}$ | 75,247 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| prope,000 | $2,000,000$ |  |  |  |



| Inv. |
| :---: |
| S |
| B |

Ot

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{B} \\
\mathrm{Mis} \\
\mathrm{Cas}
\end{gathered}
$$

Spee
Traf
b

Net
ag
Misc

Other def'd adssets.-
Rents \& ins. prem.
paid In advance.
Disc't on td dt
Disc't on df. dt $-1-$
Other unadj. debits
d $\quad 61$ Earnings per share
-V. 151, p. 3243. 327,205 Misc. phys. prop--:
nv . in affil. cos.: Stocks
Bonds
Notes 30,000
374
Notes \& advs_-1:
ther investments:
Stocks
Bonds
Miscella
Cash
raffic \& car serv
bals. receiv'le.
agts. \& cond'rs
isc, accts. rec'le
. receivable...
\$1
ㄹ
her curr. assets.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wkg } \\
& \text { Othe } \\
& \text { Rent }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\begin{array}{r}\text { Total } \ldots . . . . . . . . . .39, ~ \\ -V .152, ~ p . ~ \\ \hline\end{array}$
Louisiana Land \& Exploration Co.-Earnings-

| 3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-$ | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net oil \& gas income..-- | \$483,883 | \$399,811 | \$609,209 | \$843,900 |
| Operating expenses...-. | 42,718 | 41,613 | 128,124 |  |
| Profit | \$441,165 | \$358,198 | \$481,085 | \$796,900 |
| Geophysical and admin expenses, lease rentals taxes, leases aban., \&c | 151,254 | 155,452 | 223,565 | 262,200 |
| Profit | \$289,911 | \$202,745 | \$257,520 | \$534,700 |
| Other inco | 136,785 | 75,042 | 37,124 | 200 |
| Total income | \$426,696 | \$277,787 | \$294,644 | \$534,900 |
| Deprec. and depletion- | 38,254 | 38,055 | 66,501 | 81,900 |
| Net income | \$388,442 | \$239.732 | \$228.143 | 453,0 |
| Earnings per share | \$0.13 | \$0.08 | \$0.08 | \$0 |


219,663
339,082
124,357
339,082
124,357
$81,597,88$
22,57
26
$\$ 1,358,413$
45,703
934
30,709

Profit
expenses, lease rentals
taxes, leases aban., \&
Profit-
Other inco

Louisville Henderson \& St. Louis Ry.-Abandonmentpermitting abandonment by the company, and abandonment of operation by the Louisville \& Nashville RR., of a line of railiroad extending from Irvington southwesterly through Eilmitch to Fordsville, 37.73 miles, with
branches extending from Junction to Hardinsburg, 1.73 miles, and from branches extending from Junction to Hardinsburg,
Dempster to Falls of Rough, 4.45 miles, all referred to miles, the Fordsville line, in Breckenridge and Ohio counties, Ky., and to the Louisville \&
Nashville RR. to abandon its so-called Hartord line extending from Ellmitch southwesterly to Hartford, 19.22 miles, all in Ohio County, Ky

Louisville
Gas \& Electric Co. (Ky.)-Preferred Stock Offered-Offering of 780,792 shares of $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 25$ ) was made May 19 at $\$ 27.25$ a share and div. by an underwriting group headed by Lehman Bros. and including

Blyth \& Co. Inc. The First Boston Corp.: Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., and Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.
Holders of the company's $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ cum. pref. stocks now outstanding are given the prior opportunity, expiring May 26, 1941 (10 a. m., CST) to exchange each share of their stock for four shares of the new pref. stock, $\$ 6$ in cash, and an additional sum in cash representing dividend adjustments. Offering made to others is subject to the prior rights of the holders of the company's outstanding pref. issues.
The Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Del.), the company's immediate parent, has agreed it will exchange the 31,268 shares of $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock and the 3,534 shares of $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock now owned by it for 160,089 shares of common stock of the company, into which the presently authorized class A common stock and class B common stock are to be reclassified.
The $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock ( $\$ 25$ par) is redeemable prior to June 1,1946 , ivivs. in each case Transfer agent, Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. Registrar Purpose- The net proceeds from the sale or exchange of the pref. stock
offered will amount to at least $\$ 20,591213$ after deducting expenses esoffered will amount to at least $\$ 20,591,213$ after deducting expenses es-
timated at $\$ 99,775$. The cash proceeds, together with treasury funds of the company to the extent necessary, will be used for the redemption on or
about July 28 , 1941 of all shares or $7 \%$ cum pref. stock and $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock not exchanged pursuant to the company's exchange offer, exciuding stock not exchanged pursuant to the company's exchange offer, excluding
the shares of such stock exchanged by Louisville Gas \&E Electric'Co. (Del.) for shares of reclassified common stock. Company intendsto to add approximately $\$ 1,700,000$ to its treasury funds through
oans made in connection with this financing.

Capitalization Giving Effect to Present Financing
 (assumed) --............................... $\$ 4,000,000 \quad 1,009,000$
 a Trust indenture states that the amount of bonds which may be issued
thereunder is not limited except that no further bonds shall be issued at thereunder is not limited except that no further bonds shall be issued at would in any event exceed the limit of indebtedness of the company (now
$\$ 150000,000$ ) b Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Del), the company's immediate parent,
has agreed that, prior to or concurrently with, the issue and delivery of the has agreed that, prior to. or concurrently with, the issue and delivery of the
$5 \%$ cum. pref. stock $(\$ 25$ par) now offered, it will exchange the 31.268
 stock of the company into which the presently authorized class A common Prior to, or concurrently with, the issse and and dellivery of the $5 \%$ cum.
pref. stock' ( $\$ 25$ par) provision will be made (1) for the redemption of all of he company's $7 \%$ cum, pref. stock and $6 \% \%$ cum. pref. stock now out-
standing (except the shares thereof which Louisvile Gas $\&$ Electric Co (Del.) has agreed to exchange for common stock and except the shares thereof exchang, for the $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock), (2) for the cancellation and
elimination from the capital structure of the company of all shares of its elimination from the capital structure of the company of all shares of its
$7 \%$ cum. pref. stock and $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, (3) for the creation of the
new $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock $(\$ 25$ par) now offered (4) for the reclassification of the class $\dot{A}$ common stock and the class $B$ com comon stock, so that the authorized shares of the company will consist of 2,000,000 shares (no par)
common stock, 20,000 shares (par $\$ 100$ ) $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock, and $1,720,000$ shares of pref. stock (par \$25), of which 800,792 shares are to be classified
as $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock ( $\$ 25$ par), and (5) an amendment to the articles of incorporation, authorized by the written consent of the holders of not lesss
than two-thirds in amount of the capital stock of the company, will be filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Kentucky after the redemption or exchange and cancellation of the company's $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock and $6 \%$
cum. pref. stock and prior to the issuance of the $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock ( 825 par).
Bank Loan-Company intends to add approximately $\$ 1,700,000$ to its with this financing. Company represents that it will require in the nextion 18 months approximately $\$ 7,000,000$ of new money to finance its present construction program; and the company undertakes to finance said requirebank loans may be made by the company from time to time maturing not ater than July 1, 1943, to finance said requirements in whole or in part, prior and preparatory to the sale of said common stock.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ 12,059,312 \\ 8,042,524 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \$ 11,043,904 \\ 6,991,778 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 10,772,509 \\ 6,876,852 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net operating i | \$4,016,788 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { \$4,052,126 } \\ 273,132}]{ }$ | $\$ 3,895,657$ <br> 271,107 |
| Gross incom | \$4,287,540 | \$4,325,258 | \$4,166,764 |
| Interest on funded debt---.-.-.-.- | 1,030,450 | 1,030,450 | 1,030,450 |
| Other interest charges.-6. expense | 160,524 | 160,253 | 168,856 |
| Amortiz. of flood \& r rehabilitat'n exp- | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Other deductions. | Cr1, 220 | ${ }_{17,785}$ | 37,000 13,267 | contractual cap. expendit.

Net income. $\$ 2,803,5 5 9 \longdiv { \$ 2 , 7 8 8 , 8 4 3 } \overline { \$ 2 , 5 7 6 , 9 6 4 }$ The annual dividend requirements on the 20,000 shares of $5 \%$ cum. pref.
stock (par $\$ 100$ ) and the 780,792 shares of $5 \%$ cum. pref. $\operatorname{siock}(\$ 25)$ to stock (par \$100) and the 780,792 shares of $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock ( $\$ 25$ ) to
beoutstanding upon completion of this financing amounts to $\$ 1,075,990$.
Historyand Business - Company is incorporated in Kentucky. Company Co. and Kentucky Heating Co., July 2, 1913. Company is an operating public utility company and is principalily engaged in the electric and gas usiness in the City of Louisville, Ky., and vicinity, and expects to continue Company generactes, by steam and water power, and purchases electricity which it distributes and sells at retail in Louisville and vicinity and at
wholesale for resale in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. Company manufactures gas and purchases, produces and transports natural gas, distributes and sells at retail mixed gas in Louisville and vicinity, and mixed and (or) natural gas at wholesale for resale in Kentucky and Indiana.
Company also distributes and sells small quantitities of stam at retall in
Louisville, operates a coal mine, produces and sells a small quantity of oil Lodisvilie, operates a coal mine, produces and sells a small quantity of oil, and extracts a smank quantity or gasoline from the natur
throug its transmission pipe line from eastern Kentucky
For the year 1940, approximately $71 \%$ of the consolidated
For the year 1940, approximately $71 \%$ of the consolidated gross operating evenues of the company and its subsidiary companies was derived from
the sale of electricity and approximately $28 \%$ from the sale of gas. Company owns the entire capital stocks of Kentucky Pipe Line Co. (an
Indiana corporation), and Ohio Valley Transmission Corp. (an Indiana Indiana corp
corporation)
corporation) Curnishes electric service at retail in Louisville and in surrounding territory in Kentucky having an estimated aggregate population of
389,000 , and at wholesale to other electric utilities for resale in adjacent 389,000 , and at wholesale to other electric utilities for resale in adjacent
territory in Kentucky and Indiana having an estimated aggregate populaLerritory in Ke.
tion of 51.000 .
ing territory in Kentucky gas service at retaii in Louisville, and in surround379,000, and at wholesale to other gas utilities for resale in adiacent territory in Kentucky and Indiana and having an estimated aggregate population of
respective maxi-The names of the several principal underwriters, and the has severally agreed to purchase from the company are as foll, wh

| - Shares | Shares |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lehman Brothers_.-...-.-...-.-. 60,792 |  |
| Blyth \& Co., Inc.-.-.-.-........ 36,000 | Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.) ....... 26,000 |
| The First Boston Corp........- 36,000 | J. J. B. Hilliard \& Co. .-. --. -- 20,000 |
| Goldman, Sachs \& Co........-- 36,000 | W. E. Hutton \& Co...........- 12,000 |
| Hemphill, Noyes \& Co_-.....-.- 36,000 | W. L. Lyons \& Co............-- 20,000 |
| Stone \& Webster \& Blodget, Inc- 36,000 | Laurence M. Marks \& Co......- 8.000 |
| Almstedt Brotbers -.-.---.-----2000 | Berwyn T. Moore \& Co., Inc.--- 4,000 |
| The Bankers Bond Co., Inc....-. 10,000 | G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co .-...--- 10000 |
| Bear, Sterns \& Co......-.....-- 8,000 | O'Neal, Alden \& Co., Inc...-. -- 6 -000 |
| A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc ......... 16,000 |  |
| Alex. Brown \& Sons...- | Security \& Bond. Co ...-.-.-.-- $\quad 1,000$ |
| H. M. Byliesby \& Co., Inc...... 30,000 | Smart \& Wagner, Inc.........-- 10,000 |
| Central Republic Co. (Inc.) .-.-. 16,000 | Stein Bros. \& Boyce .-......-. -- |
| Dering \& Co., Inc.-. .-.-.---- 6,000 | Union Securities Corp-.-.-.-.-.-.- 30,000 |
|  | J. D. Van Hooser \& Co. .-...--- $\quad 4,000$ |
| Equitable Securities Corp...-.-. 10,000 |  |
| Field, Richards \& C0...........- 8,000 | Wertheim \& Co.................. 22,000 |
| Folger, Nolan \& Co., Inc.....-- 4,000 | James C. Willson \& Co......... 6,000 |
| Francis, Bro. \& Co..........-.-. 8,000 | Dillon, Read \& Co....-...-....-- 44,000 |
| Glore, Forgan \& Co..........-- 30,000 | Kunn, Loeb |
| berry \& Co-.-......-......-6,000 |  |



Consolidated Earnings Statement


Earned surplus, end of period. ................- $\$ 2,085,259 ~ \$ 1,731,182$ Note-Provision for excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of
1940 was made for the calendar year 1940 in the amount of $\$ 154,000$. 1940 was made fo
Louisville \& Nashville RR.-EquipmentsThe road on May 21 asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for with the purchase of 1,000 coal cars and 1,100 other freight cars The road has requested bids which will be considered on May 27 on the $\$ 4,970,000$ of equipment trust certificates. The certificates will mature
in ten equal instalments on June 15,1942 to 1951 The equipment to be
included in the trust will cost not less than $\$ 5,522,223$ - V. 152, p. 3187 .
MacKinnon Steel Corp., Ltd.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on account
of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 16 of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum, pref. stock, par \$100, payable June 16
to holders of record May 31 . Like amount was paid on March 15 last and on Dec, 15,1940 ; dividend of $871 / 2$ cents was paid on March 15,1940 ,
and dividends of $\$ 1.75$ were paid in nine preceding quarters.-V. p. 1438

McCord Radiator \& Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
3 Mos. Ended March 31
1941
101,917
1940
$\$ 50,991$

## Net proit after a

$\qquad$

McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Earnings-
3 Nonths Ended March 31 -
1941
8116,641
1940
$\$ 982,017$
a After provision for Federal taxes, but before reorganization expenses a After provisin
actually paid by crustee (excert $\$ 73,750$ in 1941 and $\$ 44,750$ in 1940 charged
to normal operations). The net profit excludes any credit for recoverics to normal operations). The net profit excludes any credit for recoveries
made by trustee or any charge for interest or amortization of discounts on made by trustee or any charge for interest or amortization of discounts on
he company's 20 -year $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ convertible debentures.-V. 152, p. 3187 .
Macmillan Petroleum Corp.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31-
Net income after all charges...
1941
$\$ 46.741$
1940
$\$ 57,520$
Manati Sugar Co.-Old Bondholders Urged to Exchange for New Bonds-
Holders of (old) Pirst mortgage 20 -year $71 / \%$ sinking fund gold bonds who
have not yet presented such bonds for exchange for the new securities have not yet presented such bonds for exchange for the new securities Issuabpely . Such old bonds should be surrendered to Bankers Trust Co.
promptil
St., New York, accompanied by a letter of transmittal trumpee, 16 Wall St., New York, accompanied by a
which can be obtained from the trustee or the company
Interest upon the new bonds issua ale upon such excciange for the period
Irom Feb. 1,1937 to May 1,1941 can then be collected.-V.151, p. 2049 .

## Manila Electric Co.-Earnings-

| Manila Electric Co.-Earning 12 Months Ended March 31- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross operating rev | 86,623,119 | 86,370,178 |
| Operating expenses | 3,149,5943 | 2,462,073 |
| Electricity purchased | 540.103 | 51. |
| Provision (deprecia | 58 | 749 |
| Provision for taxes. | 231,843 | ${ }_{203,967}$ |
| Operating income | 81,809,674 | 82,384,313 |
| Other income (net) | 3,344 | 20,523 |
| Gross income | \$1,813,020 | 82,404,836 |
| Interest on long-term debt |  |  |
| mortization of debt discount and expen | 104,100 | 104.100 |
| Taxes assumed on interest | 6,098 |  |
| Other interest charges... | 18,242 | 32,419 |
|  |  | Cr2,278 |
| Miscellaneous income de | $3,120$ | C2,27 |


Margay Oil Corp.-Earnings-

Marion Steam Shovel Co.-Earnings-
 charges and taxes_...... $\$ 177,794 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 62,392$ loss $\$ 32,695$ loss $\$ 106,115$
$\mathbf{x}$ Before Federal income taxes.-V, 151, p. 2504 . x Before Federal income taxes.-V, 151, p. 2504 .
Market Street Ry.-Earnings Years Ended March 31 -
Operation
Maintenance and repairs.
Appropriation for retireme
Taxes (other than income taxes) ...................................
Net operating income
Interest on securities and accounts
Other

Amortization of debt discount and expense.-.-.-.
Other interest
Other income deductions

## Net loss.

Loss on loss sale of property
--.........
\$226,501
Uncollectible accounts written-off $-1,355$
Adjust, of profit on sale of prop. in
prior year. One-man car
Other (net) $----\overline{2}$
$-\quad 296$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Total } & & & \\ \text { Profit on funded debt acquired for sinking fund } & \$ 228,152 & \$ 484,317 \\ \text { Proceeds from sale of one-man car equipment } & 31,506 & 47,054\end{array}$ Proceeds from sale of one-man car equipment
previously written off Profit on sale of property
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net reduction in earned surplus for the year...- } & \$ 12,900 & \begin{array}{l}\$ 437,963 \\ \text { Earned surplus, beginning of period. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\$, 493,430\end{array} \\ 3,930,693\end{array}$

(Glenn L.) Martin Co.-Gets Part of Loan from BankA $\$ 1,000,000$ promissory notes, bearing interest at the rate of $11 / \%$
and maturing Oct. 1,1942 , has been issued by company under a loan
agreement with Giarinty agreement with Guaranty Trust Co. not to exceed $\$ 26,000,000$ in the
aggregate. The loan is secured by an emergency plant facilities contract with the Government providing for the acquisitioh, construction and installation of additional plant facilities at Martin's Middle River, Md.,
plant. Estimated cost of these facilities, exclusive of interest, is approximately $\$ 24,000,000$
of the final cost certificate under terms of the agrees that, until the filing of the final cost certificate under terms of the emergency plant facilities
contract, it will not without the written consent of the bank, among other contract, it wany not without the written consent of the bank, among other
things, pay any dividends on its outstanding stock or purchase or retire any of its shares of stock, or make any distribution to stockholders, except out of earned surplus accumulated subsequent to Dec. 31, 1940.
Tivis provision does not prevent the payment on June 2, 1941, of a cash
dividend of $\$ 1.50$ a share.-V. 152, p. 3187 .

Maryland \& Pennsylvania RR.-Reconstruction LoansThe Interstate Commerce Commission on May 7 approved a further tion and at same time approved the extension of time of payment, for a
period not to exceed five years, of loans by the RFC to the company, in emount of $\$ 147,000$, matured May 1, 1941.
The Commission also authorized the Maryland \& Pennsylvania RR. (a) to procure the authentication and delivery of not exceeding $\$ 200,000$ the trustee of that mortgage of an equal principal amount of first-mortggae mortgage bonds to ber from the RFO, (b) to assume obligation and liability, as guarantor, in
respect of not exceeding $\$ 200,000$ of first-mortgage bonds of the Maryland respect of not exceeding $\$ 200,000$ of first-mortgage bonds of the Maryland
$\&$ Pennsylvania Terminal Railway and (c) to pledge with the trustee of the first consolidated morttgage not exceeding $\$ 200,000$ of the first-mortgage bonds of the Maryland \& Pennsylvania Terminal Railway.
The Maryland \& Pennsylvania Terminal Ry, has been authorized to issue not exceeding $\$ 200,000$ of first-mortgage bonds, to be delivered at
par in exchange for a like principal amount of outstanding extended first-
mortgage bonds, due May 1,1941 -
par in exchange for a like principal amount of outstanding extended firs
mortgage bonds, due May $1,1941 .-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3030$.
Massachusetts Investors Second Fund, Inc.-Div.Directors have declared a quarterly distribution at the rate of 10 cents a
share. This payment, which represents income from dividends and interest on securities owned, will be made June 20 , to stockholders of record May 29 .
Previous dividend was 12 cents paid March 20 last. In 1940 dividends of Previous dividend was 12 cents paid March 20 last. In 1940 dividends of
10 cents each were paid in first three quarters and 14 cents in final quarter 10 cents each were paid in first three quarters and 14 cents in final quarter
Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Ltd.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
Net profit before write-offs
$\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 22,281 & \$ 27,092\end{array}$
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings



 | Net profit.-....... | $\$ 524,629$ | $\$ 1,454.678$ |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Earnings per share.... | $\$ 0.28$ | $\$ 0.78$ |  |  | Note-Net income for the first quarter ended March 31, 1941 and 1940 ,

does not include any estimate for Federal and State income taxes.-
V. 152, p. 2559.

Merck \& Co., Inc.-Stock Offered-The initial offering to the public of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) of the company was made May 20 by 54 underwriters headed by Goldman, Sachs \& Co. and Lehman Brothers. The underwriting embraces 202,372 shares of which 102,372 shares are now outstanding and 100,000 shares represent new financing by the company. The price of the stock is $\$ 28.75$ a share
A part of the new common stock included in the underwriting is purchaseable by warrant holders at the public offering price under the terms of an offer being made concurrently by the company to holders of its outstanding common stock. This offer, which is on the basis of one additional share for each nine shares held, is made to holders of record May 19 and expires on May 28, 1941.
The outstanding common stock included in the public offering represents part of the stock which has been held by members of the Merck and Rosen-
garten families, who, with certain other stockholders, are not exercising
 cing, these pamilies will retain substantial stock interests in the company,
various members of the Merck family continuing to hold beneficially more han $33 \%$ of tne common stock to be outstanding and various members of the Rosengarten family, more than $24 \%$. Members of the Merck and
Rosengarten families are selling part of their holdings in order to secure a Rosengarten families are selling part of their holdings in order to secure a
wider diversification of investments, in the light of tax and other factors
and to help effect a wider public distribution of the common stock of the company.
Transfer agent, Lawyers Trust Co., New York. Registrar, Central
History \& Business-Company is the outgrowth of two separate businesses In the fine and medicinal chemical field, conducted for many years prior to
1927 under the name Merck and the names of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co, and of its predecessors, Powers $\&$ Weightman and Rosengreten \&
Sons. The present company was incorp. in New Jersey on Dec. 28,1934 . Sons. The present company was incorp. in New Jersey on Dec. 28, 1934. . chase, and the distribution, of fine and medicinal chemicals and drugs, and it is one of the principal long-line houses in this field. It now handles approximately 1,200 individual chemicals which are sold in various forms and
packages. The products of the company are used primarily for medicinal, prescription, nutritional, industrial, laboratory, and photographic purposes, meting the exacting standards required for' these uses. Merck \& Co.
Med Ltd; the compan
The more important groups of products are synthetic vitamins, particularly those in the B coumplex, , productotics are , quinines, and certain, of the
sulforamides. Other important groups include arsenicals, bismuths, citrates, sulfonamides. Other important groups include arsenicals, bismuths, citrates,
iodides, and mercurials. There is also a large number of organic and insubstantially in exp specialties, the sales of which in the aggregate are above. A major portion of the company's sales is being made directly
to pharmaceutical manufacturers and industrial users, with the preponderant portion of the remaining sales, principally prescription chemicals, medicinal specialties, and chemicals for household use, being made to
various types of drug distributors mainly for resale to drug stores and hospitals.
There
h
There has been a substantial and continuous increase in the consolidated
sales of the company and its predecessors since 1932, with the exception of the year 1938. This expansion has been substantially auge exception of 1938 by the increasisngly largse sales of synthetic vitamins, and to a lesser extent, of sulfonamides, achieved in part through periodic reductions by the
company in the sales prices of these products. These products are sold principally to pharmaceutical manufacturers, although food industries are growing in importance as customers for certain of the vitamins, par-
ticularly vitamin B and nicotinic acid. Company's business in sulfonamides ticularly vitamin B, and nicotinic acid. Company's business in sulfonamides
is subject to the rapid changes which are taking place in this field. A portion is the increase in the company's business since 1938 can be attributed to war conditions, as a result directly and indirectly or exports and purchases by the Federal Government, and it is not expected that the increased
volume of business so resulting will be permanent. Direct export sales, other sales known by the company to be intended for export, and purchases by the Federal Government directly from the company aggregated ap-
proximately $\$ 340,000, \$ 800,000$, and $\$ 2,060,000$ in the entire years 1938 ,
 sales for the first quarter of 1941 can also be attributed to the influenza which was prevalent in this country during that period.
The number of employees of the company and its consolidated subsidiaries has increased from approximately 1,300 at the end of 1935 to more
than 2,700 at the end of April, 1941, including a substantial increase in those employed in the research laboratories.
Company is dependent upon foreitgn sources for certain of its raw ma-
terials. The more important of these are opium, the principal raw material for narcotics, and cinchona bark, the raw material for quinine. Inventories of these materials have been substantially increased, and the company estimates that it now has on hand and in transit supplies of opium equivalent
to approximately four years' sales, based on the level of operations in 1940, to approximately four years' sales, based on the level of operations in 1940,
and of cinchona bark sufficient to meet estimated requirements for the next 12 months.
The principal plant of the company is situated on a tract of land of
approximately 160 acres owned in fee by the company and located partly approximately 160 acres owned in fee by the company and located partly
in Rawway and partly in Linden, N. J. This plant consists of over 30 buildings for manufacturing and prozessing, other buildings housing the
principal executive offices (located in Rahway), the research laboratories, principal executive offices (located in Rahway), the research latoratories,
product control, packaging, shipping, and warehousing facilities, and service shops, a power plant, garages, and a number of dwellings. The
plant is adjacent to the main line of the Pennsylvania RR. and is served by several spur tracks. More than three-fourt ths of the persons employed
by the company and its consolidated subsidiaries are employed at this. by the
and processing opes a plant in Philadelphia, Pa., where certain manufacturing part of which is subleased to others.
The plant of Merck \& Co. Ltd., the company's Canadian subsidiary,
is located in Montreal, Que, and is owned in fee by that company
Capitalization-The capitalization of the company after giving effect
to the issuance of the 100,000 shares of common stock offered by the comto the issuance of the 1
$1 \% \%$ serial bank loan, maturing $\$ 500,000$ on
each Oct. 15 from 1943 to 1948 , incl
Authorized Outstanding
$\$ 3,000,000 \quad \$ 3.000,000$
 Pursuant to a bank loan agreement dated Dec. 12,1940 , the $13 \%$ serial
bank loan in the aggregate amount of $\$ 3,000.000$, was made available to the company. Company borrowed $\$ 1.000,000$ thereof on Dec. 12,1940 , 281,000,000 on Jan. 15, 1941 and $\$ 1,000,000$ on March 1 , 1941 . On March
 of such common stock into three shares (the par value thereof being adjusted
to \$i per split-up share with transfer of 6600.000 from initial surplus to
capital stock), and the authorized common stock was increased to 1200,000 capital stock), and the authorized common stock was increased to $1,200,000$
shares. shares.
Purpose- The net proceeds from the sale of shares by the company,
estimated at $\$ 2.522,540$ after deduction of expenses in connection with the sale, are to be added to the general funds of the company. No allocation of any portion of these proceeds to a specific purpose is now contemplated. Con any portion of these proceeds to a specific purpose is now contemplated.
Company estimates that its general funds, pexclusive of the proceds of
these shares, will be sufficient for its present program of plant expansion. Underwriters-Company has agreed to sell, and each of the underwriters has agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase from the company, at
$\$ 28.75$ per share, the percentage set opposite its name below of such of the \$100.000 shares, of commont stock being ooffered by by the company con or the the
holders of its common stock as may not be subscribed and paid for by warrantholders.
sellach of the selling stockholders has agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase from one or more of such selling stockholders, at $\$ 28.75$ per share.
the aggregate number of shares of authorized and outstanding common
stock set opposite its name.

for the railway, G. W. Webster, long connected with the Soo Line, said he regarded the plan as "sound, fair and equitable," Joseph Chapman,
the other trustee, also supported the proposal for taking the road out of bankruptcy.
The plan calls for wiping out of claims of general creditors and stock-
holders. Mr. Webster said he did not believe there was any justifiction did not believe there was any justification part of these claims.- $V$ Vroposed capital 152, p. 2863 .
Middle West Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsStatement of Consolidated Income

 | Service Co.] |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1941 | 1940 |
| $\$ 17,618,707$ | $\$ 16,334,904$ |
| $6,389,445$ | $5,868,350$ |
| 844,180 | 843,821 |
| $2,287,271$ | $2,136,112$ |
| $1,801,782$ | $1,665,141$ |
| 753,585 | 489,820 |
| 35,688 | 5,316 |
| 328,212 | 422,406 |
| 36,629 | 44,596 |

Net operating income.
$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 5,141,919 \\ 96,685 & \$ 4,868,341 \\ 134,424\end{array}$
 Amortization of pref. stock refinancing exp. General interest (net)---
a Dividends declared....
$\$ 5,238,6 0 3 \longdiv { \$ 5 , 0 0 2 , 7 6 5 }$
a Dividends deciared
a Dividends not declared
Minority interest in net i

| $\$ 1,929,708$ | $\$ 2,018,880$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 333,209 | 322,878 |
| 28,800 | 12,632 |
| 38,056 | 43,384 |
| 27,827 | 30,948 |
| $1,388,513$ | $1,391,448$ |
| 214,470 | 219,264 |
| 158,402 | 104,993 |


a Dividend requirements for period on preferred stocks of subsidiary
Notes-(1) Above statement includes approximately $\$ 550,000$ and
410.000 for 1941 and 1940 periods, respectively which $\$ 410.000$ for 1941 and 1940 periods, respectively, which could not be owned by Middle West Corp., primarily due to preferred stock dividend arrearages of certain subsidiary companies.
(2) Provisions for income and
in accordance with the requirements of profits taxes have been computed 1940 period figures have been adjusted for comparative purposes to give effect to the retroactive provisions of these tax laws. with the result that net income for that period, $\$ 1,048,918$, previously published, has been herein
(3) These statements include operations of Lake superior District
Power Co. in the 1941 period only, because of the acquisition early this Vear of additional shares of common stock of that company by North


## Total

General and administrative expenses profits..................

Note-No provision has been made for excess profits tax
Would Acquire Stocks-
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced May 15 that the
urporation has filed an amended application (File $70-66$ ) under the Holding Company Act, covering the proposed acquisition from Tom T. Jnder the Horlyle Gifford,
Tord agent for the British Treasury, of approximately 5,000 shares of $7 \%$ pref. of Central Illinois Public Service Co. The company states that it is advised
that the British Treasury has acquired or is in the process of acquiring the that the British Treasury has acquired or i
shares exclusively from British Nationals.
shares exclusively from British Nationals.
The proposed acquisitions would be made for cash and from time to time as offered, at prices in keeping with market conditions then prevailing, the application states.
The company states that the application to make such purchases is filed pending application with respect to the purchase on a national securities exchange of in the over-the-counter markets, at market prices, of 7,000 shares of $\$ 7$ prior lien preferred stock and 7,000 shares of $\$ 7$ preferred stock of American Public Service Co., 5.000 shares of $7 \%$ prior lien preferred stock of North West Utilities Co., 30,000 shares of capital stock of United Public Service Corp., and 15,000 shares of $\$ 6$ preferred stock of Central
Middle West Corp. 1940 , the Middle West Corp. owned $46.61 \%$ of the $7 \%$ preferred stock of American Public Service Co. and $12.8 \% \%$ of the $\$ 6$ preferred stock and $74.26 \%$ of the common stock of Central IIlinois Public service
Co. The Midie West Corp. also owns $100 \%$ of the $\$ 6$ prior lien preferred stock, $46.55 \%$ of the $\$ 7$ prior lien preferred stock, $56.34 \%$ of the $\$ 7$ preferred
stock, and $61.04 \%$ of the common stock of Central and South West Utilities stock, and $61.04 \%$ of the common stock of Central and South West Utilities
Co., which owns all the outstanding common stock of American Public Co., which owns all the out
Serivce Co.-V. 152 , p. 3188

Missouri Pacific RR.-Equipment Trusts Offered-Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler and associates were the successful bidders May 21 for an issue of $\$ 2,895,000$ equipment trust certificates maturing in 1 to 15 years. The winning bid was 101.069 for the certificates as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, or a net interes cost basis of $2.11 \%$. They were reoffered immediately by the bankers at prices to yield 0.40 to $2.45 \%$, according to maturity. Associated with Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler in the offering are Dick \& Merle-Smith and Stroud \& Co., Ine The amount of the issue represents $75 \%$ of the cost of the new equipEight bids were submitted for the certificates. The others were: Free-
man \& Co. 100.9266 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$; Gregory \& Son, 100.9496 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s} ;$ Lazard Freres \& Co., 100.21 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ : Harriman Ripley \& Co., 100.059 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$; Drexel \& Co., 100.028 for $21 / 4$; First Boston Corp., 100.847
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., 101.4512 for $21 / 2$ s.-V. 152 ; p. 3190 .

Modern Aircraft Co.-SEC to Enjoin Sale of StockThe Securities and Exchange Commission announced May 15 that it had filed a complaint in the U. S. District Court at Denver, Colo.. seeking to in violntion of the registration provisions of the Securitises of securities According to the compaint, the defendanis were selling securities by the According to the compraint, the dorendanis were seling securities coy use of the mails and in interstate commerce wission.

## Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\quad \text { Period End. Mar. } 31- & 1941-3 & \text { Mos.-1940b } & 1941-12 & \text { Mos. } \\ \text { a } & 1940 \\ \text { Net income. }\end{array}$

 a After Federal income taxes, reserve for renewals, retirements and de-pletion, interest, amortization. \&c. $\mathbf{b}$ In quarter ended Mar. 11, , 1940 ,
no provision was made for increased normal income taxes subsequently
imposed by laws retroacive to Jan, 1, 1940, and addijional provision is
made in first quarter of 1941 for anticipated further tax increases.-V. 152 , p. 2711 .

Monsanto Chemical Co.-New Vice-President-
Election of Robert Rast Cole to a Vice-Presidency of this company was announced on May

Montgomery Ward \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Earns. per sh , on com-- $\$ 0.60$. $\$ 3$ a After depreciation, amortization and Federal taxes and other charges.
b After provision for excess profits tax. c:After adjustment of Federal tax provisions to current rates, d After provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.-V. 152, p. 3031.
Montour RR.-Equipment Trusts Sold-Evans, Stillman \& Co. were successful bidders May 20 for an issue of $\$ 500.000$ equipment trust certificates, due in one to five vears. Their bid was 100 for $1.04 \%$ obligations. There will be no public reoffering of the certificates.
A feature of the sale was that bidders had to name a price of par for what ever coupon they selected. They could bid for coupons in mul
$1-100$ of $1 \%$. Ordinarily bids are in $1 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ or $1 / 8 \mathrm{~s},-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 2711$.
Motor Products Cord.-EArnings-
3Mos. End. Mar. 31 -
Profit from sales. Profit from sale
Total income Expenses
Interest.
Derreciation
Net profit,- on 391,254
Eanns, per sh, on $\$ 400.305$ hs. common stock $\$ 1.02 \quad \$ 1.02$ Income account for nine months ended March 31, 1941 \$0.17 $\quad \$ 0.09$ from sales, $\$ 497,520$ other income. $\$ 62.060 ;$ total income, $\$ 559,580 ;$ ex promses, \&c. $\$ 350.042 ;$ interest, $\$ 10,374 ;$ demreciation, $\$ 143,763$; Canadian
income tax. $8 \mathrm{c} ., \$ 176,700$; net loss, $\$ 121,299$.-V. 152, p. 685.

## Motor Wheel Corp. - Earnings-

Period End. Mar. 31-1 1441-3 Mos.-1940 1941-9 Mos.-1940
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net profit after deprec., } & \$ 636,635 & \$ 614,208 & \$ 1,725,290 & \$ 1,653,977\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Earnines per share on } \\ 845.752 \text { shs. cap. stock } & \$ 0.75 & \$ 0.73 & \$ 2.04 & \$ 1.96\end{array}$

## Mirllins Mfg: Cord.-Earnings-

3 Months Ended March 31-

Profit
Other in
Total income nyestment adjustment, \&c
Denreciation and amortization Federal income taxes

Net profit
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 3031$

Nash-Kelvinator Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-6 Mos.-1940 Net profit after deprec., $\$ 1,040,527$
Fed. inc. taxes, \&c--
F Earns. per share on 4.
291,283 shs. cap. stk.
$\begin{array}{llr}\$ 0.24 & \$ 0.09 & \$ 0.26\end{array}$

## (par 85) .-1 402.

## National Bellas Hess, Inc.-Sale of Buildings-

 The United States Government has acquired the buildings and land in depot for the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army subsidary, in Decemacquired by National Holding Co., a wholly-owned National Bellas Hess Co. 1935, from the equity receivers of the former gs and land 'were acquired by the United States on Nov. 27 1940, for $\$ 1,400,000$ in cash.The problems involved in this sale, says E. G. Siebert, treasurer, wer many and varied. Sub-tenancies had to be terminated and partial possession delivered to the Government immediately. Space occupied by of new quarters, business going on as usual in the meantime. The new plant is housed in a building especially created for and engineered for company's needs and capacity, in North Kansas City, Mo., an industrial community, under a lease ate, taxes and insurance. The lease also contains an option to purchase and provision has been made for future expansion George Marks. formeriy vice-President, succeeded Edward L. Elliot as President. Consolidated Balance Sheet
Assets- Nom. 30 , 40 July 31 ' $40 \mid$ Liabiltites- Non. 30 ' 40 July 31 ' 40 -anle-market.......Inventory suppilies
Prepd. catalog ex. penses, \&c....Due from RFC..\& employees \& Assets taken over
from Nat. Bellas Hess Co., Inc.Prepaid exps., \&e-
Land and builings Organization exp.
Total_....... $\$ 1,957,076 \quad \frac{51,850,140}{\$ 1}$ Tota1......... $\$ 1,957,076$ \$1,850,140 a These assets were acquired from the receiver for National Bellas Hess
Co., Inc.. for a consideration of $\$ 499,996$. After acquisition of the mailing list an amount of $\$ 55,306$ expenses for the revision thereof was added to the book value of the asset. Subsequent expenditures for revision of mailing
tist have been charged acainst operations. b Due to the RFC, secured list have been charged against operations. b Due to the RFC, secured.
Note-The Nov. 30,1940 balance sheet was prepared shortly after the sale of the Kansas City land and buildings on Nov. 27, 1940, and reflects sale and current operations through Nov. 30, 1940.-I. 151, p. 3402
National Biscuit Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net profit after all chgs. } & \$ 2,788.866 & \$ 2,803.101 & \$ 11,134.590 & \$ 11,767,470 \\ \text { and taxes_- } \\ \text { x Earnings per share.-. } & \$ 0.37 & \$ 0.38 & \$ 1.49 & \$ 1.60\end{array}$ x On 6,289,448 shares common stock.-V. 152, p. 1440 .
National Bond \& Investment Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 3 Months Ended March 31-

1940
$\$ 443.505$ $\begin{array}{llrl}\text { Net profit after all charges, exps. and taxes.....- } & \$ 448.927 & \$ 443.505 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 612,600 \text { shs. com. stk. (no par).- } & \$ 0.61 & \$ 0.60\end{array}$ Earns. per sh. on
National Container Corp. (Del.)-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31a Net profit
 a Including share in subsidiaries after all charges including normal 330.482 shares of comm but before allowing for excess profits tax. On Combined net sales for the first quarter of 1941 were $\$ 1,908,795$, compared with $\$ 1,566,598$ for the first quarter of 1940.
Current assets as of March 31, 1941 were $\$ 1,651,243$ including cash of 8428,339 , and current liabilities were $\$ 807,225$. Net working capital totaled
National Distillers Products Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earns
3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- $1941 \quad 1940 \quad 1939 \quad 1938$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr} & & & \\ \text { Net profit after all chgs. } & \$ 04,318 & \$ 1,078,746 & \$ 1,373,228 & \$ 1,445,223 \\ \text { and taxes---...- } & \$ 00 & \$ 0.67 & \$ 0.70\end{array}$ $\times$ Earnings per share...- $\quad \$ 0.39 \quad \$ 0.53$, p. 1288

National Oil Products Co., Inc.-Earnings3. Months Ended March 31-

Net profit after all charges and taxes
Shs. capital stock outstanding (par $\$ 4$ (
Shs, capital stock ou
Earnings per share
$\begin{array}{rr}1941 . & 1940 \\ \$ 203.628 & \$ 157,703 \\ 215.794 & 179.829 \\ \$ 0.94 & \$ 0.88\end{array}$
1939
$\$ 182,950$
719,825
$\$ 1.02$
National Paper \& Type Co.-Ernings -
$\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { 6 Months Ended Feb. 29- } \\ \text { Net profit after all charges, }\end{array} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939\end{array}$
 $\times$ Earnings per share-com (par \$1) --V. 150, p. 3366 .
National Power \& Light Co.-Debentures CalledCompany has called by lot for redemption on June 19, 1941, $\$ 4,500,000$
of its $5 \%$ gold debentures, series B. due May 1, 2030. The debentures will be redeemed at $106 \%$ of the principal amount plus accrued interest. Payment will be made at the principal office of Central Hanover Bank \& have been drawn for redemption may receive the full amount of the redemption price plus accrued interest to June 19, immediately upon pre-
dentation of the debentures to the trustee on or after May 21, 1941 .

Liquidation Planned-
Liquidation of company one of the subsidiary holding companies controlled by Electric Bond \& Share Co., by distribution of its assets to security
holders is being discussed with the staff of the Securities and Exchange holders is being discussed with the staff of Chairman. and S. W. Murphy, President, of Electric Bond \& Share Co., in their quarterly report to stock-
National Standard Co.-Extra Dividdne-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addi-
in tion to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the comm
payable July 1 to holders of record June 13 .-V. 152, p. 127 .
National Steel Corp.-Earnings-
3Mos. End. Mar. 31 -
Operating profitOperating profit--
Depreciation \& depletion Interest
Net profit.-............
Earns. per sh. 1760 .stk
-V. 152, p.

4 | 1939 |
| :--- |$\quad 1.167,35$


$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 6,869,314 \\ 1,578.206 \\ 468.006 \\ 813,909 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\begin{gathered}\$ 4,009,193 \\ \$ 1,82\end{gathered} \$ 2,426,669$

$\begin{array}{rr}\$ 2,426,669 & \$ 1,088.636 \\ \$ 1.10 & \$ 0.45\end{array}$

## F National Automotive Fibres, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 3 Months Ended March 31Shares common stock outstanding Earnings per share -194.429
$\$ 46.474$
502.87
$\$ 0.77$

National Tea Co.-Earnings
 $\mathbf{x}$ After interest, depreciation and Federal taxes. y On common stock.

Negas Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-
Net income Earnings for Six Months Ended Jan. 31, 1941
Net income-
Earnings per share on
$1,997,000$
shs. common stock
Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Operating revenues
Maintenance....
Other operating expenses Other operating expenses

Net oper. revenues.
Other income
Gross income......
Interest. Miscellaneous. .....
Net income ---------
Profit arising from retire Miscell. credits to surni Miscell. debits to surplus

$\$ 133,328$
3,398
$\$ 9,274,964$
195,999
$1,897,890$
638,256
612.517

Earned surpl.avail. fo
red. or bds., divs.,\&c
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Note-As of March } 31 & \$ 44,383 & \$ 12,520 & \$ 643,373 & \$ 314,386\end{array}$ Note-As of March 31, 1941, an appropriation of earned surplus was
made to reserve for possible additional tax liability for years 1934 to 1940 inclusive in the amount of $\$ 400,000$ which appropriation is not reflected
in the above statement. $V .152$, p. 2560.

New Bedford Rayon Co.-Earnings
Net profit after all charges a
Net profit after ale
Earnings per share
$\begin{array}{lr}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 65.851 & \$ 60,553 \\ \$ 0.43 & \$ 0.37\end{array}$
New England Gas \& Electric Association-System Output-
For the week ended May 16, New England Gas \& Electric Assn. reports electric output of $10,427,876 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of $2,454,476 \mathrm{kwh}$.
or $30.78 \%$ above production of $7,973,800 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding week
a year ago a year ago.
Gas output is reported at $96,505,000 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$., an increase of $6,860,000 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. or $7.65 \%$ above production of $89,645,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft . in the corresponding week
a year ago,-V. 152, p. 3191 .

## year ago,-V. $152, p 191$

New England Public Service Co.-Dividends-
Directors have declared dividends of 75 cents per share on prior lien stock, $\$ 7$ dividend series, both payable June 16 , to holders of record May 31 .
These dividends are equal to one-half the fuli quarterly dividend and are applicabue to quarter ended on one-half the full quarterly dividend and are
divi_ends are in arrears.-V. 152 , p. 3032 . being first quarter for which

Newport Industries, Inc.-Earnings -
Quarter Ended March 31 -
Cost of sales, expenses, \&c
Depreciation, \&c
Operating profit.
Other income.
$\begin{array}{r}1941 \\ -\quad \$ 1,233,836 \\ \hline \quad 1,004,672 \\ -\quad 67,180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc} & 1939 \\ 468 & \$ 980,191 \\ 830,19\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Net profit_- } & \$ 110,959 & \$ 159.860 & \$ 68,986 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 621,359 \text { shs. cap. stk. } & \$ 0.18 & \$ 0.26 & \$ 0.11\end{array}$
x At rate of $30 \%$.
For the 12 months ended March 31,1941 , net profit was $\$ 270,256$, equal
to 43 cents a share, comparing with $\$ 500,184$ or 80 cents a share for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940 .

New York Air Brake Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Quar. End. Mar. } 31- \\ \text { Net prof. after all chgs_- }\end{array} & \$ 471,935 & \$ 540,417 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Earnings per share on }\end{array}$
 Note-No provisions has been made for Federal excess profits tax, as the
amount of such tax, if any, depends upon earnings for the full year and amount of such tax, if any, depends upon earnings for the full year and
accordingly cannot be determined at this time, the report states.-V. 152 ,
p. 1289 .
New York City Omnibus Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earningsa Quarter Ended March 31-
$\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 323,363 & \$ 515,895\end{array}$ A After charges and income taxes but before deduction of provision for a After charges and income taxes but before deduction of provision for
amortization of "amount to be amortized on basis of recapture contract
in monthly instalments."- $\mathbf{V} .152$, p. 2561 .

New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Operating revenues. }\end{array} & \$ 100,731 & \$ 102,074 & \$ 1,241,144 & \$ 1,224,370 \\ \text { Gross inc, atter retirem't }\end{array}$ | reserve accruals...... | 22,575 | 26,403 | 334,215 | 326,965 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net income. | 8,963 | 12,062 | 157,819 | 158,737 |
| V. 152, p. 285. |  |  |  |  |

## New York State Electric \& Cas Corp.-To Inlite

 Proposals for Purchase of Bonds and Stock-The Securities and Exchange Commission announced May 20 that requests by interested persons for a hearing on the declarations or appli-
cations (File Nos. $70-319$ and $70-320$ ) filed under the Holding Comppany Act by the corporation may be made in writing not-later than June 4, 1941
at $4: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. (EST). at 4:30 p. m.. (EST).
bonds, due 1971, and 120,000 shares of cumulative preferred mortgage par). It also proposes to issue $\$ 2,000,000$ of $33 \%$ prirst mortage bock ( $\$ 100$ due 1964 , in exchange for a like principal amount of its $4 \%$ first mortgage
bonds, due 1965 . bonds, due 1965.
of the bonds and stock and that publicly invite proposals for the purchase of the bonds and stock and that the interest rate of the bonds and the
dividend rate of the stock will be determined in accordance with the pro-
visions of the accepted bid. visions of the accepted bid.
The proceeds from the
of the company's general funds as may be required will with such amounts of the company's general funds as may be required, will be applied as follows:
(a) To the redemption, at $102 \%$, of $\$ 17,094,50041 / 2 \%$ first mortgage
gold bonds, due 1980 ; gold bonds, due 1980 ,
(b) To the redemption, at $103 \%$, of $\$ 3,490,00041 / 2 \%$ first mortgage gold
bonds, due 1960 : (c) To the redemption, at $105 \%$, of $\$ 14,808,5004 \%$ first mortgage gold
bonds, due 1965 ; bonds, To the redemption, at $105 \%$ and accrued divs., of 60,000 shares of $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par);
(e) $\$ 6,000.000$ to be deposited with the trustee under the company's first mortgage for withdrawal against expenditures for additional property
or against retirement of bonds.

Accrued interest and dividends on the securities to be redeemed will be The company states that in connection with the authorization of the issuance of the bonds and stocks, the P.S. Commission of New York re quired that the proceeds from the sale of $\$ 6,000,000$ par amount of the stock be used exclusively for certain construction projects or as otherwis authorized by that State Commission.
$33 \%$ bonds are presently held as follows: $\$ 1,881,000$ by the Rural Elecof the company and of company and $\$ 119,000$ by Continental Bank \& Trust Co., trustee
under the indenture securing the bonds.-V. 152, p. 3033 .
New York Title \& Mortgage Co.-Series F-1 Pays Cash Aaron Rabinowitz, James L, Clare and Adrian P. Burke, trustees of series F-1, will make a $1 \%$ payment of principal on May 31 to holders of
record May 15 . This distribution of $\$ 275,745$ is the fifth payment of like amount since the appointment of the trustees, and brings the total prin cipal paid to $\$ 1,378,728$. Up to now a total of $\$ 7,367,932$ in income has

Niagara Hudson Power Corp.-New Controller-
George J. Brett, Treasurer of Western Division Companies of the Niagara
Hydson System and Assistant Controller of Niagara Hudson Power Corp Has elected Controller of this corporation of Niagara Hudson Power Corp.,
Alfred H. Schoellkopf, President it was announced by
Noblitt Sparks Industries, Inc.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
 Earnings per share.
-V. 152, p. 1289 .

## Noranda Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{rlrll}\begin{aligned} \text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31 }\end{aligned} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { and taxes-_.........- } & \$ 2,334,373 & \$ 2,490,610 & \$ 2,854,812 & \$ 2,771,295 \\ \text { Earns.persh.on com.stk. } & \$ 1.04 & \$ 1.11 & \$ 1.27 & \$ 1.24\end{array}$ -V. 152, p. 1761.

## North American Cement Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llll}12 \text { Months Ended March 31- } & 1941 & 1940 \\ \text { Net loss after all charges...... } & \$ 224,774 & \$ 415,387\end{array}$
-V. 152, p. 1927.
North American Refractories Co.-Earnings-
 1939
$\$ 780.770$ 1941,236

1939
oss $\$ 55,524$ p. 2201 Equal to 89 cents on 72.501 shares of class B common stock--V. 151

Northampton Street Ry.-Earnings-
Quarter Ended March 31-
Net profit after charges
1941
$\$ 4,861$ 1940
85,198
Net profit after cha.
-V. 151, p. 2806.
North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc.-Earnings-
3Mos. End. Mar. 31 - 1941
 $\begin{gathered}\text { Net income before } \\ \text { Federal taxes } \\ \text { Comparatire Balance Sheet March } 319\end{gathered} \quad \$ 16,640 \quad \$ 26,443$

Total_......... $\$ 1,503,784 \$ 1,487,906$ Total.......... $\$ 1,503,784 \$ 1,487,906$ a Aftor reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 1,237.699$ in 1941 , and
$\$ 1,209,524$ in 1940 . b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 7,436$ in 1941
and $\$ 7,472$ in $1940 .-$ V. 151, p. 3405 . and $\$ 7,472$ in $1940 .-\mathrm{V} .151$, p. 3405.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.)- Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northen States Power Co. system for the week
ended May 17,1941 , totaled $31,375,865 \mathrm{kwh}$., as compared with $28,142,288$ kwh . for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $11.5 \% .-\mathrm{V}, 152$
North Texas Co.-Earnings-
 Operation
Maintenance
Federal income taxes Other taxes..........
Oper inc. before dep Oper inc. before dep
Other income (net) Gross inc. before dep.

Gross income
Inc. ded. (exct. inc. int):
Inc. ded. (excl. inc. int):
int. on 1st colla. lien Int. on equip. notes,
Bal. (oefore ded. of inc $-\$ 13,640$
Int. on ist collateral lien bonds-3
$\$ 9,810$
Net income

- V. 152, p. 2866.

| $1941-$ Month | 1940 | $1941-12$ | Mos. | 1940 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 124,146$ | $\$ 116,047$ | $\$ 1,382,198$ | $\$ 1,378,114$ |  |
| 64,739 | 62,974 | 748,586 | 759,729 |  |
| 17,187 | 17,000 | 207,885 | 199,427 |  |
| 11,960 | 300 | 17,205 | 1,904 |  |
| 11,444 | 12,079 | 145,833 | 145,9045 |  |
| $\$ 28,816$ | $\$ 23,693$ | $\$ 262,689$ | $\$ 272,016$ |  |
| 149 | 30 | 1,448 | 30 |  |
| $\$ 28,965$ | $\$ 23,724$ | $\$ 264,137$ | $\$ 272,046$ |  |
| 11,745 | 10,290 | 135,939 | 141,187 |  |
| $\$ 17,220$ | $\$ 13,433$ | $\$ 128,198$ | $\$ 130,859$ |  |

## Norwalk Tire \& Rubber Co.-Earnings-



| Netsales --.....- | 121,290 | \$1,288,166 | \$1,805,093 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d | 11,432 | 1,296,717 | 1,679,254 |
| Profit | \$9,858 | x $\$ 8.551$ | \$125,839 |
| her in | 891 | 1,446 | 1,082 |


| Totai inco | \$10,749 | x\$7.105 | \$126,921 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Depreciation | 27,518 | 22,162 | 22.339 |


Norwich Pharmacal Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- } & 1941 & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1 9 4 0} & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net profit._- } & \$ 194,623 & \$ 192.640 & \$ 165,785 & \$ 136.275 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 0.24 & \$ 0.24 & \$ 0.80 & \$ 0.17\end{array}$ z Earnings per share_-_ $\quad \$ 0.24 \quad \$ 0.24 \quad \$ 0.60 \quad \$ 0.17$ x Earnings were adjusted to reflect the increase in Federal taxes which
occurred during 1940. y After all charges, including provision for income taxes. z On 800,000 shares capital stock.
Note-Company states no provision was made for excess profits tax. V. 152, p. 1928 .

Ogden Corp.-Gets Clear Titte to Central StatesFederal Judge William II. Holly has upheld a finding of his special master a petition in the Utilities Power \& Light reorganization case asking tinat $\$ 1,600,000$ or stock and d debentures of Central States Power \& Lifght Corp.
and Contral States Utilities Corp. be impounded. The effect of the decision and Central States Utilities Corp. be impounded. The effect or the decision
is to leave clear title to such securities in the hands of Ogden Corp., successor of Utilities Power \& Light Corp.
Mr. Lewis entered into a contract with the trustee of Utilities Power \& Light Corp. in December, 1939 , for the purchase of the securities. Subsequently Ogden Corp. claimed it obtained control of the securities through the reorganization and that the purchase cone petition just denied.--V. V . 152, p. 2404.

## Ohio Cities Water Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- <br> 12 Months Ended March 31- <br>  <br>  Gross income-- Int., amort, of dent disct., prem. (net), \&c., of subs, 

Net income-
-V. 152, p. 2404

- Ohio Finance Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net earns. after all taxes } & \text { a } \$ 164.080 & \$ 156.378 & \$ 154.598 & \$ 128.859 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com-- } & \$ 0.71 & \$ 0.74 & \$ 0.81 & \$ 0.65\end{array}$ a Also after deducting excess profits taxes.-V. 152, p. 1137.
Ohio Water Service Co.-To Pay $\$ 1.50$ DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the class A comOne dollar was paid in each of the three preceding quarters; and 75 cents 52, p. 2564
Ohio Water Service Co.-Earnings-

| Operating revenues | \$761,313 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Operation | 182,231 |
| General expenses charged to con | Cr 4,822 |
| Maintenance. | 28,477 |
| Provision for ret | 59,500 |
| General taxes. | 73.280 |
| Federal income | 4,000 |
| Net earnings | \$418,647 |
| Other income | 4,103 |
| Gross income | \$422,750 |
| Interest on long-term debt | 151,095 |
| Miscellaneous. | 4,049 |
| Amortization of debt discount and expense | 13,931 |
| Net income | \$253,675 |
| Class A dividend | 182,349 |
| Note-The company has no liability for 2564. | $152, \mathrm{p}$ | 2564.


| Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 Mm ihs Ended April $30-$ | ${ }_{89}^{1941}{ }^{\text {a }}$, 688 | ${ }^{1940}$ |
| Operating |  | \$9,198.472 |
| Operation | 279, 259 | 243,506 |
| Mederal and | 505,966 | ${ }_{287}$ |
| Other t | 769,735 | 754,847 |
| Utility operating income | 90.91? | .715.710 |
| Other income-ne | 4.703 | 1,280 |
| Gross income | \$1,595,616 | \$4,716,990 |
| Retirement reserve accr | 1,191,950 | 1,226,949 |
| Gross income | \$3,403,666 | \$3,490,041 |
| Interest-bon | 631,563 180,965 | ${ }^{900} .51315$ |
| Amort. of debt discoiol | ${ }_{C r 8,863}$ | 136.897 |
| Other income charges | 45,162 | 64,813 |
| Net income | \$2,554,839 | \$2,384,232 |
|  |  |  |
| \$5.50 convertible prior preferre | 319.000 | 181,695 |
| Preferre | 273,165 | 273,155 |
| Balance for comm | \$1,962,67 | \$1,873,142 |

Oklahoma-Interstate Mining Co.-Earnings-
 V. $151, \mathrm{p} . \overline{3} 2 \overline{4} \overline{9}$.

## Oliver United Filters, Inc.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{lllll}-3 & \text { Mos. End.Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net pront after charges } \\ & \text { and taxes } \\ & \text { Earns. per share on 198,-- }\end{aligned} \$ 80,803 \quad \$ 55,110$ loss $\$ 32,022$ x $\$ 122,108$ Earns. per share on 198,--
891 shares cl. B stock-
$\times 1$ - Net profit for the 12 months ended March 31, last, was $\$ 338,753$, equal to $\$ 1.12$ a share on class B stock, comparing with $\$ 287,686$ or 86 cents a
share on class $B$ stock for the 12 months ended March 31,1940 .-V. 152, p. 2867

Omnibus Corp.-Earnings-

| $\begin{array}{c}3 \text { Months Ended March } 31 \text { Min } \\ \text { Income-dividends from subsidiaries }\end{array} \quad 1941$ | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | Income-dividends from subsidiaries - in net inc. of

Net excess of div. rec, over equity in Totai equity income

Int. on long-term payame to Fifth Avenue Coach



## $-\mathrm{r}, 123,7,2,265$

Owens-Illinois Glass Co.-Stock Offered-Wertheim \& Co. on May 20 offered, after the close of business, 13,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 12.50$ ) at $401 / 2$ a share, the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange. Theyissue was oversubscribed.-V. 152, p. 2565.

## Oxford Paper Co.-Preferred Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share Ton account of accumulations on the $\$ 5$ preference stock, payable June 2 to holders of record May 15 . Dividend of like amount was paid on March 1, last, Dec. 1 ,
Sept. June 1 and March 1,1940 , and one of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 1,1939 , this latter being the first dividend paid since March 1,1938 , when a regular
quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share was distributed,-V. 152, p. 2714 .

Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., Ltd.-15-Cent Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
tock, payabie Jun 5 to holders of record May 31 Last previous distribustock, Das the 10 cent dividend paid on March 5, 1938.-V. 146, p. 1887 .
tlon was

| Pacific Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Months Ended March 31- | $\begin{array}{r} 1941 \\ \$ 1,574,008 \\ 673,107 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \$ 1.477,120 \\ 660,87 \end{gathered}$ |
| perating revenues- |  |  |
| ration |  |  |
| Maintenance and | 466,073 | 170 O 121 |
| Tepreces (other than Federal income) | 108,849 | 103,137 |
|  | \$568,586 | \$499,236 |
| Other income | 8.656 | 6.211 |
|  | \$577,242 | 505.447 |
| terest on funded |  |  |
| Amortization of debt | 2,669 | 2,669 |
| Other interest | 167.500 | 1,061 89,400 |
| Pividends on preferred stock of sub. con | 44,460 | 53,296 |
| Net profit | \$303.039 | 97. |
|  |  |  |
|  | $0.20$ | $.20$ |

Pacific Western Oil Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 y Loss.-V. 152, p. 1762 .

Packard Motor Car Co.-Earnings-

| Quar. End. Mar. 31- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net } \\ \text { \& Federal taxes, \&ce } & \text { pron } & \$ 274,272 & \$ 38,409 & \$ 230,329 \text { loss } \$ 389.430\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Earns. per sh. on } 15,000,- \\ 000 \text { shs. capital stock } & & & & \\ \text { (no par) } & \$ 0.02 & \$ 0.002 & \$ 0.01 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ Unfilled orders for the manufacture of airplane engines totaled approxipurchase purchase commitments for sub.

Pan American Petroleum \& Transport Co. (\&Subs).-

## Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Consol. net profit.--- } & \$ 1,056,397 & \$ 2,253,991 & \$ 750,282 & \$ 866.340 \\ \text { Carne } & \$ 0.22 & \$ 0.48 & \$ 0.16 & \$ 0.18\end{array}$ Earnmes per shal depletion incorme taxes, \& On a After depreciation, depletion, normal Federal income tax
$4,702,944$ shares common stock (par $\$ 5$ ).-V.152, p. 2248 .

Park \& Tilford, Inc. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

## Sales Costs a

| Balance | \$1,041,372 | \$729,080 | \$512,232 | $\$ 956,360$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income (net) | 79,292 | 77,580 |  | 2 |
| Qther non-recur. inc |  |  |  |  |
| Total income | \$1,120,663 | \$806,659 | \$654,526 | \$1,175,184 |
| Interest | 57,401 | 59,889 |  | 52,276 26,100 |
| Loss on leaseh Depreciation | 15,669 | 13,981 | 11,379 | 10,511 |
| Fixtures, mach. \& equip expenditures |  | 5,179 | 4,389 | 25,819 |
| Loss on sale of invest | 13,766 |  |  |  |
| Federal income taxes. | 247,065 | 121,638 | 98,168 | 63,936 |
| Prov. for Fed, surtax_ | 75,448 |  | 761 | 10,158 8,548 |
| Excess profits tax | $\begin{array}{r}75,684 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\overline{3}, \overline{2} 00$ |  |  |
| Net profit | \$615,507 | \$602,773 | \$481,361 | , |
| Preferred dividends. | 20,767 | 20,760 | 20,751 | 1, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ |
| Common dividends. Shs. com, stk. outst'g | 249,968 | 249,968 | 249,968 | 243.683 |
| Earnings per shar | \$2.38 | \$2.33 | \$1.84 | \$3.59 |

Shs. com. stk. outst'g.--
Earnings per share. a Paid in cash.
3 Months Ended March 31-
 a Estimated provisions for Federal income and excess profits taxes amounted to $\$ 172,94$

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3




 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Real estate, land \& } \\ \text { buildings }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | Mach. Mach. \& equipm't

Deterred charges.-

Total $\qquad$
 a Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par. b Represented by 6,285 shares $\$ 1$
par at cost, and held by subsidiary company. ancludes $\$ 600,000$ reserve par at cost, and held by subsidiary company, c includes excess profits taxes (1933) and interest thereon.
Note-Notes payable to banks, due within one year, in the amount of $\$ 1,000,000$ are secured by notes payable of a subsidiary of a corresponding
amount. Notes payable to banks due $1942-1946$ in the amount of $\$ 2,000,-$ 000 are secured by notes payable of subsidiaries of a corresponding aggregate amount. By agreement with the lenders, no dividends (other than stock dividends) may be paid on the coms.
notes are outstanding.-V. 151, p. 3098 .
Parker Rust-Proof Co.-EarningsNet proftit after depreciation, othe charges and Federal taxes- $\qquad$

1941 $1940 \quad 1939$ | $\mathbf{a}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 3 8 5 , 3 6 4}$ | b $\$ 272,962$ | $\$ 251,993$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-\cdots$ | $\$ 0.90$ | $\$ 0.63$ | $\$ 0.58$ | a After a $30 \%$ reserve for estimated normal and excess profits taxes.

b As adjusted. Company originally reported net profit of $\$ 322,737$ for first quarter of 1940 , based upon income tax rates then in effect. The
adjusted figure now shown represents the difference between the $19 \%$ adjusted figure now shown represents the difference between the
tax reserve then established and the subsequent $30 \%$ tax liability applicable to first quarter earnings, which was based on company's greater tax liability for the year wh
V. 152, p. 2566.

Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co.-Earnings-
 Note-No provision made for depletion, Federal income and Utah
corporation franchise

Patino Mines \& Enterprises Consolidated (Inc.) -Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31. } 1940 \text { Bolivian }
$$

Operating Income-
1940
Bolirian
Curtency
Profit on definite accouni sales of previous
_.....-. $£ 8,186$
Sales per definite account sales of 1939 invontory exported in 1940.381 long tons 1940 productine 4.483 inn tons of fine tin at the average price of approximatet $\mathcal{E} 263$
3,173 long tons on fine tin, advised as sold at 5.277 longe tostd of olling price of appros. fing tin in transit. valued

45 long tons of fine tin unexported, at cost
Proportion of sterling proceeds sold to Boivian
Government, and Bolivian currency received Government, and Bolivian currency receive Total.

208,531,929 Dr1,511,113

$\qquad$ | B8. $341,3 \overline{5} 0$ | $1,345,618$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 1,678 |  | Bs.341,350 $£ 3,451,745$

Totar coting of 1909 nosesdepreciation, depletion and amortization Shipning and smelting charges, incl. provision Selling general and administravive expenses.-. Taxes (other than income taxes)
Profit from mining operations............

## Total income

Loss on operation of railway section.
Net inc. before prov. for inc taxps \& rescrve ncome taxes paid or reserved for the year ended
Dic. 31940 (no iabiinty for excess-profit
transfindicated) to reserve account in arcordance with
Transfer to reserve acoun in arcordance with
Section II, Aricle VII of By-laws...... $\overline{38.208,873,280} £ 1,940,632$

[^8]$\qquad$ Bs.28,446;211 E439,32. Note-All materials used in the company's operations repressnt a joint
expenditure in Bolivian currency and stering. A\& the stores records are expenditure in Bolivian currency and serying. AQ the stores records are carried wholly in sterling it is not possible to apportion arcurately the cost
of materials issued into their sterling and Roliviano components. For the preparation of che above statement the Boliviano rroportion of materials issued has been taken as heing equivalent to the expenditures in Bolivian urrency on materials purchased during the period.

Statement of Earned Surplus for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940
Bolitian
Currency
$\qquad$ Bs. $45,406,668$

eclared in Sent. and Dec., 1940 , respectively
n $1,350,000$ shares Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940 Bs. $73,852,8{ }^{9} 9$ Sterling $4439,32 \overline{5}$ £439,325
20,100

$$
\because
$$

Balan Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 194 Bs.73,852,879 Bolvian
Currency Assels- demand deposits: Cash and demand deposits:
Funds subject to exchange control restrictions Bs.3.986,993 Funds not, suhject to exch. control restrictions Funds allorated for payment of dividends. $36.179,481$ Notes and ac
Inventories:
Broken ore in stopes and mine, at avge. cost Unexported concentrates, at average cost
Tin concentrates corresponding to 19.10 pro
duction $3,677,297$
341,350
356.592
£62,733
Sterling £279.686
110.545
2001545 Comt less reserve of $£ 23,217.5 .7 \ldots \ldots$. Commissary supplies, at a
Drafts payable at 90 days sight and current Simon I. Patino. Oruro
Bolivian Tin \& Tungsten Mines Corn-..........
Cia. Minera Y Agricola Oploca de Bolivia....
Sociedad Empresa de Estano de Araca.....
Accounts collectible at 30 days' notice:
Rolivian Tin \& Tungstein Mines Corp
Rolivian Tin \& Tungstein Mines Corp
Simon I. Patino, Oruro.........
Current accounts of employees and workmen.
Deposit in guarantee. Deposit in qu
Investments
ixed assets (situated in Bolivia)
Intangible assets
Deferred charges
Total.


## Liabilities-

Bank overdraft
Accounts payable (trade
Payrolls payable
Provision for taxes
Provision for unpaid charges on uniquidated
Prove for unbilled charges on materials rec'd Other accrued charges
Simon I. Patino, Oruro-...................-
 Other unpaid dividends
Contribution pledged to Bolivian Government Contribution pledged purposes--
for humanitarian pers Subscription to preferred stock of Smelters De-
velopment Corp Ceserves Catital -- $1,380,316$ shares of a par value Par value of 30,316 shares in treasury-.....Capital surplus
-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3035$.
$11,694,595$
249,689
884,869
$2,760,632$
Dr60,632
$\begin{array}{ll}73.852 .879 & 130,96 \\ 62,733\end{array}$
Bs.117,187,473 $£ 5,774,930$

Parkersburg Rig \& Reel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31 -
Net profit after all charges
$\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 17,377 & \$ 99,984\end{array}$ Net profit after all
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1929$.
Parmelee Transportation Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Net loss after deprec., } & \text { a } \$ 51,073 \quad \$ 84,794 \quad \$ 40,167 & \$ 40,424 \\ \text { int. \& Fed, taxes... }\end{array}$ a Before provision of $\$ 13,000$ for estimat
in $1941(1940, \$ 25,100)$. -151, p. 3098 .

Peabody Coal Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock par $\$ 10$, payable June 6 to Dec. 23, 1940, dividend of stock was paid on A pril 26,1940 , one of $\$ 2$ was was paid on June 1, 939.-V. 152

Pearson Co., Inc.-EArnings -
Quarter Ended March 31-
Net profit after all charqes, taxes, \&c._-.........
$\begin{array}{cc}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 7,831 & \operatorname{loss} \$ 13,986 \\ \$ 0.01 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$
Net profit after all charges, taxes, sc..............
Earnings per share on 402,235 shares common.

## Peerless Cement Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llll}3 \text { Months Ended March } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { ret profit after charges } & & \text { P17.909 } & \text { loss } \$ 21,011 \\ \text { arns. per sh. on } 309,827 & \text { com. shs.- } & \$ 0.06 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ Earns. per sh. on 309,827 com. shs.--V. 151, p. 3407
Pennroad Corp.-New President-
Directors of the corporation at a meeting held on May 14 accepted the resignation of $H$. H. Lee as President and director and elected Benjamin $F$ Pepper of Philadelphia to

Pennsylvania Co.-Tenders
The Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will until 10 a. m. May 31 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient guaranteed at
series C, due 1942 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 50,000$ at prices not exceeding series C, due 1942 to exhaust the sum of acrued interest.-V. 152, p. 2870.
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings 12 Months Ended March 31-
Sales, less cash disct. \& allowance

1941 (\&Subs.)
1939
$\mathbf{6 , 0 5 6 , 4 5 8}$ Cost of sales, ordinary taxes, operat
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Cost of sales, ordinary taxes, operat- } & 6,019,336 & 4,949,104 & 4,942,919 \\ \text { a Provision for depl. \& depreciation.- } & 461,360 & 472,108 & 506,805\end{array}$


Profit before prov. for Fed. inc. tax. $\overline{\$ 1,284,381}-\overline{\$ 399,888}-\$ 205,199$ a Total depletion and depreciation charges, for the 12 months ended
March 31, 1941, amounted to $\$ 852,632(1940, \$ 1,213,389,1939, \$ 1,285,912)$ of which $\$ 461,360$ ( $1940, \$ 472,108,1939, \$ 506,805$ ) was charged to operations. The balance $\$ 391,281$. $(1940, \$ 741.281$ and $1939, \$ 779,107)$ was
charged to special reserv.- 152, p. 3195 . Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}12 \text { Mos. End. Mar.31- } 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ $\begin{gathered}\text { Net profit after deprec.. } \\ \text { Federal taxes, \&cc } \\ \$ 1,689,379 \\ \$ 1,766,127 \\ \$ 1,113,918\end{gathered} \$ 1,245,081$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Earns. per sh. on } \\ 000 \text { shs. cap. stock } \\ \text {-V. 151, p. } 3898 .\end{array} & \$ 11.26 & \$ 11.77 & \$ 7.43 & \$ 8.30\end{array}$

Pennsylvania State Water Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended March 31-


| Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes_....-- | 614,611 | $\mathbf{6 1 , 2 9 3 , 3 2 4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ond | 62,221 |  |
|  | 67,957 | 65,248 |

 | Interest and other deductions of subsidiaries...--- | 2,903 | 1,652 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Minority interest | 65 |  |
| Int. amort. of debt disct., prem. (net), \&cc., of corp. | 326,462 | 342,109 |



Penobscot County Water Co.-Sells Bonds PrivatelySee under Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Years Ended March } 31 \text { - } \\
& \text { Operating revenues. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Operating revenues.-.-.
1941
$1,268,847$

$1,286,337$
905,046
Net earnings.
$\$ 271$
$\frac{8381,290}{\substack{\text { Dr2.742 }}}$
Gross income-2----
Interest on long-term debt


Net income
Peoria Water Works Co.-Bonds Placed Privateli:-The company has placed privately an issue of $\$ 4,000,0001$ st mtge. Konds, series A, $31 / 2 \%$, dated April 1, 1941, due April 1, 1971. Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., trustee. Pro-
ceeds will be used to redeem existing issues which have been called for payment as follows:
(a) $\$ 1,152,000$ 1st consol. mtge. 4s due May 1,1948 , called for payment
Nov 1,1941 , at office of Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, at 105 and interest. and interest. (c) $\$ 1,767,0001$ st \& ref. mtge. 5s, series A, due Aug. 1, 1950, called
for payment ${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ 22, 1941, at office of New York Trust Co., New York, ${ }^{\text {fat }} 101$ and interest.

 Holders of the foreeoing called securities may, at their election, surrender the same bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, at and and thereupon


Pepsi-Cola Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
(Excluding British Subsidiary)
Quartar Ended March 31-
$\begin{array}{cc}1941 & \\ \$ 1,673,144 & \$ 904,153\end{array}$
 a After
taee of
The report states berore phro pision for excess profits taxes.
of excess profits taxes which may be applicable to the above the amount earning

Application to List-
Application to list $1,898,570$ shares of capital stock ( 81 par) is pending
before the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange. before the Commi.

Pere Marquette Ry.-Annual Report-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Passeng |  |  | \$987,521 |  |
| Pass, carried | 22 | 40,636,102 | 44,375,021 | 113 |
| Earns. per | 2.027 cts. |  |  |  |
| R | 157825,360 | 17,885.126 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| Income Account for Calendar Years |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight revenue | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & 00,232,656 \end{aligned}$ | \$27,621,804 | \$22,979,447 | ${ }_{2037}^{1937}{ }^{2}$ |
| Freightrevenue | ,952,968 | 936,359 | 987,521 | 1,081,006 |
| M | 458,995 | 452,401 | 410.416 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell | ,104,653 | 963,773 | 866,103 | 1,255,276 |
| To | 33,007,016 | 30 | \$25.4 | \$32,229,110 |
| Maint | 4,353,333 | 4,015,097 |  |  |
| Maint. of equipment. | 6,552, 838 | $\mathbf{x} 6,273,816$ | $\times 5.687,012$ | $\times 6.860,148$ |
|  | 12.094 .252 | 11,271,308 | $10,266,651$ | 11,762,403 |
| Mriscell | 169 | 58 | 1,153 | 5 |
| Transp. for invest.--Cr. | 2,771 | 4,388 | 1,925 | . 8,918 |
| Total oper. expens |  | 823,478,759 | 321,487,335 | 824,929,785 |
| Net oper. revenue | 8,067,193 |  | 83,957,266 |  |
| Railway tax accruals | 2,408,698 | 1,975,413 | 1,886,326 | 644.506 |
| Equipment rents (net) | 1,018,264 | - | 523,453 | 584,792 |
|  | ,063,208 |  |  | ,461,045 |
| Other income | 539,180 | 360,563 | 13,997 | 608,634 |
|  | 02.388 |  | \$1,167,599 | ,069,679 |
| Interest on d | 304,661 | 70,012 | 78,514 |  |
| Rent for lease |  | 67,889 7681 | 77,610 | 67,550 |
| Income applic. to | 1.150 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 5.826 |

Net income
Prior preferred dividends
$\$ 1,251,917$
$\$ 27,006$
def $\$ 2,260,953$
$\$ 1,664,032$
$1,260,000$
 x Includes denreciation of $\$ 2,257,180$ in 1940, $\$ 2,346,947$ in 1939 ,
$\$ 2,396,508$ in 1938 , and $\$ 2,566,683$ in 1937 .

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\text { Llabutitles- }}{\text { Prior }}$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  | $1{ }^{8}$ |
| Rosad \& equip . . 1 or,47,242 104,399,013 |  | Prior pref. stock $11,200,000$ |  |  |
|  |  | Preterred stock-Common stock- |  |  |
|  | 2.611,473 |  | - 45,046,000 |  |
|  |  | Long-term debi- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 69,491.000 |
|  |  |  | ,046,083 |  |
| Demandioans \& | 500 |  |  |  |  |
| Sperial deposit- 3,032,851 | 1,066,301 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mat'l \& supplies 2,899 |  | Add'ns to prop.throug income |  |  |
| Oth. curr. assets 1,369 |  |  | $5,353,396$ | 260,055$4,367,278$ |
| terred |  |  |  |  |
| adj. debits-- $2,302,2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ Comprises insurance and casualty reserves of $\$ 90.569$ in 1940 ( $\$ 88.521$ in 1939) accrued depreciation of equipment, $\$ 28,830,060$ in 19400 in 1939) -V. 152, p. 2871. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perron Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividend- <br> Directors have declared an extra dividend of one cent per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of four cents per share on the common stock, both payabie June 21 to holders of record June 2 . Circe 21,1940 : extra of threa cents was paid on Dec. 21, 1939, and one of one cent was paid on Sept. 21, 1939.-V. 152, p. 1290. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pet Milk Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% <br> $\$ 7,2940$ <br> $7,178,800$ |  | 1938 <br> $\$ 6,987,767$ 6,886,243 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ,695,215 |  |  |  |
| Depreciation <br> Operating profit | 195,894 | -180,695 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,60 | 1,4 | 849 | 1,277 |
| Total income Interest Interest- in val. of invest. inRed. | 3,3 | x $\$ 60$, 6 |  | $\mathbf{x} \$ 65,774$12,562 |
|  | 4,574 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10400 \\ 9,506 \\ 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Federal income tax |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17,842 \\ 617 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}--17 \overline{1} 0 \\ 488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Minority interest | 664 |  |  |  |
| Net profit | $\$ 77,520$ 110,339 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x 8 8 , 6 1 2} \\ \mathbf{1 1 0 , 3 3 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,519 \\ & 110,339 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x} 878,994 \\ 110,339 \end{array}$ |
|  | 110,33 |  |  |  |
|  | \$32,818 | \$197,951 | \$59,820 | \$189,333 |



Petroleum Corp. of America-20-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common tock, payable June 28 to hoidensolideced Oil Corp. for each five shares of Petroleum Corp, commonon stonck held was paid on May 16 , last, See also p. 22181 . p .

Philadelphia Co.-Registers with SEC-Proposes Refunding of Secured 5s-To Seek Bids for New Bonds and NotesCompany filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission May 22 applications for the registration otral trust serial notes, and not to exceed 413,794 shares of common stock (no par), under the Securities Act of lase
Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 . The sinking fund nonds and serial notes will be secured by $2,040,000$ shares of common stock of Duquesne Light Co..a subsidiary of Philadelphia Co
The proceeds from the sale of the new bonds and notes and additional common stock will be used to redeem the company soutstanding sont interest. Company proposes to invite bids on the new bonds and notes in accordance with the SEO 's competitive biding rule U-50, and to orfer the common stock to holders

Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Co.-Proposal Filed-
A sharp scaling down in capitalization is proposed in a plan of reorganizaAlon for this company filed with Nicholas G. Roosevelt, Examiner, by
John Ryan and Michael J. Ryan, counsel for holders of $\$ 62,000$ principal The four bondholders' protective committees are still working on a composite plan which it is expected will be reatys shortly and which will be riled with the examiner who later wil file the plans with the Discourt cour
with its recommendations. with its recommendations.
The Ryan plan contemplates the organization of a new company, to which all property and assets of the debtor company shall be conveyed. The proposed capitalization of the new conpany und the pan New first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds due 1961 , or earlier, if called, $\$ 10,500,000$ New general mortgage $2 \%-4 \%$ bonds, due 1971 , or earlier, if called bearing $2 \%$ fixed in
income $\$ 3.500,000$.
New shares (authorized 7,500,000) $\$ 6,592,000$. Total capitalization $\$ 20,592,000$ refunding mortgaze 5 s due $1973: \$ 29,148,000$ 20 - year convertible $6 \%$ debentures
$\$ 61,559,866$
Relative to distribution of securities of the new company among presen bondholders and general creditors, the plan suggests that holders of present
refunding mortgage ponds receive $70 \%$ of the securities and that $30 \%$ be refunding mortgage debenture 6s-that this division apply to both classes of bonds of the new company, and that the same figures apply as to commo stock division, prior to division of stock in payment of general creditors
The balance of authorized but unissued stock is to be reserved for claims of The balance of au
general creditiors.
No provirion is made for stock of the present company which the examiner
in in ho provision is report declared to be of no no value.-V. 152 . p. 436 .
Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Corp. (\& Subs.) $\begin{array}{lllll}12 \text { Mos. End. Mar. } 31 & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$

| Net sales and other oper-- |
| :--- |
| ating income---- $\$ 33,352,724$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cost and expenses. incl. } \\ & \begin{array}{c}\text { ating and } \\ \text { deprec. and depletion. }\end{array} 31,390,616 \\ & 28,683,210\end{aligned} \quad 31,064,322 \quad 38,850,011$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Profit from operations } \\ \text { Other income } \\ \$ 1,962,108 \\ 312,317\end{array}$ |
| :---: |


 $\mathbf{x}$ Loss.
$\$ 2,968$ Includes interest accrued out not paid of $\$ 2$ in $1940, \$ 2,971,463$ in 1939, and $\$ 2,971,074$ in 1938 . 105 in 1941,152,

Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.-Earnings 12 Months Ended April 30, 1941

 Interest charges Amortization and
Federal income tax
Retirement expenses (or depreciation) Balance available
Phillips Pump \& Tank Co.-Stock Sale CompletedCompletion of distribution of 65.000 shares of class A common stock of the company has been announced by M. F. Klein Co. NIn addition to the
stock distributed there are also outstanding 124,000 shares of class $B$ common stock.
The company, which was orgar ized in August. 1939, to succeed to a business originaily established in 1910 , makes and distributes a complete line of lubrication accessories for automotive equipment, including grease
and gear lubricant dispeners and lubricant dispensing cabinets. rotary anums for dispensing gasoline and kerosene, skid tanks and many other items. The company supplies certain equipment to the United States
Army ir Corpand and tool. machinery and allied industries.
tool. machinery and allied industries.
The company was given a class A rating by the Air Corps after thorough
inspection of its plant and facilities and ability to fill orders. In addition inspection of its plant and facilities and abiiity to f fill orders. In addition
to the Government the company hearly 1,000 active accounts among to the Government, the company has nearis rns.
the country's largest oil and industrial concer
 for the full calendar year 140 dividend of $21 / 2$ cents was paid on the class A
On May 1,1941 a quarterly divis. On May 1,1941 a quarterly div
common stock.-V. 152, p. 2405 .

Pittsburgh Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. $31-1941-3$ Mos.- 1940 , 1941-12 Mos. 1940
Sales, oper. \& other inc $\$ 11571.956$ S10.

 Deplet, depr, \& amort
Minority interest Net profit.
Earns. . per sh. on $6 \%$ pref

Earns. per sh. on com. \begin{tabular}{r}
$\$ 1,733,458$ <br>
177,538 <br>
807,88 <br>
6 <br>
\hline$\$ 747.9$ <br>
$\$ 2$ <br>
$\$ 0$ <br>
$\$ 0$

 

$\$ 1,334,850$ \& $\$ 5,54,8$ <br>
215,344 \& 802,13 <br>
734,615 \& $3,101,55$ <br>
19,933 \& 39 <br>
\hline 364 \& 21,68,
\end{tabular}

## Pittsburgh Forgings Co.-Earnings-

(Including Greenville Steel Car Co
$x_{\text {E }}$ Net profit
Earnings for Quarter Ended March 31. 1941
x x After charges and Federal and State normal income taxes but with no
allowance for excess profits taxes. $-\mathbf{V} .152$, p. 2081 .

## Pittsburgh Steel Co.-Earnings-

 $\times$ Loss

May Issue Additional Shares-
Stockholders have authorized directors to issue not more than 14,127 shares of $51 / 2 \%$ prior preferred stocis for the purpose of converting the old
$7 \%$ preferred stock into the prior preferted $7 \%$ preferred stock into the prior preferred. No definite plans have been
made thus far and officials say nione is contemplated in the immediate
future-V

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.-Earnings-
 - V. 152, p. 2248 .

Plymouth Oil Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { capital stock } & \$ 0.24 & \$ 0.56 & \$ 0.61\end{array}$ ${ }_{20}{ }^{\text {a After depreciation, depletion, Federal income taxes, \&c:-V. 152, p. }}$

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.-Earnings-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1.355,436}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 83,233,076 |  |
|  | 969,946 | 670,749 | \$385,387 |  |
| incl |  |  |  |  |
| es. for deprec. \& de |  |  |  |  |
| t. rev. \& misc. inc | Cr4 | Cr2,029 | Cr5,030 |  |
| Net prof vidends | \$397,026 | \$198,935 | \$16,5 |  |
| Shares of capital stock |  |  |  |  |
| outstanding (no rnings per share | 4 |  | 80 |  |
| D |  |  |  |  |
| \$100,000 in 1940 . |  | 00 |  |  |
| c Includes Coal Co . 4,987 tons | , | propert |  |  |
| 3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$100,271 | 97.974 | loss 85,687 |  |
| par) outstanding | 169 | 169 | 169,742 |  | of After depreciation, depletion, Federal income taxes (at estimated rato contingencies in 1941. of the year.


| Assets <br> coal l'ds, mine develop., plant construction and equipment | 1940 | 1939 | Laxbilities- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Capital stock |  |  |
|  |  |  | Long-term ormilig's |  |  |
|  |  | 2,481,203 | Acets.e drafts pay | 452,607 | 255,693 |
|  |  |  | Accrued payrolls, |  |  |
| Aects. \& notes rec. less reserve for |  | 586,797 | int. \& tax | 97,602 | 72,368 |
|  |  |  | Reserve $\begin{aligned} & \text { income } \\ & \text { t }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 417,916 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53 | 45,454 |  |  | 1,533,513 | a After reserves of $\$ 2,429,765$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,203,804$ in 1939 . b Repre-

sented by 169,742 no par shares.-V. 152 , p. 929 .

[^9]Pullman Co.-Earnings-
Period End Mevenues and Expenses of Car and Auxiliary Operations.
191 - 1941 Month- 1940 1941-3 Mos.-19 Sleeping Car Operations- 1941 -Month-1940 1941-3 Mos.-1940



Pullman, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31- $1941-3$ Mos $-1940 \quad 1941-12$ Mos. -1940
aNet profit--
 Industrielles expenses and Federal income taxes and excluding Enterprises Note-No provision consideredts.
Asks for New Tenders of Preferred Stock-
sharectors have invited tenders of stock from all stockholders at $\$ 29$ a
bere June 5 . As in the earlier invitation for tenders March 26 , the corporation states it will purchase up to $\$ 15$ million worth
of stock or ar
of stock, or a total of 517,241 shares.
The
stevious orfer. made in March, did not specify any price at which stock was to be tendered.
The new offer is made in a letter to stockholders dated May 22 and that tenders will be irrevocable. If more stock is submitted than the It is further stated that certain
including one director, already have indicated they will amount of stock 275,000 shares at the 829 price.
Later, directors intend to
of Later. directors intend to reduce the corporation's capital to the extent or evious to Dec. 31, 1940, and the tenders, plus 54.368 shares acquire Behind the renewed stock tender offer is the apparent opinion of dire
tors that Pull tors that Pullman has more working capital than it needs. The letter points out that as of March 31 last current assets exceeded current liabili-
ties by $\$ 80,980,000$. Reference also is made to the reduction of more than 8125 million in stated investment in physical properties since 1930 , and to the fact that cash and Government securities in the company's treasury now aggregate about $\$ 55,750,000$, with consolidated surplus standing at
$\$ 43,138,271$ as of last March 31 . stockholders are cautioned aga
tender offer . "In making this request for tenders, the board of directors
doees not wise does not wish to be understood as in any way making a forecast of the future J. P. Morgan \& Co. Incorporated will receive the tenders--V 152

Pyle National Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { B Months Ended March } \\ \text { 31 } & 1941 & 1940 \\ \text { Net income after charges (estimated) } & \$ 121,000 & \$ 68,000\end{array}$
1939
838,000
Pyrene Mfg. Co.-
Directors have declared a divident of of 20 cents p
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 10$, payable June 16 to holders of record May 31 Divideno


Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earning,
 Profit
Other in

| Detal income | \$501,059 | \% <br> 562.807 <br> 193 | \$551,504 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal income tax, \& | $\begin{array}{r}195,504 \\ 87 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 193,508 78,183 | 195,548 78,750 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit- } \\ \text { Earnings: per share on } 927,305 \text { shs }\end{array} & \$ 218,055 & \$ 291,116 & \$ 277,206\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { capital stock } \\ \text { V. } 151, ~ p . ~ & 0099 .\end{array}$

## Rapid Electrotype Co.-Earnings-



## $-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .1584$.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.-Finnncinq Plans-
The corporation, it is said, is considering plans for approximately $\$ 9,500$, prope Among the debt that it is planned to retire is $\$ 4.500,000$ or $6 \%$ bonds of the B. F. Keith Corp. Another purpose of the program would be to take Orpheum held by M. J. Meehan. on which the price until kecently was $\$ 112.50$ a share as well as 7,000 preferred shares held by the Atlas Corp.

## Reed Roller Bit Co.-Earnings -

$\begin{array}{lllll}3 \text { Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1946 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { vet profit after all chgs_ } & \$ 308,730 & \$ 307,188 & \$ 406,445 & \$ 420648\end{array}$
Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable June 30 to holders of record June 20. iike amounts paid on March 31, last, extra of 25 cents paid on Dec. 24, $1940 ; 15$ cents paid on sept. 30,1940 and extras of
paid on June 30 and March 31,1940 .-V. 152 , p. 1930 .
Reliance Mfg. Co. of Illinois-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Crns. per sh. on } 222,855 \\ \text { shs. com. stk_- }\end{array} & \$ 0.09 & \$ 0.27 & \$ 0.08 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ y Equal after dividend requirements on $7 \%$ preferred stock to 27 cents per share on 222,855 shares of common stock, compared with 8 cents per
hare for like quarter in 1939 -V. $152, \mathrm{p} .1293$.
Reo Motors, Inc. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-
Period Enied March 31, 1941 -
Month
$\$ 36,730$
loss $\$ 19,273$
Reynolds Metals Co., Inc.-New Director-
R. J. Lindquist, for years Chief Auditor of the Reconstruction Finance
 director of this company, according
nolds, President.-V. 152, p. 2718 .

Riverton Consolidated Water Co.-Sells Bonds Privately See under Associated Gas \& Electric Corp.

Reynolds Spring Co.-Earninqs-
Earnings for the 6 Months Ended March 31, 1941 Sales, net.........
Costof sales.
Gross profit on sales
Selling, peneral
Operating profit
Other income (net)

## ${ }_{\text {Profit }}$


Depreciation
Real and pers stock tyxes.
ald Provision for Federal normal income taxes
Net profit

## Assets-



a Represented by 290.000 shares, par $\$ 1$, $\mathbf{b}$ fccounts payable only.
Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd,-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 14 cents per share on the A merican shares
May $31,-$ V.

- 152, p. 2407.
Roberts Public Markets, Inc.-Earnings-
 Net income arter a
Fanns. ner share on
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1930$.



## Net income.-----Nalance Sheet March 31, 1941

s invertment and special Assot - TVtility plant, $85.393,806 ;$ miscellianeous investment and special
denosits, $\$ 386 ;$ cash in hanks and working funds, 859,700 accounts recelvable, 1 los reserve of $\$ 3,726$, $\$ 48,430$; accrued utility revenue, $\$ 2,441$;
 in Lithilities-Common stock (2.000 no par shares), $\$ 50,000,1$ st mortage $5 \%$ old bonds, $81,76.7600$ due to New York Water Service Corn ( (laan account) 8282,000 : accounts payabce, $\$ 10,067$; customers ${ }^{\text {denasits }}$ and
 accruals, $\$ 3.287$; deferred liahlitites, $\$ 17,806$; reserve for depreciation, $\$ 886.758$ other reserves, $\$ 1,951$; contributions in aid of construction,
$\$ 36.001$ chapital surplus, $\$ 1,792,919$; earned surplus, $\$ 965,163 ;$ total, $\$ 5.566,504-\mathrm{V}, 152, \mathrm{p}, 2567$.
Rockwood \& Co.-Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on account of accumulations on the $5 \%$ preferred stock. oyababl June 2 to hot holders
record May 20. Like amount paid on March 3 , last.-V. 152, p. 1449 .

Rome Cable Corn.-Wages Increased-
Corporation announced on Mav 17 a a $10 \%$ increase in waves of hourlv
nd niece-work employees and salaried workers receiving less than $\$ 250$ and niere-work emnloyees and salaried wo
monthly, effective May 18.-V. 152, p. 688
Root Petroleum Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
3 Mos. Ended March 31- depletion, \&c., but $\quad 1941 \quad 1940$
before Federal taxes.-........... $\$ 59,289$ loss $\$ 53,715$

## Rustless Iron \& Steel Corp.-Earnings-



 | Selline expenses - |
| :--- | :--- |
| General and administrative expenses. |
| Gens |




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


| Total income $\qquad$ $\$ 4.088,163$ 74,858 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

Interest expense
Preminm on prepavment of bank ion
Miscellaneous deductions
Federal income tax
Federal excess-profits taxes.
$1.169,800$
$\$ 1.824,564$

Note-Depreciation provision during the 12 months ended March 31 ,
1941, has been charged as follows To cost of goods sold, $\$ 407,42:$ to
selling and general and administrative expenses, $\$ 3,255$; total, $\$ 410,737$.
selling and general and administrative expenses, $\$ 3,255$; total, $\$ 410,737$.
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2872$.
Rutland RR.-New Receiver-
Fuederal Judge James P. Leamy on May 19 accepted the resignation of Luis G. Murphy as receiver for the road and appointed William
now general freight agent, as his successor.-V. 152, p. 3196 .

St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $4 \%$ cum. class A stock par $\$ 50$, payable July 15 accumulations on the $4 \%$ cum. class A stock, par. $\$ 50$, payable July 15
to holders of record June 30 . Like amount paid on April 15, last. dividend of 90 cents was Daid on Dec. 23 . last: 20 cents were paid on Oct. 15. July 15 . and April 15, 1940; dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 1, 1939, and one of 50
cents was paid on Dec. $15,1938 .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 1450 .

St. Lawrence Paper Mills-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum. pres. stock, payabil July 15 to holders of record June 30 . Like amount was paid on April 15 and J.
and one of $\$ 2$ was paid on Dec. 23, 1940 ,-V. 152, p. 1604 .

Safeway Stores, Inc.-Sales-
Sales for the four weeks ended May 10,1941 , were $\$ 34,681,966$, compared with $831,194,00$, for the four weeks ended May 11,1940 an increase
 of $9.62 \%$. stores in opera,
year ago.-V. 152, p. 2718 .
Saguenay Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
[Incl. Fully Owned Subsidiaries, Except Saguenay Electric. Co.]
[Incl. Funt Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1941
Operating revenue--.-.
Operation, maintenanco, administration,
Operating revenue
Operation, maintenance, adminis
Taxes (other than income taxes)

Net operating income........................................................ 8337,386




 Common stock-:
San Antonio Public Service Co.-EarningsPeriod End.Mar.31- 1941-Month-1940,

 Net earns. from opers
Other income (net)
Net earnings General interest $-\cdots=$
Tax on bond interest_-.
Net income
2719.

| Savage Arms Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| uar. End. Mar. 31 - | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |  |
| profit af nd taxes | \$501,166 | \$23,417 | loss 843,868 | s ${ }^{\text {8 }} 50,1$ |
| ns. per sh | \$2.99 | \$0.14 | Nil | Nil |

[^10]| Seagrave Corp.-Ear |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Months Ended March 31- | ${ }_{\text {\$546,124 }}^{1941}$ | ${ }_{\text {S298, }}^{1940}$ |
| Costs and expenses | 475,766 | 273.640 |
| Other deductions. | 9,852 16,100 | 6.092 <br> 3.587 |
|  | \$44,406 | \$14,862 |
| Other inco | 2.225 | 1,479 |
| profit | \$46,631 | $\$ 16.341$ 80.09 |



## -V. 152, p. 1930.

## Securities Acceptance Corp.-Correction-

Company advises that a typographical error occurred in stating the amount of its gross earned income for the three months ended March 31 , 1941 . the figure stated is $\$ 315,289$ whereas it sho
All other figures are correct (see V. 152 , p. 3197).
Seeman Brothers, Inc.-Earnings-

| Perioo End. Mar 31 | 3 Mos.-1940 |  | 1941-9 Mos.-1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit after all chgs. |  |  |  |  |
| Shares cap. stk outstand |  | 106,700 $\$ 0.61$ | 105.7700 $\$ 3.16$ | \%2.8 |
| Earnings per share. | $\$ 1.38$ | 80.61 |  | 82 |

## $-\mathbf{V}_{s} 152$. p. 996 .

## Servel, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-




a After dion interest and other charges, and Federal taxes.

Sharp \& Dohme, Inc.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Quar. End.Mar. } 31- & 1941, & 1940 \\ \text { Gross profit-.....--- } & \$ 1,72,560 & \$ 1,636,237 \\ \text { Expenses }\end{array}$
Charges (net)
Depreciation
Depreciation-
-----------

Net profit.
$\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net profit.- } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 7 \overline{7} \overline{6}, 6 \overline{6} \overline{7} \\ \text { shs. }\end{array} & \$ 351,701 & \$ 303,687\end{array}$ 1939
$\$ 1,364,38$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { shs. com. stk. (no par) } & \$ 0.19 & \$ 0.13 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ For the 12 months ended March 31, 1941, net profit was $\$ 1,22,912$,
equal to 54 cents a share on common, comparing with $\$ 1,023,931$ or 29, p. 1930 .
(Frank G.) Shattuck Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shs.cap.stk.out.(no par) } & 1,200,000 & 1,257,506 & 1,257.50 \\ \text { Earnings per share....- } & \$ 0.08 & \$ \text { Nil } & \$ 0.03\end{array}$ x After depreciation and Federai taxes.-V. 152, p. 1931.
Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Earns. per share on } 1.875,000 \text { shs. } & \$ 0.13 & \$ 0.15 & \$ 0.15\end{array}$
$\xrightarrow{\text { common stock }}$

```
Signal Oil \& Gas Co.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March \(31-\) -
Net income after all charges \& taxes
Earns. per share on common shares
\[
\begin{array}{r}
1941 \\
\$ 247,186 \\
\$ 1.37
\end{array}
\]
\[
\begin{gathered}
1940 \\
\$ 232,300 \\
81.23
\end{gathered}
\]
```

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Sierra Pacific Power Co.-Earnings -
 Gross income after retire. reserve accruals....
Net income
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} . \overline{\mathrm{a}} 0 \mathrm{~B} \overline{8}$.
$\begin{array}{ll}59,628 & 68,628 \\ 52,674 & 57,423\end{array}$
826,600
707,321
910,163
$\mathbf{7 7 5 , 7 8 9}$
Singer Mfg. Co.-Two Suits Accuse Company of Excessize Surplus and Ask Dividends-
Two suits to compel the company, to pay dividends out of allegedly excessive and unwarranted accumulation
 and former diplomatist. The other was institued by his wife, May Bourne ficiaries of a trust under the will of the late Commodore Frederick $G$ Ge Bourne, which holds 21,199 shares or the company's capital stock. There are yoth suits named as defendan
ng Sir Douglas Alexander, Stephen the company and six directors, includLightner. John Morton and Charles C. Fork, Clayton Mayo, Milton C. compel the directors to declare and pay such dividends as the court should so that the a mount of surplus and undivided profits could 'reasonably be

## Sioux City Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-



Federal and State income taxes
Total operating expenses and taxes.
Net earnings
Interest on long-term debt
Interest on unfunded debt ...-.-............................
Amortization of bond discount and expense

| 1941 | 1940 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 3,396,527$ | $\$ 3,296,950$ |
| $1,204,896$ | $1,153,007$ |
| 124,657 | 144,338 |
| 377,504 | 361,581 |
| 462,284 | 406,283 |
| 205,752 | 153,803 |
| $\$ 2,375,093$ | $\$ 2,219,012$ |
| $\$ 1,021,434$ | $\$ 1,077,938$ |
| 402,495 | 407,185 |
| 95,376 | 5,748 |
| Cr1,354 | 98,536 |
|  | $C r 5,587$ |

## Net income <br>  <br> $\$ 517,068$ <br> (2) No Federal excess profits tax payable.-V, 151, p. 2810 . <br> Sioux City Service Co.-EarningsGross earnings 2 Month March 31- <br> Operation <br> Maintenance Provision for depreciation.-.................................................... <br>  <br> Net income <br>  <br> $\$ 572,056$ <br>  <br> \section*{Siscoe Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-} <br> $\$ 1,370$ def $\$ 15,148$

$\begin{array}{lcc} & \text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31-. } & 1941 \\ \times \text { Net profit......... } & \$ 106.665 & \$ 130,889 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on com_- } & \$ 0.02 & \$ 0.03\end{array}$
1939
$\$ 194,988$
$\$ 0.04$ 1938
$\$ 289,056$
$\$ 0.06$

## $\times$ After depreciation, Federal and provincial taxes.-V. 151, p. 2955.

## Snider Packing Co.-Stock Increase Voted-

Stockholders at their annual meeting held May 22 approved a proposal to increase the numbe
210.000 to 300,000 .
Bert C. Olney, President, said the authorization to issue the additional 90,000 shares of stock would not be exercised until the company felt that it

## Soundview Pulp Co.-Earnings-

## 3 Months Ended March 31- Net income after all charges and <br> Net income after all charges and expenses.

1941,
$\$ 48.17$
$\$ 0.94$
1940
$\$ 537.036$
8.0
8.0

\section*{South Bay Consolidated Water Co., Inc.-EarningsYears Ended March 31- <br> Operating reven

Operating expen

Net earnings <br> |  | \$180,864 | $\$ 17$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amortization of debt discount \& expense | 156,264 |  |
| Taxes assumed on interest .-... expense | 12,937 | 12,715 |
| Interest (Federal Water Ser | 13,678 | 13,678 |
| Interest (New York Water Service Cor | 27,033 |  |
| Miscellaneous interest, | 1,207 | Cris ${ }_{1,883}$ |
|  | 830,7 | 839,27 |

Assets-Utility plant Buance Shet March 31, 1941
 repaid taxes, insurance mats supplies priced at average cost $\$ 33,474$. $7,070,326$. common stock ( 100 par), $\$ 750,000$; long term debt, $\$ 3,124$, $\$ 1,000$ det, 400 ; note payable to Federal Water Service Corp. $\$ 362$.158; due to parent company (New York Water service Corp.), \$477,000; accounts payable, $\$ 14.077$; customers' deposits and accrued interest thereon, $\$ 25,165$; ac-
crued liabilities, $\$ 108,246$; deferred liabilities, $\$ 38,898$; reserve for depreciation. $\$ 697,219 ;$ other reserves, $\$ 2,169$; contributions in aid of construrecian-
$\$ 111,696 ;$ capatal surplus, $\$ 563,599$; deficit, $\$ 248,302$; total, $\$ 7,070,326$.
Southern Advance Bag \& Paper Co.-Earnings3 Months Ended March $31-$

Net ind | Earnings per share on 166.650 shares com. stock_- | $\$ 165,569$ | $\$ 127.303$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Southern Aircraft Corp.- $R^{F} C$ Loan Adyanced-
Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced recently that
Reconstivuction Finance Corporation had authorized a loan of $\$ 100,000$ to Southern Aircraft Corp,, Garland, Texas, for plant expansion, purchase $\stackrel{\text { of additional machinery }}{ }$ and
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. $30-1$
Gross earnings Gross earnings
operating expenses
Taxes Int., deprec. \& divs

| Surplus_.............. |
| :--- |
| * Includes increased |
| 88,593 |



Southern Natural Gas Co.-To Increase StockStockholders at a meeting held on June 5 will consider increasing author-
ized commmon stock from $1,200,000$ shares to $1,500,000$ shares.-V. 152, p. 3198.

Southern Pacific Co.- $\$ 14,625,000$ Equipments Offered The First Boston Corp. heads a banking group which on May 22 won the award of $\$ 14,625,000$ equipment trust certificates, bidding 99.568 for $21 / \%$ bonds. Reoffering of the certificates was made May 23 at prices to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.65 \%$ for maturities ranging from June 1, 1942 to June 1, 1956. The certificates mature at the rate of $\$ 975,000$ annually. Other members of the successful group are Mellon Securities Corp.; F. S. Moseley \& Co.; Kean Taylor \& Co.; R. W. Pressprich \& Co.; Estabrook \& Co. and The Illinois Co. of Chicago. Three other bids were made or the issue.
Principal and semi-annual dividends (J-D) payable at the agency of the
rustee in New York. To be issued under the Philadelphia Plan Trustee, Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, Issuance subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce
These certificates will be unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of
principal and dividends by Southern Pacific Co. principal and dividends by Southern Pacific Co.
The issues is to be secured by new
 semi-streamlined oill-burning steam loconotives, 2 ,500
wood-lined box cars, and 50 tight-bottom gontives, 10
Southern Ry--Directors Reelected-Data on Bank LoanJohn stewart Bryan, Oliver Iselin, Gerrisn H. Milliken and John K. Ottjey, whose terms expire in 1941 , were reelected for a further term of three years, President Ernest $\mathbf{E}$. Norris made the following announcement concerning
he final payment on May 15,1941 , of the company's indebtedness to the Reconstruction Finance 15,1941 , of the company's indebtedness to the "Between the years 1932 and 1338 , inclusive, the company borrowcd
from Reonstruction Finance Corp. an aggregate of $\$ 31.405,000$. Substam Reconstruction Finance Corp. an aggregate of \$31.405,000. Sub-
stantial repayments from time to time redced this indebtedness to \$11.-
000 and 000,000 as of May 1 chis year, which bore interest at vhe rate of $4 \%$ per
annum. annum. arranged to borrow $\$ 10,000000$ from a groun of five New York
banks and one Chicago bank, which, together with $\$ 1,000,000$ from the company's one Chicago bank, which, together with $\$ 1,000,000$ from the
coms paid to the RFC on May 15,1941 , thus completely paying off our depression-incurred deht to that corporation. of The hank loan is repayable in quarterly instalments, hescining Aus. 15 of this year and concluding on May 15 , 1944. It is secured by a part of the stock of southwestern Construction Co. The interest rates on the notes
kiven to the banks vary from $2 \%$ for the earliest maturities to $3 \% \%$ for given to the banks vary from $2 \%$ for the earliest maturities to $3 \% \%$ for of any of the maturities. The company has the right to anticipate payment The company will save in interest from this arrangement a total of
$\$ 149,218$, or $\$ 50$ on
paid the RFC following a annum, as contrasted with what ic would have a similar program of curtailment.'
-Second Week of May- - Jan. 1 to May 12-
$\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \$ 3,184,085 \\ & \$ 2,532,325 \\ & \$ 60,557,896 \\ & \$ 49,645,613\end{aligned}$

## Gross earnings (est. $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3199$.

## Southwestern Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

Earnings for 12 Months Ended Feb. 28, 1941


Gross income
Interest on
Interest on long-term debt-ant and expens
A mortization of preferred stock refinancing expense
General interest (net).
Other income deduction

Sovereign Investors, Inc.-Earnings -
Dividends received and accrued-2uarter Ended March 31, 1941
Interest received and accrued................................................... $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { \$4,570 } \\ & 753\end{aligned}$


a Exclusive of results from security transactions, which are carried direc to special surplus.
Notes-(1) Net profits realized from security transactions (com-
(2) Unrealized depreciation of securities owned, based on market

At Dec. 31. 1940
166,659
187,351
Change applicable to the period under review, not reflected

## Balance Sheet March 31, 1941

Assets-Cash, $\$ 31,789$; investments, $\$ 569,738$; accrued dividends and
interest, $\$ 1,965$, drats receivable, $\$ 809 ;$ accounts receivable, $\$ 116 ;$ real estate, $\$ 608$; deferred charges, $\$ 697$; total, $\$ 605,530$. \$55; accrued expenses, $\$ 1,025$; reserve for Federal and Stock repurchased, common stock ( $\$ 1$ par), $\$ 74,296$; capital surplus, $\$ 523,306$; income equali zation account, $\$ 367$; undistributed income, $\$ 3,987$; special surplus carising from net realized profits on security transactions computed on basis of
average cost less charges thereto), $\$ 607$; total, $\$ 605,523 .-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1143$.
Square D Co.-Preferred Stock Called-
A total of 1,000 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock has been called for redemption on June 30 at $\$ 110$ per share and accrued
dividends. Payment will be made at the Union Guardian Trust Co. Detroit, Mich.
Holders of preferred stock have the right at any time to convert their shares into common stock at the rate of $23 / 2$ shares of common stock for
one share of preferred stock, but as to shares called for redemption, said right to convert shall terminate five days prior to the date for redemption. -
(A. E.) Staley Mfg. Co.-Preferred Stock CalledCompany has called for redemption on July 1,1941 , at $\$ 110$ a share,
4,000 shares of its $7 \%$ preferred stock out of a total of 10,860 shares now

Standard Cap \& Seal Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

| 3 Months Ended March 31 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit after depriciation, Federal |  |  |  |
| income taxes, \&c--- | \$66,424 | \$120,627 | \$158,07 |
| Shares common stock outstanding | 216.503 | 216,503 | 215,972 |
| Earnings per share | \$0.11 | \$0.36 | \$0.53 | Shares common sto

Earnings per share
-V .151, p. 2956 .
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-San Diego-Standard Exchange Offer Extended to June 14 The offer to exchange common stock of San Diego Gas \& Electric Co.
common stock for outstanding bonds and notes of Standard Gas \& Electric

Co. on the basis of 58 shares for each $\$ 1,000$ has been extended to June 14 Wo. the aproval or the Securities and Exchange Commission
While the amount of obligations being surrendered by Standard Gas
When holders under the offer originally propounded Aug. 20, 1940, is understood
to be slowing down, close to $\$ 7,000,000$ principal amount of bonds and to be slowing down, close to s7,000.00 principatstanding amount of the notes have now been retired,
obligations beow $\$ 6,5,50$, ,00. In In addition, the company has acquired
moderate amounts of obligations through purchases in the market.

To Sell Last Interest in San Diego Company-
Completion of the first major step by the company to reduce its system to one integrated property in compliance with the pubre Cley, President,
Company Act was indicated, May 21 , when Leo T. Crow Company Act was indicated, May told shareholders at their annual meeting, that Standard was contemplating the sale of its remaining 590, ,000 shares of common stock of the San Diego Gas \& Electric Co. The stock is the only remaining interest of standard
Gas in the san Diego company since the parent concern embarked on its Gas in the san Dieto company since the parent concern embarked on its
program of integration about ayar ago, when it offered to exchange its program on inten iligo for standard Gas debentures. Mr. Crowley said that it had not been decided whether or not the proposed
sale would Involve competitive bldding. Proceeds from the sale will be
 the Mountain states Power Co. and the California Oregon Power Co. adding that he believed the best interests of Standard Gas security holders would be served by these moves, which by Standard of most of its properties in order to reduce the system to one integrated unit.
New Director Elected-
James E. Markham, Counsel for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, was elected a director at the meet
by the resignation of Bernard $W$. Lynch.
Weekly Output-
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system for the week ended May 17. 1941.totaled 143,348, 978 kilowatt-hours, as compared with $125,901,041$ kilowat-hours for
Standard Insurance Co. of N. Y.-Sale-
See Aetna Insurance Co.-V. 148, p. 135.
Standard Oil Co. of Calif.-Wages Increased-
Company stated that wage ad vance for 10,000 employees amounting to 0 cents a day, retroactive to May 1, has been agreed upon after conreceiving $\$ 250$ a month or less.-V. $.152 ;$ p. 3039.
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio-Insurance Company to Buy Debentures-
Arrangements have been made to sell to an insurance company, $\$ 5.000 .000$ of serial debentures. These debentures, issuance of which is expected to be
authrized by directors on May 28, are to be issued in accordance with authorized by directors on May 28 , are to be issued in accordance with
provision of an indenture to be entered into between the company and the Chaso National Bank, New York. as truste. Debentures will mature $\$ 625,000$ each year from May 1,1949 to 1956 and will bear interest rates rom $2.65 \%$ to $3 \%$, 199
Standard Surety \& Casualtv Co. of N. Y.-Sale-
See Aetna Insurance Co.-V. 140, p. 3566 .
Standard Tube Co.-Earnings-
 Earns. per sh. on 410,000 shs. cl. B stock (par \$1) V. 151, p. 568

 $\times$ On $1,488,821$ shares capital stock (par 10 cents) - V. 152 , p. 1451.
Superheater Co.-Earnings-

| Including its Ca |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-$ | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Operatin | +144,715 | 137.454 | 272, 323 |  |
| Profit sale of securities | 1,960 | 4,898 | 5,272 | 1,13 |
| otal in | 608.R8 | 448. | 72, | 150,929 |
|  | 30,06 | 33, | 33, |  |
| Federal, Dom | 07.158 | .679 | 52,654 | 2.32 |
| Minority inter | 7,007 | .615 | 4.222 | 6,8 |
| Net prof | 8364,454 | \$288.48 | \$181,97 | \$74,451 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Earns, per share on } 9 \\ & 855 \text { shares } \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 0$ | $\$ 0.32$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 0 . \\ \text { p. } 25 \end{array}$ | 80.08 |

Superior Steel Corp.-Earnings-

| 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31- | $\begin{array}{c}1941 \\ \text { Net sales. }\end{array}$ | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | Net sales

Costs and
Operating profit
Other income
Profit,
Deprec., int., taxes, \&
Net profit.
Earns. ner sh. on can.stk

| \$515,172 11.199 |  |
| :---: | :---: |

1939
$\$ 1,290$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,290 \\ 1,232 \\ \hline \$ 58\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 530.725 \\ 620,155 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Sweets Co. of America, Inc.-Earnings-

x Afcer expenses, depreciation, \&e., but before Federal taxes.-V. 152 ,
p. 2411 .
Sylvania Industrial Corp.-Earnings -


## Tacony Palmyra Bridge 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 and
class A stocks, all pavahle June 30 to holdfers of record June 16. Similar distributions were made in eight preceding quarters.-V. 152, p. 2720 .

(G.) Tamblyn, Ltd.-EarningsQuarter Ended March 31| Net profit after charges and taxes. | 1941 | 1940 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earnings per share on 112,000 | common shares.... | $\$ 29.826$ | $\$ 25.428$ | -V. $151, \mathrm{p} .2958$.

Tampa Electric Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Oross income after re- } \\ \text { Grosent } \\ \text { tirement res. accruals. }\end{array} & 143,126 & 134,637 & 1,522,865 & 1,495,311\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { tirement res. accruals. } & 143,126 & 134,637 & 1,52,865 & 1,495,311 \\ \text { Net income } & 142,559 & 134,002 & 1,511,624 & 1,488,202\end{array}$

Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding Co.-RFC Loan-
The Reconstruction Finarce Cownortion it wos announced May 8 has
advanced the company a loan of $\$ 2.017 .000$ for construction of ship-
building facilities for the Navy. This was in addition to a previous loan
of approximately $\$ 200$, coo.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Telautograph Corp.-Earnings- } & 193 & 1938\end{array}$

 ${ }^{\text {shs }}$ - com. stk.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Telephone Bond \& Share Co.-Earnings- } & \\ \text { 3 Mos.End.Mar. } 31-1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
 Bal. March 31_-..... $\$ 1,172,801 \quad \$ 1,152,338 \% 1,073,161 \quad \$ 993,131$ $x$ Including other income of $\$ 1,014$ in 1941, 81,114 in 1940, 8714 in 1939 and $\$ 1,651$ in 1938.

| nce Sheet March 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 |  | ${ }_{8}^{1841}$ | 1940 |
| Assets- | 8 | , | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Investments_-.... 18,009,310 17,845,352 |  |  | 7\% 1st pref. stock |  | 5,520,700 |
| Unamort. debt discount \& expense | 702,538 | 756.651 | a $\$ 3$ 1st pref. stock | 14,858 | 14,858 |
| Cash in banks.-..Special deposits.. | 358,607 | 833,125 | b Part. pret. stock | 187,156 | 187,156 |
|  | 4,986 | 5.107 | c Cl. A com. stock | 548,517 | 548,517 |
| special deposits... <br> Accts. receivable | 1,018 |  | Class B com. stock |  |  |
| Due from sub. cos. | 425,516 | 221,865 | (par \$1) ---.-- | 9,527.000 | 9,696,000 |
|  |  |  | Accounts payable. | 2,419 | 2,561 |
|  |  |  | Accrued interest -- | 158,783 | 161,600 |
|  |  |  | Accrued taxes. | 26,436 | 37,265 |
|  |  |  | Reserves | 1,753,305 | 1,751,882 |
|  |  |  | Surplus res'ved for gen. conting's . . | 140.000 |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus..- | 1,172,800 | 1,152,338 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

 a Represented by 391 no par shares. b Re
hares, c Represented by 95,024 no par shares.
The board of directors have authorized payment of dividends of 28 cents per share on the $7 \%$ 1st pref. stock and 12 cents per share on the $18 t$ pref stock, payable June 14 to holders of record May 31
on March 15 and on Dec. 16, last.-V. 151, p. 3903.
Tennessee Corp.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital
stock payable June 30 to holders of the record June 16. Like amounts paid. stock, payable June 30 to holders of the record June 16 . Like amounts paid-


## Texas Gulf Producing Co.-Earnings-

 3 Months Ended March 31 -a Earnings per share

| 1941 | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 89.387$ | $\$ 182.765$ |
| 80.10 | $\$ 0.20$ |

a On 888,147 no par shares.-V. 152 . p. 3201 .


Income a vail. for fixed Fixed charges $\qquad$
 Net income
N. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net profit- } \\ & \text { V. } \\ & \text { 152 }\end{aligned}$
(John R.) Thompson Co. Period
Net income after charges and taxes
3 Mos. End. 12 Weeks Ended Mar. 22
 Earnings per com
$-\mathbf{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2086$
Tobacco \& Allied Stocks, Inc.-To Pay $\$ 1$ DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, payable June 12 to holders of record June 2 . This compares with
82.25 pald on Dec. 27 , last: $\$ 1$ paid on May 15, 1940; $\$ 1.40$ paid on Dec. 28.

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Transcontinental \& Western Air, Inc.-Earnings 3 Months Ended March 31-
Total revenue Total revenue
Operating expenses and taxes Depreciation

Net loss.
x Excludes $\$ 166,229$ profit from sale of equipment $\$ 987,999 \quad \$ 254,976$ In commenting on the report, Jack Frye, Presid. mail revenues for Route 2, the company's principal air mail pointed out that New York to Los Angeles, amounted to only $\$ 412,742$, as compared with $\$ 612,991$ applicable to the corresponding quarter in 1940 , a reduction of
$\$ 200,249$.
This reduction is the result of a Civil Aeronautics Board order which reduced the aggregate mail compensation of the air line, although it author
ized mail compensation for other routes of the air line which previously had received little or no mail pay," said Mr. Frye. "Total mail revenues declined from $\$ 725,608$ applicable to the first quarter of 1940 to $\$ 653,099$
in 1941 despite the substantid in 1941 , despite the substantial increase in air quarter of 1940 to $\$ 653,099$ revenue miles and carried 298,370 more pounds of mail than in 1940 , but
received $\$ 72,509$ less in total mail rere received $\$ 72,509$ less in total mail revenues."
The air line plans promptly to file application for a new determination
of mail rates.-V. 152, p. 1453 .
Transwestern Oil Co.-Earnings-

Oil income
$\qquad$

Total revenue
Lease operating expense
Prov for depl., deprec. \& amort. on produc,
Provision for depreciation on miscell. field equip prop


$-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .3102$.


Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.-Directors, \&c.At te djourned annual stockholders' meeting held at the office of the
compay May
bell. John $R$. Dithe following directors were elected H. Honald CampHenkinohn R. Dillon, Wilfred J. Eadie, Daniel O. Hatings, Felix A.
Jenkins, Sidney R. Kent, Edwin P. Kilroe, W. C. Michel, William P. Philips, Hermann G. Place, Seton Porter, and Sydney Towell. held immediately following the annual the newly elected board of directors, officers were unanimously elected: President, Sidney R. Kent; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Hermann G. Place; Executive Vice-President, Goetz; Treasurer, Sydney Towell; Comptroller and Assistant Treasurer, Wildred J. Eadie; Secretary, Felix A. Jenkins; Assistant Secretaries, John P. Edmondson; J. Harold Lang, George F. Wasson Jr.; Assistant Treasurers,
$\begin{array}{lcl}\text { Twin Coach Co.-Earnings- } \\ 3 \text { Mos. End.Mar. } 31-1941 & 1940\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { 3Mos. End. Mar. 31- }\end{array} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net profit after all ch'ges } & 1031\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { and Federal taxes- } \\ \text { Earns. persh. on } 472,500 & \$ 231,038 & \$ 74,588 & \$ 55,985 & \$ 21,389\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { common shares....- } & \$ 0.49 & \$ 0.16 & \$ 0.12 & \$ 0.05\end{array}$

## Udylite Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

Quarter Ended March 31-


Union Carbide \& Carbon Corp.-Decision -
Supreme Court Justice Rosenman has ruled that the corporation or its
officers and directors did not violate the Stock Corporation Law in tion with a stock purchase plan evolved in 1938. The decision in connecdid not affect the stochkholders' suit brought against the officers and directors for an injunction to restrain the , plan from going into effect, on che grounds that it exceeded the directors' powers under the corporation's
charter. The particular ruling referred to the charge that the plan was contrary to law.-V. 152, p. 2879 .
Union Electric Co. of Mo.-Fined in Missouri Politics Case-Charter Declared Forfeited-
was fined $\$ 175,000$, May 14, by Circuit Judge Edgar Charles, Mo., for violaticn of the State Corrupt Practices Act. If the fin is paid within 120 days, there will be a stay of execution as to the ouster
the judge said. he judge said.
Missouri as part of the also enjoined the company from doing business in be stayed upon payment of the fine.
Judge Woolfolk said the stay of execution would continue so long as the diction to enforce its decree in the event of any future court retained juris The company, an affiliate of the North American Co.. Was alleged to have made illegal contributions in municipal elections in St. Charles in 1937 and
Union Premier Food Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 In eeks Ended March 22 $\begin{array}{rr}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 185,063 & \$ 172,009 \\ \$ 0.47 & \$ 0.43\end{array}$ Earnings per share

Union Trusteed Funds, Inc.-Initial DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of 46 cents per share on the
Union bond fund A shares payable May 15 to holders of record May 8.-V.
152, p. 3202 .
United Elastic Co.-20-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
stock, pa ya ble June 24 to holders of record June 5 . Regular quarterly
dividend of 15 cents was paid on March 24 , last
ividend of 15 cents was paid on March 24, last.-V. 150, p. 1789
United Chemicals, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net profit after deprec., } & & 150\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net prorit after deprec., } & \$ 56,593 & \$ 38,922 & \$ 31,401 & \$ 1,483 \\ \text { taxes, \&cc- } \\ \text {-V. 152, p. } 2 \overline{8} 8 \overline{8} 0 & & & \end{array}$

United Drug, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{rlrl}3 \text { Months Ended March 31- Federal } & 1941 & 1940\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { income taxes, \&c--..-.-.-.-.-. } & \$ 207,588 & \$ 220,856 \\ \text { Earns per share on common stock-- } & \$ 0.15 & \$ 0.16\end{array}$1939
$\$ 57,379$
$\$ 0.04$

United Fruit Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31-1 & 1941 & 1940 & 1939\end{array} 1938$

 x This does not include any earnings from European or United Kingdom
sources
 been made to Europe or the UUnitity Year, no shing shipments of bananas have
held in treasury.-V. 152, p. 1298.

United Gas Corp.-Registers with SEC-
Corporation on May 15 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a rexistration statement (No. 2-4760. Form A-2) under the Secur-
ties Act of 1933 , covering $\$ 75,000,000$ of $314 \%$ first mortgage and collateral Trust bonds, due 1958 . The company proposes to sell the bonds to institu tional investors at $99.34 \%$ and accrued innterest. of According to the regegistration statement, the net proceeds from the sale (a) To redeem $\$ 28,580,000$ of Uns:
tures, due July 1,1953 (assumed), of which Electric Service Co. $6 \%$ debenparent company, owns $\$ 25,000$, 000 and Houston Gas Seccrities Co, the (b) To pay a $\$ 25,925$, 000 . $6 \%$, 850,000 .

Share Co. (c) To \& (c) To repay open account indebtedness of $\$ 2,000,000$ to Electric Bond
$\$ 3.000$ Ho Co... representing the unpaid balance of an original advance of (d) To purchase trom United cony during 1938 .
sidiary, $\$ 6,000,000$ of its $4 \%$ first mortgage and collateral trust bonds
due 1961 .
due The balance of the proceeds, amounting to approximately $\$ 10,500,000$, previously made for additions to and facilities and for other corporate purposes. In this connection, it is stated that the management of the corporation is considering recommending to
the board of directors that the latter portion of such balance for the payment, upon declaration a thereof of the the undeclared accumulated dividends on the, \$7 preferred stock of the corporaThe bonds are redeemable at the option of the corporation after at least
 lum thereafter decreasing ${ }^{1 /}$ of $1 \%$ during each successive two-year period
to and including Oct. 31 . 1947 , and thereafter decreasing to and including Oct. 31, , 1947, a and thereafter decceasivg tyo-y $1 \%$ of period
each successive year to and including oct. 31, 1956. No premium will be each successive year to and including oct. 31,
paid if the bonds are redeemed after that date.
to be names of the purchasers and the amounts to be taken by each are

## United Gas Improvement Co.-SEC Calls Hearing

 May 27 on IntegrationThe Securities and Exchange Commission moved May 21 to fix the permitted to retain under the Utility Act "death sentence." it should not be required to give up all interest in hearings May 27 why Gas \& Electric Corp., which is located in the general tri-state area to which the SEC previously has ruled that the company's utility holdings must In its sho
properties are caust order the SEC Single inecected UGI to show why the Luzerne
may be retained as an add ay be retained as an additional system.
The SEC has formally dismissed as parties to its Utility Act integration Col and three subsidiaries. $\mathbb{O}$. G. I recentiy disposed of its Light \& Power ling stock
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

United States Freight Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings
 For the 12 months ended March 31,1941 , net profit was $\$ 403.915$ equal
to $\$ 1.35$ a share, comparinn with $\$ 588.304$ or $\$ 1.53$ a share reported for the
12 months ended

## United States Graphite Co.-35-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the $\$ 5$ par
onmon shares payable June 14 to holders of record May 31 . Dividends of 25 cents were paid on March 14 , tast anders of record May 31 . Dividends of cents was paid on sept. $16.1940,15$ cents were paid on june 15 and on March 15, 1940; and an initial dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 11 ,
1939 dividends of 25 cents were paid on Sept. 15 and on April 15 , 1939, on
the old $\$ 10$ par stock previously Outstanding-
United States Gypsum Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 x After interest, depreciation, Federal taxes, \&c.
For the 12 months ended March 31, 1941 or $\$ 5.67$ a common share, compared with $\$ 7,438,071$ or $\$ 5.77$ ne $\$ 7,31, .826$, or $\$ 5.67$ a common share, compared with $\$ 7,438,071$ or $\$ 5.77$
share in similar period ended March $31,1940 .-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1299$.

United States Playing Card Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsNet profit Ended March 31 -
Earns. per sh. on 385,603 shs. cap. stk. (par $\$ 10$ )
1941
8327.372
80.85
1940
$\$ 264.758$
$\$ 80.60$ Not-Company states no provision for U. S. excess profits taxes is
considered necessary at this time
crease in other Federal tates.-V. $152, \mathrm{p}$. 9.99 . crease in other Federal taxes.-V. 152, p. 999.
Universal Consolidated Oil Co.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-
Net profit after depreciation, deple'n,
1939
Earnings per share on 200 inc. tax
$\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1,961 & \$ 77,220 & \$ 197,246\end{array}$ $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1937$
$\$ 0.01 \quad \$ 0.38$
$\$ 0.98$

## Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp.-Earnings-

 3 Months Ended March 31-$\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ 207.822 & \$ 391.800 \\ 80.41 & \$ 0.78\end{array}$ y Earnings per common share-.................... $\$ 0.41$ x After charges and State income and Federal normal and excess profits
taxes. y On 500,000 shares $(\operatorname{par} \$ 1)$.-V. 152, p. 1937 . Universal Pictures Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings17 Weeks Ended March 1-- 1941 before Federal in- $1941 \quad 1940$ come and excess profits tates.................. $\$ 8931,280 \quad$ a $\$ 588,866$ a After provision of $\$ 85,000$ as a special amortization reserve of $\$ 588,866$
in like period a year earlier. b After providing $\$ 203,000$ as a reserve to cover present normal Federal income taxes, but wit thout providing for excess
profits taxes, net profit, was $\$ 728,280$.-V. 152 , p. 3203 .
Victor Equipment Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 1$ cum. pref. stock, payable June 18 to holders of
record June 5 . Like amount paid on March 15 , last and on Dec. 16,1940
and dividend of 25 cents was paid on Sept. $14,1900 .-\mathrm{V}$. $152, \mathrm{p} .2125 .41$ Vadsco Sales Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 tion but before
Van Norman Machine Tool Co.-Earnings-


Victor Products Corp. - Notes Sold Privately-The company recently placed privately $\$ 54,5005 \%$ sinking fund debenture notes, series A, dated Dec. 15, 1940, due Dec. 15, 1945. The notes were sold to holders of short-term paper and to banks. Proceeds were used for retirement of shortterm obligations.

Company with main office at Hagerstown, Md, manufactures standard refrigeration products. Branch offices are
Chicago, Atlanta, Ga., and St. Louis, Mo.

Victor Monaghan Co.-75-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 1.151 Regular qua
on March 1, last.-V. $151, ~ p . ~$

Vulcan Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for Quarter Ended March 31, 1941
 Net profs per share
Earrings. 52, p. 2088.

Vultee Aircraft, Inc.-New Directors-
Company reports the election of three oil men as directors in a policy of replacing operating members of the board with industrialists from outside the aircraft business. The new members are J. Mason Hougland, Wham Retiring directors are Palmer, Hewitt, Vultee's representative in Washington, D. C.: R. W. Palmer, Vice-president in
and T. C. Sulivan, Secretary.-V. 152, p. 2089.

## Wabash Ry.-New Director-

Augustus E. Staley was elected a director of this railway on May 19 to fill a vacancy.-V. 152, p. 3204.
Wailuku Sugar Co.-30-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 5 to holders of record May 27 . This compared with
80 cents paid on Dec. 20 , last, and a dividend of 70 cents paid on Dec. 20 , 80 cents paid on Dec. 20,
1939 .-V. 149 , p. 3885 .

Waldorf System, Inc.-25-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. This compares with 20 stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 . This compares with 20
cents paid on April 1, last, and on Dec. 20, 1940, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed. In addition
Waltham Watch Co.-Directors Sued-
Suit has been brought in Suffolk (Mass.), Superior Court against the company and its directors by a group of 10 holders of $6 \%$ preferred stock, headed by Percy G. Crocker of Cambridge who is engaged in the securities dends accumulated on priner pref. stock of the company; to order payment of
$\$ 6$ dividends on pref. stock out of 1939 and a like amount out of 1940 $\$ 6$ dividends on pref. stock out of 1939 and a like amount out of 1940
earnings: and to order an accounting of salaries paid in the past six years to earnings; and to order an accounting of salaries paid in the past six years to
defendants, F, C. Dumaine Sr ., and F. C. Dumaine Jr., respectively, defendants, F.
The bill of complaint asks that the court determine the value of services rendered by the Dumaines to the corporation, and that these defendants be ordered to return to the treasury of the corporation any sums deemed to be
in excess of the fair value of the services rendered by them. Also preliminary injunctions are sought, restraining the corporation from paying any salaries to the Dumaines until further court order, and restraining the
Dumaines from selling or otherwise disposing of their shares of class A Dumaines from selling or otherwi
common stock.-V. 152 , p. 1454.

Ward Baking Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Earns. per sh. Nef
shs. of $7 \%$
pref.stock_ Nil Nil a After interest, depreciation and Federal taxes -V. 152, p. 1000.
(L. E.) Waterman Co.-Would Sell Share in CompanyElisha H. Waterman, grand-nephew of Lewis E. Waterman, founder of
the L. E. Waterman Co., manufacturer of fountain pens and pencils and one
of the successor trustees of his estate, made an application in the Surrogate's Court in Brooklyn, May 7, for permission to sell the estate's interest in the
business for $\$ 862,400$ to an undisclosed purchaser. The estate owns the controlling interest in the L. E. Waterman Co. L. E. Waterman Co. in the Mr. Waterman in his petition said that the 11 years had sustained losses exceeding $\$ 4,000,000$. "The corpus of the trust estate," he stated W the petition, "consists almost entirely of the common stock of the 10 years anman Co., upon which no income has been received for the last 10 years and which stock has greatly depreciated in be to the best interest of the trust estate to sell its holdings in the L. E. Waterman Co., for to continue to hold these shares of stock will lead to serious impairment of the trust estate and probably the destruction of the trust estate." court approved the sale of the net proceeds should be invested in legal securities. Mr. Waterman and Lewis E De-haterman, 74 -year-old son of the founder of the business, are to recelve one-halir or the income each from

Warner \& Swasey Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31-

a Net profit Earnings per share of capital stock.......................... จ. After depreciation, Federal income and excess profits taxes, \&c.V. 152, p. 275.

Wayne Screw Products Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Weriod End. Mar. } 31- & 1941-3 \text { Mos. } & 194 \mathrm{C} & \text { 1941-6. Mos. } & -1940 \\ \text { Pet prof. after all chges } & \$ 19.170 & \text { loss } \$ 1,044 & \$ 9.739 & \$ 12.353\end{array}$ Net prof, after all chges
Earns. per sh. of com. stk

## Webster Eisenlohr, Inc.-Earnings -

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { a } \text { Net loss } & \$ 11,302 \text { prof } \$ 10,556 & \$ 58,867 & \$ 62,771\end{array}$ After charges before taxes.-V. $15 \%$ p. 1939.
Wentworth Mfg. Co.-10-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 10 to holders of record May 28 . Like amount was paid on March 20 , last, Oct. 28 , and Sept. 30,1940, Aug.
March 15,199, and on oct. 28 and Sept. 10,1938 , this las being the first March
dividend paid on these shares
distributed-V.152, p. 1939 .

Western New York Water Co.-Earnings 12 Mos. End. Mar.31- 1941 12 Mos. End. Mar. 31
Operating revenues-.
Operating expenses.

| 12 Mos . End. Mar.31- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues-.-- | $\$ 819,634$ 454,752 | $\$ 807,727$ 462,550 | $\$ 739,283$ 431,860 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 763,769 \\ 438,947 \end{array}$ |
| Operating expenses |  |  |  |  |
| Net earning | $\$ 364,882$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 345,177 \\ 483 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 307,423 \\ \hline 90 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 324,821 \\ 119 \end{array}$ |

 Int. on long-term debt.-
Amortiz, of debt disc. expense............-Taxes assumed on int--Int. charged to constrü. Miscellaneous deductions capital stock tax.....$\begin{array}{r}10,416 \\ 5,492 \\ C r 471 \\ 1,066 \\ 20,007 \\ \hline \$ 86,710\end{array}$
Balance Sheet March 31, 1941 Assets-Utility plant, $\$ 8,823,153$; miscel deposits, $\$ 7.582$; cash in baniks and working funds, $\$ 78,925$; accounts receivable (less reserve of $\$ 6,638$ ), $\$ 53,377$; accrued utility revenues,
$\$ 15,400$; materials and supplies, $\$ 43,385$; prepaid taxes, insurance, \&c., $\$ 21,152$ d deferred charges, $\$ 106,877$; total, $\$ 9,149 ; 851$. no par shares), $\$ 206,133$; common stock ( 50,000 no par shares), $\$ 1,000,000$; no par shares, $\$ 24,497,600 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 16,308$; customers' deposits and accrued interest thereon, $\$ 123,040 ;$ reserve for depreciation, $\$ 1,158,005$; contribuferred liabilities, $\$ 123,040$; reserve $\$ 2,579$; capital surplus, $\$ 792.529$; earned surplus since date of reorga
$\$ 9,149,851 .-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2574$.
 Net loss_--.......... $\$ 508,642 \$ 508,120$ include accrued interest
Notes-The income account for 1940 does not of $\$ 902.675$ receivable by the corporation on bonds and other in obligations of the Western Pacific RR.C0. and of the Denver now in process or reorganization under Section 77 of the companies are now Anteral Bankruptcy amended, and the collectibility of such interes is largely dependent upon the plans of reorganization finamys for 1,131,79 No deduction has of $\$ 902,675$ intercompany interest) reported net loss of wholly-owned subsidiaries.


## -V. 150. p. 3379.

Western Pacific RR. Co.-Annual ReportGeneral Statiotics and Equipment for Calendar Year:
Miles of road operated. Passenger train cars...-Freight train cars...-.-. Rev. passengers carried. Pass. carried one mileRevenue tons carried Rev. tons carried 1 mile.





## Total Liabilities--- Preferred stock

 Trustees' certificates-Long-term debt in default $\begin{array}{lr}10,408,410 & 2,302,000 \\ 125,866\end{array}$
 Accrued interest.
Matured interest
Funded debt matured unpaid
nnmatured inted unpaid--

Unmatured rents accrued. Tax liability ccrued depreciation debt Unadjusted credits
Deferred liabilities.-.-....-unded debt retired through income and surplus..
eficit.

Total............

## Western Union Telegraph Co.-Western Union-Postal

 Merger Urged by FCC Head-James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission on
May 19 urged that Congress authorize a merger of the Western Union and May 19 urged that Congress authorize a merger of the Western Union and "total disappearance as an independent entity." "It is perfectly conceivable," Mr. Fly testified before a senate committee investigating the tellegraph industry "that the next prolonged or pronounced recession in the general business level will drive both companies
to the wall. And I don't mean just financial bankruptcy. I mean disconto the wall. And I don't mean just financial bankruptcy. I mean discon
tinuance of service. tinuance of service.
"Competition and other factors have driven the two major telegraph
carriers to the point where their very existence is in jeopardy. The National carriers to the point where their very existence is in jeopardy. The National able that we should permit either to be forced to the wall.
"The most promising alternative is a merger with suitable legislative safeguards.'
Chairman Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, said, in a statement opening the committee's inquiry that the most that the congre be to pass permissible merger legislation with proper safeguards do would be to pass permissible merger concerned and always providing, of course, that the merger is found wise and necessary,",
"The committee, he added, "so far as I know has no preconceived ideas competent witnesses."
Mr. Fly said that Western Union received about $66 \%$ of all domestic telegraph revenues a and the railroads.

Chief Executives of Two Main Units Agree With FCC on Change-
Approving the recent recommendation of Chairman James L. Fly of the
FCC the Presidents of the two major telegraph companies on FCC, the Presidents of the two major telegraph companies on May 22
testified in favor of a change in existing law to permit consolidation of ali possible units in the domestic telegraptiph induwtry. Hearing on the telegraph-industry generally and the merger question
in particular are being held by the senate Interstate Corgmerce sub-
commitee under the Chaimansin of Burton K. Wheeler. Roy $\mathbf{R}$. White committee under the Chairmanship of Burton K. Wheeler. Roy R. White, headtal Telesteraph Union. Tinc. Wererraph the two principal witnesses to follow Mr. Fly this week urging remedial legislation by Congress.
Mr. White broke a long silence on the merger question in pointing to the ticular prohibition for that industry. tions of telephone companies and other businesses charged with a public reason why this exception should be continued," stated Mr. White, who continued:
" 1 favor a change in the law so that the right to consolidate now granted panies when such consolidations are found to be in the public interest. . Mr. Chinlund told the committee that competition was one of the key problems of the telegraph field. He said that "the telegraph industry is in a, precarious position to the detriment of the public. labor and investor alike"
due to the "inability of the telegraph industry to compete effectively agains other forms of communication,"
Furthermore, he declared, "there is no doubt that a very large amoun of the existing' wasteful duplication could be eliminated as a result of a merger and that substantial savings would result.". labor groups in the telegraph field. At various times in the past, the unions have indicated vigorous opposition to a merger proposition, emphasizing
that the merger of the two major companies would be accompanied by wholesale lay-offs' unless specific provision was made to care for employees in an "equitable" manner.-V. 152, p. 3204.
Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co.-Files Answer to Anti-Trust Suit-
The company and the Hygrade Sylvania Corp, have filed detailed
answers in Federal Court, Newark, in a suit filed oy the Department of answers in Federal Court, Newark, in a suit filed oy the Department of Sherman Anti-Trust Law.
Hygrade Sylvania entered a cross-complaint against General Electric
and the Corning Glass Works, asking that the two firms be restrained from
exercising The anti-trust suit, filed several months ago, named, in addition to the four firms already mentioned, the International General Electric Oo., Inc.
American Blank Co.; Empire Machine Co.: N. V. Philiss's Gloeila American Blank fabreiken. Empire Machine Co. N. No Philips's Gloeilampen Chicago Miniature Lamp Worls and Tung-sol Lamps Works, Inc.-V. 152 , D. 3205

Weston Electrical Instrument Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earns. 3. Mos. End. Mar. 31-
Profit atter expenses
Other deductions (net),
Depreciation and amort.
Federal taxes_............

Dividends.
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \$ 401,677 \\ 4,650 \\ 42,307 \\ 70,600 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Surplus.
Surplus_-- $\quad \$ 176,096 \quad \$ 284,121$
a Includes $\$ 202,000$ provision for excess profits tax.

| Assets- | 1941 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash |  |

 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { a Notes \& accts. re- } \\ \text { celvable-trade. } & 927,726 & 545,030 \\ \text { Notes pay to bk }\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{ll}\text { of Sangamo Weg } \\ \text { ton Ltd. (Eng.) }\end{array} & 25,000 & 65,817\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { rolls \& expenses } \\ \text { Fed. income taxes } \\ \text { for prio years }\end{gathered}$ ton Ltd. (Eng.).
other Other assets.
b Propert,
\& \& equipment...il
Pats. and goodwill Pats. and goodwill

Deferred charges | 25,000 | 65,817 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Fed. } \\ \text { for prior years.-164 }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| fes. por curr. years |  |  |
| Federal taxes |  |  |

 Total_...-- $\$ \overline{\$ 5,421,984} \$ 3,873,041 \quad \frac{1,87}{471,522}$ a after reserve for doubtful accounts of $\$ 40,773$ in 1941 and $\$ 41,965$ in
1940 b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,428,317$ in 1941 and $\$ 1,373,642$ in 1940 . c Represented by 160,583 no par shares after deducting 3.417 -V. 152, p. 2574.
West Penn Power Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsExcluding Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. and its Subsidiaries] Period End. Mar. 31
Total oper. revenues Operating expenses
Maintenance....
Maintenance.........."
Federal excess profits.

\section*{| $1941-3$, |
| :---: |
| 2.094, |
| 467, |
| 782, |
| 246, |
| 550, |
| 617, |} $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Operating income.... } & \$ 2,283,694 & \$ 2,515,799 & & \$ 8,541,967 & \$ 8,538,632 \\ \text { Non-oper. income. } & 34,321 & 35,303 & 137,144 & 198,642\end{array}$ Gross income rest debt.... $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,318,015 \\ 565,275 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 2,551,102$

539,025 $\$ 8,679,111$
$2,257,705$
3,244 $\$ 8,737,274$
$2,145,553$
3,645 Amort, of debt discount, prem. (net) and exp--
Int. charged to construc. Payments under tax cov-
$\begin{array}{rrr}75,804 & 76,234 & 303,071 \\ \text { Cr33,599 } & \text { Cr6,136 } & \text { Cr82,993 }\end{array}$ 304,968
Cr 40,563
 Bal. for com. stock and
 Earnings per share of common stock---1--1--1
$\times$ Includes 160,000 shares issued April 12,1940
ount of the company and its subsidiaries for the 3 montns and 12 months ended March 31, 1941, are not comwas made in the three months ended March 31, 1940, in respect of excess profits and increased normal income taxes subsequently imposed by laws,
retroactive to the first of the year. passed in June and October, 1940, and retroactive to the first of the year passed in inarter of 1941 for further tax
additional provision is made in the first quarter
increases which are anticipated.-V. 152, p. 2726.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns. a Net profit. Mar. 31Shares com, stk. (no par)
Earnings per share $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Earnings per share-.... } & \$ 0.86 & \$ 0.85 & \$ 0.51\end{array}$

West Virginia Pulp \& Paper Co.-No Common Div.Directors at their recent meeting decided to defer action on payment of a
dividend on the common shares until their June meeting.

Dividends of 40 cents were paid on April 1 and on Jan. 2, last, and compare with 75 cents paid on Oct. 1 . last: 10 cents paid int the two preceding quarters, and previously regular qua.
were distributed. $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1454$.
West Penn Rys. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. $31-$ | 941-3 |  | 1941-1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue--- | \$181.404 | \$177.802 | $\$ 686,800$ 574190 | $\begin{array}{r}8681.829 \\ 576.987 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Operating expenses ...-- | 50,655 <br> 34.545 | 1 | 150,432 | ${ }_{137}{ }^{\text {P334 }}$ |
| aintenance -.-ma |  | 4.280 |  |  |
| Other-Fed normal | -6.669 | 6.572 10.900 | 25,649 42,300 | 7,232 42.160 |
| Prov. for depre | 10,500 |  |  |  |
|  | \$20,965 | $\$ 29.738$ 373.410 | $\$ 130,005$ 1.313201 | $\$ 103.264$ $1.426,035$ |
| Non-operating income- |  | 373,410 |  |  |
| Gross inco | \$305.440 | \$343.672 | \$1,183,196 | 24 |
| Int. on funded deb | ,282 | ${ }^{62,467}$ | 1,401 | 1,868 |
| Payments under tax cov- |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,330 \\ 656 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,330 \\ 656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,425 \\ 2,625 \end{array}$ | 2,625 |

enants............
Net income-
West Texas Utilities Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31- 1941-3 Mos.- 1940 Operating revenues
Oper. expenses and Net operating income G income (net)
Gross income deduct'ns
Int. and other ded Net income.
Div. require. at stated Balance. $-\frac{108,241}{8117,187}-\frac{109,006}{\$ 66,661}-\frac{433,933}{\$ 618,368}-\frac{436,026}{\$ 526,227}$
West Virginia Coal \& Coke Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.-
 ind Federal income taxes. b Equal to 29 cents pe a After depreciation and Federal income taxes. b Equal to 29 cen.
share on 400,000 shares of capital stock. x Loss.-V. 152 , p. 2107 .
-White Sewing Machine Corp.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 , 1941-12 Mos.-1940
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Earns, per share of com. } \\ \text { stock }\end{array} & \$ 0.43 & \$ 0.23 & \$ 1.45 & \$ 0.85\end{array}$

## Wichita Falls \& Oklahoma RR. of Okla.-Bond

 Extension-The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 8 authorized the company to extend from July 1 , 1936, coupon bonds. of first-mortgage $6 \%$ gold coupon bonds. Colorado \& Southern Ry., which controls the Oklahoma through stock ownership, and are pledged under th former's refunding and extension mortgage

Wichita Water Co.-Bonds Sold Privately-Company has sold privately an issue of $\$ 3,000,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, series A 35\%, dated April 1, 1941, and due April 1, 1971. Proceeds will be used to redeem existing $6 \%$ and $5 \%$ bonds (called for payment, see V. 152, p. 3042) and the balance will be used for improvements to property.
City Bank Farmers Trust Co., 22 William St., New York is trustee
Wieboldt Stores-Sales-
Net sales amounted to $\$ 6,179,195$ in quarter ended April 26. 1941, as compared with $\$ 5.662 .179$ in like per
$\$ 517.016$, or $9.1 \%-\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p}, 3104$.

Williamsport Water Co.-Bonds Sold Privaetly-An issue of $\$ 2,400,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, series A $35 \% \%$, dated April 1 , 1941, and due April 1, 1971, has been placed privately. Proceeds will be used to refund the $5 \%$ bonds due 1952 called for payment Aug. 1 next at 102 and interest at office of City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York. See V. 152, p. 2882.

Wisconsin Power \& Light Co.-Preferred Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ pref. stock ptork (par \$100), both payable on account of accumulations cum, pref. stock (par sirch ord May 31 . Like amounts were paid on March 15. last and on Dec. 16 and sept. 15,1940 .-V. 152, p. 2883.
(Alan) Wood Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
(Aarter Ended March 31- $\quad 1941$
$\begin{array}{llll} \\ \text { Net inarter Enaeder all charges and taxes } & \$ 473.794 & \$ 297,246 & \text { loss } \$ 12,771\end{array}$

## Net income after alt

Worcester Street Ry.-Earnings-
Quarter Ented March 31-
$\begin{array}{ll}1941 \\ 880,430 & \$ 48,149\end{array}$
Net a verage fare of 9.57 cents, compared with $6,286,749$ passengers carried a year ag
Worthington Pump \& Machinery Co.-Earnings[Including Domestic Subsidiaries] 1939

1938
Net Mos. End. Mar. 31 (
Net profit after charges
$\&$ Fredera lincome taxes
On profits of domestic
subsidiaries a Equal to $\$ 211$ on 251.138 shares of common stock ${ }^{\text {i }}$ b Equal to $\$ 1.5 \varepsilon$
a share on 250,514 shares of common siock.-New Offi
Wright Aeronautical Corp.-New Officials-
P. B. Taylor, Assistant General Manager, was elected Vice-President and winam D. Kennedy, sales and service Manager, was eected President in Charge of Sales at a m
held on May 16.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3206$.
(William) Wrigley Jr. Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 Operating profits

## Depreciation

Federal taxes (estd.
Foreign exchange loss.--
Net profit.............. Shs. cap. stk. outstand'g
(no par),
Earnings per share.-. $x$ Includes 0 the $\times$ Includes other income of $\$ 11.21 \quad 1,961,6$
in 1939 and $\$ 229,798$ in 1.2 in 1938 .-V. $\$ 151,815$ in 1941, p. 2414 .
Wrightsville \& Tennille RR.-Abandonment The Interstate Commerce Commission May 8, issued a certificate permitting the company: (a) abandon the line of railroad extending from southwest Junction to the east bank of the Ocmulgee River, oppo-
posite Hawkinsville, approximately 35.905 miles, and (b) to abandon opertion, under trackage rights, over the bridge and tracks of the southern Railway across the Ocmulge River into Hawkinsville, 0.78 mile, alt in
acapitalization Meeting Readiourns-
At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders held on May 20 to take action on the proposed merger with York Corp, there were present by proxy in favor of the merger 40.368 shares or $75.6 \%$ of the preferred stock, and o the plan by the holders of 7,171 shares, or $13.5 \%$ of the preferred stock. and 305 shares of common stock.
In view of the uncertain attitude of some objectors holding substantial mounts of stock, the directors recommended a further adjournment of the was adjeurn meeting. This recommendation was followed and the meeting At that meeting it is expected that final action will be taken.-V. 152 ,

Youngstown Steel Car Corp.-EarningsEarnings for Quarter Ended March 31, 1941
$\$ 29,790$
Net profit after all
-V. 151, p. 3904 .
Zonite Products Corp.- (\& Subs.) -EarningsQuar. End. Mar. 31 Dperating preciation Fed. income taxes, \&c-Prov. for futureadvances Prov. for possible addi-

 - $\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1609$

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, May 23, 1941.
Coffee-On the 10th inst. futures closed 3 to 8 points net lower. Transactions totaled only 20 lots. In Brazil, private cables reported, the N. C. D. refused a request of the Santos Commercial Association asking that a supplemental quota be made available for the United States market. Presumably, the request was for a general increase in the quota as would be necessary under the agreement. Trading in futures for the week was erratic. New highs were recorded on Monday. At the close on Thursday, in anticipation of a quota increase or action on excess quota coffee, the market was down as much as 50 points from previous Monday's highs. On the 19th inst. futures closed 1 to 5 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 100 lots. The actual market was quiet but steady. Some expect that Colombia may soon announce that the first year quota for shipment to the United States, $3,150,000$ bags, has been completely sold. Manizales were quoted, for shipment at $153 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., and at that price there was no gor shipment at $10 / 4$ c., and at that price there wase within the United States quarantee that such coffees were within the United states board will meet again on Wednesday, and because of the
meeting before Mr. Henderson's advisers on the question of "undesirable speculation," some expect a quiet market over the next few days. On the 20 th inst. futures closed 7 to 12 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 125 lots. The Rio contract closed 17 to 10 points net higher, with sales of only 9 lots. In Brazil the spot price on Rio 7 s advanced by 500 reis to a new high of 21 milreis per 10 kilos. It was said that trading in coffee of the second year quota was increasing, although buyers were unable to secure any guarantee regarding shipping dates, \&c. In most cases, freight charges were for the account of the buyer where an advance occurs. On the 21st inst. futures closed 10 to 23 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 327 lots. The Rio contract closed 10 to 13 points net higher, with sales totaling 14 lots. Santos 10 to 13 points net higher, with sales totaring trading. Most coffee sold at new seasonal highs in active trading. Most
of the demand appeared to come from trade sources. It was of the demand appeared to come from trade sources. It was attributed to new and higher Colombian "minimums" and cables from Brazil, which said that regulations for the sale and export of second year quota coffees may be announced on the first of June. The cable went on to say that a minimum price of 11 to 12 c . for Santos 4 s might also be fixed by Brazil, but this was not a factor because of the hundreds
of similar pronouncements from private sources made over the last five months. Brazilian official Santos spot prices were up 500 reis per 10 kilos.
On the 22 d inst. futures closed 9 to 15 points net lower. Santos coffee broke 15 to 25 points, with September selling at 10.25 , off 25 points during early afternoon. Part of the selling was believed to be the result of the report that pepper "margins" would be increased to $\$ 1,000$ per contract. The "A" contract was 2 points higher, with July at 7.05 during early afternoon; four notices were issued. Colombia announced that registration of coffees for export to the United States had ended. This means that the full $3,150,000$ bags, which can be exported here under the Inter-American agreement for the year ending September 30th next, has been approved. Brazil sold her entire quota, first hand by March 22d. The actual market has been steady lately, with a slight pick-up in "spot" business. Today futures closed unchanged to 3 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 112 lots. Rio contracts closed 3 points up to 2 points off, with sales 13 lots. Trade and Brazilian buying especially in new crop months, appeared to more than outweigh further liquidation as a result of yesterday's selloff. In Brazil soft Santos 4s were quoted off 100 reis in the official spot market, while type 5 Rio and Rio 7s were both up 500 reis, the latter to a new high of $\$ 21.50$.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows: May.
7.07 7 December

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
May.
 with sales totaling 159 th inst. futures closed 2 points net lower conf sales totaling 159 lots. Traders were reported as over Government price policies, but finally scattered buying brought the rally when other markets improved. Sales to early afternoon totaled only 130 lots. Fifteen Bahia notices were issued. Last May notice day will fall on May 23. Only 29 lots are still outstanding. Warehouse stocks increased by 9,600 bags. They total $1,369,975$ lots against $1,037,405$ lots a year ago. Local closing: July, 7.75; Sept., 7.83 ; Dec., 7.93; Jan., 7.96; Mar., 8.03. On the 20 th inst. futures closed 5 to 6 points net lower, with sales totaling 146 lots. The cocoa market drifted idly while a committee went to Washington to discuss restriction of speculation with the Office of Price Administration. Prices were 6 to 9 points net lower during early afternoon, with July selling at 7.66 c ., off 9 points. Trading was slow with sales to mid-afternoon totaling only 110 lots. Open interest decreased 15 lots yesterday, standing at 7,276 lots this morning. Only 13 lots of May then remained open. Three notices were issued today. Warehouse stocks continued to increase. The overnight gain was 5,500 bags, bringing the total to $1,375,476$ bags compared with $1,037,405$ bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 7.70; Sept., 7.78; Dec. 7.87; Mar., 6.97. On the 21st inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher, with sales totaling 257 lots. Prices were steady in a quiet cocoa market. Turnover to midafternoon was 200 lots. At that time the market stood unchanged to 2 points lower, with July selling at 7.68 c The general attitude was to await developments arising from the Washington conference. Evidently sentiment was not seriously disturbed by the meeting. The open interest was reduced 9 lots yesterday, now standing at 7,267 lots. Only 10 lots of May remained outstanding this morning. Six notices were issued today. Tomorrow will be last notice day. Warehouse stocks increased 4,700 bags. They now total $1,380,167$ bags, compared with $1,037,523$ bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 7.71; Sept., 7.79; Dec., 7.89; Mar., 7.99.
On the 22 d inst. futures closed 33 to 37 points net lower Cocoa traders were nervous over the Government's demand regarding margins on pepper. The liquidation which followed broke the market 33 to 37 points by mid-afternoon. Stop loss orders were caught on the break. Trading was active, more than 600 lots changing hands to that time. Open interest this morning stood at 7,293 lots, an increase of 26. Manufacturers were buyers on a scale down. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,900 lots. They total $1,378,223$ lots against $1,040,721$ lots a year ago. Today futures closed 7 to 8 points net higher, with sales totaling 594 lots. Wide fluctuations characterized the trading in cocoa. A hangover of liquidation broke the market 26 to 28 points this morning. Later it was back at 7.40 , a net gain of 2 points. ManuLater it was back at 7.40 , a net gain of 2 points. Manufacturers and dealers turned the tide with their active interest decreased 118 lots on yesterday's break, standing at 7,175 lots this morning. Warehouse stocks were unchanged at $1,378,542$ lots compared with $1,042,461$ lots a year ago. Local closing. July, 7.45; Sept., 7.52; Dec., 7.60; Jan., 7.62; Mar., 7.69.
Sugar-On the 17th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 oint lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 101 ots. For the week the market was 8 to 2 points net lower. With sugar freight rates from Cuba and the actual market for raw sugar continuing soft as refiners remained out of the market, sugar futures ruled heavy today. The same forces which set the market back rather sharply on Friday were operating to restrict interest on the buying side and pro-
mote scattered liquidation. Only 29 lots were traded in the world contract and prices were uniformly unchanged from the previous close. There was nothing in the news to influence the market. For the week prices were unchanged to 2 points higher for the world contract. On the 19th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower, with sales totaling 120 lots in the domestic contract. The world sugar contrac closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point off, with sales totaling 142 lots In the absence of any substantial new buying in refined, refiners are apathetic toward the raw market especially on nearby lots. Puerto Ricos, about due, were offered at 3.38 c ., while others ranged from 3.40 to 3.45 c . Cubas could be had for May shipment at 3.40 c . and for June at 3.42c. The freight rate from Cuba was easier. It was said a boat was booked to the Gulf at 35c. per hundred pounds and that while the North Hatteras run was held at 45 c , a lower rate might be possibe. World sugar future were without special feature. On the 20 th inst. futures closed 3 points to 1 point net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 149 lots. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ point off to unchanged, with sales totaling 17 lots. The price of spot raw sugar dropped 3 points when 18,000 bags of Cubas due June 5 ; were sold to American Sugar Refining Co. at that price. It is known that nearby Puerto Rico had been offered unsuccessfully at that figure so that it is possible that the raw sale was a favorable bit of news. In the refined market "concession" selling which started in the deep South, i.e., at $\$ 4.95$ against a list price
of $\$ 5.10$, has now spread east and north, and it is even said of $\$ 5.10$, has now spread east and north, and it is even said
that less than $\$ 4.95$ is being accepted in New Orleans, althat less than $\$ 4.95$ is being accepted in New Orleans, al-
ways a hot bed of competitive selling. On the 21st inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower for the domestic conract, with sales totaling 252 lots. The world sugar contrac closed $1 / 2$ to $21 / 2$ points net lower, with sales totaling 63 lots. In the raw market American late vesterday wa reported to have paid 3.38c. for 4,000 tons of Philippines due June 21 , while today an operator paid 3.40 c . for 8,000 bags of Puerto Ricos, second half June shipment. The renewed buying interest helped sentiment slightly, as did the announcement by Pennsylvania and National that refined business would be taken for delivery until June 6 and 4, respectively, at $\$ 4.95,15 \mathrm{c}$. under the list price. It is expected that other local retiners will follow, but the response of buyers cannot be determined this early, observers state On the 22 d inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 128 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ to 3 points net lower on sales of 116 lots. Domestic sugar was 1 point lower in rather quiet trading during early afternoon. In the raw market 1,000 tons of Philippines, due July 1st, were sold to an operator at 3.40 c ., unchanged There were further liberal offers at 3.40 c . and less on nearby lots, while refiners were waiting for some indication of what new business could be expected in refined as a result of yesterday's 15 c. price cut to $\$ 4.95$. Beet processors' new price was $\$ 4.80$, off only 10 points. The 15 c . differential rather than the usual 20c., was believed to reflect higher truck and freighting costs which offered additional protec tion within normal beet territory. World sugar futures were $11 / 2$ to 2 points lower during early afternoon. Today futures closed 2 to 1 point net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 76 lots. The world sugar contrac closed $21 / 2$ to 3 points net higher, with sales totaling 64 lots. Nothing was reported done in the raw market where offerings were not pressing. Two lots of Puerto Ricos, 12,000 bags afloat and 10,000 bags clearing May 29, were offered at 3.35 c . Other lots were held at 3.40 c . At that price also were 3,800 tons of Philippines due June 6, 2,000 tons due June 5, with 1,000 due June 10 and 7,000 tons due June 21 , while early July lots were held at 3.45 c . It is generally expected that refiners will book only necessary buying at their new $\$ 4.95$ price

## Prices closed as follows

## September

2.43
2.46
Uanuary
March, 1942
1942

Lard-On the 17th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 to 7 points net of the short sessi the previous finals. The dylness in prains partly offset the bullish news and light week-end profit-taking canceled part of the upturns. Hog prices were firm. A few sales were reported near the end of the week at Chicago at $\$ 9.20$ Western hog marketings were not very heavy and totaled 11,200 head against 19,700 head for the same day last year. On the 19th inst. futures closed 12 to 15 points net higher. At one time prices scored gains of 20 points from the early lows. Hog prices at Chicago remained fairly steady, with the top price $\$ 9.20$ and sales ranging from $\$ 9.05$ to $\$ 9.15$. Western hog marketings were considerably smaller than the same day a year ago and totaled 84,500 head against 108,200 head. On the 20th inst. futures closed 7 to 12 points net higher. The strongly bullish trend of the hog market had its effect on lard futures. Lard prices at one stage of the session were 12 to 17 points net higher. Hog prices at Chicago advanced to new highs for the current upward movement and also for the 1940-41 season. The top price reported throughout the session was $\$ 9.40$ per 100 pounds, equal to the high for recent years established in Sept., 1937 At this time last year Chicago hogs were selling at $\$ 6.25$ per cwt. Light hog receipts at Chicago and other Western markets were cited as having a bullish influence on the
price of hogs. On the 21 st inst. futures closed 12 to 15 price of net higher. Continued firmness in hogs and the points net in grains encouraged a fair amount of new support in lard futures at Chicago today, and this demand for contracts was responsible for the modest upturn in prices. Hog prices continued to hover around the high levels of the season. Sales at Chicago ranged from $\$ 9.10$ to $\$ 9.40$. Western hog receipts totaled 68,700 head, compared with 58,000 head for the same day a year ago.

On the 22 d inst. futures closed 27 to 32 points net lower. Weakness in the majority of outside markets influenced heavy liquidation in lard futures at Chicago today and prices dropped 47 to 55 points as a result of this pressure. However, late in the day a partial recovery followed. Hog prices advanced further today and closing quotations were mostly 15 to 20 points higher than Wednesday's finals. Sales ranged from $\$ 9.10$ to $\$ 9.60$. Western hog marketings were moderately heavy and totaled 63,900 head against 54,800 head for the same day last year. Today futures closed 5 points up to 5 points off. The market ruled relatively quiet. daily closing prices of lard Futures in chicago

|  | 5 |  | Tu | 9.97 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9.72 |  | 9.95 | 10.10 | 9.77 | 82 |
|  | ${ }_{10}^{9.92}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10.07}$ | 10.25 | 10.40 | 10.07 | 10.07 |
| ccember | 5 | 10.27 | 10.37 | 10.60 | 10.30 | 10.25 |

Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 27.25$ (8-10 pieces to barrel); family ( $50-60$ pieces to barrel), $\$ 20.25$ ( 200 pound barrel) Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), $\$ 21.25$ per barrel (200 pound barrel). Cut Meats: Steady. Pickled Hams: Pienics, loose, c.a.f. -4 to $6 \mathrm{lbs} ., 143 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. 6 to 8 lbs ., $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs., $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, loose, c.a.f. -14 to $16 \mathrm{lbs} .$, 22c.; 18 to 20 1bs., $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York6 to 8 lbs., $183 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 19 \mathrm{c} . ; 12$ to $14 \mathrm{lbs} ., 163 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y. -18 to 20 lbs., $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 16 to 18 lbs., not quoted; 20 to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to 30 ibs., $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: $35 \frac{3}{4}$ to $361 / 4$. Cheese: State, Held; 39 , Premium 26 ; Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special Packs: $251 / 2$ to $26 ; 1 / 2$.

Oils-Linseed oil continues to move in heavy volume against old orders. Linseed oil in tank cars quoted 10.2 to 10.4. Quotations: Chinawood: Tanks, spot-291/2 offer; drums $311 / 4$ offer. Coconut: Crude: Tanks, nearby-. 07114 drums September, forward-. $06^{3 / 4}$ bid; Pacific Coast-. $06^{3 / 4}$ to $.06 \frac{1}{4}$; Bulk-. $065 / 8$ to $.063 / 4$. Corn: Crude: West, tanks, nearby $-101 / 2$ bid. Olive: Denatured: Drums, spot- $\$ 4.00$ bid. Soybean: Tanks, old crop-.091/4 bid; October-Decem-ber-. 09 bid; New York, l.c.1., raw- 11.3 bid. Edible: Coconut: 76 degrees- $131 / 2$ bid. Lard: Ex. winter prime111/4 offer. Cod: Crude: not quoted. Turpentine: 50 to 52. Rosins: $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 3.36$.
Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 268 contracts. Crude S. E., val. $91 / 2-93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. bid. Prices closed as follows:



Rubber-On the 17th inst. futures closed unchanged to 12 points net higher. Only 160 tons were traded during the short session today. Little interest was displayed in the actual market over the week-end. Spot standard No. 1-X ribbed smoked sheets, in cases remained unchanged at $247 / 8$ c. per pound. During the week there was a fair amount of factory buying reported, mostly for nearby shipment. Local closing: May, 24.55; July, 24.35; Sept., 23.80; Dec., 23.36; Jan., 23.31. On the 19th inst. futures closed 54 points net higher to 20 to 31 points net lower on deferred deliveries. July showed the net gain. During early afternoon the market was 11 to 30 points net lower under scattered liquidation caused by a feeling that the freight situation would become easier. July was selling at 24.05c. a pound. Sales to that time totaled 35 lots. Singapore was firm, owing to absence of pressure and the rubber estate strike, closing $3-32 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. London was $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Local closing: July, 23.89; Sept., 23.60; Dec., 23.20; Mar., 22.70 On the 20 th inst. futures close 54 to 65 pounds net lower for the new standard contract, with sales totaling 237 lots. Trade selling and liquidation caused prices to break half a cent a pound. Stop loss orders were caught on the break, which was caused by rumors of a price ceiling. Sales to early afternoon totaled 173 lots. Certificated stocks of rubber decreased 40 tons to a total of 470 tons. London closed 1-16d. lower. Singapore was $1 / 4$ to $9-32 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Local closing: New Standard: July, 23.35; Sept., 22.95; Dec., 22.55; Mar., 22.15. On the 21st inst. futures closed 5 points off to 7 points up. Sales totaled 128 lots all in the new standard contract. Rubber traders were buyers today new standard contract. Rubber traders were buyers today tributed to the demand, while dealer interests were sellers. Shipment offerings were limited. Sales to early afternoon totaled 93 lots. The open interest this morning was 1,807 contracts, an increase of 123 . Certificated stocks decreased 10 tons to a total of 460 tons. London closed 1-16d. lower. Singapore was $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Local closing: New Standard: July, 23.30; Sept., 23.01; Dec., 22.60; Mar., 22.22 .

On the 22 d inst. futures closed 66 to 82 points net lower. Sales totaled 2,280 tons in the new standard contract only. Prices held steady in the rubber market after losing an opening gain of 5 to 9 points. During early afternoon the market
was unchanged to 1 point net higher. The turnover to that time totaled 55 lots. Open interest this morning totaled 1,877 lots, an increase of 71. Traders were awaiting developments in Washington. London closed unchanged. pore was steady and $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Local closing: May 22.84 ; July, 22.60; Sept., 22.35; Dec., 21.85. Today futures closed 48 to 15 points net higher. Sales totaled 213 lots Margin news was less disturbing to the rubber trade today. Passing it over as discounted trade and dealer interests Passing bought rubber readin market As a result prices recovered lower than the recent 27 to 35 points with July selling at $22.95 \mathrm{c} .$, up 35 points.
Sales to that time totaled 175 lots. Local closing: May, 23.30; July, 23.08; Sept., 22.68; Dec., 22.00 .

Hides-On the 17th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 2 points higher. There were only 73 lots traded on the Exchange. Reflecting the continued high rate of shoe and leather production and the prospects that the price will be maintained, actual hide sales in Chicago and were again heavy last week. More than 115,000 hides were bought by tanners in the Western markets last week, with the light cows and steers advancing fully a cent. During the past week about 82,300 hides were traded in Argentina, with the heavy standard frigorifico steers advancing to with the $145 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: June, 14.83 ; Sept., 15.03 ; Dec., $15.15 ;$ Mar., 15.21 . On the 19th inst. futures closed point iower to 12 points higher. The point loss was registered in the July delivery, while the remainder of the list ruled 2 to 12 points net higher. Packers were reported not offering, waiting for the cue from the tanners. Certificated stocks in licensed warehouses decreased 3,638 , hides to 274,902 hides today. Local closing: New Standard: June, 14.82; Sept., $15.05^{-}$Dec. 15.21: Mar., 15.33. On the 20th inst. futures closed 19 to 32 pointe net nigner. More than 30,000 hides were suld in the Chicago and New York markets to tanners oday As a result the futures market moved sharply higher during the final hour of trading. Light native cows (river points) were sold at 17 c .; (northern points) at $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Colorado steers at $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; branded cows at $153 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ;$ heavy native cows at 16 c .; butt brands at 15 c . and ex-light native steers at $171 / \mathrm{c}$. Future transactions on the local Exchange today totaled 191 lots, of which 104 lots changed hands during the last hour Switching operations accounted for about 40 lots. Th. June discount of 37 to was switche toral closing. New Standard: June 15.14. 37 to 35 points. Local chasing. Na 15 . the 21st inst. futures closed 22 to 31 points net higher. Transactions totaled 262 lots. On the continued heavy sales of actual spot hides raw hide futures moved sharply higher today. About 20,000 hides were sold in the packer markets to tanners today. There were 10,400 branded cows traded at 16 c ., which is $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher; $1,000 \mathrm{St}$. Paul heavy native steers at $16 \mathrm{c} . ; 2,200$ river point light native cows at 17 c .; 5,000 Northern point light native cows at $161 / \mathrm{c}$. and 900 heavy Texas steers at $143 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for April takeoff and 15 c . for May take-off. South American packers are refusing bids of 15 c . on heavy standard frigorifico steers and are asking $151 / 4$. Local closing: June, 15.36; Sept., 15.60; Dec., 15.71; Mar. 15.80

On the 22 d inst. futures closed 37 to 46 points net lower. At one stage of the session prices showed net losses of 51 to 70 points. Fear that the Government might act further to curb speculation in the futures market, brought out heavy speculative selling, which ran into stop loss orders. Sales totaled 331 lots, including 14 lots which were exchanged for physicals. The actual market was relatively quiet with only about 3,000 hides sold in the western packer markets at steady prices. Packers have refused additional business at steady prices, dealers state. Local closing: new standard: June, 14.97; Sept., 15.15; Dec., 15.31; Mar., 15.43. Today futures closed 7 points off to 6 points up, with sales totaling 159 lots. Raw hides opened 10 to 11 points lower. The market held fairly steady during the morning and prices by early afternoon were 7 points lower to 1 point higher. Transactions totaled 102 lots. The open interest this morning was 1,378 lots. Local closing: June, 14.90; Sept., 15.11; Dec., 15.37 ; Mar., 15.41.

Ocean Freights-Accumulation of tonnage orders is reported in many branches of the freight market owing to the scarcity of merchant vessels. Very firm rates are being asked. Charters included: Time Charter: West Indies trade, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 11$ asked per ton. Canadian trade, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 11$ asked per ton. North of Hatteras-South African trade, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 8$ per ton. North of Hatteras-East Coast South America, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 9$; West Coast, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 9$ per ton. United States Pacific-Far East, $\$ 8.25$ per ton. Sugar: Philippines to United States Atlantic 925 bid asking $\$ 30$ Queensland to Halifa tar Coal. Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, about $\$ 8.50$ to $\$ 8.75$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Montevideo, about $\$ 9$ asked per ton. Hampton Roads to Buenos Aires, $\$ 9$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Lisbon, $\$ 16$. Ore: South Africa to Hatteras, $\$ 17$ f.i.o. per ton- Brazil to Sydney N. S., $\$ 12.50$ per ton. Philippines to Baltimore $\$ 18$ bid Flour.' Pacific Coast to China, $\$ 28$ per ton. Linseed: Plate to North of Hatteras, $\$ 22$ per ton.
Coal-Pennsylvania anthracite production for the week ended May 10th was estimated at 829,000 tons, a decrease of 229,000 tons from the preceding week. In comparison
with the corresponding week of 1940 there was a decrease of about 9 per cent. Reflecting the dire and urgent need for more beehive coke at steel and other defense industries, the production of beehive coke rose to 112,900 tons in the United States for the week ended May 10th. This compares with only 39,100 tons produced in the preceding week and with 21,100 tons in the same week a year ago, according to the estimates by the Department of the Interior. Despite the sharp reduction in behive coke output during April this year, production for the calendar year to May 10 th amounted to $1,831,700$ tons, or 180.7 per cent above the figure of 652,600 tons produced in the corresponding period in 1940 .
Wool-On the 17 th inst.futures closed 6 to 8 points net higher, with sales estimated at 6,000 pounds, clean equivalent for grease wool. Wool top futures closed 4 points off to 1 point advance, with sales estimated at 20 contracts or 100,000 pounds. Spot tops were 132.0 c. nominal, while spot wool was 95.0c. nominal. Local closing. Wool Tops: May, 131.0; July, 128.5; Oct., 125.9; Dee., 124.3; Grease Wool: May 95.0; July, 95.6; Oct., 95.8; Dec., 96.0. On the 19th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points off for wool tops. About 18 contracts or 90,000 pounds were sold, comparing with 100,000 pounds in the short session Saturday. Grease wool showed only one sale during the day, or 6,000 pounds, clean equivalent in the July position at 96.0 c . The market for grease wool closed 1 to 4 points net higher based on bid leverinal, and certificated tops were quoted at 132.0 c . nominal, and spot wool at 95.5c. bid and 96.0c. asked. Local closing: Wool Tops: May, 131.0; July, 128.5; Oct., 125.8; Dec., 124.3; Mar., 122.5. Grease Wool: May, 95.3; July, 96.0; Oct., 96.2; Dec., 96.1. On the 20th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points net higher for wool tops, with sales estimated at 45 contracts or 225,000 pounds, against 95,000 officially reported for Monday. Grease wool dealings were centered in the July and October contracts, with a 1 to 4 point range, and closing bid prices unchanged to 3 points off. or 42,000 pounds quiet. Sales were estimated at 7 contracts, or 42,000 pounds equivalent clean content. Spot tops were quoted at 132.0 c . nominal, and spot wool at 95.5 c . bid and 96.5 c . asked. Local closing: May, 95.3; July, 95.7; Oct., 96.0 ; Dec., 96.0 . On the 21 st inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher for wool tops. Sales were estimated at 40 contracts, or 200,000 pounds, comparing with moderate trade and speculative interest in forward months. Grease wool futures were in considerably better demand than recently and prices advanced with the closing quiet at 4 to 7 points net gain. Sales were estmiated at 20 contracts or 120,000 pounds, clean equivalent weight. Spot grease wool sold here today at 96c. a pound to the extent of one lot of 6,000 pounds clean equivalent. The spot top market was inactive with 132.0c. nominal quoted. Local closing: Wool Tops: May, 131.0; July, 128.7; Oct., 126.0; Dec: 124.5. Grease Wool: May 95, 7 . July 0ct., 126.0 ; Dec. Dec., 96.7.
On the 22 d inst. futures closed 3 to 13 points net lower or wool tops with sales estimated at 15 lots or 75,000 pounds, against 380,000 the previous day. May weakened under liquidation resulting from the issuance of four delivery notices. They were issued by Walker \& Co. and stopped by Nichols \& Co. Grease wool closed quiet at 5 to 8 points net ower, with sales estimated at 10 contracts, or 60000 pounds clean equivalent weight of wool. Spot wool tops were quoted at 132.0 c . nominal, and grease wool at 95.5 c . nominal, with no sales. Local closing: wool tops: May, 129.7; July, 128.5; Oct., 125.5; Dec., 124.2. Grease wool: May, 95.1; July, 95.4; Oct., 96.0; Dec., 96.0. Today futures closed 3 points off to unchanged for wool tops. Grease wool closed 3 to 4 points off. There were no trades recorded on the opening of the wool top market today. Prices for active positions during the forenoon were 1 point above to 3 points below yesterday's last quotations, while at noon bid prices were unchanged to 2 points lower. Total sales on the New York Exchange to midday were estimated in the trade at about 15,000 pounds of tops. No sales were reported on the opening of the grease wool market this morning. Bid prices at midday showed declines of 2 points from the closing levels of the previous day. Local closing: wool tops; July, 128.2 ; Oct., 125.5; Dec., 124.1; Mar., 122.7. Grease wool:
July, 95.0 ; Oct., 95.7.

Silk-On the 19 th inst. futures closed 1c. to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher for the No. 1 Contract, with sales totaling 25 lots. The silk market turned firm along with other markets during early afternoon, prices registering advances of 2 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., with September at $\$ 2.90$, up $31 / 2$. Sales to that time totaled only 7 lots. The rise was in sympathy with the Japanese market, where the October position sold at the highest price of the season. The Yokohama Bourse closed 11 to 14 yen higher. Grade D silk in the spot market was 10 yen higher at 1,565 yen a bale. In the New York spot market the price of crack double extra silk was $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher at $\$ 2.92 \frac{1}{2}$ a pound. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: June, 2.86; July, $2.871 / 2$; Sept., $2.871 / 2$; Dec., 2.88 . On the 20th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$-point down to 2 points net higher, with sales totaling 13 lots. Trading in silk was negligible, only four lots changing hands to early afternoon. At that time prices were unchanged. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market remained unchanged at $\$ 2.921 / 2$, a pound. Prices on the Yokohama Bourse closed 2 yen lower to 4 yen higher. Grade D silk in the spot market was unchanged at

1,565 yen a bale. Local closing. No. 1 Contract; July, 2.87; Aug., 2.88; Sept., 2.89; Oct., $2.871 / 2$; Nov., $2.88 \frac{1}{2}$; Dec., 2.90. On the 21st inst. futures closed 1 to 2c. net higher for the No. 1 Contract, with sales totaling 53 lots. After early hesitation the silk market rallied to stand 2c. stronger during early afternoon on a turnover of 42 lots. The price of crack double extra silk in the spot market was 3c. higher at $\$ 2.951 / 2$ a pound. Trade buying and covering caused the rise. Yokohama closed 17 to 22 yen higher. Grade D silk in the outside market advanced 15 yen to 1,580 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: June, 2.87; July, 2.88; Aug.,
On Sept., 2.90; Oct., 2.90; Nov., $2.901 / 2$; Dec., $2.901 / 2$.
On the 22 dinst. futures closed 3c. to 2c. net lower, with the Sept. contract registering a net loss of $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Sales totaled 530 bales. Influenced by lower prices in Yokohama, the silk market opened $1 / 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Light liquidation and an outing of the Raw Silk Club prevented any recovery. The market this afternoon stood $11 / 2$ to 2 c . lower. Trading was light, totaling only 2 lots to that time. Prices on the Yokohama Bourse closed 12 to 19 yep lower. Grade D silk Local closing: May was 5 yen lower at 1,575 yen a bale. Local closing: May, $2.841 / 2$; July, 2.86; Aug., $2.861 / 2$; Sept., changed to 2.88 ; Dec., $2.871 / 2$. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 c . off, with sales totaling 18 lots, all in the No. 1 contract. The silk market was steady during the early session, but trading was at a standstill, only 4 lots changing hands to early afternoon. Open interest today stood at 1,480 lots, a decrease of 3 . In the uptown spot market the price of crack double extra silk was unchanged at $\$ 2.94$ a Gound. Prices closed 6 yen higher on the Yokohama Bourse. Grade D silk was unchanged at 1,575 yen a bale in the spot market. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: July, 2.86; Sept., $2.871 / 2$; Nov., 2.87; Dec., 2.87 .

## COTTON

Friday Night, May 23, 1941
The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 83,347 bales, against 75,438 bales last week and 67,690 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1940, $3,352,945$ bales, against $6,891,777$ bales for the same period of 1939-40, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1940, of 3,538,822 bales.


The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1940, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:


* Included in Gulfport

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:


## Since Aug. 1-- $3,352,945|6,891,777| 3,304,054|6,959,794| 6,146,695 \mid 6,518,588$

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 5,820 bales, of which 14 were to Great Britain, 2,990 to Japan, 965 to China, and 1,851 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 32,372 802,707 bales, against $5,704,314$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:


In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| May 23 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leaving } \\ \text { Stock } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Other Foreign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galveston |  |  |  | 1,500 | 3.000 | 4,500 | 929,865 |
| Houston, |  |  |  | 400 |  | 6,700 | $94 \times, 435$ 502,120 |
| New Orleans | 6,300 | - |  | 400 |  | 6,\%00 | 147,252 |
| Charleston. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33,067 |
| Mobile- |  |  |  |  |  |  | -54,247 |
| Norfolk...-.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,890 278,064 |
| Other ports.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 278,064 |
| Total 1941 .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 1940.... | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 , 5 9} \\ 19 \\ 989 \end{gathered}$ | 21,347 |  | 25,967 13.080 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,331 \\ & 2,610 \end{aligned}$ | 70,344 22.155 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,388,788 \\ & 1,824,018 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total 1939...- | 2,272 | $1,727$ | 2,466 | 13,080 | 2,610 | 22,155 | 1,824,018 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was fairly active during the past week, though price fluctuations held within a relatively narrow range. Belief the President will sign loan bill and talk that the farm bloc might freeze loan stocks from former years' crops, while causing the futures market to firm up, did not seem sufficient stimulus fo cause a sustained substantial rise. Spot houses were good to cause a sustained substantial rise. Spot houses were good
sellers on the advance, this selling believed to be largely sellers on the advance, this selling betieved to be largely
against repossessions in the Southwest. Spot sales in the South still show up very heavy compared with last year.
On the 17 th inst. prices closed 2 to 5 points net higher. With volume of trading reduced by uncertainty over Presidential action on the $85 \%$ of parity loan bill passed by Congress, cotton futures prices today proved more sensitive to orders either way and moved irregularly over a range of about 75e. a bale. Final prices were steady at net gains of 2 to 5 points. The market opened steady at advances of 3 to 6 points on trade and some New Orleans buying. However, appearance of selling orders through spot houses from the South and by brokers with Bombay connections found the volume of buying comparatively thin. Prices dipped to losses of 3 to 6 points under comparatively moderate offerings. Later the market proved just about as bare of selling orders when a renewal of mill price fixing developed at the close. Washington news continued more or less conflicting on cotton crop by the White House. Total sales of spot cotton for the week at the 10 designated spot markets reached 365,148 bales, against 216,580 the previous week and 24,994 last year. On the 19 th inst. prices closed 2 to 4 points net lower. Secretary Wickard's announcement that the President desires parity prices for farm products, caused the cotton market to reverse its early downward trend and rally smartly this afternoon, gains at late hour ranging from 10 to 13 points. The tone was heavy on the opening. Prices 10 to 13 points. to 8 toints lower on the first call, with active months 6 to 8 points lower. Southern hedge selling was active, while price fixing was less aggressive than heretofore. Uncertainty over the President's attitude on the $85 \%$ loan bill and the announcement that the Government will put a price ceiling on bombed cotton yarns, were conducive to a market policy of caution. After the overnight accumulation of orders had been filled the market rallied to regain about one-half of its losses when selling pressure diminished. Trading was only moderately active, with trade buying sufficient to absorb hedge sales. On the 20th inst. prices closed 9 to 2 points net higher. Persistent mill buying to fix prices caused a further rise in the cotton market, late prices standing 8 to 11 points net higher. The late rally yesterday carried over today. The opening was 3 to 7 points higher under active trade buying of all months. The selling was done by the South and by spot firms presumably selling hedges against spot cotton purchased yesterday. The sales in Southern spot markets yesterday amounted to 39,000 bales or about 10 times the volume of spot sales on that date last year. Bombay interest was negligible. Trade covering and buying to fix prices continued after the opening and revealed a relative scarcity of contracts, with the result that the early rise was
extended. Around noon the market was 13 to 15 points net higher. Hedge selling was light even at the advance. Switching from July to Dec. and spot firm buying of July were ng fres of the trading at that time. On the 21st inst. prices closed 6 to 9 points net higher. Cotton was bid up within a close points of its recent high prices on rumors that the lew points of its recent high prices. During early afterGovernment would freeze 11 points net higher. The recovery noon the market was 7 to 11 points net higher. The recovery in cotton continued on the opening when pricestended their points net higher on the call and soon had extended their gains to from 7 to 10 points. Trading was of moderate volume but rather one sided as selling pressure was light. A trade interests and in New Orleans. Spot firms supplied the radracts on a scale up, presumably selling hedges. Trade buying and covering continued throughout the forenoon, buying absorbing the rather limited volume of hedge sales readily absorbing the rather limited volume of hedge sales and other offerings. Renewed talk of action by the Government to freeze loan stocks of cotton was a factor in the to limit the supply of free cotton.
On the $22 d$ inst. prices closed 5 to 7 points net lower. After selling at new four-year high prices, the cotton market suffered a sharp setback in sympathy with general declines in or commodity markets caused by Government price mate market was 6 to 14 points net lower. The market was firm at the opening, which was 3 to 5 points net higher. Prices quickly moved into new high ground under buying which was well distributed over the various active months and originated among trade interests in Bombay quarters and among New Orleans cotton operators. Demand from wire houses contributed to the rise. According to gossip around the ring, Wall Street was buying cotton because of reports from Washington suggesting that the Government may freeze Wan cotton to stop repossessions and thereby the more loan 18 . Repossessions out of the 1940 loan up to May 18 aggregated $1,725,000$ bales, leaving $1,437,000$ bales
$3,152,000$ bales.
Today prices closed 21 to 14 points net higher. Believing the farm loan bill was as good as signed, the trade bought cotton with confidence, causing a smart recovery from early low prices. Late this afternoon the market was 2 to 15 points net higher. The ovening, or shortly after, showed points net hig oints under further liquidation by comlosses of to 12 pon lownard morement was halted at mission house that level by trade buying and renewed Wall street demand following rumors that the President would sign the farm bill establishing loan rates at $85 \%$ of parity. Before noon the entire early loss had been recovered and prices were 2 to 9 points net higher.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the last week has been:

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The following table gives premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the grade, Basis Middling 15-16 inch, established for deliveries on contract on .-...... Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for $7 /$ inch and 29-32 inch staple and $75 \%$ of the average premiums over $15-16$ inch cotton at the 10 markets on May 22.

|  | Inch | $\begin{gathered} 29-32 \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{15-16 \\ \text { Inch }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31-32 \\ & \text { Inch } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Inch } \\ & \text { and } U p \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midduling Fair Striet Good Midüil | . 38 on | . 35 on | . 57 on ${ }^{\text {on }}$ | . 59 | . 68 on |
| Good Milddling | . 22 on | . 32 on | . 44 on | . 52 on | . 61 on |
| fiet Midduling | . 210 onf | . 110 | ${ }_{\text {Basls }}$ | . 07 on | . 160 on |
| Strict Low Milduling | . 72 oft | . 62 ott | . 52 off | . 46 oft | . 35 oft |
| Low Middling .- | 1.44 off | 1.38 off | 1.32 off | 1.28 off | . 24 off |
| Exita Middling |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strict Middiling | . 10 on | . 20 on | . 32 on | . 40 on | . 50 on |
| Middling. | . 21 off | . 112 off |  |  | . 16 on |
| Strict Low M1a | . 72 oft | . 620 oft | ${ }^{\text {c }} .32$ ott | 1.28 oft | 1.24 off |
| Low Middling Spoted | 1.44 off |  |  |  |  |
| Good Middling |  |  |  | ft |  |
| Strict Milduling |  | ${ }_{.92}$ | . 79 | ${ }_{74} 19$ orf | . 68 ofr | $a$ MIddlung spotted shall be tenderable

culture establshes a type for such a grade.

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland $7 / 8$ (nominal) at New York on May 23 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


* 1941 quotation is for 15-16ths.


## Market and Sales at New York

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also show how the market for spot and futures closed on the same days:

|  | Spot Markel Closed | Futures <br> Market <br> Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | S 301 | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday --- | Nominal | Steady | 2,517 |  | 2.517 |
| Monday-.-- | Nominal | Steady | 800 | 1.600 | 600 2.000 |
| Tuesday | Nominal | Steady | 800 500 | 1.200 | 2,700 |
| Thursday--- | Nominal | Steady | 700 | 6,900 | 7,600 |
| Friday---- | Nominal | Very steady | 400 |  | 400 |
| Total week Since Aug. |  |  | 4.917 09.984 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.500 \\ 58.200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.817 \\ 168.184 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> May 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monday } \\ & \text { May } 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { May } 20 \end{aligned}$ | Wednesday $\text { May } 21$ | Thursday May 22 | Friday May 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June (1941) Range.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range - | ${ }_{12}^{12.92}$ $\qquad$ | 12.84 $\qquad$ | $12.94-13.07$ $12.98-12.99$ | 13.06-13.07 | 12.87-13.02 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.89-13.26 \\ & 13.18-13.20 \end{aligned}$ |
| A ugustRange |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | 12.96n | $12.95 n$ | $13.02 n$ | $13.01 n$ | $13.04 n$ | 13.2 |
| Sentember- Range. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing: | $13.01 n$ | 13.00 n | 13.06n | 13.15n | 13.09n | 13.29n |
| OctoberRange | 12 98-13.11 | 12.98-13 | 3.08-13.20 | 13.17-13:24 | 13.04-13.30 | 13.04-13.40 |
| Norember--Range.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $13.10 n$ | $13.08 n$ | $13.15 n$ | $13.23 n$ | 13.17n | 13.36n |
| Rance | $13.05-13.19$ | 13.06-13.30 | 13.16-13.28 | ${ }_{13}^{13.25-13.32}$ | ${ }_{13}^{13.11-13.39}$ | 13.13-13.47 |
|  | 13.13-13.15 | 13.12-13.13 |  | 13.27 - | 13.20 | 13.38-13.39 |
|  |  | 13.0613 .29 | 13.17-13.23 | ${ }_{13}^{13.24-13.28}$ | 13.1313 .35 | 13.10-13.45 |
| February-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ranye - | 13.17n | $13.15 n$ | $13.23 n$ | $13.30 n$ | $13.24 n$ | 13.3 |
| Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-: Closing | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.11-13.27 \\ & 13.20 \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{13.19}^{13.11-13.35}$ <br> 13.19 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.22-13.34 \\ & 13.27 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 13.31-13.37 \\ & 13.33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 13.15-13.46 \\ 13.27-13.29 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{13.41}^{13.16-13.49}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clcsing. | $13.22 n$ | $13.19 n$ | $13.28 n$ | $13.33 n$ | $13.28 n$ | 13.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { May_- } \\ & \text { Range_ } \end{aligned}$ | 13.20-13.31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $\mid 13.24 n$ | 13.19 n | ${ }_{13.29}$ | ${ }_{13} 33 n$ | $\left.\right\|_{13.28} ^{13.17-13.46}$ |  | $n$ Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended May 23, and since trading began on each option:

## option for-

Range for Week
Range Since Beginning of Ortion
June--...
June........
July
Ausust.....-
August....--October-.-$\begin{array}{llllllll}1942 & 13.05 & \text { May } 17 & 13.47 & \text { May } 23 & 9.28 & \text { Dec. } 191940 & 13.47 \\ \text { May } & 23 & 1941\end{array}$ February--- 13.06 May 19 13.45 May 23 9.49 Feb. $171941 \mid 13.45$ May 231941



Volume of Sales for Future Delivery - The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.

| New York | May 16 | May 17 | May 19 | May 20 | May 21 | May 22 | Open Contracts May 22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1,800$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | $\begin{aligned} & 22,300 \\ & 46,700 \end{aligned}$ | 10,800 17,600 | 28,300 52,500 | 24,600 35,100 | 25,800 28.400 | 28,400 39200 | 210,700 325600 |
| Decembe | 78,100 | 27,800 | 89,200 | 41,600 | 44,400 | 74,600 | 446,200 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1942 \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ | 1,000 | 100 | 1,300 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 700 | 26,900 |
| March | 23,300 | 16,500 | 31,300 | 18,400 | 29,300 | 10,800 | 30,900 |
| May |  | 4.100 | 10,700 | 12,100 | 6,800 | 57,300 | 317,200 |
| Total all futures | 173,200 | 76,900 | 213,200 | 133,000 | 135,900 | 211,000 | 1,357,500 |
| New Orleans | May 14 | May 15 | May 16 | May 17 | May 19 | May 20 | Open Contracts May 20 |
| 1941- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,100 | 1,300 |  |  |  | 3,600 |
| July-..- | 14,900 | 4,300 | 3,350 | 1,650 | 1,300 | 350 | 44,300 |
| -October-------------- | 55,000 | 38,200 | 29,450 | 15.550 | 29,250 | 11,700 | 114,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { December } \\ & 1942- \end{aligned}$ | 34,600 | 28,150 | 23,450 | 6,100 | 24,650 | 8,400 | 79,100 |
| January | 1,050 | 1,300 | 50 |  | 200 |  | 3,400 |
| March | 20,500 | 10,350 | 6,800 | 3,050 | 14,750 | 9,750 | 6,100 |
| May | 4,000 | 3,800 | 1,700 | 200 | 1,800 | 1,350 | 10,900 |
| Total all futures...- | 130,050 | 88,200 | 68,100 | 26,550 | 71,950 | 31,550 | 315,400 |

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 spot prices at Liverpool.

At the Interior Towns, the movement, that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for
the week and the stocks tonight; and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to May 23, 1941 |  |  |  | Morement to May 24, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receifts |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { Shiv- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ M a y \\ 23 \end{gathered}$ | Recetrts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shin } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { May } \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm'am | 4,808 | 95,315 | 3,648 | 48.5 | 225 |  | 720 | 17,538 |
| Eufaula---- | 366 464 | 15,658 | 391 | 6,682 8788 | 7 | 16,400 | 290 | 7,978 |
| Selma. | 464 | ${ }_{25,830}$ | 742 500 | 87,838 <br> 48,673 | 184 <br> 53 | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 65,956 } \\ & 29,074\end{aligned}$ | 369 581 | 74,806 52 58 |
| Ark., Blythev. | 124 | 140,792 | 1,253 | 96,075 | 41 | 170,712 | 1,272 | 129,713 |
| Forest City | 10 | 39,813 | 1,153 | 25,778 |  | 32,280 | 684 | 36,256 |
| Helena |  | 60,261 | 808 | 27.016 | 380 | 69,167 | 1,089 | 36,598 |
| Hope | 93 | 42,182 | 1,762 | 32,264 | 75 | 41,106 | 228 | 32,909 |
| Jonesboro |  | 13,060 | 149 | 23,427 |  | 9,281 | 138 | 25,593 |
| Little Rock | 2,098 | 134,065 | 2,229 | 123,929 | 1,103 | 112,084 | 2,954 | 124,273 |
| Newport-- | 292 | 54,230 | 502 | 24,854 |  | 38.659 | 429 | 24,327 |
| Pine Bluff | 1,302 | 163,176 | 3,040 | 57,247 | 867 | 139,098 | 2,625 | 70,355 |
| Walnut Rge Ga., Albany | 2 | 65,786 | 148 | 30,167 |  | 62,718 | 176 | 34,481 |
| Ga., Albany.- | 287 | 12,649 |  | 11,279 |  | 14,946 | 234 | 11,446 |
| Athens Atlanta | 46 | 36,276 | 1,225 | 35,032 | 2 | 40,018 | 570 | 38,355 |
| Atlanta | 1,227 | 135,046 | 2.692 | 39,662 | 3,436 | 152,391 | 2,857 | 104,654 |
| Augusta, | 6,585 | 272,657 | 5,154 | 198,871 | 1,083 | 154,586 | 3,471 | 118,682 |
| Columbus ${ }_{\text {Macon }}$ | 700 | 27,100 |  | 29,600 | 500 | 15,200 | 400 | 29,500 |
| Macon | 1,235 | 35,991 | 863 | 38,615 | 586 | 38,426 | 161 | 29,429 |
| La., Shrevep ${ }^{\text {Rome }}$ - | 25 | 16,381 | 600 | 35,357 | 64 | 16,701 | 260 | 36,876 |
| La., Shrevep't | 2,869 | 136,735 | 3,419 | 63,621 | 11 | 108,304 | 1,015 | 56,589 |
| Miss., Clarks | 587 | 149,921 | 2,281 | 51,163 | 68 | 163,953 | 955 | 42,840 |
| Columbus | 11 | 15,975 | 30 | 28,210 |  | 21,506 | 55 | 33,170 |
| Greenwood. | 1,181 | 195,014 | 2,825 | ${ }^{63.701}$ | 649 | 238,952 | 1,831 | 57,837 |
| Jarkson- |  | 25,220 | 1,195 | 14,026 10 10 | 10 | 34,160 7 7 | 816 | 14,559 |
| Vlcksburg-- | 122 | 5,464 | ${ }_{375}$ | 11,324 | 55 | 7,258 27 | 5 | 13,849 14.570 |
| Yazoo City- | 61 | 33,049 | 576 | 25,192 |  | 48,119 | 183 | 32,011 |
| Mo., St. Louls | 12,980 | 499,155 | 12,917 | 2,935 | 8,648 | 353,428 | 8,741 | 5,007 |
| N.C., Gr'boro | 69 | 8,200 | 224 | 2,782 |  | 4,790 | 5 | 1,314 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oklahoma- } \\ & 15 \text { towns } \end{aligned}$ | 1.03 | 454,928 | ,134 | 233,2 |  |  |  |  |
| I. C., Gr'ville | 1,607 | 118,750 | 4,120 | 98,454 | 1,857 | 116,817 | 2,666 | 69,521 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 67,885 4 | 4224,097 | 81,088 | 899,544 | 30,136 | 3325,710 | 41,428 | 624,246 |
| Texas, Abilene | 782 | 45,891 | 1,372 | 16,922 |  | 26,950 |  | 9,593 |
| Austin. |  | 20,182 | 826 | 2,877 |  | 7,422 | 134 | 1,452 |
| Brenha | 12 | 10,932 | 40 | 2,398 | 3 | 15,724 | 120 | 1,178 |
| Dallas. | 1,586 | 70,128 | 3,130 | 44,131 | 201 | 52,094 | 973 | 33,254 |
| Paris. | 1,225 | 78,063 | 1,805 | 25,114 | 132 | 76,208 | 10 | 23,226 |
| Robstown. |  | 6,778 |  | 2,545 |  | 6,518 |  | 572 |
| San Marcos | 214 | 8,722 | 70 | 2,270 | 13 | 4,141 | 34 | 1,168 |
| Texarkana - | 158 | 51,803 | 621 | 9,276 | 11 | 37,110 | 491 | 22,726 |
| Waco---..- | 373 | 43,803 | 2,902 | 20,901 | 5 | 56,649 | 129 | 12,833 |
| Total, 56 town | 12,651 7 | 7762,32 | 158,42 | 2651,5 | 51,2886 | 6336,521 | 84,27 | 288,08 |

*Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.
The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 45,771 bales and are tonight 363,473 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 61,363 bales more than in the same week last year.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:


| In Sight and Spinners' | - 1940-41 | - 1939-40- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Aug. }}^{\text {Sine }}$ | Week | ${ }_{\text {Sug. }}^{\text {Since }} 1$ |
| Receipts at ports to May 23....- 83,347 | 3,352,945 | 42,308 | 6,891,777 |
| Net overland to May 23. | $\begin{aligned} & 7,274,490 \\ & 7,272000 \end{aligned}$ | 16,968 135,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1553.097 \\ & 6,042,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Southern consumphion to May $23.190,00$ |  |  |  |
| Total marketed--..-.....-----279,955 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,329,435 \\ 692,983 \end{array}$ | 194,276 ${ }_{3}{ }^{2}, 984$ | $\begin{array}{r}14.086,874 \\ +127,921 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| ceess of Southern mili takin |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| over consumption to May 1---- ------ | 922, |  | 620,488 |
| Came into sight during week... 234,184 Total in sight May 23. | 12,944,696 | 161,292 | 14,579,441 |
| North. spinn's' takings to May 23_ 66,308 | 2,493,072 | 14,618 | 1,464,797 |
| Movement into sight in previous | as years: |  |  |
| Week- Bales Sin | Aug. $1-$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{9,961,165}$ |
| 1937-May 28-...-...-.---108,946\|1 |  |  | 3,786,088 |

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern principal cotton markets for each day of the week :


New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | saturdaj <br> May 17 | Monday May 19 | Tuesday May 20 | Wednerday May 21 | Thursday May 22 | Friday <br> May 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1941-$ |  |  | 13.02b-.04a | 13.13 | 13.03b-.05a | 13.24 |
| July | 13.14 | 13.14 | 13.19-13.20 | 13.27-13.28 | 13.19-13.20 | 13.36-13.38 |
| October-.- | 13.20-13.22 | 13.20-13.22 | 13.28 - | $13.34-250$ | 13.26 | 13.43-13.44 |
| December. | 13.20b-22a | 13.21 | 13.27b-29a | 13.33b-.35a | 13.25b-. $27 a$ | 13.44 |
| January .- | 13.21 | 13.27-13.28 | 13.34-13.35 | 13.39 - | $13.33-21$ | 13.44-13.45 |
| March - -- | 13.31b-.32a | 13.28b-.29a | 13.35b-36a | 13.41b-.42a | 13.34b-. $35 a$ | 13.44b-.46a |
|  | Steady | steady <br> steady | Steady Steady | Steady Steady | Steady <br> Steady | Steady Steady |

Revised Estimates of the Cotton Crop of 1940, by States-The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, cooperating State agencies, and Census ment Administration, cooper ginnings, makes following revised estimates of the cotton crop of 1940 :

| State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Area in } \\ & \text { Cultivation } \\ & \text { July } 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | AreaPrcked |  | Yield ofLitit CotuonPeckedPet Acre |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a Production } \\ & \text { (500 } \mathbf{\text { Lh. Gquoss }} \\ & \text { Wt. Bales) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Ginnings } \\ \text { 1940 Crop } \\ \text { as Report d } \\ \text { by e ensus } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 193 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 |  |
|  | Thous. <br> Acres | Thous. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thous, } \\ & \text { Acres } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Thous. } \\ \text { Acres } \end{array}$ | $L b$. | $L b$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thous. } \\ & \text { Rales } \end{aligned}$ | Thous. Bales | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bales (500 } \\ & \text { Lb. GToss) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Missour | 380 | 414 | 377 | ${ }^{408}$ | 555 | 454 | 437 | 388 | 384,339 |
| Virginia_...in- | 33 754 | 841 | 737 | -32 | ${ }_{296}^{19}$ | ${ }_{427}$ | 457 | ${ }_{739}{ }^{25}$ | 743,691 |
| South Carolina- | 1.248 | 1,288 | 1.218 | 1,234 | ${ }_{2} 32$ | ${ }^{375}$ | 871 | 966 | ${ }^{9688.354}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Coergia }}$ | 1,889 | ${ }_{\text {1,981 }}{ }_{6}$ | ${ }^{1,929} 8$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,935}$ | ${ }^{227}$ | 154 | ${ }_{11} 15$ | 1,010 21 | 1,015,453 |
| Tennessee | 733 | 729 | 707 | 715 | 305 | 340 | 449 | 509 | 507,276 |
| Alabama. | 2.100 | 2,037 | 2,020 | 1,961 | 186 | 190 | 785 | 779 | 775,459 |
| Mississilp | 2,662 | ${ }^{2,658}$ | 2,540 | 2,500 | 299 | 240 | 1,582 | 1,250 | ${ }^{1,250,421}$ |
| Arkansas | ${ }_{\text {2,154 }}^{2,187}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2} 1189$ | ${ }_{1}^{2,120}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}$ | 319 | 194 | 1,745 | ${ }_{156}^{1,501}$ | 1,506,886 |
| Oklahoma | 1,855 | 1,900 | 1,784 | ${ }_{8,472}^{1,822}$ | 141 | 121 | ${ }_{2}^{526}$ | ${ }_{3} 802$ | 789,206 |
| Texas | 8,874 | 8,873 | 8,520 | 8,472 <br> 107 |  | 187 | 2,846 | , ${ }_{128}, 234$ | ${ }^{3,252,556}$ |
| Arizona | 189 | 221 | 188 | 220 | 514 | 424 | 202 | 195 | 195,955 |
|  | ${ }^{334}$ | ${ }_{22} 3$ | 327 20 | 348 22 20 | 648 470 | 749 394 | $\begin{array}{r}443 \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ | 545 18 | 543,497 14.675 |
|  | 21 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 470 | 394 |  | 18 |  |

Sea Island.b...
Lower Callif. (Old
Mexico) $\mathbf{c}$
$\qquad$
a Bales rounded to thousands, allowances made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning and added for U. S. total. Not including production of Inters.
b Included in State and United States totals. Sea Island grown principally in b Included in State and United States totals. Sea Island grown principally in
Georgia and Florida. American Egyptian grown princlpally in Arizona. c Not included in California figures nor in United States total.
d Ginnings, 57,823 running bales, as enumerated by California Crop Reporting
Service.
Cotton Ginned From the Crop of 1940-The Bureau of the Census will shortly issue the annual bulletin on Cotton Production in the United States from the crop of 1940. These statistics were compiled from the individual returns collected from 11,652 active ginneries located in 887 counties in 18 States. The final figures of cotton ginned are 12,297,604 running bales, counting round as half bales, equivalent to $12,564,640$ bales of 500 pounds each. Total ginnings are 10,491 running bales in excess of the preliminary figure issued on March 20.

The bulletin will show the ginnings by States and by counties for the crops of 1937 to 1940. It will also show the ginnings to specified dates throughout the season, by States and by counties, for the crop of 1940 . These detailed figures are of local interest, and permit of a closer analysis of the statistics.
Final figures of cotton ginned by States for the last three crops are shown in the following tabular statement. Quantities are given in both running bales, counting round as half bales, and in equivalent 500 -pound bales.

COTTON GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1940, 1939 AND 1938
(Linters are not included)

| ate | $\begin{gathered} \text { Running Bales } \\ \text { (Counting Round as Half Bales) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Equivalent 500 -Pound Bales (Gross Welght). |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 39 | 1938 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Alaban | 768,525 | 769,696 | 1,064,422 | 775.459 | 781,602 | 1,081,936 |
| Arizona. | 190;194 | 199,830 | 191,888 | 195,955 | 202,502 | 196,164 |
| Arkansas | 1,477,110 | 1,359,884 | 1,301,275 | 1,510,238 | 1,421,694 | 1,358,182 |
| Calfor | 530,479 | 435,085 | 415,466 | 543,497 | 442,327 | 424,532 |
| Florida | 17,916 | 9,671 | 21,950 | 17,502 | 9,026 | 20,867 |
| Georgla | 1,006,657 | 908,990 | 850,691 | 1,015,453 | 919,349 | 855,721 |
| Illinols | 3,761 | 4,130 | 2,332 | 3,769 | 4,360 | 2,360 |
| Kentucky | 11,244 | 13,037 | 11,604 | 10,906 | 12.632 | 10,906 |
| Louisiana | 448,996 | 717,921 | 651,537 | 456,886 | 744,898 | 673.520 |
| Mississippl | 1,238,286 | 1,536,263 | 1,655,956 | 1,250,421 | 1,585,149 | 1,706,906 |
| Missouri | 395,564 | 427,824 | 329,401 | 384,339 | 431,774 | 331,434 |
| New Mexico | 114,583 | 93,831 | 92,275 | 117,830 | 95,320 | 93,502 |
| North Carolina | 748,644 | 461,715 | 398,467 | 743,691 | 460,166 | 390,416 |
| Oklahoma | 764,598 | 511,850 | 545,196 | 789,206 | 517,373 | 556,545 |
| South Carolina. | 945.781 | 852,081 | 641.679 | 968,354 | 873,288 | 649,132 |
| Tennessee | 502,871 | 432,383 | 473.761 | 507,276 | 445,489 | 487,494 |
| Texas | 3,111,051 | 2,736,764 | 2,964,238 | 3,252,556 | 2,858,525 | 3,093,911 |
| Vir | 21,344 | . 345 | 11,083 | 21,302 | 10,285 | 10,812 |
| United S | 12,297,604 | 11,481,300 | 1,623,2 | 12,564,640 | 11,815.759 | 1,944 |

New Member of Wool Associates of New York Cotton Exchange-At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc., held May 21, Henry Carvill Haskell of Moosup, Conn., was elected to membership. Mr. Haskell is President and Treasurer of the Brunswick Worsted Mills, Inc.

CCC Reports on 1940-41 Cotton Loans-The Department of Agriculture announced on May 14 that through May 10, 1941, loans outstanding on 1940-41 crop cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies aggregate $\$ 75,222,979.21$ on $1,554,261$ bales.

Cotton loans completed and repayments on loans by States follow:

| ales | Total Loans |  | Rezay |  | Oans outstanding |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | les | Amount | Bales | Amount |
| Al |  | \$5 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Arizo }}$ |  | 6,086, | 113,497 | ${ }_{5} 5,388,111$ | 14,948 |  |
| Calito | 385,969 | 19,231,424 | -63,729 | 3,110,119 | 322,240 | ${ }^{06}$ |
| Florid |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loul | 155,273 | 7,577,69 | 120,333 | 5,897,29 | 34,944 | 680,396 |
|  |  | 3,546, | 64 | 2,946, | 12,3 |  |
|  |  | 591 | 10,053 | 404 | 80 | 47,794 |
| Caro |  | 2,266,148 | 19,227 | ${ }_{917,64}$ | 28,643 | 1,348,499 |
|  | 209,811 | 9,884,6 | 124,715 | 5,882,67 | 85,096 | 4,001 |
|  | 122,817 | 204 | 70,67 | 3,500, |  | ${ }^{2,6988,986}$ |
|  | 15,119 | 735,607 |  | 462,726 |  |  |
| Texas-- | 1,622,452 | $77,853,036$ 33,573 | ${ }^{800,950}$ | 38,413,222 | 42 | ${ }^{39,30,3}$ |

It was also stated that since Aug. 1, 1940, repossessions of 1938-39 crop cotton have totaled 273,724 bales of which 212,660 bales have been repossessed since March 31, 1941. The total cotton pledged and repossessions of 1938-39 loan cotton follow: Total pledged, $4,481,926$; repossessions, $2,-$ cotton form: remaining pledged, $1,793,622$.

CCC Outlines Policy on Cotton Loan Stocks-The Department of Agriculture announced on May 21 that the Commodity Credit Corporation will not take title to any stocks of loan cotton without giving prior public notice. This announcement was made in view of the fact that several inquiries have been received as to when the Government might take title to the loan stocks of 1938, 1939 and 1940 crops of cotton. Further details were given as follows:
At the present time the Commodity Credit Corporation holds title to
$6,170,662$ bales of cotton, which were produced almost entirely in the years 1934 and 1937. The Corporation also has the following loans outstanding on cotton:

The notes secured by 1938 crop cotton, the maturity date for which was extended to July 31, 1941, are not callabie on demand The the notes secured by 1939 crop cotton matured until July 31 , 1941 , but they are callable for payment on demand at any time. It is possible that the Government may
find it desirable to take title on Aug. 1, 1941, to any cotton remaining find it desirable to take title on Aug. 1, 1941, to any cotton remaining
pledged to secure notes which are overdue at that time. In the event, pledged to secure notes which are overdue at that time of the stocks of
however, that the Government should take title to any of the loan cotton, at least ten days' public notice of such action would be given by a press release.
If the Government should take title to loan cotton. the cotton producers
would be paid any amounts by which (1) the redemption costs of their notes would be paid any amounts by which (1) the redemption costs of their notes
(which include principal interest and carrying charges on the pledged cotton) were exceeded by by (2) a fair and caurrying the chatgen at the time, which
would be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of the would be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of the
then prevailing average market prices for cotton with reasonable allowthen prevailing average marke ances for differences in grades, staple-lengths and locations,

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for April, 1941-The Bureau of the Census announced on May 20, that, according to preliminary figures $24,434,380$ cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on April 30, 1941, of which $22,787,396$ were operated at some time during the month, compared with $22,795,742$ for March, $22,769,368$ for February $22,820,724$ for January, $22,817,658$ for Decemfor February, $22,685,968$ for November, and $22,288,832$ for April, ber, $22,685,968$ for November, and $22,288,832$. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was $10,289,344,204$. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during April, 1941, at $119.6 \%$ capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 116.7 for March, 114.0 for February, 112.1 for January, 105.0 for December, 105.9 for November, and 92.0 for April, 1940. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 421 . The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number active, the number of active spindle hours, and the average hours per spindle in place by States, are shown in the follow. ing statement:

| State | Spinning Spindles |  | Active Spindle Howrs for Aptil |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { In Place } \\ \text { April } 30 \\ 24,434,380 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Active Dur- } \\ & \text { ing April } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Average Per Spindle in Place |
| Unite |  | 22,787,396 | 10,289,344,204 | 421 |
| Cotton growing States | 17,965,040 | 17,298,344 | 8,115,916,589 |  |
| New England States | 5,757,688 $\mathbf{7 1 1 , 6 5 2}$ | 4,973,152 $\mathbf{5 1 5 , 9 0 0}$ | 1,994,055,301 | 346 252 |
| Alabama, | 1,793,196 | 1,774,752 | 836,165,715 | 466 |
| Connecti | - $1,725,000$ | +486,260 | 158,154,620 | 301 |
| Georgla | 3,147,886 | 2,982,912 | 1,440,004,996 | 457 |
| Maine | 660,500 | 603,058 | 255,512,530 | $\begin{array}{r}387 \\ 335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Massachuse | 3,243,796 | 2,769,028 | $1,086,524,533$ $54,074,568$ | 335 356 |
| Mewsissippl- | 151,836 284,480 | 132,252 252,584 | $54,074,568$ $120,724,616$ | 424 |
| New Hamps | 284,480 32560 | 165,936 | 67,222,286 | 206 |
| North Caroina | 5,786.996 | 5,590,802 | 2,490,981,044 | 430 |
| Rhode Island. | 945,400 | 827,950 | ${ }^{350,930,746}$ | 371 480 |
| South Carol | 5,451,008 | 5,287,764 ${ }_{545,972}$ | 2,617,602,418 | 476 |
| Texas | 544,356 <br> 253,328 | 224,506 | 103,180,709 | 422 |
| Virginia | 641,272 | 598,654 | 253,373,897 | 395 |
| All other States.. | 679,666 | 547.966 | 191,292,378 | 281 |

Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that much replanting is necessary in Texas. The nights have been cool but conditions have been generally favorable in the northwest portion of the cotton belt. Rain is generally needed in the western section of the belt.


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:

|  |  | $\text { May 23, } 1941$ | May 24, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Orleans | Above zero of gauge. | Feet | 4 |
| Memphis | Above zero of gauge- | 7.2 | 8.2 |
| Nashville | Above zero of gauge. | 9.3 | 9.8 |
| Shreveport | A Above zero of gauge_ | 17.6 | 11.8 |
| Vicksburg | Above zero of gauge. | 6.7 | 12.8 |

Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

| Week End. | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Feb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{21}^{21 .}$ | 48,964 | 122,734 | 21,337 | 3173,825 | 2845,482 | 3138,203 | 27,531 | 70,930 | N. |
| 28. | 41,552 | 138,982 | 25,736 | 3160,492 | 2795,204 | 3096,651 | 28,219 | 88,704 | NiI |
|  | 55,790 | 107,321 | 27,264 | 3110,177 | 2737,778 | 3051,323 | 5.475 | 49,955 | NII |
| 14. | 53,542 | 115,052 | 32,436 | 3088.259 | 2705,278 | 3012,260 | 31,624 | 82,552 | NII |
| ${ }_{21} 2$. | 57,485 | 74,870 | 21,973 | 3063,732 | 2666,756 | 2986,570 | 32,958 | 38,348 | Nil |
| 28. | 44,562 | 87,760 | 19,979 | 3033,584 | 2617,890 | 2951,233 | 14,414 | 38,925 | , |
| 1. | 52, | 72,250 | 11,7 | 2988,790 | 2570,714 | 2907,928 | 7,925 | 25,073 | Nil |
| 11. | 59,025 | 54,785 | 21,385 | 2020,639 | 2527,094 | 2807.759 | Nil | 11,165 | Nil |
| 18. | 68,555 | 46,094 | 13,296 | 2873,968 | 2480,117 | 2831,695 | 20,824 | 13,145 | Nil |
| 25. | 61,959 | 50,671 | 12,397 | 2848,100 | 2454,769 | 2795,440 | 36,091 | 25,323 | NII |
| May 2 | 57,306 | 35,572 | 16,498 | 2802,116 | 2411,420 | 2757,237 | 11,322 | Nil | Nil |
| 9. | 67.696 | 41,104 | 10,724 | 2751,529 | 2360,407 | 2725,840 | 17,109 | Nil | Nil |
| ${ }^{16}$ | 75,438 | 39,262 <br> 2 | 15,932 | 2697,331 | 2321,071 | 2692,155 | 21,240 |  | Nil |
| 23 | 83,347 | 42,308 | 16,953 | 2651,560 | 2288,087 | 2667,674 | 37,576 | 9,324 | Nil |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1940, are 4,065,464 bales: in 1939-40 were 6,844,007 bales and in 1938-39 were 4,392,943 bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 83,347 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 37,576 bales, the stock at interior towns having decreased 45,771 bales during the week.
Manchester Market-Our report by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Stocks of goods are decreasing. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1941 |  |  |  | 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Twoist } \end{gathered}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shirt- ings, Common <br> to Finest |  | $\|$Cotton <br> Middl' <br> $U p l^{\prime} d s$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Twoist } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1/4 Lbs. Shirtnas, Common Fines | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Cottom } \\ \text { Midal } \\ \text { Upl-d }\end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | d. | s. d. | s.d. | d. | d. | s. d. |  |  |
| 21. <br> $28 .-$ | 15.49 15.55 | ${ }_{12}^{12} 7$ | S(12103/6 | 8.56 <br> 8.64 <br> 8 | Unquoted | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | 13/012 ${ }^{13 / 36}$ | 04 |
| ${ }_{7}^{\text {ar. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14.-- | ${ }_{15}^{15.85}$ | 129 | ${ }_{\text {© }}^{612} 1213$ | 8.66 8.90 | 14.54 | ${ }_{12}^{12} 1$ | $11 / 1812{ }^{41 / 2}$ | ${ }_{88}^{8.03}$ |
| ${ }^{21}$ | 16.06 | 1210 | $\mathrm{Cl}_{13}^{131 / 2}$ | 8.95 | 14.20 |  | (912 3 | 7.55 |
| 28.- | 15.91 | 1210 | (G13 11/2 | 9.00 | 14.31 |  | $\square_{612}$ | 7.70 |
| 4 -- | 16.90 | 13 | (13 13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 118. | ${ }_{16,19}^{\text {Not }}$ |  |  | Closed | 14.45 14.75 | 12 <br> 12 <br> 12 | ${ }_{4}^{3} 1{ }^{(012} 12$ | 8.12 |
| 18. | 16.19 | 130 | ©13 3 | Closed | 14.78 |  |  | ${ }_{8.07}^{8.09}$ |
| 2 | 16.19 | 13 | $\mathrm{C}_{1} 13$ | Closed |  |  | 41/2012 |  |
| ${ }_{16}^{9 .-}$ | 16.19 | ${ }^{13} 0$ | (1)1313 | Closed | 14.74 |  |  | 8.14 |
| $\xrightarrow{16 .}$ | 16.19 16.19 | 13 13 13 0 | (613 ${ }_{(13}^{13}$ | (closed | 14.08 Nominal |  | ctater | ${ }_{7}^{7.42}$ |

Shipping News-As shown on a. previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached $5 ; 820$ bales. The shipments, in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:


Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.
Foreign Cotton Statistics-Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit the following tables:
World's Supply and Takings of Cotton.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments.
Liverpool Jmports, Stocks, \&e.
The Liverpool market closed at noon on Monday, Mar. 31. All contracts were transferred to March at existing differences and contracts still open at close of business were liquidated at official value.

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, May 23, 1941
Flour-While wheat futures hold fairly steady and prices move within rather narrow limits, flour consumers continue to remain inactive in the local area. No improvement in bookings were disclosed recently, and despite the dulness in the market the major mills made no changes in quotations.
Wheat-On the 17 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Wheat traders who bought earlier in the week on the stimulus of higher crop loan legislation turned sellers today as the market sagged almost a cent a bushel. Prices today as the market sagged almost a cent a bushel. Prices
declined to a level more than 2c. below the 12 months peaks established early Thursday, eliminating about half of the week's maximum gain. Uncertainty about the actual 1941 loan rate, despite passage of legislation calling for $85 \%$ of parity loans, prompted profit taking. Increased marketings in some localities, favorable crop reports and concern as to availability of storage space for the new crop, were additional unsettling factors. Wheat rallied around mid-session, due to buying credited to milling interest, but this was shortlived. Outside mills took 13,000 bushels of cash grain. Traders were not certain that wheat loans would be raised from around 81c. to $\$ 1.14$ a bushel on a Chicago basis in view of possibility that benefit payments may be involved in fixing the figure. On the 19th inst. prices closed 17/8c. to $21 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. An outburst of buying whirled wheat prices upward for net gains of 3c. a bushel just before noon today after Secretary of Agriculture Wickard intimated President Roosevelt would approve the parity crop loan measure passed by Congress last week. New high prices for more than a year were posted, with May wheat quoted as high as $\$ 1.023 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Wheat had been about a cent lower early in the session. As a result, the abrupt advances carried quotations around 4 c . above the early lows in a rise so swift that prices were marked up as much as a cent without intervening sales. Heavy profit taking lowered wheat about a cent after the day's peaks were reached, but wheat closed with substantial net gains. On the 20th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Disappointment over President Roosevelt's failure to mention at his press conference the farm loan measure, now awaiting his signature, and a liberal movement of wheat to terminal markets, checked early rising tendencies of the wheat market today. Final prices were fractionally below the previous close. Early strength in the market was attributed in part to firmness in oils and fats and to the expectation that the parity farm loan measure would soon become a law. News from Washington remained the dominant market factor. The sharp rally on the previous day was brought about by the aggressive buying and short covering following a statement by Secretary Wickard which the trade construed as an indication that the President would not veto the farm program recently approved by both Houses of Congress. On the 21st inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Scattered buying attributed to mills and professional interests enabled the wheat market to register fractional gains today that put prices only slightly below the 12 months' peak established earlier in the week. Helping to check bullishness in wheat was the continued flow. of optimistic crop reports from the Southwest, with the new crop considered largely made in most areas and harvesting scheduled to get underway in southern Texas possibly within a week or 10 days. The Robinson Elevator Co., Kansas City, raised its estimate of the Kansas crop to $177,940,000$ bushels, and suggested the possibility that the harvest may even be larger. The last official forecast was for $166,000,000$ bushels.

On the $22 d$ inst. prices closed $21 / 8$ to $35 / 8$ c. net lower. Grain prices broke sharply today, wheat falling almost 5c. a bushel, corn more than 2 c ., and soy beans as much as 8 c . at one stage. Brokers said an outburst of selling followed receipt of word that British air forces were being withdrawn from Crete, but the explanation that this was for defense purposes resulted in a partial rally of prices. Weakness of securities and hedging sales associated with the heavy wheat movement in producing areas were depressing factors. The approach of the harvesting in the Southwest, with prospects that hedging will increase when the new with prospects that hedging will increase when the new
crop begins to move, had a bearish effect on trade. Dealers
said the wheat pit was getting an unusual pre-harvest flow of sales associated with the movement of old cron grain in preparation for the new harvest. The prospective size of the crop, they said, was stimulating the liquidation of ol grain due to certain scarcity of storage facilities.

Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower. After swinging erratically from net losses to gains of as much as 2c., wheat prices today closing with little change compared with previous finals. A midsession outburst of buying asso ciated with rumors the President is prepared to sign the $85 \%$ parity loan rate bill caused the extreme advance Later Washington renorts indicated an agreement had been reached between the Administration and congressional farm leaders on the loan rate legislation and farm benefit pay ments, which together would give producers $100 \%$ of parity return. Open interest in wheat, $38,846,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in inew york
No. 2 red.
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Sti: Min } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed } & \text { Thy\%s. } & \text { Fri, } \\ 1171 / 4 & 1191 / 4 & 119 & 119 \% / 8 & 117 \% / 8 \\ 117\end{array}$
daily closing prices of wheat futures in chicago May
July
September
December
 Season's Hiqh and When Made SA Season's Low and When Made
May
July
 DAily Closing prices of wheat futures in winnipeg May.

WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
76. Min. Tups.
76 Wed. Thurs. Fri.
$771 / 2$
Corn-On the 17 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Selling of May corn prompted partly by delivery of almost 300,000 bushels on these contracts, caused the price to fall as much as $11 / 2$ c. at times, unsettling the entire market. Later, however, deferred contracts rallied to around the previous close. After the close notice was posted that 215,000 bushels will be delivered Monday Outstanding contracts remaining to be settled before the end of the month as of the close today, involved $3,381,000$ bushels of wheat, $1,621,000$ bushels of corn, $1,368,000$ bushels of oats and 184,000 bushels of rye. On the 19th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ c. net higher. While trading in corn futures was relatively light, the market held firm during the greater part of the session, influenced largely by strong wheat market. On the 20 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. There were no unusual features to the trading in corn futures. However, this grain ruled firm towards the close in the face of an easing wheat market. On the 21st inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The strong wheat market had its effect on corn values, the latter holding firm during most of the session.

On the 22 d inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn prices held steady despite a decline of about $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at times with wheat. Sharply higher hog prices, with quotations at the best levels in more than three years, and the loan program, were strengthening influences in the corn market. Traders pointed out that although farmers have a large quantity of 1939 and 1940 corn under seal that now shows substantial net profits if redeemed, there has been little evidence of this. They said the bulk of the corn roing into trade channels in some localities has been that wned by the Goyernment Today prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2$. net higher. Corn sagged with wheat in the early trading, nut later recovered. Open interest in corn tonight is $20,646,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
 DAILY CLOSING PRİCES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## May:- <br> July




Oats-On the 17 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2$ c. net lower. Oats prices ruled in a depressed state during most of the short session, influenced by the heaviness of wheat. On the 19 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading quiet. On the 20 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down and $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading was light, with price movement extremely narrow. On the 21 st inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. There was very little interest in oats, the market being influenced almost entirely by the other grains, especially wheat.
On the 22d inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $21 / 4$ c. net lower. With other grains dronping sharply on the war news, it was natural that oats should also suffer from liquidation. Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. higher. There was very little to this market
daily closing prices of oats futures in chicago


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May Jul
Octoi
Rye-On the 17 th inst. prices closed unchanged to lower. Trading was very light and prices moved within an extremely narrow range. On the 19th inst. prices closed unchanged to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was considerable pressure on the May and July deliveries in the early trading, due largely to switching from the near months to the distant options. On the 20th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. opf Trang quiet with pndertone barely steady On the 21 st inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The market ruled heavy during most of the session. There was some switehing from the near to the distant months, but not of a character to make an appreciable impression on the market.
On the 220 inst. prices closed 2 to $33 / 8$ c. net lower. The sharp drop in rye values paralleled the heavy slump in wheat futures. Besides war news, selling was influenced by the fact that this was the last day of trading in May contracts in all pits. With no unusual short covering in evidence eariy in the session many contract owners were inclined to accent profits rather than take delivery. This activity was particularly noticeable in the oats pit. Today prices closed $11 / 4$ to 1 c . net higher. The strength in rye futures was in sharp contrast to the other grains, and was attributed to gool sjot buying by milling interests.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## May

July
September-
July (new)
September
Det
$\begin{array}{llllll}583 / 8 & 591 / 21 & 591 / 8 & 591 / 8 & \cdots & 51 / 2 \\ - & 59 \% & -\cdots & 591 / 2 & 561 / 2 & 57 / 8\end{array}$ December (new)
$\qquad$

May

Closing quotations were as follows:
FLOUR
Standard Mill Quotations
 Wheat, New YorkGRAIN

Oats, New York-

Manitoba No. 1 $\qquad$ | $933 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Rye, United States, } \\ \text { Barley, New York- }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $897 / 8$ | 40 Ibs, feeding- |
| Chicago, cash. |  |

$\qquad$ Corn New York-
No. 2 yellow, all rail $\qquad$
All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended Saturday, May 17, and since Aug. 1, for each of tne last three years:

| Receiptsat- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chtago | bls 196 lb | bush 60 lb | bush 56 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 32 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 342.000 \end{array}$ | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| cago | 180 | 338, | 7701000 | $\bigcirc \quad 326,000$ | 441,000 | 1,195,000 |
| Duluth |  | $2,198,006$ $.595,000$ | 1,380,000 | 34,000 | 2,000 | 291,000 |
| Milwaukee- | 23,000 | 5,000 | 80,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 778,000 |
| Toledo |  | 255,000 | 29.000 | 30,000 |  | 2,000 |
| Buffalo. |  | 4,426,000 | 2,434,000 | 373,000 | 199,000 | 337,000 |
| Indianapolis |  | 67,000 | 425,000 | 94,000 | 53,000 |  |
| St. Louis_- | 129,000 | 151,000 | 393.000 | 14,000 | 9,000 | 55,000 70 |
| Peoria. | 38,000 | 42,000 | 571,000 | 34,000 | 18,000 | 70,000 |
| Kansas City | 46,000 | 2,091,000 | 73,000 | 56,000 | ----- |  |
| Omaha. |  | 490,000 | 110,000 | 18,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph |  | 46,000 | 23,000 | 21,000 |  |  |
| Sioux City |  | 433,000 53,000 | 55.000 | 7,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| Tot. wk. ${ }^{41}$ | 416.000 | 11.200,000 | 8,032,000 | 1,255,000 | 1,148,000 | 3,137,000 |
| Same wk '40 | 366,000 | 8,007,000 | $4,638,000$ | 850,000 | 729,000 | 1,602,000 |
| Same wk '39 | 381,000 | 8,708,000 | 6,080,000 | 1,868,000 | 262,000 | 1,490,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940 | 17,383,000 | 267,391,000 | 229,865.000 | 64,456,000 | 13,497,000 |  |
| 1939 | 18,041,000 | 323,519,000 | 196,957,000 | $83,519,000$ $91,751,000$ | ${ }_{22,653,000}$ | ${ }_{87,118,000}^{101181000}$ |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 17, 1941, follow:

| Receiptsat - | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye. | Batley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York. | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline b b l s 1961 b s \\ 143.000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 60 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 1,100,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 56 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 81,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 32 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 11,000 \end{array}$ | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| Boston | 13,000 | 1,041,000 |  | 6,000 |  |  |
| Philadelphia | 32.000 | 10,000 | 88.000 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Baltimore-- | 20,000 | 395,000 | 68,000 63,000 | 22,000 14,000 | 106,000 |  |
| New Orrns* | 21,000 | 15,000 185,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Can. Atl. ports. |  | 6,076,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Tot. wk. 41 | 229,000 | 8,822,000 | 220,000 | 55,000 | 106,000 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Since Jan. } 1 \\ 1941 \end{array}$ | 4,873,000 | 67,854,000 | 3,922,000 | 985,000 | 380,000 | 645,000 |
| Ceek 1940 | 265,000 | 5,356,000 | 120,000 | 51,000 | 74,000 |  |
| Since Jan. 1 $1940$ | 4,920,000 | 48,531,000 | 13,199,000 | 2,119,000 | 1,535,000 | 1,124,000 |

* Recelpts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn port on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week nded Saturday, May 17, and since July 1, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flout | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | Bushels <br> 1,094,000 | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 29,200 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels 2,000 | Bushels | Bushels 1,000 |
| Albany.. | +801,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston | ${ }^{279,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia....- | ${ }^{219,000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore------- | 316,000 $6.076,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week '41- | 8,785,000 |  | a29,200 | 2,000 |  | 1,000 |
| Since July 1, 1940 | 142,043,000 | 21,779,000 | 4,433,940 | 140,000 | 540,000 | 996,000 |
| Total week '40. Since July 1; 1939 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,004,000 \\ 132,023,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000 \\ 26,020,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,155 \\ 3,730,126 \end{array}$ | .195,000 | 3,554.000 | $10,284,000$ |

$a$ Complete export data not available from Canadian ports.
The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaports Saturday, May 17, were as follows:
GRAIN STOCKS


The world hipm Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended May 16, and since July 1, 1940 and July 1, 1939, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { May } 17, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, }, \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July }, \text {, } \\ & \text { 19399 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a y 16, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| No. Amer- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 9,588,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 186.751 .000 \\ 3.992 .000 \\ 84,797,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 183.838,00 \\ 38.348 .000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 21,618,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushets } \\ 26,128,000 \\ 4,484,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Black Sea- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Argentina }}$ | 2,646,000 |  | 151,661,000 $11.293,000$ |  | 31,885,000 | 104,682,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Other }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| countries |  | 6.200,000 | 21,304,000 |  | 2,520,000 | 42,788,000 |
| Total. | 12,234,000 | 281,740,000 | 406.444,000 |  | 56,023,000 | 178,082 |

Report on 1940 Corn Loans-The Department of Agriculture announced on May 16 that Commodity Credit Corporation 1940 corn loans, as of May 10, 1941, totaled $100,452,362$ bushels valued at $\$ 61,207,736.22$ Repayments to that date were 827 loans valued at $\$ 446,013.29$.
Loans by States follow:

| state | No. Loans | Bushels | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Illinois | 12,396 | 13,320,911 | \$8,125,471.99 |
| Indiana | 1,034 | 8951911 | 546,477.75 |
| Iowa | 57,757 | 57,871,769 | 35,300,752.43 |
| Kansas | 856 | 610.398 | 369,808.34 |
| Kentucky | 24 | 66,890 | 40,802.90 |
| Michigan. |  | 5,649 | 3,445.89 |
| Minnesota | 10,030 | 7,724,778 | 4,705,096.40 |
| Missouri. | 3,378 | 2,898,046 | 1,766,190.17 |
| Nebraska | 14,884 | 12,723,032 | 7,742,857.20 |
| North Dakota | 96 | 113,150 | 52,087.28 |
| Ohio | 455 | 258,431 | 157,642.91 |
| South Dakotr | 5,399 | 3,946,816 | 2,387,254.35 |
| Wisconsin_ | 35 | 16,581 | 9,848.61 |
| Tot | 106,353 | 100,452,362 | \$61,207,736.22 |

World Wheat and Rye Seedings-Estimates of seedings for the 1941 wheat crop in 17 Northern Hemisphere countries total $2.5 \%$ below the comparable figure for 1940, according to a survey appearing in the May 19 issue of "Foreign Crops
and Markets," publication of the Department of Agriculture. Because of the $25 \%$ reduction indicated by farmers' intentions to seed spring wheat in Canada, it appears that the North American wheat acreage will be about $7 \%$ smaller this year, despite the increase in seedings of winter wheat in the United States. According to figures now available, the total wheat acreage of the United States for harvest in 1941 will be about 55 million acres, as compared with 53.5 million in 1940, while Canada will have 21.7 million acres as against 28.7 million in 1940. The combined acreage of the two countries will approximate 76.5 as compared with 82.2 million acres last year.

The survey continues:
Very few complete or official estimates have been received for European countries. but winter seedings have been reported for several important
areas which, with unofficial data from various observers, indicate an increase in acreage of about $3 \%$ in 122 countries reporting, either winter or
total seedings for 1941 In 193 which may be conidered an total seedinnss for 1941 . In 1939 , which may be considered a more normal wheat acreage harvested in Europe but under present conditions seeding data may not have the same significance as in eerrieer years.
The only estimate from North Africa was for Egypt, which showed practically no change this, year from last. In Asia, the third acreage estimate first estimate of production showed a slight decrease. ${ }^{\text {In }}$ In Japan, seeding were reported nearly $49 \%$ below thoose of 1940 , and crop prospects have been somewhat adyersely affected by labor and fertilizer shortages.
Seedings or rye for harvest in 1941 , as indicated for ${ }^{13}$ Northern Hemi-
sphere countries, have been increased by almost $4 \%$ A decline of $11.5 \%$ sphere countries have been increased by armost $4 \%$ A Adecline of $11.5 \%$ but an increase of $10.5 \%$ is expected in the United States. Available in-
formation for 11 European countries points to an increase of about $4 \%$ this year over last, but a decline from 1939, when the same countries har vested about 44\%, of the total European rye acreage.
No estimates of wheat seedings in Southern Hemisphere countries have right to request a reduction up to $10 \%$ in this year's acreage in return fo the legislation guaranteeing fixed prices for last year's crop, trade report indicate a full wheat acreage. The weather has been seasonable and field operations active, it is said. In Australia, however, lack of rain is reported
to have delayed seedings and to have caused considerable concern, par ticularly in Western Australia, where subsoil moisture reserves are considered deficient.
WHEAT AND RYE-ACREAGE IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1939-194


## a Intended area less the average abandonment during 1930-1939, excluding the abnormal years of 1934 and 1936 . b Acreage harvested or for harvest. c Mostly

 winter seedings. © April estimatesOrficial estimates for countries shown separately; European total in
estimates and unofficial estimates based on best intormation available.
Weather Report for the Week Ended May 21-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended May 21, follows:
In central and eastern portions of the United States the weather of the week was controlled largely by persistence of high atmospheric pressure over the Southeast and passing of a depression from the northern Plains
eastward. Temperatures senerally were abnormally high west of the
隹 eastward. Temperatures generally were abnormall heow in the Eastern
Misssissipi Rive and about normal to somewhat belo
States. The weather in the Great Plains was characterized by two brief States. The weather in the Great Plains was characterized by two bries
periods of abnormaly high temperatures. On the 1 Hth and 15 th maxima ranged into the high $90^{\prime \prime}$ ' in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, and again on the 18 th they reached 90 degrees to 98 degrees from Nebratka
northward.
However, at moderate temperatures in this area.
Early in the period more or less precipitation occurred in the far Northwest and central-northern districts, attending a low-pressure area over
the northein Great Plains. This "low' moved slowly eastward across the northerm Great Plains, This "ow moved low en eastward across Ohio Valley and North Atlantic States. Some rather heavy local falls were reported from Ohio Valley sections, but the amounts were light in
the Northeast. There was considerable precipitation in the far Norththe Nond loast illy in the Great Basin and northern Rocky Mountain area,
west and weather continued generally fair in the South and in the Middle Atlantic States.
The temperatures for the weck as a whole averaged below normal in most of the Southeast and in a narrow belte extending from the central
Ohio Valley northeastward to northern Nev England ; also in most of the Great Basin of the West. On the other hand, the week was outstandingly warm nearly everywhere. between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, the greatest plus departures, ranging up to 10 dcgrees or more,
occurring in the central and lower Missouri valley. Moderate to fairly heavy rains occurred during the week rather generally
over the northern half of the country from the Appalachian Mountains to over the northern half of the country from the Appalachian Mountains to
the Pacific Ocean. Some sections of this extensive area had only light the Pacific Ocean. Some sections of this extensive area had only light
rainfall, but the amounts mostly excerded half an inch and ranged up to rainfall, but the amounts mostly exceeded halt an inch and ranged up to
two inches or more in some Cental Valley sections. While the Ohio
Valley received considerable precinitation, other droughty areas remained Valley received considerable precipitation, other droughty areas remained
largely unrelieved. The Atlantic States east of the Appalachians, and the Southeast south of central Kentuck, had no rain at appl during the entire
week or the amounts were too light to be of material benefit Also a week or the amouts area receved little or no rainfall, but general conditions there are satisfactory because of previous rains.
East of the Rocky Mountains rainfall so far in May has been mostly scanty, although some areas have received more than normal. The east ern portions of cill un to May 19. but in all other sections the amounts have been subnormal, the trreatest deficiency being in the southeast, where only about one-fourth
of the normal amount has occurred following the three preceding months of the normal amount has occurred
with helow normai in most sections.
While beneficial showers occurred rather generally in the interior val-
leys, the Lake region and Northwest, continued absence of mulerial


The weather bulletin furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Temperatures subnormal; precipitation was ex-
tremely light. Light frosts ; damage slight. Soaking rains badly needed tremely light. Light frosts; damilige slight. Soaking rains badly needed
in all sections. Wheat and oats fair to good; some heading. Most corn planted; some up. Late blanted potatoes, cabbame, and beans suffering
from lack of moisture. Cotton showing up well. Tobacco plants near transplanting. Peaches show good set; apples rather uneven.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Cool first part; warm remainder. Light to
moderate showers, but more rain needed. moderate showers, but more rain neey. soil, Tobacco transplanting slow accunt dry sooil ; condition fair to good. Progress of cotton fair to good;
planting ncarly all completed; condition good in south coastal plain,

South Carolina-Columbia: No rain, and drought becoming more acute. and condition of cotton fair in east, with favorable temperatures last half of week, but germination and growth slow in weet; choppings liceally,
Wheat and oat harvests begun in central. Soil mosture badly depleted, Wheat and oat harvests
especially in northwest.
Georgi-Atlanta: Cool first hall, but warm last. Lhck of rain being
felt and drought becoming serious. Cotton mostly pood; chopping ranid advance in central, stands fair to good, except poor in north. Corn fair
to good ; still some unplanted. Wheat and oats ripening rapidy; being harvested. Potatoes mostly good; sweet potatoes being tarn
Tobacco growing slowly. Truck poor to fair. Pastures drying.
Florida- Jacksonville: Favorable temperatures; no rain and soil drying rapidly. Progress and condition of cotton fairly food. Corn slow,
Tobacco goodj; irrigation necessary. Late truck fair. Citrus enoves fair; Trrigating and spraying; some reports of excessive dropping of new fruit. Alabama-Montromery: Closed warm, but mostly cool during week; no rain of importance. Progress and condition of cotton fair, except rather
poor in north, with germination slow. Corn, pastures, gardens, and poor in north, with germination slow. Oorn, pastures, garde
legumes mostly fair.
Oats fair to locallv good; ready to harvest.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Adequate sunshine, but occasional cool nights;
no rain, except locally adequate in southwest; lack of rain being felt and no rain, except locally adequate in southwest; lack of rain being selt and
soin moisture badiy depleted elsewhere. Coton chopping fair nrogress;
growth and color poor, but cultivation pood. Corn fair to good progress, growth and color poor, but cultivation good. Corn fair to good progress,
with good cultivation. Progress of gardens, pastures, and truck mostly poor
Louisiana-New Orleans: Progress of cotton fairly good ; nights too cool ; planting rapid advance and much replanting because of poor stands; echap poor in north. Progress of corn good and condition mostly good, though
locally noor in north. Good progress in planting rice. Truck and

Texas - Houston: Favorable temperatures; no rain, except in winter-
garden area where adequate. Soil mosture now ample. Progress of wheat garden area where adequate. Soil mosture now ample Procress of wheat
good l leaf rust widely prevalent. Oats progressed rapidy Planting and replanting corn continued in east, while planting about on
schedule in northwest. Cotton planting delayed in south and east and much replanting necessary; plant ping begun in northwest, where soil in gooy
state of preparation. Harvesting truck and vegetables good progress. Old state of preparation, Harvesting truck and vegetables
onions good condition, brogres. young plants show effects of too much rain. Tomato plants in early eastern areas heading;
able, Ranges improved; livestock good gains. Okhahoma-Oklahoma City: Favorable temperatures and no rain, except
locally; excellent growing week Much eultivation and planting accom-
and plished. Progress of winter wheat excellent; condition poor to foirrly good in east and south-central, but good to excellent elsewhere. Oats improved
remarkably. Much corn planted; some early planted six inches hish, but condition generally only fairly good; fields well cultivated. Planting
cotton rapid progress ; some up to goo stands. First cutting of alfalfa general; yield and quality good. Pastures excellent.
Arkansas-Little Rock: Favorable temperatures most of week, except cool
at first. Soil too dry for germination of cotton and growth retarded by at first. Soil too dry for germination of cotton and growth retarded by
coolness ; chopping early planted proceeded rapidy. Favorable for cultiva-
 harvesting starting in south, spring oats slow. Rice planting nearing $\underset{\text { generally }}{\text { gompled. }}$

Tennessee-Nashville: Lack of rain being felt, although some relief in
weet on one day soil $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lood for working. Prorress of cotton rather poor ; }\end{aligned}$
rent west on one day; soil good for working. Proaress of cotton rather poor;
condition far chit chopping begun. Much corn replantin. but quermination
slow; condition of early fairly good. Condition of wheat averages very slow; condition of early fairly good. Con
korod and progress gaod. Spring oat, truck,
Euffering from badly depleted soill moisture.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, May 23, 1941 Trading in dry goods slackened considerably during the past week and markets appeared to be approaching normalcy. Furthermore, both buyers and sellers were inclined to await details of the plans of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply to fix ceilings on combed yarns. In the meantime, manufacturers, more than any other class of buyers in the staple cotton goods market, appeared to have changed their attitude regarding values. Many of them were of the opinion that a number of items were too high priced to justify their adding to their inventories for the time being at least. They pointed out that they have not as yet sold enough goods at the present replacement prices to know whether or not the new prices will check the consumption of goods at retail. Up to the present they have been operating on goods purchased several months ago at lower levels, and are not inclined to assume risks at the higher levels until they are reasonably assurred that rising prices are not going to check consumer demand. While there was continued talk of price ceilings being established, what goods were sold during the week were said to have commanded full asking prices. In fact, buyers continued to offer premiums for certain items, such as sheetings and osnaburgs, and were unable to obtain them owing to the short supply. Most of the business placed was confined to small lots, but mills could have disposed of sizable amounts of cloth for spot and nearby shipments if it were not for the fact that it was impossible to arrange the deliveries desired

Wholesale markets were comparatively quiet during the week, but despite this fact, prices remained on a firm basis. Most sillers appeared to welcome the respite in the trading as the mills they represent are solidly sold ahead and would be well pleased if they could have a little time to work out production and delivery problems which have become serious during the past few weeks. Trading in gray goods was checked by the announcement of the OPAC's intention to put ceiling prices on cotton yarns as it was felt that similar action might be taken on gray goods. Prices remained strong and second hand offerings were not numerous. Sheetings were in fair demand but failed to lead to much actual business as the inquiry for the most part was restricted to weaves which were in short supply. A persistent demand was noted for army ducks, with some sales reported effected at full asking prices. Some market observers were of the opinion that the distribution of ducks would be licensed before many months in order to conserve supplies for defense purposes. Drills, twills and jeans were more or less featureless, with mills unable to supply nearby shipments. Trading in rayons was spotty. There continued to be a good inquiry, but many weaves were in scant supply. Prices for print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 101 / 4 \mathrm{c} .-101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 10 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{c} .-93 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 381 / 2$ inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 8 \mathrm{c} .-81 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. and $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 63 / 4 \mathrm{c} .-7 \mathrm{c}$.

Woolen Goods-Demand for piece wool goods was more or less slow during the week, a development which caused little surprise in view of the large volume of orders already booked by mills. There were occasional instances where buyers sought supplies of piece goods for delivery over the next four or five months but they met with no success in locating them. Clothing manufacturers for the most part, having covered the bulk of their requirements, were content to sit back and await deliveries. Trading in the men's wear markets was confined largely to inquiry for supplies of cloths suitable for summer clothing. Tropical worsteds, gabardines and various sports wear items in particular were in demand, with buyers unable to locate them. According to indications, the prevailing scarcity of these cloths would become more acute as time goes on as mills in many cases have abandoned their manufacture in order to concentrate on goods for military puposes. Demand for women's wear material, however, continued to expand. Demand for summer coats made of wool materials was said to be better than it had been in years. Production of sweaters continued on a heavy scale, wool hosiery continued in a strong position, while an active demand was noted for blankets, with a number of large mills reported as having sold up the bulk of their production. Most wool underwear mills maintained operaions at capacity, and largely on military orders.

Foreign Dry Goods-Linen markets were rather quiet during the week. Prices, however, remained firm. There was some buying by importers who had previously purchased goods which had either been damaged by German bombing raids on Belfast or lost in ships sunk. While the amount of linen goods damaged and lost was reported to be considerable, the volume of replacement buying was not sufficient to make for activity in the markets. Burlaps ruled steady, with goods for delivery before the middle of June tightly held. Domestically, lightweights were quoted at 9.25 c . and heavies at 12.30 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in <br> Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## Stifel. Nicolaus \& Co,Inc.

105 W. Adams St. DIRECT
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## News Items

Arkansas-State's Resources and Possibilities AppraisedAnalysis of the resources and possibilities for industrial development of the State is made in a 24 -page brochure being distributed to banks, investment dealers and investors by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., which recently purchased $\$ 33,538,557.29$ of Arkansas bonds from the RFC.
Prepared by Halsey, Stuart \& Co.. Inc., with State officials as authority or the ractual and statistical information, the brochure, illussatrated with
some 75 photographs, summarizes Arkansas' resources under the classifications of agriculture, timber, mineralks, power and anceur under tour tiect class.
Considering the industriai possibilities that Arkansas ofters, the broc
Cirectsidering thetention industrial possibilities that Arkansas offers, the brochure airects attention to the recent southern trend of industry, and the greater
relative population gains of the southern States than of those in the North. Pointing to the pronounced southern trend of certann ind thetrines, the
brochure finds that this trend sappears to reflect a growing southward brochure finds that this trend appears to reflect a growing southward
movement the full effects of which are yet to be realized ," and continues, "many factors have contributed to this movement. The developmentinues, of
new industrial techniques, accelerated transportation, the enactment of new laws affecting indusstry and andividuals, the intensification of labor South and to a new awareness by other sections of its its ad to an awakened developed ressurces and its potentialities for wealth production.! Possible industrial expansion, is suggested by the neature of Arkansas'
resources. "From its cotton," the brochure states, "in addition to the present extensive extraction, of oil, cake, meal and linters, may to the textile manufacturing; likewise oin, cake, meal and inters, may come and ever xpanding deriva-
tives of cotion and cotton oil tives of cothon and cotton oil. From its timber resources should come
further large development of paper and pulp mills, textle mills, in addition

 petroleum, coal and natural gas offer possibilitites for chemical extraction hardy less important than their primary usage as fuels. Its vast bauxite
deposits, instead of being transported as raw materials for manufacture elsewhere, may be expected in trimerted as be processed at at least in manufacture the State. Its extensive eclay and sand depopistsessed aride a a base for invortant expansion of existing rachilities for ceramic industries such as brick, tile,
pottery and glass manufacture. Its black marble, its variegated marble, potery and manganese and manumacture. Its black marble, its variegated marble,
its mand minerals, many of which are now marginal products, are wotent vally of
great importance both as mining and extractive operations, especially as more favorably situated deposits are edepleted.".
\& Co., Inc., $\$ 13,538.557 .29$ were publicly offered on April 9 Halsey, Stuart
Porring or the remaining bonds.
New Jersey-Assembly Votes Permanent Registration-By a vote of 35 to 19, the Assembly passed on May 19 a bill, to become effective July 1, 1943, which would extend permanent registration throughout the entire State, a system which prevails now in many of the municipalities. The bill was opposed by the Democrats and by two of the rural Republicans.
By its terms the country election authorities would go over the lists of
registered voters at least once in four years to weed out the names of those registered voters at least once in four years to weed out the over the mes of of tho of
who had been disqualified. Appeal from the decision of the county authorities would be to the Crimidininal Dispalrict com the dectision of the county authoriand to the Common Pleas courts in other counties. The The such courts
objected particularly to the provision concerning the Criminal District objected particulariy to the provision concerning the Criminal Disisrats
courts, saying that voters in Hudson County should have the same right as courts, saying that voters in Hudson County should have the same right as
those in Essex County to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.

New Jersey-Bondholders Assail 1933 Debt Actact under which Asbury Park undertook a $\$ 10,750,000$ debtrefunding program was challenged on May 22 as unconstitutional in the Court of Errors and Appeals. The court took the appeal under consideration.
Counsel for the Faitoute Iron \& Steel Co. of Newark and Moses W. tend Fed that the law impaired the obligation of contracts in violation of State The action came before $t$
ruling by Circuit Court Judge Joseph Lighest law court on appeals from a
the Faitoute complaint who on Aprit 5 dismissed the Faitoute complaint, in which claims were made for immediate redemption of the bonds with interest. be obtained from the State supreme Court, which aphrovermission should
plan and which has under the 1933 Act maintained jurisdiction overing its plan and which has under the 1933 Act mainlained jurisdiction over its
operation.
New York, N. Y.-Tax Levy Budget Adopted by CouncilAt a special meeting held on May 21 the City Council approved the Mayor's tax levy budget for the new fiscal year, providing for a total outlay of $\$ 573,741,123.13-$ a reduction of $\$ 7,307,710.97$ from this year's budget. Two members did not vote-Councilmen Alfred E. Smith Jr., Manhattan Independent, and Walter R. Hart, Brooklyn Democrat.
Mr. LaGuardia has expressed the hope that the reduced expenditures for
next year will result in a cut in the real estate tax rate of $\$ 2.84$ for each $\$ 100$ next year will result in a cut in the real estate tax rate of $\$ 2.84$ for each $\$ 100$
of assessed valuation the highest in the histary of the warned that the new, budget, which now becomes law, is strictly a also has
time budget" and may require time budget" and may require upward revison in war develops. of only one proposal offered to exercise the Council's lone cight oncil meeting of only one proposal offered to exercise the Council's lone right of elimina-
tion or items
totaling totaling \$1,492,000. This proposal was voted downs 18 to 2 . 1 .iminations
The Democratic majority, led by Councilman Joseph T. Sharkey, of
 letter specifying the pledge made earliar in the day to Mr. Sharkey to fill
the vacancies in the Police Department.

New York State Income Tax Collections Show IncreaseMark Graves, State Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, reported on May 17, that $1,555,000$ State personal income tax returns were filed this year, an increase of 410,000 over last year's $1,145,000$ total. Collections as of May 3 amounted to $\$ 98,184,188$, an increase of $\$ 5,000,000$ over the total for the corresponding period last year.
Commenting that the personal income and unincorporated business tax
eturns this year showed a
marked improvement" in economic conditions returns this year showed a csorke marke improvementicorporated business tax economic conditions
in 1940 compared with 1939, Mr. Graves reperte in 190 compared with 1939 , Mr. Graves reported an increase of $15 \%$ in
the number of unincorporated business tax returns filed, with collections totaling $\$ 3,662,430$, a $20 \%$ increase over the previous year. calendar returns on both levies were due April 15 , and covered the 1940 calengar year. With instaiment payments still due on the personal income
tax, and panalties, assessments and delinquent returns to be added to the recelpts of the unincorsprated business tax, the state's share of revenue
from these two sourcos is expected to exceed Governor Herbert from these two sour ces is expected to exceed Governor Herbert H. Lehman'
estimaties by from 1 to $2 \%$. 4 . Graves said. The Governor estimated; for the current:
 be $\$ 98,500,000$, the $\$ 13,900,000$ balance to be distributed to the localities. porated business tax, with the state retaining the 100,000 from the unincor


United States-Cities Gain Revenue, Legal Privileges, from 1941 Legislatures-Cities will receive a larger share of State-collected taxes as a result of 1941 legislation, the American Municipal Association reported on May 19 from a sampling of the records of the 27 State legislatures already adjourned. In addition to financial aid, many municipalities were granted legal privileges in connection with the national defense program, and were authorized to operate various types of municipal enterprises.
Tax-sharing measures were enacted by at least 10 of the legislatures, and
similar proposals are pending in other States, the Association said. Municisimilar proposals are pending in other States, the Association said. Munici-
pal sharing in Indiana gasoline taxes was raised from $\$ 2,600,000$ to $\$ 3$,-
 was increased from $\$ 500,006$ a year to $\$ 1,000,000$ North Caroinay cities
also gained a $15 \%$ increase also gained a 15\% increase- from 60 to 75 - in their share of State-collected South Dakotas, cities will now receive all nunicipal liquar mor reeveenue. fees,
formerly divided $50-50$ with the State. West Virginia cities will
 000 from the State, representing $87 \%$ of State liquor dispensary profits. gasoline and tobaccoo, and a part of hichway feeses though the amounts vary,
Municipal revenue from motor vehicles usually ts used for road and streat maintenance, with the other revenues used to supplement income from property taxation.
Other 1941
legis
Arizona, which will turn granting financlal aid to cities was passed by: fees); Arkansas, whose cities $25 \%$ of itl auto lieu tax (tax in lieu of license revenues; Nebraska, where cities will share $30 \%$ of the State motor vehicle . In the taceoof a lelislative proposal for repeal, Washington cities successfully retaneed an allocation of gas and liquor taxes granted in 1939. Florida municipalities were relieved of the expense of constructing and maintaining
highways linkning them to the state highway system. New Jersey cities gained an additional $\$ 1,000,000$ in tax revenues as a result of clarification of the manner of computing, rranchise and grooss receipts taxes on utilities. In connection with national defense program, citiles in several states sought and recilved permission to operate and "one airports and to gear
their housing authorities for quick action on defense housing." south Dakota and Washington now have laws permitting cities and counties to operate airports singly or in cooperation, and Arizona municipalities can
acquire airports and incur indebtedness to develop them. North Carolina and Arkansas cities gained zoning rights for airports from their Legislatures this year, Special defense housing laws were enacted in Arkansas, Indiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Wash ington and West Virginia, and are pending in other states.
The press of the auto parking problem on municipalities resulted in en-
actment of measures in California, North Carolina and Iowa granting cities the right to establish municipal parking facilities and to levy taxes for the
purpose. purpose.
Cities
Cities in several States were authorized to undertake other enterprises. may establish and operate hogspitals. Nebraska cities may establish municipal cold storage and refrigerator plants; and North Carolina ectities may operate Retirement systems wicpal-state produce markets. second-class cities in Arkansas. The North Carolina Legislature granted
Rer local governments the right to install retirement pensions without referring
the matter to voters. The Washington Legislature arranged for participation of local government employees in the Federal social security program if and when Congress amends the tresent Acctor include local employees; a similar proposal is beforeas the Wisccensin Let Levisature
Many of the permissive acts, the Association said
because cities in all but 18 States have only limited "'home rule" necessary because cities in all but
they must apply to the Legislature for authorization for much of their
legislation.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## Alabama Municipals Steiner, Rouse \& Co.

BLRMINGHAM, ALA.<br>Direct Wire<br>NEW YORK

ALABAMA
ALABAMA BRIDGE COMMISSION, Ala.-BOND CALL-It is stated by C.E. Carmichael, Chairman of the above Commission, that he is calling
for payment on June $141 / 2$ Alabama Bridge Commission revenue bonds aggregating 8888,000 , together with a premium of $4 \%$ of the principal
amount and accrued interest to June 1, 1941 Due Dec. 1, 1962 . Payable at the office of the State Treasurer. Any of these bonds may be presented

ARIZONA
TUCSON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Tucson), Ariz.-BONDS
 21 by a syndicate composed of Phelps, Fenn \& Co of New York, Dahl-
berg, Durand \& Co. of Tucson, and Sido, Simons, Roberts \& Co. of Den-
ver, paying par, a net interest cost of about $1.28 \%$ on the bonds divided
as follows: $\$ 45.000$ as 3 s, due on July 1,$1942 ;$ the remaining $\$ 405,000$ as as follows: $\$ 45,000$ on July 1 in 1943 to 1951 , incl. 1,1941 . Prin. and int.
$11 / \mathrm{s}$, due $\$ 41,000$ Coupon bonds, dated June $1, ~$ Denom. \$1,000. Coupon bonds, dated June 1 , 1941 Legality to be ap-
(J-J) payable at the office of the County Treasure.
proved by Pershing, Bosworth, Dick \& Dawson of Denver. BONDS OFFERED FOR REINVESTMENT-The purchasers reoffered the above bonds for public subscription, the 3 s at a price to yield
and the $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ to yield from $0.50 \%$ to $1.35 \%$, according to maturity.

## ARKANSAS

 PULASKI COUNTY (P. O. Little Rock), Ark.-BOND 1SSUANCECONTEMPLATED-It is said that the County Court may place on the
mar $\$ 200,000$ issue of hospital construction bonds, market in the near future a $\$ 200$,
ROGERS, Ark.-BONDS SOLD-The City Clerk states that $\$ 18,000$ sewer bonds, were offered for sale on May 17 and were purchased by the
American National Bank of Rogers, at par. No other bid was recelved.

## CALIFORNIA

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY (P. O. Martinez), Calif,-SCHOOL BOND OFFERING-It is stated by S. D. Wells, Clerk of the Board of
Supervisors, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a.m. on June 2 for Supervisors, that he will recelve sealed bids until 11 a.m. on June 2 , for
the purchase of $\$ 70,000$ Acalanes Union High School District bonds. the purchase of $\$ 70,00$ exceed $5 \%$, payable $J-\mathrm{D}$ D Dated June 1,1941 .
Interest rate is not to
Due $\$ 5,000$ in 1945 and $1947, \$ 0,000$ in $1949, \$ 5,000$ in
Denom. $\$ 1,000$
 Prin. and int. payable forh in law money for not less than par and accrued interest to date of deliivery, and each bid must state that the bidder offers par and
to accrued interest to date of delivery and state separately the premium, if
any, offered for bonds for which the bid is made. The bonds will be ready for delivery on or about June 30 at the County Treasurer's office. The for delivery on or about June 30, at the County Treasurer's orfice. The
district was constituted and established by order of the County Board of
Supervisors on March 20, 1939, and since then has been continuously a Supervisors on March 20, 1939, and since then has been continuously a
union high school district under the laws of the State. The legal opinion union high school district under the laws of the State. The legal opinion of the bonds, wili be delivered to the successful bidder without charge. No conditional bids will be considered. Enclose a certified check for not
less than $5 \%$ of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer.
HAGGINWOOD SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Del Paso Heights), Calif,-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ issue of sewer system construction to Mitchum, Tully \& Co. of San Francisco, paying a premrum of $\$ 5$, equal
to 100.002 , a net interest cost of about $3.015 \%$, on the bonds divided as to ,100.002, a net interest cost of about $3.015 \%$, on the bonds divided as
follows: $\$ 20,000$ as 4 s, due $\$ 5,000$ on June 15 in 1942 to 1945, and $\$ 180,000$ as 3s, due on June 15, $\$ 5$,
$\$ 15,000$ in 1963 to 1966 .
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-LOCAL TAX COLLECTIONS-There are five cities in the above county which \& Co. of Los Anzeles. The following is a comparative record of the tax \& Collections received from official sources for these cities:

|  | 1938-39 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arcadia | 95.70 | 95.65 | 96.48 |
| Azusa | 88.50 | 87.92 | 87.13 |
| Long Beac | 95.64 | ${ }_{92} 96$ | 96.82 92 |
| Pasadena | 97.27 | 97.44 | 98.02 |

RIVERSIDE COUNTY (P. O. Riverside), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND receive sealed bids until 1030 a . m. on June 2 for the purchase of $\$ 25,000$ Perris school District building, improvement and equipment bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable J-J. Dated July 1,1941 . Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1943 to 1957 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1958 to 1962. Principal and interest payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. The district has been acting as a school district under the
laws of the. State continuously since July 1,1893. The bonds will be sold laws of the State continuously since July 1, 1893. The bonds will be sold bid must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to the date of delivery, and state spearately the premium, if any, offered, and the rate of interest the bonds shall bear. Enclose a certified check for not less than $5 \%$
of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman, Board of Superof the a
SAN DIEGO, Calif.-BOND oFFERING-It is stated by R. C. Lind on July 29 for the purchase of $\$ 1,983,000$ coupon sanitary sewer bonds Interest rate is not to exceed $31 / 2 \%$, payable M-S. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
Sept. 1, 1941. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 50,000$ in 1942 to $1973, \$ 55,000$ in 1974 to 1979 and $\$ 53,000$ in 1980 Prin. and int. payable at the City America National Trust \& Savings Association, San Francisco. Legality to be approved by O'Melveny \& Myers of Los Angeles. These are the
bonds that were approved by the voters at the election held on April 22. A certified check for $1 \%$ must accompany the bid.
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego), Calif.-SCHOOL BONDS VOTED-At an election held on May 6 the voters are said to have approved
the issuance of $\$ 55,000$ El Cajon Union Grammar School District bonds. SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.-ANOTHER VOTE ON
UTILITY PURCHASE SEEN POSSIBLE-The "Wall Street Journal" of MTI 23 carried the following report from San Francisco:
It is the opinion in mungicipal quarters, following announcement that
Secretary Ickes would not accept the latest Pacific Gas's power distribution Secretary Ickes would not accept the latest Pacific Gas's power distribution
facility lease, that another bond election directed at purchase of the comfacility lease, that another bond election directed at purchase of the com-
pany's properties will be called soon. Main question is as to whether conpany s properties will of Falderal District Court injunction against delivery of Hetch Hetchy power by the city to Pacific Gas can be obtained under stipulations pending outcome of such election, or longer. Failure to gain
such stay would mean shutdown of Mocassin Creek power plant, it is such stay would mean shutdown of Mocassin Creek power plant, it is
believed, which means removal of about $65,000 \mathrm{kw}$. power source from service and loss to city of about $\$ 2,400,000$ in annual revenue. Mayor Rossi
ber already has taken this contingency into account in his annual budget,
due for passage by Jun 1. due for passage by June 1 . it is regarded as inevitable that a valuation proceeding under condemnation negotiation. No bonding plan in past has approached real needs of case. moving on its transit unification plans, including purchase of the Market Street Ry.

## COLORADO

CENTER, Colo.-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-Brown, Schlessman, Owen \& Co. of Denver, are offering for general investment an issue of $\$ 125,0004 \%$ semi-annual coupon electric light and power revenue bonds,
approved by the voters on Feb. 11 Dated March 1 . 1941 Denoms.
$\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 4,500$ in 1944, $\$ 5,000$ in 1945, $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 4,500$ in $1944, \$ 5,000$ in 1945,
$\$ 5,500$ in 1946 to $1948, \$ 6,000$ in 1949 and $1950, \$ 6,500$ in 1951 and 1952,
$\$ 7,000$ in $1953, \$ 7,500$ in 1954 to $1956, \$ 8,000$ in $1957, \$ 8,500$ in 1958, $\$ 9,000$ in 1959 and 1960, and to $\$ 10,000$ in $\$ 8,000$ in Redeemable 1961 inverse
numerical order upon 30 days' published notice, on March 1,1946 to and numerical order upon 1951 at 105 and accrued interest. On March 1,1951 , 104 and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the Colorado Nationa 104 and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the Colorado Nationa light and power system consisting of a complete generating plant and distribution system with all necessary appurtenances
COLORADO State of-REPORT ON JUNE 1 RETIREMENTS BY
STATE AND DENVER-The following statements are taken from the Denver "Post" of May 18:
Attesting excellent credit records, the State of Colorado and the City of Attesting excellent credit records, the State of colorado and the City of
Denver will make heavy retirements of bonds on June 1 and put large
amounts of cash into investment channels for reinvestment.

Colorado will retire $\$ 1,674,000$ principal amount of bonds as follows:
General obligation 2 s dated $J$ une $1,1935, \$ 246.000$; insurrection $13 / \mathrm{s}$,
 dated June 1, 1935, $\$ 73,000$; funding 3 s , dated Dec. 1 , 1910, $\$ 30,000 ;$
highway revenue 3 s, dated June $1,1936, \$ 795,000$ and highway revenue 23 s, dated June 1, $1936, \$ 530,000$ In addition, the State will disburse
$\$ 355,043$ in payment of interest on June 1 . $41 / 4 \%$ bonds. The city also has cash on hand to retire $\$ 400,000$ bonds due July 1, and in addition has on hand now a total of $\$ 922,000$ as sinking funds to retire approximately $\$ 1,100,000$ bonds due Jan. 1, 1944 . The Denver
school district indebtedness also is being retired annually in substantial By systematic payment the State is rapidly retiring its outstanding indebtedness. As of Jan. 1, 1941, the general obligation debt of the State
was $\$ 2,888.200$ and under the present plan of payment the larger part of was debt will be retired by the end of 1947. Assessed valuation in the State at present is $\$ 1,113,006,943$, so that the total general obligation debt of experts pointed out. issued $\$ 25,000,000$ of highway revenue bonds, which on June 1 will have been reduced to $\$ 21,140,000$, and final retirement will be made in 1954, experts figured.
COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (P, O. Greeley), Colo.-BOND OFFERING-Bids. Will be received until May 29 at 10 a . m by John C. Turner, Controller of the College, for the purchase of $\$ 100,000$

refunding revenue bonds. Dated July 1, 1941. Due on July 1 in 1942 to | 1955. |
| :--- |

MOFFAT TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (P. O. Denver) Colo.-BOND EX 19 reported as follows: $\$ 3.500 .000$ of the tunnel improvement district's $51 / 4 \%$ third loan bonds. $\$ 3$ A formal offer will be made tomorrow to holders of the third loan bonds to exchange them for refunding bonds of later maturity by a group "Holders of at least $\$ 2,000,000$ of the bonds must agree to the exchange and the refunding proposal must be approved by Federal Judge J. Foste Symes of Denver. The third loan bonds, mature serially from 1947 to
1956 , inclusive. The refunding issue would mature from 1956 to 1973 ." 1956, inclusive. The refunding Details.
The program provides for the issuance of new securities, to be known maturing in varying amounts over the term 1956-73, which are to be exchanged for such holders as elect to take advantage of the offer, for the outstanding $51 / 4 \%$ supplemental bonds dated Jan. 1,1926 , which
mature $\$ 350,000$ annually $1947-56$. the bonds they replace until maturity dates of the old issue. After tha the coupon rate will be $21 / 2 \%$ on bonds maturing 1956-58, $23 / 4 \%$ on bonds Refunding Agents Nama
Stone \& Webster and Refodget, Inc., and Bosworth, Chanute, Lough-
bridge \& Co have been named refunding agents, and functioning with the bridge \& Co. have been named refunding agents, and functioning with them in a refunding group are Boettcher \& Co.; Brown, Schlessman, Owen \&
Co.; Garrett-Bromfield \& Co.; The International Trust Co. of Denver, and Peters. Writer \& Christensen, Inc.
Moffat Tunnel District was created by an Act of the Colorado Legislature in 1922 for the purpose of constructing a tunnel through the Con tinental The securities were the general obligation of the entire district, to be paid which comprises all

Assembly Makes Change Possible
The exchange is made possible, the bankers explain, under authority of an Act of the General Assembly approved on March 28 of this year,
and under supplemental decrees of the U. S. District Court in Colorado validating issuance of the bonds. The laws under which these bonds have been issued provide that all assessments shall constitute a perpetual lien taxes levied for state county, city, town and school purposes
taxes levied for state, county, city, interest and principal of the bonds originally issued, the balance being paid from general tax collections.
closed the year ended Dec. 31, 1940, with a cash balance of $\$ 262,078$.
There are $\$ 3,500,000$ of the bonds outstanding.

## CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN, Conn--OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 200,000$ street improvement bonds a warded May 16 to Cooley \& Co. of Hartford, as 1 s , at a price of
100.471 , a basis of about $0.91 \%$, as reported in-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3221$-were also bid for as follows:
Bidder-
Putnam \&
Ont. Rate Rate Bid Putnam \& Co
Home National Bank of Meriden.............................
Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc
Estabrook \& C
Shields \&
Kean. Horne \& Co
Kean Taylor \& Co-
First National Bank of Bond
Union Securition
Union Securities Corp. and Equitable Securities
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and R. F. Griggs Co....-
R. L. Day \& Co-
F. S. Moseley \&
 NORTH HAVEN, Conn--BOND SALE-The $\$ 125,000$ coupon school
building bonds offered May $21-\mathrm{V}, 152, \mathrm{p} .3221-$ were awarded to Putnam \& Co. of Hartford as $11 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ at a price of 100.189 , a basis of about $1.10 \%$.
Dated May 15,1941 and due May 15 as follows: $\$ 9,000$ from 1943 to 1955 ,
incl, and $\$ 8,000$ in 1956 .

 Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 630 p. m. the purchase of $\$ 200,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered
park bonds. Dated June 15,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 10,000$ annually on June 15 from 1942 to 1961 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate
of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$
interest (J-D) payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co.,
10 . interest (J-D) payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York City. The genuineness of the signatures and the seal anfixed on teck for $1 \%$ of the
certified by the National Bank of Norwalk. A certified cher
bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required. Legal bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.. Legal
opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York City will be furnished

## DELAWARE

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Del.-PROPOSED BOND ELECTION-It is reported that the voters may be asked to vote on the FLORIDA BARTOW, Fla.-BONDS VALIDATED-The State Supreme Court
is reported to have validated an issue of $\$ 1,131,090$ refunding bonds. The
issue matures between 1941 and 1963 , with interest at $31 / 2 \%$ for a third of issue matures between 1941 and 1963 , with interest at $31 / 2 \%$ for a third

## FLORIDA MUNICIPAL BONDS

## Our long experience in handling Florida issues gives us a compre- hensive background of familiarity with these municipal bonds. We Wion <br> will be glad to answer any inquiry refarding them at no obligation.

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## FLORIDA

FROSTPROOF, Fla-- BOND REFUNDING PLAN PRESENTEDThis town is presenting to bondholders a plan of refundiny providing for bast due and $\$ 37,000$ bonds in judgment, making a total of $\$ 529,3150$ to refunded. The new bonds will he dated Jan. 1, 1941 , maturing Jan. 1,
1971, and will bear interest at the following rates. $81 \%$ for the first five years; $2 \%$ for the second five years: $3 \%$ for the third five years, and $4 \%$
therearter to maturity. Provision is made for the payment of $4 \%$ interest int the event the new bonds should default. The new bonds will be callable at par on any interest paying date and will be issued subiect to the approval
as to legality by Perry E. Murray of Frostoroof. Gilies J. Patterson of
Jacksonvile. Fl. JACKSONVILLE, Fla.-BOND EXCHANGE PLAAN APPROVEDThe City Commission is said to have given its approval to a bond exchange plan offered by Natt T. Wagner of New York City, under which
holders of $\$ 3,388,000,4 \%$ and $4 \% \%$. bonds maturing in 1924 , 1943,1944 holders of $\begin{aligned} & \text { sill }, 388,000,4 \% \text { and } 195 k \text { to } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ rate of interest. It is stated that Jacksonville's major banks have approved
the plan which goes to the City Council for approval. The proposal calls for 213 \% interest from maturity date of the present bonds to maturity date of the new bonds.
PANAMA CITY, Fla, BANKRUPTCY PETITION FILED-Based upon an amended plan or composition, dated an. 25 , 1941 or the bonded Municipal Bankruptcy Act in the United Statess District Court in and for
the Northern District of Florida, Marianna Division. Proofs of claim are the Northern District of Florida, Marianna Division. Proofs of claim are
to be filed on or tefore 10 days prior to June 17,191 , upon which date a
hearing is set. The present. City of Panama City, Fla, is composed of the hearing is set. The present city, the Town of St. Andrews, later known as the City of
original Panama St. Andrews and the Town of Millvilie.
dating city has to principal defaults dating back to 1931 and interest defaults
 various agencies. The city has now undertaken its own par for par refund-
ing and is soliciting the cooperation of the holders of its securities. ing and is soliciting the cooperation of the hodders of its securities.
Owners of bonds issued by any of the above named municipaities are
requested to communicate with Mayor H. G. Fannin, Panama City, Fla.

## GEORGIA

ABBEVILLE, Ga.- BOND SALE CONTRAACT-Broke, Tindall \& Co. of Atlanta are said to have contracted to purchase $821,5005 \%$ semi-
annual refunding bonds, subject to the approval of the voters at the general election on June 3 .
ABBEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Abbeville) Ca-BOND SALE CONTRACT- Brooke, Tindall \& Co. of Atlanta are sald to have con-
tracted to purchase $\$ 22.500$ 4 $41 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds, subject to tracted to purchase $\$ 22.50041 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bo
the approval of the voters at the general election on June 3 .
CLAXTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Claxton) Ga.-BOND SALE CONTRACT-Braoke. Tindall \& Co. of Atlanta, are said to have con-
tracted to purchase $\$ 21,2005 \%$ semi-ann, refunding bonds, subject to the
outcome of the voting at the general election on June 3 . tracted to purchase $o$ atcom of the voting at the general election on June 3 .
SPARKS-ADEL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. Sparks), Ga--BOND SALE CONTRACT-Brooke, Tindall \& Co, of
Atlanta, have contracted to purchase $\$ 22.0005 \%$ semi-ann. refunding Atlanta, have contracted to purchase $\$ 22.0005 \%$ semi-ann. refunding
bonds, pending the ou come of the voting at the general election on June 3 .
UNADLLAA, Ga-BOND SALE CONTRACT-Brooke. Tindail \& Co. or Atlanta, have contracted to purchase $\$ 24,000$, $\%$ semi-ann, refuncing
bonds, subject to approval by the voters of the issue at the general election on June 3 .

## IDAHO

CHALLIS, Idaho BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $8 \mathrm{D} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 29 by John Boyd, Village Clerk, for the purchase of 60 , payable semi-annually. Due on the a mortization plan for a period of not exceedin 20 years. The village reserves the right to redeem any
or all of the entire issue two vears after date of issuance or all of the entire issue two years after date of issuance. Prin, and int,
payable at the office of the Village Treasurer, or at the State Treasurer.
office, or at some bank or trust company in IIaho or New York City to payable at the office of the vilage Treasurer, or at the state Treasurer's
office, or at some bank or trust company in Idaho or New York City, to
be designated by the village Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount bid, payable to the Village

## ILLINOIS

CENTRALIA, II1. PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-It is reported that the city plans to issue $\$ 700,000$ filtration plant and reservoir revenue bonds. DALZELL, Ill.-PRE-ELECTION SALE-John J. Seerley \& Co. of subject to result of election on June 14.
ENTERPRISE SCHOOL DISTRICT, II1.-BONDS VOTED-At an
election on May 10 the voters authorized an issue of $\$ 4.500$ construction bonds.
HANNA CITY, III-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 7,000$ water system wonds purchased by Benjamin Lewis \& Co. of Chicago-V. 152, p. $3055-$
were sold as 4 s , at a price of 91 , a basis of about $5.21 \%$. Due $\$ 500$ annually
on May 1 from 1943 to 1956, incl. Interest $\mathbf{M}-\mathrm{N}$. MORTON GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 44, III.-BONDS construction bonds.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (P. O. Chicago), II1.-BOND OFFER-ING-Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Trustees, Room 120 , University of Illinois Medical Dental and Pharmacy Bldg., 1842 West
Polk St. Chicago, untill a. m . (DST) on May 24 for the purchase of
$\$ 921,000$ building revenue bonds. Dated May 28,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
 1944 to 1948 . incl.; $\$ 40,000$ May 1 and Nov 1 from 1949 to 1953 , incl.:
and $\$ 25,000$ May 1,1954 Bonds maturing May 1,1950 to May 1 , 1954 , incl., are callable on any interest date in inverse order on 30 days' notice \& Cutler of Chicago will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 18,420$ must accompany each proposal. Further information
regarding the issue may be obtained from Charles K. Morris \& Co., 135 "These bonds will be issued for the purpose of paying all the outstanding "These bonds will be issued for the purpose of paying all the outstanding University of Illinois Foundation, as Trustee, to the First National Bank of Chicago, as Trustee, and thereby terminating the existing Medical and
Dental Coliege Buiding Trust and revesting the title to the trust property in the University of Illinois, These bonds will not be the debt or obligation interest will be payable solely and only from the revenues derived from the
operation of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Building. Such revenues
will be derived mainly from Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Building and laboratory fees to be collected from all students now registered and here-
after registering at the University of Illinois Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. The University or Illinois Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry
and Trustees will covenant to charge fees that will be sufficient at all times to pay maintenance and operation costs of the
building and the principal of and interest on this issue of bonds. vals bre or
ssue of $\$ 25,000$ water and sewage system bonds. May 6 authorized an
WHITE HALL, III.-BOND OFFERING-The City Clerk will receive
sealed bids unt $17: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m . on June 3, for the purchase of $\$ 4,000$ street sealed bids unt $17: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 3, for the purchase of $\$ 4,000$ street
improvement bonds which were authorized at an election on April 15 .

## INDIANA

 CENTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Valparaiso),Ind. EOND SALE DETAILS- The $\$ 25,000$ building bonds awarded
May 12 to Raffensperger Hughes \& Co of Indianapolis--V 152 , were sold as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 136.91$, equal to 100.547 , a
basis of about EA
EAST CHICAGO, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Albert P. Lesniak, City Controler, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (DST) on May 26 for the
purchase of $\$ 319,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest series B refunding bonds
of 1941 . Dated June 1, of 1941 Dated June 1, 1941. D. Denom. $\$ 1,000.0$ Due Dec. 1 as follows:
$\$ 7,000$ in 1947,1948 and $1949 ; \$ 10,000,1950 ; \$ 25,000,1951$ and $1952 ;$
$\$ 26,000,1953$ to 1955 , incl.; and $\$ 32,000$ from 1956 to 1960 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. In-
terest $J-\mathrm{D}$. certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required. The successful bidder shall accept delivery and make payment for said bonds prior to 10 o'clock a. M, on June 2, 1941, at the
office of the Treasurer, or at such bank in the City of East Chicago as the purchaser shall designate in writing.
Said bonds are being issued for the
Said bonds are being issued for the purpose of refunding certain outstand-
ing bonds of the city which mature on June 1, 1941, and July 1, will be the direct obligations of the city jayable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all of the taxable property in said city. The opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Ice, bond counsel of Indianapolis, GARY, Ind-OTIEER BIDS-The $\$ 40,000$ park bonds awarded May 14
to Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., Chicago, as 2 s , at a price of 100.69 , a basis to Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc, Chicago, as 2 s , at a price of 100.69 a basis
of about $1.94 \%$, as reported in-V. 152, p. 3222 -were also bid for as follows:
Bidder
Daniel F. Rice \& Co....
C. W. McNear \& Co.--
Channer Securition
Channer Securities Co.
Baum, Bernheimer Co
Oity Securities Corp
McNurlen \& Hunciman
Benjamin Lewis \& Oo


HUNTINGTON, Ind.-BOND OFFERI 100.13 of $\$ 21000$ fire recelve sealed bids until $1: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 2 for the purchase $\$ 500$. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,500$ in 1942 and 1943 and $\$ 2,000$ from 1944 to 1951 incl. Bidder to name the rate of interest, payable annually on
June 1. Bonds shall be payable at the First National Bank, Huntington. June 1. Bonds shall be payable at the First National Bank, Huntington.
A certified check for $\$ 500$. payable to order of the City Clerk-Treasurer,
is required
required.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-James E. Deery, City the purchase of $\$ 250,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest city hospital bonds of
1941 . Dated June 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 12,000$ from 1942 to 1960 , incl., and $\$ 22,000$ in 1961 . Bidder to name a Bids may he subject to legality of the issue as determined oy the hidder's attorney, but otherwise shall be unconditional. Purchaser will be required to accep. delivery of bonds at 10 a . m . on June 2 at the City Comptroller's
office. A certified check for $21 / 2 \%$ of the bonds. payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal.
KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Vincennes), Ind.-BOND oFFERINGJune 6 for the purchase of $\$ 100,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest judgment funding bonds. Dated June 15, 1941: Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1 as
follows: $\$ 6,000$ from 1942 to 1946 incl: and $\$ 7,000$ from 1947 to 1956 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Bonds are direct obligations of the county, payable out of unlimited ad
valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all of its taxable property. valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all of its taxable property.
Successful bidder to furnish and pay for printing of bonds. Each bid must be accompanied by a non-collusion af? atdavit executed in the manner provided Dy law. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Ice of Indianapolis
will be furnished the successful bidder at the county's expense. Bonds will be executed and delivered as soon as the successful bidder furnishes the for, payable to order of the Board of Commissoiners, must accompany eaci proposal.
LAWRENCE SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Lawrence), Ind-BOND SALE DETAALS-The $\$ 15,000$ building construction bonds awarded
May 5 to the Indianapolis Bond \& Share Corp., Indianapolis-V. 152 , p. 3056 -were sold as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of par plus a premium of $\$ 9$, equal to MUNSTER SCHOOL TOWN, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 12,000$ school addition bonds offered May $20-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 3056 -were awarded to Raffen$\$ 51.78$, equal to 100.431 , a basis of about $1.32 \%$, Dat par plus a premium of Bank of Indiana Harbor, East Chicago, submitted the second best bid of 100.26 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

ZIONSVILLE, Ind, BOND S $S L E$-The $\$ 4.000$ fire equipment bonds offered May $16-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 3056 were awarded to the Farmers State
Bank of Zionsville, as 2 s , at par. Dated July 1 , 1941 , and due $\$ 400$ on Bank of Zionsville, as 2 s , at par. Dated July 1, 1941, and due $\$ 400$ on
Jan. 1 from 1943 to 1952 , incl. Rafiensperger, Hughes \& Co. of Indian-
apolis, only other bidder, offered par for 21/4.

## IOWA

BURT, Iowa-BOND SALE-The bonds, aggregating $\$ 19.361 .85$,
fered for sale on May $19-$ V. 152, p. 3223 -were awarded to the Carleton offered for sale on May $19-$ V. 152 , p. 3223 -were awarded to the Carleton
D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as follows:
$\$ 9361.855 \%$ annual street improvement bonds at a price of 100.053 a a $\$ 9,361.85$ b\%is of about 4.99\% . Due on May 1 in 1942 to 1950.05 , a
$4,000.00$ improvement fund bonds as 334 s. at a pice of 100.125 , a basis and after Nov. i, 1949.
$2,000.00$ grading fund bonds as $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.25, a basis of about $3.71 \%$. Due on Nov. 1 in 1943 to 1959; callable on and after Nov.
1.1949 . 1, 1949.
$4,000.00$ sewer bonds as 2 s , at a price of 100.125 , a basis of about $1.98 \%$.
Due $\$ 500$ from Nov. 1,1943 to 1950, incl.
All bonds except the street improvement issue are payable M-N.
DUBUQUE, Iowa-BOND ELECTION-The issuance of $\$ 120,000$ city
hall purchase and remodeling bonds will be submitted to the approval of hall purchase and remodeling bonds will be submitted to the
the voters at an election to be held on June 9, it is reported.

LUANA, Iowa-BONDS OFFERED-Both sealed and oral bids were
LUVed until May 22. at $7: 30$ p. m. by W. H. Behrens, Town Clerk, for received unti of $\$ 11,000$ water system bonds.
WEBSTER CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O Webster City), Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is reported by Helen E.
Jones. Secretary of the Board of Education, that she will offer for sale Jones, secretary of May 26, at 2 p. m., a $\$ 60,000$ issue of building bonds.
at public auction on Mas
Due as follows: $\$ 2.000$ in 1943 to $1945, \$ 3,000$ in 1946 to 1951 and $\$ 4.000$ in. 1952 to 1960 . These are the bonds authorized at the election held on
 opinion of Stipp, Ferry, Bannister \& Starzinger of D
nished. No deposit is required and no rate is fixed.

## KANSAS

COUNCIL GROVE, Kan.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters are said to
provement bonds.
WICHITA, Kan.-BOND SALE-The following semi-annual bonds aggregating $\$ 163,100$, offered for sale on May 19 -V. 152, p. 3223 -were $\$ 14,000$ park bonds. Dated May 1. 1941. Due on May 1 in 1942 to 1951. 99,100 May 1, 1942 to 1951. 195 . Dated June 1, 1941. Due from June 1, 1942 to The followi
Bidder-
Union National Bank of Wichita.
Estes-Snyder \& Co., Inc., Topeka, and Harris
Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago...........
First National Bank of Chicago ...................
Goldman, Sachs \& Co., New York City, and
Soden \& Co., Kansas City
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Chicago ............
C. W. McNear \& Co., Chicago.

Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co.. Kansas City, and Stern Brothers \& Co., Kansas
Fourth National Bank of Wichita
Union Securities Corp and Equitable Securities
Corp., New York City


## KENTUCKY

BELL COUNTY (P. O. Pineville), Ky.-REFUNDING SCHEDULED At a recent meeting of the count fiscal court a resolution was adopted
 rotuding is to be undertaken by the Kentucky Counties B Bondholders
 The proposal calls for refunding bonds at a rate of ofterest not to exceed
$3 \%$ and the reitrement of bonds within the next
30
vears.
A proposit on has been accepted by these two organizations to refund road and bridge


## LOUISIANA

GUEYDAN, La.-BOND SALE POSTPONED-It is stated by Mayor Thomas Rascoe that the sale of the $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. public improvement bonds, which had been scheduled for May $20-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 290

PLAQUEMINE, La.-BOND OFFERING-Mayor Irwin J. Wibert calls for sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, on June 10 , for the purchase of $\$ 50,000$
not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. town bonds. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Dated June
 purchaser. The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, will accompany the bid.

## MAINE

LEWISTON, Me.-BOND OFFERING-Denis L. Leblanc, City Treas urer, will receive bids until 6 p. m. (DsT) on May 27 for the purchase of
$\$ 100,000$ coupon improvement and equipment bonds. Dated May 1.1941 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 10,000$ annually on May 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Principal and int. (M-N) payabre at the Second National Bank of Boston Bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to geniuneness by the aforementioned bank. Legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike Palmer \& Dodge of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder
MAINE (State of)-BOND SALEE-The $\$ 225,000$ coupon agricultural $\&$ Co. of Chicago, as 0.50 , at par plus a premium of $\$ 189$ equal to 100.084 a basis of about $0.47 \%$. Dated May 1,1941 and due $\$ 45,000$ annually on
May 1 from 1942 to 1946 , incl. Other bids: May 1 from 1942 to 1946 , incl. Other bids:


## MARYLAND

MARYLAND (State of)-BOND OFFERING-William A. Codd, Chief Auditor State Road Commission, will receive sealed bids until June 2
for the purchase of $\$ 1,200,000$ bonds, proceds of which will be used in the purchase of the Claiborne Annapolis, Ferry Co. The bonds will mature

SALISBURY, Md.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 55,000$ coupon by-pass highway utility bonds offered May $19-V, 152$, p. 3056 -were awarded to Dougherty, Corkran \& Co. of Philadelphia as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100.72 , a bas s ot about $1.67 \%$ Dated May 1,1941 and due $\$ 5,000$ annually on
May 1 from 1946 to 1956 , incl. Other bids:
Bidder-
C. Williams \& Co.
Alex. Brown \& Sons_-
Aiex. Brown \& \& Nons
Mackubin, Legg \& Co
Mackubin, Legg \& Co
Int. Rate
$13 \%$
$13 \%$
$13 \%$
$1 \%$
Rate Bid
100.599.
100.563
100.259


## MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes
offered May 19 was awarded o the First offered May 19 was a warded wo the First National Bank of Boston, at
$0.13 \%$ discount. Due Nov. 21, 1941. Other bids: National Shawmut $0.13 \%$ discount. Due Nov. 21 1941. Other bids: National Shat
Bank of Boston, $0.14 \%$; Second National Bank of Boston, $0.159 \%$.
BILLERICA, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The National Shawmut Bank of Boston was awarded an issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes at $0.22 \%$ discount. Due Dec. 15, 1941. Other bids: Second National Bank of Boston, 0. $238 \%$;
First National Bank of Boston and Union Old Lowell National Bank, each $0.26 \%$.

BOSTON, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-James J. McCarthy, City Treasurer, Will receive sealed bids until noon (DST) on May 26 for the purchase
of $\$ 5,000,000$ notes, dated May 29,1941 and due Dec. 19, 1941. Interest to follow
BRISTOL COUNTY (P. O. Taunton), Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-
Ernst W. Kilroy, County Treasurer, will receive bids until $9: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
(DST) on May 27 for the purchase at discount of $\$ 250,000$ notes issued in anticipation of taxes for the year 1941. Dated May 281941 and payable certified as to genuineness and validity by the aforementioned bank, under of Boston.
BROCKTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The National shawmut Bank of
Boston was awarded on May 16 an issue of $\$ 500,000$ notes at $0.36 \%$ disBoston was awarded on May 16 an issue of $\$ 500,000$ notes at $0.36 \%$ discount. 6 and April 16,1942 . Other bids: Home National Bank of Brock-
March 6 .
ton, $0.373 \%$; Merchants National Bank of Boston, $0.39 \%$. ton, $0.373 \%$; Merchants National Bank of Boston, $0.39 \%$.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of
Boston was awarded on May 16 an issue of $\$ 600.000$ tax notes at $0.387 \%$ Boston was awarded on May 16 an issue of $\$ 600,000$ tax notes at $0.387 \%$
discount. Due May 12,1942 Other bids: National Shawmut Bank, discount, Due May 12,1942 Other bids: National Shawmut Ban
$0.39 \%$; First National Bank of Boston, $0.42 \%$, plus $\$ 1.50$ premium. COHASSET, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Webster \& Atlas National Bank, of Boston, was awarded on May 22 an issue of $\$ 40,000$ notes at
0.075 discount. Due Oct. 21,1941 . Other bidders: Bates, Converse \&
Co., $0.123 \%$; Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co., $0.127 \%$; Rockland Trust Co., $0.13 \%$ and Mansfield \& Co., Hartford, $0.24 \%$.
DOVER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Needham National Bank of Need-
ham purchased on May 16 an issue of $\$ 35,000$ notes at $0.14 \%$ discount. ham purchased on $M$
Due Nov. 30,1941 .
FALL RIVER, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Eugene J. Cote, City purchase at discount of the whols until 11 a . m. (DST) on May 27 for the purchase at discount of the whole or any part of $\$ 500,000$ notes, Dated
May 28 1941. Denoms. to suit purchaser. Payable March 20,1942,
at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Issued in anticipation of at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Issued in anticipation of
revenue for the year 1941. Notes will be authenticated as to genuineness revenue for the year 1941 . Notes will be authenticated as to genuineness
and validity by the above bank, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge \& Rugg of Boston.
CLOUCESTER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 400,000$ notes offered May 21 was awarded to the Gloucester National Bank, at 0.166\% or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York City, at holder's or tion. Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Best, Collidge \& Rugg of Boston.
Second high bidder was the Cape Ann National Bank of Gloucester, which second high bidder
bid a rate of $0.21 \%$.
LUDLOW, Mass.-SERIAL NOTES OFFERED-Gertrude A. Leith' of $\$ 18000$ not to exceed $11 / \% \%$ interest serial on May 28 for tion and equipment of the sewage disposal works. Dated June 1, 1941 tion and equipment of the sewage disposal works. $\$ 2,000$ annually on June 1 from 1942 to 1950 incl.
MALDEN, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 58,000$ coupon bonds offered
May 22 were awarded to Tyler \& Co. of Boston, as $11 / 45$, at a price of 100.799. a basis of about $1.07 \%$. Sale consisted of: $\$ 18,00$ municipal relier bonds. Due May 1944 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1942 40,000 municinal relief bonds. Due $\$ 4,000$ on May 1 from 1942 to All of the bonds will be dated May 1, 1941. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. The
bonds are general obligations of the city, exempt from taxation in Niassachusetts, and all taxable property in the city will be subject to levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay both principal and interest. Legality
approved by Ropes, Gray, Best Coolidge \& Rugg of Boston Second high bid was made by R. L. Day \& Co. of Boston, the offer
being 100.289 for $\$ 18,000$ O.75s and $\$ 40,000114 \mathrm{~s}$. Other bids, all for being 100.289 for $\$ 18,0000.75 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 40,00011 / \mathrm{s}$. Of Boston, the offer bide, al for
$14 \% \%$ bonds, were: Malden Trust Co., 100.65 ; First National Bank of $114 \%$ bonds, were: Malden Trust Co., 100.65; First National Bank of
Malden, $100.61 ;$ National Shawmut Bank, 100.59 Halsey, Stuart \& Co.,
$100.552 ;$ H. C. Wainwright \& Co., $100.518 ;$ First National Bank of Boston, $100.30 ;$ Hiddlesex County National Bank, $100.30 ;$ Estabrook \& Co., 100.179
and Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs, 100.07, and Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs, 100.07.
TAUNTON, Mass-NOTE OFFERING-Howard A. Briggs, City Treas-
urer, will receive bids until $11 \mathrm{a} \cdot \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on May 27 for the purchase ai urer, will receive bids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on May 27 for the purchase at
discount of $\$ 200.000$ notes issued in anticipation of revenue for the current year. Dated May 28, 1941 and payable Nov. 25, 1941. Notes will be prepared under the supervision of the First National Bank of Boston, which will guarantee the signatures and will certify that they are issued
by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Municipal Council the validity by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Municipal Council, the validity
of which order has been approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.
WALTHAM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes offered May 21 was awarded to the Waltham Savings Bank at $0.24 \%$ discount. Dated May 21, 1941 and due Dec. 15,1941 . Notes will be authenticated
as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank of Boston under as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank of Boston under
advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. Other bids:
 Merchants National Bank of Boston.-
Second National Bank of Boston $0.27 \%$
$0.273 \%$
$0.283 \%$ WELLESLEY, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of
Boston was awarded on May 19 an issue of $\$ 200.000$ notes at $0.126 \%$ discount. Dated May 19, 1941, and due Nov. 7, 1941. Other bids: Wellesley Trust Co., $0.13 \%$; National Shawmut Bank of Boston, $0.13 \%$; Wellesley National Bank,
\& Co., $0.159 \%$.

## MICHIGAN

BESSEMER, Mich.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-As previously reported in these columns- V . 152 , p. 3224 , the above city will receive mortgage lighting system revenue bonds. The bonds will be dated June 1. 1941 , and mature $\$ 8,000$ annually on June 1 from 1960 to 1963 , incl. They are part of a total authorized issue of $\$ 135,000$ and will be a co-equal
lien with the $\$ 103,000$ previously sold. City will deliver $\$ 15,000$ of the lien with the $\$ 103,000$ previously sold. City will deliver $\$ 15,000$ of the
bonds immediately and the balance only when funds are needed to apnly on additional generating unit. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. Proposals will be conditioned only on the approval, s to validity, of Michael E. Nolan, Attorney for the city.
DEARBORN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Inkster), Mich.-TENDERS WANT$\underset{C}{ }, \mathbf{D}, \mathrm{E}$ and F refunding bonds and interest refunding certificates until 8 p. m. (EST) on June 4. Offerings should state certificates and series numbers, their par value and the amount for which they will be sold to the ownship. Offerings should be firm for two days
EAST GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 62,000$ special
ssessment refunding bonds offered May $19-\mathbf{V}$. 152, p. 3224 -were awarded to Halsey, Sutart \& Co.. Inc., Chicago, as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 30.38$, equal to 100.049, a basis of about $1.24 \%$. Dated June 1 , in 1950
KALAMAZOO AND PORTAGE TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P O. Kalamazoo), Mich.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 32,000$ coupon school bonds offered May $19-V$. 152 , p. 3224 -were
awarded to the American National Bank of Kalamazoo as 1 s at par plus a premium of $\$ 19.20$ equal to 100.06 , a basis of about $0.98 \%$ Dated $\$ 7,000$ from 1944 to 1946 incl. Second high bid of 100.014 for 1 s was made ting, Lerchen \& Co. of Detroit
ROMULUS TOWNSHIP, Wayne County, Mich.-BONDS REbonds unsuccessfully offered to exceed $6 \%$ interest water system revenue bids in this instance to be forwarded to Daniel W. Ridge, Township Clerk. prior to $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on May 24. The bonds are dated April 1, 1941 . $\$ 10,000$ in 1945 and 1946; $\$ 13,000$ Prom 1947 to 1967 , incl: and $\$ 14,000$
from 1968 to 1970, incl. Bonds maturing in years 1967 to 1970 incl are redeemable in inverse order of maturity on any interest date on or after April 1, 19.50. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Manufacturers village, but payable only from bond secured by a first lien on revenues of the proposed water system. A certified check for $\$ 10,000$ payable to order of the Township Treasurer, is required. Township will pay cost of
printing the bonds and legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock \& Stone
of Detroit.

WARREN, Mich-CERTIFICATES TO BE REDEEMED-Merton $\mathbf{E}$ Lyons, Village Clerk, announces that 1937 certificates of indebtedness will
be redeemed at par and accrued interest on July $1,1941$. The certificates are dated Jan. 1. 1937 , bear $3 \%$ interest and mature Jan. 1, 1947. They

## MINNESOTA

ALE XANDRIA, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,000$ storm sewer bonds offered on May 19 - V. 152, p. 3224 -were sold as 2 s , payable semi-an-
nually, reports the City Clerk.
BAUDETTE, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Seald bids will be received
 the folowing bonds aggregating $812,5 \mathrm{Ma}$. 85,000 public building, and
$\$ 7,500$ streer improvement assessment bonds. Purchaser is to pay for $\$ 7,500$ street improvement assessment bonds. Purchaser is to pay for
bank bonds and legal opinion. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid ired.
BLUE EARTH COUNTY (P. O. Mankato) Minn-BOND OFFERING It is reported that bids will be received untill June io, at 2 p . m . by the
BROWNSVILLE (P. O. Brownsville, R. F. D.), Minn-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received unvil June 10 . at 2 , p. m. by by Lloyd
Hurley, Town Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 15,000$ road and bridye bonds Hurley, Town Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 15,000$ road and bridge bonds. The approving opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber of
Minneapolis, will be furnished. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on April 1.
CROOKED CREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Freeburg), Minn - BOND OFFERING It is stated by J. Hanke. To W. Freeburg, Minn - Clerk, that he will receive
bids until June 10 for the purchase of $\$ 20,000$ road and bridge bonds apbids until June 10 for the purch.
proved by the voters on April 2 .
HOPKINS, Minn.-CERTIFICATE OFFERTNG-Bids will be received
until June 3 at $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. by J . Russell Carroll, village Recorder, for the puruntil June 3 at 8 p. m. by J. Russell Carroll, Villace Recorder, for the pur-
 ontiped
LONG PRAIRIE, Minn-BONDS OFFERED-Both sealed and oral bids were received until May 22, at $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m., by George M. Tronsrue,
Village Recorder, for the purchase of $\$ 50,000$, general obligation sewaee

MINNESOTA, State of-RURAL CREDIT CERTIFICATES AUTH-ORIZED-The State Executive Council recently approved the issuance of $\$ 4,050,000$ in Rural Credit Deficiency Fund certificates, as the first step
in a plan authorized by the Legislature to refinance about $\$ 40,000,000$ in ural credit indebtedness.
George
$\$ 1,000.000$ ines, Rural Credits Conservator, said that the department has $\$ 1,000.000$ in interest payments on bonds held by the public coming due
May 26 . By action of the Executive Council, the state took over the $\$ 1,000.000$ certificate of indebtedness to enable the department to make this Aus. 1. The deficiency bonds bearing $2 \%$ interest will be offered first to the
state Board of Investment. If they are not purchased by the Board, they The bonds will be the public.
ROBBINSDALE, Minn- - BOND ELECTION-The issuance of $\$ 40,000$ permanent improvement revolving fund bonds will be submitted to the
STORDEN, Minn.-BONDS OFFERED-Bids were received by M. L, Knudsen, Vilaze Clerk, until May 23, at 7:30 p. m., for the purchase of
$\$ 12,000$ deneral obligation bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,200$. Dated June 1, 1941.
Due $\$ 1,200$ rrom June 1, 1943 to 1952, incl
UESTBROOK, Minn. BONDS SOLD-The Secretary of the Water Light and Power Commission states that $\$ 29,638$ semi-ann, revenue bonds were offered for sale on May 19 and were a warded at public auction to
Kalman $\& \mathrm{Co}$. of St . Paul, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a price of 102.328 .

## MONTANA

CONRAD, Mont-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until \& D. M. on May 26 by Albert Boe, City. Clerk, for the purchase of
 choice and serial bonds will be the second chocee of the Council If amor tization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one
single bond or divided into several bonds, as the Council may determine upon at the time of sale, both prin. and int. to be payable in semilannual
instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. If serial rom of $\$ 3500$ of the serial bonds will become amount of $\$ 500$ each, and the 1942, and a liie a amount will become payable on the same days each year thereafter until all of such bonds are paid, except that the last instalment
will be in the sum of $\$ 4,500$. The bonds, whether amortization or serial date of issue. accrued interest, and all bidders must state the towest rate or in interest at
which they will purchase the bonds at par. The bonds are tsin Which they will purchase the bonds at par. The bonds are issued for the
purpose of refunding water refunding bonds dated A pril 1, 1935. Enclose purpose of refunding water refunding bonds dated A pril 1, 1935. Enclose
a certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the City Clerk.
CUT BANK, Mont- BONDS NOT SOLD-The City Clerk states that
the 87.500 not to exced $4 \%$ semi-annal airport ponds offered on May 19 -v. 152, p. 2903 -were not sold.
FALLON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Baker), Mont.- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 . B . m , on
June 9 , by Evelyn B. Hitch. District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000$ effunding bond issue Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable J-J. Dated
July 1, 1941. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bond will be the second choice of the school Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the Board of Trustees may determine upon at the time
of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in seml-annual instalments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue. in the amount of $\$ 1,500$
If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the ach; the sum of $\$ 1,500$ of said serial bonds will become payabo on the same day each year thereafter until all or such bonds are paid for. The bonds, payment date from and after five years from the date of issue. Enclose a
certified check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to the District Clerk
FERGUS COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Lewistown), Mont--ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-In connection with the offering scheduled for May 31 .
 is stare
Altorn
law.
GREAT FALLS, Mont- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on June 11 by W. P. Harrison, City Clerk, for the pur-
 tion bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single pable may determine at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payabie in semi-annual instal-
ments during a period or 2 years from the date of issue
If serial bonds are issued and sold, the same shall be in the denomination If serial bonds are issuud and sold, the same shall be in the denomination
of $\$ 1.000$ each, 20 of the same shall be in the dennomination of $\$ 500$ each
and 40 of the same shall be in the denomination of $\$ 100$ each, the sum of and 40 of the same shall be in the denomination of \$100 each, the sum of
$\$ 2.700$ of said serial boonds will becomedue and payable on July, 1942 and
a like amount on the same day each year thereafter until Jall such bonds are a like amount on the same day each year therearter until all such bonds are
paid The bonds. whether amortization or serial bonds will be redeemable at the option of the city on any interest payment date from and after 10
at 10 years from the date of issue
 sale on May 17-V. 152, p. 2741-were purchased by the State Board
of Land Commissioners, as $27 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, at par. No other bid was received,
coording to the District Clerk.
LAUREL, Mont.- BONDS VOTED-The voters are said to have ap-
roved the issuance of the following bonds aggregating $\$ 32,000$ : $\$ 25,000$ sewage plant, and $\$ 7,000$ sewer installation bonds.
RICHLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. SIdney), for saie on May $20-\mathbf{V}$. $152, \mathrm{p} .2903$ - were awarded to the State Boardo of Land Commistioners as 2.20s. paying a premium of $\$ 100$, equal to 100.196 ,
SHERIDAN COUNTY (P. O. Plentywood), Mont-BOND OFFER-
NGE Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m, ING-Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on May 26 by the Board of
County Commissioners for the purchase of $\$ 168,000$ not to exceed $31 / 2 \%$ will be the first choice and serial Donds will be the 1941 . Amoroctization choice of the Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued the entire issue may be put into $t$ the time of sale both princinal and interest to he payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 12 years from the date of issue. $\$ 1$ If serial bonds are issued and sold the same shall be in the amount of $\$ 1,000$ each, $\$ 14,000$ of said serial bonds will become due and payable on
Juiy 1,1942 and a like amount on the same day each year thereafter until all such bonds are paid. Tull on Julys, whether amortization or serial bonds, will be redeemable in be sold for not less than par and accrucu interest to date of delivery, and at par. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 4,000$, payable to the Clerk, Board

## NEBRASKA

CROOKSTON, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-The Village Clerk states that $\$ 37,5002 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds The Vave been purchased byy the the
Wachob-Bender Corn. of Omaha. Dated Dec 1, 1940 . Denom. $\$ 500$.
 Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Legality approved PLYMMUTH, Neb-BONDS SOLD-The Village Clerk states that
$\$ 7,500$ auditorium bonds were offered for sale on May 19 and were awarded to the Farmers' State Bank of Plymouth as 3s.
WAUSAU, Neb-ROND SALE POSTPONED-It is stated by Duane
 to be offered on May 15, as reported-V. 152, p. 3058-were not sold at
that time the award being postponed indefinitely, pending WPA approval

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H.-NOTE OFFERING-Alfred O. Poulin, City Treasurer, will recieve bids until $11 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on May 27 for the purchase at
discount of $\$ 150.000$ notes issued in anticipation of revenue for year. Dated May 29 , 1941 and payable Dec. 29.1941 Nor the will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank of
Boston under advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.

## NEW JERSEY

BENDIX (P. O. Hackensack), N. J.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUEIt is reported that the borough is planning to issue $\$ 200,000$ bonds to finance BRIDGETON, N. J.-BOND SALE-The 859,000 coupon water improvement bonds offered May $20-\mathrm{V}$. 152, p. 3058 were awarded to
 in 1953. Other bids:
Bidder-
Cumberland National Bank, Bridgeton. $\qquad$

LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP (P. O. Lyndhurst), N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Louis M. Favier, Director or the Departm, Ne De Revenue and
Finance, will receive sealed bids until 110:0 a. m. (DST) on May 29 for the
 Durch
May
$\$ 111$, $\$ 14,000$ in $1947, \$ 129,000$ in $1948, \$ 133,000$ in $1949, \$ 137,000$ in 1950,
$\$ 159,000$ in $1955, \$ 164,000$ in $1952, \$ 150,000$ in $1953, \$ 155,000$ in 1954,
Principal and interest payable at the office of the Dird $\$ 114,000$ in 1958. Principal and interest payable at the office of the Director of Revenue and
Finance. General oblizations of the township payable from unlimited ad pay for all or part of the bonds, which amount must be not less than the
principal sum of $\$ 2,233,000$ and accrued interest, and not more than the principal sum of $\$ 2,234,000$ and accrued interest. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to accept for the amount bid the least if two or more bidders offer to accept the same least amount of bonds, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to pay therefor the hishent In addition to the price bid the purchaser must pay accrued accrued interest. rate borne by the bonds from the date of the bonds to the daterest at the of the purchase price. Proposals are desired on forms which shail be furnish income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal in inome type tax law,
the successful bidder may at his election, berelieved of is onligations under the successful bidder may, at his election, be rellieved of his obligations under
the contract to purchase the bonds and in such case the deposit accomthe contract to purchase tine his bid be returned The legality of the bonds will be approved by Cald well \& Raymond, of New York, whose approvino opinion will be
furnished to the purchaser without charge. The bonds will be delivered on June 15, or as soon thereafter as they may be prepared. Will be delivered on check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds offered, payable to the township. MERCHANTVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BONDS VOTEDE. May 20 authorized an tiesue of $\$ 40,000$ construction bonds, to mature
on Marially from 1943 to 1961 incl. serially from 1943 to 1961 incl.
MONMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Freehold), N. J.-BOND OFFERINGHaydn Proctor, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m .
(DST) on June 4 for the purchase of $\$ 212,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered general improvement honds, Dated June 1.1941 . $\$ 10,00$ in 1950 and $\$ 13,000$ irom 1951 to 1960 incl. Bidder to name a
single rate or interest. exxpressed in a multiple of 1 is or 1 -10th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (T-D) payable at the county, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. Bids are desired on forms which will be furnished by the Approving lecal opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond, of New York City. will
be furnished the successful bidder. In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same
type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax
 oblisation under the contract to purchese the
deposit accompanying his bid will be returned.

The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
MERCER COUNTY (P, O. Trenten), N. J.-BOND SALE-Dick \& $\$ 258,000$ coupon or registered improvement bonds on May $20-\mathrm{V}$. 152

 $\$ 15,000$ in 1957 . The successful bidders re-offered the bonds a
yield from $0.25 \%$ to $1.40 \%$, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder
Camphell, $\mathrm{Phelps} \&$ Co., Inc. New York, and
 \& Co. Inc, Phila, Thenton, Graham, Par-
Butcher st Sherred, Trent
sons \& Co., New fork, and Schmidt, Poole sons \& Co., New York, and Schmidt. Pool
Poole \& Co. Philadelp Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicazo and
 Inc., Newark, Presgrich \& Co, New York Firs or
Michigan Corp., New Tork, and Colyer, Robinson \& Cor, Inc., Newark and Colyer, Alair \& Couller, Newark
Miller \& Co. Newark York. and Mac Bride Kean, Taylor \& Co., New York; H. L. Anilen
\& Co, New york, and Van Deventer Bros.,
 B. Joland \& Co. New York Ingen Co., Inc. N Y Bite \& On Ingen \& Co., Inc, N. Y. Ward \& Co
Rnc., New York York, and R. A. War Harriman, Ripley \& Co., inc., New York, and First Boton Corp., N. Y., New York, and
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., New York............. ohn A. Wood 3rd secretary of state Teachers. - Pons offening und, reports that he Board or Trustees will on May 28, at 3 p . m., receive and open bids, subject to Local Government Board having approved a coupon school refunding bonds. Dated April 1, 1941. Due Oct. 1 as follow $\$ 10,000$ in 1941 and $1942 ; ~ \$ 9,000,1943$ to 1955 incl. $\$ 10,000,1951$ to 1958 1960 incl Interest A-O. Legal opinion of Hawkins. Delafield \& Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder
The Pension and Annuity Fund obtained the above bonds through ex-
change on a par for par basis for original holdings of school district debt.
NORTH CALDWELL (P. O. Caldwell), N. J.-NO DECISION BOND SALE-William B. MicCall, Borough Clerk, reports that no action has been taken regarding sate or the
authorized at the Nov., 1940 , general election.
NORTHVALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-REFUNDING AUTH$3 A^{2} \%$ refunding bonds, to mature serially from 1951 to 1957 incl. $\$ 30,000$
ORANGE, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-William F. Christiansen, City lerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m. (DST) on June 17 for the pur divided as follows
$\$ 30,000$ school bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ on March 1 from 1942 to 1956: incl.
14,000 fire alarm signal system bonds.
Due March 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ iro alarm signal system bonds. 1942 to 1945 , inel., and $\$ 1,000$ from 1946 to 1951, incl. All of the bonds will be dated March 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000, In ssue of bonds. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of 14 of 1 and must be the same for all of hte bonds. Prin. and int. (M-s) payable
at the Orange First National Bank Orange. The price for which the bonds may be sold cannot exceed $\$ 45,000$. The bonds are unlimited tax obliga tions of the city and the approving iegal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of $N$. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.-REFUNDING DISCUSSEDThe minutes of the May 19 meeting of the Local Government Board, contituting the Funding Commission, read as follows
proposed refunding of the Township of Pennsauken addreaction with the tary of the Sinking Fund Commission, and letter addressedsed to the the secere-
of the Local Government Board together with the procal Government Board together with photostatic sheets whic service requirements of the township, were reviewed.
Mr. Russell and Mr, Gary appeared before the Commission for the purpose of discussing the refunding proposal of the Township of Pennauken. The plan under consideration involves the issuance of not to Russell, speaking for the township. directed attention on to co cersaink sten. Mredures
which had been filed indicating the contemplated steps in this proposed Which had been filed indicating the contemplated steps in this proposed
refunding. He pointed out that the progressive steps as outlined were four in number and would be complete individually. For instance, steps Nos. 1 and 2 would materially improve the financial structure of the township, even if steps Nos. 3 and 4 were not completed. This matter was
discussed at some length and the Commission approved the plan in principle but at the same time instructed the Secretary to communicate with the township with respect to certain items and bring the matter up for formal consideration at next week's meeting.
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.-FUNDING ISSUE APPROVEDD-The State Funding Commission has approved the city's proposal
bonds to retire an equal amount of tax anticipation notes.

> Municipal Bonds - Government Bonds Housing Authority Bonds
> TILNEY \& COMPANY

6 beaver street new york, N. y.


## NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y.-REFUNDING AUTHORIZED-H. D. Yates, Deputy State Comptroller, signed an order on May 16 permitting the city
$\$ 819,000$ bonds maturing in the fiscal year beginning Jan. $1,1942$. ALBANY COUNTY (P. O. Albany), N. Y.-BOND OFFERINGa
11 a. M. (DST) on May 28 an issue of $\$ 400,000$ not to pubceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or rexistered tax revenue bonds of 1940 . Dated June 1, 1941 . to pay tax anticipation notes authorized by the County Law, Section 41.
First bidder will name the rate of interest and price bid. All of the bonds must bear the same rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (J-D) payable at the State Bank of Albany. Bonds will be the New York Trust Co.. New York. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the county and the successful bidder will be furnished with the approving legal opinion of Sullivan, Donovan $\&$ Heenehan, of New York city. A certified
sureis, is required.

BROOKHAVEN (P. O. Patchogue), N. Y.-BOND OFFERINGAndrew D. Havens, Town clerk, will rechive seaied bids unti $\$ \%$ interest $\$ 85,500$ welfare (home relief) bonds. One bond for $\$ 500$, others for $\$ 1,000$ each. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 6,500$ in $1942 ; \$ 6,000$,
1943 to 1946 incl.; $\$ 7,000$ in 1947 , and $\$ 8,000$ from 1948 to
1953 , incl. 9.125 works projects bonds. One bond for $\$ 125$, others $\$ 1,000$ each.
Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 1,125$ in 1942 and $\$ 1,000$ from 1943 to
1950 , incl. 1950, incl.
All of the bonds will be dated May 1, 1941. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multipe or supervisor's office with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the town, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 1,895$, payable to order of the town, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vand
New York City will be urnished the successful bidder.
DANSVILLE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Charles W. Knapp, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (DST) on May 28 for the purJune 1, 1941. Due $\$ 2,000$ annually. Issue was authorized at an election The bonds The bonds will be denoms. of $\$ 1,000$ and mature $\$ 2,000$ annually on
June 1 from 1942 to 1967 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. expressed in a multiple of $1 / 1 /$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City. The bonds
will be unlimited tax obligations of the village and the approving legal will be unlimited tax obligations of the vilage and the approving legal opinion of reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City will be fur-
nished the successful bider. A certified check for $\$ 1,040$, payable to order of the village, is required.
FREEPORT, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 114,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered May $22-V .152$, p. 3226 -were awarded to $H$. L. Schwamm
$\&$ Co. of New York, as 1.60 , at a price of 100.303 , a basis of about $1.56 \%$. $\&$ Co. of New Yor
$\$ 25,650$ series C fire apparatus bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 4,650$ in 825,650 series C fire apparatus bonds. Due May 1 as follows:
$1942 ; \$ 5,000$, from 1943 to 1945 incl. and $\$ 6,000$ in 1946 .
 in 1961.
All of the bonds will be dated May 1, 1941 and were reoffered by the successful bidders at pr
maturity. Other bids:
Bidder-Michigan
First of Mate Rate Bid First of Michigan Corp
Lee Higginson Corp

## T. F. Childs \& Co. and Sherwood \& Co

Halsey, Stuart \& Co, Inc
Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. and Adams, MeEn-
tee \& Co.. Inc
First National Bank \& Trust Co. Freport
Marine Trust Co, of Buffalo and R. Dhite \& Co.
A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc. and E. H, Rollins \& Sons, Inc
George B. Gibbons \& Co. and Bacon, Stevenson \&
100.089 Marine Trust Co of Buffalo and R. D. White \& Co$\begin{array}{lll}\text { A.C. Allyn \& Co., Inc. and E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc-- } & 1.75 \% & 100.1 \\ \text { George B. Gibbons \& Co. and Bacon, Stevenson \& Co-- } & 1.80 \% & 100.25\end{array}$ IRVINGTON, N. Y-- BOND $S A L E$ - The $\$ 43,000$ coupon or registered
efunding bonds offered May $20-\mathbf{V}$. 152, p. 3226 -were awarded to
 of $\$ 42.5$ May 1 as follows. $\$ 3,000$ in $1944 ; \$ 5,000,1945 ; \$ 10,000$ in 1947 , Other bids:
Gordon Graves \& Co.
H. L. Allen \& Co.-.

Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co
LAKE CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE COMMISSION $\quad 1 \%$ 1.90 $\quad 100.26$
N. YKE CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE COMMISSION (P. O. Ticonderoga), $\$ 835,00031 / 4 \%$ New York State-Vermont Interstate Bridge bonds, now subject to redemption at a price of 103 , is awaiting passage of appropriate Federal legislation. There is doubt that the commission would be able to ceeding call date is Jan. 1. 1942. Lastly, of course, any refunding is necesceeding call date is Jan. 1.1942 . Lastly, of course, any refunding is neces LOCKPORT, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-R. M. Noble, City Treasurer,
will receive sealed bids until $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on May 28 for the purchase of $\$ 6,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon or registered improvement bond, Dated June 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in
1942 and 1943 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1944 and 1945. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 40$ or $1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int,
( J -D) payable at the City Treasurer's office. A certified check for $\$ 120$, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal. The bonds are direct general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited taxes
Legal opinion of $W$. Harwood Hooper, Corporation Counsel of the city, will efurnished to the purchaser without cost.
LYNBROOK, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-H. E. Dana, Village Clerk,
will receive sealed bids until $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on June 2 for the purchase of $\$ 23.750$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered street improvement Junds. Dated June 1, 1941 . One bond for $\$ 750$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or 1-10th of 1 \%. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Lynbrook National Bank obligations of the village, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check
for $\$ 475$, payable to order of the village, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon. Vandewa
MALVERNE, N. Y.-BOND oFFERING-Albert J. Brown, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. (DST) on May 28 for the pur chase of $\$ 81,700 \mathrm{n} /$
divided as follows:
$\$ 76,000$ street improvement bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in
1942 and $1943: \$ 7,000,1944$ to 1946 , incl.; $\$ 8,000$ in 1947 and 1948 ; 1942 and $1943: \$ 7,000,1944$ to 1946 , incl.; $\$ 8,000$ in 1947 and 1948
and $\$ 9,000$ from 1949 to 1951 , incl. 5,700 tax revenue bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,700$ in 1942 and
$\$ 1,000$ from 1943 to 1945, incl. All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1941. One bond for $\$ 700$; others
$\$ 1,000$ each. Bidder to name a single rate of interest for all of the bonds sed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-D wayable at the Bank of Malverne, with New York exchange. The bonds A certified check for $\$ 1,634$, payable to order of the village, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be
furnished the successful bidder. In the event that prior to the delivery rurnished the successful bidder in the event that prior to the delivery type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federa1 income tax law. the successful bidder may, at his election, be relieved of his obligations
under the contract to purchase the bonds and in such case the deposit under the contract to purchase the
MONTGOMERY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Maybrook), N. Y.-BONDS VOTED-The voters recently approved an
issue of $\$ 10,000$ refunding bonds, sale of whicn is not expected to take place until later in the year.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-Samuel A. Roberts. Chief
Accountant reports that the City Sinking Funds purchased $\$ 302,0003 \%$ Accountant, repor
NEW YORK (State of)-BORROWS $\$ 75.000,000$ ON NOTES-Comptroller Morris S . Tremaine on May 19 announced acceptance of subscriptions $\$ 75,000,000$ notes, bearing $0.20 \%$ interest. Dated May 20, 1941 and due Nov. 20, 1941. Proceeds will be used for general State operating require-
ments and notes are issued in anticipation of taxes already levied, but not yet collected.

The allotments and the institutions receiving them were as follows:
$\$ 2.000,000-$ Chase National Bank National City Bank Bank of

 $\$ 1,300,000-$ Chemical Bank \& Trust Co.; Continental Bank \& Trust
 Trust Co of New' York, Schroeder Trust Co.: State Bank of Albany,
Albany; Blair \& Co., Inc.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.. C. J. Devine © Co.; First
.
 Tational Bank \& Trust Co.; Irving Trust Co.; Litberty Bann, Butralo; Halsey, Stuart \& Co. Inc.; Ladenburg Thalman \& Co, Lazard Freres
\& Co.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Merril Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt; E. Co.: Mellon Securities Corp. Merriil Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt;
D. Wich \& Co., Inc. Stone \& Webter and Blodget, Inc.
$\$ 500$,000-Bank of New York; City Bank Farmers Trust Co.; Federation Bank \& Trust Co., Fifth Avenue Bank or Ner Yors Trust Co.; Federa-
Co.: South Shore Trust Co., Rockvile Centre: Sterling Nations Trust
Bank ©o.: south Shore Trust Co., Rockvile Centre: Sterling National Bank
Darbust Co.;. Trust Co. of North America, Bacon, Stevenson \& Co.;
Dmanuel \& Coor, Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc.; Kidder,
S300.00-Brown Bros: Harriman \& Co.; Fiduciary Trust Co. of New
York: First Trust Co., Albany; Fulton Trust Co. of New York: Swiss
 Merie-smith; Eastman, Dillon \& Co.; First of Michigan Corp.; Glore,
Forgan \& Co.; Hannahs. Ballin \& Lee; Harris Trust \&savigs Bank;
Hemphill, Nove \& Co.; Lee, Higginson'Corp.; G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co.;



POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y-BOND SALE-The $\$ 325,000$ coupon or group composed of Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Rosevelt \& Weigold, Inc. and George B. Gibbons \& Co.. Inc., all of New York,
price of 100.28, a basis of about $1.06 \%$. Sale consisted of: $\$ 100,000$ series I general impt. bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 8,000$ from 75,000 series II general home relief bonds. Due June 192 as follows: $\$ 7,000$
 All of the

## Bidder

Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. and Adams,
McEntee \& Co. Inc.

nt. Rate Rate Bid

National Commercial Bank of Albany
Bankers Trust Co of New Yor
Bankers Trust Co. of New York,
Sherwood \& Co., $\mathbf{C}$. F. Childs $\&$ Co, and John Nuveen
$\underset{\text { Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc. and Goldman, Sachs \& }}{ }$
Dick \& Merie-smith
H. L. Allen \& $0_{0}^{-}$
R. White \& Co
and Marine Trust Co of Buffalo.


SARATOGA (P. O. Schuylerville), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 41,000$ coupon or registered tax equalization, bonds offered May $20-\mathrm{V}, 152$, D. par plus a premium of 856 equal to 100.136 , a basis of about $1.17 \%$. Dated
April 1 , 1941 and due April 1 as follows: 84 ,000 from 1942 to 1950 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ in 1951 . Second high bid of 100.28 for 1.40 s was made by the Marine Other bids:

SEAFORD FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Seaford), Hempstead, N. Y.BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ coupon or registered fire truck bonds offered
 Ot her bids
Bidder-
Bidder- Int. Rate Rate Bid
 (P. O. White Plains), N. Y. COUNTY PARKWAY AUTHORITY Plyt \& Co. Mnc. Estabrook \& Co.: Stone \& W A bsyder and Blodgeted Inc York, was awarded on May 21 an issue of $83,000,000$ rerenu., bords on
 $\$ 100,00$ yearly on June 1,1942 to 1946 . incl.; $100,00021 / 2$ s, due June 1 ,
194,
 reorfered the serial bonds at prices to yerd from a. 107 to . The syndicate
ing to maturity and the term bonds were priced at 9 .
managers reported at the close of business on day of the award that more managers reported at the close of business on day or
than half of the bonds in each category had been sold.
Dated June 1, 1941. The serial bonds are subject to redemption prior taneously with the redemption of all the outstanding term bonds on any interest payment date on or anter June 1 , 1947, at the following redemption prices: $101 \%$ of the principal amount thereof if redeemed 1 year or less, thereof if redeemed more than one year and not more than two years prior
to their respective dates of maturity and an additional $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ of the principal amount thereof for each year or fraction thereof in in excess of two years from the date of redemption to their respective dates of maturity,
and together with interest accrued and unpaid to the redemption date. The term bonds are callable if funds are available. at par, at the rate of $\$ 180,000$ annually beginning June 1, 1943, and will be additionally callable
 through Dec. 1 . 1952 . Legality approved
fellow, of New York.
Three other birk were submitted for the issue. A group composed of




 the term bonds as $2 \% / 4$, and $\$ 500,000$ serials
$\$ 600,00021 / \mathrm{s}$, a net interest cost of $2.412 \%$

## NORTH CAROLINA

BLADEN COUNTY (P. O. Elizabethtown), N. C.-BOND OFFERING Sealed bids will be recei ved until 11 a. m . (EiST, on May 27 , by orficice in Raleigh, , or the purchase of the ofllowing bonds dated June 1 ,
1941, and maturing on June 1 in the years hereinafter stated, without 1941, and matring on June 1 in the years hereinafter stated, without option of prior payment:
$\$ 97,000$ road and bridge refunding bonds maturing annually $\$ 3,000,1955$ and $1956 ; \$ 6,000,1957 ; ~ \$ 12,000,1958$ to 1962 , incl.; $\$ 15,000$
$1963 ; \$ 10,000,1964$ 62,000 school refunding bonds maturing annually $\$ 2,000,1955$ and $1956 ;$
$\$ 4,000,1957 ; \$ 8,000,1958$ to 1962, incl.; $\$ 10,000,1963$ and $400{ }^{\circ} 1964$
Denom. $\$ 1,000$, prin. and int. (J-D) payable in lawful money in New York City; coupon bonds registerable as to principal only; general obliga-
tions ; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's choice. There will be no auction.
A separate bid for each separate issue (not less than par and accrued rates, not exceeding $6 \%$ in multiples of $1 / 40$ of $1 \%$; each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds of either issue (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rate
for either issue, 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 county, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amo
maturities. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payabie unconditionally to the order of the state Treasurer for $\$ 3,180$. The right to reject all bids is reserved. The approv-
ing opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay, New York City, will be In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income recelved
by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be may, at his election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to may, athase the election, bonds and in such case the deposit accompanying his bid will
be returned.
EAST SPENCER, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on May 27, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase
of the following bonds, aggregating $\$ 47,500$, all of which are dated June 1 1941 , and mature on June 1 in the years hereinafter stated without option of prior payment
$\$ 9,500$ street improvement refunding bonds maturing annually $\$ 500$ 24,000 water and light refunding bonds maturing annually $\$ 1,000,1947$ 14,000 school refunding bonds maturing annually $\$ 1,000,1952$ and 1953
nom. $\$ 1,000$, excepting 30 bond $\$ 500 \cdot$ prin. and int (J-D) payable in lawful money in New York City: coupon bonds registerable as to prin cipal only: general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's
choice. There will be no auction choice. There will be no auction
required Bidders are requested to less than par and asscrued interest) is exceeding $6 \%$ in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$; each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds of elther issue (having the earliest maturities, and anothe rissue, and issue. 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 irom the aggregat No bid for less than all of the bonds will be entertained.
Bid smust be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company; payable unconditionally to the order of the stat Treasurer for $\$ 950$. The risht to reject alt bids is reservd. The approving
opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay, New York City; will be furnished the purchaser.
the purchaser that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income recel ved by private horms of his election, be relieved of his obingations under the contract to purchase
the bonds and, in such case, the deposit accompanying his bid will be returned.
ROBESON COUNTY (P. O. Lumberton), N. C.-BOND OFFERING - Sealed bids will be received until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on May 27 by wite Easterligh', for the purchase of $\$ 100,000$ court house and jail bonds. Dated
 $\$ 1,000$; coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone; prin. and int (J-D) payable in legal tender in N. Y. City; general obligations; unlimited tax; deuvery on or about tonam at place onest rate or rates, not exceeding $6 \%$ per annum, in multiples of 14 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 amped 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 and accrued interest will be entertained. and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State
Treasurer for $\$ 2,000$. The approving opinion of Masslich \& Mitchell, Treasurer for $\$ 2,000$ In the event that, prior to the delivery of the bonds, the income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be may, at his election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to
purchase the bonds and in such case the deposit accompanying his bid will purchase the
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (P. O. Wentworth), N. C.-BOND SALE -The $\$ 80,000$ coupon and registered semi-annual school bonds offered for of Detroit, and Vance, Xoung \& Hardin of Winston-Salem, as 2 s , paying a premium of \$105, equal to 100.131 , a basis of a
May 1, 1941. Due on May 1 in i943 to 1958, incl.
STAR, N. C.-PROGRESS REPORTED ON REFUNDING PLAN-It is stated by C. R. Lassiter, Town Clerk, and Treasurer that the refunding
plan of the town was declared operative on June 3 . 1940, and up to April 3, 1941 , approximately $89 \%$ of the bonds had been deposited under the terrss set forth.
the plan.
VALDESE, N. C.-BGND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ coupon semi-annual water and sewer bonds offered for sale on May 20-V. 152, p. 2227 -were
awarded to McAlister. Smith \& Pate of Greenville, payin a premium of
 the remaining ${ }^{81} 1955$ to 1961 .

## NORTH DAKOTA

 GRAND FORKS, N. Dak.- BOND ELECTION-The issuance of thefollowing bonds aggreaating $\$ 2.25 .000$ is said to be scheduled for a vote at an
election set for May $28: \$ 175,00$ armory-auditorium, and $\$ 50,000$ airport election.
bonds.

LAKOTA, N. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 44,000$ coupon semi-ann. orunding bonds offered for sale on May $16-\mathrm{O} .152, \mathrm{D} .290$ Kor $^{\text {- were awarded }}$ Goldammer. Datd June 1, 1941. Due on June 1 in 1942 to 1951; optional on and after
TOWNER COUNTY (P, O. Cando), N. Dak.-BOND OFFERINGBids will be received until June 6, at $2 p$. m., , by $M$. G. Moylon, County
Auditor, for the purchase of 837,000 not $i$ o exceed $23 \%$ semi-ann. refundAug bonds. Dated June 1 . 1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1, as fol-
ind
lows: $\$ 5.000$ in 1943 to 1948 and $\$ 7.00 \mathrm{in}$ i 1949.0 Buds maturing atter subject to redemption and prior payment on said date and on any interest payment date thereafter at par and accrued interest int. payable at any suitabe bank or trust company designated by the pur-
chassr. The county will furnish the printed bonds and the approving chas9r. The county will furnish the printed bonds ard the approving
opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey. Barker. Colman \& Barber of Minneapois, without cost to the purchaser. All bids must be unconditional. Enclose

## OHIO

BAINBRIDGE, Ohio BOND OFFERING-Charles S, McNeal, Village municipal electric light, heat and power plant and water system mortgage bonds. Dated May 1, 1941. Denom, $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on March 1 and sept. 1 from 194 to 1954 , incl. Bider may name a different rate of
interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1 orp
ind $1 \%$ Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the Village Treasurer's
office. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of
of
BARBERTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERTNG-W. B. Boden, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on May 31 for the purchass
 Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{O}$. A certified check for $\$ 300$, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion or
CLEVELAND, Ohio-PROPOSED BOND TSSUE-The State Levistion bonds. The measure will then be submitted for consideration of the voters and will require a $65 \%$ vote for passage. Lerisiature has already
vuthor authorized the city to place on the ballot at the fall election a proposal
to issue $\$ 3.000,000$ bonds for purpose of constructing a new bridge to replace the Central Viaduct.
DOVER, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The City Treasury Investment Board purchased on May 5 an issue of $\$ 10,0002 \%$ street improvement bords Which were authorized on that date. Dated April 1, 1941. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1 from 1942 to 1951 , inclusive. FRANKLIN, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Paul Gaynor, village Clerk $3 \%$ wonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 10,000$ special assessment street improvement bonds. Dated April 1 1,
1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on A pril 1 from 1942 to 1951 , inclusive. Interest A-O. A certified check for $\$ 200$ is required. 3,000 street improvement bonds. 1 Dated April 1, 1, 1941, Denom. $\$ 300$. certified check for $\$ 100$ is required.
7,500 street improvement bonds Dated May 1, 1941 . Denom. $\$ 500$.
Due May 1 as follows $\$ 500$ Prom 1942 to 1946, incl., and $\$ 1,000$ Due May ${ }^{1}$ as follows: $\$ 500$ from 1942 to 1946 . incl, and $\$ 1,000$
from 1947 to 1951 , incl. Interest $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}$. A certified check for 200 is required.
Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional
ataes are expressed in a multiple of 1 fof of $1 \%$. Prin. and semi-ann. int.
payable at the Frankin National Bank.
HUNTSBURG TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Chardon, Ohio-BONDS DEFEATED-The proposal to issue $\$ 50,000$ MASSILLON, Ohio-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 40,000$ poor rellef bonds


| as Pillows: |
| :--- |
| Bidder | VanLahr, Doll \& Isphording

Pohl
Weil, Roth
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Rate Bid } \\ 100 \\ 10004\end{array}$ Columbus recently purchased an issue of $\$ 16,000$ village hall bonds as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium or $\$ 65.60$, equal NEW PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND OFFER-ING-A. O. Stonebrook, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive building bonds. Dated June 1. 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 3,000$ on April
and $\$ 2,00$ Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of
$1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest A-O. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the oid, payable to $1 /$ oo $1 \%$. Interest $A-0$ A A certified check for $5 \%$ of the pid, payable to
order of the Board of Education, must accompany each proposal. PORTAGE COUNTY (P. O. Ravenna), Ohio-BOND SALE-The a warded to Hawley , shepard \& Co of Ceveland as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium or $\$ 50$, equal to 100.52, a basis of about $1.16 \%$. Dated April 15 ,
1941 and due $\$ 5.00$ on May 15 and Nov. 15 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Second
READING, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ electric light and power plant first morttage revenue bonds offered May 17-V. 152, p. 3060 -were
 Bonds maturing after May 1. 1948, are callable as a whole or in part on said date or on any interest payment cate thereafter in the in inverse order of their maturity, with bonds of the same maturity to be determined by lot. Provided, however, that any bonds called for redemption prior
to May 1 . 1511 shall be redemable at a price of 101 and accrued interest,
and on said date and thereafter at par and accrued interest.
ROSS TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. F. D. Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on June 6 for the purchase of $\$ 18,0003 \%$ coupon building and equipment bonds. Dated
 a multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Miami
Deposit Bank, Yellow Springs. The voters at an election on March 18 authorized the bond issue and the levy of a tax outside the 10 -mill limititation to pay both principal and interest. The unqualified legal opinion of Taft, Stettinius \& Hollister, of Cincinnati, will be furnished the successful bidder.
A certified check for \&200, payable to order of the Board of Education, A certified check for 8200 , paya
must accompany each proposal.
SCIOTO COUNTY (P. O. Portsmouth), Ohio-BOND OFFERINGceives sealed phillips, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will re-
con on May 27 for the purchase of $\$ 22,00023 / \%$
 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a multiple Sald bonds are issued for the purpose of providing a fund to pay and
retire the notes issued in anticipation of bonds in order to meet the total unfunded obligations of the County for poor relief, as defined by law which were incurred during the year 1940 and which were outstanding and unpaid as of Jan. 1 , 1941; and issued under authority of the general laws of
 duly adopted and passed by the Board of County Commissioners on the
5th day of May, 1941 .

SOUTHEASTERN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Richmond Clerk, the Board of Education $\$ 210,00021 / 2 \%$ building bonds. Dated May 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due as follows: $\$ 4,000$ May 1 and Nov. 1 rrom , incl. Bidder may name different rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1,4 of $1 \%$. Interest cation, must accompany each proposal. Legality approved by Squire,
sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland. SOUTH EUCLID Oh Iand.
for the 86,950 11/2\% tax anticipation Not SOLD-No offered Mids were submitted
 SPRINGFIELD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,633.35$ street and sewer improvement bonds offered May 15-V. 152, p. 2906-were awarded
to W . to woon, struthers \& Co. of New York, as 1,15 , at par plus a premium of
$\$ 460.65$, equal to 100.457 , a basis of about $1.17 \%$. Dated March 1 1941 and due Sepe. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,633 . .55$ in 1942 and $\$ 10,000$ from 1943 to
1951 incl. Other bids: 19 Bidner-
 Braun, Bosworth \& Co.. Toledo-..............
Stranahan, Harris \& CO., Inc., Toledo
Otis \& Co. Cleveland
C.W. Mc Near \& Co. Chicago--

Bancohio Securities CO.. Columbus, Miller \& Co.. Cleveland-- $\qquad$ Ryan, sutheriand \&o. Toledo-in Ishording, Cincinnation Pident
Van Lahr Doll Savings Bank \& Trust Co.. Cincinnati, and Weil,
Roth Irving Co., Cincinnati......... Roth $1 \frac{112 \%}{281.78}$ STEUBENVILLE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-J. A. Cartledge, City
Auditor. will receive sealed bids until 1 p . m . (EST) on June 2 for the Auritor. whi recev not to exceed $6 \%$ interest street improvement bonds.
 from 1942 to 1949 incl. and $\$ 5.000$ in 1950 and 1951 . Rate of interest to be
expessel in a multiple of 1 of $1 \%$. Princinal and interest (M-N) payable expressed it Treasurer's office. A certified check for $\$ 420$, payable to order
SYCAMORE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE-The Banc-
Ohio Securities Co. of Columbus purchased on May 6 an issue of $\$ 140,000$ construction bonds as 2 s , at a price of 100.471 .
TOLEDO, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Rudy Klein, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until noon on June 10 for the purchase of $\$ 30,000$. $3 \%$
coupon street improvement bonds. Dated July 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$, coupon street improvement bonds. Dated July 1,194 . 19 .
 Delivery of the bonds will be made in Toledo. The bonds may be exthe owner. All proceedings incicent to the proper authorization of the issue will be taken under the direction of a bond attorney, whose opinion
as to the legality of the bonds mav be procured by the successful bidder at his own expense. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to his own expense. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for
order of the Commissioner of the City Treasury, is required.
WILLOWICK, Ohio-TENDERS WANTED-William C. Dettman,
Village Clerk, will receive tenders of refunding bonds dated Oct. 1,1936


## OKLAHOMA

CHEYENNE, Okla.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ sanitary sewer construction bondsoffered for sale on May $19-\mathrm{V}$ - 152 .p. 3228 -were purchased
by R. J. Edward, Inc. of oklahoma City, according to the City Clerk ENID, Okla.-BONDS VOTED-The issuance of $\$ 300,000$ airport held on May 15 .
McALESTER, Okla-BONDSALE-The $\$ 25,000$ city hall bonds offered for sale on May 19-V. 152, p. 3228-were awarded to the First National in 1944 to 1951, inclusive.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.-OTHER BIDS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 560,000$ aviation a ar 0 . An, Block No. 1 bonds to the City Treasurer as 1.2 se at par, and the \$44, 000 a viation reld ho cost of about $1.27 \%$, for $\$ 106,00011 / 58$ and $\$ 316,00014 \mathrm{~s}$, as described in detail in V. 152, o. 3228 , the City Auditor now furnishes the following other bids submitted: $\quad$ For Block No. 1
Northern Trust Co., Chicago, and associates, for $\$ 140,000 \quad 11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
and $\$ 420,000$
$11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$
$\mathbf{s}$ (net interest cost, $1.271 \%)$

 jointly $1.306 \%$ )
 For Block No. 2
Lazard Freres \& Co. and associates for $\$ 53,00021 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 369,000100.011$

 for $\$ 106,00001 / 1 / \mathrm{s}, \$ 159,0001 \mathrm{~s}$, and $\$ 157,00011 / \mathrm{s}$ (net interest 100.00
cost, $1.332 \%$ )

## OREGON

LINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Albany, Route 8) Ore.-WARRANT OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m , on May to $^{29}$ by Rose $5 \%$ annual interest-bearing warrants. Denom. \$450., Dated June 1 191. Due 8450 on June 1 ing 1942 to 1951, incl. Prin. and int.
payable the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the payable at the County Treasurer's office. A
SEASIDE, Ore-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until p. m. on May 26. by Gault Patcon, City Auditor, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 120,000$ refunding, series C coupon bonds. Interest rate is not to
 call in numerical order upon payment of the par value thereor and
accrued interest thereon, on July 1 , 1946 , and on any interest paying date thereafter any and all of the said bonds mataring subsequently to said date. Prin. and int. to be payable at the City Treasurer's office from nnlimited ad valorem taxes to be lievied upon all the taxabe property within the city. city, premium offered, if any, considered, and will be delivered complete and without undue delay at the expense of the city at such city in Oregon
as the successful bidder shall name. Each bidder is asked to include in his bid a statement of the total net interest cost to the city, computed to the final maturity dates of the bonds, under his bid, if accepted. The city
will furnish to the successful bidder the legal opinion of Maguire, , Shields will furnish to the successful bidder the legal opinion of Maguire, Shields
$\&$ Morrison, of Portland, approving the validity of the bonds. Enclose a
certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the city.

## PENNSYLVANIA

BRIDGEPORT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Daniel A. Cannon. Borough
 conuon. registarbbe sis to principai only. refundina bonds. Dated June 1.
1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 as forlows: 85.000 from 1942 to 1954
incl. and $\$ 6,000$ in 1955 and 1956 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest
for the entire issue. Bonds and semi-annual interest ( $J$ JD) will be payable or the entire issue. Bonds and semi-annual interest ( $J$-D) will be payable
without deduction for any tax or taxes, exxept succession or inheritance taxes. now or hereatter levied or naxes, exsed thereon under und ory present or
future law of the Commonweath of Pennsyivania, all of which taxes the borough assumes and agrees to pay The bonds will be payable from ad Issued subject to favorable legai opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson, of Philadelphia, and to the aproval oo the Pennstiveania Department of
Interal Affars. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to
 prior to the delivery of the bonds, of Federal leesislation which in terms, by
the repeal or omission of exemptions or otherwise, subjects to a Federai in-
come tax the interest on bonds of a class or characere which includes these come tax the interest on bonds of a class or characcer which includes these
bonds, will, at the election of the purchaser, relieve the purchaser from his bonds, will, at the election of the purchaser, relieve the purchaser from his
obligations under the terms of the contract of sale and entitie the purchaser obligations under the terms of the contract of sale a
to the return of the amount deposited with the bid.
BROOKVILLE, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Fred D, Sager, Borough the purchase or $\$ 18.0002 / 1 / \%$ coupon water and sewer improvement bonds.
 at the Brookvile Bank \& Trust Co., Brookv
$1 \%$ of the bid must accompany each proposal.
COALDALE, Pa-BOND OFFERING-John E. Gewehr. Borough

 principai only and issued subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, and favorable legal opinion of saul, Ewing,
Remick \& Saul of Philidelphia. A eertified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to ror the Borough secretary, is required.
CORMP R DANTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P P, O, Rynd Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. M. (EST) on June 5 for the
purchase of 850,000 coupon school bonds. Dated June 1 . 1941 . Denom.
 $1 / 400$ and 1961 . Bidders to name the rate of interest in multiples of responsible bidder subject to approval of the authorizing proceedings by the terest or for internal Alfairs. No biddder will be furnished with the opinion of Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill Enclose
EDWARDSVILLE, Pa-ROND OFFERING-John J. Kozloski, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bor the purchase of } \$ 40,0002,21,21 / 2,2 \xi, 3,314,31 / 2,33 / 4, ~ o r ~ & 2 \%\end{array}$
 Bidder to name a single rate of interest for all of the bonds, payable J-D.
Principal and interest payable without deduction for any tax or taxes, except succession or inheritance taxes, now or hereafter levied or assessed
thereon under any present or future law or the Commonwealth, all of thereon under any present or future law of the Commonwearth, all of
which taxes the borough assumes and agrees to pay. The bonds' will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, provided such bid is in ond less thil be par and accrued interest. These obligations will be payable from ad vaiorem taxes within the taxing limitations placed by law upon boroughs,
The enactment at any time prior to the delivery of the bonds, of Federai The enactment at any time prior to the delivery of the bonds, of Federal
legislation which in terms. by the repeal or omission of exemptions or otherwise, subjects to a Federal income tax the interest on bonds of a purchaser, relieve the purchaser from his obligations under the terms deposited with the bid. Tssued subiect to the favorable opinion of Tount send, Elliott \& Munson of Philadel phia, and to the approval of the Department of Internal Affairs. Enclose, a certified check for ${ }^{2 \%} \%$ of the GREENE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jamestown), Pa.-BOND SALEE-Phillips Schmertz \& Co of Pittsburgh purchased
$\$ 17,0002 \%$ school bonds. Dated May 1 , 1941. Denom. 1 , 1000 . Due S1,000 on May 1 from 1943 to 1946. incl.; 1948 to 1951, incl., and from
1953 to 1961, incl Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the District
Treasurers' office. Legality approved by Burgwin, Scully \& Churchil Treasurers' office. Legality approved by Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill
of Pittsburgh. JAMESTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BOND SALE-Phillips, May 1. 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due 81,000 on May 1 from 1943 to 1946 , incl., i948 to 1951, incl., and Prom 1953 to 1960 incl. Principal and
interest (M-N) pyable at the District Treasurer's office. Legality
approved by Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh.
FonOHNSTOWN, Pa.-BOND SALE-The Issue of $\$ 224,000$ refunding posed of Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., Philadelphia; S. K. Cunningham \& com and Phillips, schmertz \& Co, both of sittsburgh, as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, at at price of
100.323, a hasis of about $1.65 \%$ Dated June 1941 and due June 1 as E. Bidder-Rollins \& Sons, Inc.: Singer Deane \& Scribner: Int. Rate Rate Bid
 Blair \& Co...1nc. and Butcher \& Sherrerd
MOON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. D. No. 3, Cora
 Philadelphia, as $11 / 1 /$ s. at par plus a premium of \$842.95. equal to 101.16 ,
a basis of about $1.37 \%$ Dated May 1 , 1941 , and due May 1 as follows: a basis of about $1.37 \%$ Dated May 1, 1941, and d
$\$ 3,000$ in 1944 and $\$ 4.000$ from 1945 to 1957 , incl.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa-REFUNDING PLAN SUBMMITTED TO another step forward May 20 when Mayor Lamberton sent to the City Councii three ordinances to put the Drexel \& Co.-Lehman Brothers refunding the first ordinance provides for approva Drexel \& Co. and Lehman Brothers managers, and authorizes Philadelphia National Bank to act as fiscal agents. The second authorizes the issuance
of the bonds and the third appropriates $\$ 75,000$ for transfer, legal and printing expenses
Mayor Lamberton, in submitting the ordinances stated that if the is adopted the saving to the city will appraximatei $832,490,000$. Council
has scheduled a public hearing on the plan for May 26 with early indicated. P4 PILLADELPHIA, Pa. NEW PLAN OFFERED FOR FINANCING Council's Finance Committee approved on May 15 a new formula City nance the proposed $\$ 42,000,000$ bond issue for construction of sewers and a sewage disposal plant. This calls for a sewer rental to be levied against
all propery having sewage connections. The proposal will be submitted
 dollar of assessed valuation yearly, pluss a sum equar to one-fourth of the for a sewer rent since last October when the State Supreme Court threw out, as unconstitutional, the one then up before it for a test of its legality.
That plan provided for a sewer rent based on real estate assessments entirely and with no exemptions for properties which do not have sewers. Severai plans have been considered since. Each, city officials were certain, would
be approved by the supreme Court. However, each worked special hardship on one group of citizens or another. The new method, according to
Councilman $L$. Wallace Egan. Chairman of the subcommittee, is the fairest to taxpayers of all the substitutes which have been studied. Likewise it dodges much of the legal ohjeccion raised by he supreme Court.
PITTSBURGH, Pa- BOND
public improvement bonds offered May $20-$ The
V.
$152,750,000$ p. 3061 coupon general
 Byllesby \& Co., Chicago; schwabacher \& Co., New York, and $H$. M $1.46 \%$ Dated May 11,1941 , and due May 1 as follows 888,000 from 1942
to 1960 , incl.. and $\$ 78.000$ in 1961. The succesfful bidders reoffered the
bonds from a yield of $0.20 \%$ to a price of 99 Other bider ${ }_{\text {Halsey }}^{\text {Bidder }}$
Bidaer-
Couart \& Co., Inc., Ladenherg, Thalman \& CO., Inc., Eastman, Dillon \& Co. and

 Co., Inc., Alex. Brown \& Sons, et al. .Dougherty, Corkran \& Co., et al
Harriman Ripley \& Co. Tnc., Kider, Peabody \& Co. Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., Blyth \& Co. and Salomon
 Union rust Co, Pittsburgh; Mellon Securities Corp.
and Mellon National Bank, at al- H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Glover \& MacGregor and
E. Rate Rate Bid $113 \%$ 100.229
100.159 $\begin{array}{ll}1.75 \% & 101.137\end{array}$ PROSPECT PARK, Pa-BOND OFFERING-Albert $\mathbf{D}$. Forrest
Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7 , for the purchase of $\$ 10,00011 / 2,13 / 4,2,23,21 / 2,23 / 4$ or $3 \%$ coupon public improvement bonds, registerabie as to principal only. Dated July $1,1,141$.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1, 1951, and redeemable at the borough's option in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest at any interest payment date on or arter July 1,1946 , in the inverse order of the numbers, by notice of redemption to be given by one advertisement 30 days prior to such date of County Bind a newspaper of general circulation published in Delaware
Bame a single rate of interest for all of the bonds Principal and interest (J-J) payable free of any tax or taxes now or hereatter levied or assessed thereon under any present or future law of the Commonacceptance of any bid will be subject to the approval of the proceedings by
 delphia. A certir
urer, is required.
SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Everett R. D.), Pa. BOND. SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ 3\% school bonds offered in
January-TV 12, p. 149 were awarded to the First National Bank of Everett, at par. Dated Nov 1,1940 and due 8750 annua.ly on Nov. 1
from 1945 to 1964 incl. Callable at district's option after Nov. 1,1954 .
SOUTH CONNELLSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa,-BOND $\$ 25.000$ construction bonds
SOUTH SHENANGO TOUNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O
 $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N})$ payabie at the District Treasurer's office. Legality approved by
Burgwn, Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh.
SWOYERVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa, -BOND OFFERING (EST) on June 2, for the purchase of $\$ 25,00021 / 2,23 / 4,3,3,4,31 / 2,3, \mathrm{P}, 4$
 maturing from 1947 to 1951 , incl. will be callable in whole or in part at the subsequent interest date. Bidder to names a single rate of interest for all
of the bonds. The bonds and interest will be payable without deduction for any tax or taxes, except gift, succession or inheritance taxes, now or Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all of which taxes the school district assumes and agrees to pay. The bonds are direct and general obligations of the district, issued to provide funds for operating expenses, and will be upon school districts of this class. Registerable as to principal only and issued subject to favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Eilliott \& Munson, of Philadelphia, and the approval of the Pennsylvania Department of In,
ternal Affairs. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to ternal Affairs. A certified check for $2 \%$ of
order of the District Treasurer, is required.
GTAYLOR SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BND OFFERING-John


 funding outstanding obligzations incurred prior to July 1 , 1839 .
overating revenue bonds. Due June 1 as follows: 83,000 from 1942 to 1947 incl. and 84,000 from 1948 to 1951 incl. Authorized
pursuant to Act of May 16.1939 A. 139 for the purpo of providing funds for payment of dissicict operating expenses. Outstanding real estate taxes for the fiscal year $1938-39$ and prior years
in an amount not tess than $\$ 45,000$ will be pledged as additional security for the bonds.
All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1941. Denom. 81,000. Bonds will be sole only as a atot in the amount of 860,000 . Bidder to name a single rate
of interest, payable $J$.-. The bonds and the interest thereon will be payable without deduction for any tax or taxes, except succession or inheritance taxes, now or hereafter levied or assessed thereon under any present or
future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all of which taxes the school district assumes and agrees to pay. Bonds will be issued subject to favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson, of Phiadeiphia, and the approval of the Pennsylvania opartment of Internal Afrairs.
order of the District Treasurer. The enactment, at any time prior to the delivery of the bonds, of Federal
legislation which in terms, by the repeal or omission of exemptions or oetherwise, subjects to a Federal income tax or omission of exemptions or or character which includes these bonds, will, at the election of the purchaser. relieve the purchaser from his obligations under the terms of the contract of
sale and entitle the purchaser to the return of the amount deposited with the bid.
WEST SHENANGO TOW NSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O.
 $\$ 200$, others $\$ 500$ each. Due May 1 as follows: 8500 in 1944, 1946, 1948,
1950 . 1952 and 1954 and $\$ 200$ in 1955 . Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the District Treasurer's
cully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh.
WILKINSBURG, Pa- BOND OFFERING-John C. Deal, Borough purchase of $\$ 50.000$ coupon bonds. Dated july (EST) on June 9 for the
put1. Denom. $\$ 1$, 000 . Due $\$ 5,000$ on July 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Bidder to name a single rate I-J. Payable free of all taxes, except gift, succession and inheritance taxes,
levied pursuant to any present or future law of the Commonwealth of
 approving opinion of Burkwin, scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh, without,
cost, and the borough will print the bonds. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer. is required.

## RHODE ISLAND

 Boston, 0.41\%. Furst Boston Corp., $0.419 \%$; Stephen Tourtellot, of
Providence, $0.43 \%$.

SOUTH CAROLINA
GREENVILLE COUNTY (P. O. Greenville), S. C. BOND OFFER-ING-Sealed bids wid be received untii 10 a. m . on June the
Williams, Secretary of the County Board of Commisione, for the purchase
of $\$ 300,000$ coupon road and bridge ponds. Dated June 1, 1941. Denom. of 8300,000 coupon road and bridge ponds. Dated June 1, 1941. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 20,000$ June 1, 1942 to 1950 . Bidders are invited to name $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 20,000$ June 1,1942 to 1956. Biduers arlinve of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$,
the rate of interest whicn the ponds are to bear in a multind.
and must be the same for all of the bonds. Prin. and int. (J-D) payable at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. The bonds are registerabie as to principai only and will be awarded to the bidder offering to take them at the lowest rate of interest, at a price not less than par and accrued
interest. As between bidders naming the same rate of interest, the amount
no of premium will determine the award. No bid for less than all of the bonds
will be considered. The purchaser will be furnished wich the opinion of
俭 ree valid and legally binding obligations of the county, and that the county is authorized and required by law to levy upon all the taxable property
of the county sucn ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds of the county sucn ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds and the interest thereon, without mount.
MANNING, S. C.-BOND CALL-It is stated by R. R. Durant Jr, MANNEN, .
Water works, the following bonds are being called for payment on July
Original issue $\$ 30.000$. Dated Jan. 1,1915 . Sewer, $31 / 2 \%$ Original issue $\$ 10,000$. Dated Jan. 1 , 1915 .
Street improvement, $4 \%$ Original issue $\$ 45,000$ Dated Sept. 1, 1919.
Orizinal issue, $\$ 5,000$. Dated March 1, 1920. Paving, $4 \%$. Original issue, $\$ 55,000$. Dated March 1, 1920.
Funding, $4 \%$. Original issue $\$ 20,000$. Dated Jan. 1, 1936. Payment wil be made at the south Carolina National Bank, Columbia,
at par ( $\$ 750$ per bond), and accrued interest at any time after June 1 ,
1941, upon delivery of the bonds with July 11 1941, and ail subsequent
coupons attached. Interest ceases on date calied.
 Sealed bids will be received until noon on May 23, by T, R. O'Dell, County Supervisor, for the purchase of $\$ 1$ as on Mallows: $\$ 2.000$ in 1942 to 1946 .
Dated May 1,1941 Due on May
and $\$ 3.000$ in 1947 to 1951 A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount bid for, payable to Jesse D. Gillespie, County Treasurer, is required.
RICHLAND COUNTY (P, O. Columbia) S. C. BOND ORFERING CONTEMPLATED-We are informed wy win the next 60 days two issues urer, that the county will offor for sale within the next 60 days two issues,
consisting of $\$ 350,000$ library, and $\$ 200,000$ hospital bonds. He states that these bonds will be direct county obligations.
(P.O. PAULS CENTRALIZED HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO, ${ }^{23}$ bonds were awarded on May 16 to Frost, Read \& Co. of Charleston, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 40.40$,
Due on May 15 in 1944 to 1955 .

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BELLE FOURCHE, S. Dak.- BONDS EXCHANGED-It is stated by
 Wiliams Co. of Minneapolis. Due serially, callable after five years.
JAVA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Java), S. Dak.
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { on Jan. } 1 \text { as follows. } \$ 500 \text { in } 1944 \text { to } 1947, \$ 1,000,1948 \text { and 1949, } \$ 2,000 \text {, } \\ & 1950 \text { to } 1952, ~ \\ & 3\end{aligned}, 000,1953$ to $1955, \$ 4,000,1956$ to $1959, \$ 5,000,1960$, 1950 to $1952, \$ 3,000,1953$ to $1955, \$ 4,000,1956$ to $1959, \$ 5,000,1960$,
and $\$ 5,500$ in 1961. Callable on and atter July 1, 1946, under certain
conditions.
WESSINGTON SPRINGS, S. Dak-BOND OFFERING-Bids will
be received until June 3 at 8 p. m. by Clyde Price, City Auditor, for the be received until June 3 at 8 p. m. by Clyde Price, City Auditor, for the purchase of $\$ 20,000$ electric revenue bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed
$4 \%$, payable J-J. Dated July 1,1941 . Due as follows $\$ 2,000$ on Jan. 1
and $\$ 3,000$ July 1,1942 , and $\$ 3,000$ Jan. and July 1, 1943 to Jan. 1, 1945. All bonds are subject to call at any interest paying date. The legal opinion

## TENNESSEE

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Winchester) Tenn.-BONDS SOLDThe Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashville, is said to have purchased the following $11 / 2 \%$ bonds aggregating $\$ 152,000$, at par, on May $19, \$ 104,000$
road refunding, and $\$ 48,00$, interest funding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated road refuding, and 1941 . Due on. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1943 to 1950 and $\$ 12,000$
Feo. 19.1 to 1956 . Prin. and int. (F-A) payable at the Chemicat Bank \& Trust
in 1951 to Co., New York. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
GREENE COUNTY (P, O. Greeneville) Tenn.-BOND SALE DE GREENE COUNTY (P, O. Greeneville) Tenn- BOND SALE DE p, 1472-were purchased for a premium of $\$ 275.75$, equal to 100.367 , and p. 1472 -were purchased for a premium of $\$ 275.75$, equal to 10,367 , and
mature on Jan. 15 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in $1942, ~ \$ 7,000,1943 ; \$ 8,000,1944 ;$
$\$ 10,000,1945$ to $1947 ; \$ 12,000,1948$, and $\$ 13,000$ in 1949, giving a basis of about $1.92 \%$. Prin. and int. (J-J), payable at the office of the County

JELLLICO, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by C. A. Rodeheaver Sr., City Recorder, that the $\$ 104,000$ semi-ann. electric system revenue
bonds offered for sale on March $26-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 1959 -were purchased by L. H. Ghormley \& Co. of Knoxville, as 4s, paying a premium of $\$ 250$, equal
to 100.24, basis of about $3.97 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1940 . Due on Nov. 1

## r 19

KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Knoxille), Tenn.-BOND SALE REthat the sale of the $\$ 30,000$ Ex-Service Men's Memorial Armory building
bonds, which had been scheduled for May $20-$ V. 152, p. 2907 -was postponed to June 2, at 9 a. m. due to failure to receive notice of Feder
Dated Feb. 1, 1941 . Due $\$ 3,000$ from Feb. 1, 1943 to 1952, incl.

KNO X COUNTY (P. O. Knoxville), Tenn.-BONDS DEFEATEDIt is stated by W. H. Hall. County Court Clerk, that the voters turned the election held on way 17
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Clarksville), Tenn.-BONDS
SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 25,000$ airport bonds have been sold.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ coupon semi-ann.
street and sewer improvement of 1941 bonds offered for sale on May $20-$ street and sewer improvement of 1941 bonds offered for sale on May $20-\mathrm{J}$
V. 152, , .3061 - were awarded jointly to Goldman, Sachs \& Co. and B. Van Ingen \& Co., both of New York, as 11/2s, paying a price of 101.586, a
basis of about $1.35 \%$. Dated April 1, 1941. Due on April 1 in 1942 to 1961
BONDS OFFEREED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re-
offered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from $0.20 \%$ offered the above bonds for pubit
to $1.40 \%$, according to maturity PULASKI, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-The Town Recorder states that
W70,000 power system revenue bonds have oeen parchased by Gray,
Shilinglaw \& Co, of Nashville.

## TEXAS

GALVESTON, Texas-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 5 p . m . on June 5, by James G. Tompkins, Commissioner of semi-annual coupon bonds, aggregating $\$ 700,000$
$\$ 500,000$ water works bonds. Due in from 1 to 20 years, with option to 100,000 paving bonds. Due in from to 19 years.
50,000 sewerage bonds. Due in from 1 to 15 years.
50,000 incinerator bonds. Due in from 1 to 15 years.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June 1, 1941. Rate or rates of interest to be in multiples principal and no moter the rates will be considered on any issue. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurers office, or
obligations of the city and are offered for sale subject to the approval of
the Attorney General and of Thomson. Wood \& Hoffman of New York, whose opinion will be furnished by the city, which shall at its own expense cause the bonds to be engraved andolithographed, and the bonds duly executed and approved will be delivered with reasonable promptness after acceptance of bid. Each bid must state the purchase price offered therefor Bids may be submitted upon any or all of the issues, but no bid will be considered that is not made for all of the bonds in any issue. A more thorough description of the purposes for which the bonds are to be issued together with the detailed maturial information that may be desired can be had upon application to F. A. Quin, City Auditor. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the tota
mount bid, but not less than $\$ 5,000$, payable to the Board of Commissioners

## VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids wili be received by the City Treasurer until 2 p. m. (DST) on June 3 for the purchase of Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due July 1, 1954 . Bidder to name the rate of interest.
Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the City Treasurer's office. No Principal and interest
certified check required.

## VIRGINIA

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY (P. O. Chesterfield), Va.-BOND that the County school Board will receive sealed bids until 7:30 $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST), on May 28 , for the purchase of $\$ 200,000$ coupon school bonds.
Interest rate is not to exceed $3 \%$, payable J-D. Dated June 1, 1941 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$ Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 12,000$ in 1942 to 1949 and $\$ 13,-$ must be the same for all of the bonds. Principal and interest payable in able as to principal only. General obligations of the county, payable from county subject to local taxation. Unless all bids are rejected the of the will be made to the bidder complying with the terms of sale and offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county, such cost to aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be enter-
tained. Delivery of the bonds will be made at the Mechanics \& Merchants Bank, Richmond. In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax law,
the successful bidder may, at his election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to purchase the bonds and in such case the denosit acWood \& Hoffman of New York, will be furnished to the purchaser without cost. The County School Board will provide the bonds at its expense.
Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the face amount of bonds, payable to the County Treasurer.

## WISCONSIN

BROWN COUNTY (P. O. Green Bay), Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 225,000$ issue of non-taxable highway improvement, series K coupon semarded to the First National Bank of Chicago, as is. paying a price of
100.438, a basis of about $0.93 \%$. Dated May 1,1941 . Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 150,000$ in 1947 , and $\$ 75,000$, The second highest bid received at the public auction was an offer of
100.437 for 1s, summitted by Harriman Rinley \& Co., Inc., and the Misis-
sippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis, jointly.

KENOSHA, Wis.- BOND SALE-The following semi-ann. refunding were awarded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc, of Chicago, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paving a
premium of $\$ 584.64$, equal to 1006089 , a basis of about $1.43 \%$. $\$ 13,000$ series of 1926; $\$ 35,000$ school, 1 st series 1923 , and $\$ 10,000$ school, 1 st series series of $1926 ; \$ 35,000$ school, 1 st series 1923 , and $\$ 10,000$ s.
1930 , bonds. Dated June 1, 1941. Due on June 1, 1950 .
LAFAYETTE COUNTY (P. O. Darlington) Wis.-BONDS APssuance of $\$ 85,000$ road construction bonds.
MANITOWOC COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Manitowoc), Wis.-BONDS AUTHORIZED - The County Board of Supervisors is said to have passed a TWO RIVERS, Wis.-BOND oFFERING-Both sealed and oral bids
will be received until May 29 , at 11 a. m . (CST), by John P. Hoffman Jr will be received until May 29, at 11 a. m. (CST), by John $\mathbf{P}$. Hoffman Jr. sewer improvement bonds. Dated Mav 1. 1941, Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due May 1, as follows: $\$ 4.000$ in $19 \times 3$. and $\$ 3.000$ in 1944 to 1946 . Rate of bonds. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. The
approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished. approving opinion of Chapman by the purchaser, No bids for less than par and accrued interest. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds, pay-
able to the City Treasurer.
VERNON COUNTY (P. O. Viroqua), Wis.-BONDS AUTHORIZED
-The County Board of Supervisors is said to have passed a resolution callThe County Board of Supervisors is said to have passed
ine issuance of $\$ 97,000$ road improvement bonds.

## CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILLS SOLD-An issue of
$\$ 40,000,000$ Treasury bills was sold on May 15 at an average yield of $0.58 \%$. $\$ 40,000,000$ Treasury bins MONTREAL, Que -COMMITTEE FORMED IN DEBT REFUND-
ING.-The "Financial Post" of Toronto recently reported the following: ING.-The "Financial Post" of Toronto recently reported the following: with formation of a formal debenture holders' committee. Personnel of the body represents virtually all larger institutional holders. A substantial the body represents
but undisclosed amount of the city's bonds is held by these organizations,
"Premier Adelard Godbout and Provincial Treasurer Mathewson are said eager to end the city's default, as it affects the Province's financial soid eager to end the city sovernment is carrying on a determined campaign to restore its own credit position to former high levels and the effort has
borne fruit. In the current year Quebec is looking for an overall surplus, borne fruit. In the current year Quebec is loo treated for many a moon. something to which taxpayers have not been treated for many a moon.
Hence anything that a financially healthier Montreal could do to aid the Province would be welcome.

As now planned the committee will devise a scheme for Montreal, Montreal area, is overlapping facilities, town planning, financial problems, Montreal area, is overlapping facilities, town planning, ind rationalization, "Financial position of Montreal deteriorated steadiy for many years, After carrying the city from crisis to crisis the banks decided that they could no longer support a municipality whose fithancial admer appear able to cope with its.problem. not appear able to cope with its problem.
and meet serial maturities

- Upon default last May the Quebec Municipal Commission stepped in and took over control of the city's affairs. L. E. Potvin, as chairman of the Commission, took over administration of the city, and appointed Honore
parent, K.C., to head the civic organization. Mr. Parent had been director Parent, K.C., to head the civic or
of Montreal services since 1930."
WINDSOR, Ont.- $\$ 175.000$ TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO BOND-
HOLDERS-Arrangements have been made for the payment of HOLDERS Arrangements have been made for the payment of approximately $\$ 175,000$ on account, to holders of separate school board bonds, according to press reports. The sum involved is the balance the yoars of
$\$ 200,000$ share of the surplus built up by the city during the year default. The money was paid over to the school board credit after the city
refunded its debt. Work has not yet been started on the refunding of the refunded its debt. Work has not yet been started on the refunding of the chool debt which amounts to approximately $\$ 2,000,000$, plus accumuiated interest of $\$ 1,000,000$. Distribution.
the Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada.


[^0]:    Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City, N. Y. Herbert D. Seibert, Chalrman of the Board and Editor: William Dana Seibert, President and Treasurer; Willam D. RIggs, Business Manager.
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[^1]:    1 G

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[^2]:    $\begin{array}{r}\$ 346,681,016.00 \\ 156,039,430.93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}156,039,430.93 \\ \hline \$ 190,641,585.07\end{array}$
    $175,130,224.50$
    $2,027,645.42$
    3,767,973.00
    185,575,405.26

[^3]:    Nattonal Bank Notes-All Legal Tender Notes-
    Amount afloait April 1 .

    | 17940 |
    | :--- |
    | $17,081,172$ |

    Net decrat $\quad$ 1941,675
    Amount of bank notes afloat May 1............. $\overline{\$ 155,033,888} \overline{\$ 170,870,062}$ Note- $\$ 2,182,009.50$ Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding
    secured by lawful money, against $\$ 2,203,796.50$ on May 1, 1940 .

[^4]:    For footnote see Dage 3289

[^5]:    - "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

[^6]:    For footnotes see page 3323

[^7]:    Total - For comparative purposes certain adjustments and reclassifications

[^8]:    Net profit carried to surpius

[^9]:    Portland General Electric Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended March 31-
    Gross operating revenues

    ## Operation.- Maintenance

    Provision for depreciation
    Federal income taxes
    Net earnings from operations.......................
    Other income-net-

    | 1941 | 1940 |
    | ---: | ---: |
    | $-\$ 10,295,094$ | $\$ 10.494 .126$ |
    | $-\quad 3,238.150$ | $3.230,328$ |
    | $-\quad 607.121$ | 591.402 |
    | - | $1,565.442$ |
    | - | 876.081 |
    |  | 96.000 |

    
    
    
     Note-There is no provision for excess profits tax in the above statement
    as the company at this time does not have a tax liability of this nature.

    Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc.-Earnings-
    $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { PMos. End. Mar. 31- } \\ \text { Net profit after deprec., }\end{array} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
    $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { interest, taxes, \&cc.:- } & \$ 138,473 & \$ 436,914 & \times 237,906 & \mathbf{~} \$ 336,08 \\ \text { Com. shs. outstanding-- } & 566,923 & 536,509 & 536,509 & 538\end{array}$
    $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Com, Shs, outstanding -- } & 566,923 & 536.509 & 536,509 & \mathbf{x} 836,08 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 0.16 & \$ 0.72 & \text { Nil } & 536,509\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Loss.-V. 15 - $\mathbf{p}$. 1929

    36,509
    Nil

[^10]:    Schmidt Brewing Co., Inc.-Earnings
    3 Months Ended March 31 -
    Net income after all charges and taxes
    1941
    -838.334
    1940
    $\$ 88.764$
    80.08 or

    | $\$ 38.334$ |
    | :---: |
    | 80.04 |

    ## $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2083$.

