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 Sommerridl S. Sfronnide

# American Viscose Corporation 

228,480 Shares 5\% Cumulative Preferred Stock<br>(par value $\$ 100$ a share)

## 1,568,000 Shares Common Stock

(par value \$14 a share)

These securities do not represent new financing on the part of the Corporation; the Corporation will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale thereof.

The Preferred Stock is redeemable at the option of the Corporation, at any time, in whole or in part, upon not less than 30 days' notice, at $\$ 115$ per share and accrued dividends.

In the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters, the Preferred and Common Stocks are exempt under present laws from Pennsylvania personal property taxes now aggregating 8 mills, and the Preferred Stock is a legal investment for life insurance companies in New York.

The Corporation has agreed to make application for the listing of the Preferred and Common Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

The following is merely a brief outline, prepared by the Corporation, of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these securities.

THE CORPORATION The Corporation, incorporated in Delaware in 1922, is the largest producer of rayon in the United States and is engaged principally in the manufacture and sale of viscose rayon yarns, viscose rayon staple fiber and acetate rayon yarns. It obtains substantially all of its raw materials in the United States and Canada and sells practically all of its products in the United States.

The Corporation owns six manufacturing plants for the production of viscose rayon and one for the manufacture of acetate rayon. Such plants are located in Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Since 1938 the Corporation has been engaged in a program for the replacement of obsolete equipment and the modernization of production processes for the purposes of improving the quality of its viscose yarn and reducing its production costs. This program may be hampered by National Defense priorities.


Common Stock (par value $\$ 14$ a share)................................000,000 shares 1,720,442.5 shares
$\dagger$ Excluding 1,246.95 shares of Preferred Stock and 8,557.5 shares of Common Stock held in the Corporation's Treasury.
EARNINGS The following condensed summary of statements of profit and loss, reviewed by Price, Waterhouse \& Co., independent public accountants, is taken from the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the comments and notes therein.

| Years | Net sales of yarn and staple fiber | Depreciation charged in operating expenses (1) | Profit or loss from operations | Interest on marketable securities | Net profits on sales of marketable securities | Other income or deductions (net) (2) | Taxes on income | Net profit or loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1931 | \$41,837,915 | \$4,911,862 | \$3,537,408 | \$1,719,280 | 111,704 | 26,793 | \$ 589,191 | \$ 4,805,994 |
| 1932 | 30,743,035 | 4,132,149 | 695,870 | 1,895,436 | - | 175,927 | 274,691 | 2,492,542 |
| 1933 | 42,753,782 | 4,187,503 | 10,145,146 | 2,075,226 | 1,251,010 | 65,738 | 1,861,700 | 11,675,420 |
| 1934 | 37,918,991 | 3,798,871 | 6,835,063 | 2,086,136 | 190,816 | 702,093* | 999,157 | 7,410,765 |
| 1935 | 47,338,238 | 3,860,446 | 5,473,299 | 1,872,674 | 283,490 | 14,460 | 1,016,282 | 6,627,641 |
| 1936 | 58,326,718 | 3,949,558 | 10,457,536 | 1,767,609 | - | 1,340,209* | 1,940,959 | 8,943,977 |
| 1937 | 53,269,371 | 4,110,025 | 10,296,421 | 1,711,908 | 38,245 | 19,671* | 2,052,683 | 9,974,220 |
| 1938 | 42,074,969 | 4,202,153 | 2,804,016* | 1,119,447 | 111,866 | 300,275* |  | 1,872,978* |
| 1939 | 54,261,387 | 4,299,970 | 3,393,209 | 948,159 | 236,554 | 30,642 | 551,400 | 4,057,164 |
| 1940 | 62,771,895 | 4,469,050 | 9,372,430 | 704,144 | 390,425 | 7,677 | 2,590,000 | 7,884,676 |
| 3 Mos. 1940** | 13,871,955 | 1,086,767 | 2,225,891 | 217,334 | 243,125 | 1,064 | 620,000 | 2,067,414 |
| $3 \mathrm{Mos.1941**}$ | 17,028,803 | 1,372,821 | 2,661,665 | 133,908 | - | 6,801* | 875,000 | 1,913,772 |

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## The Financial Situation

IF A USEFUL appraisal is to be reached of the significance and the effectiveness of the President's "fireside chat" on Tuesday evening, which the public had been assured would, but which definitely did not, eliminate the uncertainty which has long been surrounding our foreign policies, it is necessary to consider the address in light of its probable "objectives." Many had supposed that its purpose was to rally support of the people of this country behind rather explicitly formulated action, probably of an aggressive character, such, for example, as full employment of our naval forces to ensure delivery of supplies to Great Britain, or the repeal of the Neutrality Act. It is now, however, evident that the President was not ready for any such forthright step, or else felt that the American people were not yet ready for it. Others had hoped that the President had selected this occasion to "do something" about the labor situation in its relation to the armament program, or possibly to announce a decision to place this titanic production effort upon a better administrative footing. These hopes, too, were dashed as soon as the content of the address and the accompanying proclamation (largely meaningless without implementation, which the President soon gave assurance would not be at once or rapidly forthcoming) were known.
In the event, we must conclude that the address, carefully publicized in advance, was in essence another bit of very skillfully managed "showmanship," designed for purposes which are not altogether clear at this moment, but which may, with certain reservations, be outlined in bold
strokes with comparative assurance. They may, perhaps, be catalogued somewhat as follows: (1) To have an adverse effect upon the morale of the "enemy"-specifically, perhaps, to discourage any thought he may have been harboring about seizure of the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, Dakar, and other similar points. (2) To bolster morale throughout the British Empire, and elsewhere where the forces of Germany, Italy and Japan are being resisted, and perhaps in Latin America. (3) To arouse the American people from what has of late sometimes been described as their "lethargy" or "indifference" to the difficulties which the defense program is encountering, particularly as a result of strikes and other

## Like One People

President Roosevelt, in Philadelphia, on Oct. 23, last, said: "We are arming ourselves not for any foreign war. We are arming ourselves not for any purpose of conquest or intervention in foreign disputes." He then
dedicatel dedicated himself again to this principle:
"We the "We wicted himself again to this principle:
"We participate in foreign wars and we will not send our armies, navalor air forces to fight in foreign lands, outside of the Americas, except in case of attack."
I listened to the President's speech last night and I read it twice this morning, and I fail to find anything in it that makes any change in that asserted policy. In fact I find that he said-and I quote him: "I have said on many occasions that the United States is mustering its men and its resources only for the purpose of defense, only to repel antack." This is reassertion, and I believe it!
We are either ready to defend America or we are not. If we are ready to defend her, we have to stand like one people behind the
President.-Ex-Cover President.-Ex-Governor Smith in a radio address on May 28.
Were it not for the recalcitrant behavior of labor unions, we should feel quite certain that not more than a corporal's guard could be found in the country who are not ready to "stand like one people behind the President" in the defense of this country, and it is not unlikely that most of the wage earners in the United States think of themselves as ready to do so, although they, badly educated by the pampering of recent years, are apparently not above exacting a high price for their co-operation-even unto serious delays and interruptions in defense work.
The real question arises when it comes to deciding what is, and what is not, essential to our defense. Here the situation is complicated by the apparent determination of the President to pass judgment upon many issues which normally, constitutionally and historically lie within the domain of the legistarically he wive branch.
There are many people who do not like leaving the fundamental question of peace or war to the virtually uncontolled discretion of the President-and would not, no matter who might at the moment hold that office.
policies of labor. (4) Possibly, it may be even probably, to prepare the American people for an expected early back-door entrance into the "shooting war" now in progress in so many parts of the world.

Any success that the address and the protlamation may have had in reaching the first two of these objectives is, of course, difficult to appraise at this distance. If the President and his advisers harbored hopes of reaching the peoples of the so-called dictatorship countries, or even those of the conquered lands, as President Wilson often undertook to do during the World War and apparently succeeded in doing at least within limits, he probably will be disappointed with results. Censorship of the press, the radio and of all other sorts of communication in these lands is from all appearances too complete and too effective to leave much hope that the words of the President reached or will reach any substantial numbers of these peoples. As to the rulers of Germany, Italy and Japan, the situation is, of course, different. Doubtless the outgivings of the President are very carefully studied by these officials, but it must not be forgotten that the state of our preparedness, or rather of unpreparedness, is probably much better known to them than it is to the rank and file of the American people. They are not of the type to be greatly troubled by strong words unless the tale has real meaning in terms of physical might, ready to go into action in support of what is said. We can only hope that should Germany have had intentions which would collide with any of the President's warnings, they will now be more carefully considered and abandoned.
The situation in bedeviled Britain is again different. Despite ultimate success in destroying the mighty Bismarck, the people of the British Isles, no matter what their courage and endurance, must need all the encouragement that they can get. Here there can be no question, of course, about the President's words reaching the rank and file-assuming they took the pains to listen or to read. If they had been led to expect definite action, they doubtless, as were many interventionists in this country, rather deeply disappointed. If they were persuaded by the President's ardent words to expect a great acceleration in the flow of arms from this country to Great Britain in the early future, we fear that they must presently find great
disappointment in the course of actual events, since we have no large supplies of the sort in this country, and will not be making them in really large quantities for some time to come, regardless of huge appropriations and promises. It must be recalled, however, that so much has been promised so many victims of German arms in recent years by so many nationsand so little delivered-that the British people would be quite excusable if they had by this time become somewhat skeptical of vaguely expressed assurances of aid. The British Government, of course, is fully informed of the situation in this country as respects supplies of arms and the like. It knows, moreover, that for the short term, the President's words have and can have little bearing upon that state of affairs. In other matters, especially concerning the activity of our Navy, it may have assurances of which the general public is unaware, which could be far more important to it than anything that the President has at any time said in public.

## At Home

Turn now to the situation at home. First the armament program. Here there are more factors involved than is ordinarily understood. We have, in addition to all the rest, the question of technical competence and alertness, and general coordination at the top. Much more importance than is often supposed is to be attached to this phase of the undertaking. It is not merely a question of thorough understanding and appreciation of the changes that have occurred in making war on land, sea and in the air, and resourcefulness in adapting our program to the needs thus arising. All this is, of course, a vital necessity, and reports are in circulation concerning it which are not altogether quieting. Such reports and rumors are, however, quite likely to arise, and there may be little basis for them. In any event, the layman for the most part is almost wholly unable to appraise these matters with assurance. The best he can do is to trust those in charge-at least until events clearly demonstrate their incompetency-and hope for the best. But the layman, or at least many who are without technical military training, know well enough that modern warfare of the sort the Germans wage is fought with a vast quantity of the most intricate of mechanisms, which must be produced on a mass scale to insure reasonable prospects of success. These business men know, moreover, probably are more acutely aware of it than even the militarist. that such mechanisms simply cannot be put into production in a hasty manner without grave risk of finding that the products after they are made will not do what they are designed to do.

Manufacturers of automobiles, tractors, or any of the intricate modern mechanisms of industry and trade know from long experience the trials and tribulations that await those who must perfect any such devices, even after fundamentally sound designs are completed. They likewise are familiar with the rigid requirements for mass production of these things. If all the armament devices, most of which are either newly designed or are materially altered designs of older equipment, now on order with thousands of American factories, presently roll off assembly lines as scheduled, a record probably without precedent will have been made. If in addition they are found to meet all the requirements for which they were designed, something akin to a miracle will have come to pass. The American people must be prepared for
unforeseen difficulties arising from causes such as these. If they are no more serious than is unavoidable in the circumstances, it must, of course, accept them with patience and fortitude. If, however, it presently proves that there have been blunders, poor planning, inefficient administration-well, we must for the present, at least, hope that no such defects appear.

With all this, of course, the President's recent utterances do not deal at all. Perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect them to do so. Quite possibly the time has not yet arrived when a sound judgment can be reached regarding them. At many points, moreover, military requirements enjoin secrecy. Yet the public, or the more thoughtful elements among the people, at least, are not entirely at ease concerning these questions. Far from it. We can only hope there is no foundation for this uneasiness. Meanwhile, it should not, we imagine, be impossible to furnish sufficient information at many points to afford a reasonable basis for appraisal of this program that has now been under way for a good many months. Let no one suppose that such questions are not germane to the kind of campaign the Administration is apparently conducting, which certainly leads in the direction of involvement. It is one thing to be drawn into a deadly conflict for which we are reasonably prepared. It is quite another to make the mistake so many others have made in the past few years of permitting themselves to be involved in a war for which they were pitifully unprepared. If the President and the others want to move those citizens who are in the habit of "thinking things through," as he is fond of saying, he must not neglect these aspects of his case.

In another respect the defense program is obviously not progressing as it should. No amount of soothing syrup from Washington apologists can obscure the fact that the undertaking is, and has been for a long while past, suffering from an exceptional degree and persistence of interruptions growing out of labor disputes of one sort or another. One of the main objectives of the President's address, and the accompanying proclamation, presumably was to get this situation in hand. Yet it would be difficult at this moment to point to any specific remedy suggested by him. He simply again demanded that such interruptions cease, adding that strife between capital and capital also cease, as if such were now occurring. On the whole, it was certainly not the sort of ringing command to labor unions and their leaders which most people would suppose most likely to be effective. Whether it will prove really helpful in keeping the wheels of industry turning at a time when all officialdom insists it is vital that they should turn continuously remains to be seen, as does the answer to the question as to what the President is prepared to do in the event that this repetition of his old plea is ignored as others in the past have been. Here is a situation which must be remedied. Until it is, it must of necessity give the "enemy" more encouragement and our "allies" greater perturbation probably than all the utterances of the so-called isolationists and the others, whom, apparently, both the Administration and a large part of the population would muzzle if they could. Unless we can get maximum and continuous production in our industry, we can neither wage war effectively nor provide the desired aid for the others whom we want to help.

## Shooting War?

Finally, was the President really trying to prepare the American people for "shooting war"-full convoy of supplies to Great Britain, seizure of the Azores, Dakar, or the Cape Verde Islands, or some other action consideration of which is not yet disclosed? If so, did he succeed in doing so? These, too, are questions very difficult of answer on the basis of information as yet at hand. If it is asked whether he convinced thoughtful men and women of this country that we should plunge head-first into this war at this moment, the answer is comparatively easy. Of course, he did not. He could not without satisfying their minds on most of the phases of the defense program to which reference has already been made. There are many intelligent and quite patriotic citizens in this land of ours who would not believe such a step wise even if we were fully prepared for it. That aspect of the matter remains semi-academic, however, until we are reasonably prepared to wage war.

Yet in one sense the President may have been successful in attaining this end. That is to say, a great many who do not really think that we should enter this war are becoming daily more reconciled to our entry-and what the President and the others have been saying of late has hastened the process in one degree or another without question. They know, of course, that the President with all the power now within his reach can start the shooting at any moment he pleases, and they are more and more inclined to believe that he is waiting only to be conrinced that he has what he regards as adequate public support for such a policy. Some of them appear to feel that the struggle against this tendency is daily becoming more hopeless, and, indeed, that the mere act of declaring a state of "unlimited emergency" somehow renders it unpatriotic, or at least semiunpatriotic, longer to struggle against it. We even find such figures as ex-Governor Smith assuring the public that "the President of the United States, of all men in the country, is in a position to know exactly what the facts are with respect to the present position in which the whole world finds itself. He is advised through our Department of State, with firsthand information gathered by our representatives in all parts of the world. He has the benefit of the advice and suggestions of the trained men of both the Army and the Navy." That is to say, although Mr. Smith does not precisely draw this conclusion, that the remainder of us are in duty bound to leave such questions to the President, who is now hardly the head of a democracy in the traditional American sense.
What the outcome of all this will be, no one can now tell, but it is well to remember that once the shooting starts there can be no turning back. We shall then all be in it, and whether we like it or not, must bear our part of the burdens entailed by the conduct of war until victory is achieved.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

OFFICIAL banking statistics for the weekly period ended May 28 reveal another sharp expansion of currency in circulation. Other items of the report are of relatively little significance, and much of the change in the banking position thus is due to the currency increase. Holiday demand for the circulating medium entered into the increase of
$\$ 108,000,000$ now recorded, but ordinary requirements also doubtless played a part. The change occasioned still another high record in the volume of money in use, at $\$ 9,294,000,000$. Monetary gold stocks of the country moved up a further $\$ 8,000,000$ and also attained a new high at $\$ 22,573,000,000$. The currency increase tended to depress the total of idle funds, but the gold change offset this influence in modest degree, while declines in Treasury and nonmember deposits with the Federal Reserve banks also worked in this direction. An actual increase of modest proportions resulted in member bank reserve balances, but requirements advanced even more, and excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements fell $\$ 40,000,000$ in the statement week to $\$ 5,820,000,000$. Meanwhile, effective demand continues for credit accommodation. The condition statement of weekly reporting New York City member banks shows business loans of these institutions up $\$ 17,000,000$ to $\$ 2,166,000,000$. Loans by the same banks to brokers and dealers on security collateral increased $\$ 95,000,000$ to $\$ 427,000,000$, obviously because of dealer activities in connection with Treasury and other flotations.
The Treasury in Washington deposited $\$ 60$,001,000 gold certificates with the 12 Federal Reserve banks in the statement week, this being a mere matter of utilizing gold which the Treasury did not bother to "cash" in previous weeks. The holdings of the regional banks were increased to $\$ 20.316$, 732,000. Other cash of the 12 banks declined, because of the demand for hand-to-hand currency, and total reserves were up only $\$ 38,569,000$ to $\$ 20,625$, 874,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased $\$ 75,623,000$ to $\$ 6,460,010,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks fell $\$ 43,739,000$, with the account variations consisting of a gain of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 17,044,000$ to $\$ 13$, $748,879,000$; a drop of the Treasury general account by $\$ 15,470,000$ to $\$ 461,674,000$; a drop of foreign deposits by $\$ 1,155,000$ to $\$ 1,240,046,000$, and a drop of other deposits by $\$ 44,158,000$ to $\$ 686,292,000$. The reserve ratio improved to $91.3 \%$ from $91.2 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks increased $\$ 1,958,000$ to $\$ 4,155,000$. Industrial advances were up $\$ 9,000$ to $\$ 8,163,000$, while commitments to make such advances jumped $\$ 1,262,000$ to $\$ 12,342,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

$\mathrm{H}^{2}$OLIDAY influences were added this week to the many others which, of late, have kept trading to small proportions on the New York stock market. The dealings in the four full sessions of the week new ending were even more modest than has been the recent rule, and variations in prices were correspondingly inconsequential. Not in a single period was the low trading level of 500,000 shares even approached, and at times the 300,000 -share figure was barely exceeded, on the New York Stock Exchange. The Memorial Day suspension yesterday made possible a long week-end for many traders and investors, who began their holiday preparations early in the week. Joined to this influence for modest dealings were war developments in Europe and political turns in Washington which did not stimulate any enthusiasm. Day after day only the smallest variations were noted in equities, and net results for the week were generally higher by fractions. Aviation manufacturing stocks proved one of the stronger groups, owing to fresh plans for still
more production of warplanes. Steel and motor stocks were mostly a little higher at the close, Thursday, than on Friday of last week. Oil stocks were all but motionless, and little more can be said for the railroad and utility groups. A few specialties naturally showed more sizable variations, owing to matters of moment only to the issues concerned.

Perhaps the most significant commentary on the stock market resides in the fact that so little effect was exerted upon prices and trading by the world developments. In the first two sessions of the week markets here in New York were subdued in the expectation that the Fireside Chat on Tuesday evening would reveal momentous turns in President Roosevelt's foreign policy. The great naval and aerial battles of the war also tended to keep interest in securities down, until the tremendous issues involved can be clarified to some degree. Noteworthy was an almost complete lack of stock market reaction to the presidential declarations, in the dealings of Wednesday and Thursday. The markets merely held to their former course.

Listed bond trading was similarly quiet this week, with the tone steady in all sessions. United States Treasury obligations were well maintained, and showed good fractional advances after the presidential address. Best rated corporate bonds hardly varied at all. Among the speculative railroad issues a small advance was observable. Foreign dollar securities were more directly affected by the world events, German and Italian bonds easing slightly, while Canadian and Australian issues improved. Latin American issues reflected sporadic activity, usually in the direction of better prices. The commodity markets were active only on occasion, notwithstanding the signature by President Roosevelt, Tuesday, on the parity loan bill. Wheat declined for the week and corn advanced. The base metals were merely maintained under the watchful eyes of the control authorities. Foreign exchange trading remained dull.

On the New York Stock Exchange 13 stocks touched new high levels for the present week while 117 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 27 stocks touched new high levels and 82 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 160,260 shares; on Monday, 300,780 shares; on Tuesday, 385, 790 shares; on Wednesday, 344,170 shares, and on Thursday, 344,900 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 22,175 shares; on Monday, 55,595 shares; on Tuesday, 61,095 shares; on Wednesday, 47,775 shares, and on Thursday, 58,885 shares.

Trading on the stock exchange on Saturday of last week was a colorless affair. Being one of the dullest sessions of the year, no definite trend was discernible and after moving aimlessly the list closed steady and mixed. On Monday the market was largely neglected in favor of the President's address scheduled for Tuesday night. An atmosphere of dulness overshadowed dealings, and prices, without benefit of active support, were permitted to seek their own levels. The list in the main sold off, and no large group reflected a better showing for the day. United States Rubber common featured the market's weakness and closed $11 / 4$ points lower, while losses among copper shares were noted and
ran to one point in American Smelting \& Refining Co. The impending address of the President on Tuesday night caused a great deal of guessing among traders as to what the talk would cover in view of the many important events occurring in recent days, and on this score alone provided sufficient grounds for restrictive buying. On the other hand, the assurances given the United States by the Petain Government in its note that neither the latter's fleet nor colonies would be surrendered to Germany or any other Power had a desirable effect and served to broaden trading interest to a degree. Aviation shares were afforded a fillip in the White House's request to Congress to provide $\$ 3,500$, 000,000 for additional aircraft. Prices in this group rose about two points, while in the munitions shares Savage Arms moved ahead $31 / 4$ points. Aside from United States Steel, which made a net gain of one point on the day, other steel shares showed fractional improvement. Rail issues, likewise, were better, with the general list irregularly higher at the close. The effect of the President's talk and his proclamation of an unlimited national emergency proved negligible in so far as the market was concerned and the list on Wednesday pursued its dull and narrow trend without deviation. It was quite evident that the trading fraternity had no illusions concerning the nature of the address. At the start of trading several prominent issues were backward about making their appearance, and it was only after the rest of the list reflected steadiness that they ventured forth. Included among the belated sellers in the second hour were du Pont and Bethlehem Steel. Steel shares were mixed on the day, while aviation stocks displayed mild gains. In fact, of the 15 most active stocks, one-third were made up of aviation shares. For the share list as a whole the trend was mostly irregular and the closing mixed. On a small turnover in sales, stocks on Thursday worked irregularly higher. Prices were mixed at the opening and managed a greater part of the day to make fractional progress. As the session ended motor shares were mixed, while aviation, copper and electric stocks presented a steady to firm appearance. Railroad shares were inactive and showed no perceptible change. Price changes for the week were small, as may be seen from a comparison of closing prices on Thursday last, with final quotations on Friday a week ago.

General Electric closed Thursday at $281 / 2$ against 287/8 on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of New York at $171 / 2$ against $173 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Electric at $21 / 2$ against $25 / 8$; Public Service Corp of N. J. at $221 / 8$ against $221 / 8$; International Harvester at $491 / 2$ against $471 / 2$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 69 against $703 / 8$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $333 / 8$ against $333 / 8$; Woolworth at $261 / 2$ against $271 / 4$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1501 / 4$ against 150.

Western Union closed Thursday at $231 / 4$ against 223/4 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1471 / 2$ against $1501 / 2 ;$ E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1441 / 4$ against $1423 / 4$; National Cash Register at $113 / 4$ against $113 / 4$; National Dairy Products at $133 / 8$ against 13 ; National Biscuit at $15^{3} / 4$ against $155 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 33 ex-div. against $335 / 8$; Loft, Inc., at $177 / 8$ against $183 / 8$; Continental Can at $321 / 8$ against $323 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at $1223 / 4$ against 123 ; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $863 / 4$ against 88 ; Standard Brands at $5 \frac{5}{8}$ against $51 / 2$; Canada Dry at 11 against $113 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at $101 / 4$
against $91 / 4$, and National Distillers at $191 / 4$ against $195 / 8$.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed Thursday at $163 / 8$ against $161 / 2$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $123 / 8$ against $123 / 8$, and United States Rubber at $211 / 8$ against $213 / 8$.

Railroad stocks improved their position this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed Thursday at $243 / 8$ against $233 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at 27 against 27 ; New York Central at $123 / 8$ against $121 / 8$; Union Pacific at $781 / 4$ ex-div. against 80 ; Southern Pacific at $111 / 4$ against $111 / 4$; Southern Ry. at 123/4 against 121/2, and Northern Pacific at $61 / 2$ against $61 / 2$.

Steel stocks edged slightly higher the present week. United States Steel closed Thursday at $531 / 4$ against $523 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $373 / 4$ against $373 / 8$; Bethlehem Steel at $693 / 4$ against $691 / 2$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at 33 against $321 / 2$.
In the motor group, General Motors closed Thursday at $371 / 8$ against $375 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Chrysler at $551 / 4$ against $555 / 8$; Packard at $21 / 2$ against $21 / 2$, and Studebaker at $47 / 8$ against $43 / 4$.
Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed Thursday at 37 against $367 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $143 / 8$ against $141 / 2$, and Atlantic Refining at $211 / 4$ against $221 / 4$.
Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed Thursday at $261 / 4$ against $253 / 4$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $405 / 8$ against 39, and Phelps Dodge at $281 / 4$ against $283 / 4$.
In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed Thursday at $83 / 8$ against 8 on Friday of last week; Boeing Aircraft at $143 / 8$ against $127 / 8$, and Douglas Aircraft at 68 against 66.

Trade and industrial reports continue to reflect the high rate of business activities common since late last year. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $98.6 \%$ of capacity, against $99.9 \%$ last week, $94.3 \%$ a month ago, and $76.9 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended May 24 was reported by Edison Electric In stitute at $3,011,754,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, against $2,982,715,000$ kwh . in the preceding week and $2,588,821,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of last year. The reporting system for electric power was revised through inclusion of some Federally owned power systems. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 24 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 866,017 cars, an increase over the previous week of 4,740 cars, and over the similar week of last year by 178,537 cars.
As idicating the course of the commodity mar kets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed Thursday at $933 / 4$ c. against $971 / 2$ c. the close on Fri day of last week. July corn at Chicago closed Thursday at $731 / 8$ c. against $731 / 2$ c. the close on Friday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed Thursday at $363 / 8$ c. against $351 / 2$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed Thursday at 13.53 c . against 13.60 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed Thursday at 22.2 c. against 23.37 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed Thursday at 12c., the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver closed Thursday at $237 / 16$ pence per ounce as against $233 /$ pence
per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed Thursday at $343 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed Thursday at $\$ 4.04$ against $\$ 4.031 / 2$ the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

CHEERFUL sessions were the rule this week on stock markets in the leading European financial centers. Military developments were not entirely unfavorable to Great Britain, owing to the rapid and successful search for the German battleship Bismarck, which sank under British attacks Tuesday. The speech on foreign affairs by President Roosevelt heartened the London market to a degree, while announced subscriptions of $£ 120,000,000$ to war savings bonds and stamps in England for the period of the "War Weapons Week" also stimulated dealings in ordinary securities. With the immediate war financing problem out of the way, the London market turned its attention to industrial stocks and specialties early this week. Small advances were recorded, and as news came in of the Bismarck and of Mr. Roosevelt's address, the trend gained emphasis. A degree of caution began to prevail late in the week, however, owing to the increasingly unfavorable reports of the action on Crete. The Berlin Boerse was quiet, but the small demand for securities resulted in some sizable net gains for the week. So-called German colonial issues were in best demand. A favorable impression was made in Berlin by flotation of an industrial loan of $60,000,000$ marks for the Rodder Grube Lignite Mining Co. The Amsterdam Bourse was fairly active in one or two sessions, and here also the main trend of prices was toward better levels.

## Foreign Policy

FRESH declarations on American foreign policy were made by President Roosevelt this week at the same time that a state of "unlimited national emergency" was proclaimed, the actions having the effect of bringing gravely home to the American people the danger of military involvement in war. Opinions can and do differ widely as to the significance of the measures. Plainly enough, much will depend upon the further course of events in Europe and Asia. For the time being, however, it would appear that such obviously interventionist steps as the convoying of British ships or the repeal of our neutrality laws are not publicly advocated by the President. In his "fireside chat" of Tuesday evening, Mr. Roosevelt warned that a world dominated by the Nazi "shape of things to come" will not be tolerated by the Americas. He saw the war approaching the "brink of the Western Hemisphere," but also asserted flatly that the Axis Powers cannot achieve their objective of world domination unless they first obtain control of the seas. The traditional American policy of freedom of the seas was reasserted, and every indication again given of a fullintention to support Great Britain and other countries attacked by aggressors. The lengthy address ended with the disclosure of the unlimited national emergency proclamation.
The proclamation is, of course, a reflection of the European war and constitutes a measure relating directly to that conflict. The general understanding is that such a step can be taken, under the law, only when the Chief Executive believes war to be imminent. Huge new arrogations of power for the Presi-
dent are held involved, although legal experts seem to feel that all powers already were available under the limited national emergency proclamation of Sept. 8, 1939. As reasons for the proclamation, Mr. Roosevelt maintained that the objectives of the Axis belligerents are not confined to those avowed at the beginning of the war, but include "overthrow throughout the world of existing democratic order, and a world-wide domination of peoples and economies through the destruction of all resistance on land and sea and in the air." Indifference on the part of the United States, the proclamation continued, would be perilous, and "common prudence requires that for the security of this Nation and of this hemisphere we should pass from peacetime authorizations of military strength to such a basis as will enable us to cope instantly and decisively with any attempt at hostile encirclement of this hemisphere, or the establishment of any base for aggression against it , as well as to repel the threat of predatory incursion by foreign agents into our territory and society."
In his "fireside chat" as in his proclamation Mr. Roosevelt depicted the Axis aim as that of world conquest. If the German Fuehrer were victorious, said the President, the Nazis literally would parcel out the world, and the peoples of the Americas also would be subject to aggression. "Control or occupation by Nazi forces of any of the islands of the Atlantic," he added, "would jeopardize the immediate safety of portions of North and South America, and of the island possessions of the United States, and therefore of the ultimate safety of the continental United States, itself." Standing in the way of "Hitler's plan" of world domination are the "epic resistance" of the British and the "magnificent defense" of the Chinese, Mr. Roosevelt declared. But "inevitable disaster" will face the "criminal leaders" and their people if the Axis Powers fail to gain control of the seas, according to the President. Turning to the Battle of the Atlantic, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that the present rate of Nazi sinkings of merchant ships is more than three times the capacity of British shipyards to replace them, and more than twice the combined British and American output of merchant ships today. Methods of answering this peril were described as increased shipbuilding and curtailed losses.
Reiterating that the United States is mustering its men and resources only for purposes of defense, Mr. Roosevelt added the caution that no one can foretell when the acts of the dictators will ripen into attack on this hemisphere and on us. "It would be suicide to wait until they are in our front yard," he commented. Accordingly, the American naval patrol has been extended in North and South Atlantic waters, and more ships and airplanes steadily are being added to the patrol, he disclosed. The country thus was said to be on guard against efforts to establish Nazi bases closer to our hemisphere. It is time for us to realize, the President urged, that the safety of our American homes has a definite relationship to the safety of homes in Nova Scotia, or Trinidad, or Brazil. The national policy, therefore, was laid down by Mr. Roosevelt as, firstly, active resistance against any attempt by Hitler to extend his power to this hemisphere or to gain control of the seas, and, secondly, the extension of all possible aid to Britain and others who are attacked by Hitlerism or its equivalent. In the latter connection, Mr. Roosevelt promised that "all additional measures necessary to
deliver the goods will be taken." In behalf of a "united and determined people," the President reasserted "the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas; the solidarity of the 21 American Republics and the Dominion of Canada; and abiding faith in the vitality of our Constitutional Republic."

Failure of the President to clarify the problem of convoying of British merchant ships aroused keen interest, and for a brief period it was believed some statement would be made on this point. Mr. Roosevelt called a special press conference for Wednesday evening, but on that occasion he merely asserted that he has no intention at this time of asking for repeal of the neutrality laws or for amendments thereto. The "fireside chat" was studied with the greatest care throughout the world, and foreign reactions differed widely. In Japan the speech was considered reassuring, but Germany and Italy affected to see in it a further move toward American intervention in the war. The British press expressed satisfaction, notwithstanding the lack of any newly disclosed aids to Great Britain.

## Seapower and Airpower

ONE of the great questions of modern warfare is that of airpower versus seapower, and it appears that at least a partial answer has been supplied in the great battles in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, during the last 10 days. The newer air arm has demonstrated a capacity and a striking force that necessarily will upset many calculations of naval tacticians, much in the manner that plans for land oprations have had to be revised in the light of the German aerial prowess. In cornering the German battleship Bismarck, the British air arm not only was vital for discovery of the vessel, but also played a major part in the final sinking of the great Nazi vessel. This operation, conducted far offshore, apparently required close cooperation between the British fleet and the aerial service, and it may be that airplanes are not yet developed to the point where, by themselves, they could dispose of such a threat as the Bismarck offered.
In the Mediterranean action around Crete, where the waters are narrow, the German aerial superiority has made possible some of the most astounding developments of all military history. The extensive parachute, glider and other landings of German troops on Crete vie in importance with the destructinve Nazi aerial attacks upon British fleet units. Revising their statements continually, the Berlin authorities claimed the aerial sinking of almost the entire British naval contingent in the eastern Mediterranean. While denying such extravagant claims, the British Admiralty nevertheless admitted the loss of at least three cruisers and four destroyers, along with damage to two battleships and further cruisers. Reports from Alexandria, Egypt, confirm that aerial bombing sent British warships to the bottom, and the various actions add up to a demonstration of airpower on the sea that cannut longer be denied or ignored. The lesson is especially instructive for the United States, now that plans for a two-ocean Navy are beginning to be executed.

## Battle of the Atlantic

ONE of the most absorbing developments of the European war was unfolded this week when the great new German battleship Bismarck slipped
out of her home ports and, after an encounter with British fleet units in which H. M. S. Hood was sunk, herself settled beneath the waves of the Atlantic, some 400 miles west of the French port of Brest. The dash of the 35,000 -ton German battleship, newly completed, plainly is part of the enormous Battle of the Atlantic, but may also enter into the maze of world influences stretching clear to the Far East. No single explanation that appears at all adequate so far has been advanced for the incursion of the vessel into waters ably and amply controlled by the vastly preponderant British Nary. In all probability, all the circumstances will not be known until after the war ends. The result of the mad dash is quite evident, however, for British naval forces were rallied with superb skill and coordination, and in a matter almost of hours the ship went down. Attesting the great strength of the Bismarck was the sink ing of the Hood, of 42,100 tons, in the first encounter of major naval units of Great Britain and Germany in this war. Each side claimed that "unlucky hits" by the enemy accounted for the sinking of their own ship, and each admitted that virtually the entire complements met death in the encounters. Three men were rescued from the Hood and about 100 from the Bismarck.

As disclosed in a terse British Admiralty statement, Tuesday, the action began last week, when aerial observers noted the presence of the Bismarck in Bergen, Norway, along with the new German cruiser, Prince Eugen, 10,000 tons. Both ships slipped out of Bergen, and a vast search promptly was organized. The British cruisers Norfolk and Suffolk discovered the German ships in the waters between Iceland and Greenland, and summoned aid, for they had no armaments to match the 15 -inch guns of the Bismarck. The British battle cruiser Hood and the new battleship Prince of Wales, each carrying armament comparable to that of the Bismarck, engaged the German ship early last Saturday, near Greenland, according to London, and near Iceland, according to Berlin. The Hood received a hit in the magazine and blew up, much as did three British battle cruisers at Jutland. The Prince of Wales sustained slight damage, and it was noted in the British report that the Bismarck also suffered to some degree. German statements were to the effect that the Bismarck had sustained inconsequential damage. Loss of the Hood, promptly announced both in London and Berlin, echoed around the world. Although the British ship was completed in 1920, she was accounted the largest warship in the world and was regarded as a symbol of British seapower. All the avenging force of the British Navy immediately was concentrated upon the pursuit and destruction of the mighty Bismarck and her consort, the Prince Eugen.

For two days, after the Hood went down, British warships shadowed the Bismarck, the chase moving swiftly across the Atlantic toward the coast of France. An airplane from the British aircraft carrier Victorious last Saturday night sent an aerial torpedo crashing into the side of the Bismarck. Early on Sunday touch with the German ship was lost, owing to low visibility. But from British ports and from Gibraltar a mighty armada steamed at top speed for the area where the Bismarck was last seen, and airplanes scouted the region continually. Early last Monday the Bismarck again was sighted, 550 miles of Land's End, by an American-built air-
plane of the Coastal Command. The Prince Eugen no longer accompanied the giant German battleship. Aircraft operating from the Ark Royal attacked the Bismarck and two torpedoes struck the ship, which began to maneuver helplessly in circles. In the small hours of Tuesday morning the British destroyers Zulu, Maori and Cossack sent torpedoes crashing against the Bismarck, and fire was observed on the forecastle of the doomed ship, which came to a complete halt. Heavy British warships engaged the Bismarck after daylight, Tuesday, and at 11:01 a. m. she disappeared, the coup d'grace having been given by torpedoes from the cruiser Dorsetshire. With the Bismarck, the Germans lost their ablest naval battle commander, Admiral Guenther Leutjens, whose final message to Berlin was a greeting to Herr Hitler and an assurance that the ship would fight to the last shell. Shore-based airplanes attacked the British ships and sank the destroyer Mashona, 1,870 tons.

It is at least possible, if not likely, that the Germans sent the Bismarck circling around north of Iceland and into the shipping lanes with a view to attacks on convoys proceeding toward England. If so, the voyage of the German battleship was doubly a failure, since no merchant ships were attacked by the Bismarck. The hunt for the ship, on the other hand, may have facilitated the submarine sinkings of British and allied merchantmen, which the Germans claimed were especially numerous in the week now ending. Many of the sinkings announced at Berlin, on the other hand, were from a convoy off Africa. Since the sizable total of April sinkings was announced by the British Admiralty, no further official information as to this aspect of the Battle of the Atlantic has been made available from London. In the course of his "Fireside Chat" on Tuesday, however, President Roosevelt stated that the rate of sinking is three times the replacement rate of British shipyards, and twice the combined current merchant ship building rate of Great Britain and the United States. Aerial fighting between Great Britain and Germany remained inconclusive this week, with British fliers hammering the so-called invasion ports of France and the Low Countries, and ranging occasionally to the great German ports and industrial cities. German fliers made relatively few raids on English ports. Weather conditions apparently remained unfavorable for vast aerial operations in this theater of war.

## The Mediterranean

CRETE remained the center, this week, of the vast struggle between the Anglo-Greek allies and the German-Italian Axis forces in the Mediterranean and the areas of Africa and the Near East contiguous to that great body of water. The tide of battle in the island of Crete favored the Germans increasingly, as parachute troops continued to descend from the Nazi troop-carrying airplanes. It was already apparent, last Wednesday, that the defense of the island was a last-ditch affair, hopeless but gallant. Disclosures of defense arrangements for Crete revealed, moreover, that heavy losses were sustained by the British Navy. These matters were somewhat overshadowed by the sensational sinking of the Hood and Bismarck in the Atlantic, but they probably will prove to be of far greater ultimate significance. As the struggle for Crete moved toward its end, moreover, German and Italian forces
resumed with renewed vigor their attack in the western desert region between Egypt and Italian Libya. Halfaya Pass, in Egypt, was taken by the Germans on Wednesday, and all indications pointed to a continued drive of the Axis forces toward the great British naval base at Alexandria. The British naval hold upon the Mediterranean thus was made increasingly uncomfortable. But the Axis forces suffered some heavy losses, both in Crete and on the crossing from Sicily to Tripoli. British naval forces claimed on Wednesday the sinking of several troopships. In the course of an aerial attack on Italian vessels, British fliers were reported on Wednesday as having dropped bombs on the French Tunisian port of Sfax, where the French steamship Rabelais was hit.
That the defense of Crete was of the "rearguard" variety was indicated last Sunday, when Cairo dispatches stated that King George II had narrowly escaped capture by the Germans and had taken refuge in the Egyptian city. In the course of the battle for the island the Germans poured ever greater masses of parachute and glider troops into action. Some Nazi forces apparently were landed also from small Grecian and other surface ships. Late last week British authorities claimed enormous damage to such small vessels, and between 5,000 and 8,000 German troops were claimed to have perished as British warships appeared off the northern shore of Crete and sank the ships. No admissions of such losses were made by the Germans. In Berlin the statement was made by the High Command that much of the British naval force in the eastern Mediterranean sank under attacks of the Nazi dive bombers. These claims, revised upward day after day, finally involved 11 of the 12 cruisers which Berlin said were maintained by the British in the eastern Mediterranean, and a number of destroyer sinkings also were claimed. The British Admiralty finally cleared up the matter, Tuesday, in a disclosure that the great battle had taken place May 21 and 22 . In this epic struggle the British Navy came to the aid of the embattled troops on Crete, and probably created havoc among the sea-borne German contingents. But the British suffered serious naval losses in the sinking of the new cruisers Gloucester, 9,100 tons, and Fiji, 8,000 tons, and the total destruction of the York, 8,250 tons. The destroyers Juno, Kashmir and Kelly, each of 1,695 tons, went down under the German attack, and the destroyer Greyhound, 1,335 tons, also sank. Damage was sustained moreover, by two British battleships and several additional cruisers, according to Admiralty statements.

The German attack upon Crete obviously was made without regard to losses. Heavy and sustained aerial transportation of Nazi troops to Crete continued day and night, this week, and it appears that light artillery and even some small tanks were transferred in this manner. The main German force centered at Malemi airport, near the Cretan capital of Canea, but sizable contingents also were dropped near Candia and at other points. Anglo-Greek forces combated this aerial invasion day and night, but the weary troops were being overwhelmed by the middle of the week. The Germans began on Wednesday a march eastward from Malemi toward Suda Bay, and British authorities admitted the serious threat to their hold upon the island. Some British reinforcements were landed on the inhospit-
able southern coast, but they were admittedly inadequate. After the British fleet units returned to Cairo, eye-witness accounts were made available which indicated that German aerial attacks had resulted in the sinkings of the six ships which London admitted were lost outright. The German command of the air over Crete was contested gallantly but fleetingly by British aerial squadrons. Canea was reported on Thursday as having been devastated by a German aerial Blitzkrieg attack, just before Reich forces moved into that town.

While the battles in Crete and northern Africa were developing, the British consolidated their gains in the various regions of eastern Africa formerly held by the Italians. More of the scattered Fascist forces in Ethiopia surrendered early this week, and transfer of some of the British effectives to more active theaters of war was started. Early this week the British commanders were able to report that the Italian forces in eastern Africa had "ceased to exist." Empire forces also made progress in the struggle for Iraq, but the situation there remains somewhat obscure. The pro-Nazi Premier, Ali Beg Gailani, was reported as fleeing from the advancing British troops, but it appears that German aerial squadrons were rushing to the assistance of the Iraq forces. French Syria was more and more made a base for German aerial operations and in flights from nearby Palestine, some dispatches state, British fliers engaged not only the Nazis but also some French squadrons. Turkish authorities maintained a discreet official silence as to these events, making it all the more likely that no effective opposition will be offered by Ankara to the Axis plan of domination in the Near East.

## France

CCOLLABORATION between France and Germany, as announced May 15 by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, remains a matter on which genuine clarification is awaited in Washington and elsewhere. In response to representations made by our State Department, written assurances were extended by the Vichy regime, Tuesday, to the effect that the French Navy and French colonial possessions would not be surrendered to the Reich or to any other Power. Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye supplied these assurances on instructions of his Government, with the avowed purpose of removing misgivings in the United States as to the scope of collaboration and the degree to which American interests might be affected. The statements are much in accordance with comments made at Vichy, late last week, by Admiral Francois Darlan, who is conducting his difficult negotiations with German authorities. In an address to the French people, Admiral Darlan declared that the German Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, had not demanded the French fleet, colonial territory, or a French declaration of war against Great Britain. The choice for France, according to the Admiral, is one of "life or death," and he asserted that Vichy has chosen "life," or a "place in the organization of Europe."

Unfortunately, Admiral Darlan failed to indicate what part the French African possessions might play in the war, as areas of transit for Nazi troops or bases of military operations conducted by the Germans. General Maxime Weygand, who commands the French forces in Africa which are loyal to the Vichy Government, was reported on Monday
as approving the colaboration of Vichy with Ber lin. Several new ship seizure incidents have occurred, meanwhile, which may have some bearing upon the French attitude. The French tanker Sheherazade vas seized by the British on the Atlantic last week, and the freighter Winnipeg was taken into British custody in the Caribbean, Tuesday. The French tanker was en route across the Atlantic with a British navicert, and formal protests against the capture of the ship were lodged at London. Seizure of the Winnipeg also aroused the Vichy regime.

## Balkan Countries

IN MORE than one area of the vast Balkan peninsula which now is under the complete military domination of the German-Italian Axis, signs appeared in recent days of the difficulties likely to be encountered by the conquerors in administering the subjugated lands. Perhaps the most significant incident was an attempted assassination of the Italian King, Victor Emmanuel, near Tirana, in Albania. This incident, which occurred May 17, may have involved also the Albanian Premier, Shevket Verlaci, who was motoring with the King. Shots fired at the motor car went wild, according to Rome reports of last Saturday, and the assassin, Vasil Laci Mihailoff, was seized and executed early this week. This incident tended to confirm dispatches from several neighboring countries, to the effect that the Germans and Italians are finding the newlyconquered populations in the Balkans anything but tractable. From Hungary and Turkey, in particular, reports have emanated of late concerning extensive and growing guerilla warfare against the occupying forces in Serbia and parts of Greece. The attempted assassination of the Italian King suggests that Albanians are equally determined to resist the aggressor by any means available. Economic troubles are reported on the increase in Hungary and Rumania, with a good deal of unrest prevalent.

## Ireland

REFLECTING the many problems that have plagued Anglo-Irish rleations for many years is a dispute over conscription in northern Ireland which ended, Tuesday, in a British admission that conscription would not now be enforced in that portion of the United Kingdom. The outcome of the conflict is interesting, in the larger sense, mainly because of the light it throws upon British chances to obtain the use of ports in Eire for war operations. From the Irish Free State, opposition to conscription in Ulster was so pronounced that Prime Minister Winston Churchill abandoned the proposal as "more trouble than it is worth." Obviously enough, use of Irish ports in the war might well occasion difficulties which also might be more trouble than they are worth. The British plan to use conscription in northern Ireland apparently became known to Dublin authorities late last week, for a special session of the Dail Eireann was called for Monday by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera. At that gathering leaders of all Irish parties registered their opposition to the conscription program for northern Ireland. Heeding the ominous rumblings, Mr. Churchill announced on Tuesday that conscription in northern Ireland had been considered, but that it would not be enforced despite legal rights.

## Japanese Dispositions

VARIOUS international weather-vanes point to an early decision by Japan regarding all-out participation in the war on the side of the German Italian combination, with the probable aim of seizing British and Dutch possessions in the Far East. The Japanese temptation to move at this moment unquestionably is great, for England could hardly bring effective forces to bear. The American Pacific fleet is a major obstacle, however, and the Tokio decision is not an easy one. The German Government made its views plain, last Sunday, when Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander in Chief of the German Navy, informed the Berlin correspondent of Domei, the leading Japanese news agency, that any American convoying of merchant ships bound for England would result in shooting and in war. These comments were in obvious reference to the Rome-Berlin-Tokio pact arrangements for Japanese participation in the war, in the event of attacks upon any member of the Axis by countries not previously engaged. Berlin obviously wants the Japanese to abandon their technical neutrality. Perhaps with a view to testing American sentiment, the Japanese seized last Sunday some $\$ 10,000,000$ of American wares held at Haiphong, French Indo-China, because the goods could not be delivered to the Chinese authorities. The Japanese calculations must take into account not only the new treaty with Russia, which seems to assure Tokio against any attack upon newly-conquered East Asian areas, but also the continuing war in China. American naval and aerial strength is known to be steadily on the increase, in the Far East, and there is some danger of a Japanese decision for war with a view to forestalling still more additions to our own forces.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

T'HERE have been no changes during the week in the discount rates of any of the foreign central banks. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:


## Foreign Money Rates

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

## Bank of England Statement

T'HE Bank's statement for the week ended May 28 showed a decrease in note circulation, the first since the middle of February, of $£ 198,000$, which lowered the record high, established a week ago, to f629,515,000. The loss in note circulation, together with a drop of $£ 40,603$ in gold holdings resulted in a
gain of $£ 157,000$ in reserves. Public deposits declined $£ 7,525,000$ while other deposits increased £ $14,748,884$. Other deposits include "bankers' accounts" and "other accounts," which gained £14,321,417 and $£ 427,467$ respectively. The proportion of reserves to liabilities fell off to $26.7 \%$ from $27.7 \%$ a week ago, compared with the record low, $5 \%$, April 16 and 23 , and $13.6 \%$ a year ago. Government securities rose $£ 3,645,000$ and other securities, $£ 3,438,733$. The latter consists of discounts and advances, which lost $£ 1,130,390$ and securities, which increased $£ 4,569,123$. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Following we show the different items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | $\begin{gathered} M_{1941}{ }^{2} 28, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 29, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 31, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June 1, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 2, } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circulation | 629, ${ }^{\text {f15,000 }}$ |  | $499,7 z 5,774$ | $484,920,920$ | $\stackrel{£}{475,552,639}$ |
| Public deposits | 32,333,000 | 36,115,208 | 38,340,139 | 24,867,913 | 10,231,850 |
| Other deposits. | 163,023,984 | 145,390,973 | 119,476,342 | 138,264,956 | 146,800,147 |
| Bankers' accounts_ | 110,904,447 | 94,908,501 | 82,391,149 | 102,802,912 | 109,499,480 |
| Other accoun | 52,119,537 | 50,482.472 | 37,085,193 | 35,462,044 | 37,300,667 |
| Govt. securities | 125,202,838 | 148,902,838 | 118,966,164 | 109,676,164 | 102,822,412 |
| Other securities | 35,590,627 | 25,610,834 | 29,713,860 | 28,910,271 | 25,485,180 |
| Disct. \& advances. | 11,438,374 | 2,882,220 | 7,999,441 | 8,934,151 | 4,749,339 |
| Securities | 24,152,253 | 22,728,614 | 21,714,419 | 19,976,120 | 20.735,841 |
| Reserves notes \& coln | 52,330,000 | 24,780,770 | 26,943,215 | 42,326,562 | 46,537,402 |
| Coin and bullion .-. | 1,845,562 | 1,644,300 | 226,718,989 | 327,247,486 | 322,090,041 |
| Proportion of reserve to liabilities | 26.7\% | 13.6\% | 17.0\% | 25.9\% | 29.06\% |
| nkrat | 2\% | 2\% | \% |  |  |

## Bank of Germany Statement

THE Bank's quarter-month statement dated May 23 showed total notes in circulation at $14,046,310,000$ marks, a drop of $377,074,000$ marks from the record total of May 7. Gold and foreign exchange rose ${ }^{\prime} 331,000$ marks to a total of $77,842,000$ marks, while bills of exchange and checks fell off $467,549,000$ marks to a total of $15,005,941,000$ marks. The ratio of gold and foreign currency to note circulation is now $0.55 \%$, compared with $0.54 \%$ May 7 and $0.65 \%$ a year ago. Investments lost 278,000 marks, while other assets and other daily maturing obligations increased $313,616,000$ marks and $224,685,000$ marks, respectively. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

| REICHBAANK's COMPARATIVE STATEMENT |
| :--- |
|  |

NOOTHINGIoccurredIthis week to disturb the even and listless tenor of the New York money market, rates in all departments merely being continued from previous】trading. Bankers' bills and commercial paper were idle. The Treasury in Washington sold on Monday a further issue of $\$ 100,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, and awards were at $0.069 \%$, average, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities of 60 and 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new
loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been very active this week. Paper continues in good supply and the demand has been brisk. 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 good but prime bills are very scarce. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days.

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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:
discount rates of federal reserve banks


* Advances on Government obligations bear a rate of $\mathbf{1 \%}$, effective Sept. 1,1939 Chicago: Sept. 16, 1939, Atlants, Kansas City and Dallas; Sept. 21, 1939, St. Louls,


## Course of Sterling Exchange

BUSINESS in the foreign exchange market continues the sluggish trading sessions of many preceding months. The free pound sterling has shown a fractional hardening during the past few weeks as the result of modest inquiry for the pound upon a supply which has been dwindling steadily. The London authorities have brought sterling under complete control in most parts of the world which comprise the sterling area. Free pound rates closely approximate the official rate and there seems to be every evidence that the free pound may cease to influence the market in any way. The range for free sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.03 \frac{1}{4}$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.03$ and $\$ 4.031 / 2$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.031 / 2$ and $\$ 4.04$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.031 / 4$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ 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, 90:09c.@90.91c. per United States dollar); Australia, 3.2250-3.2280; New Zealand, 3.2280-3.2442. American commercial bank rates for official 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 at 13.50-15.00. Italian lire are pegged in New York at $5.261 / 2$.

Since bringing 12 Latin American countries into the special sterling account area as a single unit, the "Central American accounts," as recorded here last week, the London control authorities have brought still nearer the practical elimination of free sterling from all markets. Free sterling may be expected to be available in many parts of the sterling area for some time, but these amounts are so limited as to be negligible.

The virtual elimination of most of what remained of the market for unofficial sterling was effected as long ago as August, 1940, when further steps to restrict the use to which such pounds could be put were announced and provision was made for the Bank of England to furnish through the Federal Reserve banks "official sterling" at a fixed rate of $\$ 4.02$ for purchases and $\$ 4.04$ for sales. What little unofficial sterling remained after that date was and continues to be dealt in around the official rate. Special technical circumstances of the market cause occasional variations in the rate, with sometimes rather sharp fluctuations, but lately it has become more clearly apparent that official sterling prevails throughout the market.

Following the example of London, British Empire countries gradually extended the long list of purposes for which foreigners could not use exchange bought in the open market. The entire sterling area working in close cooperation long ago finally reduced the open market to nominal proportions. Even trading in official sterling has long since been purely nominal. Trading between countries in the sterling area does not require foreign exchange. These factors account for the stagnation of the market.

The attention of the banking world is now concentrated on other features of London's trade, financial, and economic difficulties. The greatest satisfaction is expressed in the steadiness and even upward trend of British exports and imports despite shipping hazards.
Sir Robert Kindersley, President of Britain's National Savings Committee, announced on May 26 that London's War Weapons Week, which ended on May 24, brought in subscriptions of more than $£ 120,000,000$, fully $£ 20,000,000$ beyond the objective. Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out that the sum is the equivalent of investment of $£ 21$ for every person living in greater London. The amount also equals about $\$ 1$ for everyone in the British Empire. It would buy either 16 battleships, 1,200 heavy bombers, 4,800 tanks, or 200 merchant ships. The point is of course that the British citizenry have responded eagerly to all the financial plans and regulations of the authorities.

Sir Kingsley Wood told the people at the beginning of the war drive: "It is obvious that we must consume far less than we do in times of peace. It is wrong and unpatriotic to try to consume at a greater rate. If we do, not only will distribution be unfair but prices will be forced upward, causing much hardship and gravely affecting the purchasing power of our currency."
Financial London seems to be much less distressed over the marked expansion in the Bank of England note circulation and are looking forward with equanimity to a further increase in the fiduciary issue, which was expanded by another $£ 50$,000,000 in mid-April, lifting the Bank's issuing power
to $£ 680,000,000$. Total note circulation forithe week ended May 21 reached $£ 629,713,000$, the ninth successive weekly increase, but receded by $£ 198,000$ during the week ended May 28.

The British Board of Trade's index of commodity prices in April, made public on May 24, based on the 1930 level as 100 , was 150.9 , compared with 132.2 in April, 1940. In August, 1939, just before the war, the index was 98.1. The increase in April over March was less than $1-10 \%$, the smallest in any month since the war.
The "Financial News" index of 30 industrialshares, based on July 1, 1935 as 100, was 69.4 on May 24, compared with 66.5 a month earlier, with 67 last year, with the low of 49.4 on June 26,1940 , and 77.5 at the beginning of the war. This year's high mark was 73.7 on Jan. 17, the low was 66.5 on April 23, and the record high of 124.9 was reached on Nov. 11, 1936. The bond index, based on 1928 as 100 , was 129.2 on May 24, the year's highest level to date, which compares with the low record of 93.6 on Sept. 30, 1931 and the high of 141.6 on Jan. 31, 1935.
The London money market continues easy. Call money against bills is available at $3 / 4 \%$ to $1 \%$. Bill rates are unchanged, with two- and three-months bills at $11-32 \%$, four-months bills $13-32 \%$, and sixmonths bills $11 / 8 \%$.
The Canadian dollar continues firm, moving narrowly within a range of one-eighth cent. Supplementing the joint United States-Canadian Defense Board, three-member boards were announced this week in the United States and Canada for economic and industrial collaboration to expedite the mobilization of resources for aid to Britain and for defense of the western hemisphere. Acting as a joint board, the new economic planning boards will immediately inventory the existing and potential resources of the two countries, their production, manufacturing capacities, supplies, priorities, \&c., and will coordinate the exchange of raw materials and manufactured products, and synchronize the production of munitions and planes to eliminate duplication of effort and attain maximum production and shipments. The twin boards will also study ways of easing the eventual transition from defense to peacetime activities. It has not been made known whether Canada is to participate in the $\$ 7,000,000,000$ leaselend program. Canada has been a major purchaser of United States products, including planes and war munitions and implements, paying cash. As a result of the April 20 conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King the United States has agreed to purchase between $\$ 200,000,000$ and $\$ 300,000,000$ of Canadian raw materials and products needed in the United States defense program. Montreal funds ranged this week between a discount of $123 / 4 \%$ and a discount of $121 / 4 \%$
The amounts of gold imports and exports which follow are taken from the weekly statement of the United States Department of Commerce and cover the week ended May 21.
GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS MAY 15 TO MAY 21 , INCLUTSIVE


* Chiefly Canada $\$ 292,157$, Nicaragua $\$ 342,063$, Mexico $\$ 167,895$ Venezuela $\$ 148,801$, Philippine Islands, $\$ 166,009$.
Genezuela $\$ 148,801$, Philippine Islands, $\$ 166,009$.
during the week ended May 21 by $\$ 109,482$ to $\$ 1,921,299,322$

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 2 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Monday the range was $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight and \$4.031/2@\$4.04 for cable transfers. On Tuesday bankers' sight was $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ and cable transfers were $\$ 4.031 / 2 @ \$ 4.04$. On Wednesday bankers' sight was $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ and cable transfers were $\$ 4.031 / 2 @ \$ 4.04$. On Thursday the range was $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 2 @ \$ 4.04$ for cable transfers. Friday, Decoration Day, was a holiday in New York. Closing quotations on Thursday were $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for demand and $\$ 4.04$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.00$; 60 -and 90 -day bills are no longer quoted.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

EXCHANGE, financial, and e conomic conditions in Continental Europe show no important changes in recent weeks. Information emanating from European capitals is strongly colored by propagandist purposes. Berlin's economic domination of all European markets becomes increasingly evident, particularly in the case of France.
The idea of close collaboration with Berlin seem; to have the enthusiastic support of important French interests, political or business, in both the occupied and unoccupied zones. Only last week General Weygand in his speech before members of the French colony in Morocco said:
"All Frenchmen concerned for the future of Continental France, as well as the Empire, should subscribe unanimously to the principles of the policy of collaboration decided upon by Marshal Petain." French publicists and business leaders in France apparently agree fully with the views of General Weygand.
According to Berlin dispatches of May 25 German bankers are following in the footsteps of German armies in a drive for the financial infiltration of occupied territories. This is shown in a tabulation of German bank participations in European countries published by the leading Berlin banking magazine, "Bank Archiv." Eighteen banks with German majority interests, three banks with minority participation, six branches and three agencies represent thus far the result of the expansion of German banking business in the occupied countries. Relatively few of these participations originated before the present war, when they were confined mainly to Holland, Rumania and Hungary. Holland, Belgium and Rumania show the largest number of German banks and branches. Participation in local banks generally is given preference compared with the opening of nonsubsidiary banks. This policy is favored by the Berlin banks, according to the "Bank Archiv," because of the greater possibilities it offers in acquiring control of local deposits.

A Washington dispatch of May 26 states that Germany is offering to buy branches of United States plants in the countries of Europe which it has occupied. A New York bank of undisclosed identity is said to have consulted the State Department and the Treasury regarding an offer received from German sources to acquire such properties on a large scale. Reports current in Washington are to the effect that the prices offered are not unreasonable, or at least were more reasonable than the $30 \%$ or $35 \%$ of face value at which Germany has been buying its own
dollar bonds in this country since 1931. As the result of such acquisitions, informed sources state, the total of $\$ 1,100,000,000$ of German municipal government or industrial bonds held here 10 years ago has declined to about $\$ 89,000,000$. American private investors took a loss of about $\$ 675,000,000$.

The Italian lira, which had been pegged at 5.05 cents since Sept. 25, 1939, was moved back, without explanation, on May 27 to its pre-war parity of $5.261 / 4$ cents, the rate which had prevailed for about 10 years prior to August, 1939, when it was allowed to decline gradually.

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 13.50-15.00, against $13.50-14.75$, a week ago. Italian lire are pegged in New York in a nominal market at $5.261 / 2$. Swedish kronor in limited trading are steady around 23.86 , against 23.86 . Swiss francs (commercial) are quoted around $23.211 / 2$, against $23.21 \frac{1}{2}$. Exchange on Finland closed at 2.05 (nominal), against 2.05 (nominal). Spanish pesetas are nominally quoted at 9.25 , against 9.25 .

## $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{XCHANGE}}$ on the Latin American countries presents no new developments.

A bureau to control imports and exports was established by Presidential decree on May 21 as a department of the Bank of Brazil, to work with its exchange department. Creation of the bureau is believed to have been hastened by the conferences in Rio de Janeiro which resulted in a "financial understanding" between Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and Brazilian Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa. The bureau will finance trade deals and may advance money to producers holding Brazilian products which they are unable to move because of war conditions. The new department is authorized to issue bonds and to engage in internal and external credit operations, guaranteed by "products acquired or to be acquired." It is also empowered to rediscount trade paper guaranteed by warehouse receipts.

Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones on May 21 announced that the Metals Reserve Co., a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has contracted with Bolivian producers, under a Bolivian Government guarantee, to purchase the entire tungsten production of Bolivia for the next three years. The price will be $\$ 21$ per short ton and about $\$ 24,000,000$ is expected to be involved in the contract. The Bolivian Government is seeking to provide for the country's defense and its economic development, according to recent dispatches, by collaborating in hemisphere defense plans and by inviting the investment of United States capital for essential roads, railways, and airports.
Before the war Britain took all Bolivia's tin, but now the country's economy is adjusted largely to the United States, which takes about half its tin and antimony, and most of its tungsten and lead. It is thought in informed Bolivian circles that economic collaboration should take the form of cooperating with the United States on war materials and of eliminating German influence. By a decree of May 15 the German-operated airline was expropriated. United States credits, it is hoped, will be made available to provide the roads, railways, airports, and currency stabilization essential to Bolivian national safety and development.

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 is likely to be affected in the near future, certainly so far as concerns the Chinese currencies, by agreements under the United States Lease-Lend Act involving the supply to China of materials to the value of nearly $\$ 100,000,000$. The lease-lend supplies, some of which are already arriving in China according to a Chungking dispatch of May 27, pertain chiefly to war materials. There is hardly any prospect that financial support given to China can in the least reduce the high living cost which for natives in Shanghai is said to have increased sixfold since 1936.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.46, against 23.46 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 24.55, against 24.60; Shanghai at 5.50, against 5.50 ; Manila at 49.95 , against $497 / 8$; 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 . $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per fine ounce) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:


## The Government Promises

One of the strangest and most obnoxious prerogatives of sovereignty, handed down from the remote days when the privilege of ruling was held to be an absolute right of divine origin, is that the sovereign may, at any time and without explanation if he so chooses, arbitrarily dishonor any of his own promises leaving those who are injured by such repudiations without redress, without even the right publicly to complain. The autocrat, for his own ad-
vantage or at his own whim, was permitted to write "LIAR" and "DEFAULTER" upon his own brow and to wear that noble badge in the sight of all men, including those irretrievably injured, and there existed no tribunal or force equipped with authority and power to wipe out the stain or to prevent or compensate the injury.
From the beginning of recorded history this has been a privilege dear to every despot and ever since governments assumed the right of coinage, which essentially is merely the right to stamp upon pieces of metal the values at which they should be recognized in exchanges for commodities, in settlements of promises to pay at future dates, and as instrumentalities for the storage of value, it has frequently protected dishonest rulers in fraudulently marking these counters with weights, or values, greater than actual. In the history of coinage, very many of the units of money were originally designated by their weights, as the pound sterling of England was once a pound of silver of standard fineness, and it is now the fact, although relatively few are aware of the connection, that the difference between the continuing unit of weight and the coin perpetuating the derivative designation is under most circumstances an accurate measure of the ultimate degradation achieved through a long and repetitious series of barefaced frauds upon the public.

When the nature of this power of the sovereign to dishonor himself and to commit unredressible frauds upon his people is set forth in plain English, as it has been in the paragraph foregoing, it seems remarkable to the absolute verge of impossibility, that it should have been preserved without limitation as part of the system of a self-governing people which is regularly told by its political leaders that they live in a great democracy and among whom there are many who believe what they are told and would not consciously tolerate any other form of government. Yet there was imported into America, along with the common law and many highly beneficent things that were taken from the government of George III, the far-reaching doctrine that the government may not be sued except when it has expressly accorded its consent. And as a suit at law is the only peacable way to enforec any obligation, contractual or otherwise, it follows that the Government which chooses to hold itself immune from being called as a defendant can commit, against its own citizens or any one else, any dishonorable act of repudiation which might have been committed by Tiberius Caesar, Charles V, Louis XIV, Henry VIII, or any other autocratic sovereign who ever clipped a coin, or robbed the religious institutions of his realm, or executed a subject in order to confiscate his wealth.

The United States has, it is true, erected a special court, the Court of Claims, in which it permits itself to be sued upon grounds actually arising under its contracts, but since 1933 neither the Court of Claims, nor the Supreme Court of the United States, the latter having appellate jurisdiction over the former when it is pleased to exercise it by certiorari, has found any way to recompense any person who has been injured by refusal of the Government to maintain the full integrity of its outstanding promises to pay. Consider the history of this principle, as exemplified in the monetary history of this country, from its commencement under the Articles of Confederation agreed upon during the Revolutionary
period, under the Constitution of 1787 , and under the five or six successive New Deals which, beginning in 1933, have made so much of that great and beneficient Constitution mere nullities of presently only historical and academic significance. The debts of the Revolutionary period, those that incurred by the separate States for war purposes as well as those that Congress had authorized, were assumed by the Government over which George Washington presided and before the Presidency of Andrew Jackson came to an end, in 1837 , every dollar of the principal and interest of that debt, so enormous under the conditions of those days and so courageously and honorably accepted, had been paid in coin or in paper of equivalent value that was fully and freely exchangeable for coin at par. Indeed, when Franklin Roosevelt took oath to suport and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and became President, on March 4, 1933, it was categorically true that no obligation of the Government which had matured up to that time and on which opportunity to make payment had been afforded by the creditor or obligee, had failed to be fully met in coin or its paper equivalent that could be exchanged for coin at the will of the holder. There had been brief and temporary suspensions of specie payments under pressure of warfare or of extreme industrial depression, but more than half a century before 1933 the last of these had been completely and honorably cured by payment in accordance with the precise terms of the obligation, or going even further in fair dealing by paying in gold certain bonds which, by their language, might seem to have been payable in silver of somewhat lower value. When President Roosevelt was first inaugurated the statutory value, and the real value in exchange and for other purposes, of the standard gold dollar of the United States, was the equivalent of the weight of its gold content upon a valuation of gold of $\$ 20.67$ cents an ounce, and gold and paper were freely exchangeable, at that valuation, at all the mints of the United States and, in practice and as a natural consequence, at any bank in the United States. At that time, the outstanding bonds of the United States and all the paper gold certificates, which constituted an important portion of its currency in circulation, expressly pledged, under authority of an Act of Congress, payment in gold coin of the then existing weight and fineness. Silver certificates, also in circulation in considerable volume as money, derived their value in exchange scarcely in any extent from the stored silver which they nominally represented but almost exclusively from the declared public policy which made them, always and continuously, exchangeable dollar for dollar for gold coin. A small volume of actually unsecured currency, colloquially called "greenbacks," was also in circulation and derived all its value and utility from identical exchangeability for gold. In fact, it was the policy of the United States, solemnly declared by its Legislative Department and sanctioned by every conceivable pledge of honor and of good faith, to pay all its obligations in gold valued at $\$ 20.67$ per ounce and, upon demand, to give gold, at the same valuation, in exchange for any of its paper money. To repudiate any fraction of any of these frequently boasted pledges was dishonorable and ought to have been inconceivable to any honest man or statesman.

The New Deal, and the new President, came into office pledged by a declaration in the Democratic
platform, adopted at the national convention by which Mr . Roosevelt was named as the candidate, binding the party and the President to maintenance of the fiscal and monetary system that has just been described. The pledge was to maintain a sound currency at all hazards. The candidate appeared before the convention to proclaim that he adopted and approved the entire platform, that it had become a contract with all the voters and people of the Nation, and that, if elected, he would not depart in any detail or degree from that platform or from any of its pledges. Nevertheless, in the first weeks of the new presidency, Mr. Roosevelt abandoned the gold standard by his own action and forthwith induced an intimidated and subservient Congress not only to sanction what he had done but to authorize him, at his pleasure or discretion, to diminish the gold content of the dollar by as much as one-half of the then statutory content. Stated differently, he obtained legislative authority to diminish all the outstanding obligations of the United States by paying the principal and interest of bonds with fixed maturities and the promises without maturity dates of currency in circulation, in gold of such valuation as he might determine, within the limits of $\$ 20.67$ an ounce and twice that valuation, or $\$ 41.34$ an ounce.

What he actually did was to fix the valuation of gold at $\$ 35.00$ an ounce, but he retained statutory power to increase the nominal valuation, which is the actual valuation for the fiscal purposes of the United States, to the full $\$ 41.34$ per ounce. At the close of business on May 22, 1941, according to the statement issued two days later from the Treasury Department, the monetary gold held by the United States, if it is worth $\$ 35.00$ an ounce, had an aggregate value of $\$ 22,568,896,200.50$, a large increase from $\$ 19,071,326,734.17$ held on the corresponding date in 1940. The holding of last week would seem to have been a small fraction under $644,825,606$ troy ounces, far the largest store of the metal ever assembled under one ownership, at any time in history. The holding of the corresponding date in 1940 must have been a fraction less than $544,895,050$ ounces, or $99,930,556$ ounces less. The President still retains power, which expires next month, as the law now stands, for the additional raising of the nominal gold value to $\$ 41.34$. Let it be noted how these different valuations affect the Treasury's valuations of the present store of hoarded gold, and the smaller store of a year ago.

|  | May 22, 1941 | May 22, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At Valuation | 644,825,606 | 544,895,050 |
| per Ounce of | Ounces | Ounces |
| \$20.67 | \$13,328,545,276 | \$11,262,980,684 |
| 35.00 | *22,568,896,200 | *19,071,326,734 |
| 41.34 | 26,657,090,552 | 22,525,961,368 |

Upon the gold valuation which had been in force since long before the Civil War, and, except for a slight adjustment to meet the necessities of the bimetallic system that was made long before the Civil War, from the foundation of the Nation until it was radically altered under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership, the payment of a $\$ 1,000$ bond of the United States required substantially 48.38 ounces of fine gold, which the owner of the bond was entitled to receive. With money and bonds both cheapened, as they have been by Mr. Roosevelt, the holder of a maturing bond of the same amount would now receive irredeemable paper promises to pay, nominally representing 28.57 ounces of gold, which he could not
by any means obtain except at the pleasure of the President. If there should be an additional devaluation before the expiration, in June, next, of the continuing power to debase the currency and credit of the country, to a valuation of $\$ 41.34$ per ounce, the amount of gold nominally represented by a $\$ 1,000$ bond would become less than 24.19 ounces.

Two facts make this discussion of monetary history and fiscal manipulation under the New Deal, with the possibilities that now exist, highly significant and important. First, the Government of the United States is at this moment in the market to borrow from its citizens immense additional sums, exchanging therefor its promises to pay, and, second, the President has very recently asked Congress to extend his present power to diminish the gold content which, by a complacent fiction, is pretended still to be represented by every dollar of currency and by each dollar of the Federal funded debt. No such measure ought to pass and the extension ought never to have been sought. Granted now, it would be pernicious in the extreme. Nothing could be more fatuous than for any borrower, even the Government of the United States, to go into the public market trying to sell its obligations and, at the same time, proclaiming a right to alter the conditions of every obligation and the real amount and value of the interest and principal to be paid, at its own pleasure and in its own unreviewable discretion. Nothing could be more wicked than to solicit the funds of trusting and moderately circumstanced citizens with such a reserved power, which few of them could even imagine to exist, or to exercise it in any possible contingency to their subsequent disadvantage. Congress was unwise to grant the power of devaluation at all. It exhibited a small residue of decency and common sense in restricting the time during which it could be exercised, but again to extend that time would be subservient and despicable, as well as surely destructive in the long run, as it ought to be, to the public credit.

To purchase the bonds of the Government, in order to assist effectively in financing extraordinary expenditures through a period of exigency, may become a patriotic duty incumbent upon every citizen who is financially able to render such assistance. But there is a reciprocal duty resting upon the Government itself which neither Congress nor President has any right to forget or to ignore. That duty is to make a definite and unbreakable promise to pay an unalterable amount at each interest date and upon maturity. This duty involves and requires a plain, certain, and unalterable definition of the standard dollar, by the weight and fineness of its metallic content, and it cannot be satisfied by any mere promise to exchinge one obligation in irredeemable dollars for another obligation of the same character which has become due and payable. Neither duty can become complete unless the reciprocal duty is recognized and performed. The initiative is properly with the Government.

## Peru

With an area of 482,258 square miles-or a little less than ten times that of the State of New Yorkand a population of over $6,800,000$, Peru ranks fifth both in size and in the number of its inhabitants, among the Latin American States. Topographically the country is divided into three zones. The coastal
region is 1,400 miles long and from 25 to 40 miles wide. A rainless desert, only about 40 miles of it having been turned, by irrigation of the river valleys, into cultivated fertile tracts, this sectionthough containing barely $11 \%$ of the total area - is economically the most important of the country. For not only are nine of the fifteen principal cities -including Lima, the capital-located there, but the chief export crops of cotton and sugar, as well as the developed oil fields, which normally provide the largest mineral export, are within its confines. About $25 \%$ of the population live in this region.

The second great topographical subdivision (onethird of the total area) is the sierra or mountain region, composed of two main chains, interspersed with plateaus, and here and there connected by minor ranges. The Western chain running parallel to the sea is the loftier, its highest peak, Huascaran, being 22,000 feet, but it includes many other huge mountains. Seventy percent of the population live in this region. Though it contains Cuzco $(50,000$ inhabitants) and Arequipa $(60,000)$, as well as three other cities, most of the people live in villages and hamlets. The metal mineral wealth lies chiefly in this section. It has been estimated that between 1493 and 1937 silver and gold, alone, to an aggregate value of $\$ 2,000,000,000 \mathrm{had}$ been extracted.

In the sierra the notable road building skills of old and new Peru have found full scope. The old Incas overcame the natural obstacles most resourcefully, devising their own system of suspension bridges and road levelling apparatus. They are said to have invented the spade. In more recent times the railway construction engineers performed craft miracles. The highest standard-gauge railroad in the world, running from Callao to Huancayo-a dis tance of 215 miles-climbs to 15,805 feet, 23 feet higher than Mt. Blanc, the tallest peak of the Alps, and 300 feet or so higher than our own Mounts Whitney and Rainier.

Still more recently the roads built by the Peruvian Government to develop the accessibility and potentialities of the hinterland, includes one which, within 90 miles of Callao attains an altitude of 16,127 feet. Incidentally, it may be noted that our Department of Commerce reports that many of these new highways parallel existing rail routes, and that with the expansion of truck haulage there has been a marked decline in the tonnage carried and the receipts of the principal railways. In 1937 Peru had 2,624 miles of railway, 1219 miles owned by the Pe ruvian Corp., representing British investments, 579 by the state, 270 by private industries, built primarily to serve industrial needs, and the balance by small companies.

The third great natural division of Peru and the largest, with $56 \%$ of the total area, is the "selva" or jungle region forming the lowlands east of the Andes, and containing a network of rivers-most of them affluents of the Maranon and the Ucayali which join, several hundred miles west of the Brazilian frontier, to form the Amazon. The greater part of this region is covered with forests and dense tropical vegetation. As in Brazil the timber wealth and wild growth are varied and abundant. There are coffee and cotton plantations. Placer gold has been found to exist, and a start has been made in developing the oil possibilities of the area. Owing to poor transportation communication with the rest of Peru, except via the Amazon and the Straits of

Magellan-a journey of over 8,000 miles-the vast potential resources of the region have remained largely unexploited, and much of the area is still unexplored. Recently, however, the developing highway system is tapping the "selva" in more than one place, and when the world atmosphere becomes less hectic, this section is expected to develop rapidly. It contains about $5 \%$ of the population and one city - the Amazonian port of Iquitos (population 25,000 ).
Peru has, for the Western Hemisphere, an unusually long cultural tradition. The Spandiards faiked, indeed, to perceive anything of enduring value in the interesting civilization established by the Incas, and except for a few ruins and relics of archeological import, Indian handicraft and an account or two by scholarly churchmen written in the very early stages of the Spanish conquest, few traces remain of its impact on the country. However, Lima was for nearly 200 years, beginning about 1542 , the liub of the huge, powerful and highly centralized viceroyalty established by the crown over all of Spanish South America, including Panama but excepting Venezuela. As the headquarters of the Spanish rule it has been described as the "most distinguished and aristocratic colonial capital and the chief Spanish stronghold in America." The University of San Marcos, founded in May, 1551, antedates the University of Mexico City by two years, and is the oldest in the New World.

The population is composed of three groups. About $10 \%$ form the white population which is predominantly of Spanish descent. Of the more recent arrivals the Italians form the largest European group and control important activities in the economic field. While some of their most prominent bankers and business men have been said to have had close relations with Fascist Italy, much the greater part of them are regarded as well assimilated and loyal to the interests of their adopted country. There are also some 2,000 Germans well scattered over Pern. The bank with the largest domestic commercial business is the German bank in Lima. The Germans have been active in retail trade, especially hardware. The other white nations-including our own, with less than 1,500 there, unless the recent naval, army and air missions sent to train the Peruvian forces have greatly reinforced the local Americans-are not strongly represented numerically though the developed mineral wealth and the railroads are largely controlled by foreign owned corporations.

The other two chief racial divisions of Peru are the Indians, forming $60 \%$ of the population, and the Indian half-breeds who compose most of the remaining $30 \%$. As Japan, like Peru, is situated on the Pacific, the Japanese have long had relations with her. Of late years they have been seeking to regain the relative trade position which was impaired by the opening of the Panama Canal and the consequent easier communications between Europe and Peru. In recent years there have been some 60,000 Japanese in Peru, or about 15,000 more than all the other aliens there. They are very successful as small farmers in the coastal regions, and as retailers in the towns and cities. Their success in the latter capacity, especially in the distribution of imported Japanese manufactured cotton goods has, of recent years, made them unpopular with the Peruvian merchants and industrialists. This culminated in the
spring of 1940 in serious anti-Japanese riots, for which the Peruvian Government felt obliged to apologize to Japan. It may be added that in his message to the National Congress last year the President of Peru, after the riots, reported that Japan would voluntarily limit the importations of the class of goods which formed the chief basis of the trouble.

Peru is an interesting example of a South American oligarchical republic. Her Constitution maintains the republican form of government. There can be no doubt that she aspires eventually to establish a real democracy under that form. Yet, as has happened elsewhere in Latin America, practice has indicated that the dominant element do not believe that the time is ripe to try realistic experiments in democracy. Democratic principles must remain in their view an ideal or goal, always to be had in mind, and some day, when the people are ready for it, to be put into practice. In a dispatch to the New York "Times" published two weeks ago Mr. Harold Callender reported that conservative Peruvians have repeatedly told him that the first step toward an understanding between the United States and Peru was the realization that democracy in the American sense had been and still was frowned upon there by the ruling class. When some of the facts are examined there is at least something to be said for that point of view. As we have seen the whites form only $10 \%$ of the population. The most representative among that element have a high standard of culture and intelligence. The Indians and many of those of mixed race, on the other hand, had their perceptions so dulled by the harsh treatment and lack of opportunity under the old Spanish regime, as well as by the difficulty of their struggle for existence in the mountains and in the coastal desert, that many of them are said not to have been aware after the revolution of the 1820s that a new order obtained, and continued to subject themselves to the white man's dominion, as though he were still by right their lord and master until comparatively recent times.
As far back as 1911 a good educational system, with compulsory elementary school training, was inaugurated, but especially among the Indians and in the rural districts, not a great deal was accomplished in overcoming illiteracy. Peru was still, a few years ago, in the 11th place among Latin American countries in the proportion of the elementary school children to the total population. Of recent years a great improvement in this respect has manifested itself. In 1926 there were 262,267 pupils in the elementary schools. In 1939, the number was over 478,000 . As in Mexico and Guatemala an effort is being made to disseminate the benefits of education through the rural Indian communities.
In the course of time these endeavors should produce the ingredients of a better informed and better balanced electorate than is possible at present. That they are being undertaken goes far to acquit the white ruling class of any charge of insincerity in its claim that the time for establishing a democracy on a broad basis has not yet arrived.
The revolt against the Leguia dictatorship was led by the cholo-Indian half-breed-Colonel Sanchez Cerro who to the scandal of many upper class Peruvians became President in 1931. Under his regime there was much unrest, which began with the discontent over the heavy taxation increase of the national debt and general policies of the arrogant and
sometimes cruel Leguia dictatorship, as well as over the world wide hard times, and which culminated under Cerro in the radical movement known as Aprismo. The latter has been described as a nationalistic union of the proletariat, peasants, middle class and even native capitalists on an anti-imperialistic program to bring about a democratic, semiMarxian, semi-Fascist regime. Perhaps more accurately it may be regarded as a united front of labor and intellectuals pointed at securing a real democracy and social justice for the Indian. It was intended to cover all of Latin America, but secured active support only in Peru, where it has had a wide appeal.
Cerro was assassinated in 1933. General Benavides became President. The count at the election of 1936 was not completed and the election was declared void by Congress for the reason that the candidate, who appeared to be winning, was supported by Apra, an association claimed to be illegal because of its international scope. Congress awarded full powers to General Benavides for an additional three years. Though not quite so harsh as Leguia had been towards the end of his regime, he was nevertheless a dictator and ruled by decree without Congress for the last few years of his term. He secured constitutional amendments which may be said to have legalized his acts. While he obviously was a dictator, he developed and inaugurated numerous reform policies in dealing with the problems of labor and the underprivileged, including compulsory social security insurance, improvements in housing for labor-by 1939732 workmen's dwellings had been completed-hospitalization, public health and sanitation, limitation of the hours of labor, night schools for adults, popular restaurants where a good meal can be had for five or six cents and a council to take care of the interests of the Indians.
As had previous dictators, such as Leguia, General Benavides manifested a special interest in the construction of public works, completing important improvements to the port of Callao, and carried well along those which will provide southern Peru with a sheltered port at Matarani Bay to replace the open roadstead of Mollendo. He began and virtually completed a three year program of highway building which increased Peru's road system suitable for motor travel to about 16,500 miles, including over 1,900 asphalted miles of the Peruvian section of the Pan American Highway. Several thousands of acres of arid land were, by irrigation, made available for productive purposes.
General Benavides did not run for reelection in 1939, but supported the candidacy of Dr. Manuel Prado, a banker. The Apristas were excluded from the polls on the ground of their "foreign affiliation." Dr. Prado has pledged himself to a program of reforms and construction work very similar to that initiated by his predecessor. Mr. Callender reports that the President is regarded in Peru "as the much more moderate heir of the dictator General Oscar R. Benavides." His Government authorized in 1940 an internal loan of ten million soles to be used for the construction of highways, sanitation, irrigation and drainage works, workmen's houses, the expropriation and reconstruction of properties damaged last May by the most destructive earthwake experienced by Peru in 50 years, in addition to the twenty million soles already appropriated for the last purpose.

Peru's economy in its broad outlines is typical of Latin America. Her foreign trade is vital to her prosperity, and "the republic is essentially a surplus producer of raw materials for foreign markets and a consumer of imported finished goods." Agriculture including the raising of live stock is the most important economic activity, as about $85 \%$ of the population are more less directly dependent upon it for their sustenance. Peru, when the transportation problem is more nearly solved and the possibilities of irrigation are developed, will be able to grow almost anything she needs. There is, therefore, a high degree of potential diversity in this primary source of her wealth. However, some years ago it was estimated that only $12 \%$ of the $291 / 2$ million acres of arable land were actually under cultivation, and while progress has since been made it is probable that the percentage has not been greatly increased. Agricultural enterprises, moreover, are, with few exceptions owned and widely diffused among the inhabitants.
Notwithstanding its importance agriculture has normally supplied only about $40 \%$ to the value of Peru's total exports. Cotton has been the leading agricultural product shipped abroad, constituting on the average of recent years about $25 \%$ of the total exports. In 1938 the percentage dropped to $17.7 \%$, and in 1939 rose to $19.7 \%$. Cotton is grown almost entirely in the irrigated sections of the coastal region-in small holdings. A long staple variety, which in good years commands high prices, forms most of the crop. Sometimes as in 1939 unfavorable weather conditions affect the quality of the production. About 100,000 persons are employed and there about 90 cotton gins in the country. The local textile mills, which can successfully compete in Peru with the products of any other country except Japan, take about $10 \%$ of the crop. The balance, in normal times, is exported chiefly to Great Britain, Germany, and Japan. With Germany out of reach and England-the best customer for long staple cotton-reducing her requirements, difficulty was experienced in disposing of the record 1939 crop ( 414,000 bales) and that of 1940 which was not much smaller. More recently, however, England increased her purchases and Japan is reported as following a similar course.
The second most important crop is sugar. About $90 \%$ of the production comes from the irrigated areas near Lima and three other cities of the coastal region. About $80 \%$ of the crop is exported. During the first eleven months of 1940 the exports exceeded those for the entire year 1939-this was, however, due mainly to Chile who took about $49 \%$ of the sugar exported. In 1938 sugar contributed $7.3 \%$ in value to Peru's exports and in 1939 10.8\%.

Italy has been the chief consumer of Peru's coffee exports, and with the loss of that market she must depend mainly on the United States for the time being. We have undertaken under the Pan-American coffee producers agreement to absorb a quota which is the equivalent of about one-half of Peru's export surplus. Stock raising is an important activity of the highlands. Peru is self-sufficient with respect to meats, and exports large quantities of wool, hides and skins.

Peru in spite of her effort to become self-sufficient is a relatively large importer of food stuffs. In 1938 the value of these imports were $381 / 2$ million soles, and in $1939321 / 3$ million. Among her subsistence
crops, that of wheat, grown in the highland valleys, has not been sufficient for her requirements and she has imported heavily. She has lately become almost self-sufficient in rice, which is grown on both large and small holdings in the northern coastal valleys. The other subsistence crops most of which are grown in the highland valleys are corn, potatoes, beans, barley and quinua-a cereal similar to millet. A government monopoly sells the equivalent of the annual increase of guano, found on the coastal islands, mainly domestically, though in 1938 the production was so large that 16,698 tons were shipped abroad.

After agriculture the most important factor of Peru's economy is mining, which is carried on chiefly by large companies owned or controlled abroad. Petroleum production-derived at present mainly from the northern coastal departmentsrepresented nearly half of Peru's mineral output in 1939. Gold, silver, copper, vanadium, lead and zinc constituted most of the balance. The bulk of the mineral production is exported. In 1938 it contributed $61.5 \%$ of the total exports, and in 1939 the percentage was 56.1. Petroleum and its derivatives ag. gregated $33.9 \%$ in 1938, and $29 \%$ in 1939. A large part, if not all, of the drop was due to the difficulty in securing shipping space for crude oil, which became more acute in 1940 , causing the shipments to decline nearly $30 \%$.

Of special interest is the fact that an American corporation owns, not far from Cerro de Pasco, at an altitude of 16,800 feet one of the largest vanadium mines in the world. This mineral is particu-
larly useful at the present time as it is an important alloy imparting useful properties to the product when combined with steel.

Second to Great Britain as a purchaser of Peruvian products in 1936 and 1937, the United States has since then been in the first place by a considerable margin. We have also consistently continued to seil Peru yearly in that period more goods than any other country.

Peruvians have for years desired to become as self-sufficient as possible with respect to their requirements of industrial products. The Government has given much consideration and bent effort to that end. Manufacturing is still, however, in its very early stages. As a factor in the economy of the country it ranks far behind agriculture and mining. Wisely the initial undertakings have been mainly concerned with those products not requiring excep. tional technical skill and the raw materials for which can be found in the country, such as articles of apparel, paper, cement, foodstuffs, and light metal products. The textile industry has made special progress, both in volume and quality of production.

While the Peruvian economy has been involved to a certain extent in the dislocation resulting from the war, it has not been on balance adversely affected. 1939 began somewhat unpromisingly, but taking the year altogether it eventually turned out to compare not too unfavorably with the recent years of prosperity. The same may be said of 1940 in spite of the complete loss of important markets on the Continent of Europe.

## The Business Man's Bookshelf

## Wage and Hour Manual <br> Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. <br> 1120 pages. Price $\$ 5$.

Out of the bewildering variety of interpretations, opinions, wage orders, rules and regulations which together comprise the so-called Wage and Hour law has come an 1,100-page volume entitled "1941 Wage and Hour Manual," a book which a large number of law-harrassed business executives are certain to find a guiding light in a wilderness of social legislation.

This volume supersedes a 1940 edition and contains about 500 pages more than its predecessor. It embraces, so far as can be discovered, all documentary material on Government regulation of wages and hours-the laws, administrative regulations and interpretations, and decisions of the courts. More important, the documents are arranged intelligently, fully indexed and generously interspersed with non-technical explantatory articles.

Supplementing the basic material are some 300 authoritative answers to questions on the law's application to specific cases, charts illustrating the scope of various exemp-
tions. sample payroll forms and other devices designed to translate the law into terms understandable by the lay employer.
Of particular value to attorneys is a compilation of all court decisions under the Wage and Hour Law to March, 1941. Some 120 opinions, with carefully written headnotes, are presented either in text or in digest form. Each chapter also includes an analysis of court decisions on the particular topic treated.
The volume is in three parts, the first containing 17 chapters which treat separately the overtime, minimum wage and other provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. In Part II similar attention is given the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and miscellaneous Federal laws regulating wages and hours. State legislation is treated more briefly in Part III with digests of wage, hour, child labor and industrial homework regulations for each State.
The editors of the "Manual" have wisely devoted 50 pages to an exhaustive topical index and table of cases which add immeasurably to the value of the volume as a reference source. About the only question which it fails to answer is how so many employers managed to avoid pitfalls of the law before the book's appearance.

## The Course of the Bond Market

There has been no change of importance in bond price levels this week. The new Treasury $21 / 2$ s, $1956-58$, advanced to a new high of 103 , selling on a when-issued basis.

High-grade railroad bonds have been virtually unchanged. Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe 4s, 1995, lost $1 / 4$ at 109 , while Kansas City Terminal 4s, 1960, were unchanged at 108. Medium-grade as well as speculative rail issues have been lower. New York Central 4s, 1998, lost $1 / 4$ at $623 / 4$, and Reading A $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1997$, declined $17 / 8$ to $815 / 8$.
Trading in utility bonds has been on a more or less routine basis. High grades firmed slightly, and offering of $\$ 80$,000,000 Union Electric Co. of Missouri $33 / 8$ c, 1971, was well received. Interest in speculative issues has been light, and price changes have been insignificant.
No important changes occurred in the industrial section of the list this week. Steel company issues have been gen-
erally steady, oils showed mixed fractional changes, and paper company obligations showed moderate strength. Weakness occurred in the International Mercantile Marine Gs, 1941, and a few changes of a point or better occurred among low-grade issues, including the Marion Steam Shovel (stamped) 6s, 1947, which gained 2 points at $971 / 2$, and the Certain-teed Products $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1948, which were up 1 point at 85.

In the foreign bond market Danish issues declined with fairly substantial losses, German Government loans have been lower, while Norwegian issues changed fractionally. Canadian and Australian bonds improved. Among South American loans Colombian 6s firmed up, and the Sao Paula $7 \%$ Coffee Loan gained a point. Cuban $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ continued in better demand. Japanese remained firm.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES + (Based on Average Ylelds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES $\dagger$ (Based on Individual Ciosing Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Dally } \\ \text { Aserapes } \end{gathered}$ | U.s. Goot. Bonds | Agge. CorpoTate | Corporate by Radings * |  |  |  | Corporate by Groups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Dally } \\ \text { Averaje } \end{gathered}$ | Avpe.Corpo tate | Corporate by Rallings |  |  |  | Corporate by Growps |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aas | Aa | A | Bac | $\boldsymbol{R}$. R. | P. U. | Indus. |  |  | Aat | Aa | A | Baa | R. R. | P.U. | Indus. |
| May 30 | Stock | Exchan | ${ }_{10} \mathrm{Clos}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | May 30......-- | Stock | Exchan | O8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{28}^{29}$ | 118.71 | ${ }_{106.39}^{106.39}$ | ${ }_{116.61}^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.31}$ | 107.09 | 91.05 | ${ }_{96.54}^{96.69}$ | ${ }_{110.70}^{110.70}$ | ${ }_{112.93}^{12.75}$ |  | 3.37 3.37 | 2.82 2.82 | 2.99 2.99 | 3.33 <br> 3.34 | 4.34 4.33 | 3.96 3.97 | 3.13 3.13 | 3.02 3.01 |
| 27 | 118.46 | 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.70 | 112.93 |  | 3.37 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.33 | 4 | 3.96 3.96 | 3.13 3 | 3.01 |
| 26 | 118.41 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.31 | 107.09 | 91.19 | ${ }^{96.69}$ | 110.88 | 112.93 |  | 3.37 | 2.81 | 2.99 | 3.33 | 4.33 | 3.96 | 3.12 | 3.01 |
| 24. | 118.41 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 108.92 | 91.19 | 98.69 | 110.70 | 112.93 |  | 3.37 | 2.81 | 2.98 | 3.34 | 4.33 | 3.96 | 3.13 | 3.01 |
| 23 | 118.35 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 106.92 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.70 | 112.93 | 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 | ${ }_{9}^{91.34}$ | ${ }_{9685}^{96.85}$ | 110.70 | ${ }_{112.75}$ |  | 3.37 3.36 | 2.81 2.81 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.32 4 4 | 3.95 | 3.13 <br> 3 <br> 13 | 3.02 |
| 21. | ${ }_{118.36}^{118.3}$ | ${ }_{106.39}^{106.56}$ | 116.80 116.61 | ${ }_{113}^{113.51}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{91} 91.34$ | ${ }_{96.85}^{96.85}$ | 110.70 110.70 | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.93}$ |  | 3.36 3.37 | 2.81 2.82 | 2.98 2.99 | 3.34 <br> 3.34 | 4.32 4.32 | 3.95 3.95 | 3.13 3.13 | 3.01 3.02 |
| 120 | 118.38 | 106.39 106.39 | ${ }_{116.61}^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.31}$ | $1{ }^{106.92}$ | 91.34 91.34 | ${ }_{97.80}^{96}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 110.70 \\ & 110.70\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.75}$ |  | 3.37 <br> 3.37 | 2.82 2.82 | 2.99 2.99 | 3.34 <br> 3.34 | 4.32 4.32 | 3.95 3.94 | 3.13 3.13 | 3.02 3.02 |
| 17. | 118.52 | 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.52 | 112.75 | 17 | 3.37 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 16. | 118.52 | 108.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 108.92 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.52 | 112.75 | 16 | 3.37 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 15. | 118.61 | 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.52 | 112.75 |  | 3.37 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 14 | 118.61 | 108.56 | ${ }_{11680}^{11680}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.31}$ | 107.09 | ${ }_{91}^{91.34}$ | 98.85 | 110.70 | 112.93 |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.36}$ | 2.81 | 2.99 | 3.33 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.13 3 3 | 3.01 3 |
| 13. | 118.54 | 106.56 | 116.80 | ${ }_{113}^{113.31}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{91}^{91.48}$ | ${ }_{97}^{97.00}$ | 110.70 | ${ }_{112}^{112.75}$ |  | ${ }_{3.36}^{3.36}$ | 2.81 | 2.99 | ${ }^{3.34}$ | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.13 3 | 3.02 |
| 12. | 118.51 | 106.56 | 116.80 | ${ }^{113.31}$ | 107.09 | ${ }^{91.62}$ | 97.18 | 110.70 | 112.75 |  | 3.36 | 2.81 | 2.99 | 3.33 | 4.30 | 3.93 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 10. | 118.51 | ${ }^{106.56}$ | ${ }_{1}^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{113.12}^{113}$ | 107.09 | ${ }^{91.62}$ | 97.00 | 110.70 | 112.75 | 10 | 3.36 | 2.82 | 3.00 | 3.33 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 9. | 118.45 | 106.56 | 116.80 | ${ }_{113.12}^{113}$ | 106.92 | ${ }^{91.62}$ | 97.00 | 110.52 | ${ }_{112} 12.93$ |  | 3.36 3.36 | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.14 | 3.01 |
| 8. | 118.49 | 106.56 | 1116.80 | ${ }_{113.12}^{113}$ | 106.82 | 91.62 | 97.00 | 110.70 | 112.75 |  | 3.36 | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 7. | 118.59 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 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 | 3.02 |
| 6. | 118.64 | 106.39 | 116.61 | ${ }_{113.12}^{112}$ | 106.92 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 110.52 | 112.75 |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.37}$ | 2.82 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.14 | 3.02 3 |
| 5.- | 118.86 | ${ }_{106.56}^{108.39}$ | ${ }_{117}^{116.01}$ | ${ }_{113.12}^{113.12}$ | 106.92 | 91.34 91.48 | 96.85 97.00 | ${ }_{110}^{110.52}$ | ${ }_{112.55}^{112.56}$ |  | 3.37 <br> 3.36 <br>  | 2.82 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.03 302 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 118.64 \\ & 118.66 \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{106.39}^{108.56}$ | ${ }_{117.00}^{117.00}$ | ${ }_{112.93}^{113.12}$ | ${ }_{106}^{106.92}$ | 91.48 91.34 | 97.00 96.85 | ${ }_{1}^{110.52}$ | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.75}$ |  | 3.36 3.37 3 | 2.80 <br> 2.80 | 3.00 | 3.35 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| $2$ | 118.68 | ${ }^{106.39}$ | 117.00 116.80 | $\xrightarrow{112.93} 1$ | 106.74 | 91.34 91.34 | ${ }_{96.85}^{96.85}$ | 1 | ${ }_{112.56}^{112.75}$ |  | 3.37 <br> 3.37 | 2.80 2.81 | 3.01 3.00 | 3.35 <br> 3.35 | 4.32 4.32 | 3.95 <br> 3.95 | 3.14 3.14 | 3.62 3.03 |
| r. 2 | 118.62 | 106.21 | 116.61 | 112.75 | 106.56 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.3 | 112.19 | 25 | 3.38 | 2.82 | 3.02 | 3.36 | 4.33 | 3.96 | 15 |  |
| 18. | 118.28 | 105.86 | 116.41 | 112.56 | 106.39 | 90.91 | 96.54 | 110.15 | 112.00 |  | 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 |
| $4 .-$ | 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 |
| ar. 28. | 117.80 | 105.86 | 116.41 | 112.19 | 106.04 | 91.05 | 96.54 | 109.79 | 111.81 | r. 28 | 3.40 | 2.83 | 3.05 | 3.39 | 4.34 | 3.97 | 3.18 | 3.07 |
| 21. | 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 | ${ }_{113.31}^{113}$ | 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 |
| 7 | 116.90 | 106.04 | 117.40 | ${ }_{113.31}$ | 108.39 | 90.20 | 98.23 | 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 | ${ }_{112.93}$ | 108.21 | 89.78 | ${ }^{95.92}$ | 109.79 | 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 |  | 3.42 | 2.80 | 3.02 | 3.39 | 4.45 | 4.03 | 3.19 | 3.02 |
| 14.- | 118.24 | 105.86 | ${ }_{117.60}^{117}$ | ${ }_{113.12}^{113.12}$ | ${ }_{108.21}^{108}$ | ${ }^{89} 89$ | ${ }_{95.54}^{95.92}$ | 109.60 | ${ }_{111312}^{11312}$ |  | 3.40 3 | 2.77 276 | 3.00 | 3.38 3 | 4.44 | 4.01 | 3.19 | 3.00 |
| Jan. ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }_{117.14}^{118.52}$ | ${ }_{106.39}^{108.21}$ | ${ }_{118.00}^{117.80}$ | ${ }_{113.70}^{113.31}$ | ${ }_{106.39}^{108.39}$ | 90.20 90.48 | ${ }_{96.85}^{95.54}$ | 109.79 10979 | ${ }_{113.70}^{113.71}$ | Jan. 31 | 3.38 <br> 3.37 | 2.76 2.75 | 2.99 2.97 | 3.37 <br> 3.37 | 4.40 4.37 | 3.97 3.95 | 3.18 3 3 | 2.99 2.97 |
| 24.- | 117.64 | 108.56 | 117.60 | 113.89 | ${ }_{106.56}$ | ${ }_{90} 9.77$ | ${ }_{97.16}$ | 109.97 | ${ }_{113.50}^{113 .}$ | Jan. 3 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3.36}$ | 2.75 2.77 | 2.97 2.96 | 3.37 3.36 | 4.37 4.36 | 3.95 3.93 | 3.18 3.17 | 2.97 |
| 17. | 118.06 | 106.56 | 118.20 | 113.89 | 108.56 | 90.48 | 96.69 | 110.15 | 113.89 |  | 3.36 | 2.74 | 2.96 | ${ }_{3.36}$ | 4.38 | ${ }_{3.96}$ | 3.16 | 2.96 2.98 |
| 10. | 118.03 | 108.58 | 118.20 | 114.27 | 106.56 | 90.34 | 96.69 | 110.15 | 114.08 |  | 3.36 | 2.74 | 2.94 | 3.36 | 4.39 | 3.96 | 8.16 | 2.95 |
| 3 | 118.65 | 106.39 | 118.40 | 114.46 | 108.39 | 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 | 119.05 | ${ }_{105.52}^{106.74}$ | ${ }_{118.60}^{118.60}$ | 114.85 | 107.09 | ${ }_{89}^{91.62}$ | ${ }^{97.31}$ | 110.70 | ${ }^{114.66}$ | High 1941 | 3.42 | 2.84 | 3.06 | 3.39 3 | 4.47 | 4.03 | 3.20 | 3.08 |
| Low 1941 | 115.89 | $\xrightarrow{105.52}$ | ${ }_{118.00}^{118.22}$ | ${ }_{115.04}^{112.00}$ | 106.04 | 89.23 89.92 | ${ }_{96.07}^{95.62}$ | 1109.42 | ${ }_{114.85}^{111.62}$ | Low 1941 | 3.35 3.81 | 2.72 3.06 | 2.91 3.19 | 3.33 3 3 | 4.30 5.24 | 3.92 4.68 | 3.13 3 | 2.92 |
| Low 1940 | 113.02 | ${ }_{99.04}$ | 112.19 | 109.60 | ${ }^{109.52}$ | 79.37 | 86.38 | 105.52 | ${ }_{108.56}$ | Low 1940 | ${ }_{3}^{3.85}$ | 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 |
| $1 Y \tau .400$ $M a y 29$ | 113.26 | 99.20 | 112.37 | 110.15 | 99.68 | 79.49 | 86.51 | 105.69 | 107.09 | May 29, 1940 | 3.80 | 3.04 | 3.16 | 3.77 | 5.2 | . 67 | 3.4 | 3.33 |
| $2 Y 78 . A 0 p$ May 29 | 116.99 | 100.16 | 114.08 | 110.34 | 98.09 | 82.65 | 88.54 | 105.52 | 108.16 | 2 Years Ago-- May 29, 1939 | 3.74 | 2.95 | 3.15 | 3.87 | 4.97 | 4.52 | 3.42 | 3.27 |
| "These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond ( $3 \% \%$ coupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yseld averages, the latter belng the true pleture of the bond mariset. <br> $\dagger$ The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of July 13, 1940, page 160. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Thursday Night, May 29, 1941.
Business activity continues to expand despite the many handicaps. The President's declaration of an unlimited emergency is expected to step up production in a most substantial way, but to what extent it will curtail strikes and remove this ever growing menace that is such a thorn in the Administration's side, remains to be seen. Business news continued favorable. Car loadings are expected to establish a new high since 1930. Electrical output established a new all-time peak for the season and retail trade was estimated 15 to $20 \%$ higher than a year ago.
Steel trade reviews reiterated the necessity for priorities to end the impasse which exists in certain important products. At the same time emphasis was placed on the ability of the industry to fill all defense and urgent civilian needs if nonessential and speculative orders are eliminated.
The Gano Dunn report on capacity of the steel industry was just announced. It informed the President that there is not sufficient skilled and semi-skilled labor in the United States to produce and consume $120,400,000$ tons of steel in 1942, an amount estimated as required by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Electric output reached an all-time high of $3,011,754,000$ kwh. in the week ended May 24, the Edison Electric Institute announced yesterday on the basis of a revised definition of what constitutes the public power supply. The latest total compares with a revised figure of $2,982,715,000$ kwh . in the week ended May 17, and is $16.3 \%$ above the 1940 comparative of $2,588,821,000$.

Class I railroad earnings in April amounted to $\$ 52,568,880$, before interest and rentals, compared with $\$ 34,120,523$ in April, 1940, and $\$ 60,882,332$ in April, 1930, The Association of American Railroads reported today. The April earnings were at an annual rate of $3.07 \%$ on the railroads' property investment, compared with $2.01 \%$ in April, 1940, and 3.61 in April, 1930.
The United States is now producing better than 17,000 planes annually and will be up to a 30,000 yearly basis by early fall, the magazine "Aviation" reports in the June issue. In the first quarter of 1941 the domestic output approximated $\$ 225,000,000$, while exports totaled $\$ 124,000,000$.
Engineering construction awards for the short week caused by the early closing for the Memorial Day holiday, total $\$ 70,368,000$, a decline of $10 \%$ from the total for the corresponding 1940 week as reported by "Engineering NewsRecord."

Private awards are $60 \%$ greater than in the same week last year, but public construction is $32 \%$ lower. A decline of $52 \%$ in Federal contracts is responsible for the drop in public construction, as State and municipal work is $17 \%$ above a year ago.

The Association of American Railroads reported today that 866,017 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday. This was an increase of six tenths of $1 \%$, compared with the preceding week; an increase of $26 \%$ compared with a year ago, and an increase of $38.9 \%$, compared with 1939 . Loadings were the highest since the week ended Nov. 8, 1930, when they totaled 881,517 cars.

The continued absence of material rainfall, together with high temperatures, has intensified droughty conditions in much of the area from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Local showers provided temporary relief in the Northeast and northern Ohio Valley, but drought-relieving rains were entirely absent over the eastern half of the country where entirely absent over the eastern half of the country where
May has been very dry following successive monthly deficiencies in precipitation since last fall.

According to Government advices, cultivated crops have not as yet suffered materially, but some early truck, such as strawberries and hay, pastures, and spring seeded grains have been badly affected, especially from the central Ohio Valley eastward. In Illinois and Iowa conditions are very spotted, with about half of each State in fairly good shape and the other half dry, while most of Missouri and Arkansas are needing rain badly. In the northern Great Plains strong winds dried the soil rapidly and more moisture is now needed in much of this area, especially South Dakota. On the other hand heavy rains caused more or less flood damage in the southern Great Plains where farm work is being retarded by wetness, with dry, sunshiny weather badly needed. From the Rocky Mountains westward conditions remain favorable.

In the New York City area it has been generally clear and warm, with some heavy showers towards the end of the week.

The weather on Thursday was mild and at times overcast as temperatures ranged between 61 and 78 degrees. The forecast is for partly cloudy and cooler weather tonight and Friday with prevailing fresh to strong north to northeast winds. The lowest thermometer reading tonight both for the city and suburbs is placed at 50 degrees. The highest on Friday is expected to touch about 70 degrees.

Overnight at Boston it was 52 to 70 degrees; Pittsburgh, 70 to 88 ; Portland, Me., 49 to 59 ; Chieago, 72 to 93 ; Cincinnati, 62 to 95 ; Cleveland, 71 to 91 ; Detroit, 68 to 92 ;
Milwaukee, 55 to 88 ; Charleston, 66 to 88 ; Savannah, 66
to 88; Springfield, Ill., 70 to 91; Oklahoma City, 65 to 86; Salt Lake City, 48 to 71, and Seattle, 46 to 65.

## Commodity Price Indexes of 10 Countries Compiled by General Motors and Cornell University

General 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, \&c.)." Weights assigned in the index newsprint, inseed oil, \&c.). 20 ; livestock and livestock products, 19; vegetable fats and 20 ; livestock and livestock products, 19 ; vegetable fats and
other foods, 9 ; textiles, 12 ; fuel, 11 ; metals, 11 ; miscellaneoeus, 18.
The indexes, which are based on prices expressed in the current of each country, were reported May 26 as follows: (August, 1939=100)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Argen- } \\ & \text { IIna } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Auss- }}^{\text {Auala }}$ | ${ }_{\text {can- }}^{\text {cada }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Eno- }}^{\text {land }}$ | Jat | ${ }_{\text {Mex- }}$ | New Zeal'd | Sue- den | Switzerland | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unted } \\ & \text { States } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M940- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May-- | ${ }_{118}^{120}$ | ${ }_{118}^{118}$ | ${ }_{120}^{120}$ | 143 | ${ }_{116}^{116}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113}$ | 114 | ${ }_{131}^{131}$ | 136 | 109 |
| July.-- | 118 | 118 | ${ }_{120}^{120}$ | 145 | 115 | 112 | 114 | 132 | 140 | 109 |
| September | 116 | 120 | 121 | 145 | 116 | 110 | 122 | 135 | 153 | 111 |
| October- | 113 | 123 | 122 | 145 | 117 | 110 | 120 | 139 | 158 | 114 |
| Novembe | 113 | 125 | ${ }_{126}^{124}$ | 149 | 118 | 111 | 119 | 144 | 164 | 118 |
| 1941- | 1 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 118 |
| nuary | 114 | 127 | 126 | 150 | 121 | 11 | 119 | 144 | 171 | 120 |
| February | 114 | 126 | ${ }_{129}^{127}$ | 150 | ${ }_{123}^{121}$ | ${ }_{114}^{113}$ | 119 | 147 | 171 | 120 |
| March .-. | 119 | 122 | 129 | 150 | 123 | 114 | 119 | 154 | 176 | 122 |
| eeks end.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}{ }^{\text {Aphe }}$ | ${ }_{r 120}$ | 121 | 131 | ${ }_{r 150}$ | 124 | $r 115$ | 120 | 156 | 180 | 125. |
| Apri 19-- | 122 | 121 | 131 | ${ }_{\substack{r 150 \\ * 151}}$ | 127 | 116 | 120 | 157 | 180 | ${ }^{126}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}{ }^{26--}$ | $r 121$ | 120 | $r 131$ 130 | ${ }_{* 150}^{* 151}$ | 127 | 116 | 120 | ${ }_{156}^{156}$ | *180 | ${ }^{26}$ |
| May 10-- | 121 | 120 | ${ }_{T} 132$ | ${ }^{150}$ | 128 | 117 | 120 | 156 | 190 | 127 |
| May 17.- | ${ }^{121}$ | 120 | 134 | ${ }^{150}$ | 129 | 117 | 120 | 155 | 190 | 128 |

## Commodity Price Average Shows Slight Gain in Week

 Ended May 24, According to National Fertilizer AssociationWholesale commodity prices last week were fractionally higher, according to the price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association. In the week ended May 24 this index advanced to 106.8 from 106.7 in the preceding week; it was 104.1 a month ago, and 97.2 a year ago, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100 . The Associations report under date of May 26 continued as follows:
Trends in foodstuff prices were mixed during the week, with declines in meats, butter, and flour more than sufficient to offet increases in less important commodities, the result was a moderate recession in the group average, but with the exception of the inmediately preceding atwo weeks
it is stighest point recorded in more than three years. In the farm product group price increases for cotton, hogs, and poultry offset declines in grains and other livestock quotations. The trend of industrial prices was upward. The average for all commodities except farm products and foods registered a marked rise. Textile prices were generally higher, with 14 items included in the group advancing and none declining. An upturn in the chemical and drug price index was the result of an advance in the price of glycerine. A sharp increase in demand caused by the defense program was responsible for an increase in the price of petroleum, which, combined with higher gasoline quotations raised the fuel index to the highest point reached since last ygar.
During the week 41 price series included in the index advanced and 21 declined, in the preceding week there were 44 advances and 13 declines, in the second preceding week there were 43 advances and 9 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

$$
\text { Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. }\left(1935-1939=100^{*}\right)
$$

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ano } \\ \text { Apr. 26, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods. | 101.1 | 102.6 | 98.1 | 90.7 |
|  | Fats and o | 111.5 | 111.1 | 97.9 | 68.0 |
|  | Cottonseed | 120.8 | 122.0 | 103.5 | 67.3 |
| 23.0 | Farm products. | 102.9 | 102.8 | 98.4 | 83.7 |
|  | Cotton | 121.4 | 119.6 | 104.1 | ${ }_{81}^{91.7}$ |
|  | Grains. | 94.3 | 96.1 | 89.8 | 86.6 |
|  | Livestoc | 100.9 | 100.4 | 98.5 | 79.3 |
| 17.3 | Fuels ...- | 108.5 | 104.5 | 103.4 | 104.4 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commodities.- | 115.0 | 115.0 | 114.1 | 113.5 |
| 8.2 | Textiles | 128.3 | 126.0 | 120.6 | 103.5 |
| 7.1 | Metals. | 103.4 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 101.3 |
| 6.1 | Building materials | 116.6 | 116.6 | 116.6 | 104.0 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drug | 164.8 | 104.3 | 104.7 | 100.7 |
| . 3 | Fertilizer materials | 107.1 | 107.1 | 106.9 | 105.1 |
| . 3 | Fertilizers | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 101.4 |
| .3 | Farm machinery .-. .-.-.-.-- | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 100.5 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined.- | 108.8 | 106.7 | 104.1 | 97.2 |

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

100. Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: May 24, 1941, 83.2; May 17, 83.1; May 25, $1940,75.7$.

Moody's Commodity Index Declines
Moody's Daily Commodity Index closed at 194.2 this Thursday, as compared with 196.3 last week Friday. The principal individual changes were declines in rubber and wheat prices.

The movement of the index was as follows:


## Revenue Freight Car Loadings in TWeek Ended May 24.

 Totals 866,017 CarsLoading of revenue freight for the week ended May 24 totaled 866,017 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on May 29. This was an increase of 178.537 cars or $26 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1940, and an increase of 242,475 cars or $38.9 \%$ above the same week in 1939. Loading of revenue freight for the week of May 24, was an increase of 4,740 cars above the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 369,275 cars, an increase of 874 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 90,302 cars above the corresponding week in 1940
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 162.254 cars, decrease of 265 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 13,345 cars above the corresponding week in 1940
Coal loading amounted to 151,878 cars, an increase of 4,424 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 34,927 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 40,130 cars, an increase of 1,225 cars abov the preceding week, and an increase of 10,698 cars above the 1,225 cars above the precedin
corresponding week in 1940 .
Live stock loading amounted to 10,429 cars a decrease of 2,507 cars from the preceding
reek in 1940 . he preceding week, and an increase of 7,051 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 .
Ore loading amounted to 76,601 cars, a decrease of 8 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 17,530 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 .
Coke loading amounted to 13,732 cars, an increase of 621 cars abcve the in 1940.
All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1949 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 | $2,793,563$ 794.301 | $2,495,212$ 665,547 | $2,225,188$ 572,025 |
| Week of May 10 | 837,149 | 680,628 | 554,644 |
| Week of May 17 | 861,277 | 679,065 | 612,888 |
| Week of May 24. | 866,017 | 687,480 | 623,542 |
| Total | 15,534,508 | 13,378,462 | 12.136,538 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended May 24, 1941, loaded a total of 408,234 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 403,857 cars in the preceding week and 319,387 cars in the seven days ended May 25, 1940. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { May } 24 & \text { May } & 17 \\ \hline 1941 & \text { May } & 1941 \\ \hline 1940 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 24 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c} M a y & 17 & \text { May } 18 \\ 1941 & 1940 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,851 | 22,694 | 18,373 | 7,295 | 7,376 |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio RR | ${ }_{22,487}^{21,576}$ | 41,608 28,648 |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{21,866}$ |  |
| Chesapeake \& Ohto Ry ${ }^{\text {Chicke }}$ | 29,487 | ${ }^{28,648} 1$ | ${ }_{12,792}^{24.36}$ |  |  |  |
| hicago Milw. Et. Pauld Pac. Ry | 22,807 | 22,472 | 19,013 | 9.298 | 8.445 | ${ }_{6,670}$ |
| god N | ${ }^{23,634}$ | 22,651 | 18.349 | 12,574 |  | 9,161 |
| Coast | ${ }^{3,223}$ | 3,380 | 2,48 |  |  |  |
| rnational Great |  | 2,176 | 564 |  |  |  |
| 1 Kansas-Te | 4.310 | 4,552 |  |  |  |  |
| ourl Pacific RR | 802 | 14,965 | 12 | 11,455 | 11,075 |  |
| New York Central | 52.772 |  | ${ }_{4}^{41,461}$ | 13,574 | 12,212 | ${ }^{38,572}$ |
| N. Y. Chicago \& st. | 23,942 | ${ }_{24,045}$ | 19,820 | ${ }_{6}$ | 6.0 | 4.464 |
| Pennsylvania A | 88,079 | 87,6 |  |  |  | 45,111 |
| Marq | 7.402 | 6, |  | 6, |  |  |
| burgh \& |  | 8,511 |  |  | 9,944 |  |
|  | 34.297 | ${ }^{33,892}$ | 27,140 |  | 11,401 | ${ }^{8.099}$ |
| ash Ry | 6.0 | 5,80 | 5 | 11,378 | 10,8 | 8,044 |
|  | 08.234 | 403.8 | 319,3 | 260,173 | 251,4 | 197.81 |

total loadings and receipts from connections

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 24, 1941 | May 17, 1941 | May 25, 1940 |
|  |  | 28.493 |  |
| illinels Central System | $\begin{array}{r} 37.423 \\ 15,813 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,345 \\ & 15,478 \end{aligned}$ | 11,508 |
|  | 81,917 | 80.316 | 63.118 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended May 17 , 1941. During this period 117 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED MAY 17

| Rallroads | Total Revenue Fretoht Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetved from Connections |  | Rallroads | Total Revenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recelved from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |
| Eastern District <br> Ann Arbor | 515 | 583 | 524 | 1,522 |  | Southern District-(Concl.) Nashville Chattanooga \& St. L. | 3,597 | 2,893 | 2,683 | 3,219 | 2,526 |
| Bangor \& Aroosto | 1,924 | 1,587 | 1.681 | 1304 | ${ }_{301}$ | Norfolk Southern | 1,212 | 1,051 | 1,088 | 1,076 | 865 |
| Boston \& Maine | 8,603 | 7,048 | 7,322 | 13,809 | 10,473 | Pledmont Northern | 508 | 381 | 443 | 1,513 | 1,153 |
| Chicago Indianapolis \& Loulsv- | 1,302 | 1,386 | 1,598 | 2,431 | 2,090 | Richmond Fred. \& | ${ }_{0}^{466}$ | $\begin{array}{r}312 \\ 9.312\end{array}$ | 382 8.706 | 6,574 5,819 | 5,201 |
| Central Indiana. |  |  |  |  |  | Seaboard Air Line | 10,903 | -9,312 | $\begin{array}{r}8.706 \\ 17.904 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,819 |  |
| Central Vermont | 1,419 | 1,350 | 1,311 | 2,896 | 2,154 | Southern System | 26,373 | 20,801 452 | $\begin{array}{r}17,904 \\ 357 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19,841 665 | 14,476 594 |
| Delaware \& Hu | 5,957 | 4,682 | 4,829 883 | 10,522 | 8.057 | Tennessee Central.-....- | 559 173 | 452 149 | 357 134 | 665 933 | 594 675 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \&c West | 9,640 | 8.969 | 8,633 376 | 8,877 | 7,060 | Winston-Salem southbound | 173 | 149 |  |  | 675 |
| Detroit \& Mackinac | 3,258 3 | 2,114 | 2,093 2,086 | 1,265 | 1,207 | Total.-.---------------- | 121,816 | 100,717 | 86,130 | 88,218 | 68,108 |
| Detroit \& Toledo S | 438 | 314 | 245 | 2,930 | 2,770 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie. | 15,066 | $\begin{array}{r}12,109 \\ 4 \\ \hline 738\end{array}$ | 12,498 4 | 14,126 | 11,361 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk Weste | 6,225 280 | 4,736 338 | $\begin{array}{r}4,449 \\ 251 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,331 2,652 | 7,311 1,868 | Northwestern District Chicago \& North Western. | 22,651 | 17,779 | 15,548 | 11,784 | 9.038 |
| Lehigh \& Hudson R | 1.949 | 1,822 | 2,294 | 1,510 | 1,868 1,140 | Chicago \& North Western.-.-..-- | 2,707 | 2,491 | 2,452 | 3,422 | 2.737 |
| Lehigh Valley .-. | 9,557 | 8,511 | 8,520 | 9,398 | 6,867 | Chicago Milw, St. P. \& | 21,766 | 18.356 | 18,166 | 8.445 | 6,825 |
| Maine Central | 3,097 | 2,680 | 2,493 | 3,093 | 2,270 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha | 4,037 | 3,238 | 3,683 | 4,094 | 3,215 |
| Monongah | 6,322 | 4,452 | 3,695 | 410 | 214 | Duluth Missabe \& Iron Ridge-- | 22,531 | 14,413 | 12,623 | 258 | 119 |
| Montour | 2,324 | 1,933 | 1,450 | -48 48 | - 70 | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic- | 1,549 10,752 |  | 778 5,849 | $\begin{array}{r}482 \\ 8,997 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| New York Central Lines | 52,283 12.165 | 40,056 9 985 | 33,443 9 9 | 48,033 16.414 | 39,785 12204 | Elgin Joliet \& Eastern.-.---7- | 10,752 | 7,519 | 5,849 | ${ }_{131}$ | +193 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartford. New York Ontario \& Wes | $\begin{array}{r}12,165 \\ 1,175 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{9,285}$ | 9,145 1,372 | 16,414 2,427 | 12,204 2,012 | Ft. Dodge Des Moines \& South- | 24,124 | 16,611 | 15,768 | 3,980 | 3,128 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls | 6,137 | 5,337 | 4,810 | 12,212 | 9,676 | Green Bay \& Wester | 671 | 530 | 573 | 695 | 543 |
| N. Y: Susquehanna \& West | 479 | 350 | 440 | 1,750 | 1,497 | Lake Superior \& Lshpe | 3,114 | 2,362 | 1,985 | 77 | 53 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erle | 8,445 | 6,070 | 4,316 | 10,010 | 6,270 | Minneapolis \& St. Louis | 2,013 | 1,519 | 1,791 | 2.141 | 1,688 |
| Pere Marquette. | 6,637 | 5,937 | 5,375 | 6,188 | 4,890 | Minn. St. Paul \& 8 . | 7,940 | 6,177 | 5,542 | 2.744 | 2,275 |
| Pittsburgh \& Shawm | 805 | 963 | 295 | 61 | 109 | Northern Pacific | 9,995 | 9,643 | 9,260 | 4,285 | 3,923 |
| Plitsburgh Shawmut \& Nor | 515 | 318 | 349 | 490 | 318 | Spokane Internat | 178 2.514 | 1,801 | 1,929 |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginia | 1,152 | 991 619 | 698 622 | 2,230 | 1,683 1.019 | Spokane P | 2,514 | 1,801 |  | 1,987 | 1,430 |
| Wabash | 5,906 | 5,165 | 5,220 | 10,811 | 8,072 | Total.-.---.------.---. | 137,236 | 103,942 | 96,650 | 53,865 | 40,290 |
| Wheelling | 5,522 | 4,586 | 3,217 | 3,955 | 3,245 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 180,044 | 145,609 | 133,581 | 200,168 | 157,265 | Central West |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. Top. \& San | 22,694 | 18,741 | 19,078 | 7,376 | 5.560 |
| Alleghany Distric |  |  |  |  |  | Alton | 3,344 | 2,622 | 2,913 | 2,871 | 1,906 |
| Akron Canton \& Youn | 672 41.608 |  |  |  |  |  | 1680 1645 |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio Bessemer \& Lake E | 41,608 6,807 | $\begin{array}{r}31,062 \\ 5,228 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 28,450 2,769 | 21,866 2,285 | 17,280 2,124 | Chicago Burlington \& Quincy Chicago \& Illnols Midand. | 16,475 2,640 | 13,153 1,996 | 13,324 1,415 | 9,298 821 | 7,688 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Er Buffalo Creek \& Gau | 6,807 267 | $\begin{array}{r}5,228 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,769 \\ 338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,285 4 | 2,124 4 | Chicago \& Ininnosand \& Pacific- | 13,842 | 10,653 | 11,045 | 9,915 | 8.612 |
| Cambria \& Indiana. | 2,019 | 985 | 1,383 | 20 | 16 | Chicago \& Eastern Illinois | 2,888 | 2,320 | 1,976 | 3,012 | 2,487 |
| Central Rr. of New | 7,890 | 6,453 | 6,204 | 15,053 | 11,252 | Colorado \& Southern | 724 | 610 |  | 1,702 | 1,413 |
| Cornwall | 699 | 647 | 551 | 59 | 60 | Denver \& Rlo Grande Western_ | 2,994 | 2,032 | 1,708 | 3,375 | 2,698 |
| Cumberland \& P | 326 | 230 | 206 | 42 | 37 | Denver \& Salt Lak | $\begin{array}{r}336 \\ 1.596 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ligonier Valley | 97 | 94 | 168 | 221 | 21 | Fort Worth \& Den | 1,596 1,868 1 | 1,100 | 1,229 1,679 | 1,042 | .972 |
| Long Island-- | 800 1827 | 573 | 670 | 3,079 | 2,686 | Illinols Terminal. |  | 1,642 927 | 1,679 1,198 1,20 | 1,828 431 | +413 |
| Penn-Reading Seashore | 1,627 87,672 | 62, $\begin{array}{r}1,145 \\ 682\end{array}$ | r $\mathbf{5 5 , 0 3 4}$ | 1,790 55,186 | 1,314 43,448 | Mlissouri-Illinoil | 1,081 2,026 | 1,527 1,534 | 1,198 1,205 | 104 | 117 |
| Reading Co... | 16,156 | 13,031 | 12,595 | 22,677 | 15,883 | North Western Pacifi | 842 | 731 | 807 | 420 | 437 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | 19,833 | 15,291 | 6,622 | 6,533 | 5,130 | Peoria \& Pekin Union |  | 14 |  |  |  |
| Western Maryland | 4,260 | 3,244 | 3,407 | 8,420 | 6,555 | Southern Pacific (Pac | 28,190 | 24,330 | $-21,224$ | 6,498 | 4,526 |
| Total | 190,733 | 141,052 | 119,724 | 138,033 | 106,655 | Union Paclic Syst | 14,534 | 11,924 | 12,705 | 10,487 | 8,156 |
| Pocahontas |  |  |  |  |  | Utah | 1,592 | 1,474 | 1,538 | 2,957 | 2,486 |
| Chesapeake \& | 28,648 | 23,657 | 20,165 | 12,736 | 11,226 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk \& Western | 24,045 | 18,417 | 15,522 | 6,072 |  | Tot | 118,872 | 97,183 | 94,626 | 63,76 | 50,333 |
| Virg | 5,094 | 3,670 | 3,316 | 1,847 | 1,053 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 57,787 | 45,744 | 39,003 | 20,655 | 16,839 | Southwestern District - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock Islan | ${ }^{213}$ | 154 | 132 | 291 | 1328 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |  | Gulf Coast Lines | 3,380 | 2,596 | 3,028 | 1.715 | 1,222 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 356 | 263 | 179 | 217 |  | International-Great Northern_ | 2,176 | 1,632 | 1,707 | 3,024 | 2,136 |
| Atl. \& W. P.-W. RR. of Ala-- | 847 | 702 | 632 | 1,769 | 1,434 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gul | 205 | 292 | 349 | 861 | 758 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast.- | 786 | 668 | 553 | 873 | 803 | Kansas Clity Souther | 2,384 | 1,823 | 1,685 | 2,527 | 1,797 |
| Atlantic Coast Line. | 12.341 | 8,630 | 9,140 | 6,446 | 5,055 | Louisiana \& Arkansas | 2,376 | 1,847 | 1,605 | 1.912 | 1,489 |
| Central of Georgia | 4,550 | 3,740 | 3,767 | 4,251 | 3,202 | Litchfield \& Madison | 310 | 334 | 275 | 985 | 842 |
| Charleston \& Western Carolina | 588 | 464. | 475 | 1,881 | 1,312 | Midland Valley - | 419 | 407 | 429 | 270 | 275 |
| Clinchtield | 1,895 | 1,318 | 1,310 | 2,846 | 2,138 | Mlssouri \& Arkansas. | 220 | 207 | 168 | 310 | 317 |
| Columbus \& Greenvi | 311 | 258 | 302 | 299 | 290 | Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines_ | 4,552 | 3,903 | 3,878 | 3,419 | 2,620 |
| Durham \& Southe | 214 | 150 | 159 | 408 | 374 | Missour Pacific. | 15,001 | 12,357 | 11,442 | 11,075 | 8,856 |
| Florida East Cos | 1,082 | 1,849 | 603 | 1,073 | 912 | Quanah Acme \& Paci | 115 | 76 |  |  |  |
| Gainsville Midla |  |  | 27 |  |  | St. Louis-San Francis | 8,494 | 6,430 | 6,178 | 5.495 | 4,411 |
| Georgia | 1,171 | 1,103 | 889 | 1,962 | 1,610 | St. Louis Southweste | $\stackrel{2,676}{ }$ | 2,212 | 2,010 | 3,042 | 2,357 |
| Georgia \& Florida | 369 | 286 | 233 | 633 | 471 | Texas \& New Orle | 7.757 | 6,463 | 6,178 | 3,960 | 2,856 $\mathbf{3} 670$ |
| Gult Mobile \& Ohio | 3,795 | 3,377 | $\times 1,544$ | 3,105 | 3,135 | Texas \& Pacific | 4,329 | 3,879 | 3,780 |  |  |
| Ilinois Central Syste | 23.015 | 19,500 | 18,036 | 14,295 | 10,382 | Wichita Falls \& Souther | 164 | 188 | $\begin{array}{r}186 \\ 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72 38 | 51 20 |
| Loulsville \& Nashvill | 26,352 | 22,779 | 14,633 | 7,387 | 5,405 | Weatherford M. W. \& N. W. | 18 | 18 | 56 | 38 | 20 |
| Mississippi Central | 158 | 146 110 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 137 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 894 353 | 696 292 | Total | 54,789 | 44,818 | 43,174 | 44,190 | 34,104 |

Dwelling Units Provided in Non-farm Areas of United States During First Quarter Were Highest Since 1929, Reports Secretary of Labor Perkins
More dwelling units were provided in non-farm areas of the United States during the first three months of 1941 than during the corresponding period of any year since 1929 , Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on May 24. "Approximately 129,000 dwelling units were provided in new buildings in non-farm areas of the country during the first quarter of 1941," she said. "This," Miss Perkins added "represents an increase of $30 \%$ over the 99,000 dwelling units provided during the like period of 1940 . Permit valuations for these dwelling units reached a total of approximately $\$ 443,000,000$, according to estimates prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The non-farm area of the United States is defined by the Bureau of the Census as including all incorporatea places, and all unincorporated areas except farms." Miss Perkins further said:
of the dwelling units provided during the first quarter of the current year, 22,115, or $17 \%$ of the non-farm total, were in projects financed from public funds. These included 14,600 units designated for housing of defense
workers and families of officers and enlisted men. The remaining 7,500 workers and families of officers and enlisted men. The remaining 7,500 publicly financed units were in non-defense United States Housing Authority projects. During the corresponding period of 1940, 10,415 units, or ap-
proximately $10 \%$ of the total number, were publicly financed. All these proximately $10 \%$ of the total number, were publicly financed. All these
All city-size projects.
Al city-size groups, and the rural non-farm area as well, provided more new dwelling units during the first quarter of the current year than during the corresponding period of 1940. These increases were especially proounced in the smaller size cities and in the rural non-farm areas.
Onefamily dwellings accounted for approximately $80 \%$ of the first quarter 194 non-arm total, 2-family dwellings accounted for $6 \%$, and new dwelling units were in 1 -family dwellings, $6 \%$ in 2 -family dwellings, and $19 \%$ in apartment houses.

A comparison of the number of dwelling units provided during the first three months of 1941 and 1940 is shown in the following table by population group:
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS PROVIDED BY NEW UNITED STATES DURING THE FIRST 3 MONTHS OF 1941 AND 1940 BY POPULATION GROUP AND TYPE OF DWELLING

| Population Group (1940 Census) | All Types |  | 1- Family Dwellings |  | 2-Family Dwellings a |  | Multi-family Dwellings b |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 194 | 1940 | 19 | 1940 |
| Total $n$ | 128,694 +296 | 99,322 | $\begin{array}{r}103,312 \\ +40.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 73,772 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 8,075 \\ +27.1 \end{array}$ | 6,353 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 17,307 \\ -9.8 \end{array}$ | 19,197 |
| Percent | 29.6 |  | +40.0 |  | $+27.1$ |  | $-9.8$ |  |
| otal urban | 89,534 | 75,883 | 66,113 | 52,0 | 7.106 | 5,143 | 16,315 | 18,67 |
| 500,000 and over | 24,262 | 23,270 | 11,736 | 10,205 | 1,830 | 1,011 | 10,696 | 2,054 |
| 100,000 to 500,000 | 19.691 | 16,660 | 14,851 | 11,448 | 2,204 | 1,345 | 636 | ,867 |
| 50,000 to 100,000 | 8,734 | 8,134 | 6,455 | 6,257 | 1,288 | 1,073 |  | - 80 |
| 25.000 to 50,000 | 10,451 | 7.598 | 9.031 | 6,410 | 585 | 627 | 834 | - 86 |
| 10,000 to 25,000 5,000 to 10,000 | 12,435 | 9,478 6806 | 11,056 | 8,677 | 675 <br> 282 | 483 | 704 263 | 869 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}5,000 \text { to } & 10,000 \\ 2,500 \text { to } \\ 5,000\end{array}$ | 8,032 <br> 5 | 6,406 | 7,487 |  | 241 | ${ }_{244}$ | 191 | 194 |
| Rural non-tarm. | 39,160 | 23,439 | 37,199 | 21,709 | 969 | 1,210 | 992 | 520 | a Includes 1-and 2-family dwellings with stores. b Includes multi-family dwellings a Includes

with stores.

## Truck Freight Volume in April 38.3\% Over 1940

Climbing to a new peak for the year, the volume of revenue freight transported by motor truck in April increased $4.4 \%$ over March and $38.3 \%$ over the volume carried in April, 1940, according to reports compiled and releasei on May 26 by the American Trucking Associations. The reports further disclosed:
Comparable reports were received by A. T. A. from 202 motor carrier in 42 States. The reporting carriers transported an aggregate of $1,509,143$ tons in April as against $1,446,104$ tons in March and $1,111,604$ tons in April, 1940.

The A. T. A. index figure, computed on the basis of the average monthly tonnage of the reporting carriers for the three-year period $1938-40$ as representing 100, stood at 143.24 for April. The index figure for March was 138.90,

Slightly more than $78 \%$ of all the freight transported in the month was reported by carriers of "general freight." The volume in this category increased $6.7 \%$ over March and $41.6 \%$ over April of the previous year.
Transporters of petroleum products, acoounting for almost $7 \%$ of the total tonnage reported, showed an increase of $4.9 \%$ in April as compared with March, and an increase of $10.8 \%$ over April, 1940.
lovement of new automobiles and trucks, constituting almost $6 \%$ of the total tonnage, decreased $19 \%$ under March, but held $9.2 \%$ over April, 1940. The decline under March was attributable, in part, to strikes in manufacturing plants.
Haulers of iron and steel products reported about $41 / 2 \%$ of the total tonnarye. The volume of these commodities showed a decrease of $7.8 \%$ under March, but increased $25.5 \%$ over April of last year.
A little more than $4 \%$ of the total tonnage reported was miscellaneous commodities, including tobacco, milk, textile products, building materials, coal, cement and household goods. Tonnage in this class increased $18.4 \%$ over March and $37.1 \%$ over the volume hauled in April, 1940.

## Revised Figures of Electric Output for Week Ended

May 24, 1941, Shows Gain of $16.3 \%$ Over Year Ago
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 24,1941 , was $3,011,754,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $16.3 \%$ above the revised output of the corresponaing week of 1940 , when the production totaled $2,588,821,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The revised output for the week ended May 17, 1941. was estimated to he $2,982,715,000 \mathrm{kwn}$.; an increase of $17.0 \%$ over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

| Major Geographic Reptons | Week Ended May 24, 1941 | Week Ended May 17, 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 21.0 | 22.1 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| Central Industrial | 21.3 | 20.7 |
| Southern States. | 8.4 19.9 | 11.5 22.2 |
| Rocky Mountain | 15.8 | 16.1 |
| Pacific Coast | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Total United States. | 16.3 | 17.0 |

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

| Week Ended | 1941 | 1940 | Percent Change 1941 from 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ja | 2,831,052 | 2,558,180 | +10.7 | 2,238,719 | 2,142,112 | 2,278,249 |
| Jan. 11 | 2,985,304 | 2,688,380 | +11.0 | 2,329,057 | 2,163,915 | 2,277,509 |
| Jan. 18 | 2,995,562 | 2,673,823 | +12.0 | 2,342,328 | 2,156,468 | 2,286,494 |
| Jan. 25 | 2,979,610 | 2,660,962 | +12.0 | 2,340,339 | 2,139,311 | 2,236,074 |
| Feb. | 2,977,501 | 2,632,555 | +13.1 | 2,327,192 | 2,130,558 | 2,225,581 |
| Feb. | 2,972,566 | 2.616,111 | +13.6 | 2,314,859 | 2,097,789 | 2,238,281 |
| Feb. 15 | 2,958:855 | 2,564,670 | +15.4 | 2,297,117 | 2,112,046 | 2,242,433 |
| Feb. 22 | 2,967,576 | 2,546,816 | +16.5 | 2,269,061 | 2,071,639 | 2,225,539 |
| Mar. | 2,982,203 | $2,568,328$ | +16.1 | 2,293,582 | 2,077,334 | 2,237,729 |
|  | 2,986,470 | 2,553,109 | +17.0 | 2,285,175 | 2,054,861 | 2,251,888 |
| Mar | 2,964,817 | $2.550,000$ | +16.3 | 2,275,658 | 2,066,563 | 2,251,111 |
| Mar | 2,963,579 | 2,508,321 | +18.1 | 2,258,221 | 2,027,433 | 2,237,926 |
| Mar | 2,956,149 | 2,524,066 | +17.1 | 2,272,424 | 2,036,671 | 2,183,704 |
| ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ Apr. ${ }^{5}$ | 2,937,585 | 2,493,690 | +17.8 | 2,243,986 | 2,050,101 | 2,218,798 |
| Apr. 19 | $2,882,319$ $2,873,710$ | 2,529,908 | +13.9 +13.6 | ${ }_{2,265,216}^{2,234,908}$ | ${ }_{2,010,121}^{2,016,227}$ | ${ }_{2,229,866}^{2,218,615}$ |
| Apr. 26 | 2,926,445 | 2,499,060 | +17.1 | 2,244,039 | 1,995,555 | 2,237,542 |
| May | 2,914,882 | 2,503,899 | +16.4 | 2,224,723 | 1,992,161 | 2,225,194 |
| May 10 | 2,975,024 | 2.515,515 | +18.3 | 2,238,826 | 2,019,065 | 2,242,421 |
| May 17 | 2,982,715 | 2,550,071 | +17.0 | 2,234,592 | 2,023,830 | 2,249,305 |
| May 24 | 3,011,754 | 2.588.821 | +16.3 | 2.277,749 | 2,030,754 | 2,251,995 |
| May 31 |  | 2,477,689 |  | 2,186,394 | 1,936,597 | 2,176,399 |
| June |  | 2,598,812 |  | 2,328,756 | 2,056,509 | 2,266,759 |
| June 14 |  | 2,664,853 |  | 2,340,571 | 2,051,006 | 2,260,771 |
| June 21 |  | 2,653,788 |  | 2,362,436 | 2,082,232 | 2,287,420 |
| June 28 |  | 2,659,825 |  | 2,395,857 | $2.074,014$ | 2,285,362 |
| July |  | 2,425,229 |  | 2,145,033 | 1,937,486 | 2,139,281 |
| July 12 |  | 2,651,626 |  | 2,402,893 | 2,154,099 | 2,358,438 |
| July 19 |  | 2.681,071 |  | 2,377,902 | 2,152,779 | 2,321,531 |
| July 26 |  | 2,760,935 |  | 2,426,631 | 2,159,667 | 2,312,104 |
| Aug. 2.- |  | 2.762,240 |  | 2,399,805 | 2,193,750 | 2,341,103 |

Note-To assist those organizations which use the output report statement in business indices, \&c., the data on the same basis as formerly released will be con-
tinued for a few weeks. Based on the old series, the figure for the current week was
2.837 .783 .000 . 2,837,783,000.
Weekly Electric Power Output Report of the Edison Electric Institute Revised The above weekly output figures reported by the Edison Electric Institute have been revised upward by reason of a broader definition of what This change has been made to bring the data reported by the Institute in closer agreement with statistical reports of the Federal Power Commission in Washington.

The new definition includes certain additional governmental and industrial power generation as part of the public supply not heretofore reported. of all plants contributing to such supply

Hotel Operations in 1940 Were Better Than 1939 and 1938, Reports Horwath \& Horwath-First Quarter Total Sales Advanced $6 \%$
Horwath \& Horwath, specialists in hotel accounting, recently made public its annual study of hotel operations in 1940, based on figures of 100 hotels located in 50 cities of the United States. Regarding the annual study, the firm in its monthly bulletin for May states that "the results in 1940 were somewhat better than those in 1939 and 1938, but not as good as those in 1937 and 1936. On the present fair values of hotel properties (which are considerably below the original cost) the group of 100 hotels earned $1.83 \%$." Further details were given as follows:
The returns in the four prior years were: $1939,0.41 \%, 1938,0.67 \%$. $1937,2.33 \%, 1936,1.85 \%$.
The real estate taxes were earned 3.45 times in 1940 and the average room rate, 100 times. House profits were $42 \%$ of the room sales, cash payrolls
were just under $34 \%$ of the total sales, but social security taxes, compensation insurance, sickness and accident insurance, and employee welfare
activities brought the cost up to almost $40 \%$ of sales. Expenditures for maintenance and replacements averaged $\$ 98$ a room for all of the hotels, approximately two-thirds being charged to operating expenses and the other third capitalized. There were no unusual changes in the amounts of adverfood costministrative, and heat, light and power costs. The total average beverage cost was one cent lower.

The May issue of "The Horwath Hotel Accountant" also discloses that hotel sales, occupancy and room rates in March were about as much above those of the corresponding month of last year as in the two preceding months. Hotel business is not increasing so rapidly as many other businesses which sell direct to the public, and for the first quarter total sales are up only $6 \%$. The review goes on to say:
Increases in room sales continue to result chiefly from higher occupancy rather than upward adjustments in rates. In Philadelphia a 10-point rise in occupancy over March, 1940, borught no increase in the rate and while
the $61 \%$ occupancy in that city is the highest for many years, it must be noted that it is still 7 points below the average for the country and the lowest among the nine groups. Detroit and the Pacific Coast report unsatisfactory rate conditions, the former had an 8 point rise in occupancy and a $2 \%$ decrease in room rate, while the latter had a 5 point occupancy rise with no change in the rate. In New York City, Chicago, Texas and "All Others" there were no signs of rate advances in March. Chicago presents a good illustration of the backwardness in room rates: $85 \%$ of the hotels reporting from that city had higher occupancy, but only $66 \%$ had more room sales.
Increases in food and beverage sales over last year were not so large as in February and the beverage increase was only 1 point higher than the food increase compared with 2 points in January and 4 points in February. Total occupancy for all groups was the highest for any March since 1937, and for several of the individual groups-Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit and "All Others"-it was the highest for this month in nine years or more TREND OF BUSINESS IN HOTELS IN MARCH, 1941, COMPARED WITH

|  | Sales-Percentage of Increases ( + or Decrease ( - ) |  |  |  |  | Occupancy |  | RoomRate +Percent-ape ofInc. ( + )oroc. $(-)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total * | Rooms | Total <br> Restaurant | Food | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bever- } \\ \text { ages } \end{gathered}$ | $\text { Mat. } 194$ | ${ }_{1940}$ |  |
| New York Cit | +6 | + 6 | + 7 | +8 | +4 | 66 | 63 | +1 |
| Chicago- | +2 | +3 | +1 | +1 +88 | +1. | 63 | ${ }_{51}^{62}$ | +1 |
| Philadelphia | +22 +13 | +20 +17 | +29 +10 | +28 +5 | +32 +20 | 61 81 | 51 73 | 0 +5 |
| Cleveland. | +13 +3 | +17 +3 | +10 +2 | + 0 | +20 +9 | 89 | 70 | +5 +4 |
| Detroit | +8 | +10 | +6 | +3 | +12 | 70 | 62 | -2 |
| Pacific Co | +5 | +8 | +2 | +2 | +1. | 69 | 64 | 0 |
| Texas. | +6 | +3 | +10 | +10 | +14 | 72 | 71 | $+2$ |
| All others | +5 | +5 | +5 | +4 | +6 | 68 | 66 | +2 |
| Total | +5 | +6 | +5 | +5 | +6 | 68 | 65 | +2 |
| First quart | +6 | +5 | +6 | +5 | +8 | 69 | 66 | +2 |

## Trst quarter.

 " wherever used refers to the averagtes. ${ }^{\text {Rooms and restaurant only }}$.

## Conference Board Reports Manufacturers Operating at $98 \%$ of Capacity at Close of March

Manufacturers were operating at $98 \%$ of capacity at the end of March, according to reports received by the Conference Board from more than 200 companies. This compares with average operating rates of $84 \%$ six months ago and $77 \%$ with average operating rates of $44 \%$ six montrs ago and based on rated capacity and they do not necessarily mean that manufacturers have reached a limit beyond which expansion is impossible. They do mean, however, that from now on increased output can be obtained, as a general rule, only by expansion in plant and equipment, the use of additional shifts, increased overtime, or some combination thereof. Of the 206 companies reporting their percentages of rated capacities in operation in March, 1941, 94 were already running at $100 \%$ or higher, whereas the other 112 companies had room for further expansion before reaching full capacity. The Board's announcement, issued May 24, added:
The durable goods industries as a whole are already oparating above rated capacity, according to the Board. Of 122 companies reporting on their March, 1941, operations, 64 were operating at $100 \%$ of rated capacity or better, whereas 58 companies were still operating at less than $100 \%$.
The manufacturers of non-durable goods, however, still have leeway for further expansion before reaching $100 \%$ of rated capacity, although on with 40 companies which were operating at less than $100 \%$.

Upward Trend of Far Western Business Continued in April, Reports Bank of America (California)
Indicating the continuing upward trend of Far Western business, Bank of America's index for April advanced to $128 \%$ of the $1935-39$ average, highest level since 1929 and $20 \%$ better than 1940 , according to the bank's current "Business Review." "The backswing of the unemployment pendulum has been so swift and startling," the review says, "that concern is already aroused that labor shortages will be embarrassing by late fall or early 1942." The bank's announcement adds
New orders a warded West Coast aircraft producers boosted backlogs to over $\$ 1,500,000,000$, with prospects that the figure will rise above $\$ 2,00,00,000$ shortly, and employment has risen from 37,000 in 1940 to nearly 110,000 , says the review. Plane output for the entire countri has risen from 450 a month a year ago to a record high of 1,427 in aprile further increased to the one-time unbelievable total of 50,000 planes per year, and that is by no means the limit of our capabilities," the bank's analysis declares.
In the building world, the review noted that an unusual spurt in residential construction, plus large additions to shipbuilding facilities, caused

Western construction totals to soar in April. The total of $\$ 76,000,000$ was $91 \%$ over April, 1940.
In retail trade the stores had theí best April in over a decade. Easter, the review says, was not alone responsible, as sales since then have been
$20 \%$ better than a year ago because of improved purchasing powe $20 \%$ better than a year ago because of improved purchasing power.

Central Heating Gas Appliances Shipped in Substantially Greater Volume-First Quarter Shipments 86\% Above 1940
Shipments of central heating gas appliances in the first quarter of 1941 aggregated 10,762 units, $86 \%$ more than the 5,780 units shipped in the same period of 1940 , according to reports of 17 manufacturers to the Association of Gas Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers. Monthly shipment figures for the two periods show that the percentage gain, year-to-year, exceeded $100 \%$ in both January and February, but dropped to $57 \%$ in March.
SHIPMENTS OF CENTRAL HEATING GAS APPLIANCES* (BOILERS
(As Reported to A. G. A. E. M. by 17 Manulacturers)

|  | 1941 | 1940 | Percentage Increase or Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 3.974 | 1,952 |  |
| February | 3,242 | 1,578 | +105.4 |
|  | 3.546 | 2,250 | +57.6 |
| Total, first quarter..............-. | 10,762 | 5.780 | +86.2 |

* No data on shipments of gas conversion burners, gas-fired floor furnaces.
circulating heaters or domestic gas space heaters are included in this tabulation.

Imports and Exports for United States for Three Mont hs Ended March, 1941-Geographical Distribution of Various Classes of Merchandise
Figures of the foreign trade of the United States for the three months ended March, 1941, divided into several economic classes and according to source and destination, were issued May 23, 1941, by the Division of Foreign Trade Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They are presented in the tabulation below:
VALUE OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE WITH GEOGRAPHIC,
DIVISIONS AND LEADING COUNTRIES BY ECONOMIC CLASSES,
DIVISIONS AND LEADING COUNTRIES BY ECON
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH, 1941

| $\qquad$ | Total Exports | Crude Materals | Crude Foodstuffs |  | Semi- Manu- factures | Finished Manufactures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe. | 326,855 | 12.388 | 1,725 | 7,442 | 79,267 |  |
| Northern North Amer. | 190.764 | 19,212 | 4,643 | 7,442 3 3 13021 | 28,988 | 135,901 |
| Southern North Amer. South America...... | 98.880 94.423 | 1,764 <br> 2,958 | 1,994 1225 | 13,043 | 28,88 14,716 19 | 137,363 688 |
| Asla | 157,809 | 12,500 | 1,354 | 3.447 7.912 | 19,507 29,957 | 68,286 |
| Oceani | 19,953 | 1,197 | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}761 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}29.957 \\ 3,244 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 106,086 15,131 |
| Atrica | 76,967 | 964 | 28 | 1,334 | 8,511 | 66,130 |
| Total | 966,651 | 50.983 | 9,990 | 36,559 | 184,190 | 684,928 |
| Argentina. | 16,733 | 691 | 23 | 107 | 5,451 |  |
| Australia | 15,224 | 675 | 9 | 234 | 2,555 | 11,752 |
| Belgian Congo | $\stackrel{\text { a, }}{2,024}$ | 13 | 7 |  |  |  |
| Bolivia...- | 2,116 | 13 |  | 1117 | 200 319 | 1,635 |
| Brazil | 29,748 | 1,375 | 40 | 273 | 6,512 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,670 \\ 21,548\end{array}$ |
| British East Africa...- | 2,244 | 33 |  | 2 | ${ }^{6} 58$ | $1,1,848$ 1 |
| British Mndia- | 26,059 | 1,319 | , | 310 | 5,155 | 19,274 |
| Canada... | 12,386 189,129 | 19,127 | 4, 487 | ${ }_{6}^{614}$ | 1,208 | 10,490 |
| Ceylon. | ${ }^{1} 393$ | $\begin{array}{r}19,127 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 4,587 | 2,540 | 28,833 109 | 134,042 264 |
| Chile. | 10,594 | 359 |  | 35 | 2,572 |  |
| Ohina | 19,652 | 3,203 | 20 | 756 | 1,971 | 17,627 |
| Colombla | 12.500 | 217 | 45 | 452 | 1,552 | 10,235 |
| Costa Rica | 2.469 | 6 | 13 | 335 | 353 | 1.762 |
| Curacao (Netherlands | 26,579 | 887 | 398 | 6,848 | 3,345 | 14,101 |
| West Indies) . | 3,833 | 18 | 141 |  |  |  |
| Dominican Republic. | 1,653 | 12 | 17 | 189 | 191 | 1244 |
| Ecuador. | 1,897 | 14 |  | 212 | 199 | 1,472 |
| Elsypt-- | 17,512 1,209 | 349 |  | 217 | 1,211 | 15,733 |
| Finland. | 1,209 4,097 | 723 | 18 | ${ }^{75}$ | 174 | 931 |
| France --...--- | 1,706 |  |  | 1,297 | 317 | 1,689 |
| Freneh Indo-China... | 1.947 | 1,095 |  | 149 | 86 | 1,705 616 |
| Germany, Czechoslovakla, Poland | a |  |  | 149 |  |  |
| Gold Cosst | 11,831 | 85 |  | 172 | 71 | 11.503 |
| Greece.- | 5,285 |  | 114 | 21 | 460 | 4,689 |
| Guatemala | 2,431 1 | 18 |  | 184 | 612 | 1,613 |
| Honduras <br> Hongkong | 1.633 | 12 | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | 132 | 320 | 1,149 |
| Iran (Persis) | 6,464 2,275 | 788 | 63 | 429 | 1,213 | 3,972 |
| 1raq-. | 1,502 <br> 1 | 12 |  | ${ }_{17}^{25}$ | 152 | 2,086 |
| Ireland | 1,314 | 271 | 30 | 193 | 82 267 | 1.403 |
| Italy. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan... | 32,185 | 4,671 | 728 | 1,419 | 12,265 | 13,102 |
| Kwantung | 1,258 | 334 |  | 12 | ${ }_{566}$ | ${ }^{1346}$ |
| Nextheriands | 29,236 | 592 | 831 | 1,049 | 4.922 | 21,844 |
| Netherlands Indies..-- | 21,604 | 611 | 87 |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland and |  |  | 87 | 851 | 4.231 | 15,826 |
| New Zealand | 2,499 4.479 | 84 | 54 | 468 | 151 | 1,742 |
| Norway. |  |  | 10 | 110 | 672 | 3,165 |
| Panama, Republic of- | 4,510 | 11 | 73 | 462 | 457 |  |
| Panama Canal Zone.- | 15,810 | 10 | 384 | 1,918 | 2,720 | 10,777 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}5,780 \\ 23.668 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 88 | ${ }^{6}$ | ,167 | ${ }^{253}$ | 4,565 |
| Portugal. | $2,3,688$ 3.771 | 269 | 403 | 3,063 | 2,170 | 17,763 |
| Spaln. | 2,741 | 78 | 26 | 41 | 1,149 | 1,772 |
| Sweden. | 6,456 | 2,482 | 95 | 341 | 823 | 1.571 |
| Switzerland | 2,997 | 627 | 32 | 420 | 606 | 2,740 |
| Thanland (Slam)-..-- | 1,779 | 115 |  | 81 | 120 | 1,462 |
| Trinidad and Tobago- | 3,224 | 37 | -2 | 55 | 312 | 1,818 |
| Unlon of South Agrica | $\begin{array}{r}1,996 \\ \hline 39,608\end{array}$ | 304 |  | 12 | 191 | 1,786 |
| Union of Soviet Soclal- | 15,433 | 304 | 12 | 560 | 5,568 | 33,163 |
| 1 Ist Republics... |  |  | 32 | 101 | 4,317 | 10,983 |
| United Kingdom. | 281,990 | 7,462 | 1,320 | 4,456 |  |  |
| Uruguay.- | 2,975 | 121 | 1,32 | 18 | 1,000 | 1,826 |
| Venezvela.............. | 10,733 | 52 | 88 | 1,928 | ${ }^{1} 808$ | 7,858 |


| Geographtc Didiston and Country | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Imports } \end{aligned}$ | Crude Materl als | Crude Foodstuffs | Manuf'd <br> Foodstuffs \& Beverages | Semt-Manufactutes | Fintshed Manufactures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe | 65,169 | 15,964 | 621 | 10,142 | 15,832 | 22,610 |
| Northern North Amer. | 107.184 | 14,786 | 8,260 | 6.107 | 43,778 | 34,252 |
| Southern North Amer. | 882,309 | 12,828 | 25,655 | 30.885 | 10.645 | ${ }^{2,316}$ |
| South America. | ${ }_{253,916}^{139,050}$ | 67.259 153.603 | 44,548 9,095 | 4,440 17865 | 21,746 | 1.047 |
| Oceania | 17,501 | 15,345 | 189 | 545 | 1,260 | 163 |
| Africa. | 29,676 | 16.316 | 6,062 | 181 | 6,877 | 240 |
| Total | 694,806 | 296,112 | 94,429 | 70,145 | 147,276 | 86,844 |
| gent | 33,054 | 27,220 | 256 | 2,987 | 2,473 | 118 |
| Australie | 14,801 | 13,125 | a | 296 | 1,252 | 128 |
| Belgrum. | 2,259 | 18 |  | 7 | 2,001 | 232 |
| Belgian Congo | ${ }^{6,378}$ | 716 | 418 |  | 5,241 | 2 |
| Brazisia | 1.862 | 1,837 | 16 |  |  |  |
| British East Africa.. | 1,276 | 11,686 | 26,654 | 776 | 692 | 209 |
| British India. | 25,004 | 9,540 | 1,952 | 101 | 2,386 | ,025 |
| British Malaya | 85,742 | 55,138 |  | 30 | 30,523 | 43 |
| Canada..... | 104,075 | 14,114 | 8,228 | 5,521 | 43,644 | 32,468 |
| Ceylon | 8,736 17 | 6,749 | 1,884 |  | $\begin{array}{r}14.97 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ | 23 |
| China- | 17,074 | ${ }_{5}^{2,002}$ | 388 | 158 | 14,487 | 39 |
| Colombla | 12.271 | 5,856 | 802 | 538 | 5,046 | 4,211 |
| Costa Rica | 2,389 | 20 | 2,354 |  | 40 | 14. |
| Cuba-..- | 35.939 | 4.195 | 1,491 | 29.497 | 230 | 526 |
| Curacao (Netherlands Weat Indles) | 5,145 | 26 |  |  | 4,881 | 237 |
| Domintcan Republic. | 1,779 | 24 | 1,041 | 632 | 47 | 35 |
| Ecuador | 1,382 | 267 | 780 | 6 | 104 | 225 |
| EISyd.- | ${ }_{1}^{2,102}$ | 2,034 |  | 7 | 47 | 15 |
| Finland. | 1,675 789 | 26 8 | 1.643 |  | 584 |  |
| France. | 2,659 | 51 | 83 | 486 | 574 | 1,465 |
| French Indo-Cnina... | 8,076 | 7,681 | 77 |  | 246 | 71 |
| Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland. | 1,637 | 10 |  | 22 | 1,057 | 548 |
| Gold C0 | 4,044 | 867 | 3,166 |  |  | 6 |
| Greece | 3,396 | 2,922 | 25 | 370 | 39 | 40 |
| Guatemal | 4.524 | 467 | 4,030 | 3 | 10 | 74 |
| Honduras | 1,629 498 | 49 59 | 1,541 108 | 162 | 5 | 5. |
| Iran (Pers | 1,982 | 1,106 | 112 | 137 | 8 | 619 |
| Iraq- | 2.178 | 1,799 | , | 315 | 32 | 30 |
| Ireland | 806 | 670 |  | 121 |  | 15 |
| Italy | 593 | 86 | 5 | 217 | 59 | 224 |
| Japan- | 30,010 | 20,434 | 725 | 974 | 2,031 | 5,846 |
| Mexico | 22,793 |  | 6.872 |  | 5,387 | ${ }_{953}^{2}$ |
| Netherlands | ${ }^{22} 132$ |  |  | 299 14 | 5,387 48 | 953 29 |
| Netherlands Indies. | 43,717 | 33,194 | 3,272 | 1,696 | 3,738 | 1,818 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2.932 | 505 | 32 |  | 32 | , 025 |
| New Zealand | 2,069 | 1,773 | 25 | 249 | 6 | 16 |
| Norway. | 72 |  |  | 12 | 58 |  |
| Panama, Repubilic of | 1,418 | 37 | 1,346 | 1 | 1 | 34 |
| Panama Canal Zone.- | 101 | 2063 | 38 |  |  | 60 |
| Peru- | 3,329 | 2.063 | 103 | 131 | 1,007 | 25 |
| Philippine Islands | 22,104 | 4,098 | 47 | 13,813 | 1,930 | 2.216 |
| Portugal | 3,428 | 788 | 183 | 811 | 1,498 | 146 |
| Spain-- | 2.100 | 172 | 241 | 1,259 | 152 | 275 |
| Sweden | 642 |  |  |  | 59 | 582 |
| Switzerland. | 6.594 | 38 |  | 178 | 1,025 | 5,353 |
| Thalland (Slam)....- | 861 | 504 |  | 1 | 285 | -70 |
| Trinldad and Tobago- | 714 | 7 | 548 |  | 52 | 107 |
| Turkey Union of South Agrica | 3,240 | 3,024 | 14 | 22 | 173 |  |
| Union of South Agrica | 10,213 | 8,867 | 135 | 27 | 1,082 | 102 |
| Ist Republics..... | 6.889 | 5,808 | a | 29 | 899 | 154 |
| United Kingdom | 31,308 | 4,410 | 50 | 6,429 | 7,307 | 13,111 |
| Uruguay-.-. | 13,616 14.029 | 13,386 6,709 | 4.783 | 189 | 32 | ${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  |  | 4.88 | 1 | 2,425 | 111 |

## Conference Board Reports Shipments, Inventories

 And Backlogs at Record High in AprilManufacturing industry backlogs are nearly five times greater than those averaged during the years 1935 through 1939 and are over three and one-half times those reported a year ago, according to a new series of indexes released May 28 by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board. Manufacturers' inventories and shipments increased substantially in April and new orders were received by producers in about the same volume as in February and March. Since these new orders were considerably in excess of shipments, the backlog of unfillea orders advanced sharply during the month. The Board's announcement further stated:

## Inventories

The value of manufacturers' inventories rose $1.6 \%$ in April to a new record high. The increase resulted from continued accumulation of stocks by producers of durable goods, since stocks held by manufacturers of nondurable goods showed little change. Total inventories at the end of the
month were $16 \%$ higher than a year month were $16 \%$ higher than a year ago. Inventories held by producers of durable goods advanced $22.5 \%$ during the past year, those of nondurable goods manufacturers, only $5.2 \%$.
The inciease in inventories was greatest among producers of automobile and electrical equipment. Moderate rises were reported in the building
machinery and machine tool, office equipment, and clothing industries.

## Shipments

The index of shipments advanced to a record high level in April after declining during March. The index (1930-39 equals 100) stood at 177 in April, a rise of $7 \%$ during the month and an increase of $3 \%$ over the preceding high point reached in February, 1941. The advance took place among producers of both durable and non-durable goods, but the nonAmong individual industries advances ineater rise.
with the largest increases occurring in in shipments were fairly general, with the largest increases occurring in the shoe, clothing, textile, paper,
and metal-produce industries. Declines were registered, after adjustment for seasonal factors, in shipments of iron and steel and rubber products.

## New Orders

The value of new orders received during April remained at about the same high level as in February and March. Orders were $87 \%$ higher than a year ago, and were far in excess of shipments. The Board's adjusted index rose by less than $1 \%$ during the month to 235 . Largest advances
were reported by the machinery, shoe, paper and housefurnishing indus

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tries. New orders for automobile equipment, electrical equipment, iron and steel, metal products, and chemicals were lower than in March, but buying in all these industries remained heavy. Orders received by the other industries covered by
or remained unchanged.

## Unfilled Orders

The heavy inflow of new business continued to build up the already heavy backlog of unfilled orders. The Board's new index of unfilled orders, based on reports from 17 industrial groups which normally do nct fill orders direct from stock, stood at the end of April at $475 \%$ of the average $1935-39$ level. This represented an increase of $13 \%$ during the month, and a rise of over $250 \%$ during the past year. Largest backlogs are reported in the automobile equipment, iron and steel, metal product, machinery, electrical equipment, non-terous metal and railroad equipment industries. The current level of unfilled or
however, even in the non-durable goods industries.
The following table gives The Conference Board's indexes of the value of manufacturers' inventories, shipments, new orders and unfilled orders for April, for the preceding month and for the corresponding month of for April, for the preceding month and for the corresponding month of
1940 , together with percentage changes. These indexes, all based on the) 1940, torether with percentage changes.
$1935-39$ monthly average as 100 , are adjusted for seasonal change
INDEXES OF INVENTORIES, SHIPMENTS AND ORDERS, APRII, 1941

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April, } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March, } \\ 1941, \\ \text { (Revised) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A_{1 p r i l,}, \end{gathered}$ | Percent. Change from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Mar., } 1941 \\ \text { A pril, } 1941 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { April, } 1940 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { April, } 1941 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Inventories | 134.8 | 132.7 | 115.9 | $+1.6$ | +16.3 |
| Durable goods. | 146.2 | 142.7 | 119.3 | +2.5 | +22.5 +5.2 |
| Non-durable goods | 118.2 | 118.4 | 112.4 | -0.2 |  |
| shipments. | 177.0 | 165.0 | 110.0 | +7.0 | +61.0 |
| Durable goods. | 198.0 | 188.0 | 113.0 | +5.0 | +75.0 +44.0 |
| Non-durable goods | 153.0 | 138.0 | 106.0 | +11.0 | +44.0 |
| New orders. | 235.0 475.0 | 234.0 422.0 | 126.0 134.0 | +0.4 +13.0 | +87.0 +254.0 |

Bank Debits for Week Ended May 21, 1941, $10.1 \%$ Above a Year Ago
Bank debits as reported by banks in leading centers for the week ended May 21 aggregated $\$ 10,166,000,000$. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended May 21 amounted to $\$ 128$,181,000, 000 , or $15 \%$ above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of $9 \%$ 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 in May 26, 1941, by the Board of Governors of the Federal lieserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(14. Mullons of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve District | Week Ended |  | 13 Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 21, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 22, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 21, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 22, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Boston. | 8585 | \$468 | \$7,195 | \$5,953 |
| New York | 4,029 | 4,050 | 52,883 | 48,376 |
| Philladel phia | 565 770 | 457 626 | 7,062 9,031 | 5,606 7,062 |
| Richmond. | 405 | 327 | 4,924 | 3,958 |
| Atlanta. | 346 | 281 | 4,152 | 3,402 |
| Chicago. | 1,500 | 1,287 | 19.506 | 16,369 |
| St. Louls | 335 | 279 | 3,879 2 3 | ${ }^{3,200}$ |
| Minneapolis | 192 | 200 | 2,303 | 2,273 |
| Kannsas Clty | $\begin{array}{r}331 \\ 288 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 300 230 | 3,799 <br> 3 <br> 171 | 3,417 $\mathbf{2} 732$ |
| Dallas -..-. | 288 820 | 230 728 | 3,171 10,275 | 2,732 8,804 |
| Total, 274 reporting cente | \$10,166 | \$9,233 | \$128,181 | \$111,151 |
| New York City ${ }^{\text {* }}$......... | 3,529 | 3,699 | 48,168 | 44,375 |
| 140 Other leading centers | 5,740 | 4,791 | 69,354 | 57,772 |
| 133 Other centers........ | 898 | 743 | 10,659 | 9,004 |

Return on Capital Invested in Manufacturing Lower

## in 1940 Than

Board Study
Tentative estimates prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board indicate that despite an increase of almost $\$ 4,500,000,000$ in capital invested in manufacturing since 1936-1937, the average rate of return was only $4.09 \%$ in 1940, as compared with $5.24 \%$ in 1937 and $5.69 \%$ in 1936. From 1925 to 1938 the average rate of return was $3 \%$. The highest rate of return was $6.43 \%$ in return was $3 \%$. The highest rate of return was $6.43 \%$ in
1929. The highest rate of return in the Thirties was $5.69 \%$ in 1936 when it compared favorably with the average of predepression years. From 1931 to 1933, however, manufacturing corporations in the aggregate operated at a loss. The Board's announcement, issued May 26 ; further said:
Only one industrial group, namely food, liquor, and tobaaco, had net income every year from 1925 to 1938 , though the circumstance that the iquer industry joined the group in 1932 may be partiy responsible for this loss, on the average, for the period as a whole. For the textile industry the average rate of return for the entire span of 14 years was less than $0.5 \%$. The lumber industry incurred a net loss of more than $8 \%$ of invested capital in 1932, and in the same year the textile industry incurred at net loss of more than $7 \%$ of its capital.
Industries in which the average rate of return in the 14 years was above the average for all manufacturing corporations included: Printing and publishing, $4.08 \%$, metal products and processes (including motor vehicles, machinery, and iron and steel), $3.81 \%$, chemicals and allied products, $3.07 \%$. The rate of return from printing and publishing was second in stability and size only to the rate of return from the manufacture of food, liquor, and tobacco.
In the group of industries classified as metal products and processes the rate of return was high on the average but it was unstable, net losses were incurred in 1931, 1932, and 1933, and in 1932 the net loss amounted to almost $6 \%$ of invested capital. But for the metal group the rate of return in 1937 was $7.67 \%$, which was the hrghest for any retustrial $9.66 \%$, which Thirties, just as in 1929 the metal group showed a return of $9.66 \%$, which
was the highest for any group for any year in the Twenties.

Pennsylvania Factory Employment and Payrolls Increased Further in April-Gains Also Reported in Delaware
Factory employment in Pennsylvania increased 2\% further in April to a 17 -year high of over $1,060,000$ workers, and wage payments expanded $5 \%$ to a new peak of $\$ 30$, 310,000 a week, according to reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from 2,427 firms. These rains exceeded seasonal expectations by substantial margins. Working time also increased $2 \%$ from March to April. The number employed in April was $20 \%$ larger than a year ago, and payrolls and the total of employee-hours worked showed increases of $44 \%$ and $38 \%$; respectively. Under date of May 19 the Bank further explained:
The greatest increase in activity from March to April was in the heavy industries producing primary and structural iron and steel, transportation equipment, and non-ferrous metal products. Unusually large gains in these lines and in the production of chemicals are attributable chiefly to expanding requirements for national defense. Wage payments at plants making non-durable goods such as textiles and leather products were smaller than in March, but in most cases the changes compared favorably with seasonal expectations.
Earnings of factory workers in Pennsylvania increased sharply in April to a new high, averaging 78 c . an hour, as against about $751 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in March. This was an increase of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ c. an hour over the rate prevailing a year ago. The average number of employee-hours worked decreased fractionally, but average weekly earnings in April advanced to a new high of $\$ 31.08$, or ver $\$ 5.00$ a week more than was received a year ago.
Regarding conditions in Delaware factories, the Bank's announcement said:
The volume of employment in Delaware factories expanded $6 \%$ in April to a level $26 \%$ above 1940. Wage disbursements increased over $7 \%$ in the month and were $40 \%$ greater than a year ago. The sharpest increases in activity from March to April were at establishments producing metal products and transportation
$27 \%$ and $19 \%$, respectively.

## Further Increases in Illinois Employment and Payrolls Reported from March to April

Employment and payrolls were up $2.6 \%$ and $4.9 \%$, respectively, from March to April in the combined 6,333 Illinois manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments reporting employment data for the month, it was announced Ton May 20 by the Illinois Department of Labor. The sample group of 6,333 reporting firms employed 689,490 wage earn ers in April. The employment and payroll gains for the month are mostly due to an increase in industrial activity and other non-seasonal factors. The Department's announcement further explained:
Average percent changes in employment and payrolls from March to April for the previous 18 -year period ( $1923-40$ ) were average declines of $0.7 \%$ for employment and $0.5 \%$ for payrolls. Employment increases from March to April were recorded in eight of the previous 18 years and pay. rolls increases in 11 of the years; however, the relative increases were never as large at during the current year.
Consideration must be given to two unusual factors when interpreting the employment and wage data for the month. These factors are the effect of strikes and the effect of wage rate increases. Strikes in the metals and machinery group of manufacturing industries served to depress employment totals for March and caused an increase in the total for April with the cessation of the strikes. On the other hand, the strike in the coal mining industry served to depress employment totals for April. The number of workers (in reporting establishments) who were on strike during the months of March and April was approximately similar ; thus the in crease in employment can be attributed to an increase in industria activity. The change in the particular groups on strike from March to April had a slightly different effect on payrolls, and was the cause of a small part of the payrolls increase noted for the month.
A second factor which contributed somewhat to the increase in total payrolls was the large number of wage rate increases during the month. Wage rate increases were reported by 131 of the 6,333 establishments. Workers affected by the increases numbered 51,715 , which is equal to $7.5 \%$ of the total workers covered by April employment reports. The weighted average rate of wage increase for the 51,715 workers was $8.3 \%$. A smal part of the payrolls increase, therefore, ehould be attributed to the increases in wage rates during the month.
The all-reporting industry indexes of employment and payrolls for April, 1941, were 117.5 and 137.5 , respectively ( $1935-39$ average equals 100 ). These indexes are $15.2 \%$ and $26.5 \%$ higher, respectively, than the indexes for April, 1940; are $22.4 \%$ and $38.3 \%$ higher, respectively, than the indexes for April, 1939 , and are $5.3 \%$ and $14.4 \%$ higher, respectively, than the indexes for April, 1937.
The trend of employment and payrolls for all-reporting industries has been upward for each month since April, 1940, with the exception of the approximately normal seasonal declines from December, 1940, to January, 1941.

## Secretary of Labor Perkins Reports Hourly and Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing Industries in March Advanced to New High Levels-Defense Program

 Greatly Affects Earnings and HoursHourly and weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries advanced to new high levels in March, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on May 17. "The level of earnings, particularly in the defense industries, was affected by overtime operations in many establishments," she said. "Among the key defense manufacturing industries, two held operations above 50 hours per week per wage earner-machine tools (51.9) and machine tool accessories ( 50.9 ). Other defense industries in which overtime was general included: screw machine products, 48.1 hours; firearms, 48.0 hours; aircraft, 45.2 hours; instruments-professional, scientific and commercial, 44.8 hours; foundry and machine shop products, 44.7 hours; brass, bronze ant copper products, 44.4 hours; electrical machinery, 44.3
hours; shipbuilding, 44.2 hours; ammunition, 43.0 hours; explosives, 40.5 hours; optical goods, 40.5 hours; blast furnaces, 40.1 hours, and smelting and refining-copper, lead and zinc, 39.1 hours. Aluminum manufacturing experienced a decline in hours from 42.0 in February to 38.0 in March. Several aluminum-ware nlants reported reduced schedules because of lack of material." Secretary Perkins further stated:
The defense program has had a greater effect on earnings and hours in the durable than in the non-durable goods industries, Hourly earnings in durable goods advanced $6.0 \%$ from March. 1940, to March, 1941, as compared with a gain of $3.0 \%$ for the non-durable goods group and average hours amounted to 42.0 per week in durable goods, a rise of $10.0 \%$ over the year, compared with 38.8 in non-durable goods, a rise of $5.0 \%$. As a result of these increases, weekly earnings in the durable goods industries of 833.50 were $17.3 \%$ above March, 1940 , compared to weekly earnings of $\$ 23.63$ in non-durable goods, an increase of $8.5 \%$ over the year.
Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries rose to 69.7c., representing a gain of $0.6 \%$ over February and $5.4 \%$ over March, 1940 .
Weekly earnings of both full- and part-time wage earners averaged $\$ 29.11$ Weekly earnings of both full- and part-time wage earners averaged, $\$ 29.11$,
or $14.4 \%$ above the level reported a year earlier. Average hours worked per wage earner rose to 40.4, as compared with 40.0 in February, 1941, and 37.5 in March, 1940 , a rise of $7.7 \%$ over the year.
Wage increases were also a factor in the rise in factory workers' earnings. General wage-rate increases. from Feb. 15 to March 15 were reported by 296 of the 33,000 manufacturing establishments which supplied employment information. These increass average $6.7 \%$ and affected 109,041 of the $6,826,322$ wage earners covered. Among the industries in which substantial numbers of workers received pay raises were electrical machinery (7,477), cotton goods (7,014), glass ( 6,690 ), canning ( 6,483 ), automobiles ( 4,560 ), chemicals $(4,496)$, steel 4,360 ), foundry and machine shops ( 4,328 ), and brass bronze and copper products (3,225). These
figures should not be construed as representing the total figures should not be construed as representing the total number of wage changes cecurring during this period, in as much as the survey does not cover all manufacturing estabishments in any particular industry and, furthermore, some firms may have failed to report wage changes.
Increases in weekly earnings over the year occurred in most of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed. Anthracite coal mining showed a rise of $14 . \%$, who encing marked increases in hours worked. Quarrying and non-metallic minited an advance in weekly , aninelectric 1 ght and power companies reported an advance in weekly earnings of $3.1 \%$ over the year. Average hours fell $1.1 \%$. the latter industry showed a rise of $4.0 \%$, but averag hours fell $1.1 \%$.
Average weekly earnings in wholesale trade amounted to $\$ 31.18$, a rise of $4.3 \%$ as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Retail
trade showed weekly earnings of $\$ 21.66$ a rise of $4.1 \%$ dut trade showed weekly earnings of $\$ 21.66$, a rise of $4.1 \%$ during the same
interval. In the retail field the largest percentage gains over the year occurred in the apparel (7.5) and automotive (5.1) groups.

Cost of Living Increased 1\% Between March 15 and April 15, Reports Secretary of Labor PerkinsFood Costs Advanced 2.2\%
Cost of living increased $1 \%$ between mid-March and midApril in the larger cities of the country, mainly because of the sharp rise in food prices, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported on May 16 . Food costs rose by $2.2 \%$, influenced by earlier advances in wholesale markets with increased Government buying for foreign and domestic use, the policy of the Department of Agriculture in encouraging production by higher purchase prices, and the prospect of higher crop loan values, the report points out. "Other sections of the family budget were also affected by advances in costs varying from 0.2 to 0.6 of $1 \%$," Miss Perkins said. "The recent increases bring the cost of living of moderate-income families in the larger cities of the country to a point $2.2 \%$ above the 1935-39 average and $3.7 \%$ above the level of August, 1939, the month before the outbreak of war in Europe." The Secretary further stated:
The increase in the retail cost of food from mid-March to mid-April occurred in all sections of the country, and later reports from 18 cities for lard, bacon, butter and sugar. Costs of all groups of food were prices of mid-April, with particularly sharp increases for lard and butter, and such staples as flour, sugar and eggs. Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables were up due to the supply situation. Retail prices of foods have shown moderate but steady advances since last November and are now $5 \%$ higher than last autumn.
As compared with April, 1940. the general level of food prices was $41 / 2 \%$ higher, but price increases for some foods were considerably greater than this average. Thus sugar prices were $7 \%$ above last April, reflecting the uncertainty of shipping facilities. April, 1941 prices for certain cuts of meats, eggs, butter, lard and some of the fresh fruits and vegetables ranged from 10 to $20 \%$ above April, 1940.
The Labor Department's announcement goes on to say: Rent
For the principal large cities combined, average rents rose $0.3 \%$ between March 15 and April 15. This average is based on all rents in the ranges paid by families of wage earners and clerical workers including homes of new and old tenants, homes for which rents changed, and those for which they remained the same. In Buffalo, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where defense activities have been increasing very rapidly since the first of the year, April rents averaged $1 \%$ or more above March rents. As has been for dwelins rest most extreme for dwellings renting for less than $\$ 30$ per month.

## Clothing

Prices of clothing, which have been rising since early in 1941, continued 0 advance between March and April. Prices of overalls increased by Ligh from mid-March to mid-April, and prices of work shirts by $1.0 \%$. icularly in were also reported for many other articles of clothing, parnd Birmingham. Small increases occurred in the prices of men's and children's shoes in several cities.

## Housefurnishings

Futher increases in prices of many kinds of housefurnishings were widespread during the month. Furniture prices rose about 0.7 of $1 \%$, on the average, sheet prices slightly more than $1 \%$, and rug prices by $11 / 2 \%$.

Refrigerator prices were raised in 11 of the 20 cities surveyed. In Cin cinnati and Pittsburgh, where the largest net advances in housefurnishing costs occurred, washing machine prices were also raised.

## Fuel Oil and Gasoline

Retail prices of gasoline and fuel oil rose during the month, following earlier advances in wholesale markets. Thus prices of gasoline moved up in 13 of the 20 cities surveyed this month, with especially large increases in Detroit and Houston. Prices of fuel oil increased in most cities along the North Atlantic seaboard, reflecting higher rates for shipping by tankers. This upswing reversed declines in February and March in the New England cities, where fuel oil is extensively used for heating by familles with moderate ncomes.
Estimated percent changes from March 15 to April 15, 1941, in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 20 large by groups of items in table 1. Table 2 presents estimated ind are presented costs, as of April 15, 1941, based on average costs in the vears 1935-38 as 100 .
TABLE 1 -PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM MARCH 15 TO APRIL 15 , AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS IN 20 LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS OF ITEMS

| Area and Cuty | $\underset{\text { Items }}{\text { All }}$ | Food | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cloth- } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | Rent | Fuel, Elec tricity and Ice | $\begin{gathered} \text { House- } \\ \text { furnish- } \\ \text { ings } \end{gathered}$ | Miscellaneous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston -..- | +1.1 | +2.3 | +0.2 | c | +1.6 | +0.3 | +0.1 |
| Buffalo.-- | +1.3 | +2.4 | +0.1 | +1.7 | -0.1 | +0.6 | +0.5 |
| New York | +0.8 | $+1.8$ | $+0.5$ | c | c | $+0.1$ | +0.2 |
| Phila ${ }^{\text {delphia }}$ | +0.9 | +1.9 | +0.2 | +1.0 | c | +0.8 | +0.3 |
| Pittsburgh-- | +0.8 | +2.6 | +0.1 | c | c | +1.5 | -0.6 |
| Chicago | $+1.0$ | +2.1 | +0.5 | +0.2 | -0.2 | +0.6 | $+0.3$ |
| Cincinnati | +1.1 | $+2.6$ | +0.2 | +0.2 | c | +1.9 | +0.2 |
| Cleveland | $+0.7$ | +2.0 | +0.1 | $+0.3$ | c | $+0.1$ | +0.2 |
| Detroit-.- | +1.3 | +2.9 | . | +0.5 | c | +0.4 | +0.9 |
| Kansas Clity .- | +0.9 | $+2.7$ | +0.5 | +0.1 | c | +0.3 |  |
| Minneapoli | +0.5 | +1.3 | $+0.1$ | $+0.2$ | c | +0.4 | +0.1 |
| St. Louis. | +0.8 | +1.9 | - | 10.2 | c | +0.8 | +0.3 |
| Baltimore | +1.1 | +2.4 | +0.1 | +1.1 | +0.1 | c |  |
| Savannah - | +1.0 | +2.4 | + | +0.4 | + | +0.4 | +0.3 |
| East South Central: Birmingham | +0.8 | +1.8 | +0.5 | +0.6 | c | +0.3 | +0.4 |
| West South Central: |  |  |  |  | - |  | $+0.4$ |
| Houston. | +0.9 | $+2.1$ | c | c | -0.1 | +0.9 | $+0.7$ |
| Mountain: | +1.2 | +3.7 | -0.1 | +0.3 | c | +0.5 | +0.1 |
| Paclic: |  |  |  |  |  |  | $+0.1$ |
| Los Angeles | +0.7 | +1.9 | c | , | c | $+0.8$ | +0.1 |
| San Franc | +1.1 | +2.9 | +0.2 | +0.2 | - | $+1.0$ | $+0.2$ |
| Seattle | +1.0 | +2.2 | c | +0.8 | -0.1 | +0.5 | +0.2 |
| Average: Large citte | +1.0 | a+2.2 | +0.2 | +0.3 | $b+0.2$ | +0.6 | +0.3 |

a Based on data for 51 cities. b Based on data for 34 cities. c No change.
TABLE 2-INDEXES OF THE COST OF GOODS PURCHASED PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS IN 20
LARGE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS OF ITEMS, LARGE CITIEA
APRIL 15, 1941

Average $1935-39=100$ )

| Area and Ctty | $\stackrel{\text { All }}{\text { Items }}$ | Food | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cloth- } \\ & \text { inq } \end{aligned}$ | Rent | Fuel, Eleco Ircity and Ice | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House- } \\ & \text { furnish } \\ & \text { ings } \end{aligned}$ | Miscel- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England: | 100.6 | 98.3 | 101.9 | 100.7 | 106.6 | 99.0 |  |
| Middle Atlantic: |  |  |  |  | 10.6 | 99 | 101.4 |
| Buffalo- | 104.1 | 103.2 | 102.2 | 109.3 | 99.7 | 103.4 | 103.8 |
| New York | 102.3 | 101.6 | 102.1 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 96.7 | 103.5 |
| Philadelphis | 100.5 | 97.0 | 101.8 | 104.9 | 99.7 | 103.2 | 102.0 |
| Pittsburgh | 102.2 | 101.1 | 102.3 | 105.8 | 104.0 | 104.2 | 100.1 |
| East North Central; Chicago | 102.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Cincinnat | 101.6 | 100.1 | 104.6 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 104.1 | 101.1 |
| Cleveland | 103.6 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 109.3 | 108.9 | 104.3 | 100.9 |
| Detroit | 103.4 | 101.3 | 102.6 | 109.7 | 98.3 | 103.1 | 103.1 |
| West North Central: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas City | 100.1 | 97.4 | 102.8 | 103.2 | 100.8 | 100.2 | 100.1 |
| Minneapolis | 102.6 | 101.5 | 102.1 | 108.3 | 96.4 | 103.8 | 102.4 |
| St. Louls- | 101.9 | 101.4 | 103.1 | 101.5 | 102.8 | 98.5 | 102.6 |
| South Attantic: Baltimore | 102.6 | 101.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savannah | 102.6 | 103.1 | 102.8 | 107.1 | 100.7 | 104.2 | 101.5 |
| East South Central: |  |  |  | 105.8 | 96.9 | 103.7 | 101.5 |
| Birmingham.--- | 102.4 | 97.0 | 103.4 | 118.6 | 93.9 | 100.8 | 101.7 |
| West South Central: Houston | 103.2 | 104.2 | 103.4 | 107.1 | 93.1 | 106.7 | 101.3 |
| Mountain: |  |  |  |  |  | 100.7 | 101.3 |
| Denver- | 101.1 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 107.0 | 97.4 | 163.7 | 101.5 |
| Pacific: Los Angele |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Francisco | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.3 | 104.1 | ${ }_{91.5}^{94.3}$ | 103.4 | 104.8 |
| Seattle | 104.0 | 104.7 | 103.8 | 109.0 | 94.9 | 99.0 | 103.4 |
| Average: Large citle | 102.2 | 100.6 | 102.3 | 105.4 | b100.9 | 102.2 | 102.2 |

Based on data for 51 cities. b Based on data for 34 cities
Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended May 17, 1941
Lumber production during the week ended May 17, 1941, was $3 \%$ less than in the previous week; shipments were $2 \%$ less; new business $0.5 \%$ greater, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were 5\% about production; new orders $13 \%$ above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1940 , production was $8 \%$ greater, shipments $9 \%$ greater, and new business $23 \%$ greater. The industry stood at 122\% of the average of greater. The industry stood at 122\% of the average of of average 1935-39 shipments in the same week. The Association further reported:

Year-to-Date Comparisons
Reported production for the 20 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 1940 period. For the 20 weeks of 1941 to date new business was $10 \%$ above production:
and shipments were 7

Supply and Demand Comparisons
The ratio of unfilied orders to gross stocks was $39 \%$ on May 17, 1941, compared with $21 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $62 \%$ greater than a year ago; gross stocks were $14 \%$ less.

## Softwoods and Hardwoods

Record for the current week ended May 17, 1941, for the previous week and for the corresponding week of a year ago follows, in thousand board feet:

|  | Softuoods |  | Harawoods |  | Softwoods and Hardwoods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{1}{W}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{W e e k}{1940}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 1941 \\ \begin{array}{l} \text { PTefours } \\ \text { TFeek } \\ \text { (Revised) } \end{array} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{252}^{242,210}$ | 100\% | 10,803 12,295 | 100\% | 253,013 | ${ }_{233}^{233.209}$ | ${ }_{\text {262, }}^{262988}$ |
| Shipments.-...-------- | 273,978 | ${ }_{113}^{104}$ | 11, ${ }_{123}^{12,295}$ | 1145 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 285,311\end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{231,442}^{243727}$ | ${ }_{283,881}^{269,434}$ |

## 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

| Pertod | Orders Received Tons | ProductionTons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unfluled } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { Remaining } \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Actioty |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Current | Cumulative |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1940-Month of - } \\ & \text { January-_- } \end{aligned}$ | 528,155 | 579,739 | 167,240 | 72 | 71 |
| February-......... | 420,639 | 453,518 | $137{ }^{631}$ | 70 | 71 |
| March. | 429,334 | 449,221 | 129,466 | 69 | 70 |
| April | 520,907 | 456,942 | 193,411 | 70 | 70 |
| May | 682.490 | 624,184 | 247,644 | 76 | 72 |
| June | 508.005 | 509,781 | 236,693 | 79 | 73 |
| July. | 544,221 | 587,339 | 196,037 | 72 | 73 |
| August | 452,613 | 487,127 | 162,653 | 74 | 73 |
| September | 468,870 | 470,228 | 163,769 | 72 | 73 |
| October. | 670,473 | 648,611 | 184,002 | 79 | 73 |
| November. | 488,990 | 509,945 | 161,985 | 77 | 73 |
| December $\qquad$ | 464,537 | 479,099 | 151,729 | 71 | 73 |
| January...........- | 673.446 | 629,863 | 202,417 | 75 |  |
| February | 608,521 | 548,579 | 261,650 | 81 | -- |
| March. | 652.128 | 571.050 | 337,022 | 82 |  |
| April-a-- Weeki-Ended- 1941- | 857,732 | 726,460 | 447,525 | 83 | -- |
| Mar. 1. | 155,262 | 141,176 | 261,650 | 82 | 77 |
| Mar. | 154,001 | 138,165 | 277,115 | 80 | 78 |
| Mar. 15 | 168,701 | 143,748 | 300,378 | 82 | 78 |
| Mar. 22 | 167,430 | 141,874 | 322,605 | 82 | 78 |
| Mar. 29 | 161,996 | 147,263 | 337,022 | 84 | 79 |
| $\mathrm{Apr}^{5}$ | 183,264 | 146,578 | ${ }_{393}^{368304}$ | 83 | 79 80 |
| Apr. 12 | 181,778 | 150,259 | 31,732 | 85 | 80 |
| Apr. 19 | 160,769 | 134,853 | 415.485 | 78 | 80 |
| Apr. 26 | 166,338 | 147,582 | 431,859 | 84 | 80 |
| May 3 | 165,583 | 147,188 | 447,525 | 83 | 80 |
| May 10 | 170,436 | 148,381 | 466,064 | 84 | 80 |
| May 17 | 161,295 | 149,884 | 472,782 | 84 | 80 |
| May 24. | 168,875 | 152,410 | 489,915 | 85 | 81 |

Note-Untilled orders of the prior week plus orders received, less production, do
Compensation for delinquent not necessarily equail the unflled orders at the close, Compensation for delinquent
reports, orders made for or filled from stock, and other items made necessary adjust-
ments of unfilled orders.

## Dyer Index of Sugar Distribution Rises in April

The preliminary April sugar distribution of 586,976 tons as reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was approximately $102.7 \%$ of a normal April distribution, according to the new Index of Sugar Distribution prepared by B. W. Dyer and Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers. The Dyer index is corrected for seasonal variation and long-term trend. The announcement issued by the firm further says:
The April figure of 102.7 compares with 99.9 in April, 1940, and 182.9 for March, 1941. April deliveries held up well partly beca
finers were delayed in delivering orders placed during March. The Dyer firm estimates that invisibles decreased about 14,500 tons during April, as against a gain of about 635,000 tons during the first three months of the year.

## Automobile Production in April

Factory sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States, including complete units or vehicles reported as assembled in foreign countries from parts made in the United States, for April, 1941, consisted of 462,257 vehicles, of which 374,979 were passenger cars and 87,278 commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors, as compared with 507,868 rehicles in March, 1941; 432,746 vehicles in April, 1940, and 337,375 vehicles in April, 1939. These statistics comprise data for the entire industry and were released May 27, 1941, by Acting Director Vergil D. Reed, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Statistics for 1941 are based on data received from 69 manufacturers in the United States, 20 making passenger cars and 63 making commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors ( 14 of the 20 passenger car manufacturers also making commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors). It should be noted that those making both passenger cars and commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors have been included in the number shown as making passenger cars and in the number shown as making commercial cars, trucks, or road tractors, respectively. The figures for passenger cars include those for
taxicabs. The figures for commercial cars, trucks, and road tractors include those for ambulances, funeral cars, fire apparatus, street sweepers, station wagons, and buses, but the number of such special purpose vehicles is very small and hence a negligible factor in any analysis for which the figures may be used. Canadian production figures are supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Figures of automobile production in March, 1941, 1940 and 1939, appeared in the May 3, 1941, issue of the "Chronicle," page 2771.

NUMBER OF VEHICLES (INCLUDING CHASSIS)

| Year andMonth | Unted States (Factory Sates) |  |  | Canada (Production) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { (All } \\ \text { Vehicles) } \end{gathered}$ | Passenger Cars | Trucks, $\& c$. | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pas- } \\ \text { senoer } \\ \text { Cars } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Comm }^{\prime 2} l \\ & \text { Crars\& } \\ & \text { Trucks } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1941- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rua | ${ }_{485}^{500}$ | 411,258 | ${ }_{91,040}^{89,673}$ | ${ }_{23,710}^{23,195}$ | 11,990 10,647 | ${ }_{13,063}^{11,205}$ |
| arch |  | 410,258 | 97,610 | 26,044 | 12,093 | 13,951 |
| A | 462,257 | 374,979 | 87,278 | 27,584 | 12,091 | 15,493 |
| Tot. 4 m | 1,9 | 1,590,9 | 365,601 | 100,533 | 46,821 | 53,712 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Januar }}{ }$ | 432.279 404,032 | ${ }_{337,756}^{362,89}$ | ${ }_{6}^{69,3827}$ | ${ }_{18,19}^{17,21}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12,779}$ | 5,414 |
| March | 423.620 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{352,922}$ | 70,698 | ${ }_{19} 18,68$ | 13,025 13,487 | 4,587 6,200 |
| April. | 432,746 | 362,139 | 70,607 | 19,6 | 13,487 | 6,200 |
| Tot. 4 m | 1,692,677 | 1,415,7 | 276,9 | 71,7 | 50,870 | 20.835 |
| January ${ }^{1939}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 303,220 | 243,000 | 60,220 | ${ }_{14}^{14,300}$ | 10,914 | 3,386 |
| March. | 371,946 <br> 337,375 | 2739,703 <br> 273 | 72.243 63,966 | 17,5531 | 12,689 12,791 | 4,864 4,100 |
| Tot. 4 mos | , | , | 257,132 | 63,538 | 47,798 |  |

## 1941 AAA Wheat Program Being Geared to Comply with Farm Parity Legislation-Department of Agriculture Explains Changes in Marketing Quota Provisions of Agricultural Act

The Department of Agriculture announced on May 27 that the 1941 Agricultural Adjustment Administration wheat program is being geared to comply with provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 60 (farm parity measure), signed on May 27 by President Roosevelt. The new legislation affects all of the five basic commodities. It applies immediately to wheat as a result of the recent wheat marketing quota proclamation and the wheat quota referendum set for May 31. It is pointed out by the Department that under the new legislation 1941 commodity loan rates for wheat, cotton, corn, rice and tobacco will average $85 \%$ of parity. The parity price of wheat was $\$ 1.14$ on April 15. The terminal and country loan rates for wheat will be announced in a few days. The wheat loan, which will average $85 \%$ of parity, cannot be offered if wheat growers reject marketing quotas in their referendum May 31 . Loan rates for the other basic crops will be announced later. The Department also states that the new legislation, S. J. Res. 60, likewise makes these major changes in the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act:
(1) Exempts from quotas all corn or wheat farms on which the acreage planted to the commodity is 15 acres or less; (2) places the marketing quota penalty at $50 \%$ of the basic loan rate offered cooperators; (3) makes the entire crop on farms that have a marketing excess subject to an automatic Government lien until the excess has been taken care of; and (4) defines the corn and wheat marketing quota for a farm as the actual production of the acreage of the commodity on the farm less the normal or actual production, whichever is smaller, of the acreage planted to the commodity in excess of the farm acreage allotment.
As under previous legislation, the loans that will be offered in accordance with the resolution are dependent upon approval in a referendum on marketing quotas in cases where a quota is proclaimed. Cotton and tobacco cases where a quota is proclaimed. Cotton and tobacco
farmers have already approved quotas for the current crop and no quotas will be proclaimed for either of the corn or rice crops in 1941. Wheat farmers will vote May, 31 on whether or not quotas will be applied to this year's crop. In commenting on the new amendments to the AAA, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said:
This action by Congress and the President further strengthens a program that, taking wheat as an example, has enabled farmers for three years to maintain their return well above the worla level, and that farmers a larger income than they have received from any crop in 14 years.
As a result of the legislation farmers will find the wheat quota provisions more effective and workable. The combination of the quota, acreage allotment, and the higher loan rate is most important now to the wheat farmer as he feels more and more the effects of a world at war. With this program he is better prepared to protect his income from the weight of a program surplus while at the same time holding adequate reserves in safe storage.
As has been farm program policy since 1933, application of the program remains in the farmers' hands, and because of the importance of the decision I call upon all farmers who would be affected by the quota to vote at their community polls on May 31.
The signing of this legislation by President Roosevelt is referred to elsewhere in our columns today.

Allotment of 1941 Beet Sugar Quota For Processors Announced by Agriculture Department,
The Department of Agriculture announced on May 9 the allotment of the 1941 beet sugar quota of $1,589,100$ short tons, raw value, to the 24 beet sugar processing companies. The announcement went on to say:

The Sugar Act of 1937 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to allot the sugar marketing quota for any area if he finds that such allotment is necessary to prevent disorderly marketing, to give all interested persons an equitable opportunity to market sugar, or for other causes.
The allotments were computed by giving $25 \%$ weight to past marketings, and $75 \%$ weight to processing of sugar beets grown on proportionate share acreages (acreage allotments), and were then modified so as to bring the inventories of the various companies into closer relationship with the normal carryover requirements of the Sugar Act. Past marketings have been measured by the average quantity of sugar marketed during the three calendar years 1937, 1938 and 1939. Processings of sugar beets produced on acreage allotments have been measured by the average amounts of the processings from such beets for the largest three of the 1937, 1938, 1938 and 1940 crops. The allotments give effect to a provision that no processor may (as long as the quota for the area is less than. $1,756,509$ ehort tons) market in 1941, sugar in excess of his Jan. 1, 1941, effective inventory, unless such inventory was less than $75 \%$ of the processor's average marketings. The balances made available by this provision have been reallotted to processors whose inventory carryover as of Jan. 1, 1941, was unusually large.
Interested persons were advised on March 26, following public hearings, s to how it was proposed to allot the area quota. Objections and exceptions were then filed by many of the persons affected by the proposed allotment.
The following are the allotments for 1941:

| Proce | Allotment | Processor - | Allotment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amalgamated S | 119,366 | Monitor Sugar, Division Robert |  |
| American Crystal Sug | 186,218 | Gage Coal Co | 7,173 |
| Central Sugar | 12.107 | Mt. Clemens Beet Growers' As- |  |
| Franklin County Sug | 13,441 | soclation. | ${ }_{4}^{4.514}$ |
| Garden City Co. | 12,022 | National Sugar |  |
| Great Lakes Sugar | 38.147 | Ohlo sugar Co- | 7,901 7.340 |
| Great Western | 7.402 |  | 173,581 |
| Gunnison Sugars, | 7,086 231720 |  | 173,581 12,088 |
| Holly Sugar Cor | $\begin{array}{r}231,720 \\ 9 \\ \hline 894\end{array}$ | Superior sugar Rerining Co.--- | 12,097 |
| Isabella sugar Co |  | Utah-Idaho Sugar |  |
| Lake Shore Sug | $\begin{array}{r} 13,552 \\ 8,537 \end{array}$ | Others |  |
| Los Alamitos Sug | 17,127 |  |  |
| Menominee Suga | 9,826 | otal. | 89,100 |
| Michigan Sug | 71,476 |  |  |

Java Sugar Exports and Stocks Increase in March
Java exported 77,622 short tons of sugar during March, an increase of 25,645 tons or $49.3 \%$ from the same month a year ago, according to B. W. Dyer \& Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers. The rise was accounted for by increasing demand from Eastern consuming markets. Less than 9,000 tons went to points west of Suez. The firm further reports:
Exports for the present crop year, running from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, amounted to 936,350 short tons, a decline of 422,252 tons, or $31.08 \%$ from the previous year.
The decline in exports and the large crop of $1,769,254$ short tons resulted in ${ }^{\circ}$ a large increase in stocks. The carryover on March 31 is estimated at 708.840 tons, an increase of 447,099 tons, or $170.8 \%$ from the same date a year ago.
A few mills had started grinding by April 15. It is estimated that the total production will be near the planned crop of about $1,930,000$ short tons.

## Japanese Sugar Production Estimated $23.6 \%$ Lower

The latest estimate of sugar production in Japan for the 1940-41 crop is $1,122,570$ short tons, according to reports received by B. W. Dyer \& Co., New York, sugar economists and brokers. This is a decline of 345,714 tons or $23.6 \%$ from the $1939-40$ crop of $1,468,284$ tons. The announcement goes on to explain:
The prospects for the present crop have become steadily worse during the past few months. Four months ago estimates were about 185,000 tons above the present figure.
Sugar consumption has decreased considerably in the past year. With the present short crop and the unwillingness of the Government to import anything but war materials, further curtailment of consumption will probably take place.

## Egyptian Cane Sugar Production Estimated 12.4\% Above Last Season

Cane sugar production in Egypt during the current 1940-41 eason is estimated at 172,000 long tons, raw value, as compared with 153,000 tons last season, an increase of 19,000 tons, or approximately $12.4 \%$, according to advices received by Lamborn \& Co., New York, from Cairo. Harvesting of the crop usually commences in December and is terminated in June. The firm's announcement added:
Egypt's home production, which is controlled by one company under Government regulation, is sufficient 10 supply
International trade in sugar is also conducted. Sugar in the form of raws are imported from Java, refined locally, and re-exported to the Sudan, Palestine, Iraq and other Near East destinations. During the year ended Oct. 31, 1940, the imports totaled 86,000 long tons of raw sugar, while the exports amounted to 101,000 tons of refined sugar.

Commercial Plantfood Consumption Hits New High
An all-time record for fertilizer consumption was established by farmers with $8,311,000$ tons of commercial fertilizer used on farms during the past crop year, according to the annual consumption report made public on May 21 by The National Fertilizer Association. This is an increase of more than one-half millions tons over the prior year, says the than one-half millions tons over the prior year,
"Tonnage figures in themselves do not tell the complete story of plant food consumption in this banner year, since there has been a significant increase in the amount of plantfood contained in a ton of fertilizer," sai Charles J. Brand, Executive Secretary of the Association. "This Year's tonnage figure was $16 \%$ above 1920, but the amount of plantfood contained
and used was $64 \%$ greater."

This year's tonnage includes $7,839,000$ tons sold by commercial producers 27,000 tons distributed by Tennessee Valley Authority, and 444,000 tone distributed by Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The increase over 1939 amounted to 520,000 tons, with the commercial industry accounting for 234,000 tons of the increr
for the other 295,000 tons
for the other 295,000 tons.
It seems likely that another tonnage increase is in store for next year since tag sale figures for the first four months of 1941 are $9 \%$ over 1940. Distribution of fertilizer by Government agencies has been increasing in quantity in recent years. Tonnage ratio rose from practically nothing in 1935 to $5.66 \%$ of total consumption in 1940. The proportion of plantfood used in 1940 acounted for by these two amencies was $9.68 \%$, in contrast to the $5.66 \%$ of gross tonnage.

## Department of Agriculture Reports Improved Demand for Farm Products Continues

The demand for farm products continues to respond to improvement in general economic conditions and consumer purchasing power, the United States Department of Agriculture reported on May 16 in an analysis of the farm situation. Industrial production, recovering quickly from the relapse brought on by industrial strikes in April, is expected to reach a new high level this month. Gradual improvement in employment, payrolls and consumer demand for farm products should continue through the last half of for farm products the Department said, adding:
The trend of agricultural exports, sharply downward during 1940 , apparently is being reversed in 1941, although a return to pre-war volume is not in prospect. Government purchases under the food-for-dcfense program, some of which are for export to Great Britain, have reached considerable proportions, and will be an important price-affecting factor in the markets for some commodities.
It is becoming increasingly evident that export and defense requirements for industrial products will soon be sufficient to prevent much, if any, further increase in the volume of goods available for civilian use. The adjustments necessary to make way for the growing defense needs will weigh most heavily on durable consumer goods such as automobiles. Con sumer buying power available for food, clothing, and other non-durable items thus may be increased. Increases in taxes eventually will restrict the purchasing power of consumers, but this is not likely. to have much effect during the remainder of 19rk. In wage rates, longer working time, and increasing employment will result in further gains in consumer buying power.
Wholesale prices have increased during the past month, this being the third consecutive month of gains. Part of the recent general rise in prices is attributable to present and possible future Government price-supporting is attributable to present and possibe cotrols over a number of industrial
measures for farm products, but price control masic commodities have had a tendency to hold the general advance in check. Prospective changes in supply and demand relationships are favorable to a continuation of the upward trend of the general level of prices. The amount of increase will continue to depend in considerable measure upon the extent and character of Government controls, which thus far undoubtedly have been a major factor in preventing. a much greater rise in prices of industrial commodities than has actually occurred.
Prices received by farmers rose seven points in April to $110 \%$ of the 1910-14 average. This rise in prices was largely responsible for a substantial increase in cash inco
in March and in April of 1940 .
Government payments to farmers in April were smaller than those a year earlier. Income from farm marketings should increase further this month as the effect of lower prices for meat aniamls is expected to only partially offset the effects of an increase in tarm marketings and gains in price of dairy products, grains, cotton, and other crops.
With respect to the situation for wheat and cotton, the Department said:

Wheat
Domestic wheat prices recently reached the highest levels in a year The advance was associated with speculative anticipation of a higher loan rate for the 1941 crop.

Cotton
There is apparently little reason to anticipate any substantial improve ment in the export outlet for American cotton during the remainder of this season. Consumption in most foreign countries is low and the com petitive position of American cotton has been further weakened by the recent advance in prices to the highest level since July, 1937. Domestic consumption totaled 920,000 bales in April, making the total for the firs nine months of the current season slightly under $7,000,000$ bales, a gain of about $1,000,000$ bales over the same period a year earlier. After lagging behind production for five weeks, textile sales have again been above production since late April, This increases further the backlog of unfilled orders which was already adequate to insure a high level of mill activity well into next season. Wholesale cloth prices have continued to advance, and manufacturers' gross margins widened to 19.81c. in April from 18.17c. in March and 11.23c. last August.

## Bureau of Agricultural Economics Estimates Farmers Gross Income in 1940 at $\$ 10,352,000,000$-Represents $5 \%$ Gain Over 1939 and, with Exception o 1937, Is Largest Since 1930

The gross income of farmers in 1940 is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at $\$ 10,352,000,000$, or $5 \%$ more than the $\$ 9,896,000,000$ total in 1939 , the Department of Agriculture announced on May 26. With the exception of 1937 , when the total was $\$ 10,606,000,000$, gross farm in come last year was the largest since 1930. The gross income estimates include: Cash income from farm products sold or placed under loan in the calendar year; the quantities of farm products retained for human consumption on farms where grown, valued at average prices received by farmers; and Government payments to farmers. The Department's announcement, issued May 26, further stated:

Cash income from farm marketings in 1940, as revised to incorporate more complete data on sales of livestock and livestock products, amounte to $\$ 9,122,000,000$ compared with $\$ 8,665,000,000$ in 1939 , an increase o declined from $\$ 1,231,000,000$ in 1939 to $\$ 1,229,000,000$ in 1940 as declines
in the value of fruits, sugar crops, forest products, pork and lard, and poultry slightly more than offset increases in the value of most other products retained for home consumption. The total of agricultural con servation, price parity, and Sugar Act payments declined from $\$ 807,000,000$ in 1939 to $\$ 766,000,000$ in 1940 .
Gross farm income from all crops in 1940 amounted to $\$ 3,966,000,000$ and was $4 \%$ higher than in 1939. Income from grains recorded the largest increase of any principal group of crops. While income from nearly all grains was higher in 1940 than in 1939, the largest percentage increases were in returns from corn, oats, flax, and rice, as increased sales of these products were accompanied by substantial advances in prices.
Income from cotton and cottonseed, vegetables, hay, soybeans, and pca nuts also was higher in 1940 than in 1939. but income from
fruits, sugar crops, legume and grass seeds was somewhat smaller.
fruits, sugar crops, legume and grass seeds was somewhat smaller.
Gross income from livestock and livestock products in 1940 totaled $\$ 5$, $620,000,000$ and was $6 \%$ higher than in 1939 . Income from all of the principal livestock items except hogs and chickens shared in the increase with the most pronounced increases occurring in the income from dary home consumption of hogs in 1940 was slightly more than sales and home consumption of hogs in 1940 was slightly more than offset by
lower prices, and gross income was about $1.5 \%$ less than in 1939 . Sales and home consumption of chickens in 1940 were slightly less than in 1939 and gross income was down about $8 \%$.
Lower prices of hogs and smaller farm consumption of chickens largely ccount for the decline of $1 \%$ in the total value of livestock products con sumed on farms. Although the amount of pork and lard used on farm in 1940 was sliphtly larger the amount of pork and lard used on farms dropped from $\$ 170,000,000$ to $\$ 147,000,000$ because of the marked decline in hog prices. The value of poultry and efgecause of thed on farms declined from $\$ 241,000,000$ in 1939 to $\$ 234,020,000$ in 1940 because farms declined in the number of chickens. The value of dairy products of the decline which normally amounts to more than one-fourth of the value of all products produced for home consumption, was about $5 \%$ higher than in 1939.
The value of crops retained on farms for home consumption in 1940 amounted to $\$ 430,000,000$ compared with $\$ 425,000,000$ in 1939 . The value of farm gardens increased from $\$ 162,000,000$ in 1939 to $\$ 173,000,000$ in 1940 , and the value of other vegetables and grains retained for home consumption was also higher than in 1939, but the value of fruits and sugar crops retained for home consumption was slightly smaller.

Petroleum and Its Products-Olson Hits Crude Ad-vances-Asks United States Investigation-Crude Price Adjustments Made OPM Seeks to Conserve Steel in Oil Fields-H. F. Sinclair Opposes New Texas Proration Law-Texas Pares June Allowable Daily Average Crude Output Off-Crude Inventories Lower-World Crude Production Dips in April
Federal investigation of what he termed "unwarranted" increases in crude oil and gasoline prices by West Coast producers was asked of President Roosevelt and Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration, by Governor Albert Olson of California in telegrams sent to Washington on May 28 . In reporting a $25 \%$ increase in crude oil prices in California within a month, Governor Olson urged Mr. Henderson to set prices of petroleum and natural gas products at "reasonable figures" pending an investigation. On the same day that the Governor made his protest to Washington, Union Oil of California, General Petroleum and the Texas Co. announced that they would meet the Standard of California increases, retroactive to May 23.

Further readjustment in crude oil prices in various scattered fields in the United States were made during the week to bring the Nation's general price structure for crude oils into alignment. Among the areas affected in the latest price advances were central Michigan fields, Corning crude and several fields in Arkansas.

Advances of from 5 to 7 cents a barrel in crude prices in central Michigan fields sent quotations to the highest levels in 11 years, with Midland grade crude oil moving up to $\$ 1.44$ a barrel as the price structure was brought into line with the Illinois quotations after last week's advances there. Also on May 27 came a price of 7 cents a barrel in the posting on Corning grade crude oil by the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency of the South Penn Oil Co. to $\$ 1.31$ a barrel.

Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana last weekend announced increases of from 7 to 10 cents a barrel in crude postings in Louisiana, effective as of May 22. Heavy Smackover crude was lifted 7 cents a barrel, other fields being moved up 10 cents a barrel. Magnolia Petroleum, affiliate of SoconyVacuum, lifted crude oil prices in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Illinois, Louisana, and Arkansas by 10 cents a barrel, effective as of May 21. Talco crude, Texas, was lifted 7 cents a barrel. Ashland Oil \& Transportation lifted Kentucky River production and Big Sandy River production in Kentucky 10 cents a barrel, retroactive to May 21.
Representatives of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and officials of the oil control agencies of the various major oil-producing States met in Washington on May 27 with members of the Office of Production Management to discuss the possibility of conserving approximately $20 \%$ of the steel used in the producing branch of the oil industry, which would amount to approximately 250,000 tons annually. R. E. McConnell, head of the production division conservation unit of the OPM, pointed out that savings of steel are particularly desirable at the present time in the oil industry in view of the fact that several large pipeline projects currently planned in the East will consume large amounts of steel. While it is not possible to curtail use of steel in oil fields sufficient to account for the total needed in the projected pipeline construction, it was stressed that any saving at all is important at the present time.

Opposition to any change in the proration laws of Texas at the present time was voiced by Harry F. Sinclair, Chairman of the Board of the Consolidated Oil Corp., in a statement made public in New York City in mid-week. In response to inquiries concerning his opinion, Mr. Sinclair said that he thought the best solution offered at present was to extend thought the best solution offered at present was to extend
the current laws for two years, with the addition of provisions covering the production of condensate. The latter product, he pointed out, was becoming of increasing importance and the crude market would be affected unless its production was not prorated on the same basis as crude oil

The Clark proration bill, now pending in the Texas Senate after having passed in the House of Reperesentatives by a large majority, and which has the active support of two of the three current Texas Railroad Commissioners, Mr. Sadler and three current Texas Railroad Commissioners, Mr. Sadier and and
Mr. Cun statement. The measure provides that proration shall be determined by the entire demand for oil from all pools, rather than on purchasers' nominations as to the quantities of certain grades required from individual pools. The recent injunction obtained against the Commission by an oil company which permits the company to produce all the oil it needs to fill its order, which was characterized as a threat to the entire proration structure of Texas in a statement by Commissioner Sadler was cited by him as possible only through the loopholes in the present proration setup which the Clark bill seeks to plug.
"Radical changes at this time," Mr. Sinclair said, "would inevitably lead to litigation, and while the present law may not be perfect in all respects and may not suit everybody, including myself, under all the circumstances, I think that the industry had better bear the ills it has than to fly others that it knows not of. Certainly, I am not in favor of trying new yardsticks and new methods, opening up an entirely new series of problems which experience indicates would have to be fought through the courts and might take years to determine. On practical grounds, there, and as a measure of expedience and preparedness in such times as these I think the best thing that can be done is to extend the present law and work out in the future the possibilities of improvement.'

A new oil conservation bill, backed by the three major Illinois oil associations, was introduced in the Illinois Senate this week, providing that regulatory powers be vested in the Department of Mines and Minerals, rather than in a new commission as provided in the bill previously introduced under the sponsorship of Governor Green. The bill is backed by the Tri-State Petroleum Association, Illinois Oil and Farmers' Equity Association and the Illinois Petroleum Marketers Association.
The removal of 50 tankers from the Gulf Coast-Atlantic Coast trade, now in progress, brought about a reduction in the June allowable for Texas ordered this week by the Railroad Commission. The Commission in its State-wide proration order for next month cut the quota 15,902 barrels below the current allowable, setting the figure at $1,362,280$ barrels daily. This is 9,420 barrels below the June estimate of Texas market demand set by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The Texas proration order for June provides for 21 production days for all fields except those in the Panhandle, which are permitted 26 production days. The Louisiana Conservation Commission sset its June allowable at 319,500 barrels, which is 824 barrels under the May figure and 200 barrels less than the total recommended for the State during June by the Bureau of Mines.

In accordance with the recommendations of Oklahoma crude oil producers and purchasers, the State Corporation Commission on May 28 fixed the June quota at 415,000 barrels, up 5,000 barrels from May but still far below the Bureau of Mines June estimate of 459,700 barrels for Oklahoma. The Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers set the June allowable at 575,000 barrels, up 4,000 barrels from the current month. Top well allowable was held at 142 barrels daily. A. H. Bell was reelected Chairman of the Committee with Lloyd Williamson as first Vice-President; Richard Fenton as second Vice-President and W. L. Hobro as Secretary.
With Louisiana the only major oil-producing State to show a gain in output, the daily average flow of crude oil in the United States during the week ended May 24 was off 11,600 barrels to 3,772,850 barrels, comparing with a May allowable of $3,799,700$ barrels daily set by the Bureau of Mines. The American Petroleum Institute report showed Louisiana output up 4,500 barrels to a daily flow of 319,800 barrels. Sharpest contraction in production was in California where daily average output of crude oil dipped 10,600. Other States showing substantial declines included Illinois, Kansas, States showing substan
Texas and Oklahoma.

Inventories of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States showed a decline of $1,349,0000$ barrels during the week ended May 17, the Bureau of Mines reported this week. Holdings of American crude oil were off $1,360,000$ barrels, which was partially offset by a jump of 11,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude oil. Heavy crude oil stocks in Califonria, not included in the "refinable" crude stocks, totaled $11,597,000$ barrels, off 52,000 barrels from the May 10 figure.

Dispatches from Harrisburg disclosed that a bill to authorize Pennsylvania to enter the interstate compact "to conserve gas and oil" was introduced in the State Senate on

May 27 in what was described by its sponsors as a national defense move. New York State has passed an act joining the past which would become effective when Pennsylvania takes similar action, Senator T. B. Wilson, who introduced the measure said, while Ohio and West Virginia are expected to join. The board of directors of the Bradford District of the Pennsylvania Oil Producers Association passed a resolution earlier in the week seeking the introduction of such a law in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

April world production of crude oil showed a decline from the previous month, which had one more day for production, and also was off $4 \%$ from the comparable period last year, it was indicated in World Petroleum which put total world flow at $176,711,543$ barrels, against $178,800,000$ barrels in March and $183,856,000$ barrels in April 1 year earlier Sharpest decline was shown in the United States, off from $116,046,000$ last year to $111,806,000$ this April. Venezuela and the Soviet Union showed higher totals while Roumania and Iraq were off sharply

Price changes follow:
May 24-Standard of Louisiana lifted heavy Smackover crude 7 cents a barrel, other Louisiana fields 10 cents a barrel, effective as of May 22. May 24-Magnolia Petroleum lifted Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma. nllinois, Louisiana and Arkansas crude 10 cents a barrel. Talco, Texas was advanced 7 cents, all boosts effective as of May 21 .

May 24-Ashland Oil lifted Kentucky crude 10 cents, as of May 21
May 27-Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency lifted Corning crude oil cents a barrel to $\$ 1.31$.
May 27 -Central Michigan crude price
ba- 28 -Texas General Petroleum and Union Oil of California met the crude advances posted by Standard of California, retroactive to May 23. crude advances prices of Typical Crude pe Barrel at Wells
(All gravities whe ee A. P, I. degrees are not shown)
Bradford, Pa........................82.55 $1.31 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Rodessa, Ark, } 40 \text { and above.... } \\ & \text { Coxnas, Texas, } 40 \text { and over }\end{aligned}\right.$
 Illinois Basin-
 Smacer

REFINED PRODUCTS-NEW YORK CITY GAS PRICES AD VANCED-TRADE REACHES AGREEMENT WITH HEN-DERSON-MIDCONTINENT BULK MARKET STRONGLUBRICANTS ADVANCE SHARPLY IN PRICE-STANDARD OF OHIO LIFTS GAS PRICES-GASOLINE WITHDRAWALS SUBNORMAL DUE TO RECORD REFINERY OPERATIONS
Motor fuel prices were advanced in the metropolitan New York area, excluding Staten Island, by 4-10ths cent a gallon for undivided dealer tank-wagon to 9.4 cents a gallon, and by $6-10 \mathrm{hs}$ cent a gallon in commercial tank-wagon prices to 8.9 cents a gallon. In southern Westchester, both classifications were lifted $4-10$ ths cent a gallon, while in sections of Nassau County the rise in undivided dealer postings was $3-10$ hs cent a gallon and 5 -10ths cent a gallon for commercial tank-wagon prices. Staten Island was advanced May 24.

The May 28 increases placed New York City prices on a parity with adjacent New Jersey territory prices and was made in accordance with the agreement reached last week between representatives of oil companies and Leon Henderson, Government price administrator, whereby oil companies agreed to make price advances sufficiently only to to bring local postings into line with the Gulf Coast price structure. Should price changes in New York send quotations above parity with those prevailing on the Gulf Coast, then justification for such advances must be made to Mr Henderson's department. Thus, consumers are protected against abnormal price advances in gasoline and other refined petroleum products.

Further strength developed during the week in bulk gasoline prices in the midcontinent area where quotations moved up $1 / 4$ cent a gallon on May 26 to $55 / 8$ to $61 / 8$ cents a gallon, refinery. North Texas refinery prices gained $1 / 8$ cent a gallon. Gulf Coast prices on Tuesday moved higher in the first market reflection of the recent crude oil advances, gaining $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4$ cent a gallon with the new range being $55 / 8$ to 6 cents a gallon. Kerosene also moved fractionally higher in the midcontinent market as did lubricating oils. In New York City, quotations for Pennsylvania bright stock and neutrals reached a new high for the year in a sellers' market.

In what is probably the first of a wave of similar announcements, Standard Oil Co. of Ohio on May 28 announced a general advance of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon for all gasoline prices, all methods of delivery and service stations, throughout its marketing area. It disclosed the advance, which becomes effective May 29, the company explained that it "reflects the advances which occurred last week and this in the prices of crude oils in all areas from which the company receives its crude oil.,

Record refinery operations- $\mathbf{9 0 . 3 \%}$ of capacity-was the main factor in the subnormal withdrawal of motor fuels from storage during the week ended May 24. The American Petroleum Institute disclosed that stocks of finished, unfinished and aviation gasoline were off only 56,000 barrels at $94,811,000$ barrels. Gasoline production alone was off 135,000 barrels but the record runs of crude oil to stills as refinery operations climbed 1.6 points sent the daily average run up 62,000 barrels to a new high of $3,867,000$ barrels. Stocks of residual fuel oil were off 213,000 barrels but holdings of gas oil and distillate gained $1,220,000$ barrels.

Representative price changes follow:

May 26-Continental Oil Co. advanced tank wagon prices of all grades of gasoline and kerosene 5 -10th cents a gallon at all socalled "normal and subnormal" points in its marketing area.
May 26-Standard Oil of New Jersey advanced Esso gasoline 1 cent a gallon in West Virginia, 5-10th cents a gallon in Maryland and the District of Columbia on posted gasoline prices, tank-wagon prices $5-10$ th cents and tank car prices 1 cent a gallon in Virginia.

May 26-Midcontinent gasoline prices advanced $1 / 4$ cent a gallon.
May 27-Magnolia Petroleum advanced tank wagon prices of gasoline and kerosene, all grades, 1 cent a gallon throughout Oklahoma.
May 27-Gulf Coast prices of motor fuel moved from 4-10ths a gallon. May 28 Nourn Sthern Westchester and Nassau county prices also were readjusted

May 28 standard of Ohio advan
gasoline prices, all grades and all gallon, effective May 29.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery New York-
$\begin{array}{rr}\text {-Vac.... } & \$ .085 \\ \mathrm{OHC} & .09\end{array}$
New York
$\$ .084 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Other Citles- } \\ & \text { Chicago -.-. } \\ & \text { Gulf Coast.... } \\ & \text { Gis }\end{aligned}\right.$
$x$ Branded. y Super.
Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
New York-
(Bayonne)
Baltimore. $\qquad$ $\left.{ }_{0.0525}\right|^{\mathrm{P}}$

| .0525 | New Orleans $8.053 / 8-.04$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Tulsa_-....-. $041 / 4-.043 / 4$ |  |

Fuel Oi1, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Harbor) \$1.35 $\left.\right|^{2.00}$
Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne) . $\left.8.04\right|_{28.30 \mathrm{D}_{\text {. }}} ^{\text {Chlcago }}$ $\qquad$ $\left..053\right|^{\text {Tulsa_...........031/8-.031/4 }}$

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended May 24, 1941, Declines 11,600 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average crude oil production for the week ended May 24, 1941, was $3,772,850$ barrels. This was a loss of 11,600 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 calculated by the the total of restrictions imposed by the various oilto be the total of restrictions imposed by the various oil-
producing States during May. Daily average production for the four weeks ended May 24, 1941, is estimated at $3,705,100$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended May 25, 1940, totaled 3,835,650 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:

Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports, for the week ended May 24, totaled 2,159,000 barrels, a daily average of 308,429 barrels, compared with a daily a verage of 216,000 barrels for the week ended May 17, and 277,143 barrels daily for the four
weeks ended May 24. These figures include all oil imported whether weeks ended May 24. These rigures include all oil imported, whether
bonded or for domestic use, but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.
Receipts of California Oil at Atlantic Coast ports during the week ended May 24, totaled 269,000 barrels, a daily average of 38,429 barrels. Re ceipcs were as follows: Gasoline, at New York, 58,000 barrels, at Philadelphia, 201,000 barrels, Kerosene, at New York, 10.000 barrels.
Reports received from refining companies owning $86.2 \%$ of the $4,535,000$ barre! 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, $3,867,000$ 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, $94,811,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been $12,866,000$ barrels during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { State } \\ & \text { Allow- } \\ & \text { ables } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May 24, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Prevous } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Weepks } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May24, } \\ \text { 1941 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May } 24, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Okl | 440,000 | ${ }^{410} 000$ | b414,700 | $-1,050$ $-1,250$ | ${ }^{414,250}$ |  |
| N ${ }_{\text {Kensasaska }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 213,900 \\ 4,800 \end{array}$ | 217,900 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{b} 216,950 \\ \mathbf{b 4}, 350 \end{array}\right\|$ | $-1,250$ | 210,300 4,300 | $160,500$ |
| Panhandle Texas...- |  |  | 76,450 | $-2,050$ | 78.650 | 73,100 |
| Worth Texas ---.-- |  |  |  | +150 | ${ }_{29}^{98,500}$ | 111,450 |
| west Texas-...-.- |  |  | 258,000 | +1,100 | 243,500 | 263,750 |
| East Central Texas.- |  |  | 78,800 373,650 | +800 | 75,450 | 88.150 |
| ${ }_{\text {ERast }}$ Texas |  |  | - | -500 | 356,300 201 | ${ }_{247}^{396,450}$ |
| Coastal Texas |  |  | 276,050 | -750 | 265,350 | 248,700 |
| Total Te | 1,382,200 | c1417222 | 1,402,000 | -1,300 | 1,350,650 | 1,463,7 |
| th |  |  | $\stackrel{73}{73}$ | $\stackrel{+}{+4,10}$ | 240 | 69.750 234,400 |
| Total Loulsian | 320,300 | 320,324 | 319,800 | +4,500 | 312,900 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas |  | 76,673 | 73,000 | +300 | 72.650 |  |
| Mississippl | 22,900 |  | b28,00 |  | 28,900 | 8,750 |
| Illilinols- | - $\begin{gathered}336,100 \\ 23,900\end{gathered}$ |  | b $\begin{aligned} & 320,700 \\ & \text { b20, }\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ +950 \\ +950\end{array}$ | 323,700 20 | 435,850 13,100 |
| Eastern (not incl. ilif nois and Indiana). | 102,300 |  | ${ }^{90,250}$ | 100 | 91,100 |  |
| Mlehigan--..-...... | 40,000 |  | 38,000 |  | 38,050 | 59,600 |
| Wyoming | ${ }^{90,900}$ |  | ${ }^{82,950}$ | +1,600 | ${ }^{80,250}$ | 57,600 |
| Contana | 21,300 |  | + | $+100$ | -9,000 | , 600 |
| New Mexico | 113,900 | ,000 | 113,100 | +400 | 110,850 | 106,350 |
| Total East of CalifCalifornta $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline, 21,600 \\ 598,100 \end{array}$ | d571,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,147,450 \\ 625,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline-1,000 \\ -10,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,081,300 \\ & 623,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,224,450 \\ 611,200 \end{array}$ |
| Total United States | 3,799.700 |  | 3.772 .850 | $-11.600$ | 3.705.100 | 5.6 |

[^1] As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or tron new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude ofl inventories must be deducted from the Bub Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, Indiana figures are for week ended
$\mathbf{~ a . ~ m . ~ M a y ~ 2 1 . ~}$
$\mathbf{c}$ This is the net basic 31-day allowable as of May 1, but experience indicates that It will increase as new wells are completed, and if any upward revisions are made Panhandle shutdown days are May $10,17,24$ and 31 . For East Texas and
rest of the State they are May $3,4,10,11,17,18,24,25$ and 31 .
d Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS, PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE AND STOCKS
OF FINSHED AND UNFIISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED MAY 24, 1941

| District | Daily Refining Capacity |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Crude Runs } \\ \text { to Stllls } \end{array}$ |  | Gasoline Produc'n fineties - Incl. NaturalBlended |  |  | a Stocks of Restdual Fuel Oil | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b Stocks } \\ & \text { Avia- } \\ & \text { tion } \\ & \text { Gaso- } \\ & \text { line } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Po- <br> tenthal Rate | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} P_{\dot{\prime}} C \\ R_{\theta} \\ \text { port- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}\right\|$ | Datly <br> Aver. | P. C. Operated |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Coast | 643 | 100.0 | 603 | 93.8 | 1,584 | 21,157 | 9,122 | 8,467 | E. C'st |
| Appalachian.- | 156 | 91.0 | 123 | 86.6 | 466 | 2,957 | 379 | 470 |  |
| Ind., $\mathrm{Ill}, \mathrm{Ky}$ - | 743 | 90.2 | 634 | 94.6 | 2,414 | 17,700 | 2,883 | 3,479 |  |
| Okla., Kans., Missourl | 420 | 76.9 | 295 | 91.3 | 1,101 | 8,179 | 1,284 | 1,906 | Inter' |
| Inland Texas. | 280 | 59.6 | 136 | 81.4 | 608 | 2,342 | 362 | 1,429 | 1,012 |
| Texas Gulf | 1,071 | 89.2 | 962 | 100.7 | 3,100 | 14,630 | 6,043 | 6,975 |  |
| Louisiana G'lf | 164 | 97.6 | 145 | 90.6 | 371 | 3,489 | 1,233 | 1,659 | 88 |
| No. La. \& Ark | 101 | 51.5 | 46 | 88.5 | 127 | 473 | 321 | 507 |  |
| Rocky Mtn-- | 121 | 56.0 | 43 | 63.2 | 212 | 1,692 | 130 | 502 | Cal |
| California | 836 | 87.3 | 545 | 74.7 | 1,448 | 15,567 | 10,685 | 66,820 | 1,647 |
| Reported Est. unrep'ted |  | 86.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,532 \\ 335 \end{array}$ | 90.3 | 431 <br> 135 | 88,186 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,442 \\ 660 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92,214 \\ 1,560 \end{array}$ | 7,082 |
| *Est. tot. U.S. | 535 |  | 3,867 |  | 12.866 | e94,811 | 33,102 | 93,774 | 7,3 |
| May 17, '41 | 4,535 |  | 3,805 |  | 13,001 | 94,867 | 31,882 | 93,987 | 7,252 |
| *U.S. B. of M. May $24,{ }^{2} 40$ |  |  | c3,607 |  | d11,386 | 101,557 | 27,41 | 02,93 | 5,42 | * 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 , daily average. e Finished 87,234 bbls.; unfinished, $7,577,000$ barrels.

Manual of Banking Forms and Procedure Being Distributed by Bank Management Commission of American Bankers Association
A manual of simplified banking forms and procedure has seen prepared by a special committee of the Bank Management Commission of the American Bankers Association and is ready for distribution to the A. B. A.'s membership, it was announced on May 14 by J. Harvie Wilkinson Jr., VicePresident of the State-Planters Bank \& Trust Co., Richmond, Va., who is Chairman of the Commission. The special committee which conducted the study is under the Chairmanship of L. W. Bishop, Vice-President and Cashier of the State-Planters Bank \& Trust Co. The manual, a 240 -page book, has been designed to serve as a guide in simplifying and modernizing bank forms and to produce economies in bank operating procedure, the announcement explains, adding:
It is a reference book of operating and legal forms, a manual of operating procedure for increasing efficiency and reducing working hours, and a guide in bank operations for the training of employees
The book contains 10 chapters, which are termed "operating sections," dealing with paying and receiving, interior proof and transit, bookkeeping, account analysis, loans and discounts, collections, drafts, certification and Each operating section is in outline form, and describes operating procedure in step-by-step actions to be taken by the person performing the work
Operating forms, with accompanying printing specifications, are illu
rated. Wherever possible, the forms have been filled in to show typical ransactions and the forms are in oneinstance correlated and carried through to their ultimate position in the general ledger. Each outline of procedure is followed by comments enlarging on the material presented, and alter native procedures and forms are compared and discussed.
In describing the manual, the A. B. A.'s Bank Management Commission set forth:
This manual has been designed primarily to meet the needs of banks with deposits of $\$ 5,000,000$ and less, and to serve as a guide in their operations, because institutions of this size constitute over $90 \%$ of the banks in the United States. There is, however, so much similarity in the fundamental nature of bank operations that most of the material in the manual is applicable to all banks, regardless of size.
Economic changes of the past few years have decreased bank income and ncreased expenses, vitally affecting net earnings. Constant increase in salaries and wages in relation to gross income stresses the fact that bank operating methods should receive more attention.
Recognition that net earnings may be increased by streamlining operating methods led the Commission to study banking procedures and forms. As a result of this study, this manual has been prepared which embodies the Commission's findings and recommenda modernize and develop bank operations.

American Bankers Association Graduate School of Banking to Open Resident Session June 16
The Graduate School of Banking, educational section of the American Bankers Association for bank officars, wil enter its seventh annual resident session at Rutgers University on June 16 with a freshman class of at least 242 students, a graduating class of 184, and a student body of more than 650 , it is announced by Dr. Harold Stonier, director of the Graduate School and A. B. A. Executive Manager. The two-week summer session, which brings together bank executives from all sections of the country who are enrolled in the school for class room and seminar work, is part of a three-year course leading to a banking diploma issued jointly by the Association and Rutgers University, said an announcement issued May 13, which added:
This year's resident session will feature, in addition to the regular courses of study, heavy emphasis on the inter-relations of banking and government.

A new course entitled "Banking and Government," to be given under the direction of Dr. Paul F. Cadman A. B. A. economist, and A. L. M. Wiggins Chairman of the Association's Committee on Federal Legislation, will be augmented with evening lectures by Mark Sullivan, Washington columnist U. V. Wilcox, correspondent in the Nation's capital for the "American Banker and author of numerous publications on banking. In addition Father Edmund J. Walsh, S. J., of Georgetown University, Washington will address the banker-students on social trends
A panel discussion of defense lending by banks will also be conducted a one of the school's evening sessions. The participants of this panel dis cussion, all of whom are G. S. B. faculty members, are William G. F Price, Assistant Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York David C. Barry, Vice-President of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank \& Trust Co. Rochester, N. Y., and J. Harvie Wilkinson, Vice-President of the State Planters Bank \& Trust Co., Richmond, Va., who is Chairman of th A. B. A.s National Defense Loans Committee.

The Graduate School's faculty this year includes three new members in addition to Mr. Wiggins, who will lecture in the new course on Banking and Wovilia A Whe three Mayo B. Shattuck, Nuper the law firm of Havsermann Davison and Shattuck Boston Mase and Otto $\mathcal{C}$ Lorenz consumer credit research expert for the American Bankers Assciation
Dr O, C, Carmichat, Chancellor of Vand
University, will delive

Portland Cement Statistics for Month of April, 1941
The Portland cement industry in April, 1941, produced $12,196,000$ barrels, shipped $14,132,000$ barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month $24,052,000$ barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior. Production and shipments of Portland cement in April, 1941, showed increases of 21.4 and $30.5 \%$ respectively, as compared with April, 1940. Portland cement stocks at mills were 5.1 \% lower than a year ago.

The mill value of the shipments- $25,355,000$ barrels-in the first quarter of 1941 , is estimated as $\$ 37,341,000$. According to the reports of producers the shipments totals for the quarter include approximately $1,656,000$ barrels of high early-strength Portland cement with an estimated mill value of $\$ 3,045,000$

In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 160 plants at the close of April, 1940 and 156 plants at the close of April, 1941.

RATIO OF PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY

| Apr., $1940 \mid$ Apr., $1941 \mid$ Mar., 1941 | Feb., 1941 | Jan., 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The month 12 months ended

| $47.5 \%$ | $59.3 \%$ | $49.8 \%$ | $\begin{array}{l}43.4 \% \\ 47.5 \%\end{array}$ | $56.5 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND ETOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY DISTRICTS, IN APRIL, 1940 AND 1941 (In Thousands of Barrels)

| District | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 |
| Eastern Pa., N. J. \& | 2,164 | 2,482 | 2,301 | 2,969 | 5,029 | 4,504 |
| New York and Maine- | 647 872 | 869 1.178 | + 605 | 1,057 | 1,879 3,599 |  |
| Ohio, western Pa. \& W | 872 378 | 1,178 628 | 1,056 557 | 1,3518 | 1,599 2,009 | 2,880 2,107 |
| Wis., Ill., Ind. \& Ky | 719 | 1,281 | 937 | 1,340 | 2,883 | 3,069 |
| Va., Tenn., Ala., Ga., La. \& Fla_ | 1,287 | 1,544 | 1,223 | 1,830 | 1,825 | 1,437 |
| East. Mo., Ma., Minn. \& S. Dak_ | 749 | 644 | 800 | 893 | 3,193 | 2,986 |
| W, Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla. \& Ark | 705 | 762 | 707 | 837 | 1,771 | 1,796 |
| Texas. | 713 | 798 | 699 | 779 | 775 | 827 |
| Colo., Mont., Utah, Wyo. \& Ida- | 196 | 250 | 273 | 313 | 425 | 576 |
| California | 1,091 | 1.389 | 1,090 | 1,656 | 1,482 | 1,205 |
| Oregon and Washington | 499 | 347 | 556 | 305 | 478 | 687 |
| Puerto Rico | 23 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 0 | 13 |
| Total. | 10,043 | 12,196 | 10,829 | 14,132 | 25,348 | 24,052 |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS. AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY MONTHS, IN 1940 AND 1941
(In Thousands of Barrels)

| Month | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 |
| Januar | 6,205 | a9,025 | 3,893 | a7,984 | 25,759 | 2024,416 |
| February | 5,041 | a8. 345 | 4,907 | a7,456 | 25,894 | 225,307 |
| March. | 7,918 | a10,596 | 7.716 | a9,915 | 26.118 | 225,988 |
| April | 10,043 | 12.196 | 10,829 | 14,132 | 25,348 | 24,052 |
| May | 12,633 |  | 13,206 | - | 24,758 |  |
| June | 12,490 |  | 13,223 13,442 | --.- | - 224,855 |  |
| Augus | 12,712 |  | 14,018 |  | 21,549 |  |
| Septembe | 13,105 |  | 14,741 |  | 19,921 |  |
| October | 13,935 |  | 15,776 |  | 18,008 |  |
| Novembe | 12,725 |  | 10,372 |  | 20.353 |  |
| December | 11,195 |  | 8,192 |  | 223,379 |  |
| Tota | 130,292 |  | 130,315 | ----- | ......- | .... |

## a Revised.

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The current weekly coal report of the Bituminous Coal Division, U. S. Department of the Interior, showed that production of soft coal increased sharply in the week ended May 17. The total output is estimated at $10,100,000$ net tons, a gain of 700 tons, or $7.4 \%$ over the preceding week This is in comparison with an average weekly output of slightly over $11,000,000$ tons for the high month of March. Production in the corresponding week of 1940 amounted to $7,818,000$ tons.
The U. S. Bureau of Mines reported that the estimated production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended
May 17 was 872,000 tons, an increase of 43,000 tons over May 17 was 872,000 tons, an increase of 43,000 tons over
the preceding week. Compared with the output in the
corresponding week of 1940 there was an increase of 11,000 tons.
EGTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL WITH
COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM In Thousands of Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Datec |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} M a y 17 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 10 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 18 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | 1941d | 1940 | 1929 |
| Bituminous Coal a- Total, including mine fuel | 10,100 | 9,400 | 7.541 | 167,117 | 172,606 | 203,957 |
| Daily average........ | 1,683 | 1,567 | 1,257 | 1,416 | 1,462 | 1,714 |

 a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lavient coal assuming $6,000,000$ B.t.u. per barrel of oil and 13,100 B.t.u. Der equivalent coal assuming of coal. Note that most of the supply of petroleum products is not directly competitive with coal (Minerals Yearbook 1939, page 702.) c Sum of 20 full weeks ending May 17, 1941, and corresponding 20 weeks of 1940 and 1929. d Subject to cu

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE (In Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { May } 17 \\ 1941 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 10 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y \\ 18 \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1941 | 1940 c | 1929 c |
| Penna. AnthractleTotal, including colliery fuel.a. | 872,000 | 829.000 | ${ }_{789,000}^{831,000}$ |  | $18,546,000$ $17,619,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,822,000 \\ & 25819000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Commercial productionb Beehive Coke- | 828,000 | 788,000 | 789,000 | 18.220,000 | 17,619,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,819,000 \\ 2.414,400 \end{array}$ |
| United States total. Dally average . . | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 126,600 \\ 21,100 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 112,900 \\ 18,817 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,300 \\ 3,717 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,958,300 \\ 16,596 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 674,900 \\ 5,719 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,414,400 \\ \quad 20,461 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES
(In Thoussands of Net Tons)
(The current weekly estimates are based on rallioad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on recelpt of monthly tonnage rest
and state sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

| State | Week Ended |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { Avge. } \\ \text { 1923e } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y 10 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 3 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { May } \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { May } 13 \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 11 \\ 1929 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 61 \\ 13 \\ 84 \\ 1 \\ 832 \end{array}$ | $f^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{339}$ | - ${ }^{\mathbf{8}} \mathbf{3 9 8}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado - ${ }_{\text {Georgia and }}$ |  |  |  | 9 | 136 | 66 168 |
|  |  | $f$ |  |  |  | 1,292 |
| Georgia and North Caroina.-.----- |  | f | 677 | 329 | 883 |  |
| Indiana... | 336 | $f$ | 270 | 42 | 299 | 394 |
|  | 27 |  | 44 | ${ }^{6}$ | 65 | 89 |
| Iowa_....-- | 83 | 109 | 89 | 30 | 87 | 131 |
| Kansas and | 757 |  | 780 | 86 | 860 | 679 183 |
|  | 242 |  | 118 | 142 | 226 | 183 |
| Western. | 20 |  | 24 |  | 43 | 47 |
| Michigan. | 37 | 36 | 49 | 20 | 44 | 12 |
| Mowtana | 16 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 41 | 57 |
|  | 31 | 30 | 15 | 14 | 816 | g14 |
| North a | 558 |  | 408 | 62 | 392 | 860 |
| Pennsylvania bituminous | 2,648 |  | 1,882 | 90 | 2,669 | 3,578 |
| Tennessee | 97 |  | 117 | 20 | 104 | 121 |
|  |  |  | 15 | 15 | 21 | 22 |
| Texas Utah. | 49. |  | 36 |  | 65 | 74 |
| Virginia | 331 |  | 284 | 47 | 231 | 250 |
| Washington |  |  |  | 15 |  | 44 |
| West Virginia--Southern_a | 2,225 |  | 1,928 | 49 | 1,902 | 1,380 |
|  | 835 |  | 587 | 41 | 677 | 862 |
| Wyorthern | 70 |  |  |  | 98 | 110 |
| Wyoming Other We |  |  |  |  | g3 |  |
| Total bituminous coal. | 9,400 | 5,200 | 7,818 | 1,085 | 9,310 | 10,878 |
| Pennsylvania anthractte_d | 829 | 1,058 | 909 | 1,483 | 1,207 | 1,932 |
| Total, all coal...........-....- 10.229 |  | 6,258 | 8,727 | 2,568 | 10,517 | 12,810 |
| a Includes operatlons on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.; B. C. \& G.; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Including the Panhandle ${ }^{\text {cludes Arizona, Californa }}$ |  |  |  | ntles. | Rest o | State, c In- |
|  | Neva | and | regon. | Data | Penns | vania |
| anthraclte from publishe | of the | Bureau | of Mi | 这. | Average | weekly |
| rate for entire Carolina and | includ | ed in to | tal. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | laska, | Georgia, | North |
|  | d | h other | Wester | Stat | * L | than |

Non-Ferrous Metals-Zinc "Pool" Raised to $22 \%$ of Production-Lead Continues Active
"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of May 29 reports that the declaration by President Roosevelt than an unlimited national emergency exists was accepted in the market for non-ferrous metals as pointing to even tighter controls on industry. Zinc producers were ordered to set aside $22 \%$ of production for the defense "pool." Priorities are expected in copper to handle the growing demands. Lead again was active, with producers limiting sales. There were no important price changes during the last week in major items. The publication further reported:
The copper industry is greatly concerned about the future supply situation, as estimates on defense needs are being increased with each new is heard most everywhere in market circles. Sales in the doms for copper during the last week amounted to 13,927 tons, bringing the total for the month so far to 74,052 tons. The large mine operators quoted 12c., Valley, with custom smelters at $121 / 2$.
Export copper sold in fair volume throughout the week on the basis of 11c., f.a.s. New York. In some instances as high as 12c. was paid.
Correction-The request to survey costs of producing copper at mines operating in Arizona, referred to in the issue of May 22, came from the Arizona Tariff Commission, a private organization, and not the United States Tariff Commission. The last-named Government organization is not undertaking to get information of that particular kind, Washington advices state.

## Lead

Consumers would have absorbed tonnages of lead well above the quantity actually sold during the last week. Producers again restricted offerings. Sales of common lead for the seven-day period under review totaled 7,831
tons. Quotations held at 5.85 c ., New York, which was also the contract tons. Quotations held at 5.85c., New York, which was also of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 5.70c.. settling ba
St. Louis.
Producers believe that apparent consumption of lead in this country has moved up to the rate of 75,000 tons a month, which compares with 47,000 tons a year ago.
Confusion over inventory control has not been cleared up. Consumers, in numerous instances, thought that the OPM order also covers various lead products. This is not the case, however, for only common pig lead and antimonial pig lead at present are involved in the order announced recently.

## Zinc

Sales of the common grades of zinc during the week ended May 24 involved 6,947 tons, against 9,100 tons in the week previous. Shipments for the week totaled 6,476 tons. The backlog increased to 99,138 tons. Inquiry for zinc remains well in excess of the supply. However, actual consumption and supply are believed to be in ba
The Priorities Division has announced that the quantity of zinc to be set aside for the "pool" during June will amount to $22 \%$ of April production, or approximately 15,000 tons. The quantity designated for May was $17 \%$ of March production, while the original allocation, put into operation in April, called for only $5 \%$. The steady upward revisions in the tonnages required for the defense reserve point to eventual full priority status in zinc, the industry believes.

Tin
Buying of tin was in good volume most of last week. Prices showed little change, holding around $521 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for spot Straits. London quotations were easier, indicating that the market is so tightly controlled that only routine business is possible under present conditions.
Tin-plate mills are operating at close to $86 \%$ of capacity.
Straits tin for future arrival was as follows:

|  | June | July | August | September |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 22 | 52.125 | 52.000 | 52.000 | 51.900 |
| May 23.........- | 52.125 | 52.000 | 51.875 | ${ }^{51.875}$ |
| May 24.-...--- | 52.125 52.125 | 52.000 52.000 | 51.875 52.000 | 51.875 51.875 |
| May 27 | 52.000 | 51.875 | 51.800 | 51.750 |
| May 28. | 52.125 | 52.000 | 52.000 | 51.875 |

Chinese tin, $99 \%$ spot, was nominally as follows: May 22, 51.625 c ., $23 \mathrm{~d}, 51.625 \mathrm{c}$., $24,51.500 \mathrm{c}$., $26,51.625 \mathrm{c} ., 27,51.500 \mathrm{c} ., 28,51.625 \mathrm{c}$

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

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Straits TYn | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom.,Refy. | Exp.. Refy. | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| May 22. | 11.850 | 10.950 | 52.250 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| May 23 | 11.875 | 10.950 | 52.250 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| May 24. | 11.775 | 10.950 | 52.125 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| May 26. | 11.800 | 10.950 |  |  | 5.70 5.70 | 7.25 7.25 |
| May 28. | 11.825 11.775 | 10.950 10.950 | 52.125 52.250 | 5.85 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| Average | 11.817 | 10.950 | 52.200 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |

Average prices for calendar week ended May 24 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b. refinery, $11.829 \mathrm{c} . ;$ export copper, f.o.b. refinery, $10: 950 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Straits tin, 52.250 c .;
New York lead, 5.850 c .; St. Louis lead, 5.700 c .; St. Louls zinc, 7.2500 c ; and New York lead,
silver, 34.750 c
The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash. New Yort or st Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.
Copper, lead and zinc auotations are based on sales
deliverles;
In thes; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only. Doth prompt and future In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a dellivered basis; that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination,
the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225 c . per pound above the refinery basis. Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refinerles on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business, owing to the European War, most sellers are
restricting offerings to t.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present, reflect thls change in method of dcing business. A total of 0.05 c . is deducted from t.a.s. basis (川lghterage, \&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 22 , spot, $£ 2661^{1}$ prices given, howe553, Mas 23 , £265 $\sqrt{4}$; May 23, spot, $£ 266$, three months f2661/4; May 26, spot, $£ 2641 / 4$, three months, $£ 2651 / 4$; May 27 , spot, £2621/2, three months, £2641/2; and May 28, spot. $£ 2611 / 2$, three months, $£ 2637 / 8$.

## World Tin Production in April Reported Below March

 Four Months' Total Above Year AgoWorld production of tin in April, 1941, is estimated at 17,100 long tons, compared with 21,900 long tons in March, 1941 , according to the current issue of the "Statistical Bulletin," published by the Tin Research Institute, which is controlled by the International Tin Research \& Development Council, London. Production for the first four months of 1941 was 73,800 tons against 67,000 tons in the first four months of 1940. The exports from the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement, and the position at the end of April, 1941 are shown below in long tons of tin:

|  | Februaty | March | April | End April |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgian Congo | 629 | 721 | * |  |
| Bolivia | * |  |  |  |
| French Indo-China (estimated)- | 130 | + 130 | 130 4.508 | 1,068 -14.493 |
| Natherland East Indies.---------- | 5,081 3,852 | 4,619 | 4,576 | $-14,781$ +781 |
| Nigeria | 1,469 | 675 | Nil | -1.279 |
| Thatland | 1,263 | 1,455 | 1.467 | -4.564 |

## The announcement in the matter further said:

United States deliveries totalled 13,955 tons in April, 1941, against 16,092 tons in March, 1941. For the first four months of 1941, United States deliveries totalled
Consumption of tin in the 1941 compared with 2,155 tons in February and 2,347 tons in March, 1940 World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carry-over decreased by 1.079 tons during April, 1941 to 53,447 tons at the end of the month Stocks at the end of April, 1940 amounted to 40,680 tons.

The average cash price for standard $\operatorname{tin}$ in London was 9270.0 per ton in April, 1941, compared with ?270.3 in the previous month and ?252.3 in April, 1940.
The average price for Straits tin in New York was 51.99 cents per lb. in April, 1941, as against 52.13
1940, was 46,82 cents per lb.

## Steel Supply Situation Has Reached An Impasse Which

 Indicates Mandatory Priorities As Only EscapeThe "Iron Age" of May 29, reported that the steel situation has arrived at an impasse from which the only way of escape is by the prompt adoption of mandatory priorities, especially on those products in which the demand far exceeds the available supply. That such action will be taken soon at Washington there seems to be no doubt. Products which are likely to be included in the first order under the new priorities law are plates, shapes, bars and semi-finished steel. The "Iron Age" further reports:
Defense requirements amounting to several million tons, for which a place must be found on mill schedules, have brought about further congestion of steel orders, actual and prospective. As much of this tonnage calls for deliveries starting fairly soon, the inevitable result will be to push aside commercial orders, many of which have already been delayed weeks beyond the time of shipment originally promised. Consumption of steel for civilian ures is beginning to feel the effects of the mounting require ments for defense. That such steel uses as are not essential to defense or national welfare will be further restricted
more obvious with each passing week.
more obvious with each passing week.
Among the large requirements for which rolling space must be found are steel for ships, railroad equipment, pipe lines and shells. Within the past week more than 500,000 tons of plates and other products have been allocated for ships, including the latest addition of 123 units to the merchant ship program. Railroad requirements over the remainder ohls year, which have been estimated at upward of 500,000 tons, probably wil obtain the benefit of priority rating, the lack of which has forced the curtailment of ear building operations at two or three shops. Several hundred thousand cons or shell rounds, inititig a prob Then there is the British program a mounting to 1000,000 tons of semi-finished and finished steel, program, ander under the Lease- bend bill and which will be allocated to various mills within a Lhort time. In addition this 1000,000 tons of steel, the British want 200 Cl . of five months and 300,000 to 400,000 tons of tin plate over a year.
Coinciding with these developments is the sudden influx of line pipe inquiries. They aggregate close to $2,000,000$ tons, of which about $1,000,000$ tons take a defense rating. The others stand little chance of being considered at this time. In addition to the Plantation and Portland-Montreal pipe lines, amounting to more than 150,000 tons, which were awarded last week, there are two other large lines, one of 1,500 miles of 24 -in. pipe to run from Texas to New Jersey, and the other of 1,600 mojes 850,000 tons of pipe. At least one of them, taking 500,000 tons, would be plate fabricated pipe, the plates to be furnished by continuous sheet-strip mills, thereby displacing sheets,
The revised report on steel capacity by Gano Dunn probably will be presented to President Roosevelt this week. Some expansion of facilities by existing steel companies rather than construction of entirely new plants may be advocated. During the past week steel companies have inquired for equipment for installation of new blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces and blooming mills. A steel plant expansion program seems to be indicated,
though not of the "fantastic" proportions advocated by some Washington though not
authorities

## authorities.

The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply will issue an order this week amending the steel price order of April 17. It is expected that the effective date of the order will be changed from March 31 to April 17, thereby permitting price advances on galvanized pipe and galvanized wire nails which were made subsequent to March 31 but before April 17, to stand. A ruing is also expected that will permic stet conpanes to quote f.o.b. their nearest another basing point. Export prices probably wition of America rather basis of
than domestic prices, the former having been higher.
Various meetings in Washington have been concerned with the iron and steel scrap situation both with respect to prices and the available supply. steeme steel companies are melting more scrap than they are receiving and Some steel companies are melting more scrap that weeks unless some way is found to increase the flow of scrap. There is still a great deal of confusion regarding the recent scrap price order, which will be clarified in severa. particulars.

## THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

May 27, 1941, 2.261c. a Lb.
 One month
One year azo...


Pig Iron rolled strips. These products represent
$85 \%$ of the United States output.

May $27,1941, \$ 23.61$ a Gross Ton (Based on average for basic iron at Valley $\begin{array}{ll}\text { One week ago_............................61 } & \text { 23.61 } \\ \text { One month ago_nace and foundry iron at Chicago, }\end{array}$ One month ag
One year ago.

 One week ago--
One month ago.
One year ago... quotations at
and Chicago.
$\qquad$
The American Iron and Steel Institute on May 26 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that operating rate of steel companies having $96 \%$ of the steel canacity of the industry will be $98.6 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning May 26, compared with $99.9 \%$ one week ago $943 \%$ one month aro, and $76.9 \%$ one year aso. week ago, $94.0 \%$ one month ago, anc $16.5 \%$ one year ano. This represents a decrease of 1.3 points, or $1.3 \%$, from the since May 6,1940 , follow:


#### Abstract




"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on May 26 stated:
Rationing of steel for civilian use becomes ever more of a probiem, and several steelmakers have expressed desire that Washington lay down rules to govern them, Many eases are borderline ones between direct defense and civilian use. Thus a maker of plates notified a maker of smokestacks that his delivery schedule would be postponed for a year, original specificathat his delivery schedule seuving named next September. The smokestack manufacturer replied tions having named next september. The smol
that some of his contracts were for industrial plants engaged largely in defense and with other jobs of a defense nature.
This platemaker is now concentrating on supplying shipbuilders at all costs. Another case is refrigeraturs, which might seem purely a civilian product, yet iefrigerators are needed for army cantonments, battleships and other service branches. Moreover, it is reported that Washington has purchased $3 \overline{5}, 000$ refrigeratcrs for distribution into the Tennessee Valley Authority district. Where buyers display priority ratings the problem of the steelmaker in rationing is simpler.
Though a few plants using steel as raw material have shut down because of lack of supply, the situation holds its own fairly well. The volume of orders continues to taper but is still greater than the production rate.
The inventory control ruling laid down by Washington, providing for reports by June 10, has uncavered some unfair distribution of stecl, indicating again that with perfectly equitable distribution there is plenty of steel to go around. Because of the shortage of zine one of the tightest items is galvanized merchant pipe. Yet inventory reports revealed one distributor holding four months' supply, at the same time making inquiry for three times that volume, which if honored would make over a year's supply.
Zinc still appears the No. 1 raw material from standpoint of scarcity. Some note that nickel supply becomes freer, pirtly because of rigid priority regulations and partly beciuse of use of substitutes. Moreov much nickel is easily dispensed with, particularly for ornamental trim.
A large widely-integrated company notes that deliveries on many major carbon steel items are further extended than for alloy steel, which is the reverse from a few months ago, reasons being closer control on alloy steel and greater demand in recent months for bulk products such as plates for shipbuilding, shapes for industrial plants, and bars for general use.
The present conspicuous phase of defense buying is of bars for shell rounds, about 600,000 tons now being in process of being purchased in the Middle West. Hot-rolled bars are usually sold out for the rest of the year, though certain sizes and descriptions of cold-finished can yet be bought for 1941.
Certain makers of by-product foundry coke who made no change on May 1 at the time that other producers raised quotations 50 c . or 75 c . per ton, put into effect the major advance at the middle of the month, making two sets of prices in several districts. Makers of bolts, nuts and rivets
have readjusted quotations of certain products to bring them into line with changing costs.
Steelmakers generally agree with the statement made by Walter Tower, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, at last week's spring meeting, that there is enough capacity to take care of British and American armament needs and supply civilians on the secter averaged over the past 10 years.
A maker of galvanized standard pipe has started to ration customers on the basis of their 1939-40 takings, based on current production of his company. Assuming that his galvanized pipe department produces at $70 \%$ of capacity in Jun
of previous years.
Some small companies, such as platemakers, are still out of the market, pending ruling at Washington on exceptions to price freezing in their cases. Scheduled automobile production for last week was 133,560 units, up 6.305 for the week, comparing with 96,810 for the corresponding 1940 period.
Steel ingot production reached par last week, $100 \%$, through a gain of $1 / 2$ point. Gains took place in six districts as follows: Youngstown, 2 points to $97 \%$; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, each up $11 / 2$ points to $961 / 2$ and $1001 / 2$, with three districts gaining 1 . Cincinnati dropped $31 / 2$ points eastern Pennsyinana 10 points to 90 . Unchanged were Chirazo t $102^{1 / 2}$, Buffalo at 93 , Birmingham at 95 , and St. Louis at 98 .
at $102 \frac{1}{2}$, Buffalo at 93 , Birmingham at "Steel's" three composite price groups for last week were unchansed: iron and steel at $\$ 38.15$, finished steel at $\$ 56.60$, and steelworks scrap at $\$ 19.16$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended May 26 is placed at $100 \%$ of theoretical capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of May 29. This compares with $991 / 2 \%$ in the previous week and $97 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at a shade over $991 / 2 \%$, against $100 \%$ in the week before and $941 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $100 \%$, compared with $99 \%$ in the preceding week and $981 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago.
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with tha approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:


## Current Events and Discussions

## [- The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended May 28 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 17,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves rose from decreases of $\$ 59,000,000$ in Treasury cash, $\$ 15,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 46,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and increase of $\$ 8,000,000$ in gold stock and $\$ 2,000,000$ in Treasury currency, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 108,000,000$ in money in circulation and a decrease of $\$ 6,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on May 28 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 5,820,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 40,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended May 28 will be found on pages 3450 and 3451 .
Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and year ended May 28, 1941, follow:

Increase $(t)$ or Decrease $(\rightarrow)$

|  | $\text { May } 28.1941$ | $\text { May } 21,1941$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 29, } 1940 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bills discounted | 4,000,000 | +2,000,000 | +1,000,000 |
| U. S. Govt. direc | 2,179,000,000 |  | 288,000,000 |
| U. S. Govt. guaranteed obligationsIndustrial advs.(not inel $\$ 12,000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| commitments, May | 000,000 |  | 1,000,000 |
| Other Reserve Bank c | $35,000,000$ | -7,000,000 | +13,000,000 |
| Total Reserve Bank credit. .....-2,231,000,000 - $6,000,000-280,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Gold stock | 22,573,000,000 | +8,000,000 | +3,411,000,000 |
| Treasury currency ................ $3,133,000,000+2,000,000+126,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Money in clrculation.............. $9,294,000,000+108,000,000+1,609,000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Treasury cash. | 2,221,000,000 | -59,000,000 | +21,000,000 |
| Treasury deposits with F. R. banks- $462,000,000-15,000,000 \quad+84,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Non-member deposits and other |  |  |  |

## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and

 Chicago-Brokers' LoansBelow is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which will not be available until the coming Monday:
assets and liabilities of weekly repbrting member banks in Central reserve cities


| Llabilltes- | 11,291 | 11,181 | 9,393 | 2,245 | 2 | 207 | 1919 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |





## 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 21:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended May 21: An increase of $\$ 35,000,000$ in commercial, industrial, and agr:cultural loans, a decrease of $\$ 118,000,000$ in holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United States Government, and increases of $\$ 308,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 419,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted.
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans increased $\$ 22,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 35,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities increased $\$ 10,000,000$.
Holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United States Government decreased $\$ 87,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 26,000,000$ in the Chicago district, and $\$ 118,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "other securities" increased $\$ 53,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 61,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 276,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 56,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 37,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, $\$ 25,000,000$ in the New York district outside New York City, $\$ 22,000,000$ in the Philadelphia district, and $\$ 419,000,000$ at all reporting member Janks.
Deposits credited to domestic banks decreased $\$ 13,000,000$.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended May 21, 1941, follows:

Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - )
May 21,1941 L



 Obllgatlons guaranteed by United

States Government........... Reserve Cash in vault-................---- $1,535,000,0000$ Balances with domestic banks--.-- | $3,530,000,000$ |
| :--- |

## Llablitiles-


$\qquad$ Tay 14, $1941{ }^{\text {Since }}$ May 22, 1940 $+56,000,000+4,254,000,000$
$+93,000,000$
$+1,484,000,000$ $+35,000,000+1,248,000,000$
$+1,000,000$
$+33,000,000$

| +10,000,000 | -89,000,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| +4,000,000 | -27,000,000 |
|  | +44,000,000 |
|  | 4,000,000 |
| +43,000,000 | +279,000,000 |
| $+14,000,000$ | +302,000,000 |
| $-3,000,000$ | +298,000,000 |
| +9,000,000 | +1,267,000,000 |
| $-118,000,000$ | +630,000,000 |
| +61,000,000 | +273,000,000 |
| +308,000,000 | +237,000,000 |
| -19,000,000 | +50,000,000 |
| +46,000,000 | +261,000,000 |

$+419,000,000-4,064,000,000$ $\begin{array}{ll}-9,000,000 & +114,000,000 \\ +2,000,000 & { }_{156,000,000}\end{array}$
$-3,000,000-683,00,000$
$-13,000$ $+683,00,000$
$-34,000,000$

## SEC Adopts First Detailed Registration Form Under

 Investment Company Act-Designed to Cover Management Investment CompaniesThe Securities and Exchange Commission announced on May 23 the adoption of the first detailed registration form under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and certain related rules. The form is specifically designed to cover management investment companies, both of the closed-end and open-end type. Forms to cover the other types of investment companies, such as fixed trusts, companies selling periodic payment plan certificates, and companies selling face amount certificates will be promuigated in the near future. Prior to adoption, the Commission explained, drafts of the form were circulated to all management investment companies and the National Committee of Investment Companies, which represents a majority of the management investment companies, for their comment and criticism The SEC announcement further stated:

The registration form will not only be available for registration of management investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, but it is contemplated that it may be used, with certain additional information, for the registration of new issues of management investment under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 . under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
The form requires comprehensive information with respect to the organization, operation and management of the companies. An important statements of the is the extent to which it requires specific and detailed statements the conpans investmer pany's registration statement may be nade only after stockholders' approval has been obtained.

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The form also requires the submission of detailed financial information. In addition, it requires the submission, in condensed form, of certain significant financial data, including a statement of the asset coverage and asset values of the company's securities for the past five
information as to the ratio of expenses to income and assets.
information as to the ratio of expenses to income and assets.
The form, which is known as Form N-8B-1, was sent to approximatel The form, which is known as Form N-8B-1, was sent to approximately 300 management investment companies, Add.
from the regional offices of the Commission.
from the regional rules relating to the form are Rule N-8B-2, adopting the form; Rule N-8C-1, relating to the filing under the Investment Company Act of copies of material already filed under other statutes administered by the copies of material already filed under other statutes administered by the exhibit. A technical amendment to Rules X-13A-7 and X-15D-4 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 was also promulgated.

June 2 Coupons of American Tranche of Young Loan to be Purchased in Same Manner as Those of Dec
2-Payment at Rate of $\$ 20$ Per $\$ 27.50$ Coupon
The German Consulate General in New York announced on May 2, that the June 2 coupons of the American tranche of the Young Loan (German Government 51/2\% International Loan of 1930) will be purchased in the same manner as those of Dec. 2, 1940 the purchase price being $\$ 20$ per $\$ 27.50$ face amount of the coupon. The following is the announcement of the Consulate General:

Purchase of Coupons of German Government $51 / 2 \%$ International
With reference to the purchase of (Young Loan)
the Young the Young Loan (German Government $51 / 2 \%$ International Loan of 1930), falling due on June 2, 1941, the following is communicated herewith:
Coupons, maturing June 2, 1941, of the American Tranche of the Young Loan, stamped "USA Domicile Oct. 1, 1935" will be purchased in the same manner as those coupons of the same tranche which became due on Dec. 2, 1940. Holders of such bonds and coupons will therefore have the opportunity to sell their coupons falling due on June 2, 1941, against dollars at Messrs. J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., or at any of the American offices of the German steamship company Hamburg-American Line, on or after the date of maturity. The purchase price will be $\$ 20.00$ per $\$ 27.50$ face amount of the coupon

Young marks may be acquired according to the regulations in effect.

## Hungary Further Extends Offer of Payment to Holders

 of Various Bond Issues-Protective Council Recommends AcceptanceThe Cash Office of Foreign Credits at Budapest, Hungary, announced on May 2, through its central paying agents in New York, Schroder Trust Co., that it will pay ratably to American holders of 17 Hungarian municipal, ecclesiastical and private long-term bonded debts at the rate of $13 / 4 \%$ per annum on the principal of such bonds, in redemption of the relevant coupons. The payment is equivalent to $\$ 8.75$ per coupon detached from a $\$ 1,000$ bond. Coupons presented in acceptance of this offer, which was first made in 1937, must acceptance of this offer, which was first made in 1937, must
be transmitted to Schroder Trust Co., 48 Wall Street, New York City.

With respect to this offer, the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., says:

The Council continues to feel that this further extension of the offer made by the Cash Office in 1937 is the best that can be expected at this time, especially in view of the further deterioration of the foreign exchange position of Hungary as a result of the war. The Council therefore recom-
mends this offer to the further sympathetic consideration of the bondholders, believing it to represent a genuine effort on the part of the Cash Office to continue the service on these long-term bonded debts under increasingly difficult circumstances.

SEC Adopts Amendments to Regulation Respecting Financial Statements of Investment Companies
On May 23 the Securities and Exchange Commission announced the adoption of amendments to Article 1 of Regulation S-X making that regulation applicable to the form and content of financial statements filed by investment companies in registration statements and annual reports under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Various amendments of Article 6 and the related rules of Article 12, which deal specifically with the form and content of balance sheets, income statements, and schedules for investment companies also were adopted. The Commission's explanation of this action follows:

The amendments are designed to adapt the present requirements for use by companies subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940, but also are applicable to statements of investment companies filed under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. It is contemplated, however, that further amendments or a general revision of the requirements as to the form and content of financial statements of infiled as part of the repistration statements of investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940 .

SEC Repeals Over-the-Counter Manipulation Rule Under General Rules and Regulations of Securities Act
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on May 23 the repeal of Rule X-10B-4 of the General Rule and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This was a rule codifying certain earlier opinioins of the General Counsel to the effect that the anti-manipulation principles of Section 9 (a) (2) of the Act are applicable to principer-the-counter market. The Commission's announcement explained:
This action is taken for the reasons set forth by the Commission in itis opinion published today in the matter of Barrett \& Co. (Providence,
R. I.), Catterfield \& Lohrke (New York City), and Bond \& Goodwin, Inc. (Boston). In its opinion in that case the Commission stated: The repeal of the Rule will in no way affect the present status of over-co-counter manipulation of an unlisted security. Such manipulation will
continue to be-as it always has been-a violation of the common law, of Section 17 (a) of the Securities Act, and of Section, 15 (c) (1) of the
Securities Exchange Act and Rule $\mathbf{X - 1 5 C 1 - 2}$ thereunder.

Failure to Reveal Outlook for Reductions in Nondefense Expenditures Regarded by Guaranty Trust Co. as Disappointing Feature of Federal Tax Discussion
"The most disappointing feature of the tax discussion of recent weeks," according to the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, "is its failure to reveal any clear outlook for material reductions in non-defense spending. Demands for such reductions," it is noted, "have been made both in and out of Congress." This view is expressed in the May 26 issue of "The Guaranty Survey," the company's monthly review of business and financial conditions. "The Survey" points out that "Secretary Morgenthau told the Ways and Means Committee last month that the Government continues to spend in non-defense and non-relief fields 'as if we had no emergency defense program, as if we could superimpose our huge rearmament effort upon Government as usual and business as usual. . . . It would be folly to assume that we can continue to spend now as we did in normal times." "The Survey" further says:
"The Survey" further says:
A somewhat similar attitude on the part of the President has been indicated from time to time by press reports. Yet no definite step toward a substantial reduction in non-defense costs has been taken. On the contrary, the Senate has recently passed the largest agricultural appropriation bill loans at $85 \%$ of parity prices, despite the fact that farm income increased last year and is expected to increase again this year. And, although defense officials are reported as expecting that unemployment will almost disappear by next autumn, the President has recommended relief appropriations of $\$ 886,000,000$ for the coming fiscal year, $\$ 109,000,000$ below the budget estimate and about $\$ 500,000,000$ below this year's figure.

Observing that the drastic increases in Federal tax rates proposed by the Treasury Department have confronted the American people with the first definite indication of the scope of the sacrifices that must be made in meeting the cost of national defense, "The Survey," in discussing paying for rearmament, says :
Although some specific features of the Treasury's plan have been criticized, no voice has been raised against its main objective-an aggregate increase of $\$ 3,500,000,000$ in Federal taxes. This ready acceptance of a prospective financial burden of such magnitude is a reflection of the people's determination to face the realities of the task that lies before them and their recognition of the economic problems that the vast project necessarily involves.
That an increase of $\$ 3,500,000,000$ a year in Federal taxes, including an additional direct levy on business amounting to more than $\$ 1,000$, 000,000 , will represent a staggering financial burden is too obvious to require emphasis. Nevertheless, the prospect that two-thirds of next year's huge defense expenditures may be met from current revenue and that a determined effort will be made to raise as large a share as possible of the remaining thind by the sale of Government obligations to individual and corporate investors, rather than to the banks, is reassuring to those who recognize the grave perils inherent in the usual methods of emergency finance. The outlook would be even more encouraging, however, if the tax plan were accompanied by signs of substantial retrenchment in nonmilitary expenditure.
Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of the plan from the financial standpoint is that it represents the first determined effort to narrow the gap that has persisted for a decade between Treasury receipts and expenditures. This is true, of course, in a relative, not an absolute, sense. A prospective deficit of more than $\$ 6,000,000,000$ can hardly be described as a narrow gap. But in military emergencies large deficits are recognized as inevitable; and the prospect of a deficit of $\$ 6,500,000,000$ next year does not compare unfavorably, in view of the magnitude of the expenditures to be met, with the aggregate deficit of nearly $\$ 22,500,000,000$ for the two fiscal years 1918 and 1919 or with the annual deficits during
great depression, which ranged from $\$ 2,000,000,000$ to $\$ 5,000,000,000$.

## National Bank Loans on April 4 Call Date Were Highest in 10 Years, Reports Comptroller of Currency 466,000

Loans made by National banks reached a 10 -vear high in April of this year, it was announced on May 26 by Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano. The returns from the "call" for statement of condition as of April 4, 1941, showed total loans and discounts of $\$ 10,427,466,000$, the highest figure for any condition report date since Dec. 31 , 1931. The April call covered 5,144 active National banks in the Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the the Continental United States, Alaska, Herted were $\$ 399$, 693,000 higher than reported by 5,150 active banks on Dec. 31, 1940, the date of the previous call, and showed an increase of $\$ 1,367,174,000$ over the amount reported by the $\widetilde{5}, 184$ active banks as of March 26, 1940, the date of the corresponding call a year ago. Further details concerning the April 4 condition of National banks was reported by the Comptroller as follows:
Investments in United States obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, aggresating $\$ 10,595,990,000$, were $\$ 843,385,000$ more than in December and $\$ 1,624,724,000$ more than the amount held a year ago. The direct and indirect obligations held on April 4, 1941, were $\$ 8,482,114,000$ and $\$ 2,113$,876,000 , respectively. Other bonds, stocks and securities held, totaled \$3,991,646,000, which included obligations of States and political sub$\$ 175474,000$ in the
Cash of $\$ 610.586,000$,
. Cash other banks, including cash items in process of collection, of $\$ 6,013,133,000$, and reserves with Federal Reserve
since December but showed an increase of $\$ 1,307,990,000$ over the amount reported in March of last year.
The total assets on April 4 were $\$ 40,193,021,000$, in comparison with $\$ 38,733,962,000$ on Dec. 31, 1940, and $\$ 35,736,657,000$ on March 26, 1940 The deposits on April 4, 1941, aggregated $\$ 36,287,481,000$, exceeding by $\$ 435,057,000$ and $\$ 4,291,213,000$ the total of deposits reported as of Dec. 31,1940 , and March 26,1940 , respectively. Deposits on the recent call date consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations of $\$ 18,070,367,000$ and $\$ 8,050,125,000$, respectively, United States Government leposits of $\$ 462,215,000$, deposits of States and politi cal subdivisions of $\$ 2,530,319,000$, postal savings of $\$ 16,197,000$, certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit, and travalers' checks outstand. ing of $\$ 407,137,000$, and deposits of domestic and foreign banks of $\$ 6,751$ 121,000.
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money amounting to $\$ 2,430,000$, decreased $\$ 697,000$ since December but increase $\$ 636,000$ in the year
The unimpaired capital stock on April 4, 1941, was $\$ 1,526,939,000$, comprising $\$ 189,025,000$ of preferred stock and $\$ 1,337,914,000$ of common stock Surplus of $\$ 1,319,321,000$, undivided profits of $\$ 491,310,000$, and reserve of $\$ 234,796,000$, a total of $\$ 2,045,427,000$, increased $\$ 36,266,000$ since December and $\$ 132,909,000$ since March of last year.
The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on April 4, 1941, was 28.74 , in comparison with 27.97 on Dec. 31,1940 , and 28.32 on March 26, 1940.

RFC Authorized 9,069 Loans Aggregating \$4,372, 897,049 from Feb. 19, 1938, to May 20, 1941-7,183 of These Loans Totaling $\$ 481,091,491$ Were to Business and 167 Were National Defense Loans Amounting to $\$ 1,678,732,504$
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced on May 21 that since it resumed lending during February, 1938, it has anthorized 9,069 loans argregating 54.372 .897 .018 .94 : 7,183 of these loans, aggregating $\$ 481,091,491.04$, were to musiness (exclusire of national defense loans), including $\$ 25,732,447.99$ later taken up by banks. Banks participated in these business loans to the extent of $\$ 79,281,611.31$, making a total of $\$ 534,640,654.36$ loans to business.
The Federal National Mortgage Association has bought 54,797 Federal Housing Authority insured mortgages aggregating $\$ 218,317,290.88$ and has commitments to buy 1,002 additional mortgages aggrezating $\$ 4,158,541.14$. It has authorized 14 large-scale housing loans asgregating $\$ 5,650,500$.
AUTHORIZATIONS FROM FEB. 19, 1938 TO MAY 20, 1941, INCLUSIVE

|  | No. of Loans | Amount Authorized ${ }^{-7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 11 | \$612,007.43 |
| Loans to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of closed banks |  |  |
| Loans to building and loan | 139 | $\begin{aligned} & 69,733,410.93 \\ & 19,082,827,09 \end{aligned}$ |
| Loans to insurance companies | 2 | 1,432,891.91 |
| Loans to Joint Stock Land | 10 | 4,721,786.45 |
| Loans to Federal National M |  | 144,871,444.54 |
| Loans to railroads. | 83 | 373,060.975.30 |
| Loans to business | 7,183 | 481,091,491.04 |
| Loans for Na | 167 | 1,678,732,504.42 |
| Purchase of stock-National | 11 | 20,000,000.00 |
| Loan to Export-Import Bank |  | 25,000,000.00 |
| Loans to mortgage loan comp | 24 | 16,831,129.23 |
| Loans for mining, milling or smelting of ore | 39 | 5,310,100.00 |
| Loan to self-1iquidating project, under Section 201-2, Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 |  | 27,000.00 |
| Loans to public bodies under Section 5-d, as | 213 | $380,642,160.00$ |
| Commitments to Commodity Credit Corporation | 5 | 212,250,000.00 |
| Other loans for financing of agricultural commodities or livestock |  | 47,284,290.46 |
| Loans to the RFC Mortgage | 10 | 79,647,473.21 |
| Loans to drainage, levee and irrig | 285 | 6,411,108.16 |
| Loans to public school districts |  | 1,167,250.00 |
| Loans to Rural Electrification Adr | 1 2 | 200,000,000.00 |
| Loans to Secretary of Agriculture | 2 | 175,000,000.00 |
| Loans on preferred stock of an | 1 | 100,000.00 |
| Loans on and subscriptions for preferred stock | 123 | 250,931,700.00 |
| Purchase of stock of Federal Home Loan |  | 124,741,000.00 |
| Purchase of debentures of bank | 22 | 1,832,900.00 |
| Purchase of securities from | 574 | 52,281,598.67 |
|  | 9,069 | 84,372,897,048.94 |

## FDIC Reports Income from Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Increased in 1940 by $\$ 42,000,000$ Over 1939 -Gross Earnings Were Larger But Net

 Earnings Declined by $\$ 6,000,000$Income from loans of the instured commercial banks of the country increased by $\$ 42,000,000$ in 1910 to total $\$ 769,-$ 000,000 , highest since the inception of deposit insurance, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reported on May 19. This increase is attributed chiefly to an expansion in the volume of loans and discounts outstanding in these banks as a result of the heightened defense industrial activity Gross earnings were larger in 1940 than in 1939, reflecting chiefly the growth in income from loans.
Despite the increase in income on loans and in gross earnings, there was a decline of $\$ 6,000,000$ in net earnings as compared with 1939 . Gross earnings increased $\$ 28$,as compared with 1939 . Gross earnings increased $\$ 28,-$
000,000 , while gross expenses increased $\$ 34,000,000$ during the year.
The tabulation of 1940 statements of earnings, expenses and dividends of insured commercial banks disclosed the following additional facts

1. Net profits before dividends were $\$ 13,000,000$ higher in 1940 than in 1939 and, with the exception of 1936, were greater than for any other year of deposit insurance. This increase over 1939, in the face of lower net earnings, was a resuit of the fact that losses and charge-offs on assets leclined considerably more than did recoveries
2. The decline of $\$ 32,000,000$ in profits and recoveries on assets during the year was attributable almost entirely to the decrease in profits and recoveries on securities. Recoyeries on Joans remained the same in 1940 as in 1939.
3. Total losses and charge-offs on assets were $\$ 52,000,000$ less in 1940 than 1939. The decrease was apparent in all classes of assets, but losse and charge-offs on loans showed the largest proportionate decline
4. Interest and dividends on securities decreased for the fourth consecu tive year and were lower in 1940 than for any year of deposit insurance This downward trend reflects the increased concentration in holdings of obligations issued by or guaranteed by the United States Government and obligations issued by States and other political subdivisions, which yield lower rates of return than do the obligations of industrial corporations.
5. Interest paid on time and savings deposits declined in 1940 for the $\underset{\substack{\text { sixth } \\ \text { fiderabl }}}{ }$
e. Common and preferred cash dividends declared and interest paid capital amounted to $\$ 237,000,000$ in 1940, as compared with $\$ 232,000,000$ in 1939. For all insured commercial banks the rate of dividends common capital showed an increase for the third consecutive year and averaged $9.0 \%$ in 1940 . Interest on capital notes and debentures and dividends on preferred stock in 1940 averaged $3.8 \%$ of book value but only $2.9 \%$ of retirable value.

## First Quarter Loans by Savings, Building and Loan Associations Reached New Record

More than a quarter of a billion dollars was lent by the savings, building and loan associations throughout the country during the first quarter this year, according to the United States Savings and Loan League, Chicago. Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the League, said on May 10 that the $\$ 267,932,000$ lent from January through March was $\$ 40,000,000$ more than during the same period the year before and constituted a record for any like period since the figures began to be compiled six years ago. The League's announcement further said:
March, a heavy contributor to the quarter's expanded lending business was the 28th successive month in which the savings, building and loan associations' volume of loans had been greater than the same month of the previous year. It saw the lending of $\$ 105,162,000$, of which $39.6 \%$ wa to help people buy existing homes. A spectacular rise of $\$ 11,500,000$ from February made its homs purchase loans greater than any month's since May of last year, Loans for this purpose were in proportionately greater demand than those for home construction, a circumstance attributed to the hurry of the public to invest its money in something tangible, and possibly some what to rising building costs
Mr. Bodfish pointed out that the increases over the first quarter a yea ago were entirely in the categories of home purchase and home construction loans, the volume for refinancing, modernization and repairs, and miscellaneous purposes being approximately the same as last year

| Putpose | Month of March |  | Fitst Quatter |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Estimated Loans* | $\begin{aligned} & \% \text { of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Estimated Loans* | Total |
| Construction | \$33,250,000 | 31.6 | \$86,395,000 | 32.2 |
| Repair and modernizati | $4.765,000$ 41784000 | ${ }_{3}^{4.5}$ | 12,122,009 | 4.6 |
| Home purchase | $41,784,000$ $16,903,000$ | 39.6 16.2 | $99,876,000$ 44,752 | 37.3 |
| Other purposes. | 8,460,000 | 8.1 | 24,787,000 | 9.2 |
| Total. ......... | 8105,162.000 |  | \$267,932,000 |  |

## New York Clearing House Association Recommends Member Banks Remain Open on Saturdays During

 SummerIn a resolution adopted on May 28, the Clearing House Committee of the New York Clearing House recommended that member banks remain open this year on Saturdays during July and August. It is expected that other com mercial banks in the Metropolitan area, which are not members of the Clearing House, will follow the lead of the member banks. The following is the resolution adopted by the Clearing House Committee:

RESOLVED, that the Clearing House Committee recommends to the member banks of the Association that in view of the Proclamation of Un limited Emergency issued by the President of the United States, the banks Saturdass in the months foly ad Aug but of pin ive closing on during the in the mont of Augu during the current year.
President Roosevelt's proclamation is given elsewhere in these columns today.

Subscriptions to Offering of $\$ 600,000,000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury Bonds of $1956-58$ Total $\$ 8,268,000,000$ Maturing 3114\% Bonds $95 \%$ Exchanged-2 $1 / 2 \%$ Bonds Admitted to New York Stock Exchange List
The Treasury Department announced on May 27 the subscription figures and the basis of allotment for the cash offering last week of $\$ 600,000,000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1956-58. Reports received from the Federal Reserve banks show that subscriptions aggregate $\$ 8,268,000,000$ All subscriptions, the Treasury announced, were allotted $8 \%$ on a straight percentage basis, with adjustments, where necessary, to the $\$ 100$ denomination.
Nearly $95 \%$ of the $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds maturing Aug. 1 1941, said the Treasury, were exchanged, about $\$ 788,000,000$ for the bonds and $\$ 1,000,000$ for the $3 / 4 \%$ Treasury Notes of Series D-1943. The maturing bonds are outstanding in amount of $\$ 834,435,200$.
Details as to subscriptions and allotments will be announced when final reports are received from the Federal Reserve banks
At the request of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York fiscal agent of the United States, the Department of Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange on May 28 authorized the listing of the $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1956-58. The
bonds will be admitted to the Exchange list and to dealings on June 2, 1941. A description of these $21 / 2 \%$ bonds was given in these columns of May 24, page 3262, when the offering was made.

Tenders of $\$ 260,380,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$,000,000 of 91 -Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,257,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.069 \%$
A total of $\$ 260,380,000$ was tendered to the offering on May 23 of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills dated May 28 and maturing Aug. 27, 1941, the Treasury bills dated May 28 and maturing Aug. 27, Of the amount, Department announced on May
$\$ 100,257,000$ was accepted at an average price of approximately $0.069 \%$.
The tenders to the offering were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p.m. (EST) May 26. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of May 24, page 3262. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement:
Total applied for, $\$ 260,380,000$
Total accepted, $\$ 100,257,000$
Range of accepted bids:

$(69 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)
Treasury to Issue Special 2\% Depositary Bonds to Banks and Financial Agents-Will Provide Income to Banks Necessary to Offset Cost of Service Rendered to Government
The Treasury Department announced on May 26 that provision has been made for a special issue of bonds of the United States, designated $2 \%$ Depositary bonds, which may be subscribed for at par by depositaries and financial agents of the Treasury. The Treasury Department points out that "depositaries and financial agents" are designated under the provisions of Section 5153 of the Revised Statutes of 1873, as amended; the Act of May 7, 1928; and the Act of June 19, 1922. In making known proposed issuance of Depositary bonds, the Treasury Department states:
The bonds will bear interest at the rate of $2 \%$ per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis on June 1 and Dec. 1 each year until the principal amount becomes payable. The bonds will bear interest from the date payment therefor is received, and will mature 12 years from such date, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States or the depositaries and financial agents, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, at any by either party to the other.
The bonds will be issued in registered form only in the name of the Treasurer of the United States i $u$ trust for the depositaries and financial agents to which they are allotted, and they will not be transferable. They will be acceptable as collateral to secure deposits of Federal funds and may not be obtained for any other purpose.
It has long been the established policy of the Treasury to limit the designation of banks as depositaries and financial agencies to those which are necessary for the transaction of some essential Government business, such as the acceptance of Government deposits and the furnishing of cash for Government payrolls.

It has also been the policy of the Treasiry for many years to maintain with designated depositaries balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in direct proportion to the service rendered by the banks. Banks are required to pledge collateral security for all Federal deposits, and, generally speaking, the only income derived from such deposits is the yield on Government securities purchased in the market for that purpose. To meet this situation it was considered desirable to provide a type of obligation which will have a fixed and uniform rate of yield to all depositary
banks, will not be subject to market fluctuation, and may be redeemed banks, will not
upon due notice.
upon due notice.
It was emphasized that the Treasury would continue the policy of designating banks only at points where pecessary and that the bonds will be sold to depositary banks only in such amounts as will be required to provide an income to the banks necessary to offset the cost of the service rendered to the Government.

Treasury Increases Weekly Offering of 91-Day Bills to $\$ 200,000,000-$ To Be Used for Retiring Maturing Issue-New Bills Will Be Dated June 4
Tenders to a new offering of 91-day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 200,000,000$, or thereabouts, to be sold on a discount basis under competitive bidding, were invited on May 30 by the Treasury Department. This represents an increase of $\$ 100,000,000$ in the bill offering, which for the past 10 weeks has amounted to $\$ 100,0,0,000$. Since March 21 the Treasury has been offering $\$ 100,000,000$ in bills using the proceeds from the sale entirely to retire similar issue of maturing bills. However, this present increase of $\$ 100,0$. 0 ,000 does not represent a departure from this practice since the bills maturing over the next few weeks totals over $\$ 200$,000,000 . The total amount of bills maturing on June 4 is $\$ 200,284,000$.
Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, and the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m. (EST) June 2, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washwill not be received ary bills will be dated June 4 and will mature on Sept. 3, 1941, and on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest
Mr. Morgenthau in his announcement of the offering 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 $\$ 1,000,000$ (maturity 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 ecimals, e. g., 99.925 . Fractions may nor 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 which wil
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
or trust company,
Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federal Immediately arter the closing hour, tenders whblic announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Payment of accepted tenders a the prices offered must be made or completed at the reder in cash or other immediately available funds on June 4, 1941.
The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other dispositoin of Treasury bills shall no have any special treaument, as such, uber to estate, inheritance, gift, or after enacted. The bills shall be subject other excise caxes, whetter federa on the prinal or interest thereof by any Ste or any for the posit any state, or any of che possessions of no the amount of discount at taxiog authority, sidered 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 prescribs their isue.

President Roosevelt Sends Greetings on 250th Anniversary of New York State Supreme Court
President Roosevelt joined with others on May 28 in commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In a letter read to exercises held in the Assembly Chamber in Albany, the President declared that the Court was symbolic of "the perpetual worth and everlasting strength of democratic institutions." Sir Wilfrid Arthur Greene, master of rolls and head of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the British Court of Appeal, was the principal speaker at the exercises which were attended by Governor Lehman of New York, and John W. Davis, former Aovernor to the Court of St James. The exercises were presided over by Chief Judge Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals.

In albany advices, May 28, special to the New York "Times" of May 29, President Roosevelt's letter, which was read by Chief Justice Lehman, was summarized as follows:
"In much of the rest of the world of 1941," he said, "the dispensation of justice has been made into a hollow myth by the mighty arms of aggressors and dictators." The President said it is "of no little significance thater people and Government of England through sir with you in celebrating, in the midst of almost universal destruction of temples of justice, the survival of these citadels of modern civilized living."
The celebration of the 250 th y yar of existence of the Supreme Court, the President wrote, "in an age when the crash of events comes with lightning speed, makes the court seem indeed to be an ancient institution. It is in that sense truly symbolic of the perpetual worth and everlasting strength of democratic institutions. The democratic common men and women of the entire world, those now under the heel of dictators and those still living under free institutions are united in determination that those institutions, and the freedoms for which they stand will survive throughout the earth."

President Roosevelt Says Every Business Will Eventually Have to Take Part in Defense Program or Yield to Its Needs-Message to Purchasing Agents' Convention-Speakers Include W. S. Knudsen, Leon Henderson and Others
In a message on May 26 to the Annual Convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, assembled in Chicago, President Roosevelt declared that as the United States turns its "production effort more and more to military tats, every business will have either to take part in the defense program or vield to the needs of national defense." defense program or yield to the needs of national defense. The text of the President E Mrice, Jr., of the Goodyear Tire tnd Rubber Co., President of the organization, follows:
Few men will have a more important part in adjusting our domestic economy to the needs of national defense than the members of the National Assoclation of Purchasing Agents As we turn our productive effort more and more to military needs, every business will have either to take part in the defense program or yield to the needs of national defense.
The purchasing agents of the United States can, through patriotic thinkng and prudent planning, do much to bring about the necessary industrial transformation without undue dislocation.
We must all think in terms of the national good and make certain that what we are doing does not in any way interfere with our over-all objective -the maintenance of all the rights and liberties which we now possess.
At the opening session of the meeting William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, reported that of the contracts let under the defense program about 14,000 were prime contracts and between 50,000 and about 14,000 were prime contracts and "we ought to have 60,000 are subcontracts. He added that "we ought to
at least three times as many." Mr. Knudsen also said:
at least three times as many." Mr. Knudsen also said. Mate today. We have both in America. There is only one answer to our problem here and that is that we all take our coats off and work.
Other speakers at the opening session included Col. George S. Brady, Chief of the substitute and secondary materials section of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian

Supply, and Philip D. Reed, senior consultant to the director of priorities of the O. P. M. Col. Brady discussed substitution possibilities in industry while Mr. Reed warned against stocking up on certain defense materials. Mr. Reed said in part:
The point I wish to make is that the sooner we accept the fact for purposes of planning, that we face a long period of enormous production for defense, with consequent shortage, rationing and allocation of strategic materials, the more quickly will non-defense industies adjust chemselves
 mum production for civilian needs without interference with defense
utput.
The purchasing agents were told on May 27 by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, that "we should have an organized program for civilian needs to help them get adjusted to the dislocations that are caused by pre-exemption of defense resources." He added:
I believe that you will see in the next few months a tremendous amount of support by American industry for expansion programs, for conservation, there will be pressure by the $80 \%$ which is engaged in civilian production for use of our steel, our copper, as seed corn, you might say, for expansion of America's capacity to produce

## President Roosevelt Says Advertising Can Play Leading

 Role in Defense Program-Tells Federation Convention It Can Aid in Creating and Maintaining Public MoralePresident Roosevelt said on May 26, in a message to the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America $a_{3}$ Boston, that advertising ought to play a leading part in the preparedness program since "it can assist in creating and maintaining public morale." The President also said that advertising experts "can be of great aid to the Government."
The text of the President's meisage follows:
Advertising has been responsible for many of the good things which citizens of the United States enjoy. It has been a potent force in making vailable to our citizens the products of American skill and ingenuity Without it many present-day necessities would still be luxuries.
That force needs now to be applied toward the maintenance of our customs, standards of living, and further progress. This may require readjustments, but it should mean increased effort
As an educational force alone, advertising ought to play a leading part in the preparedness program. It can assist in creating and maintaining public morale. Those who are expgrt in it can be of great aid to the Government.
I feel confident that the Advertising Federation of America realized all these things and will be prepared to make its contribution to national welfare.

## President Roosevelt in "Fireside Chat" Says United

 States Will Actively Resist Axis Powers' Attempt to Control Seas-Reasserts Policy of Freedom of Seas-Renews Pledge to Supply Material Support to Democracies - Capital and Labor Warned Against DisputingIn a "fireside chat" to the Nation and to the American republics on May 27, President Roosevelt announced that he had issued a proclamation declaring the existence of an unlimited national emergency requiring the "strengthening of our defense to the extreme limit of our national power and authority." This pronouncement came at the close of a 45 -minute radio broadcast after the President, speaking from Washington as the head of "a united and determined people," said solemnly:
We reassert the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas
We reassert the solidarity of the 21 American republics and the Dominion of Oanada in the preservation of the independence of the hemisphere.
We have pledged material support to the other democracies of the world and we will fulfill that pledge.
We in the Americas will decide for ourselves whether. and when, and whert, our American interests are attacked or our security threatened.
We are placing our armed forces in strategic military position.
We will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel attack.
We reassert our abiding faith in the vitality of our constitutional Republic as a perpetual home of freedom, of tolerance and of devotion to the word God.
With regard to the present national policy, the President said it involves these two points:
First, we shall actively resist, wherever necessary, and with all our resources, every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the Western Hemisphere, or to threaten it. We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. We insist upon the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used and would be used as a base of attack against the Americas.
Secondly, from the point of view of strict naval and military necessity we shall give every possible assistance to Britain and to all who, with Britain, are resisting Hitlerism or its equivalent with force of arms. Our patrols are helping now to insure delivery of the needed supplies to Britain. All additional measures necessary to deliver the goods will be taken. Any and all further methods or combinations of methods, which can or should be utilized, are being devised by our military and naval technicians, who, with , whi work out and put into effect such new and additional safeguards $s$ may be needed.
At the start of his talk the President outlined the various steps taken by this country "for our own security and for the kind of safe and civilized world in which we wish to live." He then pointed out what conditions would be like under Nazi "peace" terms, adding that "we do not accept and will not permit this Nazi 'shape of things to come.'"
After declaring that "the war is approaching the brink of the Western Hemisphere," the President said that the two factors, which are preventing the Axis powers from ac-
complishing their objective of world domination, are "the epic resistance of Britain, her colonies, and the great dominions" and the "magnificent defense of China."
The President predicted that "if the Axis powers fail to, gain control of the seas, then they are certainly defeated," for "once they are limited to a continuing land war their cruel forces of occupation will be unable to keep their heel on cruel forces of occupation will be unable to keep their heel on
the necks of the millions of innocent, oppressed peoples on the necks of the millions of innocent, oppressed peoples on the Continent of Europe; and
Mr. Roosevelt continued by stating that all freedom depends on "freedom of the seas." Pointing out that the present rate of Nazi sinkings of merchant ships is "more than twice the combined British and American output of merchant ships today," Mr. Roosevelt said that this peril could be answered by:
First, by speeding up and increasing our own great shipbuilding program. and second, by helping to cut down the losses on the high seas.
Reiterating his statement that the United States is mustering its men and resources only for purposes of defense, the President explained that we must be realistic because the "attack on the United States can begin with the domination of any base which menaces our security."

Concerning the delivery of needed supplies to Britain, which the President said is imperative, he stated that "this can be done; it must be done, and it will be done.'
In concluding his speech the President appealed for national unity, called for cooperation between capital and labor and mediation of industrial disputes to prevent interference with the production of materials essential to the Nation's security

The text of the President's speech follows, according to the Associated Press:
My fellow Americans of all the Americas, my friends, 1 am speaking onight from the White House in the presence of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, the Canadian Minister and their families, the members of this board and the Ambassadorrs and Ministers of the American Republics in Washington. It is appropriate that I do this. For now, as never before. the unity or the American repubiics is of supreme importance o each and every one of us and to the cause of freedom throughout the world. Our future, our future independence is bound up with the future independence of all of our sister republics.
The pressing problems that confront us are military and naval problems. We cannot afford to approach them from the point of view of wishful
The first and fundamental fact is that
The frst and fundamental fact is that what started as a European war has developed, as the Nazis always intended it should develop into a world war for world domination.
Adof Hitler never considered the domination of Europe as an end in itself. European conquest was but a step toward ultimate goals in all of the other continents. It is unmistakably apparent to all of us that, unless will be within range of the Nazi weapons of destruction.
For our own defense we have accordingly undertaken certain obviously necessary measures:
First, we joined in concluding a series of agreements with all the other American republics. This further solidified our hemisphere against the common danger.
And then, a year ago, we launched, and are successfully carrying out, the largest armament production program we have ever undertaken.
We have added substantially to our splendid Navy, and we have mustered our man power to build up a new Army which is already worthy of the highest traditions of our military service.
We instituted a policy of aid for the Democracies-the nations which have ought for the continuation of human liberties.
This policy had its origin in the first month of the war, when I urged upon the Congress repeal of the arms embargo provisions in the old neutrality law. In that message of September, 1939, I said, "I should like to be able to offer the hope that the shadow over the world might swiftly pass. I cannot. The facts compel my stating, with candor, that darker periods may lie ahead.'
In the subsequent months the shadows did deepen and lengthen. And he night spread over Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, uxemburg and France
In June, 1940, Britain stood along, faced by the same machine of terror which had overwhelmed her allies. Our Government rushed arms to meet er desperate needs.
In September, 1940, an agreement was completed with Great Britain or the trade of 50 destroyers for eight important off-shore bases.
And in March, 1941, this year, the Congress passed the Lend-Lease realistically provided for material aid "for the government of any country realistically provided for material aid for the government of any country
whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." Our whole program of aid for the democracies has been based on hardheaded concern for our own security and for the kind of safe and civilized world in which we wish to live. Every dollar of material that we send helps to keep the dictators away from our own hemisphere. And every day that they are held off gives us time to build more guns and tanks and planes and ships.
We have made no pretense about our own self-interest in this aid. Great Britain understands it-and so does Nazi Germany
And now-after a year-Britain still fights gallantly, on a "far-flung battle line." We have doubled and redoubled our vast production, increasing month by month, our material supply of the tools of war for ourselves and for Britain and for China-and eventually for all the democracies.
The supply of these tools will not fail-it will increase.
With greatly augmented strength, the United States and the other American republics now chart their course in the situation of today. Your Government knows what terms Hitler, if victorious, would impose. They are, indeed, the only terms on which he would accept a so-called "negotiated" peace.
And under those terms, Germany would literally parcel out the world -hoisting the Swastika itself over vast territories and populations, and setting up puppet governments of its own choosing, wholly subject to the To the people of a conqueror.
To the people of the Americas, a triumphant Hitler would say, as he said after the seizure of Austria, and as he said after Munich, and as he said is the last territorial readjustment I will seek." And he would of course

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add: "All we want is peace, friendship and profitable trade relations with you in the New World."
Were any of us in the Americas so incredibly simple and forgetful as to accept those honeyed words, what would then happen?
Those in the New World who were seeking profits would be urging that all that the dictatorships desired was "peace." They would oppose toil and taxes for more American armament. And meanwhile, the dictatorships would be forcing the enslaved peoples of their Old World conquests into a system they are even now organizing-to build a naval and arf iorce wetended to gain and hold and be master of the Atlantic and the Pacific as wons. They would fasten an economic stranglehold upon our sevoral naublics: Quislings would the fifth in necessary. and the Nazis would back their fifth columns with invasion, if necessary. the Nazi book of world conquest. They plan to treat the Latin-American the Nazi nations as they are now treating the Balkans. They plan the
the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.
The American laborer would have to compete with slave labor in the rest of the world. Minimum wages, maximum hours? Nonsense. Wages and hours fixed by Hitler. The dignity and power and standard of living of the American worker and farmer would be gone. Trade unions would become historical relics and collective bargaining a joke.
Farm income? What happens to all farm surpluses without any foreign trade? The American farmer would get for his products exactly what complete regimentation
Tariff walls-Chinese walls of isolation-would be futils. Freedom to trade is essential to our economic life. We do not eat all the food we can produce, we do not burn all the oil we can pump, we do not use all the goods we can manufacture. It would not be an American wall to keep Nazi goods out, it would be a Nazi wall to keep us in.
The whole fabric of working life as we know it-business and manufacturing, mining and agriculture-all would be mangled and crippled under such a system. Yet to maintain even that crippled independence would require permanent conscription of our man power, it would curtail the funds we could spend on education, on housing, on public works, on flood control, on health. Instead, we should be permanently pouring our resources into armaments, and, year in and year out, standing day and night watch against the destruction of our cities.
Yes, even our right of worship would be thre
Yes, even our right of worship would be threatened. The Nazi world does not recognize any good except Hitler, for the Nazis are as ruthless as the Communists in the denial of God. What place has religion, which preaches the dignity of the human being, of the majesty of the human soul, in a world where moral standards are measured by treachery gase-
bribery and Fifth Columnists? Will our children, too, wander off, goose bribery and Fifth Columnists?
We do not accept, and will not permit, this Nazi "shape of things to We do not accept, and will not permit, this Nazi "shape of things to
come." It will never be forced upon us, if we act in this present crisis with come." It will never be forced upon us, if we act in this present crisis with
the wisdom and the courage which have distinguished our country in all the the wisdom and th
crises of the past.
crises of the past.
Today the Nazis have taken military possession of the greater part of Europe. In Africa they have occupied Tripoli and Libya and they are threatening Egypt, the Suez Canal and the Near East. But their plans do not stop there, for the Indian Ocean is the gateway to the farther East. They also have the armed power at any moment to occupy Spain and Portugal, and that threat extends not only to French North Africa and the western end of the Mediterranean Sea, but extends also to the Atlantic fortress of Dakar, and to the island outposts of the New World-the Azores Yes, these Cape Verde Islands are only seven hours distance from Brazil by bomber or troop-carrying planes. They dominate shipping routes to and from the South Atlantic.
The war is approaching the brink of the Western Hemisphere itself. It is coming very close to home.
Control or occupation by Nazi forces of any of the islands of the Atlantic would jeopardize the immediate safety of portions of North and South America, and of the island possessions of the United States, and therefore of the ultimate safety of the Continental United States itself.
Hitler's plan of world domination would be near its accomplishment today were it not for two factors: One is the epic resistance of Britain, her colonies and the great dominions, fighting not only to maintain the existence of the island of Britain but also to hold the Near East and Africa. The other is the magnificent defense of China, which will, I have reason to believe, increase in strength. And all of these, together prevent the Axis from winning control of the seas by ships and aircraft.
The Axis powers can never achieve their objective of world domination unless they first obtain control of the seas. That is their supreme purpose today, and to achieve it they must capture Great Britain
They could then have the power to dictate to the Western Hemisphere. No spurious argument, no appeal to sentiment, no false pledges like those given by Hitler at Munich can deceive the American people into believing that he and his Axis partners would not, with Britain defeated, close in relentlessily on this hemisphere of ours.
But if the Axis powers fail to gain control of the seas then they are certainly defeated. Their dreams of world dominaiton will then go by the board, and the criminal leaders who started this war will suffer inevitable disaster. Both they and their people know this-and they and their people are afraid. That is why they are risking everything they have, conducting they are limited to a continuing land war their cruel forces of occupation will be unable to keep their heel on the necks of the millions of innocent, oppressed peoples on the Continent of Europe, and in the end, their whole structure will break into little pieces. And let us remember the wider the Nazi land effort, the greater the danger.
We do not forget the silenced peoples. The masters of Germany-those, at least, who have not been assassinated or escaped to free soil-have marked these silenced peoples and their children's children for slavery. But those people-spiritually unconquered: Austrians, Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, Frenchmen, Greeks, southern Slavs-yes, even those Italians and Germans who themselves have been
prove to be a powerful force in disrupting the Nazi system.
Yes, all freedom-meaning freedom to live and not freedom to conquer and subjugate other peoples-depends on freedom of the seas. All of American history-North, Central and South American history-has been inevitably tied up with those words, "freedom of the seas."
Since 1799, 142 years ago when our infant Navy made the West Indies and the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico safe for American ships since 1804 and 1805, when we made all peaceful commerce safe from the de pradations of the Barbary pirates, since the war of 1812 , which was fought for the preservation of sailors' rights, since 1867, when our sea power made it possible for the Mexicans to expel the French Army of Louis Napoleon we have striven and fought in defense of freedom of the seas-for our own shipping, for the commerce of our sister republics, our own safety.

During the first World War we were able to escort merchant ships by the use of small cruisers and gunboats and destroyers, and that type of convoy was effective against submarines. In this second World War, however, the pourfold: First, the improved submarine second, the much greater use of the heavily armed reiding cruiser or the hit-and-run battleship, third, the bombing airmane raiding cruiser or the hit-and-run merchant ships 700 or 800 miles from its nearest capa and fourth, the destruction of merchant ships in those ports of the world that are accessible to bombing attack.
The Battle of the Atlantic now extends from the icy waters of the North Pole to the frozen continent of the Antarctic. Throughout this huge area there have been sinkings of merchant ships in alarming and increasing numbers by Nazi raiders or submarines. There have been sinkings even of ships carrying neutral flags. There have been sinkings in the South Atlantic, off West Africa and the Cape Verde Islands, between the Azores and the islands off the American coast, and between Greenland and Iceland. Great numbers of these sinkings have been actually within the waters of the Western Hemisphere itself.
The blunt truth is this-and I reveal this with the full knowledge of the British Government-the present rate of Nazi sinkings of merchant ships is more than three times as high as the capacity of British shipyards to replace them, it is more than twice the combined British and American output of merchant ships today.
We can answer this peril by two simultaneous measures: First, by speeding up and increasing our own great shipbuilding program, and second, by helping to cut down the losses on the high seas.

Attacks on shipping off the very shores of land which we are determined to protect present an actual military danger to the Americas. And that danger has recently been heavily underlined by the presence in Western Hemisphere waters of a Nazi battleship of great striking power
You remember most of the supplies for Britali go by a northerly route, which comes close to Greenland and the near-by Island of Iceland. Germany's heaviest attack is on that reve. Nase continental shores, bases in Greenland would bring the war cose raver because ves the Narthern United States, including the great industrial Scotia, yes, the Northern United States,
centers of the North, East and Middle West.
Equally, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, if occupied or controlled by Germany, would directly endanger the freedom of the Atlantic and our own American physical safety Under German domination they would own American physical safety. Under German domination they would
become bases for submarines, warships and airplanes raiding the waters that lie immediately off our own coasts and attacking the shipping in the that lie immediately off our own coasts and attacking the shipping in the the integrity and the independence of Brazil and her neighboring republics I have said on many occasions that the United States is mustering its men and its resources only for purposes of defense-only to repel attack. I repeat that statement now. But we must be realistic when we use the word "attack,"/we have to relate it to the lighting speed of modern warfare. Some people seem to think that we are not attacked until bombs actually drop in the streets of New York or San Francisco or New Orleans or Chicago But they are simply shutting their eyes to the lesson we must learn from the fate of every nation that the Nazis have conquered.
The attack on Czecho-Slovakia began with the conquest of Austria The attack on Norway began with the occupation of Denmark. The attack on Greece began with the occupation of Albania and Bulgaria The attack on the Suez Canal began with the invasion of the Balkans and North Africa. And the attack on the United States can begin with the domination of any base which menaces our security-north or south.

Nobody can foretell tonight just when the acts of the dictators will ripen into attack on this hemisphere and us. But we know enough by now to realize that it would be suicide to wait until they are in our front yard.

Whan your enemy comes at you in a tank or a bombing plane, if you hold your fire until you see the whites of his eyes, you will never know what hit you. Our Bunker Hill of tomorrow may be several thousand miles from Boston, Massachusetts.

Any one with an atlas and a reasonable knowledge of the sudden, striking force of modern war knows that it is stupid to wait until a probable enemy has gained a foothold from which to attack. Old-rashioned commo sense calls for the use of a strategy wh
gaining a foothold in the first place.
We have, accordingly, extended our patrol in North and South Atlantic waters. We are steadily adding more and more ships and planes to that
patrol. It is well known that the strength of the Atlantic Fleet has been greatly increased during the past year, and is constantly being built up.
These ships and planes warn of the presence of attacking raiders, on the seas, under the sea and above the sea. The danger from these raiders is, of course, greatly lessened if their location is definitely known. And we are of course, greatly lessened being forewarned, we shall be on our guard against efforts to establish Nazi bases closer to our hemisphere.

The deadly facts of war compel nations, for simple self-preservation, to make stern choices. It does not make sense, for instance, to say, "I believe in the defense of all the Western Hemisphere," and in the next breath to say "I will not fight for that defense until the enemy has landed on our shores." If we believe in the independence and integrity of the Americas, we must be willing to fight to defend them just as much as we would to fight for the safety of our own homes.

It is time for us to realize that the safety of American homes even in the center of this, our own country, has a definite relationship to the continued safety of homes in Nova Scotia or Trinidad or Brazil.

Our national policy today, therefore, is this:
First, we shall actively resist wherever necessary, and with all our resources, every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the Western Hemisphere, or to threaten it. We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. We insist upon the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used or would be used as a base of attack against the Americas.

Secondly, from the point of view of strict naval and military necessity, we shall give every possible assistance to Britain and to all who, with Britain, are resisting Hitlerism or its equivalent with force of arms. Our patrols are helping now to insure delivery of the needed supplies to Britain. All additional measures necessary to deliver the goods will be taken. Any and all further methods, or combination of methods which can or should utilized are being devised by our mintary and naval additional safeguards as may be needed. I say ne needed.
is can be done, it must be done, and it will be done
this can be done, it must be done, and 4 will be done.
To the other American nations- 20 republics and the Dominion of To the other American nations- States does not merely propose these parposes, but is actively engaged today in carrying them out.
And I say to them further: You may disregard those few citizens of the United States who contend that we are disunited and cannot act.
There are some timid ones among us who say that we must preserve
eace at any price-lest we lose our liberties forever. To them I say this:

Never in the history of the world has a nation lost its democracy by a successful struggle to defend its democracy. We must not be defeated by the fear of the very danger which we are preparing to resist. Our freedom has shown its ability to survive war, but our freedom would never survive surrender. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

There is, of course, a small group of sincere, patriotic men and women whose real passion for peace has shut their eyes to the ugly realities of international banditry and to the need to resist it at all costs. I am sure they are embarrassed by the sinister support they are receiving from the enemies of democracy in our midst-the Bundists, the Fascists, and Communists, and every group devoted to bigotry and racial and religious intolerance. It is no mere coincidence that all the arguments put forward by these enemies of democracy-all their attempts to confuse and divide our people and to destroy public confidence in our government-all thelr defeaves lorebodings that britain and democracy are already beaten-all their selish of the words that have been poured out from the A xis bureaus of propagad Those same to divide them, to sopten them up. And invariably thoee same words have formed the advance guard of physical attack

Your Government has the right to expect of all citizens that they take part in the common work of our common defense-take loyal part from this moment forward

I have recently set up the machinery for civilian defense. It will rapidy organize, locality by locality. It will depend on the organized effort of men and wome
fulfill.
Defense today means more than merely iighting. civilian as well as military, it means using every available resource it mean enlarging every useful plant. It means the use of a greater American common sense in discarding rumor and distorted statement. It means recognizing for what they are, racketeers and fifth columnists, the incendiary bombs in this country at this moment.

All of us know that we have made very great social progress in recent years. We propose to maintain that progress and strengthen it. When the Nation is threatened from without, however, as it is today, the actual production and transportation of the machinery of defense must not be interrupted by disputes between capital and capital, labor and labor, or capital and labor. The future of all free enterprise-of capital and labor alike-is at stake.
This is no time for capital to make, or be allowed to retain, excess profits Articles of defense must have undisputed right of way in every industrial plant in the country.

A nation-wide machinery for conciliation and mediation of industrial disputes has been set up. That machinery must be used promptly-and without stoppage of work. Collective bargaining will be retained, but the American people expect that impartial recommendations of our govern ment mediation
and by labor
The overwhelming majority of our citizens expect their governmen to see that the tools of defense are built, and for the very purpose of pre serving the democratic safeguards of both labor and management this people, and to prevent interference with the production of materials essential to our Nation's security Today the whole wor
Today the whole world is divided-divided between human slavery and We choose human freedom-which brutality and the Christian ideal.

We choose human freedom-which is the Christian ideal.
We will not accept a Hitler-dominat in his courage or his faith.
World, like the post-war world of the 1020 world. And we will not accept a can again be planted and allowed to grow.
We will accept only a world consecrated to freedom of speech and ex-pression-freedom of every person to worship God in his own way-freedom from want-and freedom from terror.

Is such a world impossible of attainment?
Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Emancipation Proclamation and every other milestone in human progress-all were ideals which seemed impossible of attainmentyet they were attained.

As a military force, we were weak when we established our independence, but we successfully stood off tyrants, powerful in their day, who are now lost in the dust of history
Odds meant nothing to us then. Shall we now, with all our potential strength, hesitate to take every single measure necessary to maintain our American liberties?
Our people and our government will not hesitate to meet that challenge. As the President of a united and determined people, I say solemnly: We reassert the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas.
We reassert the solidarity of the 21 American Republics and the Dominion of Canada in the preservation of the independence of the hemisphere. and we will fulfill that pledge. and we will fulfill that pledge.
We in the Americas will decide for ourselves whether, and when, and where our American interests are attacked or our security threatened
We are placing our armed forces in strategic military positions. We reassert our abiding faith in armed forces to repel attack. as a perpetual home of freedom, of toral Republic of God.
It Therefore, with profound consciousness of my responsibilities to my countrymen and to my country's cause, I have tonight issued a proclametion that an unlimited national emergency exists and requires the strengthening of our defense to the extreme limit of our national power and authority. \# The Nation will expect all individuals and all groups to play their ful parts, without stint, without selfishness, and without doubt that our democracy will triumphantly survive.
I repeat the words of the signers of the Declaration of Independencethat little band of patriots, fighting long ago against overwhelming odds but certain, as we are now, of ultimate victory: "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.'

President Roosevelt Says No Change Is Planned in Neutrality Act-Also States Patrols Are Being Relied on In Place of Convoys
President Roosevelt disclosed at a special press conference on May 28 that he has no intention of asking for repeal or modification of the present Neutrality Act. The President made this statement in reply to a question as to how the United States proposes to reassert its doctrine of freedom of the seas. Saying there : s conflict between the Neutrality

Act and the doctrine, Mr. Roosevelt stated that the freedom of the seas policy could be limited by not permitting merchant ships to enter combat zones in violation of the Neutrality Act. The President also explained that convoying in the first World War manner was outmoded because of planes, improved submarines and sea raiders. He added that the system of patrols revealing the location of any belligerent system of patrols revealing the location of any belligerent craft is
In these columns May 24, page 3273, the remarks of Secretary of the Navy Knox and Secretary of War Stimson calling for repeal of the Neutrality Act were noted.

## President Roosevelt Proclaims Existence of Unlimited

 National Emergency-Says Security of Country Requires Passing from Peacetime Authorizations for Military Strength to Basis Able to Cope With Any Hostile Attempt on Western HemisphereGiven Extraordinary PowersPresident Roosevelt on May 27 proclaimed that an "unimited national emergency" faces this country, reauiring that the "military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on the basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the Western Hemisphere." By this action the President is given many new powers under emergency statutes and virtually puts the new powers under emergency statutes and virtualy puts the
Nation on a war basis. In his proclamation Mr. Roosevelt Nation on a war basis. In his proclamation Mr. Roosevelt said that "common prudence requires that for the security of this Nation and of this hemisphere we should pass from peace-time authorizations of military strength to such a basis as will enable us to repel the threat of predatory incursion by foreign agents into our territory and society." He called upon citizens engaged in defense production, workers and employers, State and local officials, and all loyal citizens to give precedence to the Nation's needs to the end that the country may be prepared for its defense.
This latest proclamation replaces the one issued on This latest proclamation replaces the one issued on
Sept. 8,1939 , after the outbreak of the European war, when the President declared a "limited" national emergency existing. At that time President Roosevelt proclaimed that "a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peace-time authorizations." That proclamation was given in our issue of Sept. 9,1939 , page 1561 .
our issue of Sept. 9,1939 , page 1561 .
The text of the President's proclamation of May 27 follows:
Proclaiming that an unlimited national emergency confronts this country, which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on the basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the Western Hemisphere:-

By the President of the United States of America
a proclamation
Whereas on Sept. 8, 1939, because of the outbreak of war in Europe a roclamation was issued declaring a limited national emergency and directing measures "for the purpose of strengthening our national defense within the limits of peace-time authorizations.
Whereas a succession of events makes plain that the objectives of the Axis belligerents in such war are not confined to those avowed at its commencement, but include overthrow throughout the world of existing democratic order, and a world-wide domination of peoples and economies through the destruction of all resistance on land and sea and in the air and
Whereas indifference on the part of the United States to the increasing menace would be perilius, and common prudence requires that for the security of this Nation and of this hemisphere we should pass from peacetime authorizations of military strength to such a basis as will enable us to cone instantly and decisively with any attempt at hostile encirclement of this hemisphere, or the establishment of any base for aggression against it, as well as to repel the threat of predatory incursion by foreign agents into our territory and society,
Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that an unlimited national emergency confronts this country, which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on the basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of argression directed toward any part of the Western Hemisphere. I call upon all the loyal citizens engaged in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the Nation to the end that
government that makes private enterprise possible may survive.
government that makes private enterprise possible may survive.
I call upon our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser I call upon our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser
differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the o
government which recognizes the rights of labor or of capital.
I call upon loyal State and local leaders and officials to cooperate with the civilian defense agencies of the United States to assure our internal security against foreign directed subversion and to put every community in order for maximum productive effort and minimum of waste and unnecessary frictions.
I call upon all loyal citizens to place the Nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength, and all of the material resources of this Nation.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of cur Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

## (SEAL)

By the President:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.
With regard to some of the specific powers given to the President, a Washington dispatch of May 27 to the New York "Times" listed the following

To take possession and assume control of all transportation facilities necessary to move the military forces.
To prohibit transactions in foreign exchange and suspend all trading on national securities exchanges for 90 days.
To take "certain action" in the expansion of credit.
To suspend the provisions of laws prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons engaged on work covered by contracts with the United States.
To close any radio station or take it over for use of the Government and to require priority for "communications essential to the national defense." To take over power plants, dams, conduits and reservoirs for the purpose of munitions manufacture.
To prohibit imports from countries which have restricted imports from the United States "contrary to the law and the practice of nations"; and to refuse clearance to vessels belonging to belligerent countries against which discrimination is charged.
To requisition any merchant vessels documented under United States laws; control the movements of foreign and domestic shipping in our continental and territorial waters; and take possession of such vessels and relieve their officers and crews.
To require the Interstate Commerce Commission to set up such preferences and priorities as the President may designate.

## President Roosevelt Calls for Action Against Country's Wide Undernourishment-In Message to Nutrition Conference Asks for Program to Solve Problem

President Roosevelt called upon the National Nutrition Conference for Defense, assembled in Washington on May 26 , to recommend an "immediate program of action" to correct the country's nutrition problems. Saying that "total defense demands man-power," the President asserted that the "widespread and serious" undernourishment in the United States makes people inefficient to produce "what we need in our united drive for dynamic strength." The President's letter, read at the conference by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and Coordinator of Health, Federal Security Administrator and Coordinator of Heal
Welfare and Related Defense Activities, follows, in part:
The conference has significant responsibilities-to explore and define our nutrition problems and to map out recommendations for an immediate program of action. This is vital. During these days of stress the health problems of the military and civilian population are inseparable. Total defense demands man-power. The full energy of every American is ecessary.
Medical authorities recognize completely that efficiency and stamina depend on proper food. Fighting men of our armed forces, workers in industry, the families of these workers, every man and woman in America, must have nourishing food. If people are under-nourished they cannot be efficient in producing what we need in our united drive for dynamic strength.
In recent years scientists have made outstanding discoveries as to the amounts and kinds of food needed for maximum health and vigor. Yet every survey of nutrition by whatever methods conducted, shows that here
n the United States undernourishment is widespread and serious.
The Department of Agriculture has estimated that many millions of men, women and children do not get the foods which science considers essential We do not lack, as we will not lack, the means of producing food in abundance and variety. Our task is to translate this advice in reality for every American family.
I shall follow the work of the conference with deep interest and expectantly await its decisions.

## President Roosevelt Establishes Wheat Import Quotas -United States Plans to Call Conference to Con-

 sider Surplus ProblemPresident Roosevelt on May 28 issued a proclamation imposing import quotas on wheat from Canada and other countries. This action was taken, the President explained in his proclamation, because "wheat and wheat flour are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in sufficient quantities as to tend to render ineffective and materially interfere with the program undertaken with respect to wheat under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and to servation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and to
reduce substantially the amount of flour processed in the reduce substantially the amount of flour processed in the
The total amount of wheat imports for the next 12 months is limited to 800,000 bushels, with Canada receiving nearly all of the quota. The following with respect to the matter was reported in a Washington dispatch to the "Wall Street Journal" of May 29.
Under the import quotas, Canada is permitted to export to the United States 795,000 bushels of wheat a year, while imports of another 5.000 bushels will be distributed between 13 other countries. Canada also will be permitted to send $3,815,000$ pounds of wheat four, somolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products, the proclamation stated.
The next largest import allotment was given to Argentina, 2,000 bushels of wheat and 14,000 pounds of wheat products being allowed that country. The United Kingdom. was given 100 bushels of wheat and 75,000 pounds of wheat products, while Cuba was allow
France and Rumania were given allotments of 1,000 bushels of wheat each.
The import quotas, which go into effect today, were based on the total quantity of wheat imported from Jan. 1, 1929. to Dec. 31, 1933, the procla-
mation stated, and each country was allotted not less than $50 \%$ of the mation stated, and each country
The State Department disclosed on May 29 that it plans to call an international conference in Washington soon to consider the wheat surplus problem. This was made known in the release of an exchange of notes between Canada and the United States in connection with the President's proclamation. According to the Associated Press the United States note to the Canadian Government said in part:
In taking the action referred to above, the Government of the United States recognizes that the wheat problem, is, in fact, an international probem and one in which the governments of Canada and the United States have mutual interest.

It is for this reason that the Government of the United States welcomes the recent indication of the Canadian Government of its willingness to resume discussions on an international basis of the whole wheat surplus problem.
The Government of the United States accordingly proposes to extend invitations for such discussions in Washington in the near future,

## President Roosevelt Signs Measure Providing for Government Loans on Basic Farm Crops at $85 \%$ of

 that Prices Will not Exceed ParityPresident Roosevelt signed on May 26 the legislation (in the form of a resolution) providing mandatory Government loans of $85 \%$ of parity on the five basic farm crops cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco-but explained that he did so on the understanding that "parity payments will oe limited to the amount necessary to bring the basic commodities to parity, but not beyord parity." In hi . statement the President said that this effort to obtain farm prices nearer parity, reflects "the Government's objective of the last eight years" and likewise reflects the fact, said the Plesident, that "the and likewise reflects the fact, said the Plesident, that "the
farmers did not have and have not as great a share of tne farmors did not have and have not as great a share of tne out that the farmers cooperating with the Government farm program will now be able to receive "an $85 \%$ parity loan plus a cash parity payment, plus a cash soil conservation payment," but that the sum of these three should not exceed parity. To this ond, the President further stated, he has received assurance from Congressional leaders that this principle will be carried out in the pending Agriculture Department appropriation bill.

Final Congressional action on the parity bill was taken on May 14 when the Senate, by a vote of 75 to 2 , adopted a conference report on the legislation, the House by a 275 to 63 vote had approved the report on May 13 . When the Senate passed the original bill on March 27 it simply related to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, increasing penalties for those exceeding those exceeding their quotas. However, the House in passthose exceeding their quotas. However, the House in pass-
ing it on April 29 added the other crops and also provided for $75 \%$ parity loans. The Senate on May 6 voted for $85 \%$ parity loans, thus necessitating a conference on the measure.

The $85 \%$ loan plan is designed to give the farmer the same purchasing power, in terms of non-farm products, that he had in 1909-1914 the period when agriculture was on a plane of economic equality with labor and industry.

The text of the President's statement follows:
Most of this resolution covers technical provisions of existing law aimed at improvement in the operation of the agricultural program. There is no budgetary or other administrative objections to any of these amendments. Section 10, however, directs the Commodity Oredit Corporation to make available loans to cooperators who grow cotton, corn, wheat, rice or tobacco at the rate of $85 \%$ of the
beginning of the marketing year.
beginning of the marketing year
This is an effort to obtain farm prices nearer parity. It reflects the Government's objective of the last eight years. It reflects the fact tha the farmers did not hav
income as other groups.
income as other groups.
There is, nevertheless, an obscurity or perhaps an omission in the language of the resolution which I have sought to clarify before affixing my signature One effect of increasing the loan rate on the major crops will in many cases result in a lowering of existing or budgeted parity payments. It should policy by giving to farmers a total remuneration greater than parity.
When this bill becomes law the co-operating farmer will be able to receive an $85 \%$ parity loan plus a cash parity payment plus a cash soil conservation payment. Under no circumstances should the sum of these three exceed paymen.
Therefore, I have taken up the construction of the law with certain legislative leaders chiefly responsible for it and have received from them letters stating in effect that for the 1941 crop the broad intention is that parity payments should, if necessary, be so curtailed as to avoid a price above parity when added to the loan and the soil conservation payments. I am therefore confident that in the pending appropriation bill this clear interpretation and intent will be carried out.
Furthermore, it is my belief that in the omnibus bill submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture minimum cotton and wheat allotments should more closely approximate current demand, cotton and rice penalties should be increased, all with the thought that wholly unmanageable surpluses should not accumulate in the hands of the Government. Finally, the CCC should be free to dispose in an orderly manner of many commodities acquired under the loan program.

I am approving this joint resolution on the distinct understanding that parity payments will be limited to the amount neci
basic commodities to parity but not beyond parity.

The completion of Congressional action on this bill was referred to in our issue of May 17, page 3110.

In accordance with the President's injunction, the joint conference committee on the 1941-42 Agricultural Department appropriation bill on May 28 agreed to limit the farm parity fund to $\$ 212,000,000$, instead of the $\$ 450,000,000$ which the Senate had approved.

## President Roosevelt Asks Congress for $\$ 3,319,000,000$ in

 Additional Funds Mainly for AirplanesPresident Roosevelt asked Congress on May 27 for $\$ 3,319$, 000,000 in additional appropriations, most of which would be for more planes for the Army and Navy. The request, contained in a letter to Speaker of the House Rayburn, specified that $\$ 2,790,000,000$ would be for the Army and $\$ 529$,000,000 for the Navy. Of the Army total, $\$ 2,506,868,000$ was for the Air Corps, while of the Navy amount. $\$ 482$,-

046,000 would be for planes. The number of planes to be built with these funds was not disclosed. It was indicated that these supplemental estimates are to provide for contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budgets for the present fiscal year and the 1942 fiscal year.

## President Roosevelt Sets Second Draft Registration for

 July 1-Affects Men Reaching 21 Years of Age Since Oct. 16In a proclamation issued May 26, President Roosevelt designated July 1 as the second registration day under the Selective Service Act, and directed all young men who have reached 21 since Oct. 16 (when the first registration was held) to register July 1 for possible military service. The President declared that the second registration was "required in the interest of national defense," and defined those who must register as all unregistered male citizens and aliens in the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska who have attained their 21st birthday on or before July 1. It is estimated that between $1,000,000$ and $1,250,000$ young men estimated that between $1,000,000$ and 1,250
In advices from Washington, May 26, the Associated Press had the following to say regarding the President's proclamation calling for the second draft registration:
As in the first registration, the President arranged by proclamation for the handling of special cases. These cover inability of an individual to register because of "circumstances beyond his control", or because he is not in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the two territories.
An individual outside these limits is required, however, to submit to registration within five days after his entry into the continental United States and the territories and island possessions.
A selective service official said that it was probable that the men to be registered would be rated according to priority for military service in a new national lottery similar to the one held last year after the first registration of $16,500,000$ in October.
According to present tentative plans, the new registrants in each local draft area would be added at the bottom of the present list of men available for service.

The registration will be conducted by 6,500 local draft boards, which are charged with responsibility for classifying men according to their avail ability for service considering such factors as dependency, employment essential to defense and the like.
Some authorities expressed the belief that many young men to be registered in midsummer may be summoned to the Army within a few months despite the fact that men registered last year will come ahead of them on the local draft list.
This view is based on the fact that last year's registration included so many millions of men employed in essential industries or the heads of families, whereas a comparatively small percentage of this year's group will have such reasons for deferment
Mr. Roosevelt called upon the Governors of the States and of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska, the District of Columbia commissioners and all existing local draft boards and agents to handle the work of the second registration. Hr urged employers again to allow time off for registration. Some of those who have become 21 since the first group of $16,500,000$ men was signed up on Oct. 16 have already registered and volunteered for a year of training. A provision of the draft law allows voluntary service by men 18 to 21 .
The July 1 date was chosen, it was understood, in order that men regis tering then would have time to find out before Fall whether or not they might expect to be called for duty. This would permit them to plan ahead for their Fall and winter work or educational schedules.

President Roosevelt's proclamation setting the first draft registration day as Oct. 16, last, was referred to in our issue of Sept. 21, 1940, page 1651.

Congress Completes Action on Bill Broadening Authority to Fix Priorities in Defense Production
Congressional action on the legislation giving the Government broad powers to impose priorities on American industry in the interests of national defense was completed on May 23 and the measure was then sent to the White House for the President's signature. The Senate on May 23 adopted the conference report on the measure by a vote of 35 to $25 ;$ the report had been approved on May 22 by a voice vote of the House. When the House on May 8 originally passed this Administration-sponsored bill it contained a provision which would have set up a separate legal unit outside the Office of Production Management to administer priorities and giving the Army and Navy Munitions Control Boara veto power over priority decisions. This controversial section, which was opposed by Administration officials and OPM leaders, was eliminated by the Senate in passing its version of the legislation by a voice vote on May 16. The Joint Conference Committee on May 21 agreed upon a compromise bill with the omission of the provision setting up a priorities division separate from the OPM and the Senate and House approval of the conference report followed. The six purposes for the legislation were given in these columns of May 10, page 2955 when House adoption was reported

The measure would give the OPM authority to place British aid orders, as well as those for the Army and Navy ahead of non-defense proauction.

## President Roosevelt Signs $\$ 228,601,828$ Appropriation for War Department Civil Functions

Congressional action on the bill appropriating $\$ 228,601,828$ for the civil functions of the War Department was completed on May 15 when the Senate and the House adopted a conference report adjusting differences between the House and Senate measures. President Roosevelt signed the bill on May 23. This bill, which provides for river and harbor improvements, flood control and other projects,
passed the House on March 27 and provided for appropriations totaling $\$ 221,272,228$ (noted in our issue of March 29, page 1998). The Senate, in passing the measure on April 29, increased the amount proposed in the House bill by $\$ 13$, 533,635 , of which the compromise legislation includes \$7,329,600.

## Congress Agrees to $\$ 1,147,624,384$ Treasury-Post Office

 Appropriation BillThe conference report on the Treasury-Post Office Departments appropriation bill for the 1942 fiscal year was adopted by the House on May 22 and by the Senate on May 23, thus completing congressional action. The compromise bill amounted to $\$ 1,147,624,384$, which was $\$ 7,978,594$ less than the budget estimates and $\$ 2,515,928$ less than the comparable appropriations for 1941. Of the total amount, comparable appropriations for 1941 . Of the total amount,
$\$ 304,330,185$
is for the Treasury Department and $\$ 843$,$\$ 304,330,185$ is for the Treasury Department and $\$ 843,-$
294,199 for the Post Office. When the Senate passed this 294,199 for the Post Office. When the Senate passed this
bill on May 7 the amount embodied therein was $\$ 4,762,136$ above that approved by the Iouse on Feb. 13. In conference the Senate receded to the extent of $\$ 3,532,248$ and the House agreed to increases of $\$ 1,229,888$. Senate passage of the bill was reported in our issue of May 10, page 2955. The adoption of the bill by the House was noted in these columns Feb. 15, page 1065.

## Senate Passes Bill Withholding Government Cotton Loan Stocks From Market

The Senate on May 23 passed a bill providing for withholding from the normal channels of trade and commerce cotton of the 1940 and previous crops which is owned by the Government or which is pledged as security for Government ernment or which is pledged as security for Government
loans. This bill, sponsored by Senator Smith, Democrat of South Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, now goes to the House, where it is expected to meet opposition. Representative Fulmer, Democrat of South Carolina, who is Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, announced on May 28 that he would oppose the legislation, predicting that his Committee would not approve the Senate bill.

The following regarding the measure was reported in Associated Press Washington advices of May 23:
The bill would direct the Commodity Credit Corporation to withhold from markets all cotton it now owns. Growers with uncalled cotton loans would receive the difference between market prices and the original loan after deduction of warehouse and other costs.
Senator Smith said less than $10,000,000$ bales were in loan stocks and that the Government now held title to more than $6,200,000$ of these. He contended that threat of release of these loan stocks had depressed cotton prices.

Under the bill, the loan stocks could be used only for relief purposes, for national defense or for exchange for other cotton to provide certain grades and staples. This release would be conditioned upon a finding by the Secretary of Agriculture that such action "will not interfere with the sale or distribution of cotton or cotton products in the normal channels of trade."

House Passes Bill Giving RFC Broad Powers to Expedite Defense Program-Borrowing Power Increased by $\$ 1,500,000,000$
The House on May 28 by a vote of 217 to 114 approved the legislation authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to create corporations to expedite the national defense program and increase the RFC's borrowing power by $\$ 1,500,000,000$. This measure, which passed the Senate on May 17, is now returned to that branch of Congress for action on House amendments. This bill also extends the life of the Disaster Loan Corporation and the Electric Home and Farm Authority, both subsidiaries of the RFC, to Jan. 22, 1947, and permits loans to foreign governments when American securities are offered as collateral. This latter provision is designed to forestall liquidation of British heldings in the United States at distress prices. Attempts by the Republican minority to make numerous changes in the bill were all defeated.
Senate passage of this measure was reported in our issue of May 27, page 3268.
House Passes Bill Extending for Two Years President's Power to Fix Gold Content of Dollar-Action Opposed in Report of Republican Members of House Committee
By a vote of 226 to 138 , the House on May 27 passed the bill, extending for two years until June 30, 1943 the President's power to fix the gold content of the dollar, and his power over the $\$ 2,000,000,000$ stabilization fund. The adoption of the bill by the House, followed the defeat by a vote of 218 by 144, of a motion by Representative Andresen (Republican) of Minnesota to recommit the bill to committee, which would have had the effect of killing the measure. In United Press accounts from Washington May 27 it was stated:
The overwhelming Democratic majority beat down a long series of Republican efforts to amend the measure. Several proposed amendments would have eliminated the President's power to devalue the dollar further. by various methods. One would have forbidden
$\$ 35$ an ounce-the current price-for foreign gold.
Passage climaxed a bitter fight within the House Coinage Committee. The committee once adopted a Republican motion to write the $\$ 35$-an-ounce maximum into the bill but the next day reversed itself, in response to strong Administration pressure, and struck out the restriction.

According to the Associated Press advices from Washington May 27 the closest call for administration forces on the amendment offered by Representative Andresen and sup-
ported by the solid Republican side, which would have nullified the President's power to cut the gold value of the dollar further. From these advices (Associated Press) we quote:
The amendment, defeated 131 to 116 on a teller vote, would have forbidden purchases by this government of foreign gold at more than $\$ 35$ an ounce, the current price.
This provision was approved once by the House Coinage Committee and then countermanded after Secrecary Morgenthau informed the committee that it would completely cancel the devaluation authority. Mr. Morgenthau said this was true because the dollar's value is expressed in terms of gold and when the gold content of dine dollar is dollars bo buy an ounce of gold.
Supporting Andresen in this attempt, Representative Wolcott (R., Mich.) declared that "only the President sticks to the theory" that increasing the price of gold increases commodity prices.
In his stubborness and "henrary to his inaugural address of March 4 1939," Mr. Wolcott said, "he insists on following a plan that has been epuaiated by every economist in the world."
Administration spokesmen, including Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, the Democratic leader, countered that power to devalue the are controlled. They emphasized the administration had no plan to change are control'ed. The dollar's value, however.
The Republicans also attempted to place in general Treasury funds $\$ 1,800,000,000$ of the stabilization money which Morgenthau has said is not being used.
Before the minority side lost this issue 118 to 95 on a standing vote, their spokesmen argued that $\$ 45,000,000$ a year in interest could be saved by using this money to pay defense costs instead of borrowing.
Managers of the bill read to the House a statement by Secretary Morgenthau that mere existence of the fund was a "cap" on the money market and helped the Government to obtain low interest rates. He said removal of the fund would place money control in the hands of private interests.
Regarding the debate on the bill in the House on May 26 the United Press said:
Representative Hamilton Fish (R., N. Y.) described the gold policy as "the most gigantic failure and greatest folly of all the New Deal follies." He charged that because of it the Nation had been "mulched of about $\$ 7,000,000,000$, most of which has gone to Great Britain," and that "the Administration has the bear by the tail and doesn't know how to let go. Representative August Andresen asserted that Russia and the Axis powers profited most from the coolhardy and expering Japan and other dicgram," and that "our Government is
tator countries through the program.'
tator countries through the program. A similar attack came fro Hepresentative Chaitce W. Heot or minority ranking Republican on then report urging power.

Administration supporters cited the plea of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., who testified before the Coinage Committee that although there were no plans presently to devalue the dollar, it would be a mistake to deprive the President of existing authority at
Representative Harry Sauthoff (Prog., Wis.) said the President "has done a good job with this authority during the past five years" and urged that he "be granted flexible powers for protection of the country against possible trade wars which may follow the current stage of military belligerency."

Two reports on the bill from the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures were filed in the Houserson May 19. As to these reports we quote the following from Washington advices May 19 to the New York "Times":
The first, the majority report, recommended that Mr . Roosevelt be permitted to continue this power, saying that it would be "unwise at this time to abandon the machinery of control which we have built up to protect the dollar and American economy."
The Stabilization Fund, the majority report said, "has proved its value during years of unparalleled crises in international trade and finance and is a potent weapon of defense in our international economic relations.
The minority report, signed by the seven Republican members of the committee, urged the House to limit the maximum price of foreign gold to $\$ 35$ an ounce and reduce the Stabilization Fund from $\$ 2,000,000,000$ to $\$ 200,000,000$, using the difference of $\$ 1,800,000,000$ to help defray expense of national defense by reducing "the amount of inflationary borrowing. Those who signed the minority report were Chauncey W. Reed of Illinois August Andresen, Richard P. Gale of Minnesota, E. Harold Cluett and Leonard W. Hall of New York, Hugh D. Scott Jr. of Pennsylvania and William H. Stevenson of Wisconsin.
The bill. which continues the President's power to reduce the dollar's gold content by paying up to $\$ 41.34$ an ounce for gold, was opposed by the minority on the ground that while devaluation of the dollar in January, 934, had no inatione arable and that there were great ing ben intion.
The majority report stated that it had been assured by Secretary Morenthau that ther the Adminstration f $\$ 35$ an ounce, or $59 \%$ of its former weight
nearly $59 \%$ of its former weight.
The majority said that the stabilization fund was not only intact but a profit of more than $\$ 25,000,000 \mathrm{had}$ been made as a result of its operations. The fund was invaluable, it was said, in enabling the United States to aid China and to implement the good-neighbor policy at a time when the Latin American countries were greatly in need of foreign-exchange resources.

Previous references to the bill appeared in these columns May 3, page 2780, May 10, page 2952 and May 17, page 3111.

## House Committee Ends Tax Hearings-Work to Start Next Week on Drafting Legislation-Treasury's

 Plan on Excess Profits Tax Opposed by Industry GroupsPublic hearing on the proposed new tax measure designed to raise $\$ 3,500,000,000 \mathrm{in}$ additional revenue were concluded before the House Ways and Means Committee on May 28 and the group will begin drafting the legislation next week. Representative Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Committee, said on May 28 that the task of drafting the tax measure might be completed in two
weeks although other sources place the time at six weeks. However, it is not expected that the legislation will reach the floor of the House until mid-July and that final inactment will take place before September.

The Ways and Means Committee hearings this week were confined to opposition to the Treasury's proposal for revising the excess profits tax law. The Treasury's plan, presented to the Committee on May 19 by John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, called for elimination of the present formula of basing excess profits credits on average earnings in the base period 1936-1939 and suggested a maximum credit of $10 \%$ on current invested capital and levying taxes ranging from $33 \%$ to $65 \%$, as was noted in our issue of May 27, page 3265.

On May 26 Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, declared that "a national emergency far more desperate than we now confront will be needed to justify the proposal made by the Treasury." He added that the present excess profits law should be tried over an entire calendar year before any substantial change be made in its structure. Also testifying on May 26 were Henry B. Fernald, Chairman of the Tax Committee of the American Mining, Chairman of the Cax Committee Chairman of the Board of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Mr. Fernald urged that the present Act be retained with certain changes, which would remove inequities, while Mr . Williams went on record against abandoning the average earnings formula.
Among those appearing in opposition to the Treasury's proposal on May 28 were Livingston Houston, Chairman of the Government Finance Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers; H. Dudley Swim, Vice-President of the National Investors Corp.; Robert R. Young, Chairman of the Board of the Alleghany Corp.; and J. Robert Myers, Assistant Director of Research of the National Association of Broadcasters.
Concerning some of this testimony, a Washington dispatch of May 28 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:
Mr. Houston told the Committee that it was the view of the N. A. M. that the excess profits tax should be governed by the principel of special taxation of profits derived from the defense program and the excess profits ax should not be used as a vehicle of business control or social reformed the following modifications:

1. Application of the rates on the ration of excess profits to invested capital credit or to the
2. Elimination of the present $5 \%$ reduction in the average earnings base 3. Allow the use of any three out of four years in establishing base period earnings and divided by three to obtain the average
3. Include borrowed capital fully in establishing the invested capital base 5. Change the law in respect to the daily computation of admissible and inadmissible assets.
4. Change the present arbitrary restriction on the use of the growth factor in the relief formula,
5. Add to specific abnormalities to be relieved by appropriate treatment the amount of credits of American taxpayers frozen and restricted in foreign countries.
It was the view of Mr. Young that the Treasury's introduction of a limitation of return on capital to determine excess income for excess profits tax purposes "threatens severcly to restrict enterprise.
He also argued that instead of punishing monopoly a limitation of return on capital would "prove a blessing to monopoly by stifling new competition New enterprises must have a high return if they are to come into being and expand."

United States Supreme Court Upholds Right of Nebraska and Florida to Bar Price-Fixing Com-
binations by Copyright Owners-Legislation Challenged by A. S. C. A. P.
The right of States to regulate "combinations in restraint of trade" was upheld by the United States Supreme Court on May 26 , when, in a unanimous decision by Justice Black, it ruled that Nebraska and Florida have the power to bar combinations to fix prices by copyright owners. It was pointed out by the Associated Press that the court did not rule on the legality of the laws as a whole, but confined its conclusions to the restraint phase. The legislation had been challenged by the American Society of Composers, authors chan publishers-the ASCAP. The Associated Press in its and publishers-the ASCAP.
Washington advices May 26 said:
The controversy over the legislation grew out of the attempt by A. s . C. A. P. to control prices charged for public playing of music produced by members of the organization. Anti-trust proceedings brought by the Justice Department against A. S. C. A. P. were settled recently by a consent decree

As to the Supreme Court conclusions the United Press reported the following from Washington May 26 :
The Florida and Nebraska laws restricting A. S. C. A. P. are similar and the issues presented the court were almost identical. In parallel decisions the Supreme Court asserted that it Pound nothing in the copyright laws in violation of otherwise valid State or Federal law."
in violation of otherwise valid state or Federan aw.
"We have, in fact, determined to the contrary with relation to other opyright privileges," the court said.
Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the opinion in the Florida A. S. C. A. P. Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the opinern for legislation which if adopted generally by the States would require drastic reorganization of the functions of the society, which controls the rights to a major share of America's popular music.
"We are pointed to nothing either in the language of the copyright laws or in the history of their enactment to indicate any Congressional
purpose to deprive the States, either in whole or in part, of their longrecognized power to regulate combinations in restraint of trade," Justice Black said.
"It is enough for us to say in this case that the phase of Florida's law prohibiting activities of those unlawful combinations described in the 1937 Act does not contravene the copyright laws of the Federal Constitution."
The section of the Florida law referred to forbade copyright owners in "substantial" numbers to combine for the purpose of fixing fees for public performance of their woris.

The consent decree was referred to in our Feb. 22 issue, page 1216.

United States Supreme Court Upholds Commission Rates Prescribed By Former Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in Kansas City Stock Yards Case Decision Ends Litigation
In a 6 -to- 1 decision the United States Supreme Court May 26 upheld the rates prescribed by Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture for live-stock commission men of the Kansas City Stock Yards. The effect of the decision, which ends 11 years litigation, is, it is said, to require distribution of a $\$ 586,000$ fund, impounded in the District Court pending settlement of the issues, to livestock producers who dealt with the Kansas City merchants.
The decision has no effect on future rates at the Kansas City Stock Yards, said United Press advices from Washington May 26 , from which we also quote:

It was the Court's fourth decision in the case, which was opened in 1930 under Mr. Wallace's predecessor. A 1933 order was invalidated by the High Court five years later on procedural grounds.
The Government contested certain rulings by the lower court which held the impounded funds. Among these rulings was the assertion that Mr. Wallace was not an "impartial" arbiter of the issues, did not personally weigh the evidence and improperly excluded pertinent evidence. It challenged the right of the lower court to call Mr. Wallace to the witness stand, defended his procedure and contended his conclusions were supported.

This week's decision was written by Justice Frankfurter. Justice Owen J. Roberts dissented and Justice Stanley F. Reed took no part. A reference to the litigation appeared in these columns a year ago, May 4, 1940, page 2817.

Officers of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc. Dispose of Preferred Holdings in Morgan Stanley \& Co.
All of the officers of J. P. Morgan \& Co., Inc., New York, who held preferred stock on Jan. 13 in Morgan Stanley \& who held preferred stock on Jan. 13 in Morgan Stanley \&
Co., investment bankers, have since disposed of their holdCo., investment bankers, have since disposed of their holdings, it was disclosed on May 23 at a hearing before the New York. The hearing was held on the application of J. P. Morgan \& Co. for a study of its relationship to Morgan Stanley \& Co. to determine whether the former had met SEC qualifications as trustee for security issues which Morgan Stanley \& Co. might underwrite.

Death of C. V. Parsons, Former Representative from Illinois-Had Been Official in United States Housing Authority
Claude V. Parsons, former Representative in Congress from Illinois and first Assistant Administrator in the United States Housing Authority, died on May 24 at his hotel in States Housing Authority, died on May 24 at his hotel in
Washington. He was 45 years old. Mr. Parsons had served Washington. He was 45 years old. Mr. Parsons had served
in the House of Representatives from 1930 to 1940 and since early this year had been an executive of the USHA. The following statement of regret was issued by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the USHA:
Our whole organization has been deeply shocked to learn of the death of Mr. Parsons. In the last few months he had been an executive of the the respect and affection of us all. His death is a real loss to the housing movement.

Death of P. P. Campbell, Former Representative from Kansas-Had Served in House 20 Years
Philip P. Campbell, former Republican Representative from Kansas, died on May 26 at Emergency Hospital, Washington, following a long illness. He was 79 years old. Mr . Campbell served in the House of Representatives from 1903 to 1923 and since that time had practiced law in Washington. During his Congressional career, he rose to be Chairman of the House Rules Committee and served as Chairman of the House Rules committee and served
Speaker pro tempore in the last three months of his term.

Department of Agriculture Reports Food Purchases During Week Ended May 24-Supplies Available to Other Countries Under Lease-Lend Act
The United States Department of Agriculture announced on May 26 the purchase of the following food supplies during the week ended May 24:

| Commodity | Quantity | Commodity- | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dried beans.. | $373,600 \mathrm{lb}$. | Eggs, shell | 42,000 cases |
| Lard | $6,020,000 \mathrm{lb}$. | Eggs, dried | 100.000 lb . |
| American cheese | 3,344,000 lb. | Eggs, frozen | 746.840 lb . |
| Canned fish. | 1,505 cases | Pork meat produ |  |
| Canned tomatoes | 524,600 cases | Cured and fro | $900,000 \mathrm{lb}$. |
| Dry skim milk (spray).- | 120,000 lb. | Canned. | 271,350 lb. |
| Dry skim milk (roller) | $408,000 \mathrm{lb}$. | Cornstarch | ,500,000 lb. |
| Evaporated milk--... | 10,000 cases | Apples, fresh | 128,224 bush. |
| Strawberries, fresh, un- |  | Oranges | 46,200 boxes |
| capped--------- | $130,615 \mathrm{lb}$. | Cracked | $3,100,000 \mathrm{lb} .$ |

The Agriculture Department explained that these food supplies can be used for domestic distribution to public aid families and for free school lunches, to meet requirements
for the Red Cross for shipment to war refugee areas, for transfer to other countries under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act, or for release upon the market when this is desirable.
$\$ 2,304,800$ of Defense Savings Stamps Sold in First 17 Days-9,908 Banks and Financial Institutions Selling Bonds on May 20-Radio Broadcasts to Begin July 2 in Support of Program
The Treasury Department revealed on May 25 that a total of $6,140,123$ Defense Savings Stamps of all denominations was sold during the first 17 days of the National Defense Savings Program (May 1-17), bringing $\$ 2,304,800$ into the Treasury. As noted in our issue of May 24, page 3270 , sales of Defense Savings Bonds during this same 3270 , sales of Defense Savings Bonds during this same
period amounted to $\$ 257,646,000$. Treasury officials said period amounted to $\$ 257,646,000$. Treasury officials said on May 25 that the most popular Defense Savings Stamp is
of the 25 -cent denomination. A total of $3,103,840$ of the $25-$ cent stamps was sold during the first 17 days, it is revealed, with a value of $\$ 775,960$. Sales of all stamps, by denominations, from May 1 to 17, were:


Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on May 26 that the number of banks and other financial institutions selling Defense Savings Bonds increased by 4,875 between May 1 and May 20 to 9,908 . The increase in selling outlets was considered indicative of the eagerness of the banking fraternity to offer its cooperation in the National Defense Savings program, the announcement said, adding:
More banks are belng added to the list each day. As of April 30, 4,875 banks and other financial institutions were qualified to act as selling outlets, 6,905 on May 2, 8,430 on May 7, and 9,417 on May 15.
The types of banks qualified to act as sales agencies for Defense Savings Bonds, as of May 20, is as follows:
National banks.-.....-....--- 4,066 /Credit unions.
State banks.
Credit unions.
(Miscellaneous.
Mutual savings banks
Savings and loan ass'ns $\qquad$ Total. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$

In an announcement issued on May 23 the Treasury Department had made known that a series of 13 coast-tocoast weekly broadcasts in support of the National Defense Savings program will be started Wednesday evening, July 2, from 9 to 10 p.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on the Columbia Broadcasting System.

## Savings Banks Association of State of New VYork Assisting in Sale of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps

According to a report issued by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, 121, or $90 \%$ of mutual savings banks of the State of New York have been responsible for the sale of $\$ 5,135,237$ of the Defense bonds and stamps, during the first 10 days of May. Sales of the Series "E" bonds by the 121 reporting savings banks, the report showed, bonds by the 121 reporting savings banks, the report showed,
totaled $\$ 3,8148470$ during the 10 -day period, with $\$ 2,345,220$ totaled $\$ 3,8148470$ during the 10 -day period, with $\$ 2,345,220$
having been sold during the week May 5 th to 10 th. Sales of " having and " $G$ " bonds have totaled $\$ 1,280,396$, while slightly over $\$ 40,000$ of Defense stamps have been purchased through the savings banks.

## Defense Savings Program Showing Good Results Ac-

 cording to B. M. Edwards, Assistant to Secretary of Treasury-Tells Buffalo Convention of New York State Bankers AssociationiSales of Bonds Are $25 \%$ Ahead of ExpectationsResults of the first three weeks in the National defense savings program have been surprisingly good, B. M. Edwards, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, declared on May 27 in addressing the 48th annual convention of the on May 27 in addressing the 48th annual convention of the
New York State Bankers Association at Buffalo. Mr. New York State Bankers Association at Buffalo. Mr. Mr.
Edwards, who is President of the South Carolina National Bank, Columbia, S. C., and who is serving as banking consultant to the defense savings staff, said that the results will continue to grow in the volume of bonds and stamps purchased and in the number of persons buying bonds, as the program gets into full stride in the months to come. To facilitate this growth he said, the Treasury is considering the possibility of relaxing restrictions governing the sale of the possibility of relaxing restrictions governing the sale of
series E defense savings bonds by banks throughout the country.
Mr. Edwards stated:
The bankers of America have been of truly wonderful service so far in spreading information about the bonds and stamps. I want you to know that the Secretary of the Treasury appreciates this service and has told me so on repeated occasions. He realizes that such services under existing regulations may be burdensome to bankers here and there, and we sincerely want to make the burden as light as possible.
For this reason we are giving much thought at the Treasury this month o the possibility of waiving the requirement that bankers must put up collateral for the series E bonds which they may hold in stock. I am not able, at this moment, to tell you more, but I just want to assure you that your problems are understood and are being considered in a sympathetic and appreciative spirit at the Treasury.
Conclusions drawn by Mr. Edwards from the first three weeks of the defense savings program are that the amount

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of bonds sold is running at least $25 \%$ ahead of expectations at the Treasury and that a substantial number of individuals already have shown their loyalty to the program. He further said:
Close to 750,000 individual bonds were sold in the first 23 days and more than $7,000,000$ stamps.
I cannot tell you exactly how many persons are represented by these individual transactions, but in any case, we at the Treasury feel sure that the number is substantia
And finally, perhaps most encouraging of all, is the fact that sales have held up without any appreciable slackening since the beginning of the campaign. Our statisticians at the Treasury are surprised and pleased by the consistent figures of daily sales. None of us had expected such continuing and even increasing interest in the first month.

The program started, Mr. Edwards said, with only six States organized, and even now there are only 11 State organizations. "We are organizing slowly," he, said, "carefully, feeling our way in the remaining States." Mr. Edwards called attention to the pledges of support made by officers of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railway Brotherhoods, and said:

I feel confident that these pledges will be translated in coming weeks into payroll deduction plans and other forms of saving which will not be the product of coercion of any kind, but will spring from the initiative of the
working people themselves. For this reason and for many others I feel that our sales will spread and grow in the months ahead.

In reply to suggestions from some banking circles that the Treasury should pay commissions for the sale of bonds, Mr. Edwards said:

With all respect to those who suggest such procedure, let me say that we at the Treasury prefer not to raise money in this way at this time.
Our object, quite frankly and sincerely, places more emphasis on reaching vast numbers of American citizens than on having vast amounts pouring into the Treasury.

## New York Banks Urged by Superintendent of Banks

 White to Lead Way in Sale of Defense BondsDiscusses Interest Rates and Small Loans at New York State Bankers Association Convention Reports on Trust Functions StudyUrging New York banks to set the pace for the Nation in the sale of defense bonds, William R. White, New York State Superintendent of Banks, declared on May 27 that the program would necessitate more than lobby displays and ordinary sales methods. "It will require the energetic efforts of the bank President and his entire staff of officers and employees," Mr. White said in an address entitled "Current Problems of Bank Management," delivered before the forty-eighth annual convention of the New York State Bankers Association in session at Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. White added:
We are all agreed that this method of financing the unusual requirements of the Government is sound and consistent with our American system. Let us therefore seize this opportunity to demonstrate the vitality nd resourcefulness of a democratic people by periorming voluntarily and from the people under penalty of the concentration camp or the firing from the
In discussing the efforts of bank management to cut expenses and increase income, Mr. White said that New York City commercial institutions had reduced interest payments to a point where the elimination of all interest would not effect any additional saving, since this item of expense is now only about $2 \%$ of all operating costs. The Superintendent further said:
Outside the city, however, interest paid still represents about $26 \%$ of all expenses even though very substantial reductions have been made since 1938. In that year interest paid amounted to $\$ 10,770,000$, which com pares with $\$ 7,700,000$ for 1940 , a reduction of $28 \%$ in two years.
Consideration of the fact that during the past 12 years interest rates on savings have been reduced from $4 \%$ and $41 / 2 \%$ to $1 \%$ and $11 / 2 \%$ per annum leads us to wonder to what extent the rate can be further reduced without materially affecting the character of country banking as we have known it in the past. Whatever may be our views as to the question, we must agree that this source for effecting economies in costs of operation has been nearly exhausted. The same seems generally true of other of income for country banks must depend upon higher money rates, the of income for country banks must depen
development of more business, or both.

Mr. White said that the personal loan department of State banks and trust companies in 1940 made 157,000 loans for a total of $\$ 39,500,000$, further stating :
The average loan made was for $\$ 250$ and the aggregate grose income was nearly $\$ 2,000,000$. On the basis of reports to the Department, net operating income after all charges and provisions for losses was $\$ 680,000$ or $3.7 \%$ on average funds employed.

Mr. White made the first report on the progress of the study of trust functions now being made by the Department. On the basis of figures submitted by the trust companies, Mr . White said that preliminary analysis indicated that the aggregate cost of operating the estate, personal trust, and agency divisions in 1939 exceeded slightly the commissions earned both in New York City and up-State. He went on to say:
Corporate trust activities on the whole were conducted on a sufficiently profitable basis except in those up-State institutions where the business was relatively undeveloped. Analysis of the various activities included in the non-corporate category indicates that estates were handled at a profit of roughly $25 \%$ of commissions up-State and $50 \%$ in New York City, but that this profit was offset by lasses incurred in the administration of
handled at losses of $14 \%$ and $18 \%$, respectively, up-State, and $27 \%$ and $24 \%$ in New York City, and the net results obtained when combined with estate operations were losses of $1 \%$ up-State and $51 / 2 \%$ in New York Oity. In none of these profit and loss ratios has any consideration been given to banking earnings on uninvested and undistributed trust funds. Although a formula for computing such earnings was included in the report form, the figures submitted are necessarily theoretical,
account do not substantially alter the net results.

Mr. White said that the conclusions stated must remain tentative until figures can be produced by more uniform and more fully substantiated methods of analysis and review, especially with respect to the allocation of costs to the various account groups.

## Defense Spending in First Half of May Raises Total

 Since Last July to $\$ 14,856,429,133$Defense spending in the first half of May totaled $\$ 123$,839,515 for the Army, $\$ 84,861,923$ for the Navy, and $\$ 86,429,364$ for miscellaneous agencies. The total of defense contracts and expenditures in the period July 1, 1940 to last May 15 of all agencies and departments aggregated $\$ 14,856,429,133$, according to the semi-monthly report of the Office of Government Reports, issued this week, which we give below:
NATIONAL SUMMARY OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS AND EXPENDITURES Based on press releases of July 1, 1940 to May 15, 1941

| Serotce | July 1 to May 15 | May 1 to May 15 | July 1 to <br> May 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rmy contract | \$5,794,43 | \$123,839,515 | , 018 |
| Navy contracts (a) (b) | 6,957,735,399 | 84,861,923 |  |
| U. S. Maritime Commissio |  |  |  |
| epartment of Ag |  |  |  |
| Farm Security Administration (De fense Housing) | 2,980,947 |  | 3,127,779 |
| epartment of Commerc |  |  |  |
| Civil Aeronautics Administratio (Airport Expansion Program) (c) | c3,220,215 |  |  |
| PA Defense Projects (FWA) (d) (e) |  |  | 66,323 |
| Defense (FWA) (f) $)$ | 3,172,500 |  | 0 |
| USHA Defense Housing Projs, (FWA)- | 33,54 | 9,400,562 | 2,949,721 |
| Public Buildings AdministrationDefense Housing (FWA) | - 67,368,806 | 3,792,143 | ,160,949 |
| Office of Education Defense Traini (FSA) | 51,798,109 |  | ,798,109 |
| National Youth Administration (FSA) <br> Defense Training Funds for 1941... | $52,440,37$ |  | 52,440,375 |
| Defense Plant Corp. (FLit) | 463,904,128 | 21,274,823 | 485,178,951 |
| Reconstruction F4n. Cord. (FLA) (h) | 143,696,389 | 50,841,032 | 194,537,421 |
| a In addition, the Navy Department has allocated approximately $\$ 1,000,000$ for armament on naval vessels being constructed in private yards. This sum will appear in "Navy contracts" as orders are placed for materials. <br> b Includes $\$ 175,758,500$ for 25 auxiliary vessels awarded Dec. 21, 1940, and \$100,315,682 awarded March 20, 1941 for 239 small auxillaries and patrol craft, not available on State basis. <br> c $\$ 44,650$ deducted due to revisions; <br> d Includes $\$ 35,354,306$ for defense training and records. <br> e as of Feb. 28, 1941. <br> f Three profects: federal Works Administrator controlled profects in Tex as and New Jersey; Cincinnati Housing Authority in Ohio. <br> g Includes $\$ 35,213,851$ for unnamed manufacturers of machine tonls. <br> h Includes $\$ 10,000,000$ for unnamed manufacturers of machine tools. |  |  |  |
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OPACS Sets Price Ceiling for Combed Cotton YarnLevels Fixed at $20 \%$ Below Current Market Prices
The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply announced on May 24 a maximum price schedule for the combed cotton yarn industry at levels about $20 \%$ under current market prices. Combed yarn constitutes an important raw material used in the manufacture of cotton textiles, garments and other products. Leon Henderson, Administrator of the OPACS, said the ceilings "are expected to be reflected in the prices not only for other cotton textiles, but also for finished products." Regarding the schedules, Associated Press Washington advices of May 24 said:

The ceiling price of 30 s single ply, is 42 cents a pound, which officials said included an allowance for recent increases in raw material costs. Recent quotations on that grade have been 52 cents.
Prices for other grades are keyed to the price for 30 s single ply and officials said they bore the same relation as exists normally in the trade for the various grades

The price ceilings apply to all deliveries under old contracts after May 26, as well as to new contracts. There are no geographical differentials. Sales of special qualities of yarn may be made at premiums, however, officials said.

Plans for imposing the price "ceiling" were discussed in our issue of May 24, page 3271.

## Strike at Ravenna, Ohio, Arsenal Settled

Officials of the Hunkin-Conkey Construction Co. and union representatives agreed on May 23 to resume construction work on May 26 at the strikebound Government ammunition loading plant at Ravenna, Ohio.

United Press dispatches from Ravenna, Ohio on May 23, reporting the strike settlement plan said:

The agreement provided that laborers be rehired through union officials and that negotiations on wage demands be resumed after work had begun. An announcement by the Hunkin-Conkcy Construction Co., contractor,
said that the rebiring of about 7,300 unskilled laborers who were laid off said that the rehiring of about 7,300 unskilled laborers who were laid off yesterday would be handled by K. D. Statler, business agent of the International Hod Carriers, Builders and Common Laborers Union, A. F. of L, Five thousand members of the union have been engaged in a
strike which led to a shutdown order by the company. strike which led to a shutdown order by the company.
The company said that the commuter train service by which many of the men had traveled to their jobs from near-by cities would be resumed
Monday and that new indentification badges, necessary to admit them to Monday and that new indentification badges, necessary to admit them to
the jobs, would be issued to those reassigned to work. The company yesterthe jobs, would be issued to those reassigned to wo
day declared the workmen's old badges "obsolete."
"No negotiations will be started until the laborers have returned to work," the company declared.

It added that "any agreement reached will be forwarded to Washington for approval of the construction quartermaster."
${ }^{\text {" }}$ In the event of further stoppage of work during the period of negotiations or during the time the agreement is being reviewed by the quartermaster," it stated, "all negotiations will be ended."
Mr. Statler, who had disavowed the strike, said that members of a committee representing the strikers had renounced their leadership and would make no attempt to oppose the agreement.
Announcement of the agreement followed by several hours the questioning by authorities at the arsenal of three men described as "suspected agitators." One of these men, Curtis Bell, who said he was chairman of a committee chosen by the striking laborers themselves, supported the Army statement that the three men were "not arrested" and said they wer granted a conference" with Army officers.
The three men were intercepted by guards when they approached emergency paymasters windows to receive their checks along with many of th other 7,000 odd common laborers dismissed through the shutdown order. of May 24 , page 3,271 .

Shifts Operated in Defense Industries-Survey of Chemical, Copper and Aluminum Plants
Preliminary results of a survey of shift operations in the aluminum, chemical, and brass, bronze and copper products industries have just been made public by the Bureau of Labor statistics. The data, which pertains to activities in March, were obtained as part of a study, conducted at the request of the Office of Production Management, covering the operations of 12 industries important to the defense program. The tabulations below summarize the results of the survey:

|  | No. of Plants | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Shift |  | Second Shtft |  | Thitd Shift |  |
|  |  | No. of Wage Earner | $\begin{aligned} & P . C . \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Wage } \\ & \text { Earners } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & P . C . \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Wage } \\ & \text { Earners } \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & P . C . \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemical Industry- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plants with over $40 \%$ of workers on added shifts | 19 | 6,253 | 52.9 | 2,950 | 24.9 | 2,631 | 22.2 |
| Plants with $30 \%$ to $40 \%$ | 16 | 2,780 | 65.3 | 869 | 20.4 | 609 | 14.3 |
| Plants with $20 \%$ to $30 \%$ on added shifts. | 19 | 12,706 | 75.0 | 2,432 | 14.3 | 1,806 | 10.7 |
| Plants with less than $20 \%$ on added shifts_ | 14 | 4,390 | 84.7 | 423 | 8.1 | 372 | 7.2 |
| Total | 68 | 26,129 | 68.4 | 6,674 | 17.4 | 5,418 | 14.2 |
| Brass, Bronze and Copper <br> Products Industry- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-shift plants <br> 2 -shift plants | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ | 790 3,075 | 100.0 84.4 | 570 | 15.6 |  |  |
|  | 41 | 36,553 | 80.3 60.3 | 16,336 | ${ }_{27.0}^{15.6}$ | 7,672 | 12.7 |
| Total. | 48 | 40,418 | 62.2 | 16,906 | 26.0 | 7,672 | 11.8 |
| Aluminum Industry-1-shift plants. | , | 652 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2-\text {-shift }}$ plant plants. | 138 | 1,183 7,813 | 84.4 62.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 218 \\ 2,768 \end{array}$ | $15.6$ | 1,876 | 15.1 |
|  | 22 | 9,648 | 66.5 | 2,986 | 20.6 | 1,876 | 12.9 |


|  | No. of Plants Operating | No. of Persons at Work | Percent of Total Employment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chemical Industry- Monday to Friday |  |  |  |
| Saturday | 66 | 16,277 | ${ }_{42.6}$ |
| Sunday .-. | 66 | 11,704 | 30.6 |
| Brass, Bronze and Copper Products Industry- |  |  |  |
| Maturday Monday | 39 | 37,934 | 100.0 58.3 |
| Sunday -...--.- | 25 | 4,416 | 6.8 |
| Aluminum Industry- | 22 | 14,529 |  |
| Saturday .-. | 18 | +6,646 | 45.7 |
|  | 10 | 2,814 | 19.4 |

Newly-Formed Fact Finding Committee of American Petroleum Institute Begins Study of Oil Trans portation Facilities-W. R. Boyd Jr. Named Chairman of Committee, Created at Instance of OPM
The Fact-Finding Committee of representative oil men, formed two weeks ago by the American Petroleum Institute at the request of the Office of Production Management to report upon the serious oil transportation problem which has developed in the Atlantic Seaboard, held its initial meeting in New York on May 23 . A subcommittee appointed at the meeting, and representative of various types of transporta tion used by the industry, was asked to begin working imtion used by the industry, was asked to begin working immediately to obtain the facts needed and report to the general committee at its next meeting, which was set for
the past Thursday, May 29 . The general committee, at its the past Thursday, May 29. The general committee, at its
meeting May 23, also elected W. R. Boyd Jr., Executive VicePresident of the American Petroleum Institute, as its Chairman. The Fact-Finding Committee had been appointed to study the serious problems concerning the adequacy of transportation facilities to supply all the petroleum products needed on the eastern seaboard, because of the diversion of a large number of the tankers upon which that section of a large number of the tankers upon which that section is dependent for more than $95 \%$ of its supplies. OPM
officials requested the committee to report to them as soon officials requested the committee to report to them as soon
as possible with recommendations as to the various means which may be employed to offset the potential shortage in petroleum supplies in this heavy consuming area. An an-
nouncement issued May 23 by the American Petroleum Committee regarding the initial meeting of the Fact-Finding Committee held that day said:
Attending today's meeting, in addition to the committee members, were E. E. Soubry, representative of the British Government, and M. M. W. Bowen, representative of the United States Maritime Commission. They discussed with the committee the tanker situation. The petroleum industry aiready has turned over the 25 tankers asked for by the Government, and has been asked to supply an additional 25 . The diversion of American oil tankers to British service and possible further diversions have made the East Coast supply situation serious.
A. F. of L. Pledges to Support President Roosevelt's Wish For No Interruption of Defense Production By Strikes-Calls Upon Local Unions to Mediate Disputes
The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on May 28, in announcing its agreement with President Roosevelt's proclamation of an unlimited national emergency, called upon its affiliated unions to refrain from calling strikes in defense industries until full use has been made of the Government's conciliation and mediation machinery. It was said that disciplinary action will be taken against local unions violating this policy.

In part the Council's statement said:
We call upon every union affiliated with the A. F. of L. to refrain for any reason whatsoever from calling a strike interfering with national defense production until full opportunity has first been given to the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor and to the National Defense Mediation Board to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute.
The A. F. of L. will take disciplinary action itself against any local union coming under its direct jurisdiction which violates this policy.
The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. calls upon its national and international unions to take such disciplinary action as is provided in their connational mans and and andilited local union which fails to comply with a similar policy.

We know that the vast majority of loyal and patriotic trade unions making up the A. F. of L, will continue to live up to their responsibilities as the have in the past. They will do this gladly and of their own free will.

Steel Industry Report Shows Requirements for 1941 and 1942 Exceeding Capacity-President Roosevelt Indicates Need for Imposing Priorities to Cut Civilian Use
President Roosevelt made public on May 28 the latest survey on the capacity of the steel industry, indicating that there will be a deficit of $1,400,000$ tons. This study, made by Gano Dunn, senior consultant to the Production Division of the Office of Production Management, contrasts with a similar report made three months ago when it was predicted that the steel industry would have adequate facilities to meet the combined requirements of the American and British the combined requirements of the American and British defense programs and expanded demands for civilian uses.
Mr . Dunn's latest report says that the deficit in steel would Mr. Dunn's latest report says that the deficit in steel would
not affect the defense needs. However, a system of priority control limiting the use of steel for civilian purposes will probably be issued soon, it was indicated on May 28 by probably be issued so

The following regarding the report is taken from Associated Press Washington advices of May 28:

The deficit in steel would not affect the defense program, Mr. Dunn asserted, because total Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and British requirements do not amount to more than $25 \%$ of the present capacity of the industry.

The report said that a decision must be made whether to curtail civilian consumption or to increass the capacity of the industry. It made no recommendation, but it stated that it would take at least two years to build new facilities capable of turning out $10,000,000$ tons a year.

Dunn's estimate of a $1,400,000$-ton deficit for this year compared with a $10,100,000$-ton surplus he estimated three months earlier. For 1942 he forecast a deficit of $6,40,000$ tons, compared with a surplus of $2,100,000$ tons estimated in the first report.
the first report at $91.124,718$ tonse capacity of the industry, estimated in the first report $i n$ areas increased to $91,338,669$ tons annually and further increases a tons.

The first steel report was referred to in our issue of March 8, page 1524 .

Taxation Important "Home Front Problem," a Reflection of Government Spending Policies Said James G. Blaine in Addressing New York State Bankers Association-Urges Cut in Non-Defense Expenditures
"Taxation and the Home Front" was the subject of an address on May 26 by James G: Blaine, President of the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York at the annual convention of the New York State Bankers Association at Buffall X Y and in asserting that taxation is "a reflection of Government spending policies," he said that "spending for Government spending policies," he said that spendut that some items is good and wise and necessary," but that
"spending for other purposes may be wasteful and non"spending, for other pu
essential." He added:
Defense spending falls in the first category. It bears the stamp of unanimous approval. If need be, the sky is the limit. But it is a far cry, to approving the wishes of selfish minority groups who want their "share" of the public funds. When it comes to nonessential spending, very definitely the sky is not the limit. From every angle this is the crux of our taxation problem-is the tax dollar to be utilized for the vital and essential things or is it to be wasted and squandered for the non-essential purposes, for the small, selfish minorities who would put their special interest above the general welfare?

Stating that "the present conflict will be fought on two fronts," the first "the diplomatic, economic and military struggle," and the other "the struggle to maintain our internal strength and unity," Mr. Blaine indicated that his subject was concerned with the home front and more specifically with our taxation problem, as to which he said:
The problem isn't new, it's just getting bigger. For the past decade we've been taxing and spending and legislating-all in an attempt to get out of the trough of depression. All of us haven't agreed with the governmental policies adopted, and all of our domestic problems are not solved. Some are being shelved That's what makes the home front so vitally important. . . For a moment let us briefly compare our fiscal positio
For a moment let us briefly compare our inscal posis of the present emergency with our position in 1914.
The Federal debt in 1914 was $\$ 1,250,000,000$. In 1940 it was $\$ 43,000$, 000,000 . The gross public, Federal and local, was $\$ 5,750,000,000$ in 1914. in 1940 it was
How about governmental expenditures? In 1914 all governmental expenHitures, Federal, State and local, were $\$ 3,000,000,000$. In 1940 they were ditures, lend appropriations were made.
A more significant comparison is the relation of governmental spending to the national income. In 1914 our Government spent only $81 / 4 \%$ of ou national income. In 1940 it spent $271 / 2 \%$.
The figures 1940 , it must again be emphasized, are for what we The figures for 1940, it must again be emphasized, are for what call a pre-defense year-a "normal" year, though we are hardly justimay call a pre-defense year
fied in calling it "normal."
Estimates of future defense costs vary. Leon Henderson estimated they may reach $\$ 18,000,000,000$ or $\$ 20,000,000,000$ next year. Other estimates mun as high as $\$ 4,000,000,000$ a month.
Now let's turn the spotlight upon the immediate past, the period from 1933 to 1940, when Federal expenditures rose from less than $\$ 4,000,000,000$ to almost $\$ 9,500,000,000$ a year. What were the principal justifications for that increase of more than $100 \%$ ? The reasons generally advanced are two: relief for the millions of unemployed and priming the pump. How do these reasons apply today? The defense program swung into action last June-almost a year ago. For the current fiscal year we are spending some $\$ 6,500,000,000$ for defense. Next year that will be a $\$ 15,000,000,000$ minimum and more likely a possible $\$ 18,000,000,000$ or $\$ 20,000,000,000$ amount. The two reasons advanced as justification for non-defense spending should now evaporate in thin air.
Non-defense taxes compete with defense levies. Non-defense spending slows up defense. The defense program must have priority over non essentials. That much is clear.

One of the reasons why taxation and Government expenditures have gotten out of control to the extent that they have is that taxpayers by and large have failed to appreciate the problem and have failed to take appropriate action to protect their own broad interests.
Special interest groups long ago discovered it was a relatively simple matter to gain their own ends through exertion of organized pressure on their elected representatives. In the absence of resistance by those who had to foot the bills, these public officials often took the course of least resistance yielding to the demands of the minority organizations. This resulted in "unbalancing" democracy in action. The wheel that squeaked the loudest got the most grease.
This condition must change, and it is a hopeful sign that we can report concrete evidences of an awakening on the part of the taxpaying public. Contributing to an increasing tax consciousness is the spread and impact of direct taxes. Lowered exemptions for the personal income tax, for example, has brought the taxation problem directly into the homes of millions of persons who formerly gave little or no thought to the subject, despite their share of heavy hidden taxes

The problem that I have mentioned have not completely escaped attention. Sober-minded citizens have not only talked, but have taken action. Ideals and ideas must be implemented with action. Mere words do not suffice. A practical program is needed and one is at hand.

We need go no further than our own State to find a concrete illustration. For years expenditures had risen incessantly until the State budget had doubled in less than a decade

In 1939, largely as a result of exorbitant demands for increased spending and huge new taxes, a spark was touched off that led to a successful taxpayers' revolt. Instead of scattered protests against special levies, however, the voice of the people and the press of this State was lifted in a united chorus, "Cut spending." The budget was reduced $\$ 25,000,000$ and the necessity for new taxes was eliminated. In 1940 these budget cuts were largely retained, and again a proposed increase of $\$ 15,000,000$ in taxes was avoided. This year, as you know, the New York State budget is the lowest in five years; it is $\$ 10,00,00$ below this country during this period of soaring Government costs can you find this country during th
anything comparable?
nything comparable? - accomplishment was made possible only by united
This New York State act action of a large majority of the taxpayers. Business and industry, farm and labor groups, civic and taxpayer organizations all joined forces in a and labor groups, civic and taxpayer organizations all joined forces in a efficiency and economy. The entire effort was coordinated by the Citizens efficiency and economy. The Expenditure Survey.
I say that the problem of taxation is as important as any facing us today. If we recognize it as such and desire to do our share, we ought to today. If we recognize it as such and desire to do our share, we ought to
support the practical method of dealing with it, namely: the taxpayer support the
organization.

## Conference Board Reports Profits in Manufacturing Lower Despite Increased Total Income

The net profits of all manufacturing corporations in the United States were about $\$ 2,600,000,000$ in 1940, as compared with $\$ 3,100,000,000$ in 1937, according to a preliminary estimate in the annual consolidated operating statement for manufacturing prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board. This decline occurred despite an increase in total income, which in 1940 is estimated to have been about $\$ 64,300,000,000$, as compared with $\$ 62,500,000,000$ in 1937 . The Board's announcement, issued May 29, also said:
Heavier Federal, State, and local taxes were one factor in bringing about this shrinkage in net profits. To about $\$ 3,000,000,000$ in 1940 , as compared with $\$ 2,100,000,000$ in 1937 and $\$ 1,200,000,000$ in 1929. Federal, State and local taxes took $4.7 \%$
of total income in 1940, as compared with $3.3 \%$ in 1937 and $1.6 \%$ in 1929 Wages, salaries, and administrative expenses are estimated by the Board to have amounted to about $\$ 12,000,000,000$ in 1940 , as compared with $\$ 2,500,000,000$ is 1937 . Buth $\$ 3,000,000,000$ in 1937 and the omount carried to surplus was only $\$ 100,000,000$, as against $\$ 116,000,000$ in 1937

## New York State Chamber of Commerce Pledges Aid to

 Mayor LaGuardia in Home Defense Activities Congratulates Mayor on Appointment as Director of Office of Civilian DefenseIn a letter congratulating Mayor LaGuardia of New York City on his appointment last week by President Roosevelt as Director of the newly-created Office of Civilian Defense the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on May 24 pledged its assistance to the Mayor in the task he has undertaken. Mayor LaGuardia was named Director of the Office of Civilian Defense in an executive order issued May 20, as noted in our issue of May 24, page 3266. In its letter to the Mayor the Chamber said, in part:
As the Nation's oldest Chamber of Commerce our organization alwaye has been among the first to volunteer its services to the local, State and national authorities in any crisis affecting the welfare and security of the country. And it now assures you of its desire and readiness to help in any way it can in the all-important work you have undertaken to pre pare the civilian population for defense activities and security from possible attack.

You will recall that in June of last year the Chamber authorized its President, Percy H. Johnston, to appoint a special Committee on Defense Measures "to study and formulate plans designed to insure the proper protection of the city and the port of New York in case of any disturbance from within or without the Vnited States," and that you graciously has been active in other efforts directed toward helping defense, both locall and nationally.
With its large membership of leaders of industry, many of whom are now working on rearmament projects, the Chamber believes that it can be of real service to the Office of Civilian Defense in helping to make the city and the port of New York a model of defense for other cities and ports and the port of New York a model of defense for other cities and ports
of the Nation. Our services are at your command. Please let us know what we can do to expedite your plans and lighten the additional burden this new responsibility has placed upon you.

## Discontinuance of President's Power To Fix Gold Content of Dollar Urged By Group of Economists

A statement advocating the discontinuance of President Roosevelt's power to fix the gold content of the dollar was issued this week by 54 of the country's monetary economists. They urge that the President's power be allowed to lapse on June 30, when the Act conferring it expires. A further devaluation of the dollar, the statement declares, would be against the best interests of the country. In the New York "Sun" of May 28, it was stated:
The signers of the statement, members of the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy, point out that continuance of the President's power to change the metallic content of the dollar implies that there are sound reasons for a better or stronger currency pursuing a weaker one on th valuation of currencies, tneir statement continues, is a struggle by nations to make it easier for foreligners to purchase their goods and services and more difficult for them to purchase foreign goods and services. It also means cutting prices to foreigners while perhaps leaving domestic prices unchanged. Devaluation is essentially "an asset watering device by which our Government can write up its gold and silver assets in doilars against its liabilities. Any Government can write off any amount of debt by the use of this device. . It is assumed that responsible governments in modern times will avoid devaluation unless forced to it by loss of gold reserves, since devaluation of a nation's currency injures the people whose currency is involved.
Among the signers were James Washington Bell of Northwestern University; Ernest L. Bogart, Wilbur P. Calhoun, University of Cincinnati; William W. Cumberland, D. W. Ellsworth of the National Industrial Conference Board; William D. Ennis, Stevens Institute; E. C. Harwood of the American Institute for Economic Research; Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton; Leland Rex Robinson, Olin Glenn Saxon of Yale University, and Oliver M. W. Sprague of Harvard University.

## Before Advertising Federation of America Paul Garrett <br> Views Advertising as "Integral Part of American Formula'

In an address, delivered on May 26 under the caption "Advertising-An Integral Part of Our American Formula," Paul Garrett, Chairman of the Board of the Advertising Federation of America, stated that "you and I have been Federation of America, stated in the public mind a clear knowledge of the part advertising plays in this peculiarly American mass production formula. It is no orthodox concept, but I would like to see more widely understood the fact that advertising basically is a vital part of our economy, equally important with designing, engineering and production."
Mr. Garrett, who is Vice-President and Director of Public Relations of the General Motors Corp., spoke thus in delivering the keynote message at the annual convention at Boston of the Advertising Federation of America. In part, he also had the following to say:
Advertising is the use of a controlled message to make more people acquainted with a product, a service, a company. It is the use of a controlled message to spread an idea. The advertiser may register his message through paid space in publications, time on the air, space on boards, presentations through motion pictures or approaches by direct mail. But the essential is that he controls the message. He fixes
thought. He pays money to give the message position.
Advertising is really a form of public relations. It requires the same careful analysis as any other public approach. It requires more. The
very fact that the advertiser can enforce his advertisement upon people makes it doubly important that he shape the approach with the utmost care. We need advertising written with a better understanding of people. Editorial copy gets publication only when it attains a high standard of projected public acceptance. Should not we in the business impose upon ourselves a sort of advertising editorship to scrutinize our advertising copy to make it ever meet the same rigid tests?
Advertising, then, is an integral part of a larger process. Once the product is created advertising multiplies its exposure. It opens to the customer new ways of attaining wants. Throwible lower unit production costs As den long in por
As defense production takes an increasingly greater share of national of adrertising thought. In this rapidly changing scene industry needs the of advertising thought. In this rapidy changing scene industry needs the gudance of advertising counsel sensitive to pubic atitudes. Adver-
tising's task of smoothing the way all along the channels of distribution between factory and market will become infinitely more intricate as defense requirements extend the area of dislocation. Many familiar products, familiar packages, accustomed buying habits are likely to become disurbed. Advertising must lead the customer through this labyrinth of change by careful and continuous explanation of why and wherefores. It is not inconvenience but unexplained inconvenience that will break down customer good will.

Walter B. French Discussing Consumers Credit at New York State Bankers' Convention Sees Need of Contraction of Terms in Case of Loans by FHA
At the annual convention of the New York State Bankers Association at Buffalo on May 27, reference was made by Walter B. French, manager of the Consumer Credit Department of the American Bankers'Association, to the Standards of Practice for the consumer credit business in banks, agreed on by the Consumer Credit Council of the ABA, as to which he said the terms "are in no sense a curtailment" "They are," he said, "the same as would have been suggested without any pressure from Washington. They suggest good practice and yet, in the light of current terms, especially in some parts of the country, they represent a definite curtailment." Elsewhere in today's issue of our paper reference is made to the Standards of Practice as announced by the ABA .
In his address at Buffalo this week Mr. French stated that Leon Henderson's Department on Price Control in Washington and the Federal Reserve Board are the two principal agencies considering the curtailment of consumer credit. "Up to now," he said, "they have concentrated principally on sales financing. No thought has been given to cash lending or other forms of consumer credit." In part Mr. French added:
Their considerations are based on three assumptions. These are: 1. That, by increasing down-payments and shortening terms on durable goods, people will find it more difficult to buy and, consequently, less consumer durable goods will be sold. Automobiles are te most important item in this classification. Fewer car sales will mean more skilled mechanics, more steel, fron, and so forth, available for the defense pogram. Two other retarding factors in automobile production are the $20 \%$ reduction in the number of new cars to be produced this year, and the suggested $20 \%$ excise tax on new cars. 2. That, if we actually create a shortage in consumer goods now, and, since the country's workers are all busy on defense orders, when the defense emergency is over, this unsatisfied demand for cons umer goods will absorb a part of the slack and help to keep the wheels of industry moving 3. That, more savings and money will be creaved for the purchase of defense bonds. The theory is that, if people commit themselves for less in the way of instalment credit, they will put money in the bank to buy defense bonds.
If all these theories work out in actual practice, everything would be all right. But I wonder. It is estimated that about $\$ 500,000$ a month go into instalment purchases. Suppose that by these controls it should become possible to cut that amount in half and thereby divert $\$ 250,000$ to other purposes 1 wonder how much of this amount would ind way into savts, jewelry and other items.

In his further remarks Mr. French said "but in all of this discussion emanating from Washington for a curb on instalment buying and with the general agreement on the part of lenders that such a step would be advisable, if carefully considered and not too drastic, there does appear to be at least one inconsistency." He continued:
It seems strange that the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of Price Control should be seeking contraction of consumer credit terms when, at the same time, the FHA is proposing expanded terms in connection with their modernization loans. If a sincere attempt is being made to protect the consumer from commiting himself to contract which he may have that this is no time to expand terms on modernization loans from $\$ 2,500$ to $\$ 5,000$ in amount, and from 3 years to 5 years in length of time.

## E. F. Farr, Director of Bank of Canada Addresses New

 York State Bankers' Convention-Terms Its Air Training Plan One of War's AccomplishmentsComments on Relation of Wages to Cost of Living-Mayor Holling of Buffalo Extols Canada as "Good Neighbor'
Reference to the armed forces of Canada made on May 26 at the annual meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association at Buffalo, N. Y. on May 26 by E. J. Farr, K. C. President of the Monarch Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg, and a director of the Bank of Canada. In his remarks Mr. Farr said:
The numbers of men in the combatant services, while considerable, indicate the shift which has taken place since the last war from man to machine. For service overseas we have in the active service army 188,000. This number is to be increased to 260,000 before the year-end.
In addition, of course, we have our home defense forces.
Apart from those needed for home defense, most of our air force personnel were put into the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, our part in which is
perhaps our most spectacular war accomplishment. The original plan made in December, 1939 called for 83 training schools, with output to reach its maximum in the spring of 1942 . We pay nearly two-thirds of the cost its maximum in the spring of 1942. We pay nearly two-thirds of the cos tempo was greatly accelerated after Dunkirk, with the result that trained tempo was greatly accelerated after Dunkirk, with the result that tralned of 18,000 and in four months from now the rate of 26,000 will be reached.
In his address Mr. Farr indicated that "with the approval of organized labor, the Government has adopted the general principle that increases in wage rates will be related to the cost of living, lagging behind rather than preceding a rising price level." "It is easier," he said "to enunciate a principle than to apply it in practice and doubtless friction here and there will continue to manifest itself, but generally speaking the situation is sound and no element in the country is more thoroughly behind an all-out war effort than is labor."
As to economic controls Mr. Farr stated:
-The control of the price level is accomplished largely through financial policy, but the control of the price structure as distinct from the price level has called for the setting up of considerable machinery. There has been no unwise attempt to freeze the general price level as at any given date, but the emphasis has deen placed on organizing supply to prevent shortages, and this has required a great variety of methods varying with commodities and circumstances. In some instances, where increased prices would operate as increasing a needed supply, rising prices have been welcomed; and in other instances, maximum prices have been fixed, but changing circumstances may at any time bring about the removal of the limits.

Of the various agencies established, the War Time Prices and Trade Board is the most important and its prompt creation was instrumental in securing for us adequate supplies of wool and sugar at reasonable prices. It has also been instrumental in securing satisfactory distribution of coal, consumption of which has greaty increased. Rents in some areas, where annormal deman been limited.
Mayor Thomas L. Hollings of Buffalo in addressing the Convention under the title "a Good Neighbor Policy Pays Dividends" observed that "we have been good neighbors to our Canadian friends, and I am glad to say they have been just as good neighbors to us." In part Mayor Holling continued:
How fortunate we are in these times of tension and international tragedy that we can live on a border with not a speck of apprehension about what the other country is going to do. No forts are being built on the border; neither Canada nor the United States is spending bilions on a tremendous defense line. We don't need one because we are good neighbors. No better example of this can be cited than the pres anited stal most important a viation factories in the Units . . . think or it wo tremendous airplane plants juid ant of boundary. Where else in the world can that oe found.
Of course, it is hardly necessary for me to discuss the assistance we are giving our northern neighbors in their present time of trouble and need. But I do want to say that no more striking example of neighborliness can
 Amer talk mion the Good Neighbor philosophy to the fullest depth of its meaning
Surely the feeling of security and peace of mind we here on the border feel as a result of our good neighbor policy with Canada is a generous dividend indeed
But we must not limit our good neighbor policy to international relations alone. While it is obviously true that we must be good neighbors to the other democracies in the world during these trying times, it is also true, and perhaps even more important, that we act as goed neighbors within our own borders. If our own democracy is to be preserved intact over the months and years of deepening crisis ahead of us, we must, evey one of us, keep the
minute.
While some other nations are educating and naturing their children on a diet of hatred and intolerance, we in the United States must raise our children with doctrine of good neighborliness looming large in our plans to train and educate our future citizens.
Surely the dividends that we as a nation shall be paid in future democratic citizenship will more than reward us for the expenditure of time and energy and effort in making the good neighbor policy an integral part of our national life.
And let us not forget that there is ample room in our industrial and commercial activity in this country for a little more neighborliness. Certainly,. if both management and labor in industry will work together as neighbors and partners in a joining enterprise, rather than as enemies in perpetual warfare, then the dividends to be earned in industrial peace and n speeded production wili increase indefinitely. Fortunately, this country has thousands of companies in which labor and managent are good neighbors
In your own business of banking, the good neighbor pelicy will, as you know, yield dollars and cents dividends. Probably few other business enterprises come into contact with so many others as does the banking business, Day after day, year after year, you bankers are doing business with your neighbors in the broad sense of business relations depend upon
 been.

## American Bankers Association Issues Creed and Recom-

 mended Terms to Govern Instalment Loans for Consumer CreditPromulgation of a "consumer credit creed" setting forth the social principles it believes should govern the extension of consumer credit loans to the public, a "standards of practice" statement, and a set of recommended terms for time sales financing were announced in New York on May 22 by the Consumer Credit Council of the American Bankers Association, of which Kenton R. Cravens, VicePresident of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, is Chairman. The table of terms, which covers 21 items, recommends minimum down payments and maximum maturities on loans made for the purchase of various types of goods. The announcement in the matter also says:

It recommends, among other things, $331 / 3 \%$ down payments on new utomobiles and used cars not older than three years, with monthly repay ments limited to 18 months, and down payments of $40 \%$ on older used cars, with monthly repayments limited to 12 months; $15 \%$ down payments on such household appliances as refrigerators, stoves, stokers, oi burners and air conditioning, with monthly repayments limited to 24 months, and $20 \%$ down payments on such appliances as washing machines, irons, sweepers and sewing machines, with repayments limited to 12 months.
The Council states in a preamble that while it recognizes that too great a contraction in terms would have an adverse effect on employment and general business, it believes the terms it recommends will "still give room for the acquire ment of aids to convenient living while encouraging to a greater degree the habits of thrift." In making the announcement Mr. Cravers declared that "these terms will put instalment lending on consumer goods on a sound basis which we believe to be important at any time, and especially important now.
In the preamble to its declaration of its principles and practices the A. B. A. Consumer Credit Council says:
Conscicus of the importance of consumer credit in our national economy both as a provider of mass markets and as a stimulator of business in time both as a provider of mass markets and as a stimulator of business in time of emergency, the American Bankers Association, through its Consumer Credit Department, realizes the advisability of restriction of terms, increases in equity payments, and improvements in practice.
Believing first that the social significance of consumer credit transcends all others in importance it has promulgated a creed, or a statement of principles rather than rules, emphasizing the dangers of encouragin unvise debt or of creating a state of perpetual bondage on the part of the debtor.
In the creed the Council states that "the extension of credit to salaried or wage earning individuals on a sound basis is an economically important part of such service," and that "while recognizing the importance of volume in the reduction of loan costs, a bank should endeavor to assist people to get out of debt rather than into it." In its "Standards of Practice" statement it declares that the basic principle of successful time sales financing is the principl that the purchaser will have sufficient down payment to that the an interest or equity in the merehandise purchase establish an interest or equity in the merchandise purchased and be able to pay monthly instalments in amount sufficient
to increase the equity faster than the merchandise will deto increase the equity faste
preciate from time and use.
The Council points out that it is not attempting to set itself up as guardian of all lending agencies. It states that it has "approached the problem from its own standpoint and makes its recommendations to its own members only." It calls attention however to the fact that consumer credit is extended by many agencies, governmental and private," and suggests that "to obtain the ultimate in effectiveness some method of apnlying similar standards to other sources of credit should be devised," It adds that "control of con sumer credit would be of no effect without control of instal ment cash lending, and to that end limitations upon per sonal cash loans, feficit financing, and merchandise credits to amounts readily assimilable from normal monthly income are recommended,"

## Pennsylvania Bankers' Association Endorses Government's Defense Program-Remarks of President

 ments s Defense Program-Remarks of PresiBrown, Dr. Stonier, Dr. Patterson and Others
Endorsing the Government's defense program, the Penn sylvania Bankers Association, at its annual convention at Atlantic City, in a resolution adopted on May 23, declared that it "requires the fullest support available on the part of banking institutions, in granting credit to defense industries and encouraging all persons of thrift to invest in defense savings bonds.
In his annual address as President of the Association W. Elbridge Brown of Clearfield, Pa., stated on May 21 that banks should tell their customers" do not deposit your sav ings with us, but buy defense bonds." Mr. Brown is quoted as saying:

In saying this to them we may seem to be advising against our own interests, but on closer analysis it is sound economics. It is no longer proper to spend just a little more than you earn. It is now proper to save, and with those savings you should buy defense bonds. The banks of Pennsylvania have taken their place in the very forefront of the drive for safe of defense bonds to their customers.
If we help the Government sell the bonds to our customers, their funds will not be spent directly for goods by the wage earners, but will be saved by them without either increasing or decreasing deposits. These fund having come rom the band the by revernment and then by the through the process of redeposit by the Gove
by the public through Government spending.

According to Atlantic City advices to the New York "Herald Tribune," other points stressed by the Association President included:

A warning that many of the agencies who will be given an oppor tunity to present their views before the Senate Committee surveying the monetary system "are not too friendly to the continuance of our privately owned unit banking system."
. That the banks of Pennsylvania have been and are fully ready to make loans on any $r$
3. Federal lending agencies, capitalized with public moneys and operating at the expense of the taxpayers, are constantly expanding.
4. That bankers should use their influence to see that the principal burden of the tax increase shall fall on increased incomes, "and not on ordinary business."

Carl W. Fenninger, co-chairman of the Association's Committee of Legislation and Vice-President of the Providen Trust Co., Philadelphia, discussed the eight mill each $\$ 100$ tax on bank shares in Pennsylvania.

Bills now are before the Pennsylvania Legislature to continue the eight-mill tax, according to the speaker.

The Nation's banking system is in "fighting trim" and ready to go "all-out" in financing the national defense program, Dr Harold Stonier, Executive Manager of the Amer ican Bankers Association, told the convention on May 23, according to the United Press, from which we quote:
"The fact is that banking is ahead of Government and industry," Dr. Stonier said. "We are waiting. As soon as the procurement and contract ing officers of the Government can get defense contracts in the hands of the so-called small business men we will have many millions of credit extensions to report."
The A. B. A. aide expressed concern, however, over what he termed efforts of a "group of men who are essentially State Socialista" to use the defense program as a means of attaining Socialism in this country
"These men will try to take over agricultural credit-as a political and not as an economic faction. The attempt will be made in the nam defense. Last time they tried it in the name of recovery and failed.
"Then they will try to take over the Federal Reserve System as a political faction and not a banking one. As you know, that has been tried before, but this time new faces, some that will surprise you, will be in the movement. This will be attempted in the
"A group is already formed," Dr. Stonier added, "to go into action as A group is already formed, financially more burdensome to hold down soon as the defense load gets annanclall mof present bonds with currency ssued for that purpose,"
Dr Storier asserted that success of the defense effort will be an "empty victory" unless these attempts are checkmated, "for State Socialism in Germany or in America can mean only dictatorship."

Costs of war, or national defense, must be met primarily from national income and not from capital, Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania statel in an address at the convention on May 23. Dr. Patterson emphasized that in his opinion it is an enlarged part of the current national income that the Government must have This was noted in the Philadelphia "Record" of May 24, which further reported his remarks as follows:
Pointing out that the 1940 national income was $\$ 75,000,000,000$, and that this year it may be larger, he said the Government will need some $\$ 20,000,000,000$ for the defense program and ordinary costs of operation.
Discussing expenditures, he urged that policies be followed "that will courage and not diminish business activity."
The speaker said the people cannot without friction take from the current national income the large amounts that Government will demand. "It living standards are too much depressed or too rapidly depressed, here will be opposition and complaint," he said. "But to the extent that national income can be enlarged and the Government demand met from the extra output, then strains will be lessened.
"This in itself is not enough. War demands are for particular thingsfor the services of men, for a vast list of specialized jobs, for aluminum, steel, and nickel. "There is absolutely no reason for believing that these arge and highly specialized needs can be met without interfering with business.
"Unfortunately we have had to go through a period in which we thought here was an abundance of commodities for all purposes. But there is not.
In many ways we shall be compelled to adapt ourselves to the inexorable In many ways we shall be c,
demands of a war economy."
A. D. Swift, President of the Central-Penn National Bank of Philadelphia was elected President of the Bankers Association for the ensuing year. Jolin H. Evans, Vice-President and Trust Officer of McDowell National Bank of Sharon, was chosen Vice-President of the Association, and John H. Dillon, President of the Altoona Trust Co., was named Treasurer. Mr. Brown, the retiring President, was made an honorary member of the Association's Council of Administration.

President Roosevelt Sends Greetings in Argentina on
131st Anniversary of Independence of Republic
On the occasion May 25 of the 131st anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Argentina, President Roosevelt, in greetings to Acting President Ramon Castillo of Argentina, said:
It is a pleasure to greet Your Excellency upon the memorable anniversary of the independence of the great Argentine Republic and to extend my best ises for personal well-being and for the ever-increasing welfare and happiness of the Argentine people.

## New Jersey Bankers Appeal to President Roosevelt

 for Economy in Non-Defense Expenditures-Resolution Adopted at Annual Convention also Urges Adjustment of Differences Between Capital and LaborAn appeal to President Roosevelt that efforts be made toward "strict economy" in the matter of non-defense expenditures was contained in a resolution adopted on May 24 by the New Jersey Bankers Association at the concluding ession of its annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J. At the same time the Administration was asked to endeavor to seek an adjustment of the differences between labor and capital to the end that the efforts of industry may work toward the objectives of the defense program. The resolution follows:
The democratic institutions of this country and our way of life are today Gravely threatened and are only to be safeguarded by an adequate defense. The success of the defense effort depends on the united support and unselfish effort of the American people.
Be it resolved that this convention appeal to the President of the United States and to the Administration to make every effort to effect strict
economy in connection with all non-defense expenditures, and be it further
Resolved that this convention request that the Administration endeavor, with all means at its disposal, to adjust equitably and promptly any and all differences between labor and capital, to the end that the undivided onergy and effort of American industry may obstives of the national defense progra and to the preservation of the objectives of the nation

A complaint that "economic quacks" had gained the public ear because bankers and other business leaders had failed to "speak out" was voiced at the convention on May 23 by Ernest L. Pearce of the Union National Bank of Marquette, Mich., who, according to the Associated Press, said in part: It is time for the business men, the professional men, and the bankers of America to speak out. Their silence has made it possible for economic quacks and academic theorists to cain the public ear, to do all the interpreting of current events, and to so
distorted ideas and a destructive philosophy.

Alfred H. Williams, who will become President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia on July 1, addressed the convention on May 23, at which time he urged that bankers "search our communities for plant facilities which are not being fully used and which can be made available for defense production. From our own point of view it will increase our earnings and may bring us permanent new customers. From a national point of view it will speed up the defense program and help to avoid an over-expansion of plants."
Mr. Williams will retire as Dean of the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania to accept his new post with the Reserve Bank.
Three voluntary steps by consumer credit lending agencies were urged as a positive check on inflationary price rises by Otto C. Lorenz, Consumer Credit Research expert for the American Bankers Association, in addressing the convention on May 24. Commenting on the fear of inflation "in the minds of the American people" Mr. Lorenz said:
It is my opinion and the opinion of many authorities that inflation of the explosive, all-destructive kind need not come. That, in fact, it is far from being even imminent if we exercise our wits and our self-restraint at the present time.
How, then, shall we avoid inflation? What are some of the things we should do to control the forces which bring inflation about? We can introduce self-restraint in the sale of finance of goods on time or the granting of personal cash loans in a number of ways.
First: We can insist upon higher down payments. That, presumably, will make it harder for the public to buy cars and take some of the strain off the demand for available cars.
Second: We can limit the number of months over which payments are to be made. If, for example, everyone were to go "haywire" and let the public take 24 months instead of 12 to pay for something, then the amount of money tied up would be almost doubled. Instead of having $\$ 6,000$, 000,000 outstanding, on the nation's consumer credit books, we would have about $\$ 12,000,000,000$-an increase of 100 ?-an increase which, at the present time, would be better turned to purchase of defense bonds,
Third: We can control the amounts granted for personal or cash loans by restricting the terms of repayment. For example, a recent discussion on the part of my colleague on the research staff seems to indicate that a maximum of 15 months for repayment should be considered at the prasent time.
These controls are positive-they will definitely curtail purchasing power in certain areas and so lessen the demand for certain durable goods. But these controls must not be applied too harshly or they will have the opposite effect of curbing inflation. Too harsh a stiffening of credit terms may bring about the very inflation our economists in Washington fear.
We need to store up reserve strength at the present time. We should restrain our credit facilities now so that if, as, and when a past-war depression hits us, our people will not find themselves in an overborrowed
condition.

In addressing the bankers at their annual banquet on May 23, H. Douglas Davis, President of the Association, stated that "leadership in the task ahead," was the responsibility that faced every banker and thinking person in the country. He said:
We need leadership in industry and in labor to stop these strikes which are retarding the defense program and wasting millions of hours which can never be recalled. Whatever the cause may be, it is not as important as
the safety of our country.

Mr. Davis, who is Vice-President and Trust Officer of the Plainfield Trust Co., of Plainfield, is succeeded as President of the Association by L. A. Chambliss, Vice-President of Fidelity Union Trust Co., of Newark. Other officers elected were: F. Palmer Armstrong, of Keyport, Vice-President; Joseph G. Parr, of Jersey City, Treasurer, and the following departmental vice-presidents: Earl S. Johnson, East Orange, trust; James Ringold, Trenton, national banks; S. Erwin Sharp, Bordentown, State banks, and John J. Roe, Jersey City, savings.
Armitt H. Coate of Morristown was reappointed Secretary
Mr. Chambliss, said the Philadelphia "Inquirer," likened the present situation of the United States to that of Great Britain during and after the Napoleonic wars. He is quoted as saying:
Now we are face to face with a Second World War-like the return of Napoleon from Elba. We have heard many inspiring stories in the past year as to the bravery of the British, and yet there are many fine traditions in United States history as to the bravery of Americans. In the cold hour of dawn before going over the top no man can predict victory. If victory were sure there would be no battle. But as bankers we must and we must paves are not unknown to us. We have faced them before,
Mr. Chambliss pledged himself, the members of the Association and the bankers of New Jersey "to the defense of our country." He stated:

No matter what the Government's call, the banks will respond whether it be in granting of defense loans or the sale of defense bonds. The banks of New Jersey have responded in large numbers to the bond program.

Charles A. Lindbergh Says United States Entry into War Would End Democracy in This Country Speaks at New York City Rally-Senator Wheeler Calls on President Roosevelt to Seek Peace
Charles A. Lindbergh declared in New York City on May 23 that if the United States goes to war "to preserve democracy abroad we are likely to end by losing it at home." Making his second anti-war speech before a capacity gathering at Madison Square Garden, in New York City, under the auspices of the America First Committee, Mr. Lindbergh said that he opposes our entry into the war "because I do not believe that our system of government in America, and our way of life, can survive our participation." Speaking on the same program, Senator Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, asked President Roosevelt to appeal for peace through the peoples of the world. Calling for "an independent destiny for America," Mr. Lindbergh explained that such a destiny means that the future of America will not be tied to "these eternal wars of Europe," and that our soldiers will not have to fight everybody in the world who prefer some other system of life to ours. Mr. Lindbergh went on to say that "we in America should have no reason to fear" because "with adequate leadership we can be the strongest and most influential Nation in the world." He added:
No other country has as great resources. None is as easily defended. We lack only a learership that places America first-a leadership that does for $130,000,000$ people what Washington did for us when we were only $3,000,000$ people-a leadership that tells what it means and means what it says. Give us that and we will be the most powerful country in the world. Give us that and we will be so united that no one will dare to attack us.
Declaring that the reason this country is divided today is because "we are asked to fight over issues that are Europe's and not ours," Mr. Lindbergh then stated:
Democracy is not a quality that can be imposed by war. The attempt to do so has always met with failure. Democracy can spring only from within a nation itself, only from the hearts and minds of the people. It can be spread abroad by example, but never by force. Its influence lies in democracy lies in the satisfaction of its own people. Its influence lies in maky our American system of government, we cannot force they to copy it by going to war.
Taking occasion to criticize the last presidential election, Mr. Lindbergh asserted that we have not been given the opportunity to vote on the policy that the Government has followed and that "we have been led toward war against the opposition of four-fifths of our people." He continued:
We had no more chance to vote on the issue of peace and war last November than if we had been in a totalitarian State ourselves. We in America were given just about as much chance to express our beliefs at
the election last fall as the Germans would have been given in Herr Hitler had run against Herr Goering.
Saying he had been opposed to this war before it was declared "because I felt it would be disastrous for Europe," Mr. Lindbergh made the following appeal to the interventionists:
I ask them to consider what a prolonged war will bring. I ask them to consider what the last war brought to Europe-to Russia, to Italy, to Germany, and now to France and England, and even the smaller countries. I ask them to remember that we in America returned from that war with the loss of relatively few soldiers, but that now we face a war in which our losses are likely to run into the millions, and in which victory itself is doubtful. I ask them to stop and consider whether democracy, tolerance and our American way of life are likely to survive in such a struggle. Or may we not find conditions as bad or worse in America after a war, than they are in the dictatorships of Europe today?
In his address Senator Wheeler said he was afraid that "if President Roosevelt repudiates his election promises to the American people not to take us into a foreign war that the American people will lose faith not only in their President but in their form of government." Regarding his request that the President seek peace, Senator Wheeler said:

You, President Roosevelt, could appeal to the world for peace. You could appeal, not to Herr Hitler or to Senor Mussolini or to Mr. Churchill, but to the people of Germany, Italy, England and Japan. You could demand that the war makers, the Hitlers of Germany, the Churchills in England and the Knoxes and Stimsons in America step down and out. I believe you could bring about the peace of the world if you would. But first you must rid yourself of those war makers that surround you
The American people demand that American influence be diverted from the channels of war to the channels of peace
The tremendous power, present and potential, of the United States lent to the cause of peace, might well stop this heartless slaughter of humans and needless destruction of property. With the destiny of mankind in the balance, the time has come to act, to act for a just peace, not in the interest of the British Tories or imperialists, not in the interests of power or land-hungry dictators, but in the interest of all the people of the world. The American people, the people of America want
Tonight most of convoys, and they want no war. battle. I aak in behalf of untold millions that the President of the United States, at the risk of being called an appeaser, appeal to all the people of the world to stop war, now, before it is too late.

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Dr. Enrique de Ruiz-Guinazu Departs from United States to Assume Post as Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs-Had Conferred with President Roosevelt on Pan-American Problems
Having conferred with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other officials on Pan-American problems during his two-week stay in the United States, Dr. Enrique de Ruiz-Guinazu departed from New York on May 24 to assume his new duties as Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs. He sailed for his homeland abroad the Uruguay of the American Republics Line.
Dr. Ruiz-Guinazu, who prior to his appointment to his new post was Argentine Ambassador to the Vatican, arrived in the United States from Europe on May 12, and went to Washington the following day where he conferred with President Roosevelt on May 15. Previous reference to his sojourn in this country was noted in our issues of May 24, page 3273 , and May 17, page 3124.

Before becoming Ambassador to the Vatican, Dr. RuizGuinazu represented Argentina at the League of Nations in Geneva. He served as President of the Council of the League for several years.

## Latin American Naval Chiefs Visit New York-

 merican Naval Chiefs Visit NewWelcomed by Mayor La Guardia
The naval heads of the 11 Latin American republics, who are on a nation-wide goodwill tour of the United States, were officially welcomed to New York City on May 12 by Mayor F. H. La Guardia at a reception at City Hall. The Mayor remarked in receiving them that all republics in the Western Hemisphere are equal and that the inherent rights of sovereign states are and must be respected. Before arriving in New York for their three-day visit, the naval representatives of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Paraguay, visited the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., and the naval establishments in the Philadelphia area. On May 14 the delegation toured the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn.

Their visit to Washington last week and the greeting extended by Secretary of State Hull was referred to in these columns of May 10, page 2963.
New York Clearing House Association Adopts Resolution Praising Work of Late Walter E. Frew of Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. of New York
In a resolution adopted May 27 honoring Walter E. Frew, late Chairman of the Board of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York City, the New York Clearing House Association said that Mr. Frew's 'lifetime of usefulness to the banking community here will long be remembered and his loss will be keenly felt by his many friends and associates." Mr. Frew, who had served the Association in various offices at various times, including that of President, died in New York on May 19, as noted in our issue of May 24, page 3276. York on May 19, as noted in our issue of May 24, page 3276 . The resolution of the Association, which was unanim
adopted by a rising vote at a special meeting, follows:
It is with a sense of deep sorrow that the members of the New York Clearing House Association here assembled record the death of their much respected associate, Walter Edwin Frew.

Mr. Frew's connection with the Clearing House extends back over many years, representing a substantial part of the life of the Association itself. He served in 1903-4 and again in 1908-9 on the Nominating Committee and was Secretary of the Association in the years 1905-6 During the panic in 1907, and again in 1914, he served with the Loan Committee of the Clearing House, and subsequently served a term on the Conference Committee. He served four terms on the Clearing House Committee, namely, 1912-13, 1917-18, 1926-27, 1935-36, being Chairman during the first three of these terms, and was also President of the Clearing House Association in 1922-3. At the time of his death he was Vice-President and Director of the New York Clearing House Building Co.
Mr. Frew occupied a unique position as the senior executive in the New York banking community. He was universally respected for his sterling
qualities of character and integrity. He was forthright man who sought que right course and, having found it, followed it decisively without fear of the consequences. At time of trouble his counsel was sound and effective. He was a kindly man, who inspired affection, loyalty and respect from every member of the staff of the institution that he headed for so many years. Mr. Frew had many other business interests and also gave much of his time and energy to charitable and civic organizations.
His lifetime of usefulness to the banking community here will long be remembered and his loss will be keenly felt by his many friends and associates.

Resolved, that this resolution be placed upon the records of the Association and that an engrossed copy be sent to the members of Mr. Frew's family, also copies to all members of the Association.

## J. G. Winant, American Ambassador to Great Britain, Returns from England to Confer with President

 RooseveltJohn G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, left England on May 28 for the United States to see President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and others. He is expected to be away from England two weeks. Mr. Winant is accompanied on his trip to this country by Benjamin Cohen, his special adviser at the Embassy. They left England by special plane bound for Lisbon, Portugal, where on May 29 they boarded the Yankee Clipper. The clipper plane was scheduled to arrive in New York yesterday plane was
(May 30).

Mr. Winant left New York on Feb. 27 to assume his diplomatic post; this was mentioned in our issue of March 1, page 1369.

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau on Cruise with Atlantic Patrol
It was disclosed on May 26 that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is at sea with the Navy's Atlantic Patrol. United Press Washington advices of May 26 reported.
This was revealed when the Treasury announced that the Secretary would not hold his regular Monday afternoon press conference. Asked for an explanation, a Treasury spokesman said that Morgenthau
with Admiral E. J. King, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet.
The Treasury would not discuss the purpose of the Secretary's trip. But it was understood from other quarters that he desired to observe operations of the naval patrol which has been protecting American neutrality as far out in the Atlantic as 2,000 miles.

Prime Minister R. G. Menzies Returns to Australia Following Four-Month Trip Around World-Had Visited United States
Completing a four-month trip around the world, during which he covered approximately 42,000 miles, Prime Minister R. G. Menzies of Australia returned to Sydney on May 24. On his journey Prime Minister Menzies visited England, continental Europe, Africa, Canada and the United States. While in this country he conferred with President Roosevelt in Washington on May 12.
In reporting the Prime Minister's return to Australia, wireless advices from Sydney, May 24, to the New York wireless advices from Sydney, May 24 , to the
"Times" of May 25, had the following to say:
In broadcasting a brief message to Australia before he left for a quiet week-end with his family, Mr. Menzies said that his had been an extraordinary journey full of interest, hazard and instruction. He paid glowing tribute to the courage of the people of Great Britain whose spirit, he declared, had been tempered and strengthened by bombings to a far finer quality than ever before. The sinmple, plain people who had little to lose
and who had frequently had a raw deal from the world, he asserted, had and who had frequently had a raw deal from
proved themselves the new chivalry of war.
proved themselves the new chivalry of war.
"The war has not yet passed the defensive stage," he said, "and spectacular victories must not be expected. We must be prepared for failures tacular victories must not be expected. We must be prepared for failures
and disappointments before a real turning-point is reached. Self-interest and disappointments before a real turningures must be put in cold storage."
Reference to Prime Minister Menzies' visit to the United States was made in our issues of May 17, page 3123, and and May 10, page 2963.

## Annual Report of Church Pension Fund of Protestant Episcopal Church Shows Assets of $\$ 35,052,157$

The Church Pension Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church reports assets of $\$ 35,052,157$ with liabilities of $\$ 32$,530,892 as of the end of 1940 , and is now paying pension benefits to retired clergymen and to widows and orphans at the rate of $\$ 1,390,746$ a year, according to its twentythird annual report, issued May 26 . This represents an increase of almost $\$ 900,000$ in assets during the course of the past year and an increase of over $\$ 48,000$ in the annual pension roll, said an announcement bearing on the report, which added:
The market value of the Fund's investments is reported to have been first started active of their book value as of Dec. 31 . Since the Fund of over $\$ 19,300,000$ and in the same period its assets have grown from $\$ 10,772,000$ to the present total of over $\$ 35,000,000$.
The report is issued over the signature of William Fellowes Morgan Sr., who resigned as President of the Feard of Trustees last December after having served in board of rusters last December after having served in ever, on the Board of Trustees, of which he has been a member since the Fund was first incorporated in 1914. Bishop Cameron J. Davis of Buffalo was elected to succeed him as President, and J. P. Morgan continues as Treasurer of the Fund, which office he has held since 1915. The Vice-Presidents are Frank L. Polk, Bishop Benjamin M. Washburn of Newark, and Bradford B. Locke. Other members of the Executive Committee are the Rev. Oliver J. Hart of Boston, Stephen Baker, Samuel Thorne, and Allen Wardwell of Stephen Baker, Samuel Thorne, and Allen Wardwell of
New York. The resignation of Mr. (William Fellowes) New York. The resignation of Mr. The election of Bishop Davis as his successor was noted in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 21, 1940, nage 3683.
From the announcement issued incident to the annual report of the Fund we also take the following:
After briefly reviewing the history of the Fund, William Fellowes $40 \%$ higher than would have been the case if the trustees had been content merely to discharge the basic obligations." The average age allowance is mow approximately $\$ 1,000$. He further remarks, however, that the low interest earnings of the Fund continue to be the main problem with which the trustees are faced. After stating that the average earned on the Fund's liabilities was $3.01 \%$ in 1940 compared to $3.08 \%$ in 1939, Mr. Morgan says: "It is far better, however, to adhere to a policy of investing for safety of principal at a time like the present than it would be to sacrifice quality in an attempt to secure an advantage in income which might prove to be temporary." Approximately $27 \%$ of the Fund's investments are in obligations of the United States Government.
In his report as Executive Vice-President, Bradford B. Locke analyzes the changes in the surplus of the Fund which now amounts to $\$ 2,521,264$, and points out that although this figure increased by $\$ 427,938$ during the year, this was due almost entirely to non-recurring items affected largely by investment values. He also stresses the interest situation, calling attention to the fact that the interest earned in 1940 amounted to $\$ 937,699$ compared to $\$ 1,341,472$ ten years afo, although the present assets of the Fund are about $\$ 7,500,000$ more than they were at that time. He states, however, that this problem is being overcome temporarily through the use of a substantial Special Contingency Reserve which the trustees set aside in previous years out of excess interest earnings. The Fund is
administered on an actuarial reserve basis under the supervision of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.
Included in the annual report of the Fund are brief statements concerning its subsidiary organizations. It is reported that the Church Life Insurance Corporation has assets of $\$ 6,225,000$ and has $\$ 26,200,000$ of insurance in force. The Church Properties Fire Insurance Corporation has \$95,000,000 of insurance in force on Episcopal property. Both of these corporations are managed by The Church Pension Fund.

## Foreign Dollar Bond Servicing in 1940 Amounted to

 $58.06 \%$ of Total of $\$ 5,957,896,433$, According to Institute of International Finance-Represents Reduction from 1939 Proportion of Bonds Serviced in FullDuring 1940 debt service had been paid in full on $\$ 3,459$, 307,606 , or on $58.06 \%$ of the total of $\$ 5,957,896,433$ of publicly offered foreign dollar bonds outstanding on Dec. 31, 1940, according to a bulletin entitled "Statistical Analysis of Publicly Offered Foreign Dollar Bonds," issued May 26 by Dean John T. Madden, Director of the Institute of International Finance of New York University. According to the Institute the reduction in the proportion of bonds serviced in full, from $61.49 \%$ in 1939, was due to the inability of some of the obligors under German military occupa tion to make payments and mainly to the default by Italy following that country's declaration of war on Great Britain and France on June 10, 1940. The Institute's announcement concerning its study further said:

The destruction of the Polish and Czechoslovakian States caused default on $\$ 39,427,300$ and $\$ 3,682.800$ face amount of obligations, respectively, while the occupation of Belgium resulted in the default of the City of Antwerp on its $5 \%$ bonds of $1928-58$ outstanding in the amount of $\$ 9.544,000$. On the other hand, Norway, Denmark, France and the Government of Belgium, as well as Russian-occupied Estonia, maintained full service on theír dollar bonds.
The Italian default affected $\$ 150,841,300$ nominal amount of bonds composed of $\$ 66,174,400$ of Italian Government bonds, $\$ 32,139,200$ of municipal bonds, and $\$ 52,527,700$ of corporate bonds. While other national governments in default on their obligations issued abroad have endeavored to mitigate the default by remitting interest at reduced rates, the Italian Government thus far has not followed this precedent.

Data on the status of all publicly offered foreign dollar bonds as of Der. 31, 1939 and 1940, are summarized in the following table:

```
T STATUS OF PUBLICLY OFFERED FOREIGN DOLLAR BONDS
```

|  | Dec. 31, 1939 |  | Dec. 31, 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | Dercent | 8 | 'ercent |
| Debt service paid in full......... | 3,745,500,000 | 61.49 | 3,459,300,000 | 58.06 |
| In default as to interest........- | 2,322,100,000 | ${ }^{38.12}$ | 2,470,100,000 | 41.46 |
| In default as to sinking fund .... | 24,100,000 | 0.39 | 28,500,000 | 0.48 |
| Total....... | 6,091,700,000 | . 100.00 | 5,957,900,000 | 100.00 |

The bulletin states the following:
The greater part of defaulted bonds are those of Latin American and European obligors. Of the total Latin American bonds in default, Brazil and Mexico account for $29.3 \%$ and $28.4 \%$, respectively, while German issues represented $56.9 \%$ of total European defaulted bonds. At the end of 1940 Latin America accounted for $49.8 \%$ of total defaulted bonds as against $54.3 \%$ on Dec. 31, 1939, while Europe's percentage increased from $40.9 \%$ at the end of 1939 to $45.6 \%$ on Dec. 31, 1940.

An analysis of interest defaults by types of obligors, as of Dec. 31, 1940, shows that of the total amount of bonds in default bonds of national gov ernment account for $41.3 \%$, corporate bonds for $35.5 \%$, and State provinces and departments for $13.3 \%$.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BONDS IN DEFAULT

|  | Dec. 31, 1939 |  |  | Dec. 31, 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A mount } \\ \text { out- } \\ \text { standing } \\ (000,000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { A mount } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Default } \\ (000,000) \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total Defaulted Bonds | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A mount } \\ & \text { out- } \\ & \text { standing } \\ & \text { (000,000) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { A mount } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Defaule } \\ (000,000) \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Total Bonds |
| Latin America.- | \$1,713.6 | \$1,230.6 | 54.3 | \$1,683.8 | \$1,230.4 | 49.8 |
| Europe.-.--- | 1,641.4 | 949.1 | 40.9 | 1,602.3 | 1,127.4 | 45.6 |
| Far East......- | 569.0 2.167 .7 | 5.5 106.9 | 0.2 4.6 | 551.5 2.120 .3 | 5.5 106.8 | 0.3 4.3 |
| Total. | \$6,091.7 | \$2,322.1 | 100.0 | \$5.957.9 | \$2.470.1 | 100.0 |

Many of the foreign obligors in default as to interest continued to offer some form of payment. Partial interest payments in cash were made in 1940 on $20.9 \%$ of the total amount of bonds in default, as against $17.45 \%$ in 1939. On $\$ 1,946,623,235$ of bonds, constituting $79.09 \%$ of the total in default, no interest payments at all were offered as against $82.55 \%$ in 1939. The amount received in cash in respect of 1940 ecupon was $57.6 \%$ of the contractual amount due, as compared with $59.5 \%$ in 1939 .

In discussing repatriation the bulletin states:
The Institute has obtained information on foreign dollar bonds repatriated or purchased by foreigners of issues of 21 countries out of a total of 39 countries still having dollar bonds outstanding in the United States At the end of 1940 these 21 countries had outstanding $\$ 2,779,981,262$ of dollar bonds, of which bonds with a face value of $\$ 708,865,400$, or $25.5 \%$ of the outstanding amount, were held abroad. Of the countries not in default on interest payments, France with $81.43 \%$ of its outstanding dollar bonds repurchased leads in repatriation, followed by Belgium with $62.68 \%$, and Japan with $57.14 \%$. Of the countries in default on interes $43.07 \%$; Yugcslavia, $41.52 \%$; Chile, $32.33 \%$, and Germany 28 ; $16 \%$ gar

Registration of 47 New Issues Aggregating $\$ 186,996,000$ Became Effectively Registered Under Securities Act During April
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on May 16 that securities effectively reqistered under the Securities Act of 1933 amounted to $\$ 186,996.000$ in April,

1941, as compared with $\$ 245,723,000$ in April, 1940, according to an analysis prepared by the Research and Statistics Section of the Trading and Exchange Division. Securities proposed for sale by issuers totaled $\$ 92,774,000$ in April, 1941, against $\$ 133,063,000$ in April, 1940. The Commission's announcement further said:
New money purposes accounted for $\$ 19,878,000$, or $22.1 \%$ of aggregate net proceeds amounting to $\$ 89,839,000$. Among the funds designated for new money uses were $\$ 11,219,000$, or $12.5 \%$, for plant and equipment; $\$ 8,586,000$, or $9.5 \%$, for working capital, and $\$ 73,000$, or $0.1 \%$, for all other new money purposes. A total of $\$ 56,930,000$ was to be utilized for the repayment of indebtedness and retirement of stock, including $61.2 \%$ for the repayment of bonds and notes; $2.0 \%$ for the repayment of other debt, and $0.2 \%$ for the retirement of preferred stock, or an aggregate of $63.4 \%$. The purchase of securities was expected to absorb 1
Bond issues amounted to $\$ 66,075,000$, equal to $71.2 \%$ of the amount of securities proposed for sale by issuers. This included $35.3 \%$ for secured bonds and $35.9 \%$ for unsecured bonds. Common stock equaled $\$ 11,782,000$, or $12.7 \%$, followed by preferred stock with $\$ 10,500,000$, or $11.3 \%$, and certificates of participation with $\$ 4,417,000$, or $4.8 \%$.
Approximately two-thirds of the amount of securities proposed for sale by issuers represented manufacturing companies, this industry accounting for $\$ 62,661,000$, or $67.6 \%$. The greater part of the manufacturing total consisted of the issues of two companies: $\$ 30,440,000$ of bonds and notes of the Koppers Co. in the chemical sub-group and $\$ 24,937,500$ of debentures of Swift \& Co. in the food sub-group. Financial and investment companies were next in importance with $\$ 15,019,000$ of securities, or $16.2 \%$. Only $\$ 7,258,000$, or $7.8 \%$, was shown for the electric, water and gas utility group.
Although a majority of the amount of registered securities was to be underwritten, the proportion was considerably smaller than usual, with $\$ 49,750,000$, or only $53.6 \%$, to be offered through underwriters. Securities to be offered through agents totaled $\$ 38,817,000$, or $41.9 \%$, while direct offerings by issuers equaled $\$ 4,207,000$, or $4.5 \%$. Issues intended to be offered to the public accounted for $88.9 \%$ of the total as compared with $8.9 \%$ for securities to be offered to security holders and $2.2 \%$ for securities to be offered to others.
A resume of effective registrations during April indicates that of the total amount effective, namely, $\$ 186,996,000, \$ 32,048,000$ represented issues registered for the account of others, of which $\$ 31,779,000$ represented issues proposed for sale. This latter total was comprised mainly of $\$ 29$, 803,253 of common stock of The Connecticut Light \& Power Oo. The remainder of $\$ 154,948,000$ of securities registered for the account of issuers included a total of $\$ 62,174,000$ of securities not proposed for sale by issucrs. Chief among these were three bond issues of the Alleghany Corp. totaling $\$ 56,982,070$ which were placed in the category of exchange issues. There remained $\$ 000$, of which only $\$ 1,433,000$ represented issues of newly-formed companies.
Cost of flotation applicable to securities proposed for sale by issuers mounted to $\$ 2,935,000$, equivalent to $3.2 \%$. This included $2.6 \%$ for compensation to distriubtors and $0.6 \%$ for expenses.
EFFECTIVE REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

|  |  | Total Securtties <br> Effectively Registered |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Type of Securtty |  |


| Grand |  |  |  | 47 | \$186,9 | 96,307 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of Securtty | Total, Less Securtites Reserved for Conversion or Substitution |  |  | Securities Proposed sot Sale by Issuers |  |  |
|  | Amount | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & A p 7 . \\ & 194 i \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} A p r . \ddot{ } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Amount | $\begin{gathered} A p 7.1 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r . \ddot{ } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| Secured bonds. | 89,769,570 | ${ }_{4}^{\%}$ | ${ }^{\%} 9.6$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{32,787,500}$ | \% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | \%3.2. |
| Unsecured bonds | 33,287,500 | 18.3 | 23.9 | 33,287,500 | 35.9 | 24.9 |
| Preferred stock | 10,570,138 | 5.8 | 37.5 | 10,500,138 | 11.3 | 30.4 |
| Common stcek--.-.------ | 44,010,271 | 24.1 | 17.0 | 11,782,150 | 12.7 | 8.1 |
| Certiflcates of participation, beneficial interest, \&c | 4,417,144 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 4,417,144 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Warrants or rights.-......-- | 270,000 | 0.2 | --- |  | --- |  |
| Substitute securities (v. t. ctis. and ctis. of deposit).. |  |  |  |  | --- |  |
| Grand total | 82,324,623 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92,774,432 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

R. B. McCandless Appointed Deputy Comptroller of Currency-Succeeds E. H. Gough Who Will Retire July 6
The retirement of Eugene H. Gough as Deputy Comptroller of the Currency after 30 years of service and the appointment of Robert B. McCandless as Deputy Comptroller, both effective July 6, were announced in Washington on May 26 by the Treasury Department. Mr. Gough was appointed a national bank examiner from Boonville, Ind., in June, 1910, and his service with the Comptroller's office has been continuous since April, 1912, the last 14 years of which have been in his present capacity as Deputy Comptroller. Two years ago he reached the retirement age of 65 , fixed by the rules of the Comptroller's office. His retirement date has been postponed twice for periods of a year each.
In a letter to Mr. Gough acknowledging his request for retirement, Comptroller Preston Delano said:
We shall miss the opportunity to draw on that mature and experienced counsel which has always proved of great value to the office
Secretary Morgenthau, in recognition of the long service of Mr. Gough to the Treasury Department had the following to say in a letter:
The satisfaction which comes from the knowledge that you have served your Government well for such a long period is a reward which only one who has rendered such faithful and efficient service is able to appreciate and enjoy. - . ad

A former banker, Mr. McCandless was named in 1924 from South Dakota as a receiver of insolvent national banks. He served in this capacity until 1932 when he became a member of the Division of Insolvent National Banks in Washington, being promoted to head this division in 1938 as Chief Supervising Receiver.
J. L. O'Neill Appointed Assistant Director of Priorities Division of OPM-Will Have Charge of Operations
Announcement was made in Washington on May 27 by E. R. Stettinius Jr., Director of Priorities of the Office of Production Management, of the appointment of James L. O'Neill as Assistant Director of the OPM Priorities Division in charge of operations. Mr. O'Neill, who has been operating Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York since 1918, succeeds Emil Schram who has become President of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Schram's appoint ment to the Presidency of the Stock Exchange was referred to in our issues of May 24, page 3277, and May 10, page 2963.

President Roosevelt Nominates Ganson Purcell as Member of SEC-Renames Commissioner R. E. Healy-Nominates J. J. Dempsey to Be Under Secretary of Interior-Other Nominations
President Roosevelt on May 29 sent to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of Ganson Purcell, of New York, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and at the same time reappointed Robert E. Healy, of Verand at the same time reappointed Robert E. Healy; of Ver-
mont to the Commission for a term expiring June 5, 1946. Mr. Purcell has been named to fill the unexpired term ending June 5, 1942, of Jerome N. Frank, who has been made a Judge of the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York; reference to Mr. Frank's appointment to the Court was made in our issues of March 22, page 1854, and Feb. 15, page 1073
On May 29 President Roosevelt also nominated former Representative John J. Dempsen, of New Mexico, to be Representaretary of the Interior, to succeed Alvin J. Wirtz,
Under Secretar Under Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Alvin J. Wirtz,
resigned. Mr. Dempsey is at present a member of the Maritime Commission. With regard to the appointment of Mr. Purcell as a member of the SEC, and other nominations made that day by the President, United Press advices from Washington, May 29, had the following to say:
Mr . Purcell, 36 -year-old native of California, has been affiliated with the SEC since its formation in 1934. He served as a member of the General Counsel's staff of the SEO from 1934 to 1937, when he became Director of the trading and exchange division, a post he now holds.
The President also nominated Paul P. Rao of New York to be Assistant Attorney
resigned.
Luther Harr of Pennsylvania was nominated to be consumers cous in the bituminous coal division.
A. M. Fox Retires as United States Tariff Commissioner To Become American Member of Board Created Incident to United States-China Stabilization Fund
The United States Tariff Commission announced on May 27 with regret the resignation of Commissioner A Manuel Fox, effective May 26 . Mr. Fox was employed Manuel Fox, effective May 26.19 . Fox was employed
by the Commission from June 1, 1923 , to July , 1937, first by the Commission from June 1, 1923 , to July, 1937, first the Director of Research. He was appointed a Commissioner in July, 1937, and has served continuously since that time.
Mr. Fox has resigned from the Commission, it is explained, to become the American member of the Board to manage the new American-Chinese currency stabilization fund. In an item in our issue of May 3, page 2777 bearing on the stabilization agreement between the United Stat3s and China, it was indicated that Secretary Morgenthau had China, it was indicated that Secretary Morgenthau had recommended to the Chinese Government the app.
of Mr. Fox as American member of the new Board.

## H. F. Hopkins Appointed Chief of Private Forestry Cooperation in United States Forestry Service

The United States Department of Agriculture announced on May 28 that Howard F. Hopkins, associate regional forester of the California Region since May, 1936, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Private Forestry Cooperation in the Forest Service, effective June 1. The position has been vacant since Gerald D. Cook resigned last October to enter private business. The Department's announcement said:
Approximately three-fourths of the forest lands of the United States are in private ownership. The new division chief will deal with problems of inprovement and management of those lands. His responsibilities will involve promotion of the best use of an area of $341,000,000$ acres which reeds primary and secondary industrial plants with investments of about $\$ 3,000,000,000$. The Forest Service considers privately-owned forest land as the best and most accessible, as well as the most productive, containing as it does three-fifths of all remaining saw timber and representing fourifths of the Nation's potential timber-growing capacity. About 13, 00,000 people are supported by workers employed in forest industries, in

Dinner in Honor of Emil Schram, New President of
New York Stock Exchange, Will Be Given on June 25
The Association of Stock Exchange Firms and the New York Stock Exchange membership will jointly give a dinnor
at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on the evening of June 25, in honor of Emil Schram, who was recently elected President of the Exchange.

Mr. Schram, who is Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was formally elected President of the Stock Exchange at the Board of Governors' meeting on May 19; this was reported in our issue of May 24, page 3277. He will assume his new position at a time to be determined by him, dependent upon the completion of his arrangements by him, dependent upon the completion of
for retiring from the Government service.

## J. B. Hutson Named Head of Commodity Credit Corp., Succeeding C. B. Robbins Resigned-M. C. Townsend Appointed Director of Agricultural Defense

 Relations OfficeJ. B. Hutson has been named President of the Commodity Credit Corporation succeeding Carl B. Robbins, it was announced on May 28 by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. Mr. Hutson had previously been director of the recently created Office of Agricultural Defense Relations and will be succeeded in this post by M. Clifford Townsend, who had been serving as special agricultural advisor to Sydney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of ProSydney Hilman, Ass
duction Management.

Announcement was made on May 24 by Secretary Wickard that Mr. Robbins had resigned as President of the CCC in order to enter private business in Louisville, Ky. The announcement said that in view of the congressional hearings in progress on pending legislation to increase the Corporation's borrowing power, Mr. Robbins will continue in active charge of the Corporation until June 9, 1941. Secretary Wickard stated:
it is with genuine regret that I accept Mr. Robbins's resignation from the Department. Since joining the Department's staff he has been an able public servant with a high appreciation of his responsibility to American

Mr. Robbins became President of the OCO in 1939, when the Corporation was transferred to the Department of Agriculture under a reorganization order by President Roosevelt. He first joined the Department staff in 1935. Formerly he was First Vice-President of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corp., Economic Counsel for the Bank of America and Spreckels Sugar Co., and a Professor of Economics at Stanford University.
P. V. Shields Again Heads Public Relations Committee of New York Stock Exchange-G. R. Kantzler Renamed Arbitration Committee Chairman
The New York Stock Exchange announced on May 28 that Paul V. Shields has been reelected Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations, and Edgar Scott has been elected Vice-Chairman. The Arbitration Committee has reelected George R. Kantzler Chairman, and David W. Smyth Vice-Chairman. This completes the election of standing committees' chairmen. Designation of the other committee chairmen was reported in our issue of May 24, page 3277.

## Gerard Swope, Chairman of New York City Housing

## Authority, to Address New York State Chamber of

 Commerce June 5Gerard Swope, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, will be the guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the New York State Chamber of Commerce to be held on June 5. Mr. Swope, it is announced, will discuss the work of the Authority, particularly housing for low income groups. Percy H. Johnston, President of the Chamber, will preside at the meeting which will be the last scheduled one of the Chamber before the summer recess.

Annual Convention of American Institute of Banking Opens in San Francisco Next Week-Delegation from New York Chapter Departs to Participate
The annual convention of the American Institute of Banking will convene in San Francisco on Monday, June 2, and continue through June 6 . This will be the 39 th annual meeting of the Institute, which is the educational arm of the American Bankers Association. Previous reference to the convention was made in our issues of April 26, page 2645, and March 22, page 1855. An attendance of 1,500 persons is anticipated. A delegation from the New York Chapter of the Institute, headed by Clarence V. Joerndt, of the National City Bank of New York and President-elect of the Chapter, departed from New York on May 24 to participate in the San Francisco meeting; as to this, an announcement by the New York Chapter had the following to say:
A number of the delegates will play an important part in the convention program, which is under the general supervision of George T. Newell, Vice-President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York and National Vice President of the Institute. He is a Past President of New York Chapter and at San Francisco will be placed in nomination for the Presidency of the National Organization
Two of the inter-departmental conferences at San Francisco will be led by New York Chapter people: the Investments and Investment Banking Conference by Harold J. Marshall, Secretary of the New York State Bankers Assoclation, and the Savings Banking Conference by John II Roberts, Assistant Comptroller of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank. The latter will also speak on "savings Deposits Today-Do we want Them? are the following: Miss May F. McCusker of the Irving Trust Co., who
will talk on the subject, "First Things First," at the Women's Conference, Joseph A. Kaiser, Assistant Auditor of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, who will discuss, "School Savings and Thrift Education," and Walter H. Tietjen, of the Bowery Savings Bank, whose subject will be, "How to Encourage Thrift in the Face of Low Interest Rates and Easy Credit." Participating with John H. Roberts in a symposium on, "General Mortgage Procedure and Servicing," at the Savings Banking Conference will be Everett J, Livesey of the Dime Savings Bank of
D. MacDougall of the whe Con William A An outstaning part intor of the American Institute of Banking who will lead a round discussion at the Educational Conference on "Educational Problems" and will make the principal address at the closing Educational Problems, and session on Friday morning of convention week.
Robert W. Hammer, associated with the National Office in New York City, will participate in the round-table discussion on, "Solving Your Chapter's Problem," at the Chapter Publicity Conference.

## Officers of Kings County Bankers Association Elected at Annual Meeting

At the recent annual meeting of the Kings County Bankers Association, Harold W. Osterhout, Asst. Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, was elected President, and the following officers were also elected-to serve for the ensuing year:
First Vice-President, George P. Kennedy, President of Lafayette National Bank of Brooklyn, Second Vice-President, Ansel P. Verity, Vice-President of Bank of the Manhattan Co., and Secretary-Treasurer, Harold F. Klein, Assistant Secretary of Brooklyn Trust Co.

The Executive Committee will consist of Mr. Osterhout and Mr. Kennedy, ex-officio; and John E. Biggins, President of the Flatbush National Bank; Chester A. Allen, VicePresident of the Kings County Trust Co., and William K. Swartz, Vice-President of the Lawyers Trust Co.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c. Arrangements were made on May 28 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 27,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 28,000$ on May 19.

Two New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange memberships were sold on May 23 , for $\$ 2,400-$ an advance of $\$ 200$ from the last previous sale.

Banque Diamantaire Anversoise S. A. of Antwerp, Belgium, was issued a license by the New York State Banking Department on May 16 to maintain an agency at 630 Fifth Ave., New York City, it is learned from the Department's "Weekly Bulletin" of May 23.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Harlem Savings Bank, New York City, held May 12, George A. Mount, Manager of the Otis Elevator Co. in the Metropolitan area, was elected to the Board, it is announced by Glover Beardsley, President. Mr. Mount has been with the Otis Elevator Co. for 28 years.

Harry B. Fonda, who retired in 1929 as Cashier of the Harriman National Bank, New York City, died of pneumonia on May 27 in the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., at the age of 74. Mr. Fonda, who was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., served as a clerk with the Merchants National Bank of Poughkeepsie for two years before coming to New York in 1887 to join the Western National Bank as loan clerk. When that bank was merged in 1894 with the National Bank of Commerce, Mr. Fonda was made Assistant Cashier. In 1902 he became Treasurer of the Trust Co. of America in New York and in 1907 joined the Trans-Atlantic Trust Co. of America as Vice-President. He later went to the Harriman bank, becoming Cashier in 1920.

John W. Fraser, President and trustee of the Roosevelt Savings Bank, Brooklyn, died on May 27 at his home in Garden City, L. I. He was 77 years of age. Mr. Fraser began his banking career at the age of 15 as a messenger for the Mechanies \& Traders Bank of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, and when that institution merged with the Corn Exchange Bank was appointed Assistant Manager of the Greenpoint branch of that bank. In 1907 he was appointed a trustee of the Eastern District Savings Bank, Brooklyn, which later became the Roosevelt Savings Bank. He became President of the bank in 1917, remaining in that capacity until 1935 when he was elected Chairman of the Board. However, on the death of his successor-Parker D. Sloan-in October, 1936 , Mr. Fraser was again elected to the presidency of the institution on Oct. 13, 1936, remaining in that post until his death.

The Erie County Trust Co., East Aurora, N. Y., with assets of $\$ 2,624,000$, has become a member of the Federal Reserve System, effective May 20 , it is announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.' It is the 23rd bank in the Second (New York) District to join the System thus far this year, and the 31st since the present increase in membership began last September. It is pointed out that this is the first bank in the Buffalo area to join the System since the move to increase the membership began. Fay $\mathbf{H}$ Ball is Chairman of the Board of the new member institu tion and Charles H. Norton is President.

At the annual meeting and commencement exercises of the Essex County (N. J.) Chapter, American Institute of Banking, held in Newark, May 20, Archie C. Barbata, Assistant Cashier of the Bank of Nutley, Nutley, N. J., was elected President to succeed Richard N. Berkefeldt of Federal Trust Co. In noting this, the Newark "Evening News" of May 21 also reported:
Other officers elected were First Vice-President, Alvan B. Fehn, Fidelity Union Trust Co., Second Vice-President, John H. Duerk, Howard Savings Institution, Treasurer, Elmer S. Carr, Fidelity Union, Chief Consul, Walter C. Wulff, Savings Investment \& Trust Co., East Orange.

Elected to the board of governors for three years were Charles Hasler, Treasurer, Orange Savings Bank, Charles E. Helwig, Assistant Vice-President, National Newark \& Essex Banking Co., William A. Kenny, Assistant Trust Officer, Savings Investment \& Trust Co., C. Le Roy Whitman. Vice-President, Fidelity Union, and Percy B. Menagh, Vice-President, United States Trust Co.
At a reorganization meeting of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Banking, held on May 22 at the Philadelphia Country Club, the following officers were elected according to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of May 23:
President, R. Donald White, Central-Penn National Bank, First VicePresident, Harold S. O'Brian, Tradesmens National Bank \& Trust Co., Second Vice-President, Lewis G. Cordner, Philadelphia Saving Fo The following in addition to Mr . White Ninth Bank a elected to the board of directors for terms of three years: James Wilson, Daniel Dempster, William Hurtzman, Richard Humpton, George Geuder and Harold McKaig.

Caleb J. Milne Jr., retired Philadelphia banker and textile manufacturer, died at his home in that city on May 23. He was 80 years old. Mr. Milne, who was born in Philadelphia, entered the cotton and woolen goods business with his father in 1879, and from 1885 to 1924 was a partner in C. J. Milne \& Sons, textile manufacturers. From 1921 to 1923 he served as President of the United Security Trust Co. of Philadelphia.
Arthur F. Fisher, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, Houston, Texas, died in that city on May 16, it is learned from the Houston "Post" of May 17. Mr. Fisher, who would have been 57 years old on June 15, had been connected with the National Bank of Commerce for 28 years, the last 12 of which he served as Vice-President.

## THE CURB MAR SET

Lower prices prevailed on the New York Curb Exchange during much of the present week. There have been occasional advances in some of the more active groups particularly in the public utility preferred section. Shipbuilding stocks have been active and there was considerable speculative interest apparent in the oil issues. Industrial shares have been in demand at times, aluminum stocks moved irregularly up and down and the paper and cardboard issues worked down to lower levels. Aircraft shares continued unsettled with most of the changes on the downside.

Price movements were narrow and the volume of sales was very light during the abbreviated session on Saturday. The transfers dropped to 22,175 shares as compared with approximately 38,000 during the preceding short session. There were a few advances of a point or more but the list, as a whole, was fractionally lower at the close. Industrials were down all along the line, Midvale dipping $11 / 2$ points to were down all along the line, Midvale dipping $11 / 2$ points to
$1141 / 2$ while fractional recessions were registered by Carrier $1141 / 2$ while fractional recessions were registered
Corporation, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, United Shoe Machinery Lynch Corporation, Technicolor and Niles-Bement-Pond Oil shares were unsettled, Standard Oil of Kentucky and Gulf Oil advancing while Humble Oil and International Petroleum were lower. Aircraft stocks continued irregular, Vultee, Beech and Republic moving slightly higher while Cessna Aircraft and Brewster declined with Solar Aircraft unchanged. In the aluminum section prices were unchanged. Paper and cardboard issues were quiet and most of the shipbuilding stocks were absent from the tape.

Public utilities turned downard on Monday and while there was some activity apparent in the industrial specialties the general list moved irregularly lower although the gains were largely fractional. The turnover was down to approximately 56,000 shares against 60,000 on Friday the last full day. The shipbuilding issues were one of the bright spots Todd Shipyards advancing $21 / 4$ points to $891 / 2$ at its top for the day. Oil shares also were active, Derby Oil pref. climbing upward $33 / 4$ points to 36 . Aircraft stocks were generally down, Bell dropping back 1 point to a new 1941 low at 16 followed by Vultee, Brewster and Solar Aircraft, while Cessna and the Fairchilds were generally unchanged. Paper and cardboard stocks were quiet.

Trading was again dull and uninteresting on Tuesday The transfers showed a slight increase in volume but the changes were along a narrow front with the declines in excess of the advances. Shipbuilding shares were again active with Todd leading the advance in this group with a gain of $11 / 4$ points to $903 / 4$. Oil stocks were fractionally higher except Creole and Gulf which eased off. Public utility issues were lower all along the line and the aluminum stocks moved sharply downward, Aluminum Co. of America declining 4 points to 115 . Aircraft stocks were moderately stronger, Bell Aircraft advancing 1 point to 17 followed by Brewster, Vultee and Republic, while Fairchild, Cessna and Beech declined. Recessions predominated among the paper
and cardboard shares with International Paper \& Power warrants and Puget Sound Pulp \& Timber unchanged.
Industrial shares attracted a moderate amount of speculative attention on Wednesday but the market as a whole was dull, with changes in the general list largely in minor fractions. About two dozen stocks registered gains of a point or more and many of these were in the industrial section. The transfers totaled 47,850 shares with 213 issues traded in. Of these 75 closed on the side of the advance, 77 declined and 61 were unchanged as the session came to a close. Public utilities sagged, some of the more active stocks in the preferred group declining up to 2 or more points. Oil shares continued in demand and registered some moderate gains including several new tops. Aircraft issues were fairly active on the side of the advance but the changes were small and without special significance, Aluminum stocks were unsettled; Aluminum Co. of America advancing $11 / 2$ points to $1161 \%$; while Aluminum Co. pref. declined and Aluminum Goods was unchanged. Paper and cardboard stocks moved Goods was unchanged. Paper and cardboard stocks moved
within a narrow channel and the shipbuilding issues were represented on the side of the advance by Todd Shipbuilding which gained $1 / 8$ point at $907 / 8$.
Irregular price movements with a moderate tendency toward higher levels were the outstanding characteristics of the Curb Market trading on Thursday. There were no group movements as most of the changes were confined to a selected list of market favorites and with few exceptions were in minor fractions. The best gains included among others Aluminum Co. of America, 2 points to 1181/2; Bell Telephonc of Canada, 2 points to 98 ; Rochester Telephone pref., $55 / 8$ points to 114, and Puget Sound Power \& Light $\$ 6$ pref., $41 / 4$ points to 46 . Paper \& Cardboard shares were active at fractionally higher prices and there was renewed activity apparent among the shipbuilding shares, New York Shipbuilding (founders shares) advancing $13 / 8$ points to 26 ; while Todd Shipbuilding forged ahead $15 / 8$ points to 91 . As compared with Friday of last week many market favorites were unchanged while most of the issues in the general list registered only minor advances or declines.
The New York Curb Exchange, The New York Stock Exchange and the Commodity markets were closed Friday, May 30, in observance of the memorial day holiday. daily trangactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week Ended May 30, 1941 |  | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }^{\text {c/ Fore }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Foreton } \\ & \text { overnment } \end{aligned}$ | Foretgn Corporate | Total |
| saturday | 22.175 | \$339,000 | \$4,000 | \$6,000 | \$349,000 |
| Monday | 55,595 | ${ }_{661}^{656000}$ | 23,000 | 8,000 5000 | ${ }_{967}^{687,000}$ |
| Thuesday | 61,095 <br> 47 <br> 875 | 961,000 745,000 | 1,000 8,000 | 5,000 3,000 | $\begin{array}{r}967,000 \\ \hline 756,000\end{array}$ |
| Thursday | 58,885 | 745,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 29,000 | $\begin{array}{r}756,000 \\ \hline 85,600\end{array}$ |
| Friday - |  |  | OLIDAY |  |  |
| Total | 245,525 | 83,527,000 | \$39,000 | \$51,000 | \$3,617,000 |
| Sales at New York Curb Exchange | Week Ended May 30 |  | Jan. 1 to May 30 |  |  |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 |  | 1940 |
| Stocks-No. of shares Bonds | 245,525 | 607,031 | 10,280,502 |  | 23,944,039 |
|  | $83,527,000$39,000 | \$4,595,000 | \$113,649,000 |  | \$155,869,000 |
| Foreign government |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 889,000 \\ 1,198,000 \end{array}$ |  | $1,004,000$$3,194,000$ |
| Forelgn corporate | 51,000 | -89,000 |  |  |  |
| Total | \$3,617,000 | 1 \$4,694,000 | \$115,7 | 736,000 | \$160,067,000 |

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat., } \\ \text { May } 24 \end{gathered}$ | Mon., May 26 | Tues., May 27 | Wed., May 28 | Thurs., May 29 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FTt. } \\ & \text { May } 30 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs. |  | $36 / 3$ | $36 /-$ | 36/- | $36 /-$ |  |
| British Amer Tobacco. |  | 87/6 | 88/- | 88/- | $88 /-$ |  |
| Cable \& W (ord).-... |  | £641/2 | £641/2 | £651/2 | £661/2 |  |
| Central Min \& Invest.- |  | £111/4 | £111/4 | £111/4 | £111/4 |  |
| Cons Goldftelde of 8 A. |  | 33/- | $33 /-$ | 33/- | $33 /-$ |  |
| Courtaulds S \& Co... |  | 30/3 | $29 / 9$ | 29/9 | 30/- |  |
| De Beers. |  | ${ }^{\text {£ }}{ }^{7} 16$ | £5716 | £51/2 | £51/2 |  |
| Distillers Co |  | $64 / 9$ | 64/9 | 65/- | 65/- |  |
| Electric \& Musical Ind. | Closed | 8/3 | $8 / 3$ | 8/3 | 9/- |  |
| Ford Ltd. |  | 18/- | 18/3 | 18/3 | 18/3 |  |
| Hudsons Bay Co. |  | 23/6 | $23 / 9$ | 23/6 | 23/6 |  |
| Imp Tob \& G B \& I.-. |  | 93/9 | $93 / 9$ | $93 / 9$ | $93 /-$ |  |
| London Mid Ry. |  | £121/8 | £12 3/8 | £123/8 | 2121/8 |  |
| Metal Box...... |  | 72/- | 72/- | 72/- | $72 /-$ |  |
| Rand Mines. |  | $£ 7$ | $\pm 7$ | ${ }_{\sim}^{17}$ | $\pm 7$ |  |
| Rio Tinto... |  | £7 | $£ 7$ | £7 | £7 |  |
| Rolls Royce |  | 72/- | $72 / 6$ | 72/6 | $72 / 6$ |  |
| Shell Transport |  | 40/6 | 40/6 | 40/6 | 41/3 |  |
| United Molasses...... |  | 23/9 | 23/6 | 23/6 | $23 / 9$ |  |
| Vlickers |  | 15/- | 15/- | 15/3 | 15/3 |  |
| West Witwatersrand |  | £31 ${ }_{16}$ | £31 ${ }_{16}$ | £3116 | £3 ${ }_{1}{ }_{16}$ |  |

## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat., } \\ & \text { May } 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon. } \\ & \text { May } 26 \end{aligned}$ | Tиes., May 27 | Wed., May 28 | Thurs., May 29 | FTi. May 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, per oz-- | Closed | $233 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | $233 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | 23818 d . | 237716 d . |  |
| Gold, p. fine oz. | $1688 .$ | 168 s . | $\begin{aligned} & 1688 . \\ & £ 787 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \mathrm{~s} . \\ & £ 79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168 \mathrm{~s} . \\ £ 787 / 8 \end{array}$ | 1688. |
| Consols, $21 / 2 \%$ - | Closed | $£ 78 \text { 11-16 }$ | £781/8 |  |  |  |
| ritish 3 | Closed | £1035/8 | £1033/4 | £103 13-16 | £103 11-16 |  |
| British 4\% | Closed | £1123/8 | £1123/8 | £1123/4 | \&1125/8 |  |
| $r$ The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| States on the same days has been: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bar N.Y.(for'n) | $343 / 4$ | 343/4 | 343/4 | $343 / 4$ | 343/4 |  |
| U.S. Treasury (newly mined) | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 |  |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:
foreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve
BANK TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930
MAY 24, 1941, TO MAY 30, 1941, INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetary Undt | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 24 | May 26 | May 27 | May 28 | May 29 | May 30 |
| Europe- | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | s | \$ |
| Belgium, belga | a | a | a | a | a |  |
| Czechoslov'la, kornua | a | a | $\stackrel{a}{a}$ | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Denmark, krone. | a | a | $a$ | a | a |  |
| Engl'd, pound sterl'g, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Officlal. | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 |  |
|  | 4.032500 | 4.032500 | 4.032500 | 4.034062 | 4.03392 |  |
| Finland, Markk | . 020100 | . 020100 | . 020100 | . 020100 | . 020100 |  |
| France, franc-...-: |  | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{ }$ | 309700* | 399700 | 399700* |  |
| Germany, retchsmark | ${ }^{.399700 *}$ | ${ }_{\mathbf{a}}^{399700^{*}}$ | ${ }_{\mathbf{a}}^{399700 *}$ | .399700* | ${ }_{\mathbf{a}}^{39970{ }^{*}}$ |  |
| Hungary, pengo.- | a | a | a | a | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Italy, lira..- | .050471* | .050483* | .052612* | .052612* | .052614* |  |
| Netherlands, gullder- | a | a | a |  |  |  |
| Norway, krone | a | a | a | a | a |  |
| Poland, zloty | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | a | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| Portugal, escudo | . 040025 | . 040012 | . 040025 | . 040025 | . 040012 |  |
| Rumania, leu | 091300* | .091300* | 091300* | 091300* | 091300* |  |
| Spain, peseta | .$_{238433}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{.238416}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{.091300 *}$ | .$_{238400}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{.09138083 *}$ |  |
| Switzeriand, franc. | . 232021 | ${ }_{\text {. } 232042}$ | . 232042 | . 232050 | . 232014 |  |
| Yugoslavia, dinar.... Asia- | a | a | a | a | a | HOLI- |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  | DAY |
| Chefoo (yuan) dol'r | a | a | a | a | a |  |
| Hankow (yuan) dol | a | , | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | a |  |  |
| Shanghat (yuan) dol | .053237* | .053312* | .054000* | .053750* | .053550* |  |
| Tlentsin (yuan) dol | ${ }_{243187}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{243187}$ | ${ }_{243312}$ | 243187 | ${ }_{243437}^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| India (British) ${ }^{\text {Hupee }}$ - | . 2431283 | . 2401283 | ${ }_{.}^{24331283}$ | . 24318187 | ${ }^{.2434383}$ |  |
| Japan, yen.. | . 234387 | . 234387 | . 234387 | . 234387 | . 234387 |  |
| Stralts Settlem'ts, dol Australasia- | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 |  |
| Australla, pound- | 228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 |  |  |
| Free. |  | 3.213333 | ${ }_{3} 213333$ | 3.228009 | ${ }_{3}^{3.214583}$ |  |
| New Zealand, pound. | 3.225958 | 3.225958 | 3.225958 | 3.226625 | 3.227458 |  |
| Africa- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa, pound. 3 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 |  |
| North AmericaCanada, dollar- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Officlal. | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 |  |
| Free. | . 871250 | . 871640 | . 875937 | . 875267 | . 876250 |  |
| Mexico, peso | .205450* | .205325* | .205450* | .205450* | .205325* |  |
| Newfound d, dollarOfficial | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 |  |
| Free. | . 868750 | . 869062 | . 873125 | . 872968 | . 873750 |  |
| South America- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina, | 297733* | .297733* | .297733* | .297733* | .297733* |  |
| Free. | .237044* | .237044* | .237044* | .237044* | .237044* |  |
| Brazil, milirels |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Official... | .060575* | .060575* | .060575* | .060575* | .060575* |  |
| Free. | .050600* | .050600* | .050800* | .050600* | .050600* |  |
| Chile, peso- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathbf{c}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Colombla, peso. | .569825* | .569825* | .569825* | .569825* | .569825* |  |
| Uruguay, peso- Controlled |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Controlled | $\begin{aligned} & .658300 * \\ & .414750 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300 * \\ & .414750 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 658300^{*} \\ & .420500 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300^{* \mid} \\ & .420400^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .658300^{*} \mid \\ & .420500^{*} \end{aligned}$ |  |

* Nominal rate. a No rates available. e Temporarily omitted.


## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week show an increase compared with 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 31) clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $5.4 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 5,579,393,879$, against $\$ 5,291,060,822$ for the same week in 1940 . At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $0.8 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending May 31 | 1941 | 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Cent } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$2,265,022,475 | \$2,283,945,186 | $-0.8$ |
| Chicago | $254,368,958$ 31100000 | $235,946,603$ <br> 277,000 <br> 1 |  |
| Philadelphia | $311,000,000$ 170,997327 | $277,000,000$ 147,349 | +12.3 +16.0 |
| Koston | 78,873,369 | 63,900,164 | +16.0 +23.4 |
| St. Louls | 90,800,000 | 80,000,000 | +13.5 |
| San Francise | 118,306,000 | 123,068,000 | -3.9 |
| Pittsburgh | 110,507,371 | $93,685,341$ | +18.0 |
| Detrolt. | 116,611,116 | 90,666,447 | +28.6 |
| Clevela | $90,850,300$ $65,326,847$ | $73,748,688$ $60,949,075$ | +23.2 +7.2 |
| Eleven cities, five days | \$3,672,663,763 | \$3,530,258,624 |  |
| Other citles, five days.. | 790,851,340 | 644,865,064 | +22.6 |
| Total all citles, five da | \$4,463,515,103 | \$4,175,123,688 | +6.9 |
| All cities, one day .- | 1,115,878,776 | 1,115,937,134 | -0.1 |
| Total all cities for week | \$5,579,393,879 | \$5,291,600,822 | +5.4 |

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 24. For that week there was an increase of $11.3 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 6,773,762,381$, against $\$ 6,083,320,379$ in the same week in

1940．Outside of this city there was an increase of $23.4 \%$ ， the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of nly $1.7 \%$ ．We group the cities according to the rederal appears that in the New York Reserve District（including this city）the totals register an improvement of $2.5 \%$ ，in the Boston Reserve District of $18.2 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $18.5 \%$ ．In the Cleveland Reserve Dis－ trict the totals are larger by $23.3 \%$ ，in the Richmond Re－ serve District by $29.1 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $25.4 \%$ ．The Chicago Reserve District shows a gain of $21.6 \%$ ，the St．Louis Reserve District of $35.1 \%$ and the Minneapolis Reserve District of $12.7 \%$ ．In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals record an expansion of $25.1 \%$ ，in the Dallas Reserve District of $14.5 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $33.6 \%$ ．
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts：

| Week End．May 24， 1941 | 1941 | 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc.or } \\ & \text { Dece } \end{aligned}$ Dec. | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fe |  | 8. |  |  |  |
|  | 3，566，637，430 | $3,477,971,720$ |  | 3．286，237，449 | 2，894，621，575 |
| 3 c Philudelphia10 | ${ }_{5}^{525,20,40475}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{5}$ 4th Cheveland－：${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\xrightarrow{4826,105}$ | ${ }_{1} 14,4129,654$ | ＋29．1 | 115，905，607 | ${ }_{111,014,231}^{212}$ |
| lanta． | ${ }_{236} 26$ | 18. |  |  |  |
| 7 th Chlcago．．．．－ 18 | 641，144，526 | 527，409，64 |  | 467，，788， |  |
| 8 tb 8t．Louls． | 199，031，368 | 147，361．821 | ＋35．1 | 130，100 | 125， |
| 9 th Minneapolls 7 |  | 112，462， 146 |  | ，160，970 |  |
| 10th Kansas Clty 10 | 24，503 |  | ${ }^{-25.5}$ | 123，770，760 |  |
|  | （80，418，950 |  | ${ }_{+3}$ |  | ${ }^{57,961}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outside $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{x}$ ．Clty... | 3，345，019，128 | 2，7 |  | 2，326，593 | 2，158，780，659 |
| Canada．．．．．．．．． 32 cltes |  |  | ＋11．2 | 256，755，855 | 265，476，439 |

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

| Clearings at | Week E |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc.or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { First Federal } \\ & \text { Me.-Bangor } \\ & \text { Portland } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{8}{\text { Reserve Dist }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 8 \\ \text { rict-Boston } \\ 519,095 \end{array}$ | \％ |  |  |
|  | Resere 617,101 |  | ＋18．9 | $\begin{array}{r} 403,190 \\ 1,869,965 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 445，060$1,971,203$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 266，702，5 |  |  | $197,877,585$ | 181，149，830 |
| Fall River．． |  | 225，626，131 725,551 |  | $\begin{array}{r}586,277 \\ 388,107 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}408,299 \\ 773,234 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +18.7 <br> +1.1 <br> 1 |  | 3444,256 |
| New Bedtord | $\begin{array}{r}453,672 \\ 85053 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ |  | +10.1+3.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 388,107 \\ & 602,304 \end{aligned}$ | 2，668，${ }^{4,40}$ |
| pringrield | ｜2，585，938 <br> 2,113 | － $7,2781,518$ |  | 1，643，850 |  |
| nn．－ H | 12，936，978 |  | $\begin{array}{r} +5.0 \\ +16.0 \\ +40.7 \end{array}$ | ¢$9,656,887$ <br> $4,288,354$ | $9,659,633$$3,856,316$ |
| New Haven | $5,012,234$ $14,509,600$ | 4，304，271 $10,309,400$ |  |  |  |
| N．H．－Mraviehes＇r | 509 | 10 | ＋19．9 |  | 501，066 |
| Total（12 cittes） | 310，515，6 | 262，630，131 | ＋18．2 | ，42 | 2，795，533 |
|  | 1 Reserve D | istrict－New | York－ |  |  |
| nngha | $10,809,0$ <br> 1,276 | ${ }_{1}^{5,1226}$ | ＋82．4 | 7，724， | 7，99 |
| Butfalo |  | 35,6 |  | 28, | 9，0 |
| deamestow |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 772，925，103 |  | ， |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| We |  | \％，25 | ＋54．6 | 3，888， |  |
| N．J． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 586 | 16．167，132 |  | 730 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total（13 citie） |  | 3，477，971，7 | ＋2．5 | 3，286，237，449 | 2，894，627，575 |
| Third Federal | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Reserve Dist } \\ 566,669 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | rict－ $\mathbf{P}$ |  |  | 297，500 |
|  |  |  | $\left(\begin{array}{c} +55.9 \\ +27.9 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,460,309 \\ 40,532 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,268,139 \\ 432,000,000 \end{array}$ | +20.6+18.5 | 1，357，342 | 1，068，708 |
| Philade | $\begin{array}{r} 1,529,108 \\ 512,000,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ading |  | －${ }_{2,293,215}^{1,378}$ | +2.9+11.6+1 | 3 ${ }^{1,285,241}$ | 1，465，098 |
|  |  |  |  | 2，769，429 | ＋689，269 |
| Wike |  | $1,280,411$ <br> 1,26095 | $\begin{aligned} & 22.8 \\ & +17.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| J．－T |  |  |  | 6，579，2 | ，343 |
|  | 525，230，475 |  | $+18.5$ | 385，159，007 | 33，524 |
|  |  |  | eland- | 1825 |  |
| Ohio－Canton．－： | 1Reserv <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 127 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 |  |  | 年， 54.186 .664 | 5 |
| Clev |  | $\begin{array}{r} 109,639,577 \\ 12,310,800 \\ 2,164,726 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +34.8 \\ -9.9 \\ +28.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,098,100 \\ 2,784,381 \\ 3,359,891 \\ \hline, 36,8 \end{array}$ |  |  | $1,786,074$$1,795,371$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,188,257 \\ 1,919219 \\ \hline 108188.463\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +28.6 \\ & +40.4 \\ & +14.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,164,726 \\ 2,3930,094 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Fifth FederalW．Va．－Hunt＇tonVa．－Norfolk．．． Va．－Norfolk | 412，419 |  | ＋23．3 | 260，921， | 52，17 |
|  | Reserve Dist686,300 | $\left.\right\|_{\text {rict-Richm }} \text { ond- }-196,\left.133\right\|_{+38,3}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | － $\begin{array}{r}336,261 \\ 2,234,000\end{array}$ | － 2 2886，000 |
|  | $3,862.000$$49,126,379$ | － $\begin{array}{r}2,811,50,5\end{array}$ | +37.4 <br> +27.4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2， 2969391 | 487，304928,729 |
| Charl | $\begin{aligned} 1,63297 \\ 99,65988 \\ 99,138,173 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,256,619 \\ 75,807,172 \\ 25,206,535 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +29.9 \\ & +31.5 \\ & +23.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Md．－Baltim |  |  |  | 61，166，801 <br> 18，880，968 | ，692，365 <br> ，135，555 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 186，105，657 | 144，128，054 | ＋29．1 | 115，905，60 | 1，014，23 |
|  | Reserve Dist |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2，989，314 |  |
|  | － | ${ }^{73}{ }^{73,300,000}$ |  |  |  |
| Augus |  |  | ＋22．4 | $\begin{array}{r} 54,400,000 \\ 1,078,015 \end{array}$ | 783，380 |
|  |  | －149，23 |  |  |  |
| a．－Jacks | 边 $27,6688.000$ | 21，276，00 | ＋30．0 | 16,239 | ，370，186 |
| Birm |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,531,337 \\ \mathbf{x} \\ 120.148 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} +20.7 \\ \mathbf{x} \\ -0.1 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{123,533}$ |
|  |  | 120，233 | ＋23．7 | 8 |  |
|  | 236，022，726 | 188，176，232 | ＋25 | 147，439，468 | 128，39 |

Clearings at

| eaings at－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Inc．} \text { or }^{\text {Dec．}}\end{gathered}\right.$ | 1939 | 1938 |
|  |  | \＄ |  | 8 | $\delta$ |
| Seventh Feder | 352，552 | 327，186 |  | 302，759 |  |
| Mich．－Ann Arbor ${ }_{\text {Detroit }}$ | 168，552，694 | 108，749，950 | ＋55．0 | $89.792,196$ | $81.067,524$ |
| Grand Rapids． | －${ }^{3,739,484}$ | $3.299,249$ 1.570 1 | ＋+3.9 | ${ }_{1,223,857}^{2,54,039}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2,134,837}$ |
| Lansing Ft．Wayne | 2， 218,402 | 1，764，898 | ${ }_{+31.4}$ | 990，893 | 773，924 |
| Indianapolis．．． | 22，372，000 | 18，605，000 | ＋20．2 | 16，602．000 | 16，048，000 |
| South Bend | ${ }^{2}, 742,316$ | ${ }_{5}^{2,181,447}$ | ${ }_{+32.9}^{+25.7}$ |  |  |
| Terre Haute | $\begin{array}{r}6,780,469 \\ \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 83653\end{array}$ |  | ＋32．9 | －${ }_{\text {4，44，917，273 }}^{16,84}$ | 15，611，319 |
| Wls．－Milwaukee | 近 $\begin{array}{r}22,836,573 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20，041，673 | ${ }_{+23.5}^{+13}$ | 1，316，240 | ${ }^{15,991,789}$ |
| 1a．－Ced．Rapas | －1，989，534 | 7，993，116 | ＋25．0 | 11，943，687 | 7，227，201 |
| ， | 5，147，536 | 3，722，111 | ＋38．3 | 3，654，153 | 3，005，143 |
| Inl．－Bloomington | ${ }_{4}^{492,427}$ | 414，960 | ＋18．7 | 379，582 | 378．215 |
| Chicaso－ | ${ }^{383,20122.311}$ | 345， 939,483 | $+23.7$ | ${ }^{308,946,751}$ | 913，428 |
| Peoria | $4,811,223$ | 3，841，577 | ＋25．2 | 3，755，030 | 3，246，075 |
| Rockfor | 1，693，711 | 1，334，479 | ${ }_{+18.9}^{+26.9}$ | $1,203,406$ 1,299732 | $1,183,223$ 1,327386 |
| Springtield | 1，491，026 | 1，255，437 | ＋18．8 | 1，299，732 | 1，327，386 |
| Total（18 citles） | 641，144，526 | 527，409，664 | ＋21．6 | 467，178，628 | 419，241，442 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mo．－St．Louls | 117，900，000 | 3，500，000 | ＋26 | 83，700，00 | 00，000 |


| Eighth Federa | Reserve Dit | ct－St．$L_{0}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mo．－St．Louls．－ | 117，900，000 | ${ }_{9}^{93,500,000}$ | ${ }_{+55.1}^{26.1}$ | $83,700,000$ 30 38 | 000 |
| Ky．－Lousvile－is | 28，749，907 | 19，858，809 | ＋44．8 | 15，637，911 | 13，881，373 |
| IIl．－Jacksonville | $x_{682,000}$ | 695，000 | ${ }_{-1.9}$ | ${ }_{481,000}$ | ${ }_{5}$ |
| Total（4 citles）． | 199，031，366 | 147，361，821 | ＋35．1 | 130，100， 2 | 125，118． |
| Ninth Federal | eserve Dist | t－Minne | polis |  |  |
| Minn．－Duluth | 3，466，635 | 3，555，641 |  | 2，979，688 | ${ }^{2,39}$ |
| Mitineapo | －${ }^{81}$ | ${ }_{26}{ }^{2} 719$, | ${ }_{+16.3}$ | ${ }_{23,649,74}$ | ${ }_{21,191}$ |
| N．D，－Fargo | 2，690，158 | $2.230,8$ | ＋20 | 2，092，471 | 1,760 |
| S．D．－Aberdeen | ${ }^{332}$ | 77 | ${ }_{+}^{+11.7}$ | － 7111,648 | ¢ 5881,2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mont:-Billings } \\ & \text { Helena.... } \end{aligned}$ | 876,278 $3,095,287$ | － $8,9476,543$ | ${ }_{+5.0}$ | － 7 ， 549,344 | ${ }_{\text {，}}^{855,721}$ |
| Total（7 cities）－ | 126，777，413 | 112，462，146 | ＋12．7 | 97，160，970 | 6.4 |


| Tenth Federal | Reserve Dis | 8 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Neb．－Fremont． | 131，455 | 112，137 | ＋17．2 | 73，094 | 89，654 |
| Hastings．．． | 172，392 | 113，852 | ＋51．4 | 122，331 | 90，253 |
| Lincoln． | 2，762，141 | 2，772，732 | －0．4 | 2，070，904 | 2，075，856 |
| Omaha | 36，143，672 | 28，920，179 | ＋25．0 | 26，964，031 | 23，255，692 |
| Kan．－Top | 2，236，121 | 2，577，671 | $-13.3$ | 3，065，549 | 1，472，478 |
| Wichita | 3，877，268 | 2，340，762 | ＋65．6 | 2，393，129 | 2．498，837 |
| Mo．－Kan． | 125，897，997 | 99，437．366 | ＋26．6 | $\begin{array}{r}85,231,287 \\ 2,724 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2，756，508 |
| st．Joseph | 3，303，788 | 3，055，205 | ＋8．1 | $\begin{array}{r}2,724,246 \\ \hline 451,355\end{array}$ | 2，356，508 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { olo-Col. Spgs } \\ & \text { Pueblo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 514,832 \\ & 684,837 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 512,623 \\ & 627,471 \end{aligned}$ | +0.4 +9.1 | 451,355 584,834 | 501.460 486,769 |
| Total（10 cities） | 175，724，503 | 140，469，998 | ＋25．1 | 123，770，760 | 110，622，964 |
| Eleventh Fede | 1 Reserve | trict－Da |  |  | 176 |
| exas－Aus | 1，722，636 | 1，530，809 | ＋12．5 | $47.839,3$ |  |
| Dallas | 62，949，698 | ${ }^{53.873,019}$ | ＋16．8 | 7.210 .911 | 6，5 |
| Fort Wor | $8,686,522$ $1,956,000$ | ＋2，992，000 | －34．6 | 1，475，000 | 1，738，000 |
| Wichita Falls | 1，172，158 | 1，070，042 | ＋9．5 | 885，578 |  |
| La．－Shreveport． | 3，931，936 | 3，012，400 | $+30.5$ | 2，557，289 | 3，003 |
| Total（6 ci | 80，418，950 | 70，216，021 | 4.5 | 61，393，62 | 54，946，70 |
| Twelfth Feder | al Reserve D | istrict－San | Franci |  |  |
| Sash，－Seattl | 55，351，487 | 41，908，760 | ＋32．1 | 34，518，085 | ，880 |
| Yskima | 1，173，591 | 1，013，050 | ＋15．8 |  |  |
| Ore．－Portland | 48，079，656 | 43，818，610 | +9.7 +35.4 | 30，244，603 | 11，719，025 |
| Utah－S．L，Clity Calif－L＇g Beach | $21,702,540$ $4,412,210$ | $16,023,476$ $3,778,669$ | +35.4 +30.6 | $16,204,287$ $3,995,991$ | $11,719,025$ $3,838,117$ |
| Pasadena． | 3，389，555 | 2，359，848 | ＋43．6 | 3，033，466 | 2，902．824 |
| San Francisco． | 172，008，000 | 120，904，000 | ＋42．3 | 121，683，000 | 33．081，000 |
| San Jose－－ | $3,258,769$ <br> $1,321,901$ | 1，944，729 | +67.6 +39.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,240,310 \\ & 1,181,317 \end{aligned}$ | 2，1770，458 |
| Santa Barbara Stockton． | $3,036,689$ | 2，605，608 | ＋16．5 | $1,721,291$ | 2，006，782 |
| Total（10 cities） | 313，734，398 | 234，905，907 | ＋33．6 | 215，735，618 | 206，611，854 |


| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Grand total } \\ \text { citles）}\end{array}(113$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Outside New York $\overline{3,345,019,138} \overline{2,710,395,186}-\overline{+23,4} \overline{2,326,593,156} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}2,158,780,659\end{array}\right.$


| Clearings at－ | Week Ended May 22 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | Inc．or Dec． | 1939 | 1938 |
| Canad | \＄ | ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |  | ${ }_{77}^{5}$ | ${ }^{\$}$ |
| Toronto | 139，282，170 | 112，037，600 | ＋24．3 | 77，316，433 | 99，283，683 |
| Montreal | 101，533，763 | 105，148，222 | $-3.4$ | 97，027，232 | 78，444，196 |
| Wannipeg． | $59,110.902$ 19.987 .639 | $72,410,866$ 17 | -18.4 +12.4 | 29，053，247 | － $214,246,417$ |
| Ottawa． | 43，741，079 | 22，933，242 | ＋90．7 | 9，195，061 | 12，419．838 |
| Quebec | 4，596，513 | 5，411，593 | $-15.1$ | 4，515，636 | 2，866．700 |
| Halifax | 3，786，657 | 2，894，550 | ＋30．8 | 1．850，416 | 2，172．853 |
| Hamilton | 6，794，472 | 4，439，418 | ＋53．0 | 3，675，104 | 3．952．117 |
| Calgary | 6，795，540 | 5，337，736 | ＋37．3 | 3，469，057 | 3，766．043 |
| St．John | 2，416，987 | 2，234，594 | ＋8．2 | 1，446，074 | 1，775，808 |
| Victor | 1，944，999 | 1，888，758 | ＋3．0 | 1，408，415 | 1，371，189 |
| London． | $2,701,935$ $5,369.408$ | $2,632,517$ $4,394.638$ | +2.6 +22.2 | $\begin{array}{r}1,873,882 \\ 2 \\ 2944 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,931,988$ $3,290,931$ |
| Edmont Regina． | $5.369,408$ $5.860,558$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,394,638 \\ & 3,860,882 \end{aligned}$ | +22.2 +51.8 | 2， $1,8744,063$ | 2，347，695 |
| Brandon | 445，383 | 323，106 | ＋37．8 | 235，489 | 280.693 |
| Lethbridge | 677，021 | 494，278 | ＋37．0 | 340,335 | 364，975 |
| Easkatoon． | 1，309，585 | 1，544，589 | ＋15．2 | 883,663 | 947，878 |
| Moose Ja | 720,356 | 665，474 | ＋8．2 | 421，140 | 381，756 |
| Brantford． | 996，890 | 966.138 | ＋3．2 | 664，326 | 778.986 |
| Fort William | 1，573．248 | 769.000 | ＋104．6 | 451，844 | 598，105 |
| New Westminster | 743,888 | 644，564 | ＋15．4 | 549，705 | 602，918 |
| Medicine Hat． | 305，897 | 219.780 | ＋39．2 |  | 157，809 |
| Peterborough | 699，178 | 584,185 817016 | ＋19．7 | 438,692 615,206 | 490,972 476.316 |
| Shrrbrooke．－ | 812,894 1.24939 | $\begin{array}{r} 817,016 \\ 1,215,480 \end{array}$ |  | 615,206 714.088 |  |
| Kitchener． <br> Windsor | $1,249,369$ $3,911,110$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,215,480 \\ & 3,598,541 \end{aligned}$ | +2.8 +8.7 | ＋ 714,088 | r $\begin{array}{r}8,631,859\end{array}$ |
| Prince Albe | ＋402，697 | 364，310 | ＋10．5 | 222，455 | 247.727 |
| Moncton | 895，024 | 842,678 | ＋6．2 | 575，636 | 605.330 |
| Kingston | 753，314 | 713，669 | ＋5．6 | 533，999 | 636，308 |
| Chatha | 635,808 | 656,550 | $-3.2$ | 495.216 | 483.771 |
| Sarnia | 535，863 | 493.488 | ＋8．6 | 424，147 | 415.559 |
| Sudb | 981，553 | 876，239 | ＋12．0 | 777，091 | 1，084，346 |
| Totas（32 cities） | 421，571，700 | 379，203，092 | ＋11．2 | 258，755，855 | 265，476．439 |

[^2]THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE
Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

| $\underset{24}{M_{2} y}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{May}_{26} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { May } \quad \text { May } \\ 27 \\ \text { Per Cent of Pa } \end{array}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { May }}$ | ${ }_{30}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 168 |  | 171 |  |
| Berliner Kraft u. Licht (8\%) -.-.......- | 206 |  | 206 |  |  |
| Commers Bank ( $6 \%$ ) | ${ }_{146}^{142}$ | ${ }_{146}^{142}$ | ${ }_{145}^{141}$ | 145 |  |
| Dentsche Relchsbahn (Ger. Rys.0 $7 \%$ ( $7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 142 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |  |
| Slemens \& Halske (10\% | ${ }_{117}^{292}$ | ${ }_{147}^{292}$ | ${ }_{147}^{293}$ | ${ }_{149}^{293}$ |  |
| Vereinigte Stahlwerke (8\%) ------------14 | 147 | 147 |  |  |  |

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:
May $20-$ "The Briggs National Bank \&\& Trust Co. of Clyde," Clyde, COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED Citizens National Bank of Chicago Heights, Chicago $\$ 25,000$ May 21 -The Citizens National Bank of Chicago Heights, Chi
Heights, ill. From $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 125,000$................. Amt. of Dec. May 23 -The Springfield Gardens National Bank of New York,
Springfield Gardens, New York, N. Y. From $\$ 200,000$ to Springfifild Gardens, New York, N. Y. From $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 150,000$ PREFERRED STOCK "A" ISSUED

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PREFERRED sTOCK "A" ISSUED } \\
& \text { mringfield Gardens National Bank of New York, } \text {, } \text { moun }
\end{aligned}
$$ May 23 - The springfield Gardens National Bank of New York, springfield Gardens, New York, N. Y. $\$ 74,625$ sold to

$\$ 375$ sold to local interests.-.-.
$\mathbf{\$ 7}$ PREFERRED STOCK "B" ISSUED
May 23 The Springfield Gardens National Bank of New York,
Springfield Gardens, New York, N. Y. Sold to local interests_.- $\$ 75,000$

## 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 Feb. 28, 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 Feb. 28, 1941 Feb, 28, 1940
Balance end of month by dally statements..........Add or Deduct-Excess or deficlency of receldts over
or under disbursements on belated items.........


CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FEb. 28, 1941

| Detall | Amount of Contingent Llabllity |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Princtipal | Matured Interest a | Tot |  |
| Guaranted by U. S.Unmatured Oblijations-Commodity Credt Corp.$6 \% \%$ notes, ser. D. $1941-$$1 \%$ notes, serlies $\mathbf{E}, 1941$$3 \% \%$ notes, Series $\mathrm{F}, 1943$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $202,553,000$ $204,241,000$ |  | 202, 560,853 |  |
|  | 289,458,000 | 234 | 289,458,234 |  |
|  | 696,252,000 | 8,338 |  | 696,260,338 |
| Federal Farm Mtge. Corp.: <br> $3 \%$ bonds of 1944-49. <br> $3 \%$ bonds of 1944-64.. <br> $3 \%$ bonds of 1942-47. <br> $23 \%$ bonds of 1942-47-. | 835,085,600 | 555,816 | 835,641,416 |  |
|  | 94,678,600 | 111,837 | 94,790,437 |  |
|  | $236,476,200$ 103,147500 | 356,974 | 236,833,174 |  |
|  | 103,147,500 | 15,515 | $\underline{ }$ |  |
|  | 1,269,387,900 | 1,040,143 |  | 1,270,428,043 |
| Federal Housing Admin.: Mutual Mtge. Ins. Fund: $3 \%$ debs., series A. <br> 23\% debs., series BUncalled. <br> Housing Insurance Fund: <br> 23 \% debs., series C.. <br> $23 \%$ debs., serles $D$. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,828,105 | 168 | 4,828,274 |  |
|  | 1,411,700 | 537 | 1,412,237 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 45,900 \\ 327,850 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 45,900 \\ 327,850 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,613,555 | 706 |  | 12,614,261 |
| Home Owners' Loan Corp.: $3 \%$ bonds, ser.A, 1944-52 $2114 \%$ bds., ser. G, '42-'44 s/8\% bonds. series L. 1941 $13 / 2 \%$ bds., ser. M, '45-47 | 778,578,200 | 779,694 | 779,357,894 |  |
|  | 875,438,625 | 163,836 | 875,602,461 |  |
|  | $190,837,900$ $754,904,025$ | 2,260 34,674 | 190,840,160 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,599,758,750 | 980,465 |  | 2,600,739,215 |
| Reconstruction Fin. Corp.: $7 / 8 \%$ notes, serles N 7/8\% notes, serles $P$ $\qquad$ 7/\% notes, series R $1 \%$ notes, serjes S $\qquad$ | 211,460,000 | 2,504 | 211,462,504 |  |
|  | 299,439,000 | 875 | 299,439,875 |  |
|  | $310,090,000$ $275,868,000$ | 2,549 4,406 | [ ${ }^{310,092,549} \mathbf{2 7 5 , 8 7 2 , 4 0 6}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\underline{275,872,406}$ |  |
|  | b1,096,857,000 | 10,334 |  | 1,096,867,334 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority U. S. Housing Authority: $13 \%$ notes, ser. B, 1944$1 / 4 \%$ notes, series E, 1941 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114,157,000 | 15,350 | 114,172,350 |  |
|  | 112,099,000 |  | 112,099,000 |  |
|  | 226,256,000 | 15,350 |  | 226,271,350 |
| U. S. Maritime Commission |  |  |  |  |
| Total unmatured securitles. | 5,901,125,205 | 2,055,338 |  | 5,903,180,544 |
| Matured ObldgattonsFederal Farm Mtge. Corp.: $11 / 2 \%$ bonds of 1939 Federal Housing Admin.: Mutual Mtge. Ins. Fund: <br> 23/4\% debs., series B- <br> Fourth called. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 178,000 | 287 | --.--- | 178,287 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 86,000 | 1,182 |  | 87,812 |
| Home Owners' Loan Cord.: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13,377 | ${ }^{11}{ }^{13,377}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4 \% \text { bonds of } 1933-51 .-7 \\ & 2 \% \% \text { bds.,ser.B. } 1939-49 \end{aligned}$ | 10,852,975 | 415,480 | 11,268,455 |  |
|  | 71,000 88,850 | ${ }_{5}^{5,220}$ | 76,220 89.538 |  |
| $1 \% \%$ bonds, ser. F, 1939 | 1,864,400 | 140 | 1,864,540 |  |
| Total matured securitles | e12,877,225 | 434,906 |  | 13,312,131 |
|  | a13,141,225 | 436,375 |  | 13,577,600 |
| Total, based on guarantees. | 5,914,266,430 | 2,491,714 |  | 5,916,758,144 |
| On Credtt of U. S.Secretary of Agriculture |  |  |  |  |
| Postal Savings System: Funds due depositors...- | 1,298,658,806 | 37,764,606 |  |  |
| Tennessee Valley Authority: $21 / \% \%$ bonds, ser. A.... <br> $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds, series B.. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $3,000,000$ $5,300,000$ |  | $3,000,000$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18,300,000 | ----- | ------ | 8,300,000 |
| Total, based on credit of the United States. | 1,306,958,806 | 37,764,606 |  | 1,344,723,412 |
| Other Oblioattons- |  |  |  |  |

Fed Oher oilioaltons-


#### Abstract




## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND <br> 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."


## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Slocks
5 Lowell Electric Light Co., par $\mathbf{3 2 5}$
per Share 5 Lowell Electric Light Co
4 units Washington Ry. \& Electric Co
4 Boston Whart Co., par $\$ 100 ; 3$ Hoilis Court Realty Co. $5 \%$ preferred 14 par \$100; 2 Main Line Tunnel Realty Co., par $\$ 10 ; 10$ Trinity Copper Corp.
of Virginia. par $\$ 5$.
5 Lowell Electric Light

## DIVIDENDS

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


## Name of Company

Allied Stores Corp. $5 \%$ pref. (quar.).-...-.
American Bank Note Co. common (resumed)
 American Can Co., $7 \%$ preferred (quar.).-... American Factors. Ltd. common (monthiy) American General Insurance Co (Houston) quar Americian Hair $\&$ Felt Co., $6 \%$ ist pref. (quar.) ${ }^{6 \%}$. 2 d preferred.
 American-Hawaiian steamship Co. (irreg.) -Applied Arts Corco Co. $6 \%$ prer. (quar
Arizona Edison Co, irreg.
Asbestos Manufacturing Co. $\$ 1.40$ preferred
Atcheson Topeka \& Sante Fe Ry C
$5 \%$ non-cumulative preferred
Atlantic Cefining Co. $4 \%$ pref. A (quar.) Autocar Co.. 83 pref.: (quar.)-
B/GFoods. Inc. $7 \%$ prior pref. (quar.) Baldwin Core. $6 \%$ pref
Baldwin Co.. $6 \%$ pref. series A (quar.)..........
$6 \%$ preferred (quar. Beech Creek RR. (qua
Bechows \& Co..Inc. class A (quar.)-...............
Bendix Home Appliances, Inc.-
30c.partic. class A
Blaw-Knox Co. (interp (quar.
Blumenthal (Sidney) \& Co., Inc
Boston Elevated Ry. (quar.)-
Boston Garden-Arena preferred
Brazilian Traction Light, Heat \& P--.........
6 preferred (quar.) - - ---.................
Brigss \& Stratton Cor
Brill M

Bristol Brass Corp. irregular
$\$ 5$ first preferrred (quar
Builolo Grold Dred king, Litd (interine
Canada Packers, Ltd. (quar.) interim) (s.-a.) Canada Northern Power Corp., Litd., com. (qu.) Canada Permanent Mtge. Corp. (Toronto) (qu
$7 \%$ partic. pref. (accumulated) -(quar.)......-

Carib syndicate, Ltd..................
Carpenter steel Co. (irreg.)
$6 \%$ preferred A (quar.).
$\begin{gathered}6 \% \text { preferred } \\ \text { B (quar). }\end{gathered}$
Central Maine Power $\mathbf{C l}$
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
$6 \%$ preferred (quar.)
6\% preferred (quar.
86 prefered (quar).
$5 \%$ preferred (quar
Central Patricia Gold Mines, Ltd (quar.)
Chamberlin Metal Weatherstrip Co
Cilton Co. (special)
City Auto stamping
City \& Suburba n Ho
City \& Suburban Homes (s.-a
Clearing Machine Corp. (quar
Cleveland Theatre, partic. pre
Clorox Chemical Co. (quar.)
Consolidated Amusement Co. Lid 6 preferred
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Inc.-
$\$ 5$ preferred (quar.) -
Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power (Balt
$41 / 2 \%$ preferred $\mathbf{B}$ (quar.).
$4 \%$ preferred
Consumers Power (quar. $\$ 5$ preferred (quar.)
Crowell-Collier Publishing - CO
Crowell-Collier Publishing Co .-...-............. David \& Frere, Ltd. class A (quar
De Long Hook \& Eye Co. (quar
Dempster Mill Mfg, Co. $5 \%$ preferred (quar.) Detroit Gasket \& Manufacturi
Dewey \& Almy Chemical Co.

Common (irregular).-
$\$ 5$ conv. preferred (quar
-
Distilers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd (quar.)
Option is given to non-resident stockholders
to obtain U. S. currency at rate of 50 c . per
share less $15 \%$ withholding tax, or $421 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in
U. S. funds.

Draper Corp. (quar.,.----
Dresser Manufacturing Co.
Duke Power Co ---̄ar.)
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.) Am. dep. rcts. ord.reg.
Dunlop Rub. Co., Ltd. Am
Annual dividend year ended Dec. 31,1940
Eagle Picher Lead Co.com.
$6 \%$ preferred (quar.
Electric Auto-Lite $\mathbf{C o}$
Electric Controller \& Mfg. Co
ectricPower \& Light Corp.-
$\$ 6$ preferred
mpire Capital Corp. class
Ewac preferred A (quar.
Ex-Cell-O Corp
Fanny Farmer (Fred) © Condy shops (quar.)
Fear (Fred) \& Co. (quar.) --
Fidelity \& Guaranty Fire Ins. Co.-.-.
Field (Marshall) \& Co. $6 \%$ pref. (quar.
$6 \%$ preferred \$2nd series (quar.)-
Foster Wheeler Corp. 87 preferred-
Foster Wheeler Corp. $\$ 7$ pre
Fox (Peter) Brewing Co. (quar.).
Fulton Bag \& Cotton Mills (monthly)
General Acceptance Corp., com. (quar.
General American (quar.)- Transportation (irregular)
General American Transportation (irregular).-
General Electric Co..-...-
General Fire Extinguisher Co-



| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | e\| Holders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheeling Steel Cor | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 8214 \\ 10 \mathrm{c} \\ 10 \\ 4 \mathrm{c} \\ +821 / 4 \end{array}$ |  | July 25June 13June 10June 10May 10Sune |
| Wiser Oill Co．（quar．） |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| World Investment Trust（etfs．of ben．int．）（qu．） |  |  |  |

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

（Monthly）－
American Investment Co ．of
$5 \%$ cum．（quar．） A $\$ 2$ cum．preference（quar．） ） American Locker OZ．non－cum，class A（quar．）
American Locomotive $\mathbf{C o} 7 \%$ preferred American Machine \＆Foundry Co．（irregular）－ American Maize Produ
American Met（quar．
$6 \%$ preferred（quar．）
$6 \%$ preferred（qua
American M Meter Co
Amer．Nat．Fin．Cor
Amer．Nat．Fin．Corp，non－cum．pref．（irreg．） $7 \%$ preferred（quar．
$7 \%$ preferred（quar．）
American Power \＆Light Cō－$\$ 6$ preferred．
American Public Service 7 pref

## $7 \%$ preferred（quar．

Preterred（quar．）
Amill
41／4\％$\%$ Ronverting Mine prefer．
$41 / \%$ convertible preferred（guar．）
American Seal－Kap Corp．of Del
American Smelting \＆Refining．
American Steel Foundries．
American Stores Co
American Sugar Refining $7 \%$ pref．（quar．
American Sumatra Tobacco Corp．（quar American Surety Co．．．．． American Telephone \＆Telegraph Co．（quar．） American Tobacco Co．com．\＆com．B（quar．） American Trust Co．（San Francisco）－ Preferred（initial） American Water Service Oo．$\$ 6$ pref．（quar．）．．．
American Woolen Co． $7 \%$ preferred．
Amoskeag Co．semi－ann
Anaconda Copper Minin
Andes Copper Mining．－Ltal．（s．－a．）

Anglo－Canadian Telephone，class A（quar．）
Anheuser－Busch Inc．（quar．）
Apex Electrical Mfg．common（quar．）
A．P．W．Properties，Inc．．class B
Arcade Cotton Mills preferred（s．－a．）
Archer－Daniels－Midiand
Arden Farms $\$ 3$ preferred
Arkansas－Missouri Powwer Corp．（irregular）
$6 \%$ preferred（semi－annual）．
Armour \＆Co．（De．）， $7 \%$ pref．（quar．）
Preferred（quar．）
Art Metal Works．
Artloom Corp． $7 \%$ pref．（quar．）
Asbestos
Extra．

Per
Share

N゚ー응


## 

Name of Company
Associated Breweries of Canada，Ltd．，com．．．
7\％preferred（quar．）．
Assoclated Dry（Goods ist preferred（quar．）
2d preferred Associated Public Utility Corp．
Asociates Investment（quar．）
$5 \%$ preferred（quar．）
Atlanta Birmingham \＆Coast Rī．Co．
$5 \%$ preferred（semi－annual） 5\％preferred（semi－annual）
Atlanta Gas Light Co． $6 \%$ pref．（quar．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Atlas Corp．， $6 \%$ pref．（quar．） Aunor Gold Mines，Lt．（interim）． Automobile Finance Co． A otomotive Gear Works，Inc，－I
Automotive Gear w． 65 cum．conv．preferred（quar．）
Common（resume．．．．．．．．．
 Bangor Hydro－Electric
$6 \%$ preferred（quar．）
Bank of America（quar．）
Preferred（s．－a．）
Bank of Nova Scotia（quar．）
Bankers＇National Investing Corp．，com．（quar 6\％preferred（quar．）－－7．）－－－
Barrer（ W ．H．）Co．（quar．）
Barlow \＆Seelig Manufacturing
Barlow \＆Seelig Manufacturing
$\$ 1.20$ conv．A common（quar．）
Barnsdall Oil Co＿
Bathurst Power \＆Paper A（interim）．－ Bayuk Cigars，Inc－- －uebec）．Ltd．（quar．）．
Beattie Gold Mines Beau Brummell Ties
Beaunit Mills，Inc
Preferred（quar．）
Extra
Ext Packing Co．（quar．
Extra－
Belden Manufacturing Co
Belmont Radio Corp．（quar）
Bendix Aviation Coro．（Duar．－．．．．－．
Beneficial Loan Society（Dela－）reduced．．．．．．．．．．．
Bensonhurst National Bank（quar．）．

Berkshire Fine Spinning
$\$ 5$ preferred
Bethlehem Steel Corp．
Betheferred（quar．）
Bielow－
Preferred（quar．
Bird \＆Son，Inc．，pref．（quar．）
Birmingham Water Woris $6 \%$ preferred（qu．）－－
Blacksione．Valley Gas \＆Electric pref．（s．－a．）
Blue Ridge Corp．$\$ 3$ pref．（quar．）
Optional div．1－32d sh．of com．or cash．
Blue Top Brew．，Ltd．， $6 \%$ class A（s．－a．）
Bon Ami class A（quar．）
Borden Co．（interim）
Borne－scrymser Co
Boston \＆Albany RR．Co．（quar．）
Boston Wharf
Boston Woven Hose \＆Rubber Co－pref．
Bower Roller Bearing
Brach（E．J．）\＆Sons（
Brager－Eisenberg，Inc．（quar．）
Brewing Corp．of Amer＿－．．．－
Bridgeport Gas Light（reduced）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Bright（T．G．）\＆Co．，Ltd．，common（quar．） $6 \%$ preferred（quar．）
Bristol－Myers Co．（quar．）
British American oil Co．（quar．）
British American
Brompton Pulp \＆Paper Co．，Ltd．（quar．）
Brool－
Brown Shoe Co．（quar．）
Brunswick－Balke－Collender C
Buckeye Pipe Line Co．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Bucyrus－Erie Co．common（irreg）． Bullard Company＿
Bullock＇s，nc－
Bunker Hill \＆sullivan Mining \＆Concentrating
Burlington
Burlington Mills $\quad \$ 2.75$ convertible preferred（quar．）
Butler Bros．， $5 \%$ conv．pref．（quar）
Butler Water $7 \%$ preferred（quar．
Byers（A．M．）Co．， $7 \%$ preferred
Byers（A．M．）Co．， $7 \%$ preferred．
Calamba sugar Estate（quar．）－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
California Ink（quar．）．
Camet Hecla Consol．Copper Co．（Mich．）
Canada Cement $61 / 2 \%$ preferred
Canada Cycle \＆Motor Co．，Ltd．，com．（quar．）
Canada \＆\＆Dominion Sugar（quar．）
Canada Dry Ginger Ale（quar．）
Canada Foundries
Class A（quar．）
Canada Malting Co．．Ltd．（quar．）
Canada Vinegars，Ltd．（quar．）－－－．．
Class B interim）
Preferred（quar．
Canadian Bakeries，Litd．， $5 \%$ preferred．
$5 \%$ preferred（quar．）． Cano preferred（quar．）．－
$5 \%$ 1st preferred（quar
 Canadian Foreign Investment pref．（quar．）．．． Canadian General Electric（quar．）－－－．－．
Canadian Industrial Alcohol class A（irreg．）
Canadian International Invest．Trust．Litd．－


$6 \%$ preferred（quar．）
Canadian Westinghouse Co．，Ltd．（guar．）
Capital City Products $-\overline{\text { Capital }}$ Wire Cloth \＆Mfg．Co．，Ltd．－
$\$ 1.50$ conv



Per
Share

When
Holders
of Record une
une
une

une \begin{tabular}{r|r}
1 \& Ju <br>
2 \& M <br>
2 \& M <br>
14 \& J <br>
30 \& J <br>
\hline

 

14 <br>
$y$ <br>
14 <br>
\hline 16 <br>
e <br>
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12 <br>
12
\end{tabular}

 $\begin{array}{ll} & 12 \\ \mathrm{e} & 14 \\ \mathrm{y} & 21 \\ \text { y } & 17 \\ \text { y } & 10 \\ y & 20\end{array}$

 June 3 ッ～




| Name of Company | Per Share | When Holders <br> Payable of <br> Record  | Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Holders Payable of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fitzsimmons \& |  |  |  | S | 5 |
| Flintikote | 813/ | June 1 May | Ind | 25 C | June 23 June 6 |
| $7 \%$ proter |  | June 1 May | Institutional securities (bank shs.) (stk. div.).-- |  | July |
| Foote Bros. Gear \& Machine Co., pref. (final)-- |  |  | International |  | July 15 June 20 |
| ord Motor (Canada) cl. A \& B |  | June 21 May 31 | Interefrred (qu) | \$15/4 | Jun |
| Foresight Foundatio |  |  | International Nickel or Canada--7.-....- | \$150c | June July 10 1 June $^{\text {May }} 30$ |
| Foster \& Kleid | 2 | June 16 June | International |  | - |
| Freeport | -50c | June ${ }^{2}$ Ma | oupons | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50 \mathrm{c} \\ & \mathbf{4} 50 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Preferred | \$1 | June ${ }^{2}$ May | International | 50 c |  |
| undation Co. of C | +25c | July 18 June 30 | Interstate D | ${ }_{25}^{15}$ | le 16JJune 19 |
| \$8 convertible |  | June 14 June | Interstate Natur | ${ }^{51}$ | ne 16 May 31 |
| Gar Wood Industries, Inc., $5 \%$ prefe." (qua | 12 | June 2 May 28 | Intertype Cor | $40 \mathrm{c}$ | June 14 May 20 |
| Garfinckel (Julius) \& Co. com. (quar | 17/2c | June 30 June 14 | Investment | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \mathrm{c} \\ & 30 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | June 20ıun 10 |
| ${ }^{\text {atineau Power, comme }}$ |  |  | Quarterly ---- | 30 c | t. 2 Aus. ${ }^{9}$ |
| $51.3 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  | July 10 | Jaezer Machine | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ & 50 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | Juc. 10 Nov. 10 |
| Gaylord Container, com. |  | June | Jamaica Water Su |  | June 30 Ju |
| ${ }_{5}^{\text {Extra-abere }}$ | 1283 | June |  | \$1 | June 16 June 2 |
| Gellman Manufact |  | June 10 M | Jantzen Knitting | 811/4 |  |
| General American Cors | 25c | June 15 May 26 | Jefferson Lako su | 12 | June 16 May 31 |
| Preferr | \$134 | June 1 \|May 16 | Jefferson St | ${ }_{60} 75$ |  |
| neral Mo |  | June 12 May 15 |  |  |  |
| \$5\% preerred (qua |  | Nov. 15 Nov. 5 | ${ }^{7}$ | $\$ 1$ | July 1 June 17 |
| Preferred ( q | $811 / 2$ | Aug. 15 Aug. | Joslyn Manu | 811/ |  |
| General Public Utilitit |  | July 1 June 20 | Joy Manufacturin |  |  |
| General Railway sign |  | June 10 | Kansas Okla, \& Gulf | 83 | June ${ }^{2}$ Munay ${ }^{\text {J }}$ |
| General sharered (quar.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1/2 | July 1 June 10 | 6\%\% preferred series ${ }^{\text {c }}$ C (irregular) |  |  |
| $\$ 8$ cum. conv, preferred | \$11/2 | June 1 May 19 | Kansas Utilities, $7 \%$ pref. (quar) | \$114.4 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { July } & 1 \\ \text { June } & \text { June } 21 \end{array}$ |
| Georgia Power Co. $\$ 6 \mathrm{p}$ |  | Jul | Kellogg |  |  |
| \$5 preferred (quar.) | 8114 | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ July ${ }^{1}$ June | Kelsey-Hay | +25c |  |
| Gillette Safety Razor, 8 | $81 / 4$ | Aug. 1 July 1 | Kemper-Thomas C | \$1/4 | June 2 May 20 |
| rdier Corporatit | 25 c | May 26 | 7 | 818 | Dec |
| Gien rails insurance Co. |  | July 1 June ${ }^{\text {Jun }}$ | end |  | une |
| 41/2\% conv. preferre | 56 | July 1 June 13 | Par |  | June |
| old \& Stock Telegra | \$1 | July 1 dune 30 June 30 | Ken |  | June 30 May 31 |
| oodyear Tire \& |  | June | Kennedy's Inc | 3 | July 15 June 30 |
| 85 |  |  |  |  | June 28 June 10 |
|  | 5 | July 1 June 21 | Key West Elect | 18184 | June 2 May 20 |
| orssard (H. W.) Co | 25 c | June 2 May 15 | Keystone Pu | 70 c | July 1 June |
| Granby Consol. Mining smelt | $\pm 15 \mathrm{c}$ | June 21 May 17 | Keystone Ste | $25 \mathrm{c}$ | June 16 May |
| ${ }_{7}$ Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea, | 81 | May 31 May 16 | Kimberly-Clark Corp.; $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | July 1 June 12 |
| Great Northern Paper |  |  | cs County Ligh |  |  |
| Great Northern Ry. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | preferred, | s1 |  |
| Green Mountain Powe | t\$1 | June 2 May 15 | $6 \%$ prtferred. series |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Greene }}$ Gananea Copper | ${ }_{3}$ | June ${ }^{\text {June }} 19$ June | Kinney Mrg. Co. (irre | 75 | June 2 May 15 |
| Griesedieck Western |  |  | K1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ko | \$35 | June 12 June |
| Gup Power Oo. \$6 preferred | \$1 | July ${ }^{1}$ June ${ }^{\text {June }} 16$ May 29 |  | \$0c | June 13 May 29 |
| \$5.50 preferred (quar. |  | June 16 May | Kresge Department |  |  |
| Hackensack ${ }^{\text {Preferred A }}$ A ater |  |  | Kress (\$.H.) \& Co. |  |  |
| Hajoca Coro. $6 \%$ pre | 81 | June 2 May 15 | \% p | 7 | June 14, M |
| ale Bros. Stores (qua | 2 | June 2 May | Kroger Grocery \& Ba |  |  |
| Hall (\%). |  | June 20 June ${ }^{5}$ | 6\% preferred (quar | 818 | unly 19 |
| Haloid | ${ }_{2}$ |  | of the Woods M |  |  |
| Hamilton Watch C |  | June 16 May 31 | Preferred (guar | \$1.36 | June 2 May 15 |
| Preferred (quar | \$1 | June 2 May | Lake shore Mincs, | 1 | June 2 May |
| 4 $41 / 2 \%$ pref. (qua | \$11/5 | July 1 June 16 | ndis Machine Co. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.).....---- |  |  |
| Hancock Oil of Calif. | 50 c | June 1 Ma | 7\% p |  |  |
| Hanley A and |  | une 1 May | Lano Bry |  | June 2 May 15 |
| ${ }_{7 \%} 7$ |  | June 2 May | Lane | ${ }_{25} 5$ | June 15 May 21 |
| Hanna (M. A.) C | s | June 1 May | Langley s, |  | June |
| arbison-Walker Refract |  | June 21 May 12 | $7 \%$ conv. | +50c |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ Rock Gourd M | \$ 1 | June 21 Jua 31 | Lanston Monotype | 25 c | May 31 May 21 |
| Harrison National Bank (N. J. | \$114 | June 20 June 14 | La Salle Industrial Finance Corp., com. (quar.)- | $33 / 4$ | June 30 June |
| Harshaw Chemical Co. cum. conv. pref. (qu.)- | \$1.8 | June ${ }^{\text {Jun }}$ | Leath \& ${ }^{\text {coid }}$ | 10 | July 1 June |
| Hazel-Atlas Glass Co | \$11/4 | July 1 June 20 | Preferred ( | 621/2c | July 1 June |
| azelt |  | June 16 June 2 | Lehanon Sten \& Iron | 81 |  |
| Hecla Mining C | 25 c | June 20 May 20 | Lehigh Portland Cement | \$1 | July ${ }^{1}$ June |
| ${ }_{\text {Heileman (G.) Brewing }}^{\text {Herer Motor Pa }}$ | 25 c 20 c | June 140 June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ 20 ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | Lehilie Salt Co. | ${ }_{6} 5$ | June 15 May |
| Hewitt Rubber (quar.) | 25 c | June 16 May 31 | Le Tourneau (R. G.), | 25 c | June 1 May |
| Heyden Chemical Corp | 75 | June 2 May | Lexington Water | \$135 | June ${ }^{2}$ M |
| Heywood-wakefield | + ${ }_{\text {+ }}^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }^{\text {June }}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ Munay 23 | Libby, McNeill ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | 50 c | ay |
| ibernia National Ban | 150c | ${ }^{\text {Junly }}{ }^{2} 1{ }^{\text {dune }}$ | Liberty |  |  |
| Hires (Chas. E.) $\mathbf{C o}$ | 30 c | June 2 May 15 | Life \& Casualty Insurance | 15 c | June 10 May |
| Hobart Manufacturing | $371 / 2$ | June 1 May 17 | Life Savers Cor | 400 | ${ }^{\text {June }} 2{ }^{\text {July }} 1$ |
| Holland Furna | 50 c 665 | July ${ }^{\text {June }}$ 2 Muay | Ligeuarterly) |  | ne 2 |
| Home Fire \& Marine Ins | 50 c | June 16 June 5 | , | 81 | June |
| Home Insurance (Hawaii) | 60 c | June 14 June 11 | Lily-Tulip Cu | 30 c |  |
| Quarterl | 60 c | Sept. 15 Sept. 12 | Lincoin Natio | 30c |  |
| Honolulu Oil | 6nc | June 16 June 6 | Lincoln Se |  |  |
| Honolulu Plantat | 15 | May 31 May 26 | $7 \%$ pr | 873 | June 12 May |
| Hooker Electroch | sic | May 31 May 14 | Lincoln Stores |  | June 2 Ma |
| Horn (A. ©.) Co. $7 \%$ non-cum prior partic. preé | $83 / 4$ | June 2 May 15 | Preferre | \$1 3 | June 2 May |
| Horn \% Hancum. 2 2 particip | \$15 | June 2 May | Lincoln Trust Co. (P) | ${ }^{2} 5$ | June 30 June |
| Houston Oil of Texa | +754 | Juns 27 June | Link Beit | 5 | June 2 May 9 |
| Humble Oil \& Refining | 371/c | July 1 May | 63/5\% | \$158 | May 31 Juay |
| Humphreys Manufacturi |  | June 30 June | Lionel Corp. (quar |  | July 1 June |
| Huntington Water Corp. $6 \%$ preferred (quar.)-- | ${ }^{8} 1$ | June 2 May | Littile Miami RR.. origina | \$1.10 | June 10 Ma |
| \%\% preferred (quar.) | ${ }_{3} 81 / 2$ | June June J | Original capital | \$1.10 | Dec. 10 Nov |
| Illinois Central RR. Co |  |  | Special guarant |  | June 10 May |
| Illinois Municipal ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Water, pref | \$1 | July ${ }^{1}$ June 11 | Special guaranteed | 5 | Dec. 10 N |
| Imperial Chemical Industrie |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ | Loblaw Groceterias Co | $\pm 2$ | June |
| mperial Life Assurance Co. of Ca | $183 \%$ | July 2 June | A \& B | $\pm 12$ | une |
| Quarterly | 珞 | Oct. 11 Sept. | , |  | $y$ 1 June 21 |
| Imperial Oil, | 133\% |  | Lock-Joint Port |  |  |
| Coupon share |  | June | $5 \%$ partic, pref. ( |  |  |
| Registered shares--1- |  | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ June $2 \times \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ \% partic. prer | \$11/4 | Sept. 11 Aug. 20 |
| ndustrial Rank of Hartford, Inc. | + ${ }^{1}$ | June 2 Nay 15 | $5 \%$ partic. pref. |  | Sept. 1 Aug. 20 |
| dustrial Bank \& Trust Co. (St. Louis), qu |  | July 1 June 16 | $5 \%$ partic. pre | \$1/4 | Dec. 1 Nov. 20 |
| Quarterly |  | Oct. ${ }^{1}$ Sept. 15 |  | 25 c | Aug. 1 July 19 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (guar |  | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ June 1 May 10 | Preferred (quar.) |  | 1 |
|  |  |  | Lora |  | June 17 |
| Common (quar.) ${ }^{1 / 2 \%}$ preferred ${ }^{\text {(quar.) }}$ ) | $\begin{array}{r} 50 c \\ \$ 11 / 8 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} \text { June } & 15 & \text { June } \\ \text { June } & 5 \\ \text { June } \end{array}\right.$ | $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) <br> Louisiana Land \& Explor |  | ne 16. Mane ${ }^{17}$ |



| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When | Holders of Record | Name of Company | Per | When Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 20 \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 11 / 2 \\ \$ 11 / \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \\ 871 / 2 \mathrm{c} \\ 10 \mathrm{c} \\ 25 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  |  | Sivyer Steel Castings <br> Sixth \& B'way Bldg. Co. partic. ctfs |  | $\text { June } 10$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } 31 \\ & \text { May } 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| Petroleum Corp. of America (irregular |  | June |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phelps Dodge |  | June 10 | May | Sloss--8heffield steel \% |  | June | une |
| ${ }_{\text {Philco Corp }}$ |  |  |  | smith (Howard) Paper Muills, L̇tdi. $6 \%$ pp. |  | July 1 |  |
| P55 preferred (quarterly)- |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | une 2 |  |  | June 14 |  |
| Philips Petroleum Co. (quar |  |  |  |  |  | June 1 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pickle }}$ Crow $G$ |  | June 30 |  | Sontag Chain Stores Co., Ltd. (quar.)-...---- | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 13 \end{array}$ |  | May 20 |
| Plilsbury Flour Mills |  |  | May 14 | South Bend Lathe Works (quar.) <br> South Carolina Power Co. $\$ 6$ pref. (quar.) | $\$ 11 / 2$ | June | May 15 |
| Pioneer Gold Mines Common (quar.) | \$10c | July 2 | May 31 |  |  | July |  |
| Pittsburgh Bessemer \& | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.50 \\ 75 \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 1 / 4 \\ \$ 19 \\ \$ 194 \\ \$ 21 / 2 \\ \$ 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (semi |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ & 30 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | Sept. June | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 20 \\ & \text { May } 20 \\ & \text { Aug. } 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pittsburgh Coke ${ }^{\text {ctits }}$ |  |  | June 10 | Conv. preferred | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{c} \\ & 30 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qua |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { June } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { Jul } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 10 \\ & \text { May } 23 \end{aligned}$ | Southern Advance Bag \& Paper Co.. Inc.-- $7 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13 / 1 \\ \$ 11 / 2 \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  | May 21 |
| tsburgh \& Lake tsburgh Mate Gla |  |  |  | $7 \%$ preferred (quar. <br> $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  | May 31 | May 21 |
| Pittsburgh You |  |  |  | Southern California Edison Co. $6 \%$ prē. ${ }^{\text {B (qu.) }}$ |  |  |  |
| Preferred (9) |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 11 / 2 \\ \$ 11 / 2 \end{array}$ | July 15 |  |
| llock Paper | 813 <br> $\$ 13$ | June 15 <br> Sept. 15 | June |  |  |  |  |
| preferred (quar. |  |  | Dec. 15 | Southwestern Light \& Power Co. $\$ 6$ pref. (qu.)- |  | June 16 |  |
| Poor \& Co. clask A |  |  | May 20 | Spear \& Co., 1st preferred (quar.) <br> 2nd preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Wirell \& Alex |  | May 31 | June 2 |  | \$1\% |  |  |
| Preferred Accident I | 20 c 70 c | June 17 | une ${ }^{3}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11 / 8 \\ & 50 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | June 14 |  |
| Prentice-Hall, 1nc, | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \mathrm{c} \\ & 25 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { June } \\ \text { June } \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ | May 19 |  |  | June 20 |  |
| Pressed Metals of |  |  | June 30 | $7 \%$ preferred (semi-annual) <br> $\$ 5$ preferred (quar.) | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \mathrm{c} \\ 831 / \\ \$ 11 / 2 \end{array}$ | June 20 |  |
| Preston East | $\begin{aligned} & 21 / 2 \mathrm{c} \\ & \$ 11 \\ & \$ 11 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | June 14 <br> July |  | $\$ 5$ preferred (quar.) <br> Standard Accident Insurance Co | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ $\$ 11 / 8$ |  |  |
| extra |  |  | May ${ }^{\text {Ma }}$ |  |  | June 16 |  |
| osperity |  |  |  | Standard Cap \& seal, conv, prer. (auar.)----- | $\dagger 10 \mathrm{c}$ | July 10 |  |
| Common (quar.) <br> $51 / 2 \%$ conv. pref. class O (quar.) |  | June |  | Standard D | ${ }^{40 \mathrm{c}}$ | Jun | Ma |
|  |  |  |  | Standard Oil of Calif. | 25 c | Jun |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | un |  |
| ifinal |  |  |  | Stan |  | June |  |
| blic Elec |  | June | May | Standard Oil Co. Ohio) | 371 | Jun |  |
| Public. Finance Servic |  |  |  | Preferred | \$1 | July |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (mon |  |  |  | Stand | ${ }^{4} 1$ |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (monts |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| Public Service Co. of N $\$ 6$ preferred (quar.) |  |  | Ma | $5 \%$ preferred ( 0 |  |  |  |
| \$5 preferred (quar |  | June | May | Stedman Bros., |  | Jul |  |
| Hc |  |  |  | Ste |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{8.5} 5^{\circ}$ preferred |  | June | May | Stewa | 25 c |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred |  |  | May | ${ }^{\text {Stix, }}$ |  | Jul |  |
| Public Service Elec. | \$1 | June | May 29 | $6 \%$ | 81 | June | May |
| ullman. Inc. (a |  | - | May 26 | Stromberg-Caris |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Stuart (D. |  |  |  |
| 5\% pref | S 25 | June | May | Suart | 25 c | un |  |
| Purren |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quaker Oats $\mathrm{Co}_{0},{ }^{\text {, }}$ | \$11/2 | M | May 1 | 51/ |  | Juny | Jun |
| Quaker State oil |  |  |  | Superior Tool | 21 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Kadefered }}$ |  | 319 | June | Sutherla |  | Jul |  |
| ath Packing $5 \%$ pref. |  |  | May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Sw |  |  | May 5 |
| aybestos-Manhattan, | 25 |  |  | Tacony-Palmy |  |  |  |
|  | 50c | July | June | Com | 50c |  | June 16 |
| Reading Co. 1st preferred |  | June | June |  | 50 c |  |  |
| sed-Prentice ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 25 c | June | June | Ext |  |  |  |
| Extra |  | June | June | 5\% prefe |  | July |  |
| eeves (Daniel), In |  | June |  | 51/2\% participat | 68 | July |  |
| ${ }^{61 / 2}$ \% preferred |  | June | May | Talon. Inc |  |  | Ma |
| Preferred (q) | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{c}}^{40 \mathrm{c}}$ | Sept. | Aug. | Telephone Bond \& | H2c |  |  |
| Preferred (qu |  | June 14 | May | Tennessee Col |  | une | June |
|  | 15 c | Aug. | July | Terre Haute W |  | June | Ma |
| Republic steel Corp. |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June | Texas Guif Sulphur |  | Jun | Jus |
| $6 \%$ prior pref | \$11/2 |  | June | Texas-O-Kan Flour | \$134 | June |  |
| heem Mf |  | June | May | Texas-New Mexic |  |  |  |
| ich's, Inc |  |  |  | Texon Oil \& L |  |  |  |
| Ordinary reeistered (American sha |  |  |  | Thermoid Co. ${ }^{\text {83 }}$ prefer | 75 c 50 c |  |  |
| Rochester Button Co. Rochester Gas \& Electi | 371/2 | ${ }^{\text {Mane }} 31$ | May ${ }^{\text {Ma }}$ | Thew shover common | \$154 |  | June 2 |
| $5 \%$ preferred E (quar | \$114 | June | May | Thompson Produc |  |  |  |
| Rockwood \& C | +51 | June | May | Tide Water | 15 c |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Roxy }}$ Rolland Paper Cheatres Inc. | 37 | May | May | Tilo Roofing | ${ }^{200}$ | Jun |  |
| Royalite Oil, Ltd. (semi | \$50c | June | May | Timken | 75 | Jun |  |
|  | \$13/4 | June 30 | June 14 | Title Insuranc | 25 c |  | Ma |
| ustiess Iron \& Ste |  | June | 2 May 15 | Tobacco \& Allied Stock |  |  |  |
| \$2.50 convertible prefer | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ J ${ }^{2}$ | 2 May 15 | Tobacco Securities Trus | \$1\% | Jun | June |
| ${ }^{\text {Ruud Mra, }}$ Safety Car Heating \& L |  | July 1 | June 14 | Tokbeim Oil Tank ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $58^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | Jun | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| St. Joseph Lead |  | June | May | Toiedo Edison $6 \%$ preferred (mo.) | 50 c | Jun | M |
| St. Lawrence Co |  | July | June 30 | 5\% preferred | 41 | May | May 15 |
| St. Lawrence Pa | ${ }_{8}$ | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June | Trane Co pref. (quar | \$1 |  |  |
| $3 \% 2 \mathrm{~d}$ preferred (s.-- | \$1/2 | July | June | Transue \& Willian | 810c |  |  |
| Louis Union Trust Co. |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Truax }}{ }^{1 / 2}$-Traer Coal conv, prefer | 818 |  |  |
| Quarterly) | 50 c | Sept. 30 | Sunet. | Tuckett Tobacco | \$ 818 |  |  |
| Quarterly) |  | Dec. | Dec. | Tunnel RR |  |  |  |
| San Francisco Remedial Loan Assn. Ltd. (quar.) | 75 c 75 c |  | June | Twentieth $\$ 1.50$ | $371 / 2$ |  |  |
| Savarniah Electric \& Power, $8 \%$ pref. A (quar.) |  | July | June 20 | Union Gas of Canada (qu |  | Jun |  |
| 1/\% \% preferred |  | July | June | Union | \$11/2 | July | June |
| 61.0 | \$1.8 | July | June | Union Premi | ${ }_{6}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | Jun | June |
| hiff Co. |  | June | May | \$2.50 prefe | 62 50 | Jun |  |
| 51/2\% pre | 818 |  |  | Union Tank Car Co. (quar.), | 25 | Jun | May |
| Common increased |  | Ju | June 2 | United Aircrapt | ${ }^{8} 8$ | Jun | Mu |
| \$4 preferred (quar.) | $8{ }^{51 / 1}$ | Aug | July 19 | Preferred (quar.) | 271/2 | Jun | M |
| seaboard Oll | 250 | June | June | United Amusement. | ${ }_{25}^{40}$ | Mais | M |
| Sears. R oebuck \& | 75 c |  | Ma | $UnitedBiscu Preferred$ | \$11 | Ju | M |
| $4 \%$ participating preferred (quar |  |  |  | United Carbon |  | July | Jua |
| cord (Laura) Candy Shops (quar | 20 c 750 | June | May 1 | United Chemicals, Inc., 83 cum | 20c | Jun | June 5 |
| eman Brot |  |  |  | United Fuel Invest's., Ltd., $6 \%$ cil'A prepe. (qu.) | $\pm 7$ | Jul | June 20 |
| 82.50 conv |  |  |  | United Gas Corp., 87 | S2 |  |  |
| $5 \%$ class A preferred (qu | \$1 | July | June 20 | United Gas | 81 |  |  |
| vel. Inc |  | June | May | United Gas United Gas Improve |  | June | May 29 |
| atruck (Frank |  | June | May | Preferred (guar, | $\$ 1$ |  | May 29 |
| erwin-Williams Co. (Can.), $7 \%$ preferred | $\pm$ | July | 2 June | United Gold Equities of |  |  |  |
| Sherwin-Williams $\mathrm{Co} . .0$ 5\% pref. ser AAA (quar.) | กc | June | May 15 | United Light \& Railways 7 |  | uly | 1 June 16 |
| monds Saw | De | June |  | 6.36\% |  | June |  |
| mmons-Boardman Publishing Corp. common. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}75 \mathrm{c} \\ \pm 2 \mathrm{C} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | June | ${ }_{6}^{2} \mathrm{M}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \% \text { preferred (monthly } \\ & 6 \% \text { preferred (monthly } \end{aligned}$ | 5\%e | Jul | ${ }^{1}$ June 16 |

## 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 28, 1941, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | May/ 28, 1941 | May 21, 1941 | May 29, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury - $x$ | 9,299,960,000 | 9,292,584,000 | 8,438,853,000 |
| Redemptlon fund-F. R. notes | 997,000 | 9997,000 | -244,000 |
| Other Cash | 66,501,000 | 76,407,000 | 102,456,000 |
| Total reserv | 9,367,458,000 | 9,369,988,000 | 8,542,253,000 |
| Secured by U, S. Govt oblgaton |  |  |  |
| direct and guaranteed | 498,000 | 413,000 | 722,000 |
| Other blils discounted. | 175,000 | 150,000 | 183,000 |
| Total blls discou | 673,000 | 563,000 | 905,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {U }}$ Industrial advances-.- | 1,729,000 | 1,729,000 | 2,028,000 |
| U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed: |  |  |  |
| Bonds | 389,312,000 | 389,312,000 | ,247,000 |
| Notes | 234,163,000 | 234,163,000 | 339,160,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed. | 623,475,000 | 623,475,000 | 743,407,000 |
| Total bills and secur | 625,877,000 | 625,767,000 | 746,340,000 |
| Due from forelgn banks | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes of | 1,775,000 | 2,473,000 | 1,526,000 |
| Bank premises. | $198,387,000$ $9,798,000$ | $\begin{array}{r}309,693,000 \\ 9 \\ \hline 798,000\end{array}$ | $158,427,000$ 9839,000 |
| Other assets | 14,105,000 | 13,696,000 | 18,396,000 |
| Total asse | 10217,418,000 | 10331,433,000 | 9,476,799,000 |
| Llabuties- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation. | 1,704,088,000 | 1,679,022,000 | 1,335,121,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acc't | 6,857,261,000 | 6,837,675,000 | 7,191,608,000 |
| U. 8. Treasurer-Gen | 127,057,000 | 115,744,000 | 105,373,000 |
| Forelgn | 703,062,000 | 703,104,000 | 154,606,000 |
| Other depos | 526,378,000 | 582,119,000 | 421,358,000 |
| Total deposits | 8,212,758,000 | 8,238,642,000 | 7,872,945,000 |
| Deferred availability ite | 170,570,000 | 283,879,000 | 144,887,000 |
| Other liabilities, incl accrued dividends- | 1,608,000 | 1,525,000 | 1,488,000 |
| T | 10089,024,000 | 10203,068,000 | 9,354,441,000 |
| Capltal pald in. | 51,585,000 |  | 51,039,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 56,447,000 | 56,447,000 | 53,326,000 |
| Surplus (Eection 13- | 7,070,000 | 7,070,000 | 7,109,000 |
| Other capital accoun | 13,292,000 | 13,262,000 | 10,884,000 |
| Total llabilltles and capital accounts. | 10217,418,000 | 10331,433,000 | 9,476,799,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note habilities comblned. | 94.5\% | 94.5\% | 92.8\% |
| Commitments to make industrial advances. $\qquad$ | 1,611,000 | 1,634,000 | 831,000 |

## $\dagger$ "Other cash" d Reserve bank notes.

x These are certificates glven by the United States Treasury for the gold taken 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certifegtes walng on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to under the Drovisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below: statement of members of the new york clearing house


Wiebolt Stores, Inc., $6 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Wiliamsport Water Co.. $6 \%$ prê. (quar. Wilsil, Ltd. (quar.)
Extra Hosiery Co. (quar.)
Quarterly-..................
Wintra \& Hirsch, common.
Wisconsin Elec. Power 4 - \% cum. prep. (quar.)
W isconsin Power \& Light Co.
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Accumulated----
A preferred (quar.)
Wolverine Tube Co. preferred (quar.
Wood (Gar) Industries, see "Gar"-
oodward \& Lothrop, common
Woolf Brothers. Inc. 7 \% pref. (quar.)
Woolworth (F. Wo (quar)

Worcester salt Co. (quar.) Ltd., $6 \%$ pref.
$41 / \%$ prior preferred.-
Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd. (quar.)

Monthly-:
Monthy y
Yellow Truck \& Coach Mfg. Co.-
Common...
Youngstown Sheet \& Tube-
Youngstown Sheet
Preferred (quar

Quarterly

* Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
$E+$ On account of accumulated dividends.
$\ddagger$ Payable in Canadian funds, tax deductible at the source. Non-resident tax, effectivs April 301941 increased from $5 \%$ to $15 \%$. Resident tax

| Per Share | When Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25c | June 16 | June 2 |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & a 121 / 2 \% \\ & a 21 / 2 \% \\ & \hline 21 \% \end{aligned}\right.$ | June 21 | May 20 |

## 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 banis in 101 leading cities by districts on may 21, 1941

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila delphia | Cleoeland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St.Louts | Minneapolis | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kansas } \\ \text { Cyly } \end{gathered}$ | Dallas | $\underset{\text { Francisco }}{\text { San }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and investments-total........ | $\stackrel{\text { \% }}{\mathbf{8}, 798}$ | 1,342 | ${ }_{12,581}^{8}$ | 1,294 | $\stackrel{8}{2,117}$ | \$ 717 | ${ }^{8} 704$ | 8,957 | 868 | ${ }^{8} 421$ |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{8.442}$ |
| Loans-total | 10,046 | 722 | 3,714 | +524 | 249 | 309 | 371 | 1,243 | 391 | 207 | 353 | 313 | 1,050 |
| Commercial. Indus, and agricul. 10ans | 5,639 360 | 380 81 | 2,292 | 276 | 392 | 148 | 193 | 803 | 222 | 101 | 209 | 211 | ${ }^{1} 412$ |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securs. | 455 | 12 | ${ }_{336}^{103}$ | 40 25 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 46 35 | 19 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 15 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying |  |  |  | 5 | 16 |  | 6 | 35 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| Real extate loans | 1.237 | ${ }_{81}^{16}$ | 210 | 29 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 67 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 40 |
| Loans to banks... | 1,230 | 81 4 4 | 194 32 | 50 | 182 | 48 | $\begin{array}{r}11 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 133 | 60 | 14 | 32 | 23 | 384 |
| Other loans -- | 1,868 | 148 | 547 | 104 | 226 | 85 | 119 | 159 | 73 | 82 | 75 | 62 | 188 |
| Treasury bllis.a | 2, ${ }_{217}$ | 34 <br> 38 | $\begin{array}{r}486 \\ 1.497 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{7} 8$ | 1 | 45 | 315 | 68 | 1 | ${ }_{48}^{23}$ | 34 | 1 |
| United States bonds | 7,780 | 346 | 1,497 <br> 3,467 | 388 | 153 | 51 | ${ }^{45}$ | 220 | 37 | 19 | 46 | 34 | 52 |
| Obligations guar. by U. S. Govt | 3,019 | 70 | 1,832 | 85 | ${ }_{153}^{687}$ | 225 62 | 106 | 1,242 | 185 | 117 | 102 | 114 | 801 |
| Other securitles.. | 3,761 | 132 | 1,585 | 272 | ${ }_{268}$ | 69 | 116 | ${ }_{617}$ | 116 | 11 | 139 | ${ }_{61}$ | 187 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank -- | 11,433 | 611 | 6,205 | 597 | 805 | 304 | 178 | 1,529 | 211 | 113 |  |  | 518 |
| Cash in vault-...---...-- | 535 | 150 | 108 | 24 | 52 | 25 | 16 | 1,82 | 14 | 7 | 18 | 154 | ${ }_{26}$ |
| Balances with domestlo banks..... | 3,530 | 189 | 238 | 208 | 402 | 287 | 274 | 628 | 191 | 136 | 325 | 317 |  |
| Other assets-net.------------ | 1,273 | 68 | 495 | 82 | 90 | 42 | 51 | 76 | 22 | 16 | 20 | 31 | 335 280 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 24,265 | 1,425 | 12,040 | 1,222 | 1,745 | 630 | 510 | 3,314 | 554 | 331 | 595 | 2 | ,337 |
| Trie deposits - .-......- | 5,426 | 230 | 1,091 | 261 | 747 | 208 | 192 | 1,006 | 192 | 112 | 145 | 136 | 1,106 |
| United States Government deposits.- Inter-bank deposits: | 421 | 13 | 40 | 13 | 39 | 29 | 37 | 126 | 16 | , | 10 | 29 | 1,67 |
| Domestic banks.. | 9,169 | 393 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foretgn banks_ | 658 | 22 | 597 | $6_{6}$ | 524 | 368 | 370 | 1,373 | 441 | 179 | 465 | 291 | 370 |
| Borrowings |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ |  | 1 | 19 |
| Other Hablilt | $\begin{array}{r}767 \\ \hline 882\end{array}$ | 30 | 289 | 15 | 19 | 38 | 15 | 23 | 7 | 7 |  | 4 | $\overrightarrow{316}$ |
| Capital accounts.--.-.-.-- | 3,862 | 246 | 1,644 | 219 | 391 | 102 | 97 | 421 | 96 | 61 | 108 | 91 | 386 |

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

COMBINED RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 28, 1941

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Three Clphers (000) Omitued \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May }_{1941},
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } 21, \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
M_{1941}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } 7, \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aprll } 30, \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } 23, \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\underset{1941}{A_{1}}
\] \& \[
{ }_{1941}{ }^{\text {Apr }}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
A_{1941},
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } 29, \\
1940
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
ASSETS \\
Gold otfs on hand and due from U.S. Treas.x \\
Redemptlon fund (Federal Reserve notes) -... \\
Other cash
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{8}, 7 \\
20,316,732 \\
9,549 \\
299,593
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8 \\
20,256,731 \\
9,549 \\
321,025
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
8 \\
20,222,732 \\
10,144 \\
328,073
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ \\
20,202,772 \\
10,104 \\
315,002 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { \$ } \\
20,192,732 \\
11,139 \\
329,444
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ \\
20,159,729 \\
10,507 \\
334,198
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
s \\
20,124,731 \\
10,507 \\
325,987
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 8,281 \\
20,111,281 \\
10,488 \\
315,517
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ \\
20,101,279 \\
10,488 \\
323,880 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
5 \\
16,935,473 \\
9,021 \\
359,026
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total reserves \\
Bills discounted: \\
Secured by U S. Government obllgations, direct and guarantezd. \\
Other b lls discounted. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& \(20,625,874\)

3,433
722 \& $20,587,305$

1,539
658 \& $20,560,949$

854
650 \& $20,527,878$

850
641 \& $20,533,315$
1,286
632 \& $20,504,434$
1,617
600 \& $20,461,225$

736
482 \& $20,437,286$
4,587

379 \& | $20,435,647$ |
| ---: |
|  |
| 612 |
| 429 | \& $17,303,520$

1,760
1,303 <br>
\hline Total bills discounted. \& 4,155 \& 2,197 \& 1,504 \& 1,491 \& 1,918 \& 2,217 \& 1,218 \& 4,966 \& 1,041 \& 3,063 <br>

\hline | Industrial advances. |
| :--- |
| U. 8 Govt securittes dire-...............-- | \& 8,163 \& 8,154 \& 8,092 \& 8,059 \& 7,549 \& 7,491 \& 7,470 \& 7,396 \& 7,820 \& 9,161 <br>


\hline | Bonds |
| :--- |
| Notes. | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{1 , 3 4 6 , 9 9 5} \\
& \mathbf{1 , 1 3 0 , 1 2 5}
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline | Total U. s. Govt. seourities, direct and guaranteed |
| :--- |
| Total blls and securities | \& 2,184,100 \& 2,184,100 \& 2,184,100 \& 2,184,100 \& 2,184,100 \& 2,184,100 \& 2,184,100 \& 2,184,100 \& 2,184,100 \& 2,477,120 <br>

\hline  \& -96,418 \& -194,451 \& 2,193,696 ${ }^{2}$ \& 2,193,650 \& 2,193,567 \& 2,193,808 \& 2,192,788 \& 2,196,462 \& 2,192,961 \& 2,489,344 <br>
\hline Federal Reserve notes of 0 \& 25,436 \& 27,122 \& 27,083 \& 24.011 \& 47,

2239 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Uncollected Items \& 828,654 \& 986,086 \& 1,017,150 \& 775.198 \& 847,561 \& ${ }_{849,341}^{23,183}$ \& 1,104,388 \& ${ }_{744,711}^{20,594}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}21,956 \\ 813 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 19,262
637,292 <br>

\hline Other assets \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 40,019 \\
& 51,819
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 40,055 \\
& 50,512
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 40,067 \\
& 50,171
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 399903 \\
& 48,857
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
39,910 \\
49,228
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 49,041 \\
& 39,977 \\
& 47,535
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 39,966 \\
& \mathbf{4 6 , 7 7 5}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
39,963 \\
48,326
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 319.888

47.285 \& $$
41,555
$$ <br>

\hline Total assets \& 23,768,267 \& 23,885,578 \& 23,889,163 \& 23,609,544 \& 23,685,967 \& 23,658,325 \& 23,869,087 \& 23,487,389 \& 23,551,425 \& 0,554,581 <br>
\hline Federal Reserve notes in actus \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Depositg-Member banks 'reserve account \& $6,460,010$
$13,748,879$ \& 6,384,
$13,731,835$ \& $6,359,671$
13,457866 \& $\begin{array}{r}6,343,877 \\ 13 \\ \hline 139698\end{array}$ \& 6,282,368 \& 6,217,967 \& 6,206,272 \& 6,196,923 \& 6,159,227 \& 5,038,386 <br>
\hline United States Treasurer-General accoun \& $13,748,879$
461,674 \& $13,731,835$
477,144 \& 13,457,866 \& 13,439,698 \& 13,523,857 \& 13,505,723 \& 13,979,130 \& 13,655,535 \& 13,505,824 \& 13,215,148 <br>
\hline Forelgn. \& 1,240,046 \& 1,241,201 \& 1,235,048 \& 1,
$1,226,555$ \& 865,436
$1,251,130$ \& $\begin{array}{r}946,798 \\ 1 \\ 1272 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 533,715 \& 812,666 \& 1,044,871 \& 377,749
440,086 <br>
\hline Other deposits \& 686,292 \& 730,450 \& -725,782 \& -678,940 \& 1,579,092 \& $1,272,379$
5350 \& $\begin{array}{r}1,243,299 \\ \hline 520,127\end{array}$ \& $1,285,753$

474,776 \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,148,403 \\
555,458
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 440,086 |
| :--- |
| 509,464 | <br>

\hline Total deposits. \& 16,136,891 \& 16,180,630 \& 16,180,320 \& 16,149,134 \& 16,219,515 \& 16,260.530 \& 16,276,271 \& 16,208,730 \& 16,254,556 \& 14,542,447 <br>
\hline Other Hablilites, incl. acorued dividen \& 793,881
5,612 \& 943,641
5,117 \& 971,989 \& 739,989 \& 807,230 \& -803.760 \& 1,011,076 \& 705,775 \& 762,787 \& 615,189 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 5,504 \& 4,893 \& 5,156 \& 4,571 \& 4,116 \& 4,752 \& 3,775 \& 5,181 <br>
\hline Totallabilities \& 23,396,394 \& 23,513,775 \& 23,517,484 \& 23,237,893 \& 23,314,269 \& 23,286,828 \& 23,497,735 \& 23,116,180 \& 23,180,345 \& 20,201,203 <br>
\hline CAPITAL ACCOUNTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline Surplus (Section 7 ) \& | 140,284 |
| :--- |
| 157,065 | \& 140,279 \& ${ }_{157}^{140.272}$ \& 140.254 \& 140,240 \& 140,057 \& 140,010 \& 139,875 \& 139,809 \& 136,151 <br>


\hline Surplus (Section 13-b) \& | $10,28,05$ |
| :---: |
| 2685 | \& 126,785 \& | 157,065 |
| :---: |
| 26,785 | \& 157,065

26,785 \& $\begin{array}{r}157,065 \\ 26,785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}157,065 \\ 26,785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}157,065 \\ \hline 26.785\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{r}157,065 \\ 26.785 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 157,065 \& 151,720 <br>

\hline Other capital aocounts \& 47,739 \& 47,674 \& 47,557 \& 47,547 \& | 26,785 |
| :--- |
| 47,608 | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 26,785 \\
& 47,590
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 26,785 \\
& 47,492
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 26,785 \\
& 47,484
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 26,785 \\
& 47,421
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 26,839 \\
& 38,668
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline Total Habilities and capltal accounts Ratlo of total reserves to deposits and Federal \& 23,768,267 \& 23,885,578 \& 23,889,163 \& 23,609,544 \& 23,685,967 \& 23,658,325 \& 23,869,087 \& 23,487,389 \& 23,551,425 \& 20,554,581 <br>

\hline Reserve note llabilities combined. Commitments to make industrial advances.... \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 91.3 \% \\
& 12,342
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 91.2 \% \\
& 11.080 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 91.2 \% \\
& 10,945
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 91.3 \% \\
& 10,822 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
91.3 \% \\
8,464
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
91.2 \% \\
8,461
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
91.0 \% \\
8,508
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
91.2 \% \\
8,466
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
91.2 \% \\
7,260
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
88.4 \% \\
8,852
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline | Maturtly Distrtbution of Bulls and Short-Term Securtites- |
| :--- |
| 1-15 days bills disoounted. | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 16-30 days bills disoounted. \& \& 56 \& 828 \& 962 \& ,425 \& 1,766 \& 832 \& 4,700 \& 779 \& 2,081 <br>
\hline 31-60 days bills discounted \& 150 \& 90 \& ${ }_{96}$ \& 94 \& ${ }_{95}$ \& 30 \& 79 \& 7 \& 46 \& 206 <br>
\hline 61-90 days bills disoounted. \& 116 \& 150 \& 162 \& 181 \& 162 \& r 82 \& ${ }_{6}^{67}$ \& 71
61 \& 56 \& 208 <br>
\hline Over 90 days blils disoounte \& 230 \& 225 \& 237 \& 207 \& 213 \& 188 \& 89 \& 76 \& 102 \& <br>
\hline Total bllis disoounted. \& 4,155 \& 2,197 \& 1,504 \& 1,491 \& 1,918 \& 2,217 \& 1,218 \& 4,966 \& 1,041 \& 3,063 <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {1-15 }}$ days industrial advanoes \& 1,488 \& 1,522 \& 1,439 \& 1,426 \& 981 \& 961 \& 61 \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{81-60}$ dsys industrial advances \& 202 \& 208 \& 266 \& 251 \& 147 \& 161 \& 173 \& 200 \& ${ }_{2} 95$ \& 145 <br>
\hline $81-60$ days industrial advances
$61-90$ days Industrial advances \& 141
570 \& 165 \& 146 \& 169 \& 157 \& 139 \& 131 \& 117 \& 113 \& 145
634 <br>
\hline  \& \& 750 \& 49 \& 536 \& 139 \& 137 \& 149 \& 139 \& 168 \& 875 <br>
\hline Total ind \& \& \& \& 5,677 \& 6,125 \& 6,093 \& 6,056 \& 6,080 \& 6,058 \& 5,946 <br>
\hline Total industrial anvances. \& 8,163 \& 8,154 \& 8,092 \& 8,059 \& 7,549 \& 7,491 \& 7,470 \& 7,396 \& 7,820 \& 9,161 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

| Three CYphers (000) Ometted | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 28, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 21, } \\ 1941, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 14, \\ 1941, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 7, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Apral <br> 1941 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {A }}$ 191 ${ }^{16}$, | ${ }_{\text {A Prala }}^{\text {1941 }}$, | ${ }_{\text {Apral }}^{\text {Aprl2, }}$ | May 29. <br> 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maturtit Distribution of Bulls and Short-Term Securtites (Concluded) <br> U. s. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: | \$ | \$ | \$ | s | s | \$ | s | s | 5 | * |
| 30 days ${ }^{\text {da---------------------- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{80}{ }^{-80}$ days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| r 90 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,127,100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,000 \\ 2,127,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,127,100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,127,100 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2,184, 1000 | 2,184, 100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184, 1100 | 2,184,100 | 2,477,120 |
| Total U. S. Government securities, dir and guaranteed. | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,477,12 |
| Federal Reserve NotesIssued to Federal Reserve Bank by Held by Federal Reserve Bank.- | $\begin{array}{r} 6,767,692 \\ 307,682 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,701,917 \\ 317,530 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,682,910 \\ 323,239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,643,710 \\ 299,833 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,574,463 \\ 292,095 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,538,248 \\ 320,281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,513.752 \\ 307.480 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,486,643 \\ 289,720 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,444,451 \\ 285,224 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,349,723 \\ \mathbf{3 1 1 , 3 3 7} \end{array}$ |
| In actual crroulation. | 6,460,010 | ${ }^{6,384,387}$ | ${ }^{\text {6,359,671 }}$ | 6,343,87 | 6,282,36 | 6,217,96 | 6,206,2 | 6,196,923 | 6.159,2 | 5,038,38 |
| Collateral Held by Apent as Securtity for Notes Issued to Bank- <br> Gy ellgibie paper and due from U.S. Treasury <br> By ellgible paper. | $\begin{gathered} 6,909,000 \\ 3,842 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,823.500 \\ 1,784 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,810,000 \\ 1,098 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,741,000 \\ 1,238 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,675,000 \\ 1,512 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,659,000 \\ 1,742 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,636,000 \\ 991 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,581,000 \\ 4,775 \end{array}$ | 6,534,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 , 4 5 5 , 5 0 0} \\ \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3 0 7} \end{array}$ |
| Total collateral ...................... | 6,912,742 | 6,825,284 | 6,811,098 | 6,742,238 | 6,676,512 | 6,660,742 | 6,636,991 | 6,585,775 | 6.534,884 | 5,457,807 |

- "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.
$\times$ These are certifleates glven by the United Scates Treasury tor the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.00 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certifleates belng worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference Itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under pro vilions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

WeEkly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business may 28,1941

| Three Ciphers (000) Omutted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | Neto York | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Phl2a- } \\ & \text { elphia } \end{aligned}$ | Cleeeland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicago | St.Louts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minne- } \\ & \text { apolis } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kansas } \\ & \text { culy } \end{aligned}$ | Dallas | $\begin{gathered} \text { san } \\ \text { Franctsce } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{5}$ |  | 5 | \$ |  | s | \$ | 8 | + | 5 | 5 | s | 5 |
| from United States Treasury.-.-- | 20,316,732 | 1,204,989 | 9,299,960 | 1,198, 306 | 1,481,542 | ${ }^{668.362}$ | 423,465 | 3,202,230 | 484,376 | 320,254 | 451,853 | 301,295 | 1,280,100 |
| Other oash ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ - | 299,593 | 20.441 | 66,501 | 22,860 | 18,116 | 19,808 | 27,846 | 1,133 <br> 38,014 | $\begin{array}{r}17,664 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 5,668 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 171 \\ 18,091 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 858 \\ 14,810 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1972 \\ 29,774 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserves | 20,625,874 | 1,22 | 9,367,458 | 1,222,113 | 1,500,435 | 689,860 | 452,259 | 3,241,377 | 502,459 | 326,089 | 470,115 | 316,963 |  |
| Slls discounted: ${ }^{\text {dened }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,241,37 |  |  |  |  | 1,310,846 |
| direct and guaranteed | 3.433 | 115 19 | 498 <br> 175 | 146 56 | 200 35 | 85 |  |  | 2,305 | 27 | 27 | 30 |  |
| Total bills disco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 | 2.305 | 187 | 168 |  |  |
| . Sotrial advances- | 8,163 | 771 | 1,729 | 2,938 | 322 | 853 | 246 | 356 |  | 383 | 71 | 276 | 218 |
| Bonds | 1,363,800 | 98,544 | ${ }^{389.312}$ | 108,110 | 136,462 | 75,859 | 59.247 | 156.506 | 63,283 | 41,178 | 66,277 |  |  |
| Notes | 820,300 | 59,273 | 234,163 | 65,027 | 82,079 | 45,627 | 35,637 | 94,136 | 38,062 | 24,769 | 39,863 | 33,068 | 68,596 |
| direct and guaranteed. | 2,184,100 | 157,817 | 623,475 | 173,137 | 218,541 | 121,48 | 94,884 | 250,642 | 101,345 | 65,947 | 106,140 | 88,047 | 182,639 |
| To | 96,418 | 3,722 | 5,877 | 6,277 | 9,0 | 122,424 | , 138 | 251,066 | 103,650 | 66,517 | 106,379 | 8,4 | 7 |
| Fued res. | 25,436 | 75 | 1,775 | 1,200 | 1,965 | 6,015 | 2,938 | 4,509 | 1,416 | $\begin{gathered} \text { See a } \\ 1,376 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1,106 | 490 | 2,171 |
| ${ }^{\text {Uncoliected items }}$ | 828.654 <br> 40.019 | , 878 | ${ }_{\text {19, }}^{198.387}$ | 54.840 4.653 | 104,644 | -66,961 |  | 120.919 | 47,709 | ${ }^{21,454}$ | 31,114 | 28.76 | 42,334 |
| Other assets. | 51,819 | 3,529 | 14,105 | ${ }_{4,408}^{4,01}$ | 5,566 | ${ }_{3,176}^{2,598}$ | - ${ }_{2,190}^{1,973}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 3,018 \\ & 5,661 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,301 \\ & 2,226 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 1,357 \\ 1,593 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,980 \\ & 2,435 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2,270}^{1,196}$ | 2,810 4,660 |
| Total assets.- | 23,768,267 | 1,469.317 | 10217,418 | 1,463,496 | 1,836,237 | 891,036 | 588,154 | 3,626,556 | 659,762 | 418,386 | 614,130 | 438,093 | 1,545,68 |
| $L$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation | 6,460,010 | ,940 | 1,704,088 | 7,658 | 600,294 | 304,204 | 209,4 | ,398,156 | 240,949 | 168,574 | 17,02 | 102,1 | 4,563 |
| Member bank reserve account | 13,748,879 | 738,766 | 6,857,261 | 777,180 | 971,385 | 412,423 |  |  |  |  | 285,980 |  |  |
| S. Treasurer-General acc | 121,674 | 18,977 | 126,057 | 48,956 | 31,545 | 38,967 | 21,52, | 46,116 | 27,328 | 22,961 | 36,365 | 27,831 | 21,042 |
| her deposits | 1,240.046 | 56,529 | 703,062 | 81,327 | 77,135 | 36,05 | 29,3 | 100,611 | 25,153 | 18,445 | 24,314 | 24,314 | 63,759 |
| Onir depoils. | ,222 | 21,294 | 526,378 | 21,364 | 20,984 | 15,369 | 7,568 | 8,700 | 9,7 | 8. | 9,615 | , |  |
| Total deposits. | 16,136,891 | 835,560 | 8,212,758 | 922,827 | 1,101,049 | 502,811 | 331,90 | 2,051,148 | 357,995 | 221,051 | 356,274 | 297,04 | 946,458 |
| Deferred availability items Other liablities, incl. accrued d | $\begin{array}{r} 793,881 \\ 5,612 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} 74,605 \\ 595 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170,570 \\ 1,608 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,947 \\ & 549 \end{aligned}$ | $99,945$ | ${ }^{67,662}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,030 \\ & 168 \end{aligned}$ | $128,983$ | $48,876$ | $18,919$ | $29,379$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,298 \\ 206 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}36,667 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ |
| Total llabilltes. | 23,396,394 | 1,443,706 | 10089,024 | 1,428,981 | 1,801,865 | 875,100 | 4,55 | 78,92 | 648,008 | 408,697 | 602,88 | 426,658 | $\widehat{1,517,98}$ |
| Capital pald inime accounts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Seetion | 157,065 | 10,906 | 56.447 | ${ }_{15,144}$ | ${ }_{14,323}^{14,48}$ | 5,247 | 5,725 | - | 4,925 | 3,002 3,152 | 4,613 |  | ${ }_{10}^{11,785}$ |
| Surplus (Section 13-3 | 26,785 | ${ }_{2}^{2,874}$ |  |  | 1,007 | 3,244 |  | 1,429 |  | 1,000 | 1,13 | 1,26 |  |
| Other capital accounts | 47,739 | 2,478 | 13,292 | 3,078 | 4,559 | 2,006 | 2,359 | 8.453 | 2,005 | ${ }_{2}, 535$ | 1,97 | 1,928 | 3,071 |
| Total liabilltles and capital ac Commltments to make indus a | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 12,342 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 1,469,317 172 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 10217,418 \\ 1,611 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 1,463,49 \\ 2.279 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 1,836,237 \\ 1,691 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 891,036 \\ 1,101 \end{array}$ | $588,154$ | 3 3,626,556 | $\overline{659,762},$ | $418,386 \mid$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 614,130 \\ 1,314 \end{array}\right]$ | $438.0931$ | $\longdiv { 1 , 5 4 5 , 6 8 2 }$ |
| * "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes. a Less than $\mathbf{5 5 0 0}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pederal reserve note statement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Three CSphers (000) Omitted Federal Resetve Bank of - | Total | Boston | Yo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { phia_- } \\ & \text { elphia } \end{aligned}$ | no | 2chmona | Allanta | Chicaso | St.Louss | ap. | n. Cut | Dallas | Fra |
| Federal Reserve notes: <br> Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank... | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ \hline, 767,692 \\ 307,682 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{5} 5 \\ \hline 18,562 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{8} \\ 1,78,734 \\ 76,646 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 464,707 \\ 47,049 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 623,293 \\ 22,999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ 318,470 \\ 14,266 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 832,621 \\ 23,170 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ 1,43,46 \\ 35,260 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{s} \\ 255,628 \\ 14,679 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8}, 43 \\ 17,437 \\ 5,857 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{5}, 971 \\ 227,97 \\ 10,944 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{5}, 43 \\ 115,439 \\ 13,329 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 589,424 \\ 54,861 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| In actual circulation. | 6,460,010 | 532,940 | 1,704,08 | 447,658 | 600,29 | 304,20 | 209,451 | 1,398,156 | 240,940 | 168,574 | 217,0 | 102,1 | 34,5 |
| Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| from United States Treasury ...Eligible paper. | $\begin{array}{r} 6,909,000 \\ 3,742 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 570,000 \\ 134 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,795,000 \\ 673 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 470.000 \\ 202 \end{array}$ | 625,000 | 350,000 | 240,000 | 1,460,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 269,000 \\ 2,305 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 177,000 \\ 179 \end{array}$ | 230,000 164 | 119,000 | 604,000 |
| Total collateral | 6,912,742 | 570,134 ${ }_{1}$ | 1,795,673 | 470,202 | 625,00 | 350,08 | 240,000 | 1,460,000 | 271,305 | 177,179 | 230,164 | 119,000 | 604,00 |

## United States Treasury Bills-Thursday, May 29

Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | B6 | Askea |  | bis | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury Bllis |  |  | July $161941 .-\ldots$ | ${ }^{0.13 \%}$ |  |
| June $41941 . .$. | 0.13\% | -..-. | July 231941 | ${ }^{0.13 \%}$ |  |
| June 18 1941-...-:- | 0.13\% | ----- | Aug. ${ }^{6} 1941$ | 0.13\% | ----- |
| June 251941. | 0.13\% |  | Aug. 131941 | 0.13\% | ----- |
| July 91941. | 0.13\% |  | Aug. 27 1941--.-- | 0.13\% |  |

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


Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 3467.

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

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One

NOTICE-Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No NOTICE-Cash and dererred dentiry sale range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

| Dally Record of U, S, Bond Prices | May 24 | May 28 | May 27 | May 28 | May 29 | May 30 | Dally Record of U. S. Bond Prices | May 24 | May 26 | May 27 | May 28 | May 29 | May 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury j ${ }^{\text {Hig }}$ | --.- |  | 119.12 | 119.9 |  |  | Treasury ${ }^{\text {Hign }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4/48, 1947-52........- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 119.12 119.12 | 1119.9 | ...- |  | 21/28, 1948-.........-- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untts... |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total saues in $\$ 1,000$ units. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48, 1944-54............ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low. } \\ \text { Ll }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Low- |  | 107.00 | 107.5 |  |  |  |
| 48, 1944-54.---7---1-- |  |  |  |  |  |  | sales in $\$ 1,000$ units ${ }^{\text {Close }}$ |  | 107.00 ${ }_{1}$ | 107.5 |  |  |  |
| Total sales in 81,000 untts-̈- ${ }_{\text {High }}$ |  |  |  |  | 113.3 |  | sales in \$1,000 unthigh |  |  | 107.15 |  |  |  |
| 38/8, 1946-58.......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ | - |  |  |  | 113.3 113.3 |  | 21/5s, 1950-52........-. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 107.15 |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sates in \$1,000 untts [High $^{\text {col }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33/8, 1943-47 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21/2s, 1952-54........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low- }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 103.26 | 103.22 | 104.5 |  |  |
| 3988, 1943-47.......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | -...- |  |  |  | Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts... |  | 103.26 | 103.22 | 104.5 | - |  |
| Totat sales in \$1,000 units |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in 81,000 unisigh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34/8, 1941............ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ | -...- |  |  |  |  |  | $21 / \mathrm{s}, 1951-53 \ldots . . .-\ldots-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Jow- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units \% |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sates in $\$ 1.000$ units - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| /8, 1943-45.......... $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { Low- }\end{aligned}$ |  | 107.2 |  | 107 | .-..- |  | 21/8, 1954-56........... ${ }_{\text {L }}$ Low- |  |  | 105.24 | 105.23 | 106.7 |  |
| Total sales $\$ n \$ 1,000$ units. .- |  | 107.2 |  | 1073 |  |  | Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units.- |  | -.--- | 105.24 | 105.23 14 | 106.75 |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 (High |  |  |  | 108.4 |  |  | $\left.1947 \ldots \ldots . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { Low } \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3488. 1944-46.........- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close } \\ \text { cor }\end{array}\right.$ | ---- |  |  | 108.4 |  |  | 47-.--2.-.---0-- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1.000 unlts- (High $^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 110.20 |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 units High $^{\text {Hen }}$ |  |  |  |  | 102.15 |  |
| 31/68, 1946-49.........- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 110.20 |  |  |  | 2s, March 1948-1950.... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | 102.15 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units... |  |  | ${ }^{110.20}{ }_{3}$ |  |  | DAY | Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts |  |  |  |  | 102. ${ }_{* 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HOLI- } \\ & \text { DAY } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units-- $\mathrm{H}_{\text {High }}$ |  |  | 112.19 |  |  |  | $\text { Dec, 1948-50....... }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { H1gh } \\ \text { Low } \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31/88, 1949-52........-- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ | -... |  | 112.19 112.19 |  |  |  | Dec, 1948-50..--...- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units- |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts Hign $^{\text {Hig }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-48............. $\begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { Low } \\ & \text { Lit }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28, 1953-55 .............- Low $^{\text {L }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Close <br> Total sates in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  | --- | --- |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 untts... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 112.4 |  |  | Pederal Farm Mortgage ${ }^{\mathrm{High}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3s, 1951-55............- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Llose } \\ & \text { Clo }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 112.4 |  |  | 31/4, 1944-64..........- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 units.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 110.11 | 110.14 |  |  | 111.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21/8s, 1955-60........-- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ | 110.11 | 110.13 |  |  | 111.2 |  | 38, 1944-49-2.--------- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { 3/8. 1945-47 } \ldots . . . . . . \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { High } \\ & \text { Low. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 108.16 |  |  | 108.15 |  | $38,1942-47 \ldots . . . . . . . . .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low_ } \\ \text { Hig }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | 101.28 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{108.16}$ |  |  | 108.15 |  | Total sales i $\mathrm{\$}$ 1,000 untts ..- |  |  |  | 101.28 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10914 |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 untts (High |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 109.14 | 109.15 | 109.15 |  | 2\%s, 1942-47.......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ units. |  |  | 109.14 | 109.15 | 109.15 |  | Total sales in 81,000 units.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ units_- |  | 109.10 | 109.13 |  |  |  | Home Owners' Loan (Higb |  |  |  |  | 103.27 |  |
| 2\%s, 1951-54.......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Iow } \\ \text { Cow }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 109.10 | 109.12 |  |  |  | 38, series A, 1944-52...- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 106.27 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units... |  | 109.10 | $1{ }^{109.13}{ }_{* 3}$ |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 untts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 109.30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%/8, 1956-59.......... $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | 109.26 |  |  |  | $\text { 2K/4, 1942-44-.......... }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Low } \\ \text { Close } \end{array}\right]$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ units |  |  |  |  | ---- |  | Total sales in \$1.000 units_--7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { 2 } 1 / \mathrm{s}, 1958-63 \ldots \ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{High} \\ \mathrm{Low} \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  |  | ---- |  | 11/2s, 1945-47........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hig } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { cion }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts
2 2 / 8, 1960-65....
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { L } \\ \mathrm{C}\end{array}\right.$
21/38, 1945


* Odd lots sales. + Deferred delivery sale. \& Cash sale. Note-The above table includes only sale of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
2
1
1 Treasury $33 / 8 \mathrm{~s}, 1943-47$
06.14 to 106.14 110.16 to 110.16
105.18 to 105.18

New York Stock Record

| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | STOCKSNEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | Range Since Jan. 1 On Basts of 100 -Share Lots |  | Range for Preotous Year 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday <br> May 24 | Monday <br> May 26 | Tuesday May 27 | Wednesday May 28 | Thursday $\text { May } 29$ | Friday <br> May 30 |  |  | Low | Highest | Lowest | Highest |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$ per share } \\ & 47 \quad 471_{4} \end{aligned}$ | \$ per share | \$per share $* 4612$ | S Ter share $* 4612$ $473_{8}$ |  | \$ per share tax | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Shares } \\ 500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | \$per share | $\begin{gathered} \text { \$per share } \\ 53 \mathrm{Jan} 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { per share } \\ & 491_{4} \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { per share } \\ & 701_{4} \text { Feb } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 47 & 471_{4} \\ -117 \end{array}$ |  |  | $* 4612$ 4738 <br> ${ }_{11712}$  |  | nat | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | Abbott Laboratorles --No par $41 / 5 \%$ conv preferred-.-100 | $\begin{array}{rr} 46 & \text { Feb 21 } \\ 115 & \text { Mar 21 } \end{array}$ | 120 Jan 7 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4914 Dec } \\ & 110 \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | $147 \quad \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| ${ }^{*} 3833_{4} 437$ | ${ }_{* 383_{4}} 43{ }^{4} 7_{8}{ }^{4}$ | *3834 ${ }_{4}$ |  | ${ }_{* 38}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ |  |  | Abraham \& Straus...-No par | 38 Apr 3 | ${ }^{4312} \mathbf{F e b} 7$ | 30 May | 4612 Apr |
| $*_{43}{ }^{43} 44^{3}{ }_{4}$ | $4414.441{ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }^{4} 43144512$ | ${ }_{* 4314}^{44_{4}} 455^{6}$ | ${ }^{*} 4311_{4} 4^{4512}$ |  | 100 | Acme Stel Co....-------25 | 44 Apr 22 | $513_{4}$ Jan | ${ }^{3478} 8 \mathrm{May}$ | 60 Nov |
| $5^{12} \quad 5{ }^{5} 4$ | ${ }^{5} 512{ }_{2} 5^{3} 4$ | $5{ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ | $5{ }^{53} 4{ }^{5}{ }^{5}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{55_{8}}$ |  | 1,100 | Adams Express_....... No par | ${ }^{518} 8 \mathrm{Apr} 22$ | ${ }^{73}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 414. May | ${ }^{9}$, Jan |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 191212}{ }^{1214}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{12}^{1912}$ Meb ${ }^{\text {F }}$ M 150 | ${ }^{223_{4}}$ Jan | ${ }^{1618}{ }^{18}$ 'June | ${ }^{2712} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}123_{4} & 123_{4} \\ 383_{4} & 40\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}{ }^{121218} & 12{ }^{123} \\ 38\end{array}$ | $* 1218$ $127_{8}$ <br> 3812  <br> 3918  |  |  | 4,000 | Alr Reducton Inc...-Norpar | ${ }_{353}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Apr} 23$ | ${ }_{4212}$ Jan 17 | 3612 June | 5818 Jan |
| ${ }_{3} 3_{8} 7_{16}$ | ${ }^{3} 3_{8} 7_{10}$ | ${ }^{3} 3_{8} \quad 7_{78}$ | ${ }^{3} 3_{88} 7_{16}$ | ${ }^{3} 3_{8}^{4} 71{ }^{76}$ |  |  | Alr Way El Appliance--No par | ${ }_{8} 8 \mathrm{Apr} 24$ | 58 Jan 14 | $3_{8} \mathrm{May}$ | Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  | Stock |  | Alabama \& Vicksburg Ry-100 |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}378 & 37_{8} \\ 3\end{array}$ | 4 |  |  |  | 1,300 3,800 | Alaska Juneau Gold Min _- 10 Allegheny Corp....No par | 378 May 38 $3_{8} \mathrm{Feb} 26$ | ${ }^{5} 58{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Jan 6 | ${ }_{3}{ }_{8}$ Mane | ${ }_{118}$ Jan |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}3_{8} & 3_{8} \\ 63_{4} & 678\end{array}$ | 7 | ${ }^{38}{ }^{3} 8$ | 38 $3_{88}^{8}$ <br> $71_{4}$ $71_{4}$ | Exchange | 3,800 700 |  |  | ${ }_{1058}^{58} \mathrm{Jan} 9$ | $53_{4}$ June | 1458 |
| 7818 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 3_{4} & 6^{5} 8\end{array}$ |  | Closed | 200 | $51 / 6 \%$ pt A without war-100 | $5^{53}{ }_{4}$ May 22 | 914 Jan | ${ }_{7}{ }^{1} 4 \mathrm{May}$. | ${ }^{1212}$ Jan |
| *1518 17 | *1412 16 | $15 \quad 15$ | *1434 17 | *1518 ${ }^{1781}$ |  | 00 | \$2.50 prior conv pref.No par | 15 May 27 | ${ }_{2112} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 7 May | 24 Dec |
| ${ }^{2078}{ }^{27} 7_{8} 211_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2058 & 21 \\ & 71\end{array}$ | ${ }_{20}^{2058}$ | 2114 213 <br> 274  |  | Memorial | 1,300 | Alghny Lud Sti Corp._No par | $\begin{array}{r}1814 \\ { }_{7}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Apray} 21 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2538}{ }^{2514}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {dan }}$ |  | ${ }_{123_{4}}^{2612} \mathrm{May}$ |
| ${ }^{*}{ }^{* 738}{ }^{83} 149^{818}$ | $* 712$ <br> 14812 <br> 149 | $* 778$ 818 <br> $1466_{4}$ $148^{3} 8_{4}$ |  |  | Day |  |  |  | $165{ }^{111}{ }^{4}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }} 7$ | 13512 | $\begin{array}{ll}182 \\ 182 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ & \mathrm{Apr}\end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{* 1078} 8111_{8}$ | ${ }^{* 107_{8}} \quad 111_{8}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{12} 11^{11_{8}}$ | ${ }_{* 11} 11111_{8}$ | ${ }_{411} 1111_{8}$ | Day |  |  | 1014 Feb 1 | $111_{4}$ Mar 17 | $87_{8} \mathrm{May}$ | 14 Jan |
| ${ }^{1} 1314{ }^{4} 135_{8}$ | ${ }^{*} 121_{4}{ }^{6} 121_{2}$ | $12{ }^{11_{4}} 12^{55}$ | $123_{8} \quad 123^{3}$ | $12^{58} \quad 12^{55_{8}^{8}}$ |  | 400 | Allied Mulls Co Inc._._No par | $113_{4} \mathrm{Feb} 33$ | $143_{4} \mathrm{Apr} 24$ | 10 June | ${ }^{163^{4}}{ }^{\text {apr }}$ |
| $5^{512}{ }^{55_{8}^{5}}$ | $53_{4}$ $57_{8}^{7}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}57_{8} & 6\end{array}$ | ${ }^{58} 4$ | $\begin{array}{lll}57_{8} & 5 & 57_{8} \\ 78\end{array}$ |  | 4,800 | Allied Etores Corp...-. No pat | ${ }^{51}{ }^{514} \mathrm{Apr} 21818{ }^{\text {73 }}$ | ${ }_{80}^{758} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan 88 | ${ }_{55}^{412 \mathrm{May}}$ | ${ }^{79}{ }^{93} \mathrm{Jan}$ Dee |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{* 7218} 8{ }^{751}$ | ${ }^{7311_{4}} 7{ }^{7311_{4}}$ | *7218 74 | ${ }_{* 7212}{ }^{7} 1_{2} 74$ |  | 2.800 | Alls-Chalmers Mig | $713_{3}$ May 14 <br> 258 <br> 18 | 80 <br> 37 <br> 1 | ${ }_{2184}{ }^{5} \mathrm{May}$ | $41^{78}$ Jan |
| $\begin{array}{ll}26 & 26{ }^{26} \\ 17 & 17\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 2,800 100 | Alpha Portland Cem--No par | ${ }_{1412}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Mar}_{13}$ | $173_{4}$ Jan 8 | 11 June | 18 Nov |
| ${ }^{*} 7_{8} 1$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{*} 7_{8}{ }^{1} 1$ | ${ }^{*} 7_{8} 1^{1}$ |  |  |  | Amalgam Leather Co Inc... 1 | ${ }_{11} 1_{16} \mathrm{Apr} 25$ | ${ }_{14}^{14}$ Jan 4 | 118 May | ${ }_{18}^{238} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }^{*} 131458$ | *13 15 | *13 1412 | *13 14 | *13 14 |  |  | Amerada 6 corp | ${ }_{411}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr 12 |  | - ${ }^{912} \mathbf{M a y}$ | ${ }_{5812}^{18} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| ${ }^{*} 54 \quad 55$ | $\begin{array}{llll}5412 & 5412\end{array}$ | $55.15{ }^{5}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{55} 5^{3} 45_{4} 55{ }^{3} 4$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5512 & 5512 \\ 165\end{array}$ |  | 1,300 | Amerada Corp-(-1)--No par | ${ }_{1432}^{412}$ Feb 14 | $553_{4} \mathrm{May} 28$ 174 Jan 10 | 3812 May 1218 | ${ }_{21}^{5812}$ Apr |
| ${ }_{* 4414}{ }^{17}{ }^{4} 175$ | ${ }_{44}^{171_{4}}{ }^{174}{ }^{174}$ | (1634 ${ }^{1733_{4}}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}* 167^{78} & 17{ }^{14} \\ 44 & 44\end{array}$ |  |  | 1,000 | Am Airlines Ino...---No par | ${ }_{40}{ }^{148}$ Feb 19 | ${ }_{5812}{ }^{1}$ Jan 2 | $41^{13} 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ | 75 Apr |
|  | ${ }^{* 61} 1_{8} 6^{33_{8}}$ | -614 ${ }^{63}$ | ${ }^{* 61} 1_{8} 4^{61}$ | ${ }^{614} 4{ }^{612}$ |  | 1,300 | American Bank Note....- 10 | $5^{512}$ Apr 22 | $8^{14}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Jan} 8$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{cc} 43 & 43 \\ 51_{2} & 51_{2} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} { }^{2}+3 & 45 \\ 53_{8} & 53_{8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 43 & 43 \\ 51_{8} & 51_{8} \end{array}$ |  |  | $6 \%$ preferred-......... 50 American Bosch Corp..... | $\begin{array}{r} 423_{4} \mathrm{Jan} \\ 51_{8} \mathrm{May} 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \text { Mar } 6 \\ 81_{4} \mathrm{Jan} 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ 51_{8} \text { June } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \text { Jan } \\ 938 \text { May } \end{array}$ |






(atan




## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange

## THURSDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NoTICE-Prices are "and Interest"- except for fncome and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in the


The itallc letters in the column headed " Ineferst Period"" lidulcate in each case the month when the bonds mature.




| BONDS |
| :---: |
| N. Y, STOCK EXCHANGE |
| Week Ended May 30 | Railiroad \& Indus. Cos. (Cont.)

Illnols Bell Telep 2 2/3s ser A. 1981
Illnois Central RRIllinois Central RR-
1st gold 48
$\square$
$\cdots$$\underline{\square}$1st gold $31 / 5 \mathrm{~s}-\ldots . .$.
Extended
1stCollateral trust gold 4 sRefunding 4s..-7......
Purchased lines 33/
Collateral trust gold 4 sCollateral trust gold $4 \mathrm{~s}=1953$
Refunding 5 mCairo Bridge gold 4s-Aug 11966
Litchtield Dlv 1st gold 38.1950
LownLoulsv Div \& Term g 31/2
Omaha Div 1st gold 3 s.Omaha Div 1st gold 3s.
St Louls Div \& T'erm g 3s.
III Cent and Chic st L \& N - 1951


## 


$\qquad$
Week's
Range or
Thursday's

$d \&$ Asked | \#iver | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Range } \\ \text { Since }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| San. 1 |  |






$|$| BONDS |
| :---: |
| Y. STOCK EXCHANGE |
| Week Ended May 30 | Railroad \& Indus. Cos. (Cont.)

Loutsville \& Nashville RR (Conch)




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { nem } \\
& \hline \text { nem } \\
& \hline \text { now }
\end{aligned}
$$

Weetk's
Range or's
Thursday's
Btd \& Aske Ralliroad \& Indus. Cos. (Cont.)
t॰ Seaboard All Fla 68 A ctts. 1935



Volume 152
New York Curb Exchange-Continued--Page 2


For footnotes see page 3473
For footnotes see dage 3473




## Other Stock Exchanges

| Baltimore Stock Exchange <br> May 24 to May 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { Thurrs. } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Wreek's Ranse } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High } \end{array}$ |  | SalesforWhekShates | Ranje Stace Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |  |  |
| Stocko- Par |  |  |  |  |  | Hfoh |  |  |
| Balt Transit Co com vte ${ }^{\circ}$ ist preferred vite. 100 | --- |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 280 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1.65}^{27 \mathrm{e}} \mathrm{May}$ |  |  | ${ }^{400}$ |  |
|  | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57 |  |  | 154 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $41 / 2 \%$ pref cl B...... 100 Davison Chem Co com. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dasts Sugars Assn pr |  |  |  | 00 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | Mar |
| Frdellity \& Deposit ---. 20 |  |  |  | 306 | 1133 |  |  |  |  |
| Fidelity \& Guar Fire.... 10 | 31 |  |  | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| oution Oil nret |  | 20 | 201/4 | 180 |  |  |  |  | May |
| con Penn P \% $7 \%$ prd 25 | 28 |  |  | 11 |  |  |  | - | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Preterred |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| W Amsterdam Casual | 1.0 |  |  | 182 1,300 |  |  |  |  |  |
| thern Centr |  |  |  | 1,300 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {enna }}$ Water \& P |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |
| O A Fidelity \& Guar | 211/4 |  |  | 756 |  |  |  | \% | Ma |
| Balt Trasit Co, 48 nat1975 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,900 |  |  |  |  |  |
| B 58.-.-.----.-.- 1975 |  |  | 101 | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Boston Stock Exchange

May 24 to May 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| Stocks- Pat | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Thurs. } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price }\end{array}\right\|$ | Week's Ranoe of Prices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { fer } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Ranje Stince Jan. 1, 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lor | Hioh |
| Amer Tel | 150\%/6 | 14934 150 | 770 | 1483/ May | 1687/8 May |
| Bigelow Sant CDt |  | ${ }_{8954}^{104} 104$ |  |  | 1041/6 Apr |
| Boston delibany--7--100 | 2634 |  |  | $873 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ $26 \%$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Boston }}$ Boteratea | 26\% |  | 280 | 21\%/ Apr | $50 \%$ Feb |
| Boston Herald Traveller..* | 1834 | 183/4883/4 | 50 | 18 Jan | 201/8 |
| Com |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common stampe |  |  |  |  | \%/8 Jan |
| Prior preterred ...... 100 | 5\%/4 |  | 171 | $51 / 8$ |  |
| Class A 1st pret std.- 100 |  |  | 5 | $1{ }^{1 / 3}$ Jan | $23 / 4$ May |
| Class A 1st pret-- 100 |  |  | ${ }^{60}$ | $11 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
| Class B 1 st pref std.-100 | 2 | ${ }^{2} 11{ }^{2}$ | 15 | ${ }^{1515}$ | $2 \%$ May |
| ton |  | 11\% |  |  |  |
| Copper Rango. | 5\% | 5\%/8 $5 \%$ $5 \%$ | 970 | 4\%\% Fer | ${ }_{5}^{7}$ \% Man |
| East Boston Co-.-.-.-10 |  | ${ }_{6 c} \quad 6 \mathrm{c}$ |  | 4 F | c May |
| Preterred B . |  |  |  | 10 May |  |
| Adjustment. |  |  |  | $17 / 3$ | Mar |
| Preeterred | 4012 |  | ${ }_{20} 8$ |  | ${ }_{41}^{83 / 4} \mathrm{Mapr}$ |
| , |  | $21 / 3224$ | 240 | ${ }_{21}^{22 / 2}$ May | ${ }_{251 / 4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| General Capital Corp ----** | 2436 | 243/4 2434 |  | 241/3 May | 26\%/8 Jan |
| ette |  |  |  | 2 | ${ }^{31 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| thaway Bakeries el |  | 214 | 11 | 214 M |  |
|  | 13/4 |  | 10 | ${ }_{20} 1 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| Maine Central com-.-.-. 100 |  | $51 /$ | 25 | 4 Jan | 6 May |
| Mass. Utill Ass $v t 0$ |  |  | 110 |  |  |
| Mercenthaler Lhotyp |  | 20331823 |  | 183 | ${ }^{26}$, Jan |
| Narragannettracoi Assin |  | ${ }^{534} 5$ | 150 | $4{ }^{4}$ |  |
|  | 110/1/2 | $1201 / 2111^{21 / 2}$ | 10 |  |  |
| NY\&NH\& Hrt Rr. ${ }^{100}$ |  | , | 20 | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ Jan | 3/8 Apr |
| rth Butte |  | 25025 c | 100 |  |  |
| Old Colony RR(ctts of dep) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paelifo Mills Co |  |  | 250 |  |  |
| Pennsylvania R | 243/6 | $23^{3 / 6} 243 / 6$ | 719 | 22 Fe | 25/ Apr |
|  | 91/2 | ${ }^{91 / 2} 818$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $261 / 4$ | 151 |  | 30\% |
| Onited Frult |  |  |  |  |  |
| United shoe Mach Corp-25 | 51\%/4 | $521 / 6$ | 762 | 491/ Apr |  |
| \% $\%$ cum | 430 |  |  |  | ${ }^{451 / 2}$ May |
| Vermont \& Mass Ry Coiol |  | $1011 / 2011 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| orf System. |  | $87 / 819$ |  | ${ }^{7}$ |  |
| en (SD) Co...-...... |  | $29 \quad 29$ | 10 | $261 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 30 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2634 $271 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,500 \\ \hline 0,500 \end{array}$ | 184 Jan | 295/ AD |

CHICAGO SECURITIES
Listed and Unlisted Parul H.Davis \& Go.

Members Princlpal Exchangos
Trading Dept. OGO. ${ }^{405-406 \quad \text { Muncipal Dept. OGO. } 521}$
10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO

## Chicago Stock Exchange

May 24 to May 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- Par | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Thurs. } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Pricec } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low Hioh } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sales } \\ \text { fer } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Stuce Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ht |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Abbitt Laboratories com }}$ * | 461/2 | $461 / 2$ | 4738 |  | 119 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 441/6 | 441/8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adams Oll $\&$ Gas com |  | 414 | 444 | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| Advanced Alum Castings 5 |  | 214 | 24 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Aetna Ball Bearing com... | i1 | ${ }_{x 11}$ | 114 | 150 | 11 | May |  |  |

For tootnotee see page 3477


## Cincinnati Stock Exchange

May 24 to May 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | Thurs. <br> Last <br> Sale Price | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Pat |  |  |  | Lowo | High |  |
| Aluminum Industries .-.-* |  | 191/4 | 191/4 |  | 4 |  |  |  | ar |
| Cincinnati Ball Crank...-5 |  |  | 21/8 |  | $11 / 2$ | Jan | $21 / 3$ | Apr |
| Cinci Gas \& Elec pref. 100 | 1001/4 | 100 | 1003/4 | 111 | 100 | May | 1071/4 | Feb |
| Cincinnati Street Ry .... 50 |  | 3 | 3 | 50 | $20^{3 / 4}$ | May |  | Jan |
| Cincinnati Telephone.-. 50 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 119 |  | May |  | Jan |
| Rights, | 23/4 | 25\% | ${ }^{27 / 8}$ | 10,176 | $2^{25 / 8}$ | May |  | May |
| Cinci Union S | $55 / 8$ | 12. | ${ }_{5}^{12}$ | ${ }_{21}^{25}$ |  | May Jan | $143 / 8$ $61 / 4$ | Jan |
| Formica Insu |  |  | 19 | 25 |  | May | 23 | Mar |
| Gibson |  | $261 / 2$ | $261 / 2$ | 25 | $261 / 2$ | May |  | Jan |
| Kahn |  | 13 | 13 | 10 | 13 | May | $131 / 2$ | Feb |
| Kroger- | $243 / 4$ | 243/4 | 251/8 | 391 | 24\% | Apr | 30 | Jan |
| Lunkenheim | 22 | 22 | 22 | 100 | 193/2 | Feb | 22 | Jan |
| Procter \& Gamb |  | $501 / 8$ | $511 / 8$ | 420 | $501 / 8$ | May |  | Jan |
| Randall class A | 20 | 20 | 211/8 | 50 |  | Feb | 2214 | Jan |
| U 8 Printing. | 31/8 | 3 | 31/8 | 139 | 11/2 | Jan | 31/8 | May |
| Unlisted- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Rolling Mill . 25 |  | $133 / 8$ | $131 / 2$ | 60 | $117 / 8$ |  | 151/2 | Jan |
| City Ice | 10 | $97 / 8$ |  | 17 | $87 / 8$ |  | $101 / 2$ | Feb |
| Columbla Gas |  | $23 / 8$ | $21 / 2$ | 969 | 23.8 |  |  | Jan |
| General Motors.-.-.-.-10 Timken Roller Bearing | 373\%188 | $367 / 8$ $421 / 8$ | 371/8 | ${ }_{51}^{468}$ | $365 / 8$ $41 / 8$ | May | 481/2 | Jan |

Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities
Members Cleveland Stock Exchange GILLIS ( ${ }^{(019}$ ) RUSSELL có.

Union Commerce Bulldiage. Cleveland
Telephone: OHerry 5050
A. T. \& T. CLEV. 565 \& 566

## Cleveland Stock Exchange

May 24 to May 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- |
| ---: |

Akron Brass Mfg
Amer Coach \& Body
Apex Elec Mtg pret Amer Coach \& Body
Apex Elec Mig pref Brewing Corp of A
City Ice \& Fuel Preferred. C Cl Graphite Bronze com 101
Cleve Ry ................ 100 Cliffs Corp com-
Eaton MIg



Detroit Stock Exchange
May 24 to May 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | Thurs.LastSalePrice | Week's Range of Prices Low Hioh |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whaek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | High |  |
| Allen Electr |  |  |  |  | 100 |  | b |  |  |
| Brown McLaren | 95 | 93 c | 99 c | 825 | 750 | Jan |  |  |
| Chrysler Corp com |  | 553 | 5534 | 140 | 55\% | May |  |  |
| Consumers Steel co | 71c | 710 | 78 c | 575 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Continental Motors |  | $23 / 4$ | $23 / 4$ | 100 | $23 / 4$ | May |  | Jan |
| Det \& Cleve Nav com-- 10 | 76 | 76. | 76 | 214 | 68 | Jan | 94 | Mar |
| Detroit Edison com_... 100 | 201/8 | 201/3 | 201/8 | 548 | 20 | May |  | Apr |
| Detrott Gray Iron con |  | 11/8 | ${ }^{11 / 8}$ | 500 | $11 / 8$ | Feb | $11 / 2$ |  |
| Det-Michigan Stove |  | 214 | 214 | 250 | 109 | May | $21 / 2$ 450 |  |
| Detroit Paper Prods con | 13 | 13 c | 17 c | 1,300 100 |  |  | 450 |  |
| Durham Mig com_ |  |  |  | 100 | 1 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ | 1318 |  |
| Eureka Vacuum com Federal Mogul com |  | $111 / 4$ | 11144 | ${ }_{210}^{180}$ | 11/8 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Frankenmuth Brew | $1{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 13 | 17/8 | 770 | $13 / 4$ | May |  |  |
| Gar Wood Ind com. |  | $41 / 4$ | $41 / 4$ | 100 | $37 / 8$ | Apr | 45/8 |  |
| Grand Valley Brew con |  | 40 c | 40 c | 200 | 30 c | Mar |  |  |
| Hoskins Mfg com----. $21 / 2$ |  | 1214 | $12 \frac{1}{4}$ | 100 |  | May | 143 |  |
| Hurd Lock \& Mig com.... 1 |  |  | 35 c | 700 |  | May | 450 |  |
| Kingston Products | 1/4 |  |  | 800 |  | Mar | $13 / 3$ |  |
| Kinsel Drug com |  | 48 c | 480 | 100 | 46 c | Feb | 600 |  |
| LaSalle Wines con | 8 | 134 | $1 \%$ | 400 | $15 / 8$ | Apr |  |  |
| Masco Screw Prods |  | 11/8 | 11/6 | 100 |  | May |  |  |
| McClanahan Oil co | 22 c | 22 c | 23 c | 5,200 | 160 |  |  |  |
| Michigan Sillea com. | 1 |  |  | 200 |  | May | 1.25 |  |
| Michigan Eugar com |  | 77 c | 77 c 616 | 1120 |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| Micromatic Hone com-- -1 | $61 / 2$ $11 / 2$ | 61/22 | ${ }^{612}$ | 100 | $53 / 4$ $11 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Mid-West Abrasive com50c | 11/2 | 11/2 |  | 100 |  | May | 11 |  |
| Murray Corp com....... 10 |  | $51 / 8$ | 51/6 | 200 |  |  | $81 / 8$ |  |
| Michigan Die Casting...-1 |  | 15 | $15 / 8$ | 200 | 15\% | Apr | 17/8. |  |
| Packard Motor Car com.-* |  | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ | 290 |  | May |  |  |
| Parke Davis com |  | $251 / 2$ | $25^{3 / 4}$ | 827 |  | May |  |  |
| Parker-Wolverine com | $71 / 2$ | $71 / 2$ | $71 / 2$ | 673 |  | May |  |  |
| Peninsular Mtl Prods com 1 <br> Prudential Invest com.. |  | 11/4 | 900 | 100 300 |  | May | 17/8 |  |
| Reo Motor com ---------5 |  | 75 c | 75 c | 455 | 750 |  | 1.25 |  |
| Rickel (H W) com |  | $21 / 8$ | $21 / 8$ | 123 |  | Apr | $23 / 8$ |  |
| River Eaison Paper com |  | 15 | 173 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotten-Dillon com.-.--10 | 173/4 | 1734 | $173 / 4$ | 125 |  | May | $201 / 18$ |  |
| Standard Tube cl B |  | $11 / 8$ |  | 200 100 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Tivoli Brewing com |  | $11 / 2$ 50 c |  | 100 |  | May Jan |  |  |
| Tom Moore Dist <br> Udylite | 50 c |  |  | 100 |  | Feb | $41 / 8$ |  |
| Warner Aircratt c | 11/8 | $11 / 8$ | 11/8 | 605 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Wayne Screw Prods com_4 |  | 27/8 | 21/8 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Wolverine ${ }^{\text {Brew com...--1 }}$ Wolverine Tube com...-2 |  |  |  | 400 300 |  |  |  |  |
| Wol <br> Preferred |  | 1011/2 | 101 1/2 | $10$ | $1011 / 2$ | Apr | 1011/2 | APr |

Los Angeles Stock Exchange
May 24 to May 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Thurs. } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLoworioh |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whares } \\ \text { Shes } \end{array}$ | Range Stince Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hio |  |
| Aircraft Accessorles ..... 50 c | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.25 |  | 300 |  | May |  |  |
| Bandini Petroleum Co.- 10 | 3 |  | $3{ }^{3}$ | 100 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Barker Pros $51 / 2 \%$ pref._ | 30 | 30 | 30 2 | 1,019 | 2734 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |
| Blue Diamond Corp.-... 20 | 11/2 | 11/2 | 11/2 | 1,120 | $11 / 2$ | Jan |  | May |
| Broadway Dept Store Inc-* | 48 | $43 / 4$ | $43 /$ | 120 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Central Invest Corp... 100 | $101 / 2$ | $101 / 2$ | 101/2 | 176 |  | Jan | $111 / 2$ |  |
| Cessna Aircraft Co-..-.- 1 |  |  |  | 300 100 |  | May |  |  |
| Chapman's Ice Cream...-- | a 1.15 | a $551 / 1 / 8$ | $a 55 \%$ | 100 | 63 | Mar |  | May |
| Consolidated Oill ${ }^{\text {Cor }}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }} 18$ | ${ }_{a 6}$ | ab1\% | 127 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Consolidated Steel | 5\% | 53/4. | 5\% | 400 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Preferred | $193 /$ | 19 | 193 | 430 |  |  | 20\% |  |
| Creamerles of Amer vt co-1 | 57/8 |  | 57/8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Douglas Aircraft Co....-* | a673/8 | $a 67$ 3/8 | $a 673 / 8$ |  |  | Feb |  | Mar |
| Electrical Products Cord. 4 | 81/8 | $87 / 8$ | 876 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| Emsco Derrick \& Equip.. 5 | $81 / 8$ | $81 / 8$ | 81 | 175 |  | May |  |  |
| Fitzsimmons stores.-.-- 1 | 87 | 87 | $373 / 8$ | 605 |  |  |  |  |
| ( General Motors com_...10 | 37386 | 673/8 | 63\%/4 | 115 |  | Feb | 714 |  |
| Gladding McBean \& Co--* | a1614 |  |  | 30 |  |  | 191/2 |  |
| Goodyear Tire \& Rubber-* | a1614 | a161/4 | $a 161 / 8$ <br> $31 / 2$ | 411 |  |  | 331/4 |  |
| Hancock Oill Co cl A com-* | a314 | ${ }^{331 c}$ | 35 c | 1,675 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Lockheed Aircraft Corp-1 | a2234 | a213/8 | $a 223 / 4$ | 75 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Los Angeles Invest'mt.. 10 | 778 | 739 | 398 | 200 |  | Jan | 41 c |  |
| Mascot Oil Co .-......- 1 |  |  | 1598 | 710 |  | May |  | Mar |
| Menasco Mtg Co--.e---1 | 46c | 46 c | 468 | 兂 |  | Jan |  | May |
| Pacific Clay Products.---* | 456 |  |  | 100 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Pacific Finance Cord com 10 | ${ }_{a 10}^{98 / 4}$ |  | a10 | 791 25 |  |  | 105 |  |
| Preferred ciciollo-- ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 241/2 | 241/2 | $241 / 2$ | 576 |  | May | $287 /$ |  |
| 6\% 1st pref..........-25 | 301/2 | 3012 | $301 / 2$ | 171 |  | May | 3413 |  |
| $51 / 2 \%$ 1st pret | $281 / 2$ | $281 / 2$ | 281/2 | 100 |  |  | 4 |  |
| Pacific Indemnity Co...10 | a371/2 | a331/2 | a335\% | 131 |  |  |  |  |
| Pacific Lighting com....-** | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 131/85 | a331/8 | a33\% 1.40 | ${ }_{433}$ |  |  | 15\% | Jan |
| Republic Petroleum com. 1 Rienfteld Oll Cord com.. | 1.314 | 181/4 | 83/8 | 543 |  | Feb | 10\% | Feb |
| Roberts Public Markets.-. 2 | $10^{3} / 8$ | $103 / 8$ | 10\% | 100 |  | Jan | 103/8 |  |
| Ryan Aeronautiral Con--1 | ${ }^{3}{ }^{31 / 4}$ | $a 21 / 8$ | ${ }^{314}$ | 575 |  |  |  | Jan |
| Solar Aircraft Co_--7---1 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 4 ${ }^{178}$ | ${ }^{a} 4^{17 / 8}$ | ${ }^{a}{ }^{3} 178$ | 50 |  | Apr | 8 | Feb |
| 8o Callt Edison Co Ltd.. 28 | $23{ }^{3 / 8}$ | 231/8 | 231/4 | 1,645 |  | May |  | Jan |
| Original pref......... 25 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 19 |  |  | 47\% | Jan |
| 6\% pref B-7-----25 | 29316 |  | $291 / 6$ | 774 |  |  | 29\% | Mar |
| $5 \%$ \% pret cic------25 | 3114/4 | 31/4 | 311/4 | 161 |  |  | $34 \%$ | Jan |
| Bouthern Paeific Co | 11/8 | 11 | 11/4 | 625 | 81/ | Jan | 127/8 | May |



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

Boatmen's Bank Building, ST, LOUIS<br>Members New York Stock Exchange St. Louls Stock Exchange<br>Chicago Stock Exch. Chicago Board of Trade<br>New York Curb Exchange Assooiate

## St. Louis Stock Exchange

May 24 to May 30, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | Thurs. Sale Price | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lono |  | High |  |
| American I |  | $11 \quad 11$ | 1,232 | 11 | y | 13 |  |
| Brown Shoe |  | 31.31 |  | 297/8 | Jan |  | May |
| Burkart Mig | 27 | $263 / 427$ | 201 | $261 \%$ | Apr | 28 | Mar |
| Columbla Bre |  | 93\% 934 | 100 | 93/4 | May | 121/4 | Jan |
| Dr Pepper cora |  | $121 / 8121 / 8$ | 10 | 12. | May | $151 / 3$ | Feb |
| Ely \& Walk D Gds com ${ }^{2} 25$ |  | $19 \quad 19$ | 10 | 17 | Feb |  |  |
| 1st preterred........ 100 | $1211 / 2$ | $1211 / 21211 / 2$ | 15 | 117 | Jan | 1211/2 | May |
| Griesedieck-W Br | 18 | $18 \quad 18$ | 90 | 18 | May | 25 | Jan |
| Hussmann-Ligonier com |  |  | 125 |  | May |  | Mar |
| Hydraulic Prsd Brk pref100 |  | 1.051 .1 .10 | 594 | 1.00 | May | 1.10 | May |
| International Shoe com_.-* | 28 | $28 \quad 28$ | 25 |  | May | $311 / 2$ |  |
| Laclede Steel com . - . - . 20 |  | 1515 | 50 | $141 / 2$ | May |  | Jan |
| McQuay-Norris com |  | $34 \quad 34$ | 10 |  | May | 38 | Jan |
| Midwest Pipg \& Sply | 14 | 1414 | 110 | 131/4 | Feb | 15 | Feb |
| Mo Ptld Cement com... 25 | 151/2 | $151 / 2151 / 2$ | 60 | $131 / 4$ | Feb | 16 | Apr |
| Natl Bearing Metals prefloo |  | $1011 / 81011 / 8$ | 10 | 100 | Mar | $1011 / 8$ | May |
| National Candy com |  |  | 16 |  | May |  |  |
| Rice-Stix D Gds ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | $51 / 2{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 100 | 41/2 | Mar |  | May |
| St L Bk Bldg Equip com | $23 / 4$ | $23 / 4$ $23 / 4$ <br> 1  | 20 | 23 | Jan |  | Apr |
| St L Pub Serv ol a com |  | $1{ }^{1} 1$ | 40 |  | Apr |  | Mar |
| Scruggs-V-B Inc 1st pref100 | 99 | $99 \quad 99$ | 25 | $961 / 2$ | Feb |  | May |
| Scullin Steel com |  |  | 15 | 9 | May | 141/2 | Jan |
| Stix Baer \& Fuller com. 10 |  | 91/2 ${ }^{91 / 2}$ | 250 | 9 | May |  | May |
| Wagner Electric com...-15 | 25 | 247/8 25 | 25 | $231 / 2$ | May |  | Jan |
| Bonds- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St Louis Car 6s..---- 1935 | 75 |  | 1,000 |  | Apr |  | May |
| St L P S 1st mtge. 58- 1959 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7312 \\ & 7012 \end{aligned}$ | 4,700 | $681 / 2$ | Jan |  | May |
| 25-yr conv inc.-.-. 1964 | 20 | 191/2 20 | 15,000 | $111 / 2$ | Jal |  | May |

* No par value. a Odd lot sales. Ex-stock dividend. $c$ Admitted to unlisted trading privileges. $a$ Defarred delivery. Cash sals-not included in range for year, $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex-right,
The Wahl Co. to Eversharp, Inc.

Dollar Volume of Mortgage Loans Made in April by New York State Savings and Loan Associations Reported $29 \%$ Above March
Mortgage loans made by all savings and loan associations in the State increased $29 \%$ in dollar volume during the month of April, 1941 over March, 1941, according to announcement made by Zebulon V. Woodard, Executive VicePresident of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations. There was also an increase of $40 \%$ in the number of loans made for the month over the preceding month, the announcement pointed out; it added:

The figures from which these increases are revealed were submitted by 124 member associations whose assets total $\$ 287,019,223$. From these were estimated the total loans made by all savings and loan institutions in the mortgage loans dring A. The reporting associalions made a total of 1,415 mortgage loans during Apri, 1941 , reaching a total amount of $\$ 3,932,717$. Or this number, 500 loans were made for the purchase of homes totaling $\$ 1,811,800,355$ loans were made for the construction of homes totaling $\$ 1,37,543,131$ loans were refinanced in a total of $\$ 436,634,86$ loans were made for the repair and modernization or
other loans reached a total of $\$ 224,428$.
Projecting these actual figures to include every savings and loan association in New York State, there would be a total of 2,207 mortgages estimated for the month of April, 1941, in a grand total of $\$ 6,135,038$, which is an increase of $\$ 1,374,240$, or $29 \%$, over the total loaned in March, 1941, and and increase of $40 \%$, or 633 , in number of loans made for the same period. It also is an increase of $41 / 2 \%$, or $\$ 277,337$, in amount loaned over the same month last year, i.e., April, 1940 , and an increase of $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$, or 50 , in number of loans.

## New Money Invested in Savings, Building and Loan

Associations in March Highest in Ten Years
Money was flowing into the savings, building and loan associations in March at a rate $24.3 \%$ faster than in the same month of 1940, the United States Savings and Loan League reported on May 17. More new investments and savings were received than in any March for eleven years, according to A. D. Theobald, Assistant Vice-President of the League, and it was the ninth successive month in which the inflow of new money into these home financing institutions had surpassed all records for that particular month in the past ten years. March's $\$ 101,960,000$ in new money gave the institutions a total for the first quarter of $\$ 397$,969,000 . The League's announcement further said:
Contrary to the experience of the two years previous, the inflow of savings in March was $2.1 \%$ more than in February. In both 1939 and 1940 the
March.
Mr. Theobald also said that the margin of increase this March over last was proportionately greater than in any month since December, and greater than in all except four months of 1940, witnessing to the increasing ability of the public to save money as a result of the boom in employment and wages.
"New savings from the public were $17.6 \%$ greater during the first quarter
noteworthy in view of the current plan of the Government to finance a portion of its defense program by encouraging thrift through the sale of
Defense Bonds. There is obviously a steady flow of income which is not beDefense Bonds. There is obviously a steady flow of income which is not be ing used up by living expenses at the present time."
He pointed out that savings, building and loan associations by the hundreds are qualifying as issuing agents for the Defense Savings Bonds which they will merchandise for the Government along with their own
share accounts. share accounts.

FHLBB Reports March Mortgage Financing Activity
Increased Over February and Year Ago-First Quarter Total Also at High Level
Mortgage financing activity in the United States accelerated during March, carrying the total for the first quarter of 1941 to what appears to be the highest level for all types of lenders since the depression of the early 1930's, according to the latest "Mortgage Recording Letter" issued by Corwin A. Fergus, Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The usual seasonal influences are evident in the March rise, but the longer term trends continue the rise evident for the past few years. The letter goes on to state:
During the first three months of this year institutional lenders and individuals recorded approximately 341,000 mortgages on non-farm real estate. This amounted to more than $\$ 953,000,000$, which is a $16 \%$ gain of 1939 gives an even more striking difference. Over this two-year period from 1939 to 1941 recordings have risen $26 \%$ in number and $81 \%$ in amount. The greater percentage gain in amount than in number is caused by the larger average size mortgage currently being recorded.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Type } \\ \text { Lender } \end{gathered}$ | March, 1941 |  |  | Match, 1940 |  |  | Cumulative Recordings January to March |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume } \\ & (0000) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pct. } \\ & \text { Ch'ge } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { Feb. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Volume } \\ \text { (000) } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Pct. }}{\text { Ch'pe }}$ |
| \& L | 113,574 | 32.6 |  | ${ }_{96,244}^{8}$ | 32.0 |  | ,7 |  |  |
| Insurance co | 27,842 | 8.0 |  | 23,084 | 7.7 |  |  | 66,423 |  |
| Bk. \& Tr. c | 86,178 | 24.7 |  | ${ }^{75,655}$ | 25.2 | +13. | 239,681 | 204,057 | $+17.5$ |
| Mut. sav. ban | 59,646 | 17.1 |  | ${ }^{10,54,596}$ | 17.2 | +15. | 168,979 | 144,955 | +26.4 |
| Othe | 47,624 | 13.6 | +9.9 | 43,303 | 14.4 | +10. | 135,11 | 124,849 | +8.2 |
| Total. | 348,8 | $\frac{100.0}{}$ | $\underline{+17.5}$ | 300,420 | 100.0 | +16.1 | 953,383 | 818,7 |  |

An inspection of the average size of mortgages of $\$ 20,000$ and less recorded by the different classes of lenders from 1939 to 1941 shows rises in averages for all types of institutions except insurance companies,
During the first quarter of 1941 the average mortgage recorded by all During the first quarter or 1921 incease over the same 1939 period. During
lenders was $\$ 200-\mathrm{a}$ this same interval insurance companies showed a decrease of $\$ 170$ for the average mortgage of $\$ 20,000$ or less recorded by them. This tendency on the part of insurance companies may be traced in part to their increased participation in the financing of small homes-a fact borne out by their growing proportion of total home mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration, and by the decreasing average size of such mortgages financed by insurance companies. Each of the other classes of lenders displayed an increase in the average size of non-farm mortgages recorded over the two-year period. These rises ranged from as low as $\$ 5$ for micellaneous - lending instittuions to $\$ 440$ for mutual savings banks,

FHLBB Reports Non-Farm Real Estate Foreclosures
in First Quarter Were $14 \%$ Below Year Ago
The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced on April 28 that for the first quarter of 1941 non-farm real estate foreclosure activity in the United States was materially less than the corresponding period of 1940 . The 16,107 cases for the first three months of 1941 stood $14 \%$ below the same period for 1940 and $71 \%$ under the first quarter of 1934. However, improvement this year has tapered off, and the decrease is not as great as that shown between the first quarterly periods of 1940 and 1939. The Board's announcement further said:
The narrowing of this margin of improvement is partially caused by the increase of foreclosure activity in 15 of the 48 States. These increases range from $120 \%$ for Vermont to $1 \%$ for Mlinois. Of these 15 States, 10 were east of the Mississippi River.
Reductions in foreclosure activity were reported in 10 of the Federal Home Loan Bank districts, with the greatest decrease of $32 \%$ recorded in the Boston District. All size groups participated in the general downward movement, but activity in the larg
a greater decrease ( $15 \%$ ) than any other As expected, foreclosures for the month of March surpassed those estiwhen for the short month of February. This $15 \%$ rise is unfavorable when compared with the February-to-March average movement of $12 \%$. and Little Rock Districts) recorded increses instrict but two (Cicago Des Moines District to $45 \%$ for the Indianapolis District. Six of the districts (New York, Pittsburgh, Winston-Salem, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Topeka) showed unfavorable February-to-March changes, as indicated by their respective seven-year average movements. of the 48 States and the District of Columbia, 30 reported increases totaling 907 cases, while two States indicated no change, and the remaining 17 (including the District of Columbia) showed a decrease of 174 cases, making a net advance in March over February of 733 foreclosures. Tavorable movements by size of communities were shown in Groups No. 2 and No. 4, while Groups No. 1 and No. 3 compared unfavorably with their respective seven-year averages
In relating March of this year with March, 1940, foreclosure activity was down $11 \%$. All the size groups but Group No. 1 revealed a decline. Increases were registered in four Federal Home Loan Bank districts; these areas included 15 of the 22 States showing greater increases this March than for March a year ago.

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Thurs. May 29




Public Authority Bonds

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Port ot |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## United States Insular Bonds

| Phillppine Government- | B6d | ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ | U S Panama 3s June 11961 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bid } \\ 126 \end{gathered}$ | $\overline{A_{188}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{41888}$ Oot $1959 \ldots \ldots$ | 107 | 110 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{41 / 58}$ July 1952 |  | 109 | Govt of Puerto Rico- |  |  |
|  | 109 | 111 |  | 107 | 1081/2 |
| $\text { S3Is Aug } 1941 .$ <br> Hawall- |  | $1011 / 2$ | O S conversion 3s 1946....- | $1101 / 8$ | ${ }_{112}^{1107 / 8}$ |

## Federal Land Bank Bonds




| auanta |  | $\begin{gathered} A_{8} k \\ 1 \overline{2}- \\ 21 / 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | $B 4 d$ <br> 99 <br> 92 <br> 94 <br> 97 <br> 97 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Abk } \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ --\end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allantic 13/8, 1 \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denvor 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13/8. |  |  |  | 9 |  |
| ${ }_{36,348}^{\text {rat Montgo }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| rit New |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 100 |  |
| Flrst Trust |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | San | ${ }_{997 / 2}$ |  |
| Fremont 4/8s, |  |  | Southern | 715 | $17^{--}$ |
| Inlinois M1dwest 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| (indianapol |  |  |  |  |  |

## Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

| Atlanta_------------100 Par | ${ }^{\text {Bld }}$ | $\left.\right\|_{100} ^{\text {A Sk }}$ | Lincou------------100 Par | BLd | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantio-----------100 | ${ }^{60}$ |  | New York--..-- | 1. | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Dille | ${ }_{80}^{92}$ | ${ }_{90}^{100}$ | North Caroilina........ 100 | ${ }_{45}^{110}$ | 50 |
| Des Moines --------- 100 | 48 | 54 |  |  |  |
| First Caroilnns_-.....-100 | $\stackrel{15}{2}$ | 19 | San Antonio $\qquad$ | ${ }_{31 / 4}^{130}$ |  |

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

|  | ${ }^{\text {Bua }}$ | Ask |  | B4d | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3\% due |  |  | 1/\% due.....-Nov 11941 |  |  |
| \%\%\% due......July 11941 | O. |  |  | \% $3.35 \%$ |  |
|  |  | --- |  |  |  |
| \%\% due...-sept 21941 |  | --- |  | 0.50\% |  |
| 3/\% due...--. Oct | . $30 \%$ |  |  |  |  |



New York Bank Stocks

| Par | ${ }^{\text {B6 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ Sk | Par | ${ }^{\text {bu }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Manhattan $\mathrm{Co}_{-1} \mathbf{1 0}$ | 141/4 | 5\% | National |  | 50 |
| Bank of Yorktown_-68 ${ }^{2-3}$ | ${ }_{85}^{42}$ |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{241 / 2}$ | ${ }_{16}^{28}$ |
| Chase National.-...-13.55 | 28\% | 301/4 | Penn Exehange-- |  |  |
| Commercial Nationail.. 100 | 170 | 176 | Peonleg National | 45 | 50 |
| Firth Avenue---- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 100 | 680 | 700 |  |  |  |
| First Natlonal of $\mathbf{N} \overline{\mathbf{Y}}_{-} 100$ Merchants $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \\ & 1300 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1470 \\ & 150\end{aligned}$ | Steriling Nat Bank \& Tr | 231/2 | 251/2 |
| New York Trust Companies |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of Now York.... 100 | 331 | $\stackrel{3}{39}$ | Fulton_--.--------100 | 198 | 208 |
| ${ }_{\text {Bankers }}^{\text {Bronx }}$ County ---.-.-- ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }_{143}^{4} 4$ | 51314 | Guaranty-....-------100 | ${ }^{264} 1014$ |  |
| Brooklyn.........-.-.-100 | 673/2 | 72\%/2 |  | $156{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{1110}$ |
| Central Hanover - .-. - 20 | 91 |  | Manufactur | 24\% | ${ }^{29} 36$ |
| Chemical Banis \& Trist-10 | 411/4 | 4314 | Preferred. | 51 | ${ }^{53}$ |
|  | ${ }_{10}^{30}$ |  | New York-n--- ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 121 |  |
|  | 121/2 | 14 | Trade Bank \& Trust-... 10 | $17 /$ | $21^{21 / 4}$ |
| Corn Exch Bk \& Tr ----20 |  | ${ }_{46}$ | Underwriters- | 80 | ${ }^{90}$ |

## Telephone and Telegraph Stocks



## Chain Store Stocks

| Par | bia | 4st | Par | Bud | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B/G Fooda Ine common.-* | 11/4 | 2 | Kress (S H) 6\% pref...-10 | 113/2 | 121/2 |
| Bohack (H C) common.- $7 \%$ preterred.......... | $\begin{gathered} 173 / 2 \end{gathered}$ | 20\% 20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reeves (Dantel)- } \\ & \text { 61/2\% preterred_..... } 100 \end{aligned}$ | 89\%/ | --- |
| Flahman (M H) Co Inc..* | 7 | $81 / 2$ | \| | 17 | 181/2/ |

## SPECIALIZING

## F.H.A. INSURED MORTGAGES

The bent "Hedge" security for Banks and Insurance Co's. Circular on request

## STORMS AND CO.

Commonwealth Building PITTSBURGH, PA. Phone Atlantlc 1170

## FHA Insured Mortgages

|  | Bid | Asted |  | ${ }^{814}$ | Askea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabam | 1013 | 10236 | New Jersey | 102/3 | 103/3 |
| ${ }_{\text {Arkanasas }}$ |  | 1034 | New Moxico 4 \% | 1013 | 1023 |
| Delaware 43\% | $1013 / 1$ | 1023 | N Y (Metrop area) 43-0.0 | $101 / 6$ | 1023 |
| District of Columbla 4/38- | 102 | 1033 | $43 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$ | 102 | 1031/2 |
| Florlda 4338, | 10113 | 1031 | New York State 43/8...-:- | 102 | $1033 / 2$ |
| Illnola 43/8. | 101 | $1021 / 2$ | Pennsylvanis 4368.-...-... | 1021/6 | 103 次 |
| Indiana 43/83 | 102 | 103 | Rhode Island 44 | 102 |  |
| Louriana 4 2/ | $1013 /$ | 1023/3 | South Carolina | 102 | $1031 / 2$ |
|  | 102 | 1038 | Texas 4\%58. | 1013 | 1023 |
| Michigan 43/8------- | 102 | 103 | Ingured Farm Mtges 43/8 |  | $1023 /$ |
|  | 1021/2 |  |  | 102 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1032326 \\ & 1032 \end{aligned}\right.$ |

[^3][^4]Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Thurs. May 29-Continued

## Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph Zualker \& Sons

| 120 Broadway NEW YORK | GUARNTIEP STOCIS | Tel. RE ctor $2-6600$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

|  | $\text { ar }\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { Dodden } \bar{n} \text { Dollars } \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{B r d}$ | Asted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \& Vlorsburg (IIIInols Central) ........-- 100 | 6.00 | 71 | 74 |
| Albany \& Susquehanna (Delamare \& Hudmon) | 10.50 | 100 | 105 |
| Allegbeny \& Western (Butf Roch \& Pltts) -------. 100 | - 6.00 | 82 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Beeah Creak }}$ (New York Central) ---------------- ${ }^{50}$ | 2.00 | 293/2 | $311 / 2$ |
|  | 80.75 | $891 / 2$ | $913 /$ |
|  | -8.50 | ${ }_{36}^{21}$ | ${ }_{39}^{24}$ |
| Oarolina Cunchtield \& Ohlo | (100 ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{90}$ |  |
| Cleve Cin Chicago \& St Louils prel | 5.00 | 71 | $741 / 2$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Cleveland \& Plutsburgh (Penn }}^{\text {Brterment tock. }}$ | 3.50 2.00 2.00 | 8136 | 831/2 |
| Delaware | ${ }_{2}^{2.00}$ |  | 501/2 |
| Fort Wayne \& Jacks | 5.50 |  |  |
| Georgia RR \& Banking (L) | 9.00 | 149 | 152 $1 / 2$ |
| Leotamanna Rr of N ( Del Lack \& W | ( 4.00 |  |  |
| Morreme | ( 50.00 |  | 600 |
|  | (1)3.87 <br> 80 | 54/2 | 281/6 |
| Northern Central (Pennsylv | 4.00 |  |  |
| Oswego \& Byraune (Del Lack \& | 4.50 | 371/2 | 41 |
| $\underset{\text { Pltsburgh Bessemer \& Lake Erle ( }}{\text { ¢ A Steel }}$ ) | ${ }_{1}^{1.50}$ | 45 | 47 |
| Pittsburgh Fort Wayne ct chte |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Youngstown \& Ashtabula pref (Penna)-. 100 | 00.00 | $1644 / 2$ | 169 |
| Rensselaer \& Baratoga (Delaware \& Hudson) ...... 100 | $0{ }^{6.64}$ | 52\% | 57 |
| St Louls Briage 18t dret (Terminal RR) $\ldots-\ldots-\ldots-{ }^{100}$ | 600 | $1404 / 2$ | 145 |
|  | 3.00 | 70 | 73 |
| nited | ${ }^{6.00}$ | ${ }_{249}^{140}$ | 144 |
| Utica Chenango ds susquehanna ( |  | $\begin{array}{r}249 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 253 50 |
| Valley (Delaware Lackawanna \& Weesteri) | 5.00 | 57 |  |
| Vioksburg Shreveport \& Pacitic (ullinols Central)--100 | 5.00 | 58 | $\square_{1-1}$ |
| referree | 0 |  |  |
| Warren RR of NJ (Del Lack \& Western) Wert Jergev \& Geashore (Penn-Reading). | 3.50 <br> 80 <br> 8.00 | $2013 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 5812 \end{aligned}$ |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 855 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1.25 |  |  |  |
| oston ${ }_{\text {c }}$ Ma |  | 1.50 |  |  | 55 |
| nadlan National 41 |  | ${ }^{3} 50$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}^{3.40}$ | $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{Y} \mathrm{CH}$ \& \& H |  | ${ }_{1}^{1.75}$ |
| Central of Georgi |  | 3.25 | Northern Pacis |  |  |
| Chesapeake \& Ohlo 4 | b1.50 | 1.20 |  |  | 2.50 |
| Chic Mulw \& St Paut | ${ }_{62}{ }^{61}$ | 1.75 | Penns |  |  |
| Chlo \& Northwentern 4 | ${ }^{81.75}$ | 1.25 |  | b2.15 | 1.60 |
| nchrield |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 175 | 2/ks-2 |  |  |
|  | 82.00 <br> 01.75 | ${ }_{1.45}^{1.50}$ | Reading CO ${ }^{\text {R }}$ St | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{\substack{b 1.65}}$ | . 25 |
| Fruit Growers E |  |  | ${ }^{\text {at }}$ Loul |  | 5 |
| Grand Trunk Western | ${ }_{\text {b }}^{61} 875$ | 1.20 | Sh1 |  | 50 |
| Great Northern Ry 28. | $b 1$ | 1.20 |  | 62.50 |  |
| nois Central 38 |  | 1.6 |  |  |  |
| nisg |  | 1.70 |  |  |  |
| (e) |  | ${ }_{125}$ |  |  |  |
| Loulstana \& Ark $3 \% 8 \mathrm{~s}$... |  | 1.50 |  |  |  |
|  | b2 | 1.50 |  | b2.00 | 50 |
| Merohants Despatch- |  | 1.3 | West Fruit Exp 438.433, | ${ }^{31.70}$ |  |

Insurance Companies





 $-\quad{ }^{5}$


Railroad Reorganization Securities Bear, Stearns \& Co.

New York
Chicago
Reorganization Rail Issues

| (When, as, and If Issued) |
| :--- |
|  |

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

| Alabama Milis Ino | $\begin{aligned} & B 2 d i \\ & 3124 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Arch- ${ }^{\text {Amer Bemberg A com-..--: }}$ | 121/2 | 141/2 | New Britin Machine...-********* |  |  |
| $\triangle$ american Cyanamid - |  |  | Pan Amer Mat | 10 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {convo pret }} 1 \mathrm{st}$ Ber- | $121 / 8$ |  | Pepal-Cola |  |  |
| ${ }_{31}$ | 111 | 124 | Petroleum Conversion |  |  |
| Amer Distilitig $\mathrm{Co} 5 \%$ dit |  |  | Petroleum | 12/6 |  |
| American Enka CorD .-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 50\% |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amerran }}$ Amardara--.-25 | 15 | 217\% |  |  | 5 |
| American Mtg 5\% pref 100 |  | $831 / 2$ | Bafety Car | 51. |  |
|  | 11 |  | Sovill Manutacturn |  |  |
| Arilington Mills.-.-...iot | 3358 | 365\%8 | Skenandoa Rayon Corp-********* |  |  |
| Art Metal Construetion-10 | 151/4 |  | Standard sorew |  |  |
| Autosar Co com .i.a. 10 |  | 123/8 | Stanles Works Inc | 431 | 53/2 |
|  |  |  | Stromberg-C |  |  |
| Brown \& Sharpe Mit | 171 |  | Talon Ino |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Buckeye }}$ Steei Castings. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Tampax Ino oom. | 17/ | 27/8 |
| Chit Burl \& Quinoy -.. 100 | 39 | 41 | Taylor Wharton |  |  |
| Culiton Co oommon.... 10 | 4 |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {Steen enemmon. }}$ |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{7 / 8}$ |
| Coca Cola Bottling (Ne Y)** | 59 | 63 6/8 | Thompson Auto |  |  |
| Columbis Baking com...** | 1359 | 153/6 | Time inc |  |  |
| (in ${ }^{81}$ partle preterre |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Toker }}^{\text {Tokhelm oin }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{83}$ oonv pret - --......-** | 591 |  | Trico |  |  |
| Crowell-Coliler Pub-...-** | 191/4 | 8 | (riumph E |  |  |
| Dentists supply com -i0 | 49 |  | United Drill \& To |  |  |
| D | 133 | 151/2 |  | $3 /$ | 7/8 |
|  |  | 281/4 | Onlted Pleee ${ }^{\text {D }}$ - |  |  |
| Domestic Finance oum di.* |  | $30 \%$ | Preferred - .-....... 100 |  |  |
| Draper Cor | ${ }^{61}$ | 64\%/ | Veeder-Root In |  |  |
| Farnsworth Telev \& Radi |  | 24/8 | Welch Grape Julc |  |  |
| Federal Bake Shops....- ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 11 | 13 | $7 \%$ preterred |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{31}^{27}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Garlock Packi |  |  | Worcester salt-.......100 | 40 |  |
| Gen Fire Extingulshe |  |  | ${ }^{\text {York }}$ Toe Machin |  | 42 |
| Gen Machinery CorD | 231/8 | 25\%/ |  |  | 42 |
| Machine Tool-.....- ${ }^{2}$ | $11 \%$ |  | Amer Writ Pader |  |  |
| Good Humor CorD------1 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Brown Co } 53 / 3888 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{A}-\mathrm{l}^{1946}$ | f4739 |  |
| Graton \& Knlght com.-.-i $^{\text {Preferred }}$ | ${ }^{512}$ | 663 |  |  |  |
| Great Lakees $\mathrm{ESO}^{\text {co }}$ Co | 40 | 43\% | stamped |  |  |
| Great Northern Paper-. 25 | ${ }_{14}^{371 / 4}$ | 40 | Firestone Tire \& Rub 3s ${ }^{\text {'71 }}$ |  |  |
| Harrisurg | 14 | 15396 | Kopers Co 31/8, |  |  |
| ${ }^{55}$ | 21 |  | Monon Coal 5 S |  |  |
| King Seeley CorD co |  |  | $T$ NY World's Fair 48.1841 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Landers Frary \& Clark }}$ - ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | ${ }_{13}^{19}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Long Bell Lumber..- |  |  |  |  | 993 |
| ${ }^{55}$ preferred --......iou |  | 93 | Railroad Bonds- |  |  |
| Maallory (P R) \& ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Co | 4 | 131/ | Balt \& Ohio 4\% notes 1944 | 571/3 | 59 |
| rek \& Co com.--- | - 283 | ${ }^{593}$ | Cuba Re ss |  |  |
| 6\% preterred -...-. 100 | 118 |  | Hoboken Ferry 5s - 1946 |  |  |
| Muskegon Plston Ring. $23 / 4$ |  |  | M Monongahela Ry 31/8 1966 |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { National }}$ Preasered | ${ }^{13} 5$ |  | N Y \& Hob Ferry 5s-1966 |  | $51 / 4$ |
| Nat Pader ${ }^{\text {d T Type }}$ | 31/4 | 41/8 | Tenn Ala \& Ga 4s ....1957 |  |  |
| 5\% preterred | 24 | 27 | Vicksburg Bridge 4 -68. 1968 . |  | 80\% |
|  | uga | S | curities |  |  |
| Bonas | bid |  | ocks Par | B4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68................... 1947 |  | 60 | Alegre sugar Corp- |  |  |
| Haptlan Cord 48.---1984 |  | 2013 |  |  |  |
| Nem ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  | Coman |  |  |
| 31/8.........-1940-1942 |  |  | $t$ Indiees Sugar Cord |  | 3\% |
| footnotes see page |  |  |  |  |  |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Thurs. May 29-Continued

## Public Utility Preferred Stocks

## Bought . Sold . Quoted

 Jackson \& CurtisESTABLISHED 1879
Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges
115 Broadway
New York City
Tel. BA rclay 7-1600
Tetetype N. Y. 1-1600

## Public Utility Stocks



Investing Companies
 ${ }_{8}^{11.55}$

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

Canadian Inv Fund Ltd.
Century Shares Trust...
Chemical Fund
Commonwealth Inveat.....
Consol Investment Trust Consol Investment Trust. Corporate Trust Shares.-
Berles AA.............

 | Crum \& Forster Insurance |
| :--- |
| © Common B shares... |

 Delaware Fund-...........
Deposited Insur Bhi Al Deposited Insur
DIverstited Trustee share
C.......................
Dividend Shares.
Eaton \& Howard Eaton d Howard-
Balanced Fun.
Stock Fund. Stock Fund (M-.....
Equit Inv Corp (Mas)
Equity CorD $\$ 3$ conv pref Fidelity Fund Inc-_--.-.
FIrst Mutual Trust Fund Hsosi Fund Ino-

Bank stock serles | Insurance stk serles 10 c |
| :---: |
| FFxed Trust shares A.-10 | Foundation Trust Shs A. Fundament'1 Tr Bhares A

$\qquad$ General Investors Tr Agricultural shares.
Automobile shares Aviation shares... Building shares. Chemtcal shares...-
Electrical Equipmen Food shares.-....... Merchandlise shar Mintng sharesPetroleum shares......
Railroad shares
RR Equipment shares RR Equipment shares.
Steel Bhares.............. Huron Holding Cord... Income Foundation
Fund Inc com Fund Ine com...... 10
Incorporated Investors.
Independenee Trust Shs Institutional Securtities Lt
Aviation Group shares Aviatlon Group shares.
Bank Group shares...
Insurance Group shares Investm't Co of Amer...

Water Bonds

| Water Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{c\|} B 14 \\ 1051 / 4 \\ 105 \end{array}$ | Ask |  | Bid 1001/3 | Ast <br> $1031 / 2$ |
| Ashtabula Water Works- <br> 58 1958 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantle County Water- |  |  | tsburgh Sub Water - |  |  |
|  |  |  | 58...-...--------- 1951 | 103 | 51/2 |
| Calif Water Service 4s 1961 Community Water Service |  |  | Rlchmond Water Works- |  |  |
|  | $871 / 2$ 90 | ${ }_{93}^{901 / 2}$ |  | 1051/2 |  |
| 68 series A.-.-.-.-. 1946 |  |  | Water 5s-.-.---... 1951 | 101 |  |
|  | 73 | 78 | Scranton Gas \& Water Co 41/58 .................... 1958 | 103 | 1041/2 |
| Indianapoils Water1st mitge 3/38 | 106\% | 108\% | Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service 58. 1961 1st \& ret 5s A....... 1967 | 101 101 | 1023/2 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Joplin Water Works- } \\ & \text { 1st } 5 \text { Ss series A. } \end{aligned}$ | 1051/3 |  | Sbenango Val 4s ser B-1961 Bouth Bay Cons Water- | 1023/2 |  |
| Kankakee Water 4Ks. 1959 | 103 |  | 5 s -...........-.-- 1950 | 74 | 78 |
| Kokomo Water Works1st 58 serles A....... 1958 | 1051/2 |  | Spring Brook Wat Supply | 1081/4 | 1101/4 |
| nouth Consol W8 |  |  | Springrield City Water-1958 | 105 |  |
| 5s-_...- 1958 | 101 | 10336 |  |  |  |
| Monongahela Valley Water 61/8. ............... 1950 |  |  | Union Water Service- | 1031/3 | 5 |
| Morgantown Water 581965 | 1051/2 |  |  |  |  |
| Muncle Water Works- <br> $5 s$. 1965 | 1051/2 |  | West Va Water Service- 1st 4s........... | 107 | 109 |
| New Rochelle Water- |  |  | Wesser $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{serlea}$ A | 104 |  |
| New Recrine B Water- 1951 | 101 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{95} 931 / 2$ |  |
| 58.-..---.-.-.-.-. 1951 |  | 1013/4 |  |  |  |
| Ohlo Valley Water 56_1954 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Water Service 48-1964 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

For footnotes see page 3480

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Thurs. May 29-Concluded

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

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

Banks and Trust Companies- Municipal BondsDomestic
Canadian
Public Utility Bonda
Public Utility Bonds
Public Utility Stocks
Railroad Bonds
Railroad Bonds
Railroad Stocks
Real Estate Bonds
Real Estate Trust and Land Stock:
Title Guar Stocks
U. S. Government Securitiea
U. S. Territorial Bonds
he Bank and Quotation Record is published monthly and sells for $\$ 12.50$ per year. Your subscription should be sent to
Dept B, Wm. B. Dana Co.. 25 Spruce St., New York City.

## Forelgn Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL \& CO., INC. O2 willom St., N. Y.

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds
Due to
ominal.


Mortgage Bankers Association Farm Group to Seek Revision in FHA Act to Permit Insurance of Farm Loans-Three Point Change in Law Asked
A proposal to amend the National Housing Act to extend mutual mortgage insurance to farm loans which its sponsors believe will reopen a vast investment field for life insurance companies and other institutional lenders and, at the same time, which it is contended will assist the Federal Government indirectly in defense financing was announced in Chicago on May 26 by the special Farm Mortgage Committee of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. The program of the committee, which is headed by S. M. Waters of Minneapolis, President of the Association in 1038-39, contemplates the following three-point revision in the Act:

1. The present provisions (in paragraph D, Section 203, National Housing Act) pertaining to farm buildings and other improvements and the requirement that $15 \%$ of a Federnl Housing Authority insured farm loan be spent on improvements, would be eliminated, as would the provision that it be fully amortized.
2. The limit for FHA farm loans would be raised to $\$ 25,000$
3. The annual amortization would be fixed at a minimum of $2 \%$ and a maximum of $5 \%$.

In a report to Dean R. Hill of Buffalo, President of the Association, Mr. Waters said:

The first change would mean that FHA would then be in a position to insure farm mortgages just as it does residence loans. The second provision would extend the loan amount to $\$ 25,000$ and mean that all sizes of farm loans would be adequately covered. The third would mean that FHA iusured farm loans would carry amortization payments only from $2 \%$ to $5 \%$ annually and would be insured for periods from five to 40 years. There are many farms upon which absolutely safe and satisfactory credit can be extended for a five to 15 -year period provided the loans are amortized at $4 \%$ to $5 \%$ annually but upon which a longer term ware
would be economically unsound because of the hazards of erosion by water, would be economically
wind and other factors.
This system would require no Federal subsidy and no Federal money, and the Government would still retain all necessary control over rates, and the Government would stil retain all necessary co
charges, types of securities issued and commissions paid.
It would mean a uniform standardized farm mortgage lending system with greater stability of interest rates in good and bad times. It would further mean standardization of inspections, appraisals, mortgage documents and titles and would give the farm mortgage something it has never had before-liquidity and marketability. All sections of the Nation would be adequately served by lenders.
Mr . Waters declared he believed that as much as $\$ 1$, $250,000,000$ of farm mortgage loans could be transferred from Federal agencies to private interests under such a plan and further, "that the Government would probably like to see it done." Of the more than $\$ 7,000,000,000$ of farm mortgage debt outstanding, Government agencies, he said, hold about $40 \%$ and life insurance companies about $11 \%$.

# General Corporation and Investment News 

 RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-INSURANCE-MISCELLANEOUS
## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER <br> SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4764 to 4768, both inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $\$ 111,353,356$.
Philadelphia Co. (2-4764, Form A-2), Pittsburgh, Pa., has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 48,000,000$ collateral trust, sinking filed ad
bonds, $\$ 12,000,000$ collateral trust notes and onds, $\$ 12,000,000$ collateral trust notes and 413,794 shares of common
stock por
F. R. Philips is President. Filed May 22, 1941. (For stock no par. F. R. Phillips is $P$. $P$.
further details see subsequent page.
Commonwealth Realty Co. (2-4765, Form D-1), Kansas City, Mo. covering certificates of deposit for $\$ 585,7505 \%$ 1st mortage sinking fund gild bonds due 1941. Samuel Oppenstein et al are members of the comNow York State Electric
N. Y., has filed a registratrion statement covering $\$ 35,393,099$ Ast 1 , Ythaca, bonds, due 1971 and $\$ 12,000,000$ cumulative preferred stock.
Jennison is Jennison is President. Filed May 23, 1941 (further details on a subseqent Virginia Land Co. (2-4767, Form S-10), Coral Gables, Fla, has filed a registration statement covering registered warranty deeds representing
interests in 1,580 acres of oil and gas lands in the Everglades, Fra. about interests in 1,580 acres of oil and gas sinds in the Everglades, Fla,., about
50 miles west of Miami. Interests will be sold to the public at prices from
$\$ 20$ to $s 150$ per 50 miles west of Mami. Interests will be sold to the public at prices from
$\$ 20$ to $\$ 150$ per acre. Proceds. will be used for development of lands,
working capital \&c. Wiliam GG. Blanchard is President Working capital, \&c. William G. Blanchard is President. Filed May 23,
Columbia Aircraft Industries (2-4768, Form A-1), Portland, Ore., has filed a registration statement covering 5,000 shares of
(par $\$ 100$ )
60 offered at \$100 per share. All of the common will be reser Preferred will be cise of options. Holder of each new preferred share will have the optionto acquire three new common shares at $\$ 1$ per share. The option must be exercised at the time the new preferred shares are purchased. Proce must be
will be used for purchase of materials, tools, and dies capital. No underwriter named. Josef's. Jan Hlobel is President. Filed
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of May 24, page 3330 .

Aero Supply Mfg. Co.-30-Cent Dividend-
B stock. payable June 27 to holders of record June per share on the class Dec. 23 , last, and compares with 25 cents paid on july 15 amount paid on paid on Dec. 22. 1939, and 121/2 cents paid on Dec. 23 Jul, 1938, 1940; 20 cents

Aeronautical Securities, Inc.-New Vice-President Gilbert Colgate has been elected a Pill the position formerly held by A. Pendleton Taliaferro Jr,. who resign ed this month to enter the Naval Air Force as a lieutenant commander Secretary.Treasurer of the company since its or May 27 . Ra wson Lloyd secreary.
till Mreasurer of the company since its formation, has peen electeded
-V. 152, p. 668.

Akron Canton \& Youngstown Ry.-Earnings-

Net from railway-...-:
Noet $r y$. oper. income.
953,998
396,677
241,125
$\begin{array}{rrr}743,289 & 640,759 & 499,499 \\ 247,109 & 180,581 & 72,983 \\ 137,767 & 56,493 & \text { def37,918 }\end{array}$

Alabama Great Southern April-
Gross rrom railway
Net rom railway
Net ry. oper. Net ry. oper. inco Gross from railway Net rrom railway-
Netry. oper. incom
V. 152, p. 2840 .

Alabama Power Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30-
Gross revenue Grors revenue--.......
Operating expenses..... Prov. for depreciationInt. \& other deductions Nivs. on pref. stock Balance ----

## Allied Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 before Federal income and excess profits tax sub. preferred dividends, but Net sales for the 3 months ended April 30,1941, amounted to $\$ 29,490,146$
against $\$ 25,872,374$ for the/like period of 1940 .-V. 152, p. 3331.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.-New Vice-President at the anmual at the annual meeting of the Company's directors held in Wilmington,
Delaware on May 9.-V. 151, p. 3331.

## Alton RR.-Earnings-

American Colortype Co.-15-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared one dividend of 15 cents per share on the common V. 152 of cents payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5. See also

American European Securities Co.-Bonds CalledGuaranty Trust Co. of New York, as trustee, has called for redemptio on July 1 , 1941 , all o the outstanding collaterate, trust called for rear sinking fund
$5 \%$ bonds, series A, due Jan. 1,1958 , at 103 and accrued interest. Pay ment will, berimade at the New York office of the trustee. Holders are recelve the full redemption price with interest accrued to July 1.-V. 152

American \& Foreign Power Co., Inc.-New Directorsof hitney Hart shepardson and A. J. Hettinger Jr., were elected members of the board of directors of this company at the regular meeting of the
Board held May 27 . V . 152 , p. 2841 .

American General Corp.-Special Dividend-
Directors have declared a special dividend of 15 cents per share on the onstribution was made in 1936 and amounted to 50 cents per share - -152, p. 3011.

American Hair \& Felt Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 v. 152 , p. 2230 .

American Metal Co., Ltd.-Court Hears DataEvidence concerning the relation of the company to the formation of the May 23 to Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag at the trial of a stockholder's action against officers and directors of American Metal. The suit s for an accounting of sums estimated at more than $\$ 50,000,000$. It was The plaintiff, Alfred Turner, holder of 100 shares of capital stock of American Meta, charges that the defendants entered into "Praudulent conspiracies" to obtain for themselves stock of Climax Molybdenum originally The defendants contend that the transactions comp tained of were entirely legitimate, resulting from wartime episodes involving relations with German metal interests, and declare that American Metal later refused to take back dent of American Metal: Otto sussman, Brady, Treasurer. (New York 'Times.")-V. 152, p. 3012 .
American Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.) - Earninas-
Period End. Mar. 31- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940 $\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { Subisitiaries- } \\ \text { Operatingrevenues } \\ \text { Oper }\end{array} \\ \text { direct }\end{gathered} 29,247,330 \$ 27,943,757 \$ 109525,571 \$ 103581,966$ Operating revenues
Oper. exps., excl. direct a Direct taxed-
Prop retireme , 2, . N $\overline{210,518257}$
 Gross income
Interest to public \&c
\&
$\$ 10.537,908$
$\$ 10,523,966$
$\$ 38,000,838$
$\$ 38,117,402$

 Portion applicable to mi -

Net equity of company
in income of subs \$4,819,949 $\$ 4,795,233 \$ 15,021,707 \$ 15,023,917$



Bal. carried to consol.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { carned surplus } & \$ 3,973,809 & \$ 3,999,861 \\ \$ 11,560,860 \\ \$ 11,759,15\end{array}$ 3 a Includes $\$ 272,370$ and $\$ 1,077,060$ for Federal excess profits tax in the dividend requirements applicable to respective periods whether earned o unearned.
Comparative Statement of Consolidated Operating Revenues, Operating Revenu
Deductions, and Net Operating Revenues of Subsidiaries Onty
Deductions, and Net Operating Revenues of Subsidiaries Only, for the

 $\mathbf{x}$ Includes $\$ 82,290$ for Federal excess profits tax.-V. 152, p. 3334
American Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-

perating revenues | 1941 | 1940 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $-\$ 1,373,201$ |  |
| 923,527 | $\$ 1,885,502$ |




Net income-.-...-........-.................... $\$ 175,355 \$ 126.647$ Note-Provisions for Federal income taxes have been computed in accord
ance with the requirements of the Second Revenue Act of 1940 . Statement of Income (American Public Service Co. Only)

Net income---1.-............................... $\$ 162,168 \$ 124,958$ Note-Provisions for Federal income taxes have been computed in accordance with the requirements of the Second Revenue Act of $1940 .-\mathrm{V}, 152$,
p. 3333 .

American Republics Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
Consolidated Income Statement. Years Ended Dec. 31

Sales -
Cost of sales. Gross profit from oper
Other inc. \& chgs. (net) Total income Driliing expenses Deprec \& other amortAmortiz. of undeveloped Engineor lds Engineer., exploration \&
geophysical
Dryhole costs
Res. for Fed. inc. taxes. stimated prov. for sur-

1940
$\$ 15,980,556$
$12,099,129$
$\$ 12,529,020$

$9,950,446$ | $\$ 11,5868,12$ |
| :---: |
| $9,527,673$ |
| $\$ 2,058,448$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,058,44 \\ \begin{array}{r}8,52 \\ \$ 2,066,96 \\ 1,037,29\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,066,968 \\ 1.037,298 \\ \times 76,085 \\ 566.574 \\ \hline 188\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}125,738 & 182,315 & 168,134 & 173,110 \\ 191,593 & 138,093 & 215,842 & 293.082\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}125,738 & 182,315 & 168,134 & 173,110 \\ 191,593 & 138,093 & 215,842 & 293.082 \\ 57,271 & 197,628 & 212,207 & 187,100 \\ 355,174 & 42,863 & 73,800 & 187,100\end{array}$

 Surplus_-...........- $\$ 693,365 \quad \$ 186,861$ def $\$ 418,559$ def $\$ 171,468$ x Amortization of intangible drilling costs.

a After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 19,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1939 . Less reserve for depreciation, depletion, amortization and obsolescence of $\$ 9,717,279$ in 1940 and $\$ 9.349 .814$ in 1939 . c Repre-
sented by shares of $\$ 10$ par. d Includes other liabilities. V. 151 , p. 3548 .

American Tobacco Co.-Officers to Repay BonusesSupreme Court Justice William T. Collins ruled May 26 that George W. W.
Hill, President, and four vice-presidents must repay to the company $\$ 2.018$. 033 of the amounts receeved by them as bonuses under the company's incentive payment plan. The eydgmeent was inuse a derrvartive sut broungh sht by
seven stockholders, who asserted the defendants had received excessive seven stockhoiders, who asserted the defendants
bonuses and salaries during the years 1927 to 1939
W. Histice Collins also ruled that the coorge W. Hill Jr., Paul M. Hany should recover from George F. Nelley, directors of the company, the $\$ 150$. 000 of the legal fees paid by which was settled out of court. held that certain of the directors had benefited hugely over the 11 years, partly because of misinterpretation by the company's Treasurer. of a section
of the by-laws and because of miscomputations found by the Cout ine principal one being the inclusion in the base for calculating bonuses of profits not arising from the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, little cigars or tobacco. The $\$ 150,000$ share of the legal fees should have been paid by
the directors for their defense and not by the company, the Court declared. Counsel for the defendants estimated that George W. Hill Sr., whose compensation has averaged more than $\$ 400,000$ a year for the " 11 -year
period, would be liable for about one--hird of the total of $\$ 2,018,033$. The ourt granted a 30 -day stay in which the defendants can appeal the dep. 3169 . of the judgment could be made over a period of years.-V. 152 .

American Rolling Mill Co.-Annual Report-
The annual report for 1940 contains the following:
New Financing-The management has taken advanta ow intest rates to refinance its existing obligations on of the prevailing basis and to cover current and possible future capital requirements for production for defense needs and modernzation of production facilities. ing the private sale, on July 1 1940, to two insurance companies of $\$ 5$, 000,000 principal amount, 10 -year $3 \%$ debentures, series A. These de bentures, issued under an indenture between the company and the Chase Funds bealized from the sale of these debentures wre July 1, 1950. $\$ 2,000,000$ of $4 \%$ first mortgage serial notes of the Hamilton Coke \& Iron Co. (a wholly owned subsidiary company, the properties of which were acquired and the obligations of which were assumed by the company on the dissolution of that subsidiary in 1937 ), which were payable in series of
$\$ 400,000$ annually beginning in 1942 , to pay $\$ 1,500,000$ in short-term bank oans, and to provide $\$ 1,500,000$ for the expansion program at the Hamilton Works. At the same time arrangements were made for an additional $\$ 2,-$
500,000 principal amount of this same issue of securities to be sold on or In November 1940, the company entered into further agreement with the same investors for the sale to them, as of Dec. 1,1940 of 10 addititional
series of debentures of $\$ 500,000$ principal amount each, atotal or $\$ 5$, 800 . series of derial debentures, series B to series K repsectively matyre $\$ 000,000$ Dec. 1, 1941, and ending Dec. 1, 1950. Each series is at a progreasively higher interest rate, ranging from $1 / 2 \%$ on series B maturing Dec. 1,1941 , to $2.6 \%$ on series K maturing Dec. 1,1950 . The average interest rate for
this issue is $2.08 \%$. The $\$ 500,000$ series, $\mathbf{B}$ debentures were retired as of Dec. 21 , 1940 , upon payment of 30 days' interest.
Piant Improvements-Of the s1, 500,000 for the development program at
Hamilton, $\$ 400,000$ was spent in the enlargement of No. 2 blast furnace from a monthly rated capacity of 12,000 gross tons of pig iron to 20,000 gross
tons. This improvement was completed in November, 1940 . The re maining $\$ 1,100,000$ is for the addition of 25 new coke ovens, a new turboblower and generator, and the enlargement of ore storage facilities now under construction to support the increased furnace capacity. The increased Middletown to operate with a higher percentage of molten pig iron and a ower percentage of high priced scrap, so that raw material costs per ton will ber reduced. This should ower fuei consumption, therery cutting actual cost of making steel in the existing open hearths. Two open hearths have in anticipation of increased ingot production.
The $\$ 2,500,000$ to be obtained upon issue of the additional series A debentures, together with the $\$ 5,000,000$ obtained from the sale of series B inishing facilities at the company's Middletown, Ashland, Butler and Hamilton plants. $\$ 4,000,000$ is being spent at Middletown for the conmill, togeth with the related strip pickling, annealing and auxiliary equin ment. Work on this installation has already begun and the mill is expected to be in operation in the third quarter of 1941. This mill will supplant the reatly increase this plant's capacity for finishing cold reduced products in ighter guages at substantial savings in cost.
Another $\$ 1,000,000$ will be devoted to the modernization of the continuous bar and jobbing mill at Ashland, where production of hot rolled The installation of a new mill at the Butler plant will also increase capacity for finishing light gaue staine ses and light gauge high quality electrical sheets. This min, with auxiliaries, will cost $\$ 650,000$, and other The remaining $\$ 1,500,000$ of this loan will be used for working capital.


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets |  |  |
| Cash-etable- | 15,714,924 |  |
| notes and accounts receivabl | ,604,555 | 12,083,046 |
| Other-- Inventos-Finished and in-process |  |  |
| Raw materials and supplies | 12,692,5 | 12 |
| Rolls, moul |  |  |
| Materials is | 470, |  |
| Notes and acco | 70,534 |  |
| Investme | 10,314,753 | 10,303,129 |
| Proper | 80,800,311 | 80,360,750 |
| Deferred charg | 682 | ,069, |

Total. -157,021,944 144,316,643
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Liabilities- } \\ & \text { Notes and overdrafts payable-forelgn operations_ }\end{aligned} 2,852,37$
Notes payabie to banks-domestic operations
Trade accounts payable
Other accounts payable
Otheremectaxest payaybl
Other taxes accrued
Other taxes accrued
Accrued salaries and wages, interest, \&c.-........
Funded debt-able Jan. 15 on preferred stock.-.
Reserves-A-̈-
Minority interest in capital stock \& surplus of subs
$41 / 2$ cum. conv, pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ )..........
Common stock ( $\$ 25$ par)
 Eapred surplus-.

 depreciation and depletion
in 1939 .-V. 152, p. 3012 .
American S ruff Co.-Earnings

| Catendar Years- Operating profit..... Depreciation | 1940 $\$ 1,880,366$ 103,923 | 1939 $\$ 1,938.180$ 104.073 | $\begin{array}{r} 1938 \\ \$ 2,093,217 \\ 96,992 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1837 \\ \mathbf{\$ 1 , 8 8 2 , 6 1 5} \\ \quad 91,491 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net operating | \$1,776,442 | \$1,834.107 | \$1,996,226 | 1,124 |
| Divs. and int.received-- | 176,613 | 2,383 | 163,452 | 2,203 |
| Tota | \$1,957,124 | \$2,012,241 | \$2,161,854 | 7, |
|  | 579,914 | $4 \overline{7} \overline{5}, \mathbf{8} \overline{8} \overline{7}$ | 5066.870 | 414,168 |
| Other cha | 710 |  | ------ |  |
| ings | \$1,376,500 | \$1,536,365 | \$1,65 | 2 |
| Pref dividends (6\%) ${ }_{\text {Common divs. (13\%) }}$ | 1,410,825 | 1,410,825 | 1,415,784 1.4085 | 1,410,825 |
| alance, defic | 859 | \$92,944 | sur\$28,375 | 853,777 |
| rpl | 3,765,602 | 3,908,754 | 9,007,374 | 9,061,151 |
| trademarks, \& |  |  | 5.126,996 |  | Previous souphus-

Writing down book value
of trademarks Taxes paid in 1939 ap-
 $y$ Not including 5,900 shares held by the company as an investment. Balance Sheet Dec. 31

[^5]dollars due to restrictions on transfer of funds. b After depreciation, reserves and income taxes. o On 523,400 shares
524,400 shares of capital stock. $\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2693$.

American Stores Co.-Earnings-


A Real est., plants c Real est., plants
and equipment. 12
Unamort. cost of
and leasehold
Goodwill_...... 423,434 || 388,787 Cash - - -........-
Mktabie. securs.
Miscell. investm'ts Inventories Accts. receivable. Loans to employees

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Co40 } & 1939 \\ \% & \$\end{array}$
Llabilutles-
$-{ }_{\square}^{1990}$ cets Dal stock... $19,374,156 \quad \underset{19,374,156}{8}$ accruals_-3, $3,441,976 \quad 2,562,802$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { taxes } & \text { 735,523 } & 693,818\end{array}$ Reserve for contin-_r
gencles
$\ldots$ Earned surplus_- $13,602,881 \quad 13,589,269$
Tieasury stock_Dr 3520,109 Dr $_{2520,109}$

Total. 1,......... $\overline { 3 3 , 9 7 2 , 3 8 5 } \longdiv { 3 3 , 2 6 7 , 5 2 6 }$ Total.......... $\overline{3,972,385} \overline{33,267,526}$
 American Viscose Corp.-Offering of Stocks Oversubscribed -A nation-wide underwriting group of 152 investment firms, headed by Morgan Stanley \& Co. Inc. and Dillon, Read \& Co., on May 26 offered to the public 228,480 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par \$100) and 1,568,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 14$ ). About 500 additional investment dealers participated in the distribution of the securities. The preferred stock was priced at $\$ 107.50$ per share plus accrued dividend from May 1, and the common stock at $\$ 24$ per share. Both issues were largely oversubscribed. The securities do not represent new financing on the part of the corporation.
Other bankers offering the stock in addition to Morgan Stanley \& Co. Inc. and Dillon, Read \& Co., included the following: Mellon Securities Corp.; Lehman Brothers; Union Securities Corp.; The First Boston Corp.; Harriman Rinley \& Co., Inc.; Smith. Barney \& Co.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Kid̀\& Co.. Inc.; Smith, Barney \& Co.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Kid-
der, Peaboy \& Co.; Clark, Dodge \& Co.; Dominick \& Dominiek; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.; Shields \& Co.; White, Weld \& Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Dean Witter \& Co.; Eastman, Dillon \& Co.; Merrill Lyneh, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt; Drexel \& Co.; Hornblower \& Weeks; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.:' R. S. Dickson \& Co., Inc.; Graham. Parsons \& Co.; E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.; Blair \& Co., Inc.; W. E. Hutton \& Co.; Paine, Webber \& Co.; R. W.' Pressprich \& Co.; Reynolds \& Co.; Snencer Trask \& Co.; Francis I. du Pont \& Co.; Laurence M. Marks \& Co.; L. F. Rothschild \& Co.; Schoellkopf. Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc.; Bear, Stearns \& Co.; H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc.; Dick \& Merle-Smith; Equitable Securities Corp.; Fenner \& Beane; Green, Elisis \& Anderson; Hallgarten \& Co.; G. M.--P. Murphy \& Co.; Riter \& Co.; Ś Swiss American Corp.; Tucker, Anthony \& Co.: G. H. Walker \& Co.; Wertheim \& Co.; Baker, Weeks \& Harden; Starkweather \& Co.; Van Alstyne, Noel \& Co.; Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades \& Co.; Mannard, Oaklev \& Lawrence; George D. B. Bonbright \&. Co.; Richard W. Clarke \& Co.. Inc.; Granbery, Marache \& Lord; Minseh, Monell \& Co., Inc., and Vietor, Common $\& \mathrm{Co}$.
Wroducer this offering American investors acquired ownership of the largest producer of rayon in the United States. The corporation was formerly an
American subsidiary of Courtaulds, Ltd., a British company. In March a American subsidiary of Courtaulds, Ltd., a British company. In March a
group of 17 investment banking firms purchased from the British Treasury
about $91 \%$ of the stock of the group of 17 investment banking forms purc
about $91 \%$ of the stock of the corporation
The preferred stock is redeemable at the option of the corporation, at
any time, in whole or in part, upon not less than 30 days' notice, at $\$ 115$ per share and accrued dividends. In the opinion of counsel for the underfrom'Pennsylvania personal property taxes now aggregating 8 mills and the preferred stock is a legal investment for life insurance companies in New ork. The corporation has agreed to make application for the listing of Dividends-On May 21 a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share was declared on the preferred stock and a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, ooth payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 15. At that time the directors announced that they expected to follow the policy, of paying divi-
dends which are a reasonable proportion of the company's earnings consistent with maintaining a strong working capital position
Capitalization-As a result of recapitalization subseauent to the purchase from the British Treasury, the new capital structure of the corporation con-
sists of 251,940 authorized shares of $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, of thich 250,693 shares are outstanding, and $2,000,000$ authorized shares of tion has no funded debt. Approximately $5 \%$ outstanding. The corporacommon stock has been retained by Courtaulds, Ltd., and approximately \% by other holders of the old stock.
Business- The corporation, incorporated in Delaware in 1922, is encaged
principally in the manufacture and sale of viscose rayon yarns viscose rayon staple fiber and acetate rayon yarns. It robtains substantially
of its raw materials in the United States and Canada and sells practically ull of its products in the United States. The corporation owns six manufacture of acetate rayon, located in Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. According to figures in the prospectus, the corporation in 1940 and in the
first three months of 1941 shipped about $30 \%$ of the total domestic shipments of viscose yarns, more than $12 \%$ of total domestic shipments of
acetate yarns and approximately $51 \%$ of total domestic shipments and mports of staple fiber.
Assets and Liabilities-The corporation's total assets as shown by its
March 31, 1941 balance sheet were $\$ 121,537,953$. Property, plant and equipment were carried at $\$ 66,467,758$ after deducting reserves por depre ciation and special reserves aggregating $\$ 67,371,527$. Current assets
amounted to $\$ 53,727,487$, including $\$ 9,831,430$ cash and marketable bonds carried at $\$ 24,623,163$. Current liabilitiess were $\$ 7,996,051$. The balance sheet showed a total net worth of $\$ 113,541,901$, including surplus reserves
of $\$ 42,000,000$, available for the $\$ 25,069,300$ par value of preferred stock and the $1,720,442$ shares of comm
$\$ 51$ a share on the common stock
Earnings-Earnings of the corporation showed net profits, including
nterest received and profits on securities sold, after all charges and provision or estimated taxes on income, of $\$ 7,884$ s76, for 1940 charges and provision $\$ 1,872,978$ (loss) for $1938, \$ 9,974,220$ for 1937, and $\$ 8,943,977$ for 1939 , after dividend requirements on the new, preferred stock, to $\$ 3.85$ per share on the 1,720442 shares of common stock outstanding. For the thrre months ended March 31, 1941, net profit amounted to $\$ 1,913,772$ after with $\$ 2.067,414$ for the first quarter of 1940 , which included net profit of
$\$ 243,125$ on sales of marketable securities. Underwriters-The par
Writers named below, severally and not jointly, and such underwriters have severally agreed to purchase the respective numbers of shares of preferred trock and common stock set forth below, aggregating 228,480 shares of
preferred stock and $1,568,000$ shares of common stock.

|  | Pref. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Morgan ${ }^{\text {Stan }}$ |  |  | Hill, Richar |  |  |
| 110 |  | 5,650 | J. J.' B. Hilliard \& S | 50 | 5,000 |
| Blyth \& |  | 36,450 | Hornblower \& Week | ,0 | 20,00 |
| Clark, D |  | 18,2 | W. E. Hutton \& C |  | 14,0 |
| Dominick | 2,725 | 18,20 | Jackson \& | 50 | 10,00 |
| The First Bost |  | 36,450 | Janney \& C |  | 3,500 |
| Goldman, Sachs | 2,7 | 18,200 | Johnson, Ls |  |  |
| Harriman Ripley | 5. | 36,450 |  |  |  |
| Hemphill, Noyes |  | 18,200 | Johnston, Lemon |  |  |
| Kidder, Peabody | 5,450 | 36,450 | Kalman \& Co | 50 | 5,00 |
| Kuhn, Loeb |  | 75,6 | Kirkpatrick-P | 350 | 2,500 |
| Lehman Brot | 175 | 54,7 | Knight, Dickinson \& | 500 | 3,5 |
| Mellon Secu | 0,830 | 75,650 | Laird, Blissell \& M | 500 | 3,500 |
| Shields \& Co | 2725 | 18,200 | W. W. Lanahan | 750 | 5, |
| Smith, Barney | 450 | 36.450 | Lazard Freres \& Co |  |  |
| Union Securiti | 175 | 54,750 | Carl M. Loe |  |  |
| hite, Weld | 725 | 18,200 |  |  |  |
| C. Ally | 1,50 | 10,000 | W. L. Ly |  | 2,500 |
| Almstedt Brother | 350 | 2,500 |  |  |  |
| Ames, Emerich \& | 50 | 3,500 | Laurence M. Mar | 50 | 10,000 |
| Auchincloss, Parker |  |  | Mason-Hag |  |  |
| Redpath | ,000 | 7,000 | A. E. Masten |  |  |
| Bacon, Whip | 500 | 3,500 | Maynard, |  |  |
| Baker, Watts \& | 750 | 5,000 | Law |  |  |
| Baker, Weeks \& | 750 | 5,000 | McDonald-Coolidge \& Co. |  |  |
| Ball, Coons \& Co | 350 | 2,500 | Merrlll Lynch, E. A. Pierce |  |  |
| BancOhio Sec | 50 |  | \& Ca |  |  |
| Bankam | 000 | 7,000 | Merrll, Tu |  |  |
| Bateman, |  | 2,500 | The Milwauke |  | 3,500 |
| ar, Stearns | 000 | 7,000 | Minsch, Monell \& |  |  |
| G. Becker | ,500 | 10,000 | Mitchum, Tully \& | ,50 |  |
| ddie, Whelen | 350 | 2,500 | Moore, Leonard \& |  |  |
| Blair \& Co., Ine | ,000 | 14,000 | Maynard H. Mu |  |  |
| Bodell \& | 2,000 | 14,000 | G. M.-P. Murp |  |  |
| Boenning \& | 350 | 2,500 | W. H. Newbol |  | 10 |
| Boettcher \& | 350 | 2,500 | Newhar |  |  |
| George D. B. |  |  | O'Melveny-Wagenseller \& |  |  |
|  | 350 | 2,500 | Dur |  |  |
| ridge |  | 2,500 | Paine, Webber | 2,000 |  |
| x. Brown | 1,500 | 10,000 | Piper, Jaffray |  |  |
| ush, Slocum |  | 3;500 | Prescott, Jone |  |  |
| H. M. Byllesby | 1,000 | 7,000 | R. W. Pressp |  |  |
| Frank B. | 500 | 3,500 | Putnam \& |  |  |
| hildress \& | 350 | 2,500 | Reinhol |  |  |
| E. W. Clark \& Co |  | 2,500 | Reyn |  |  |
| Richard W. C |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inc.- | 350 | 2,560 | The Robin |  |  |
| ooley |  | 2,500 |  |  |  |
| Courts \& C | 500 | 3,500 | E. H. Ro |  |  |
| urtiss, Ho | 350 |  | L. F. Rotbsch |  |  |
| J. M. Dain | 350 | 2,500 | Schoellkopf, Hu |  |  |
| avenp |  | 2,500 | Pomero |  |  |
| Paul H. Davis | 1,000 | 7,000 | Schwabach |  |  |
| Dick \& Merle | 1.000 | 7,000 | Scott \& Stringfell |  |  |
| R. S. Dickson | 2,500 | 17,500 | Chas. W. Scrant | 50 |  |
| Dixon \& C |  | 2,500 | I. M. Simon | 50 |  |
| Drexel \& Co | 3,000 | 20,000 | Singer, Deane | 750 | , 0 |
| Francis I. du Po | 1,500 | 10,000 | Smith, Moore | 350 |  |
| Eastman, Dillo |  | 25,000 | Wm. R. S | 750 | ,000 |
| Elkins: Mor |  | 2,500 | Starkweathe |  |  |
| worthy | 500 | 3,500 | Stein B |  |  |
| Equitable Securities | 000 | 7,000 | Stern Brothe |  | 3,500 |
| Clement A, E |  |  | Stix \& ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  |  |
| Inc. |  |  | Stone \& We |  |  |
| , | 350 | 2,500 |  |  |  |
| Fahey, Clark | 350 | 2,500 | Stroud \& | 1,00 | 7,00 |
| Farwell, Chapm | 350 | 2,500 | Lowry Swene |  | 2,500 |
| enner \& B | 1,000 | 7,000 | Swiss Americ | ,000 | 7,00 |
| Ferris \& Hardg | 750 | 5,000 | Spencer Tras |  |  |
| Ferris Exnicios \& Co., | 350 | 2,500 | Tucker, Anth |  | 7.00 |
| Field, Richards \& | 500 | 3,500 | Van Alstyne, N | 750 | 5,00 |
| First of Michigan C | 350 | 2,500 | Vietor, Commo |  | 2.50 |
| Folger, Nolan \& | 350 | 2,500 | G. H. Walk |  | 7,00 |
| Robert Garrett | 750 | 5,000 | Watling. |  | 2,50 |
|  | 2,500 | 17,500 | Weeden | 35 | 2 , |
| Granbery, Mara |  | 2,500 | Wells-D |  | 2,50 |
| Green, Ellis | 1,000 | 7,000 | Werthe | , | 7,000 |
| Grubbs, |  | 2,500 |  | O00 |  |
| Hallgarte | 1,000 | 7,000 | Dean | 500 | , |
| Harris, | 1,000 | 7,000 | W | 500 |  |
| Hawley, | 500 | 3,500 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | given in V. 152, p. 3170 - - V. 152, p. 3335

American Stove Co.-Earnings- 1938

tional for prior years-paid or provided for. c Provision for surtax on
undistributed profits undistributed profits.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | 1939 |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 744,084 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Current assets: |  |  | Liabaitites- Accounts payable. |  | 0,804 |
| Cash_......... 949,501 672,559 |  |  | Local, Fed. capital |  |  |
| Market. securs. | 903,103 | 777,528 | stock and state |  |  |
| Recelvables...- | 2,199,240 | 1,756,043 | taxes on income. | 103,361 | 87,387 |
| Inventorie | 3,529,018 | 3,518,645 | Federal tax on in- |  |  |
| Other assets Proderty, plant | 135,804 | 127,118 | come (estd.)- | 577,445 | 357,641 |
| Property, plant \& equipment (net) |  |  | ${ }_{\text {y }}$ Reserves ${ }_{\text {capas }}$ | ${ }_{399}^{659,956}$ | 608,881 5 |
| Deferred charges.- | 6.167,775 | $6,306,416$ 153,072 | $y$ Capital stock | 399,900 | 5,399,900 |
|  |  |  | Earned surp. since | 20 |  |
| Total.-...---- | 004,138 | 3,311,380 | Tota | 4,004,138 | 13,311,380 |
| y Represented par value, stated | $\begin{aligned} & \text { by } 539,99 \\ & \text { value } \$ 10 \end{aligned}$ | shares per share | f common stock $-\mathrm{V}, 152, \mathrm{p}, 3012$ | without | minal or |
| American Output- | ater | orks | Electric |  | Weekly |
| Output of | ric energy | of | tric properti | of Amer | Water |
| Works \& Electric | Co. for th | - week en | ed May 24, 1941 | totaled | 1,948,000 |
| watt hours for th Comparative ta | n increase <br> able of we | of ing wee ekly outp | output <br> k of 1940 . <br> ut of electric ener |  | ,000 kilo- |
| years follows: Week Ended |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | ,097,000 | 51,054,0 | $0039,367,00038$ | 6,000 | ,876,000 |
| May 1 | ,196,000 | 51,331,000 | $00039,154,00039$ | 542,000 | 1,191,000 |
| May | 000 | 52,597,0 | 00 43,150,000 37 | 701,000 | 0,7672,000 |


|  | 1940 | 1939 | $\times 1938$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| les and machinery rentals, less dis | 24,535,409 |  |  |
| Cost of sales...-. | 18,488,427 | 18,385,940 | 16,847,081 |
| Depreciation, incl. cost of new molds | 1,098,513 | 1,023,783 | 1,003,141 |
| Selling, admin. and general expenses. | 1 $2,353,968$ | 1820,735 $2,308,666$ | $\begin{array}{r}684,173 \\ \hline, 007,468\end{array}$ |
| Profit from opera | \$1,715,842 | \$1,806,023 | \$1,007,614 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Profit for the year | \$1,224,061 | \$1,445,498 | \$752.400 |
| \$6.50 preferred divid | 70,520 129.135 | 265,886 | 265,886 |
| Common dividends | 572.440 | 500.885 | 32199 |
| Earnings per share on common stock. | \$1.43 | \$1.65 | \$0.68 |

$\mathbf{x}$ The year 1938 figures have been reclassified for purpose of compar $\$ 0.68$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets-
Cash in banks and on hand--...-$\&$ accts. receiv'
(less reserves) (less reserves)--
Mnvell. acts. rec.
Inventories. $\&$ dwellings. Repair and leased machlne parts \& supplies _Cash in closed buks
Misc. stks \& bond bLand, bldgg., ma-
chin'y, eapt., \&eConstr. in progress Constr. in progres
Deferred charges. Deferred charges-

Pat. \& pat. rIghts | 1940 | 1939 | Liablittes- |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |

Total.......... 18,221,288 21,813,694 Total.......... 18,221,288 21,813,694 a After reserve of $\$ 144,095$ in 1940 and $\$ 137,296$ in 1939 . b After reserve sented by 715,550 shares (no par value). d Represented by 715,550 shares
$(\$ 12.50$ par)-V.
Andes Copper Mining Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years [Including Potrerillos Ry, Co.]

 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating profit.... } & \$ 7,430,882 & \$ 4,935,396 & \$ 4,202,585 & \$ 7,843,471 \\ \text { Other income } & \$ 19,022 & 274.188 & 214,330 & 419,282\end{array}$
 Deprec. of plant \& equ
U. S. and Chilean tax
estimated.......... $1,763,908 \quad 1,319.796 \quad 576.318 \quad \mathbf{2 1 , 3 8 0 , 7 8 1}$ $\begin{array}{ccccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net profit..-.-.-. } \\ \text { Earnings per } \\ \text { share on }\end{array} & \$ 4,262,018 & \$ 2.622 .402 & \$ 2.550 .365 & \$ 5,455,658\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { capital stock } & \$ 1.19 & \$ 0.73 & \$ 0.71 & \$ 1.52 \\ y & \text { Interest on loans only. } & \text { z } & \text { No United } & \text { States surtax } \\ \text { on undistributed }\end{array}$ $y$ Interest on loans only. $z$ a
income is deemed to be payable.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec, 31
Assets-
Mines, claims, land
\& concesslons...



Cash.---.-.---
Deferred charges.-.
Other assets.
Total..........89,638,954 $\overline{88,155,472} \mid$ Total.......... 89,638,954 $\overline{88,155,472}$ y Represented by shares of $\$ 20$ par.-V. 151, p. 3226

April-Arbor RR.-Earnings-
Gross from railway.....
Net ry. oper. inc
From Jan.
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway } & 1,439,949 & 1,3,30,472 & 1,222,898 & 1,090,950\end{array}$

Arden Farms Co.- Annual Report-
Effective Aug. 1, 1940, Arden Farms Co. (formerly named Western Dairy Products Co.), Arden Farms, Inc., (formerly named Western Dairy Co.. (formerly named California Cooperative Creamery Co.), the operating Western Dairies, Inc., was changed to Arden Farms Co. The company arranged to borrow $\$ 1,500,000$ from the Travelers Insurance Co., at $4 \%$ to be repaid $\$ 150,000$ per annum for 10 years beginning May 15, 1941. During 1940 the company redeemed by proceeds of this ing subsidiaries outstanding on Jan. 1, 1940, which bore maturities 1941
to 1948
Other proceeds of the new $4 \%$ loan were to provide for other outlays
required in connection with the merger or to be added to working capital. Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Dec, 31
 Cost of goods sola (incl
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { selling, delivery and } \\ \text { administrative exps.)- } & 18,741,239 & 16,943,280 & 16,382,346 & 18,327,013\end{array}$


 $\begin{array}{clllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net earnings-.-api-: } \\ \text { Portion of earns. applic. }\end{array} & \$ 511,998 & \$ 416,374 & \$ 411,444 & \$ 309,557\end{array}$ to pref. \& class A stock
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Of subsidiaries......- } & \mathbf{a 3 , 0 0 0} & 11,183 & 8,917 & 8,541 \\ \text { Net income } & \$ 508,998 & \$ 405,191 & \$ 402,507 & \$ 301,016\end{array}$ Net income -----"- $\overline{3}$ $\$ 7.86 \quad \$ 6.64 \quad \$ 6.60$ 01,016
preferred stock.
ed stock of former subsidiar
4ssets-
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
on hand
Customers - notes
\& accts. recelv'le
Sundry notes and
acts. receivable
Inventories of fin-
ished products,
raw materials \&
supplies
Prepald expenses.....
Prepaid expenses.
Investments, prin
cipally stocks of
cipally stocks of
and advances to


Total ........... $\$ 7,920,661 ~ \$ 7,423,152$ Total $\qquad$


## Associated Dry Goods Corp.-Refinances With Bank

## Loan-


 1942, through 1946.
 interest at 4\% The The mortrage covered certan premises in New yring
ownea by Adrico, Realty Corp, owned by Adrico Realty Corp. a wholl owned subsidiary. The byance
of tho bunds received will be used for general corporate purposes.- V . 152
p. 317

Associated Gas \& Electric Co-Funds Studied-
Feederal Judge Vineent Le Leteel decided May 23 to refer to a special master the determination of the status of two syon, opo fund s. set ap with Transfer \& Payling Agency by H. . Hopson, one for Associated Gas \&
Eleetric Corp. and the other for Asoclated Gas $\&$ Electric Co. The court acted on the motion of trustees for the two companies. The question to be determined is whether the funds are to go to holders of uncashed coupons
of securities of Ageco and Agecorp or into their respective general assets. Weekly Output-
The Atlantic Utility Service Corp. reports that for the week ended May 23 net electric output of the Assoclated Gas \& Electric group was $111,344,898$
units (kwh.). This is an increase of $17,112,816$ units or $18.2 \%$ above production of $94,232,082$ units a year ago.- $-\mathbf{V}, 152$, p. 3335 .

Associated Public Utilities Corp.-DividendAt a special meeting held on April 25, 1941, the board of directors declared 1941, to holders of record at the close of business on June 4, 1941 Holders of five-year convertible secured gold bonds of Utilities Public
Service Co., or certificates of deposit issued in respect of such bonds who Service Co., or certificates of deposit issued in respect of such bonds, who
have not exchanged them for common stock of this corporation in accordance with the amended plan of reorganization, dated May 1, 1937, Vof Utilities Public service Co. will receive the dividend payable upon the stock issuable to them (in the ratio of 50 shares for each $\$ 1,000$, principal amount of certificates of deposit to the Huntington National Bank of Columbus, Columbus, Ohio-V. 151, p. 3738 .

| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry System-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. April 30-1 1941-Month-1940 1941-4 Mos.-1940 |  |  |  |
| Railway oper. revenues | 219004 11 | \$59 | 48,131,469 |
| Railway oper. expenses | 2,429,004 11,008,878 | 46 | 41,021,399 |
| Railway tax accruals.-- Other debits or credits.- | 1,696,818 1,227,269 | 6,191,384 | $4,857,713$ Dr37,258 |
| Net ry. oper. income. | 2,337,056 \$805,296 | 635,478 | \$2,215,099 |
| Avge. miles operated. | 13,431 13,414 | 13.431 | 13,417 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| April- | 1941 1940 | 1939 |  |
| Gross from rallway | \$339,732 \$275,219 | \$280,625 | \$289,261 |
| et from railway | 55,094 8,267 | 35.330 |  |
| et ry. oper. income From an 1- | def3,769 def42,710 | def18,601 | ef23,496 |
| Gross from railway | 1,408,802 1,189,521 | 1,262,516 | 1,152,531 |
| Net from railway | 237,568 108,960 | 231.136 | 107,689 |
| Net ry. oper. inco | 13,460 der87,068 | 17,392 | def96.477 |
| Atlanta \& West Point RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| April- | 1941 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| ross from railway | \$196,119 \$152,377 | \$139,664 | \$127,960 |
| Net from railway. | 51,373 168.696 | 14,909 | der584 |
| Net ry. oper. income From Jan. 1- | def8.501 | ef10,052 | ef 22,429 |
| Gross from railway | 748,552 623,220 | 569,176 | 519,220 |
| Net from railway | 200,652 85, 85,83 | 66,519 | -9,686 |
| Net ry. oper. incom | 60,391 def 10,504 | ef29,472 | ef83,368. |

Atlantic Coast Line RR.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30- 1941 MOnth- 1940 1941-4 Mos.- 1940


 Net ry. oper. income. $\frac{1,282,103}{\$ 61,832} \xlongequal[\$ 4,902,925]{\$ 1,543,041}$ Seeks Bids on $\$ 7,880,000$ Equipment Issue-
Invitations by the company was mailed May 24 for bids on an issue of
$37,880,000$ series $H$ equipment trust certificates to be dated July 1,1941 and due $\$ 788$ 最价 in each of the succeeding 10 years. The invitations, that the bidder name a rate for the certificates and a price bid for same not
less than 100 . Bids are to be opened June 4. The equipment trust will
 che company has applled to the Interstate Comm
The
authority to issue the obligations.

## Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Earnings-

 Period End. April30- $1941-$ Month- 1940Railway Railway oper. revenues.
Maint. of way structs.
Maint. of equipment Maint. of equipment--
 Transp. for investment



$\begin{gathered}\text { Net rev, from ry.. } \\ \text { operations.-. }\end{gathered} \mathbf{\$ 2 , 7 4 3 , 4 4 2}$ \$2,901,292 $\$ 17,093,595 \$ 11,640,200$ | Railway tax accruals, | $\$ 1,017,224$ | $\$ 937,259$ | $\$ 4,034,142$ | $\$ 3,812,168$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 182,462 | 230,063 | 783,587 | 768,547 |  | Equipment rents (net) ${ }_{\text {Joint }}$ facility rents

Net ry . oper. inco
-V .152, p. 3337.
(The) Baltimore Transit Co.-Earnings-
(Including Baltimore Coach Co.)


Net oper. revenue
Operating income Oon-opating income--

Gross income
Net income
Int. declared
Remainder
 -V. 152 , p. 2844.

Barber Asphalt Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years





 Earnings per share-----
a Trimidad income taxes.
Note-Uintah Ry. was dissolved Oct. 31, 1939, operations having been discontinued during the previluou May. The property formerly held by Uintah Ry, was disposed of during the year with the exception of a few by Barber Asphalt Corp. for later sale as opportunity offers. The abanor
donment of this property invorved a a charese of $\$ 1.246 .070$ against the reserve
of $\$ 1,300,000$ created for that purposes in 1935. of $\$ 1,300,000$ created

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - | \$ | \$ | Liablities- | \$ |  |
| a Real est. equip., |  |  | Com. stk. (par\$10) | 4,133,330 | 4,133,330 |
| mineral deposits, | 7213587 |  | Accts. payable and |  |  |
| Cash | 2,421,184 |  | U. S. \& foreign | 640,635 |  |
| Acets., bills, \&e., |  |  | taxes (est.) | 299,876 |  |
| rec., after res..- | 906,984 | 1,236,216 | Conting. reserve | 96,021 | 93,131 |
| Inventories | 2,561,061 | 2,068,139 | Capital surplus. | 8,806,043 | 8,806,043 |
| Investm'ts at cost. | 3,551 | 3,775 | Earned surplus | 2,461 | 582 |
| Deferred expenses. | 103,925 | 114,074 | b Treas. stocl |  |  |

Total_....... $\overline{13,210,292} \overline{13,566,823}$ Total.......... $\overline{13,210,292} \overline{13,566,823}$ a After depreciation, depletion and amortization of $\$ 2,073,631$ in 1940
and $\$ 1,724,032$ in 1939.
b
Consists of 23,110 shares.-V. 152, p. 2844 .
Bayuk Cigars, Inc.-Earnings-


Assets-
 Trade acct
Inventories
Advances Advances.-......... Revenue stamps-Empl. Christmas Cash for purchase of 1st pref. stock for sinking fund Invest. In controllInvestments b Land, bulldings. c Cigar mach'y, c Cigar mach'y, 1 Patent rights...... Prepald insurance, taxes, \&c.....-
 a Represented by 393,060 no-par shares. b After depreciation of
$\$ 2,298,903$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,213,612$ in 1939. ca fter amortization of $\$ 1,287,475$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,287,225$ in 1939 . d Advances in respect of purchase of Havana to

Beatrice Creamery Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Years Ended-

Net operating income-
Teb. 28 .

Total income..........
Federal income taxes
….....
eb. $28,{ }^{\prime} 41$
$69,525,931$
$66,308,818$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Minority interest.....- } & 5052 & 201 & 154 & 44\end{array}$
Net income-_-...-
Divs. paid and accrued $\overline{\$ 1,686,308} \overline{\$ 1,956,440} \overline{\$ 1,623,141} \overline{\$ 1,444 ; 815}$ stocks of subs -
Beatrice pref, dividends.
Common dividends....
Surplus for year.....-

| 469,460 | 483.0085 | 483.085 | 90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 762,801 | 756.089 | 661,570 | 567,051 |
| \$454,047 | \$717,266 | \$478,486 | \$391,023 |
| Cr13,000 | Cr11,000 |  | Cr20,000 |

Adet loss on disposal of
assets of disc'd plants-

 | Profit \& loss surplus.- | $\$ 4,000,434$ |  | $\$ 3,558,103$ | $\$ 2,838,616$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earned on common. | $\$ 2,474,825$ |  |  |  |  |

Consolidated Balance Sheet Feb. 28
eb. $28^{\prime} 41 \mathrm{Feb} .29$ ' 40 A Lands- bldgs. and


 secured. Inv. \&adv.afil.co. Inventorles.....-
Duefr.employees.
Due from others Due from others.-
Adv, to ofticer Adv. to officer----
Miscell. investm'ts Deferred charges.-
 a After depreciation of $\$ 17,968,428$ in 1941 and $\$ 18,293,379$ in 1940 . b After deducting reserve for dou
$\$ 417,701$ in 1940 .-V. 152, p. 261.

Beaumont Sour Lake \& Western Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { April- } & 1941, & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & \$ 295,134 & \$ 259,707 & \$ 258,954 & \$ 278,88 \\ \text { Net from railway-...-- } & 131,116 & 121,945 & 119,648 & 129,6\end{array}$ Net from railway....
Net ry, oper. income--
From Jan. $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots-.- & 1,116,822 & 1,081,560 & 1,089,212 & 1,115,788 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 492,215 & 523,162 & 533,884 & 540,240 \\ \text { Net ry, oper. income.- } & 245,364 & 285,516 & 294,982 & 303,004\end{array}$

## Beaver Valley Traction Co.-Sale, \&c.-

Bradshaw, McCreary \& Reed, attorneys, writing to the "Chronicle," May 26, state. of the company have been sold, dischargedfof the lien of the consolidated mortgage and of the general mortgage, the lien of these[mortgages being transferred to the proceeds arising from the sale.
The properties were bought in by a trustee representing they owner ${ }^{\top}$ of $98 \%$ The general mortgage bonds will not participate because the lien of the first consolidated mortgage exhausts the proceeds of the sale.
The receiver's account is now in course of preparation
filed on or before June 10 .
It will show a small amount, not exceeding $\$ 25,000$, available tolgeneral creditors, general mortgage bondholders, and to the deficiency judgment of the first consolidated mortgage bondholders. This of course, will mean

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp.-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Operating income. | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Oper. exp. (incl. prov. } \\ \text { for doubtful loans) } & -12,884,992 & 12,535,304 & 12,410,302 & 12,299,873\end{array}$



 Other charges.........

| Net income_- |
| :---: |
| Pref. stock ser. A divs_- |
| $\$ 6,431,383$ |
| $\$ 6.318,984$ |
| $\$ 6,185.949$ |
| 11,961 |

 Surplus_.........-.
Shares of common stock $\frac{4,72,73,642}{\$ 1,667,278} \frac{1,282}{\$ 1,654,255} \frac{4,630,532}{\$ 1,532,514}$
 $x$ Includes interest on employees' thrift accounts. $y$ Consists of un-
realized loss in connection with stating the assets and liabilities of the Canadian subsidiary at the U . S. dolar equivalents at Dec. 311940 and
in 1939 ; also other charges of $\$ 1,093$.


#### Abstract

AssetsCash............. Miscell. notes and accts. receivable Investments Real estate a Furn, \& fixtures Deferred charges. Other assets.....

Comparative Balance Sheet Mar. 31 '41 Dec. 31 '40 Liabilities 

Mar. 31 '41 Dec. 31 ' 40 | $2,482,263$ | $2,253,713$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3,988,851$ | $3,857,038$ |
| 473 |  |     $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Prior pref. stock_. } & 7,500,500 & 7,5000 \\ \text { c Common stock_ } & 16,585,168 & 16,585,168\end{array}$


 b After reserves of $\$ 4,988,380$ in 1941 and $\$ 4,9991$ and $\$ 460,464$ in 1940 . sented by $2,314,989$ no par shares. d Includes $\$ 5,000,000$ due 1943 -Beech Aircraft Corp.-Additional RFC Loan-
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized an additional loan of $\$ 4446.510$ to the corporation to be used in the construction of faciilities

Beneficial Loan Society (Del.)-10-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common quarterly dividends of $121 / 2$ cents per share were distributed.-V. 152 , p. 3014.

Bessemer \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllr}\text { Net from railway-..... } & 574,868 & \mathbf{1 0 8 , 3 4 5} & \text { def109,359 } & \text { def7.564 } \\ \text { Net ry, oper. income... } & \mathbf{4 6 2 , 4 2 2} & \mathbf{9 8 , 5 8 7} & \text { def134.978 } & \text { def78,773 }\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway....... } & 1,450,401 & 307,196 & \text { def } 279,930 & \text { def391,916 } \\ \text { Net ry. oper, income.-. } & 1,269,765 & 286,976 & \text { def335,874 } & \text { def } 486,677\end{array}$

## Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Bonds Called -

Corboration has called for redemption on July 1, 1941, through operation
of the sinking fund $\$ 500,000$ aggregate principal amount of its consolidated mortgage 20 -year sinking fund $31 / \%$ bonds, series F , due July 1, 1959. The ment of the drawn bonds will be made on and after July 1 at a price of 101 and accrued interest to July 1 , 1941, at the corporation's stock transfer

Black Rock Mfg. Co., Inc.-Bridgeport, Conn. RFC Loan The company was granted a $\$ 150,000$ loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation it was announced May 23. The company will use the proceeds of ordnance.

Bloomingdale Bros., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
YearsEnd. Jan. $31-\quad$ - 1941






 Excess of reserve.
Disct. (net) on repur. of
$5 \%$ preferred stock. $\qquad$ 3,375
 y Consolidated.
Note-New
quoted price as of Jan 31,1940 . The 1 ' from the profits for the year ended Jan. 31 , 1940 . The net loss of $\$ 3,649$ from the sale of these debentures at a price below such quoted prices has
been deducted from the profits for the year ended Jan. Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets-
Cash on omand
haposit and oon
harkd. . Jan. $\begin{gathered}\text { deposit and on } \\ \text { hand......irites } \\ \text { Market. securites } \\ \text { Customers } \\ \text { acc'ts }\end{gathered}$ Market. securities
Customers
and noter
ace ts and notes rec. Due fr. Blooming
dale Budgets, Inc dale Budgets, In
Mdse. on hand
Mdee. in transit Mdse. on hand

Mdre. in transit | L'ns to employee |
| :--- |
| Sundry | Sundry debtores. Prepaid expense Fixed assets (net)

 a Represented by 300,000 shares, no par.-V. 152, p 2232
(Sidney) Blumenthal \& Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Gxpenses
Deprec

Operating profit
Other income Write down of inv...
Interest, \&c...........
Federal income taxes, \&c
$7 \%$ Net profit

|  | 121,721 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Earnings per share } & & \$ 2.69 & 239.412 & 239.412 & \text { Ni.17 } \\ \text { 239.412 } & & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ a Including Saltex Looms. Inc., to Nov. 10,1939 , date on whicn bank-

ruptcy proceedings were instituted. plant property for the year 1939 was $\$ 52,014$, as compared with $\$ 422,066$ for he preceding year (including $\$ 53,430$ and $\$ 97,766$, respectively, applicable
to the Saltex Looms, Inc.). The reduction of $\$ 170,052$ in 1939 was caused largely yy the adjustment of the property accounts as
from an appraisal basis to the basis of depreciated cost.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ 2,860,432 \end{gathered}$ | $1939$ | Liablities- | ${ }_{8}^{1940}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FIxed assets-inio |  |  | c Preterred stock- | 10 | $1,530,2$ $3,141,8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 381,099 | 1,8 | Ac | 1,387,192 |  |
| Notes \& trade |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Pur. }}$ (due |  |  |
| Lite insur. polic |  | 88 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,379,500 |  | 1,500,000 | 1,500 |
| har |  | B,52 | , of cap, stk plus. | $\begin{aligned} & 161,046 \\ & 235,482 \end{aligned}$ | det4 |

Total_....... $\overline{8,172,360} \overline{7,446,673}$ Total_....... $\overline{8,172,360} \overline{7,446,673}$ 1939. After deducting depreciation of $\$ 3,119,614$ in 1940 and $\$ 3,041,622$ in by 13.911 shares (par $\$ 100$ ) at redemption or liquidation preference of $\$ 110$ per share. d saltex Looms. Inc. at nominal valuation pending outcome of

Boeing Airplane Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings| Consolidated Income Statement for Calendar Years |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1940 | 1939 |

1937

 ment expenses-
Prov. to
reduce
fly

|  | 803,616 | 50,393 | 9,753 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 640,000 |  |  |  |
| 118,316 | 343,790 | 279,430 | ,573 |
|  | 2,020,300 | 488,068 |  |

 Other special charges-.replacement
 Earns.pe
a Loss

Consolidated Earned Surplus (Deficit) Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940 Deficit-Jan. 1, 1940
Total deficit forward
eded Dec. 31,1940 $\$ 678,176$
374,655

Deficit-Dec. 31, 1940
$\qquad$ 374,655

Consolidated Paid-In Surplus Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940
 shares of capital stock, less expenses in connection therewith

Balance-Dec. 31, 1940 3,590,067

| sets- | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \end{gathered}$ | Liabilities- ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1939}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash..... | 1,330,224 | 241,144 | Note pay. (banks) $2,240,446$ | 3,601,566 |
| Unexp. bal. of cash |  |  | Accounts payable. 2,756,991 | 696,289 |
| adv. by U. S. on | 5,330 |  | Accrued wages. $1,114,814$ | 645,985 |
| Notes \& accounts |  |  | Deposits on sales |  |
| rec., less res'ves | 2,676,948 | 1,335,631 | contract | 460,836 |
| Inventories - | 9,621,735 | 5,299,800 | Prov. for contract |  |
| Investments, \&c-- | 324,293 | 41,435 | guaranty replace- |  |
| Advances to subcontractors | 201,897 |  | ment-cis for in- 81,500 |  |
| Expendit's under |  |  | come taxes..... 1788,801 | 33 |
| EPF contracts.- | 3,033,461 |  | Adv. on sales contr $17,670,313$ |  |
| Flxed assets (net). | 5,473,120 | 2,295,970 | Capital stock.----5,408,369 | 3,604,304 |
| Deferred charges.- | 321.877 | 39,756 | a Phs to be issued. $\quad 3,901$ | 5,486 |
|  |  |  | Paid-in surplus... 4,507,271 | 917,204 |
|  |  |  | Earned (deficit).- 303,520 | 677,967 |

Total_....... $\overline{33,688,885} \overline{9,253,735}$ Total_......... $33,668,885 ~ 9,253,735$ a To be issued for shares of capital stock of United Aircraft \& Transport
Corp. upon presentation for exchange, $7801 / 4$ shares as at Dec. 31, 1940, Corp. upon presentation for exchange, $7801 / 4$ shares as at
and $1,0971 / 2$ shares as at Dec. $31,1939 .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 2844 .

Borne Scrymser Co.-Balance Sheet Dec. $31-$

-V. 152 , p. 3172 .
Boston \& Maine RR.-Earnings
Period End. Arpil 30- 1941-Month-1940 1941-4 Mos.-1940

 Taxes
Equipment rents $(D r)$
Joint facility rents $(D r)$
 Total income...... Tot. deductions (rentals,
Net income ...... $\$ 514,290$ def $\$ 162,999 \quad \overline{\$ 1,683,475} \frac{2,465,569}{\text { def } \$ 381,420}$
Net income

Botany Worsted Mills-EarningsColendar Years-
 Extraordinary charge........................
Packing \& ship. \& transport. exps. Packing \& ship. \& transport Comminsions paid to factor-.......--
Profit from operations.......

Other income.............................. | $1,456,320$ |
| :---: |
| 62,433 |



Net profit for year
Net pronit or
Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 a Represented by shares of si10 par valu
c Shares of $\$ 1$ par value. - V, 151 , p. 2934 .
 x After depreciation of $\$ 1.554,492$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,346,274$ in 1939.
Represented by shares of $\$ 5$ par.-V. 152, p. 3015.
Brazilian Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earns.$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Apr. 30- } & \text { 1941-Month-1940 } & \text { 1941-4 Mos.- } 1940 \\ \text { Gross earnings }\end{array}$

 | Net earnings |
| :---: |
| $-\mathrm{V}, 152, \mathrm{p} .2845 . . . .$. |
| $\$ 1,860,747$ |
| $\$ 1,571,088$ |
| $\$ 7,016,999$ |
| $\$ 6,031,699$ |

Brillo Mfg. Co., Inc.-Earnings -
 b a After charges and provision for estimated State and Federal taxes. The balance sheet of the company as of March $31, \frac{1941, \text { shows total }}{}$ current assets of $\$ 830,954$, including cash of $\$ 520,857$
Total liabilities wure 8264,1188 . In the last quarter of 1940 the company showed total current assets of $\$ 787,511$ and total current liabilities of $\$ 319,717$.-
V. 152, p. 1585 .


[^6]
x Indicates loss.

 Ahlberg Bearling C Reali est., bildgs.,

deal........... | rred charges.-- | 69,230 | 60.292 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Total

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. (\&Subs.)-EarningsNet sales
Gross
prof Gross profit.-..........-:-
Depreciation.-.
Sell., gen. $\&$ adm. exps
Net profit--.-.-.... Profitit from oper, .-.:-
Profit on sale of securs.Profit on save onting Loss on sale or properity: in France-.............
Adjust. of mkt. bonds:
Foreig exchange adjust. Adreign exchange adjust.
For
Miscellaneous charges Miscellaneous charges.
Prov. for Fed., \&ce.tax Prov.for Fed., \&c. , tax
Miscellaneous credit...



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total surpus } \\
& \text { Dive......ends on pref. stock } \\
& \text { Dividends on com. stock }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\left.\begin{array}{cccccc}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Dividends on com. stock } \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Earned surplus at end } \\
\text { of year. }
\end{array} \\
\text { Earns. per commonshare }
\end{array} & 1,333,3647,809 & 1,220,701 & \$ 1,734.972 & & \$ 1,073.965
\end{array}\right)
$$

Assets
Land
Goodwli
dis- bldgs., \&c. 1,308 Commercial paper Marketable bonds 371,6
Sundry investment Sundry investment
Net curr . assets of

| arketable b | 371,691 | 251,841 | Custom's dep., \&c | 190.832 | 155 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sundry investment | 4,03 | 19,433 | Accruals.-. .- | 362,746 |  |
| Net curr, assets of |  |  | Other curr. llabil. Accrued Fed. in- |  |  |
| subs, In forelgn countries | 1,072,192 | 895,311 | Accome taxes ....- | 29,249 | 5 |
| terest accrued |  |  | Sundry reserves.. | 138,071 |  |
| Warner Bros.deb |  | 1,840 | Capital surpl |  |  |
| eb . and rec. from |  |  | Ear |  | Dr54,171 | Deb. asle division. from

musle Inventories.....$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Inventories-.....-. } & 3,180,177 & 3.130,210 \\ \text { Notes \& accts, rec. } 8,290,516 & 8.525,130 \\ \text { C }\end{array}$ Cash...-....-.-. property solid..-
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Total_.........15,963,667 } & 14,819,722 & \text { Total.........15,963,667 } & 14,819,722 \\ \text { a Represented by } 450,000 \text { no par shares. b Represented by } & 5,545\end{array}$

Total_......... 14.064,096 $\overline{13,343,43}$
Total
$\overline{14,064,096} \overline{13,343,438}$
V After depreciation of $\$ 12,596,198$ in 1940 and $\$ 12,397,581$ in 1939.V. 150 , p. 1756 .

Budd Wheel Co.-Preferred Stock Called--
Company has called for redemption June 26, 1941, its outstanding preferred stock at $\$ 120$ por share, plus accrued dividends of $\$ 2.39$. Payment Granting Annuities. Redemption price and accrued dividends to June 26 are now a vailable to holders of preferred. At close of 1940 there June 26 are now available to holders of preferred. At close
were 3.489 shares of preferred outstanding.-V. 152 , p. 2695.

tied into the defense effort, indicates we shall need additional long-time working capital. Directors, therefore, deemed it advisakle to strengthen plished without payment of underwriting fees by the negotiation of a new The new loan in effective JJuly 1 , , 1941. bears incerest at $23 \%$ and is for
$\$ 7,500,000$, repayable in 15 annual instalments of $\$ 500,000$ each $\$ 7,500,000$, repayable in 15 annual instalments of $\$ 500,000$ each. The
lndenture permits the anticipation of all or any part of the unpaid balance of the loan on any interest date at par and interest from earned surplus,
or at a premium of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ from other funds. of the new loan, $\$ 4,000,000$ or at a premium of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ from other funds. of the new loan, $\$ 4,000,000$
is to bo used to retre at par the balance of the present loan with the John
Hancock Mutua) Under the new arrangement we have strengthened our working capital position on what we believe to be very favorable terms and have reduced the required annual minimum amortization from $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 500,000$,
although permitting more rapid repayment without premium should future conditions make this seem advisable.

## (Consolidated Income Account Incl. Wholly Owned Subsidiaries)

## Salears Ended-

Gross profit
 Prem... on debs retired.
Interest on
 Proportionate share or
Alaska Packers Ass'n
profits


 Com. dividends (cash)
Shares op aid in pf. stiz.


 Total_.......-58,499,990 $\overline{57,665,687}$ Total_........ $\overline{58,499,990} \overline{57,665,687}$ in After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 21,906,409$ in 1940 and $\$ 22,484,890$
i941. y Represented by 965,073 no par shares.-V. $150, \mathrm{p} .3503$.

Callahan Zinc-Lead Co.-Annual Report-
Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940

Net loss on sales 87,596
135,233
Total income-

Provision for doubtful note receivable
Amortization of preliminary mining expenses
Depreciation.
Net profit for year
profit and los


Feb. $28^{\prime} 41 \mathrm{Feb} .29{ }^{\prime} 40$ many sales oregoing profit and loss statement does not include intersubsidiaries, two of which have been for some time, and are at present inactive. The other subsidiary, Livengood Placers, Inc., operated for period of six weeks before being shut down on Oct. 16,1940 for the winter. The nature of the company's operations for the period makes inappro-
priate the use of the above statement of profit and loss in whole or in part priate the use of the above statement of profit and loss in whole or in part
for purposes of comparison with prior years or as an indication of possible future results.

Cass...
Cash -...................
Current accts. $\&$ notes receiv.
Materials and supplies.
Idarago Min
Idarago Mining Co., 9,515
Monitor Mining Co., 98,000
shares, at cost-........--
Property, plant \& equipment.
Exam. and develop. costs on
props. held under leases, \&c.
Construc. \& enuir. on on proper-
ties held under leases. $\Delta c$ er-
tres.


Caloma Oil Co.-Promoters Sentenced-
The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice
reported May 23 the imposition of sentence by the U. B. District Court in reported May 23 the imposition of sentence by the U. 8 . District Court in
Los Angeles on six defendants charged with violation or the fraud section of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with an oil and gas lease promotion under the name of Caloma Oil Co
Walter C Baskette of Los Angeles wa
ment and his sentence. Guy C. McBride of Oklahoma City, who had pleaded nole contendere, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and placed on three years probation to commence with the expiration of his sentence, Andreas Atherton of San Jose, Caliif, was sentenced to a two year prison term and
was placed on probation for three years following the expiration of his was placed on probation for three years following the expiration of his
sentence. Frank Dent and Raymond $J$. Standish or Los Angeles were each sentenced to two years, and both were placed on probation for a three-year period commencing with the expiration of their sentences. Thomas J. Finnerty of Los Angeles, formerly a Deputy Real Estate Commissioner of
the state of California, who had been found guilty only on the charge of conspiracy was placed on probation for three years. acres of "wildcat" land situated in Pontotoc County, Okla., and caused to pe wrable a prospects of finding oil
The indictment charged that the defendants knew that the prospects

Sheet Dec. 31 - Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.-Balance


## Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.-Annual Report-

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

| Total revenue |  | 1940 |  |  | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 674,456 | \$10,491,220 \$10 | 89,282 \$ | 0,524,119 |
|  |  | 937,028 | 8,524,530 9,0 | ,046,707 | 8.534.420 |
| Interest |  | 1,404,099 | 598.680 | 03,053 | 673.231 |
| Res. for Dom. \& Prov. income taxes. |  | 780,000 | 85 | 72,717 | 76.875 |
| Net profit | .-- $\$ 956, \Varangle 09 \quad \$ 277.189 \quad \$ 28$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  | 235.495 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40 | 1939 |  | 1940 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ \mathbf{2 4 , 3 2 4 , 1 3 3} \\ 915,661 \end{gathered}$ | Liabilutes $5 \%$ pref. stock, |  |  |
| a Fixed assets | 23,090,508 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ,462,500 | 11,462,500 |
| Guaranteed invest. demand depos.-. | $450,000$ | 1,200,000, | Common stock... $5 \%$ 1st M. bonds. | 3,391,500 | 3,391,500 |
| Acc'ts recelvable, less reserve $\qquad$ | $1,185,322$ | 310,719 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { series A. . } 18 \text {. } \\ & 6 \% \text { It. } \end{aligned}$ | 500,000 | 000 |
| Adjusted loss |  |  | gold bds., Kin |  |  |
| by underwriters | 68,155 | 57,769 | ton El. Co., Ltd. | 1,189,000 | 1,218,000 |
| ef, pay on prop- |  |  | Accounts payable. | 747,736 | 496,622 |
| erty sold ...... | 69,000 |  | Prov. for texes | 794,988 | 106.134 |
| Can. Govt. bonds. | 40,312 |  | Bond int. accrued. | 239,390 | 252,056 |
| Ins., \&e., claims |  |  | Oth. acer. charges. | 43 | 48 |
| est. amt. recov. | 183,157 | 142,100 | Amounts billed on |  |  |
| Int. rec, , accrued. | 9,339 | 3,415 | uncompl, contrs | 3,177,355 | 402,000 39 |
| Inventories......- | 2,719,724 | 750,252 | Deferred income.- | +99,901 | - 39,385 |
| Guar.dep. on contr |  | 88.412 | Dividends payable | ${ }^{573,125}$ | 143,281 |
| Prepald expenses. | 154,950 | 168,728 | Reserves | 383,481 | 369.080 |
| Investments.. | 1,326,990 | 819,068 | Earned surplus | 782,0 | 398,716 |
| Funds depos. with trustees | 29 | 634 |  |  |  |

Total.......... $\overline{33,343,021} \overline{28,780,891}$ Total........... $\overline{33.343,021} \overline{28,780,891}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 16,606,296$ in 1939 and $\$ 18,148,363$ in $1940 .-$
V. 152. p. 1740 .

## Canadian National Lines in New England-Earnings-


 Net ry oper. income

Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for W eek Ended May } 21
$$

$\stackrel{\text { Gross revenues }}{-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .33} \mathbf{8}$

$$
194
$$

1940

| Canadian Pacific April- | Lines in | Maine | ${ }_{1939}{ }^{\text {ning }}$ | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway. | \$463,636 | 8308,523 | \$247,987 | \$245.171 |
| Net from railway. | ${ }^{193,564}$ | 118,832 | ${ }_{70} 98.827$ | 54,639 <br> 19445 |
| Net ry. oper. income.-. From Jan. | 152,847 | 87,407 | 70,649 | 19,445 |
| Gross from railway. | $1,750,566$ 739503 | 1,405,901 | 1,066,906 | 1,163,429 |
| Net ry oper. inco | 562,161 | 450,646 | 270,983 | 212,499 |

##  


 -V. 152, p. 2845.
Carib Syndicate, Ltd.-Liquidation Approved-
Stockholders at a special meeting held May 27 approved a proposal of directors for complete liquidation of the company.
Under the plan of liquidation, directors propose to pay an initial liquidating dividend of Alfred J. William, a vice-President presiding at the meeting said that the payment would be made about June 20. although the date has not
been definitely fixed. He said there were no actual negotiations at present for disposal of oif properties in which the company has an interest, but that inquiries had been received for their
Carolina Mountain Power Corp.-Urges Deposit of Bonds Under Extension Plan-
Corporation announces that a substantial majority of the bondholders have deposited their bonds under the 10 -year extension plan. However. t is stated there are not enough bonds yet deposited to make the plan
ffective

The company is urging all bondholders who have not done so, to forward Granting Annuitios, Philadelphia, Pa. Upon receipt of the bonds for
deposit payment of the $2 \%$ interest deciared upon the will oe anticipated. Transmittal blanks may be obtained from the Pennsylvania Co. or from
the office of the corporation, 100 West 10th St., Wilmington, Del.-V. 152,
p. 1740 .
Catalin Corp. of America-To Pay 10 Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 16 to holders of record June 2 . Dividend of 15 cents stock, payable June 16 to holders of record June 2 . Dividend of 15 cents
paid on Dec. 16,1 last; 10 cents paid on July 10,$1940 ; 15$ cents Was paid on
Dec. 15,1939 and one of 40 cents was paid on Dec. 15,1936 .-V. 152, p. $269{ }^{6}$.
Central Eureka Mining Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End.Mar.31- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Oper, income before de- } \\ \text { prec. deple, \& taxes }\end{array} & \$ 94,118 & \$ 145,255 & \$ 132,375 & \$ 125,184 \\ - \text { V. } 150, \text { p. } 3196 .\end{array}$

Central Foundry Co. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report Net sales Years-
Net sales---
Cost of gds. sold (jncl
idle plant exp.)
1940 1939 1937
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { idle plant exp.).... } & 4,208,122 & 4,013,786 & 3,284,5 \mathrm{C3} & 3,470,177\end{array}$
Gross profit.
Sell., admin. \& genera
expenses.
Prov. for doubtfulacets. Net profit from oper.-
Other income.... Net income-
Interest on funded debt
Amort. of debt discount Amort. of debt discount \& expense-............ Other interest


Net profit...........
David Ford, President, state
During 1s40 the management settled all litigation with the receiver for result of the settlement the company issued 4.335 shares of its commond as a representing its investment in Central Central Iron \& Coal Co. the securities ment held by it against Central Iron \& Coal Co., and in return received certain properties located at Holt, Ala., owned by Central Iron \& Coal Co out used by and necessary to Ce
operation of its plant at Holt.
The management is pleased to report that during the past year it successfully refinanced substantially all of the company's funded debt, all of whic for $\$ 350,000$, payable in instalments of a $\$ 60,000$-year first mtge be bank
loan of each of the first four years and $\$ 110,000$ at the end of the fifth year, and by calling for redemption at 102 all of the outstanding $\$ 350,6005$ year first mtge $6 \%$ convertible bonds. Company also made a proposal to the holders of
the outstanding $\$ 648,2005 \%$ gen. mtge. bonds, and $\$ 97,0004 \%$ conver notes to extend the maturity of their obligations to sept. $\$ 97,0004 \%$ convertible consideration thereof, to prepay $10 \%$ of the principal amount thereof in
cash on Sept. 1 , 1940 , to improve the cond cash on Sept, 1,1940, to improve the conversion rights so that the bonds and notes would be convertible at the option of the holders thereof prior to ncrease the interest rate on the notes to $5 \%$, which proposal was accepted by the holders of $88 \%$ of the aggregate principal amount of bonds and notes. underwriting expense to the company. All except approximately 300 any the additional shares of common stock required for the improved conversion privileges of the extended oonds and notes were provided from the release
of the shares previously required for the 40 of the shares previously required for the $4 \%$ convertible notes and the re-
deemed 5. year first mtge. $6 \%$ convertible bonds.

Cassets-<br>Accts. \& notes rec.<br>Inventories...... Land, bldga., ma<br>chlnery \& equip. 2,7<br>Patents \& goodwill Invest. \& advances<br>Cash in hands of<br>Cash in hands o trustee Deterred charges.<br>Deierred charges.-. Mortgages receiv.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec.
of prior years' dividend arrearages on the preferred stocks of certain sub-
sidiary companies.
3. Months Ended March Earnings of Company Onl Total income
General and administrative

Gross income
Total interest and other deductions.
ns...--

## Net income. <br> $\qquad$ <br> $\qquad$ <br> 

 with the requirements of the Second Revenue Act of 1940 .-V. in accordanceCentral States Power \& Light Corp.-Sale of Properties The corporation a member of the Ogden Corp. system, was granted Oklahoma gas properties and certain other properties as well as those Central States Power \& Light Corp. of Oklahoma, its subsidiary, to the Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. for $\$ 4,700,000$
of its first mortgage and first lien gold bonds $51 / \%$ to acquire a portion tenders at prices not to exceed the face value of the bonds at the best prices obtainable until a vailable funds are exhausted
acquire a gas lease and properties from Utilities Productions Corp of its wholly-owned subsidiaries.
The record indicates, according to the Commission, that the sale to bonds is a part of a general pla for liquidation to acquire its own mortgage with a plan of reorganization of Utilities Power \& Light Corp., predecessor of Ogden Corp.
States of Oklahoma as well as the securities of Uentral States and Central will be payable to Chase Na (ional Bank of New York as corporate Corp of accordance with provisions of the first mortgage and indenture of trust

Certain-teed Products Corp. (\& Subs.) - Annual Reporf Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Cost of sales-
Maintenance and repairs $530,431 \quad 487,998$ $\begin{array}{r}383.044 \\ 574,661 \\ \left\{\begin{array}{r}450,850 \\ 11,370 \\ 2,590,480\end{array}\right. \\ \hline\end{array}$ Deprec.of plant \& eqpt.
Depl. of nat. resources.
Sell., gen. \& adm. exps $\qquad$ 2.881,683
$\begin{array}{r}459,914 \\ 30,402 \\ 2.974,772 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Total income Int, on funded debt.
Federal taxes

Net income.

tions | $\$ 1,395,865$ | $\$ 1,042,355$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 483,848 | 497,675 |
| 301,634 | 14,223 | $\$ 719,939$

513,548
35.381 $\$ 640,641$
524,120
13,868 Net profit_.......- $\begin{aligned} & \$ 610,383 \\ & \$ 348,099 \\ & \$ 171,010\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & x \text { Consists of } \\ & \text { value of Canadian net current assets and deferred charges; } \$ 76.669 \text { loss on }\end{aligned}$ sales or demolition of plants and other capital assets, net: $\$ 46.949$ adjustment of reserves for discounts and allowannces as ast Jan. 1,1939 to conform
to the basis at Dec. 31,1939 , and $\$ 6,198$ Gypsum lease rentals capitalized in prior years. charged off.
loss arising from declines in conversion value of nete deducting unrealized loss arising from declines in conversion value of net current assets, extraordinary items and charges appicable to prior years) includes net income of
$\$ 25,196$ of Canadian subsidiaries. The net has been converted into U. S. currency at approximate average rates of exchange prevailing during the year, except that depreciation has been
converted at exchange rates prevailing at the time of acquisition of the related assets.
$z$ Includes charges for selling, general and administrative expenses Note-The portion of the net income of Sloane-Blabon Corp. for the year
1999 allocable to the securities of that corporation owned by Certain-teed Products Corp. (without giving effect to dividend arrearages aggre-tee $\$ 1,432,490$ on the outstanding preferred stocks of the sloane-Blabon Corp.) is $\$ 262,285$. No part of s
come statement for 1939 .

Total_......... $\$ 5,173,756$
a
$\$ 4,817,822$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 5,173,756} \xlongequal{\$ 4,817,822}$ a Includes $\$ 60,000$ due 1941 b Extended to Sept. 1,1946 , the interest
rate on the notes having been increased from $4 \%$ to $5 \%$ (see text). c In-
cludes $\$ 91$, 1941 and $\$ 4,000$ undeposited. $4 \%$ convertible notes due Sept. 1, 1941 . 1 ,
V, 152, p. 2846 .

Central of Georgia Ry.-Earnings -

| April- | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$1,777,518 | \$1,368,365 | \$1,247,516 | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \$ 1,184,544 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net ry. oper. incom | 495,411 364,974 | 190,308 | 119,348 | 91,081 |
| From Jan. 1- |  |  | def4,063 | def40,921 |
| Gross from railway | 6,674,590 | 5,356,040 | 5,077,446 | 4,863,866 |
| Net ry. oper inco- | 1,638,928 | 616,464 | 590,957 | 423,488 |
| -V. $152, \mathrm{p} .2846$. | 1,037,866 | 38,686 | 93,778 | def97,218 |

## Central RR. of New Jersey-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { April- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 2,976,209 & \$ 2,712,705 & \$ 2,743,276 & \$ 2,275,971 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \text { Net ry, oper. income...- } & 560,964 & 543,570 & 708,212 \\ \text { From Jan. 1. } & 107,086 & \text { def61,122 } & 105,198 & 596,421 \\ \text { Gross } & 15,864\end{array}$


Central \& South West Utilities Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Operating revenued March 31-



Net income.............................................. 8836,708
Note-Consolidated net income includes approximately 190,000 for the 1941 and 1940 periods, distributed as dividends to Central and South West Utilities Could not because
 5,526
48,260
55,787

| 350,600 |
| :--- |
| 648,200 |
| 97.000 |
| 370.300 |
| 633,348 |
| 688.074 |
| 71,205 |
| 7 |
| , 82 |
| erest |
| In- |
| pt. | 1938 .


 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } & 60,057 & 46,914 & 20,823 & \\ \text { Net from railway -...- } & 1,061,926 & 904,416 & 800,454 & 734,323 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-. } & 437,380 & 253,332 & 263,072 & 149,504 \\ \text {-V. 152, p. 2846 } & 28,363 & 138,621 & 144,878 & 46,305\end{array}$

## Champion Paper \& Fibre Co.-Report to SEC Gives

 Details of Recent Note Issues-
## Detail of recent note issues are listed in a report of the company filed with the Securities and Exchange

 Eight promissory notes aggregating $\$ 284,823$ and maturing in June and 1941 to equipment companies as part of the purchase price of in April representing improvement to Champion's divisions located at Canton the amount of $\$ 243,000$. The report states that constitutes not more than two-thirds of the cost of the property purchased ever was less.ing serially on Me company issued six notes aggregating $\$ 1,680,000$, maturat $23 / \%$ a year. The notes were issued on April 21,1941 . bearing interest Trust Co. and the company, the bank agreed to lend to Champion $\$ 1,680$, 000 , the loan to be evidenced by the six promissory notes. A portion of the net proceeds of this loan amounting to $\$ 1,210,000$ was
used to pay and refund promissory notes of Champion in the like amownt The remainder of the net proceeds, amounting to $\$ 470,000$ is to be applied to refunding certain of 21 proceeds, amountissory notes aggregating $\$ 578,811$. These
promissory notes had been issued and delivered by the company as a part
of the purchase price of property purchased and accepted by the company for use in its business.
From April 21, 1941 to April 30, 1941, 16 of these promissory notes were paid aggregating $\$ 335.811$
unpaid.-V. 152, p. 2846

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Equipment Trusts OfferedHalsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., headed a group which was awarded May 28, on a bid of $100.111, \$ 3,100,000$ (Second Equipment Trust of 1941) $15 / 8 \%$ serial equipment trust certificates maturing $\$ 310,000$ annually each June 15 , 1942-51, inclusive. The certificates were immediately re offered at prices to yield $0.25 \%$ to $1.95 \%$, according to maturity. Associated in offering are; Blair \& Co., Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.; Otis \& Co., Ine.; A. C. Allyn \& Co.; Gregory \& Son, Ine.; The Milwaukee Co. Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co.; First of Michigan Corp., and Walter Stokes \& Co.
The certificates are offered subject to approval by the Interstate Com-
merce Commission. They are issued under the Philadelphia Plan. merce Commission. They are issued under the Philadelphia Plan.
The certificates are guaranteed unconditionally as to payment of par
value and dividends by endorsement of Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. They are secured by new standard gauge equipment, costing approximately $\$ 3.961$, 340 and comprising 10 type $2-6-6-6$ freight locomotives, 8 type 4-6-4 pas-
tenders.
Other bids submitted for the certificates were; Harriman Ripley \& Co.
Inc., 100.109 for $15 / 8$; Lazard Freres \& Co., 100.033 for $15 / 8$; Salomon Inc., 100.109 for $15 / 8$ s; Lazard Freres \& Co., 100.033 for $15 / 8$ s; Salomon
Brothers \& Hutzler, 100.499 for $13 / 4$ s, and Evans, Stillman \& CO., 100.313 for $1 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~s}$.
April-
Gross from railway.
Net from railway --
Net ry. oper. income
From Jan. 1.
Gross from railway.
Net from railway-_-
Net ry. oper. income
-V. 152 . p. 3338.

Earnings for April and Year to Date
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway } & \$ 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway _-.... def281,653 } & 4,408,999 & \text { def115,447 } & 2,191,956 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income } & \text { def } 987,436 & 3,004,369 & \text { def601,427 } & 1,218,788\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } . . .- & 38,653,915 & 41,546,030 & 31,330,174 & 30,786,638 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 30, & 14,524,565 & 16,991,855 & 9,754,925 & 9,459,941\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. incon.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Consolidated-Annual Report Calendar Years-
Earnings for the year Earnings for the year...
Previous surplus_-... ustments.-
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \$ 760,393 \\ 1,236,780 \\ 25,859 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Tividends surplus $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,023,033 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 | 1937 |
| :---: |
| $\mathbf{8 8 0 7}$ |
| 183 | Surplus as at Dec. 31,

Earns. per sh. on 120.000
$\$ 1,303,033$
$\$ 1,236.781$
$\$ 1,144,395$
$\$ 1,159,215$

A
Al
and
and
Note


 | $\mathbf{x}$ Furn. \& fixtures: | See $\mathbf{y}$ | 26,017 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Autos, trucks \& }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Redemption of pre- } \\ \text { ferred stock. }\end{array}$ | 113 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Accts. receivable.-
Investments.-.-.Red. of pret. stock deposit account

Total
Total_......... $\$ 8,602,013 \$ 8,240,836$
Total. ........ $\overline{\$ 8,602,013} \overline{\$ 8,240,836}$ $\$ 47$ After deducting depreciation, 05 Includes furniture and fixtures of $\$ 47,055$ and autos and trucks of
of $\$ 1,131,324 .-$ V. 152, p. 3338 .

Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { April- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway .... } & \$ 8,515,720 & \$ 7,173,520 & \$ 7,026,909 & \$ 6,650,15 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,696,878 & 1,278,381 & 1,135,760 & 1,495,62\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. incom
From Jan. 1-
Gross from railway $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Nross from railway } \ldots . . . & 33,323,788 & 29,860,835 & 28,271,664 & 26,817,246 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 9,770,189 & 9,950,538 & 6,231,419 & 5,301,652\end{array}$ Netry. oper. incom

Chicago \& Eastern Illinois RR.-Earnings-April-
Gross from railway. Net from railwayFrom Jan. 1$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway }----- & 5,865,079 & 5,082,121 & 4,938,958 & 4,698,036\end{array}$ Net from railway----
Net ry. oper. income-
-V. 152, p. 3338 .

Chicago Great Western RR.-Stricken from Listing and Registration
The first mortgage 50 -year $4 \%$ gold bonds due Sept. 1,1959 , and the tion on the New York Stock Exchange. These securities were suspended from dealings on March 17,1941. Securities of the new reorganized road have already been listed.

| April- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$1,623,128 | \$1,436,809 | \$1,397,522 | \$1,339,498 |
| Net from railway | 506,402 | 360,388 | 347,208 | . 144.461 |
| Netry. oper. income From Jan. 1- | 191,155 | 85,710 | 74,650 | def24,206 |
| Gross from railway | 6,474,755 | 5,743,842 | 5,629,605 | 5,352,666 |
| Net from railway | 1,972,473 | 1,265,655 | 1,253,241 | 737,017 |
| Net ry. oper. incon | 743,968 | 163,449 | 143,960 | der353,921 |

[^7]Chicago \& Illinois Western RR.-Bonds Called A total of 8101.000 general mortgage 6\%, gold bonds, dated July 1,1907 ,
dut July 1, 1947 has been called for redemption on July 1 at par and accrued interest.
Chayment will be made at at the Continental National Bank \& Trust Co..

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



 Net ry. oper. incon.

Chicago North Western Ry.-EquipmentsThe company has called for bids June 10 on $\$ 2,325,000$ equipment trust April- Earnings for April and Year to Date

 From Jan. 1-


Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings-April--
Grosp from railway $\quad \$ 1941$

 Gross from railway $\begin{array}{rrr}28,479,439 & 24,580,392 & 23,718,351 \\ 8,020,170 & 4,459,017 & 3,679,918 \\ 4,741,049 & 898,581 & 290,050\end{array}$

Obituary-
W. H. Burns, Vice-President and general auditor and member of the
board of directors died on May 20, after a brief illness. He was 76 years.
old -

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31 & \text { b1941 } & \text { b1940 } & 1939\end{array} & 1938 \\ \text { a Net profit. } & \$ 701,032 & \$ 356,834 & \$ 185,219 & \$ 221,284\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns. per share on com- } \\ \text { mon stock. }\end{array} & \$ 1.56 & \$ 0.53 & \$ 0.02 & \$ 0.12\end{array}$ 1941 a includes Federal excess profits tax and and other charges, and in foreign subsidiaries. b Includes domestic subsidiaries only.-V. 152 ,

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.-Earnings Gross from railway $\square$ 1939,
$\$ 1,199,797$
106810
def 86,517 $\$ 1,1638$
149,087

1698 | N Prom railway_...-. | $5,659,157$ | $5,272,992$ | $4,927,724$ | $4,886,964$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 942,554 | 553,105 | 401,711 | 515,417 | Net ry. oper. incom

-V.
2, p. 3339.

Chicago Union Station Co.-To Sell BondsIt is stated that the company will call for bids shortly, probably June 2 ,
on an issue of $\$ 6,860.000$ funding bonds. These will be issued to refund the guaranteed The new ref of 1951 .
The new refunding issue, it is said, will mature in equal semi-annual the rate of interest. The guarantee by the four using roads will be substantially the same as in the present issue.-V. 152, p. 2848.

Chile Copper Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 $x$ Before depletion of metal mines. $y$ No United States surtax on undistributed income is deemed to be payable because of dividend credits. $z$ Interest and discount on bonds


 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Suppl, on hand. } & 5,739,414 & 5,358,112 \\ \text { Copper in proc. } & \text { Womp. res } \\ \text { Cor }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { and on hand. } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Notes rec. of aftil }\end{array}$ | $3,773,567$ | $4,276,582$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Res. for renew'ls } \\ \text { \& replacement }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Notes rec.of affili. } & 3,773,567 & 4,276,582 \\ \text { \& int. acerued } & 235,237 & \end{array}$ | \& int. acerued | 235,237 | 914,702 | insurance, \&c. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Accts. recelvable | 161,636 | 140,061 | Ser.notes(curr.) |


 $\qquad$

Total_....-. $145,046,\left.405 \overline{146,833,243}\right|_{\text {Total__..... }} \overline{145,046,405} \overline{146,833,243}$ a After reserve for depreciation of plant and equipment of $\$ 41,756,476$
in 1939 and $\$ 43,909,566$ in 1940 . b Payable to banks, due May $1 .-\mathrm{V}, 150$, p. 3197.

Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pac. Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { April- } \\ \text { Gross from railway }-\ldots-- & \$ 1,760,906 & \$ 1,491,166 & \$ 1,424,206 & \$ 1,205,655\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From from railway_.... } & 6,925,730 & 6,017,105 & 5,790,219 & 4,707,567 \\ \text { Gros from railway_.... } & 2,873,163 & 2,207,866 & 2,147,862 & 1,302,629\end{array}$


Cincinnati Newport \& Covington Ry,-Bonds CalledAll of the outstanding first and refunding mortgage bonds, series A, due
July 1, 1947 have been called for redemption on July 1 at 103 and accued interest. Payment will be made at the Central Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
-V. 144, p. 2991 .

Clinchfield RR.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { April- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 705,147 & \$ 743,485 & \$ 47,389 & \$ 471,33 \\ \text { Net from railway_... } & 362,271 & 405,694 & 213,592 & 198,87\end{array}$ Net from railway Net ry. oper, income-
From Jan. Gross from railway Net from railway......

300,767

$\begin{array}{rr}213,592 & \$ 471,334 \\ 172,560 & 198,877 \\ -\quad 151,115\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}2,258,856 & 1,960,540 \\ 1,131,504 & 793,994 \\ 989,551 & 664,967\end{array}$

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Output-
electrico plants Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended May 25 , 1941 , a mounting
to $139,700,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., compared with $139.200,000 \mathrm{kWh}$. for the corresponding an increase of $04 \%$-V. D. 3340

## Consolidated Oil Corp.-Directors Classified-

to amend the certificate of incorporation, so that the directors shall be divided into three classes and not less than ona-fourth shall be elected annually. The eight directors
for a year.-V. 152, p. 2850 .

Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings 12 Months Ended March 31 -

> 5. (after eliminating 1941

 Maintenance-
deral income taxes $\begin{array}{r}4,939,072 \\ -\quad 6,264,094 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Interest, amortization \& pref.

Balance

| $4,758,082$ |
| :--- |



| $\mathbf{\$ 7 , 1 3 0 , 1 5 3}$ |
| :---: |
| 18,255 |

Equity of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp, in
earnings of subsidiaries
earnings of subsidiaries-
Incone of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (excl.
In

| of income received from subsidiaries) |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Total | $\ldots . .$. |

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Expenses of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp..... } & \$ 120,328 & \mathbf{8 8 3 , 5 9 5} \\ \text { Taxes of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp.....- } & 119,899 & 86,014\end{array}$
Balance.....................................- $\$ 6,838,478 ~ \$ 6,966,365$
Holding Company Deductions-
Interest on 5\%\% debentures. due 1958 .
Amortization of deb disc't \& expense Amortization of deb. disc't $t ~$
Taxes on debenture interest

-..........-.-. 2 | $2,527,049$ | $2,544,436$ |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | 159,519 |
| 45,788 | 160.615 |
| 44,963 |  |

 Balance---
Earning ser har
-V .152, p. 423. $\$ 2,786.070$

$\$ 12.99$ | $\$ 2,896,299$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 13.50$ | ef common stock .-............

ip
Cuba RR.- Court Denies Receivership-
Vice-Chancellor James F. Fielder, at Jersey Oity, N. J., May 26, handed
down a decision denying the application of a bond the appointment of a receciver for the company, and also denying an application for an injunction to restrain the company from putting into effect a insolvent, and that it is not being conducted prejudicial to the interests of creditors or stockholers.-V. 152, p. 2236.
Darby Petroleum Corp.-25-Cent Dividendstock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 25 share on the common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 2 . Last previous distri-
bution was made on Jan. 15, 1939 and likewise totaled 25 cents per share. bution was made on
Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corp.-Earnings-
Income Account for Calendar Years

| Gross profit on sales.... Shipping- Selling \& advertising.... Adminis. and general | 1940 122,092 220.433 | $\begin{array}{r} 1939 \\ \$ 1,175.520 \\ 1314 \\ 444.095 \\ \quad 243.043 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & 197,119 \\ & 116,190 \\ & \hline 259,660 \\ & 161,663 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{x}$ Net operating profit Miscell. income (net) ..- | $\begin{array}{r} 5786,716 \\ D r 39,877 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 6 5 7 , 1 4 3} \\ & D r 26.501 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 386,863 \\ & 174.269 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 389,606 \\ 227,149 \end{array}$ |
| Net inc. before inc. tax Prov. for Fed. inc. taxApprop. for advertising. | $\$ 746,838$ $\mathbf{z 1 8 2 , 0 0 0}$ | $\$ 630,642$ 119,500 15,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 561,132 \\ 70,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 616,755 \\ & \mathbf{y} 70,100 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net income <br> Preferred dividends Common dividends Bern. Schwartz Cigar div | $\$ 564,838$ 381,571 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 496,141 \\ 38.283 \\ 238,476 \\ 31,412 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 491,132 \\ 588 \\ 245,174 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 546,655 \\ 665,044 \\ 393,884 \end{gathered}$ |
| Surplus | \$183,267 | \$187,970 \$ | \$187,910 | 887,727 |
| (tarnding (par \$10)..- | 190.781 $\$ 2.93$ | 190,781 $\$ 2.42$ | 196,142 | 96, 142 $\$ 2.45$ |
| $\times$ After depreciation and ment of $\$ 6,933$ in 1940,8 provision for excess profit Comp |  | on buildings, , $\$ 63,346$ in 19 undistributed <br> Sheet Dec. 31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { machiner } \\ & 938, \$ 61 \text {; } \\ & \text { profits. } \end{aligned}$ | dequip <br> includes |
| Assets- <br> Cash <br> 1940 <br> 130.752 | $1939$ <br> \$704,085 | Liabtities- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Acets. reeeivable- Total leat tobaco cosen 690,051 | 706,755 |  | (ees) $\begin{aligned} & \text { 425,543 } \\ & 150,000\end{aligned}$ | $\$ 75,300$ 150,000 |
| Inventories-.-. $3,319,981$ | 2,640,941 | Dratts payable.- | - 3,300 | 81,047 |
|  | 183,446 | Prov. for Fed. and | d 231,809 |  |
| stamps --...- |  | Appropriation |  |  |
| Adv to employes. <br>  <br>  <br> 11,156 | - ${ }^{511,174}$ | Note pay to to banks | - $\begin{array}{r}59,000 \\ \hline 1200000\end{array}$ | 59,000 $1,350,000$ |
| Investments----- Land | 10,388 | Common | 207010 |  |
| used tor plant |  | Capred surplus:-: | - $2,044,878$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,838,044}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { purposes--i-ur } \\ \text { alue of life insur- } & 56,429\end{array}$ | 46,238 47,563 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Prop.pl. \& equip. } & \\ \text { Clgarmach. } 1 \text { 'sed } \\ & 609.454 \\ 80.915\end{array}$ | 627,436 82,087 |  |  |  |
| Goodwlll, dc-..--1,863,150 | 1,863,150 |  |  |  |
| Claims agt. closed banks (net) | 6,619 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 682.030$ in 1940 and $\$ 623.446$ in 1939 . Dis contracts, less provision or amortization.-V. 152, p. 3340 Deep Rock Oil Corp.-Reorganization Completed-New Securities Ready-
The holders of certificates of deposit for $6 \%$ conv, gold notes (originally of $\$ 7$ cum. conv. pref stock are notified that the 12 -year $6 \%$ sinking fund debentures and certificates representing suares of new common stock of oeep Rock Oil Corp, issued pursuant to the second amended plan of re
organization, as modified, together with cash provided for by said plan are now available for distribution Holders of certificates of deposit for convertible gold notes are entitled Holders of certificates of deposit for convertible gold notes are entitled
to receive for each $\$ 500$ thereof with, in the case of extended notes, interest coupons appertacining thereto maturing on or arter Sept. 1 , 1933, inter
(a) $\$ 275$ of new debentures, dated Jan. 1, 1940, with interest coupons due July 1,1940 , and subsequently attached.
(b) $\$ 145$ in cash except that in the case of nof now common stock, and or both of the cwo two incept that in the case of notes with respect to wnich one

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already received as evidenced oy endorsements stamped on the certificates Instalments of interest due July 1, 1940, and Jan. 1, 1941, on the new Bank, Chicago, or Chase National Bank, New York, paying agents. are entitiled to receive for each share thereof certificates representing two shares of new common stock.
Upon surrender for cancella
old notes and cum conv pref stock certificates of deposit for convertible 8 south Dearborn St.. Chicago, in the case of certificates of deposit issued Ine depositary, or to Chase National Bank, sub-depositary, 11 Broad
St.if New York, in the case of dertificates of deposit issued by it, holders will be entitled to receive new securities and cash on the basis set forth. or accates of deposit for convertible gold notes must be endorsed in blank orl cases. Certif by proper instruments of transfer executed in bank in ise endorsed if reauest is made for the issuance and delivery of new securities to persons other than the registered holders of certificates of deposit.
Delaware Electric Power Co.-Advance of $\$ 7,000,000$ by U. G. I.-To Reduce Stated Value of Capital-See United Gas Improvement Co.-V. 152, p. 1277.

## Delaware \& Hudson RR.-Earnings -


 Net from railway..... Net ry oper. income
Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway_-..-: } & 1,20,129 & 927,357 & 1,119,634 & 706,493 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 709,841 & 437,367 & 563,675 & 198,371\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway..... } & 18,213,927 & 17,242,015 & 16,159,586 & 14,065,557 \\ \text { Net from railway_....- } & 4,971,349 & 3,683,969 & 3,520,821 & 2,523,561\end{array}$ Net ryom oper. income
N. V . $152, \mathrm{p}, 3021$.

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway.-..- } & 161,305 & 207,787 & \text { def64,432 } & \text { deff6,850 } & \text { def } 195,851 \\ \text { Net ry. oper, income:- } & \text { def102,432,679 }\end{array}$

 $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3340$.
Denver \& Salt Lake Ry.-Earnings-
 From. Jan. 1-
Gross from railway
Gross from railway.
Net from raiway-
Net ry. oper. inco.
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3180$.
$\begin{array}{llll}654,512 & 803,655 & 740,647 & 599,673 \\ 116,178 & 245,85 & 157,993 & 105,555 \\ 201,826 & 323,475 & 211,026 & 168,026\end{array}$
Detroit \& Mackinac Ry. - Earnings-

Gross from railway...
Gross from raiwway.-...-
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income...
Net ry. oper. income
From Jan. 1-
Gross from railway.-.
Net from railway.
Net ry. oper. income
$-\mathrm{V}, 152$, p. 2850 .
$\begin{array}{cccc}1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 54,268 & 194 & \$ 57,562 & \$ 53,266 \\ 5,964 & 9,923 & 3,630 & 11,460 \\ 353 & 4,371 & \text { def3,763 } & 4,698\end{array}$

## Detroit Toledo \& Ironton RR.-Earnings-

Gross from railway...
Net from railway.-
Net ry. oper. incom
Net ry. oper, income
From Jan. 1-
Gross from railway ... Net from railway
Net ry oper. inco
-V .152, p. 2851
Net ry oper. inco
-V .152 , p. 2851.
Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line RR.-Earnings -
Gross from railway
Net from railway.
Net ry. oper. income
Net ry. oper. income
From Jan. Net from railway. Net ry. oper. incom
-V. 152, p. 2851 .

A special meeting of stockholders has been called for June 19 to act upon a proposal in patents and patent rights to Cornell-Dubllier Electric Corp. The proxy statement of Dubilier advises that the company is the owner of certain patents and patent rights under all of which Cornell-Dubilier
Electric Corp. has a fully paid license. Sale to Cornell, Dubilier would be Electric Corp. has a fully paid license. Sale to Cornell, Dubiler would
made for $\$ 7,500$. The main asset of Dubilier is its stock interest in Cornell-Dubilier Flectric
tepresented by voting trust certificates for 101,380 shares or $38.30 \%$ of represented by voting trust certificates for 101,380 shares or 38.20 of on
stock of Cornell-Dubilier. Te only other assets of Dubilier, other than stock of Cornell-
patents and patent rights, are cash, Government securities and stock of
Dubilier Realty Corp.. which owns five vacant lots in the Bronx. The lots are carried on the realty company's books at $\$ 16,011$
The proxy states that Cornell-Dubilier, whose stock is not listed on any exchange, has agreed that it will apply for listing on el
Curb or New York Stock Exchange.-V. 152, p. 1892.

## Diamond T Motor Car Co.-Earnings-


 Gross profit_.....-- $\$ 1,502,564 \quad \begin{array}{ll}\$ 1,487,359 & \$ 993.445 \\ \$ 1,799,166\end{array}$ Gross profit ---
Gross profit on sales of
used truct Soll., gen. \& adm. exps. Balance-..--
Total income
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Other deductions.-.-.-- } & \$ 321,025 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. and } & 6,259\end{array}$ excess profits taxes.--
Prov, for Fed. surtax on
 $z$ New trucks and service parts, less discounts, returns, allowances,
Federal excise and State sales taxes. a Depreciation included in cost of
sales and selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to $\$ 54,868$ Note- The company does not consider that it has any liability for excess profits tax.


Total $\qquad$ $\$ 7,519,978 \$ 4,249,239$ -V. 152, p. 3340 .
Dividend Shares, Inc.-Earnings-
Earnings for the 6 Months Ended April 30, 1941
Income: Cash dividends $\$ 1,090,495$

Total
Expenses $\$ 1,130,840$
184.120
bivet income$\$ 946,720$
$\$ 946,720$
c $1,250,129$ b Excluding security profits and losses as taxable dividend distributions. was charged to distribution account and $\$ 160,730$ was charged to earned
Note-No provision has been made for Federal income taxes for the six months ended April 30,1941 , as the corporation expects to qualify as Code and to med discal year approximating its taxable income.

| Assets- | $A p r .30 \cdot 41$ | Oct. 31 ' 40 | Liabilties- |  | $c t \cdot{ }_{\$}^{31} 40$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investments .-..-41,583,224 41,28 |  |  | Paym't for capital |  |  |
| Cash on dep. withGuar. Tr. Co. of |  |  | Pay. for sec. purch | 16,803 | 59,956 |
| Guar. Tr. Co. of |  |  |  | 101,478 |  |
| N. Y., trustee-- | 4,330,308 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,322,675 \\ 50,698 \end{array}$ | Accts. pay. \& ac- |  |  |
| Cash divs. rec'le -- | 13,050 |  | crued expenses- | 82,800 | 55,12 |
| Amt. due on sub- |  |  | Prov. for Fed. cap. |  |  |
| Ital stock ....- |  | 15,391 | miscell. taxes. | 45,800 | 78,691 |
| Ree. for sec. sold.- | 7,068 |  | Cad.stk.(par 25c.) | 8,971,471 | 8,920,576 |
| Deferred charges.. | 15,736 | 37,486 | Capital surplus. | 35,353,156 | 35,210,594 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus..- | 1,377,877 | 1,385,443 | Total_........ 45

$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2550$.

Dixie-Vortex Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
a Net profit 12 .
Earns.per sh.on com.stk
1941
$\$ 84091$
$\$ 1.9$
1940
$\$ 858.385$
a After
p. 2550 .
Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Ry.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net } & & \$ 3,188,083 & \$ 405,175 & \$ 208,787 & \$ 165\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway ...... } & 2,182,407 & \text { def11 } & 1,898 & \text { def } 365,320 & \text { def } 3777,099 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income... } & 1,251,091 & \text { def } 372,876 & \text { def } 495,564 & \text { def } 436,848\end{array}$ From Jon. 1$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Gross from railway }-. . & 3,581,683 & 792,080 \\ \text { Net from railway }\end{array}$ Net from railway_..... def145,235 def1,996,493 def $2,185,062$ def1,850,813 -V. ryioper. in

Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1939 \\ \text { Gross from railway } \ldots . .- & \$ 263,037 & \$ 173,117 & \$ 143,872 & \$ 138,316 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 66,851 & 14,985 & \text { def16.995 } & 10,578\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. income--- $\quad 46,070$ def1,102 def40,009 def1,339 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway ..... } & 831,652 & 625,264 & 532,979 & 553,865 \\ \text { Net from railway_-. } & 144,851 & 38,678 & \text { def82,187 } & \text { def45.524 } \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income... } & 78,953 & \text { def23,812 } & \text { def } 156,403 & \text { def119,810 }\end{array}$ Net ry oper. income...
$\begin{array}{rrr}831,652 & 625,264 & 532,979 \\ 144,851 & 38,678 & \text { def82,187 } \\ 78,953 & \text { def } 23,812 & \text { def } 156,403\end{array}$
Duluth Winnipeg \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

|  |  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$107,400 | \$108,691 | 103,052 | \$72,093 |
| Net from railway | ,045 | 2,727 | 11,792 | er1 |
| Net ry. oper. inc | def16,576 | def10,835 | def11,846 | def |
| From dan. 1 | 550,002 |  | 435,964 |  |
| Net from railway | 131,588 | 87,898 | 55,878 | 15,688 |
| Net ry. oper inco | 12,199 | def 19,129 | def37,764 | ef86,2 | $\begin{array}{rrrrr} & 550,002 & 467,618 & 435,964 & 384,938 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 50 .-- & 131,588 & 87,898 & 55,878 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 12,199 & \text { def19,129 } & \text { def } 37,764 & \text { def86,688 }\end{array}$

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.-Dividends-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of $2 \%$ in addition to a final dividend of $8 \%$ on the common stock
record May 16. - V. 150, p. 3199 .

East Coast Public Service Co.-Sale of Sub. PropertiesThe Securities and Exchange Commission announced May 23 that East
Coast Public Service Co. and its subsidiary, Northwest Carolina Utilities, Inc., have filed a declaration (File 70-322) under the Holding Company, assets.
assets.
Northwest Carolina Utilities, Inc., proposes to sell to the Blue Ridge
Electric Membership Corp., an electric cooperative financed through the Electric Membership Corp., an electric cooperative financed through the its transmission and distribution facilities located in the counties of Al legheny, Ashe, Caldwell, Surry, Watauga and Wilkes in North Carolina, for $\$ 170.000$. The company also proposes to sell certain remaining properproperties have an estimated sale value of $\$ 28,850$, but as yet it has found no purchaser for them. The proceeds from the sale of the properties will be applied to the retire1941, there were $\$ 814,000$ of these bonds outstanding, al The parent company will use the funds recelved as a result of the retirement of the bonds to make a capital contribution of $\$ 25,000$ to the subat current market prices. The parent also proposes to forgive the interest on the subsidiary's $5 \%$ bonds, amounting to $\$ 109,890$ for the period from Aug. 1, 1938, to Aug. 1,1941 . $\$ 25,000$ capital contribution to pay, in part, the construction cost of add
properties.-V. 152, p. 2852 .

Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-To Pay $6 \%$ Pref. Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the $6 \%$
preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 16 . Like amount paid on April 1, last, this latter being the first dividend paid on this issue

Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.-Earnings-

| venues | $\begin{aligned} & 1961-M 9 \\ & \$ 607,699 \\ & 407105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} n-1940 \\ \hline 8959 \\ \hline 72,886 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating income | $\$ 256,594$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 221,873 \\ & 57,396 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7 |
| Ry. oper. net income Other income | $8169$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 164,477 \\ 5.259 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8711,088 \\ \mathbf{1 4 , 9 9 1} \end{array}$ | $7$ |
|  | 174,12 | 69,73 | 26,0 | 8725,452 |
| ren | 38,438 | 43,534 | 55.25 | 6,2 |
| Avail. for depr., divs.,\&c. Depreciation | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 135,685 \\ 85,081 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 126,202 \\ 85,037 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 570,828 \\ 338,629 \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 4 9 , 1 5 4}$ $\mathbf{3 3 9 , 5 4 9}$ |

## Net income before pro-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llllll}\text { vision for retirement } \\ \text { losses }\end{array} & \$ 50,604 & \$ 41,165 & \$ 232.199 & \$ 209,605\end{array}$
Accumulated Divi tend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the 1st preferred stock, series $A$, payable June 16 to holders of record June 2 . Similar payments were made in the 10 preceding quarters. Arrearages arter current payment amount to $\$ 46.50$ per share.

| Eastern Utilities | Associates |  | Earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941-M | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{~h}-1940$ | 1941-12 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Os. |
| Operati |  | \$732,713 | \$9.528,759 |  |
| Operation- | 427,581 36.522 |  | 4,647.560 | 4.330, |
| Taxes (incl inc. taxes) | 159,387 | 103,941 | 1,650,915 | $1.301,759$ |
| Net oper | \$211.618 | \$216.643 | \$2,826.360 | \$2,929,789 |
| Balance.-.-. |  |  |  |  |
|  | , 6. | \$221.137 | 902,623 |  |
|  |  | 64,51 | 789,959 |  |
| Gross inco | 8171,301 | \$156,627 | 112.664 | \$2,160,974 |
| t. \& ame | 6,221 | 36,008 4,602 | 434.910 <br> 12.273 |  |
|  | 4,494 | 4,6 | 12,3 | 11.523 |
| Balance | \$130,585 | 116.017 | \$1,665.881 | ,710,735 |
| Preferred dividend |  |  | 77,652 | 77,652 |
|  |  |  | 587,729 | 81,633.083 |
| Applicable to minority |  |  | 24,013 | 24.671 |
| plicable |  |  | \$1,563,716 | \$1.608,4 |
| Earninks of suub, cos.applic.toNon-subsidiary income.... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 309,824 | 1.309,824 |
| Expenses, taxes and in |  |  | 873,540 | ,918,236 |
|  |  |  | 159.623 | 139,783 |
| Balance ------ |  |  | \$1,713,917 | \$1,778,453 |
| Amount not available for divs. and surplus.-...- |  |  |  | 596 |
| Balance a vailable for dividends and surplus...- |  |  | \$1,713,917 | \$1,777,857 |

Ebasco Services, Inc.- Weekly Input-
For the week ended May 22. 1941, the System Inputs of client operating
 Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1940 were as


The a bove figures do not include the system inputs of any companies not
appearing in both periods.- V. 152, p. 3342 .
Electrolux Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

a After all charges including provision for Federal income tax. b On

## Engineers Public Service Co.-Tenders Accepted-

D. C. Barnes, President of this company, announced that the directors
on May 24 accepted tenders for 3.215 shares of $\$ 6$ dividend preferred stock of the company at an average cost of 887.97 per share, and for 1,785 shares of $\$ 5.50$ dividend preferred stock at $\$ 79.70$ per share
purchased cost a total of $\$ 425,089 .-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3022$.
Exchange Buffet Corp.-New Secretary-
Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that Maxwell
Hofmann has been elected Secretary and Treasurer.-V. 152, p. 1280 .
International Industries, Inc.-Earnings9 Months Ended April 30-
Gross profit on sales.
 Net profit on sales
Other income and deductions net.-.:rovision for Federal income taxes.-

| Other income and deductions, net... | Dr7,468 | 4,495 | Dr36,992 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provision for Federal income taxes.-- | 15.596 | 3,008 | - 3,119 |
| Net income | \$73,368 | \$12,825 | \$17,673 |
| Comparative Bala | Sheet A |  |  | Assets-Cash-a......

Recelvalies
Inventories
Other Other assets---.Prop., plant and Pats', tri-marks \& goodwill -.....1941 Der'd charges, incl.
des, tools and

Total.........
Total....-.--- $\$ 901,585 ~ \$ 703,193$
After reserve for depreciation.-
152, p. 1436
Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earnings-April- m railway Gross ft m railway
Net from railay.
Net ry. oper. incom $\$ 19681$

 Net ry oper. incon
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2853$.

## Equitable Office Building Corp.-Trustees-

The appointment of J. Donald Duncan and $H$. E. Miller as trustees in the reorganization of the corporation, of which Mr. Miller is President, was
made permanent May 23 by Judge John C . Knox. Various committees made permanent May 23 by Judge John C . Knox. Yarious committees
participating in the reorganization approved the court's action.- $\mathbf{V}$. 152 , participa
p. 2703.

Erie RR.-Leading C'reditors, Bond Holders Accept ICC's Plan-Court Has Approved Plan-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced that its plan of creditors and stockholders.
crediters amd sision, which conducted the balloting among eligible creditors and stockholders, will certify the result ot the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio Eastern Division, which bas jurisdiction in the proceding. The result of the balloting by classes, as announced by the Commission follows: Class 1, holding \$25,425,000 of Erie first consolidated mortgage prior accepted the plan Class 2, holding $\$ 18,321,000$ of Erie first consolidated mortzage general lien $4 \%$ bo Class 3, holding $\$ 14,990,500$ of Erie general mortgage convertible $4 \%$ accepted thpril 1, 1953, constituting $99.86 \%$ or the total allowed claims Class 4 holding
$5 \%$ bonds series of 19214,500 of Erie refunding \& improvement mortgage 1975 . constituting $99.21 \%$ of the allowed claims. Class 5 , holders of $83,631,000$, of Erie \& Jersey RR. first mortgage $6 \%$
bonds due July 1,1955, constituting $91.60 \%$ of total allowed claims. bonds due July 1,1955, constituting $91.60 \%$ of tota . bonds due July 1,1957, constituting $100 \%$ of allowed claims.
Class 7 , holders $\$ 20,183.000$ of Erie collaterally secured prom
Class 7 , holders $\$ 20,183.000$ of Erie collaterally secured promissory notes constituting $100 \%$ of total allowed claims.
Class 25 , holders of $\$ 1,331,161$ shares of Erie first preferred, second preferred 28 (A) holders of constituting $97.85 \%$ of total allowed claims constituting $98.14 \%$ of total allowed claims. prior lien, $5 \%$ bonds, due May 1, 1946, constituting $98.46 \%$ of total allowed claims.
Class 28 (C), holders of $\$ 27,000$ of Northern RR. of New Jersey, general
mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds due Jan. 1, 2000 , constituting $89.57 \%$ of total mortgage claims.
Class 28 (D), holders of 4,049 shares of Northern RR, Co. of New Jersey capital stock, constituting $70.59 \%$ of total allowed claims

> Earnings for April and Year to Dat (Including Chicago \& Erie RR.) 1941
April-

## Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co.-Earnings-

 b Earnings per share-..- $\quad \$$ incore taxes, \&ct. b On 201,919 shares o Excelsior Insurance Co. (Syracuse, N. Y.)-To Pay 15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declat d a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 20. Dividends of 20 cents was pard on Dec. 23, last, stock, payabie sumen
and regular semi-ann
$-\mathbf{V}$. 151, p. 3088

Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltr.-Interim DividendDirectors have declared an interim dividend of five cents per share on amount paid on April 4 , last, and regular quarterly dividend of $71 / 2$ cent per share was paid on March 25, 1940.-V. 152, p. 3022.
Fifth Ave. Coach Co.-No Common DividendDirectors at their recent meeting decided not to take any action with dend of 25 cents was paid on March 28, last, and previously regular quarterly

Florida East Coast Ry.-Briefs Delayed to June 6-
At the request of representatives of the Estate of Alfred I. du Pont, the Interstate Commerce Commission special examiner has delayed the
final date for filing briefs in support of reorganization views on the road解 had been scheduled for filing by May 26 . A. M. Anderson, Vice-President of J. P. Morgan \& Co. Incorporated, has prepared its brief but is delaying submission for a while. The Anderson committee formulated the original plan carried over into trusteeship pro-
ceedings this year, while an opposing plan has been suggested by the du Pont group.

Earnings for April and Year to Date
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots . .- & 5,329,538 & 4,881,899 & 4,671,989 & \mathbf{5 , 2 1 0 , 2 1 5} \\ \text { Net from railway } & \mathbf{5}, \ldots 63,690 & 1,739,157 & 1,913,749 & 2,363,534 \\ & 2,063 & 1,292,745 & 1,716,369\end{array}$ Netry. oper. income.

Florsheim Shoe Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { 6 Mos. End. Apr. } 30- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
Federal \& State income
taxes, \&c.-..-.-.-- b $\$ 523,064 \quad \$ 510,670 \quad \$ 503,556 \quad \$ 199,607$ a Equal under participating provisions of the shares to $\$ 1.31$ a share on
236,293 shares of class A common stock and 65 cents a share on 327,414 hares of class B common stock in 1941; $\$ 1.28$ a share on 236, 293 shares common stock in 1940; $\$ 1.26$ a share on class A common stock and to 63 cents a share on class B common stock in 1939; and 50 cents a share on the class A and 25 cents a share on the class B stock in 1938.
b After provision for excess profits tax.-V. 152 , pl 2068.

## Ford Motor Co.-Balance Sheet-

Condensed Balance Sheei Dec. 31
(As filed with Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations)


Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings-

(Peter) Fox Brewing Co. (Ill.)-EarningsNet sales.-. 10 Monded April 30Net sales 152, p. 827 .

## Gar Wood Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross ales, less returns, } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { allowances } \& \text { discounts } \$ 12,884,804 & \$ 7,894,634 & \$ 7,085.384 & \$ 9,313,13\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll} & 1,816,216 & 1,741,495 & 1,725,196 & 2.038,941\end{array}$ Net profit from oper_-
Other income........ Thcotal income-.....Canadian exchange (loss)
Prov for income Prov.for income taxes--_ a595.503 Net profit- $\qquad$

| $\$ 217,509$ |
| ---: |
| 96,378 | Dividends paid $-\$ 0.93$


| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 313,888 \\ 44,802 \\ 13,820 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 14,599 \\ 46,253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8649,966 \\ 63,334 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +55,050 | $\stackrel{7}{4.900}$ | $\times 944,1000$ |
| \$200,215 | \$36,554 | \$492.532 | 193 Includes $\$ 40,000$. Federal declared value excess profits tax, and $\$ 230,-$

Notes-(1) Provisions for depreciation and for amortization of patents
and licenses included above for the year 1940 amount to $\$ 144,046$ and \$32,287.he accounts of Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Ltd., were excluded in the statement of consolidated' profiù and loss for the year 1940. The net profit for this subsidiary for the yyar ended Dee. 31,1940, amounted to
$\$ 13,184$, as expressed in terms of U. 8 . dollars. No dividends were received $\$ 13,184$, as expressed in terms of U. S.
from this subsidiary during the year.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets. ${ }^{1} 1,4$ Cash........
a rectiv.
recelvable

 | Inventories--.... | $2.559,891$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Prepaid expenses

Invin and adv.
.
Canadian sul
b Prop. not used in

 | c Prop., plant © | 48,494 | 96,595 | Earned surplus.... | $2,147,642$ | $1,524,880$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

equipment.-.| 649,576 | $1,423,048$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 100.889 | 133,517 |
| 318,437 | 34 |

Total......... $\overline{\$ 9,605,444} \overline{\$ 6,745,660} \mid$ Total.......... $\overline{89,605,444} \overline{\$ 6,745,660}$ a After reserve for doubtful accounts and notes of $\$ 140,908$ in 1940 and
$\$ 148,767$ in 1939 . $b$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 117,836$ in 1940 and $\$ 148,767$ in 1939 b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 117,836$ in 1940 and
$\$ 126,092$ in 1939 and $\$ 125,000$ in 1940 to reduce book value. c After
reserves for depreciation of $\$ 879,406$ in 1940 and $\$ 850,565$ in 1939 . d After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 879,406$ in 1940
reserve for amortization.-V. 152, p. 3182 .

Gaylord Container Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period-
Proriod-
Grosses, less disc'ts \& allowances. Costo goo goos sold.-.---.-.....
Sell., admin. \& gen. expenses.-.


| Net profit-i-- | 81,391.039 | \$662,042 | \$869,070 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Common dividends. | 539,221 | 377,455 | 539,128 |

a Includes $\$ 220,000$ Federal excess profits tax. b After deducting over provision for prior year in the amount of $\$ 188$.
Note-Depreciation and depletion and amortization included in the above statemen


| Assets- | 19 |  |  | 940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.. | \$175,244 | \$849,298 | Note payable (due | 1940 |  |
| State, munic. \& in- |  |  | currently) | \$250,000 |  |
| dustrial bonds. |  | 61,250 | Acets. pay., trade | 100.277 | \$67,381 |
| Accts. rec., trade (net) $\qquad$ | 618,890 | 362,867 | Accrued salaries, wages, comm. \& | 156,106 |  |
| Sundry accts. re- |  |  | Accrued interest.- |  | 13,905 |
| Inventories ${ }^{\text {ceivable }}$ (net. | 12,354 | 14,433 | Subcontract liabil. | 112,736 | 71,832 |
| Inventories | 857,530 | 784,524 | Note payable (non- |  |  |
| Investments. | 35,035 | 36,871 | current) | 500,000 |  |
| (net) | 610,867 | 600,408 | Com. stk. (par \$5) | 1,144,400 | 1,144,400 |
| Patents (net) ---- | 476 | 800 | Paid-in and capital |  |  |
| Patterns, Bics, \&c. <br> Prepaid exps. and deferred charges |  | 65,622 | surplus-....-.-. | $\begin{aligned} & 22,543 \\ & 64,386 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{a 2 2 , 2 0 7} \\ \text { def } 41,990 \end{array}$ |
| Goodwill ....-.- |  | 65,622 |  |  |  |

Total_........ $\$ 2,350,447 \overline{\$ 2,776,073}$ Total_........ $\$ 2,350,447 \overline{\$ 2,776,073}$ a There was transferred to paid-in and capital surplus as at April 30 . 281,782 ) at Dec. 31,1938 , and (2) the reduction ( $(\$ 409,906$ ) op patterns, © $\$ \mathbf{c}$.to nominal amount, in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors charter or the applicable stackholders, no such approval being required by charter or the applicable State law . The $\$ 41,990$ deficit from operations
Dec. 31,1939 , is the deficit accrued since Jan. 1,1909 .-V. 150, p. 3973 .

## General American Transportation Corp. (\& Subs.) -

 Earnings
a After depreciation, interest and Federal income taxes.-V. 152, p. 2395.
General Foods Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Statement for Calendar Years
Net sales
Costs and depreciation $1940 \quad 1939 \quad 1938$ Expts and depreciation.-
Provision for charges.-
profit in
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { centive plan fund in } \quad 409,300 \quad 437798 & 31,086,707\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Provision for surtax } \\ \text { Prov. for for. income tax } \\ \text { Prov. for loss on foreign }\end{array} & 2-\overline{46}, 0 \overline{4} \overline{5} & 1 \overline{65}, \overline{2} \overline{4} \overline{0} & 10 \overline{4}, \overline{1} 8 \overline{9} & 113,061\end{array}$ Prov, for loss on foreig

 | Net profit. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Previous surplus....... | $15,244,077$ | $15,118,063$ | $13,577,075$ | $9,206,295$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total surplus_...... } & 36,740,130 & 34,236,792 & 30,375,359 & 28,973,154 \\ \text { ommon div. (cash)...- } & 10,502,880 & 11,815,740 & 10,502,880 & 10,502,880\end{array}$ Preferred dividend --.-

Excess of preferaed stock Excess of preferked stock
liabilities, \&cc. min. int. in sub, over nominal stated amoun Cost of intangibles ac $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Surplus at Dec. } 31,- & 25,562,250 & & 21,496,053 & 19,118,729 & 16,798,284\end{array}$ Shs.of com, out. (no par
a Excess of preferred stock shares upon issuance charged to surplus. b Includes dividend payable Feb. 1, 1939 .
 $\$ 2,874,409$; in $1938, \$ 2,357,760$ and in $1937, \$ 1,816,206$, of which $\$ 889,960$
in 1940 in $\$ 966,205$ in $1939, \$ 705,505$ in 1938 and $\$ 342,350$ in 1937 included in selling, administrative and general expenses.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company and Subs.)
$1940 \quad 1939$



 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Inv. \& advs., \&c-_ } & 5,442,064 & 5,083,586 & \text { drafts payable-- } & 82,987 & 344,971 \\ \text { a Property accts } & 30,659,119 & 30,599,030 & \text { Pref. div. payable_ } & 168,750 & 168,750\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { a Property accts_- } \\ \text { Trade marks, pat- }\end{array}$ | P59, 119 30,599,030 | Pr |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fo |  |  | ents \& goodwill

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Deferred charges to } \\ & \text { operatlons...-. }\end{aligned} 1,443,873 \quad 1,507,054$

| Prov. for inc. tax | 65,311 | 100,224 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { operations_...- } & 1,443,873 & 1,507,054 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Prov. Ior inc. tax_ } \\ \text { Res, conting }\end{array} & 5,376,300 & 3,795,378 \\ \text { Ren } & 471,212 & 700,000\end{array}$ commitments on $\begin{array}{ll}\text { d Pref. stock } \\ \text { c Common stock } & 15,000,000015,000,000\end{array}$ c Common stock__43.271,344
Earned surplus
$43,25,271,344$,
$21,496,053$
Total_.......-97,304,035 $\overline{90,915,370}$ Total.........-97,304,035 $\overline{90,915,370}$ a After depreciation reserve of $\$ 24,691,017$ in 1940 and $\$ 22,783,766$ in 1939 . b After reserves for doubtful accounts and notes of $\$ 362$, 038 in
1940 and $\$ 308,861$ in 1939 . Represented by $5,251,440$ shares no par value (including 85,778 shares held by a subsidiary company for exchange for its class A stock in hands of public), after deducting 108,311 shares
common stock reacquired and in treasury, d Represented by 150,000 no common stock reacquired and
par shares.-V.

## General Railway Signal Co.-To Pay 25-Cent Com. Div

 Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, Den 24 1940 1938, and amounted to 25 cents per share.-V. 152, p. 3182 .General Motors Acceptance Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Record of Earnings, Calendar Years (Incl.Sub. Cos.)
$\begin{array}{cccc}1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gross income_-.-..-.--- } \\ \text { Oper. exps.,taxes, } & \text { losses, }\end{array}$
 Intere for conting
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net profit,Incl. divs_ } \$ 10,180,994 & \$ 10,144,964 & \$ 11,656,801 & \$ 14,592,238 \\ \text { Dividends paid. } & 10,000,000 & 11,000,000 & 13,000,000\end{array}$ Per cent earned on capi$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { tal funds_--.-.-. } & 11.49 & 11.50 & 12.93 & 16.56\end{array}$ a Includes Federal income tax of $\$ 3,601,178$ in $1940, \$ 1,788,379$ in 1939
and $\$ 2,513,946$ in 1938 . b Interest and amortization of debt discount and expense. c Premium and unamortized debt discount and expense on $3 \%$ debentures called for redemption Aug. 1, 1939. d Adjustment resulting from reduction in established ratios to receivable of reserves for losses;
e On $31 / 4 \%$ debentures called for redemption Aug. 6.1940 . f Of prior years tax and other accruals. g Includes $\$ 2,954,992$ Federal income tax and $\$ 435,022$ Federal surtax on undistributed profits.


General Refractories Co.-Earnings-


Total income ........ Bond. \& property taxese.
Cort. on bond and floating debt- depletion Extraordinary items. Fed \& Pa. inc. tax (est.) Net income.-....... Balance, surplus....

Earnings per share... ${\underset{82}{82,862,794}}_{\substack{861,728}}^{\$ 2}$ \begin{tabular}{r}
\hline$\$ 2,540,42$ <br>
27,67 <br>
320,203

 $\begin{array}{r}41,983 \\ 593,340 \\ 193,154 \\ \mathbf{a 4 9 5}, 300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 

587,08 <br>
\hline$\$ 571.979$ <br>
$\$ 2.46$
\end{tabular}


a Includes $\$ 7,100$ Federal excess profits tax.
 Georgia RR.-

| Geo | 1941 | ${ }_{\$ 335,748}^{1940}$ | 1939 ${ }^{1988}$ | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{1941} 9$ |  |  |  |
| et from railwa | 8396,216.80,061 | 64,54854,058 | 30,98825,047 | 34,38930.036 |
| From. Jan. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ - |  |  |  |  |
| ross from railw | $\begin{array}{r} 1,567,612 \\ 406,747 \\ 350,770 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,252,379 \\ 207.408 \\ 173.800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,153,465 \\ 18,727 \\ 170,161 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,086,322 \\ 105,388 \\ 88,100 \end{array}$ |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net ry oper. inco |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia Southern \& Florida Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1951 \\ \$ 257,545 \\ 59.748 \\ 11,700 \end{array}$ | \$206.304 | $\$ 193,284$40,117 | $\begin{array}{r} 1550,880 \\ \$ 15,22 \\ \text { def } 19,277 \end{array}$ |
| oss from rail |  |  |  |  |
| Net from r |  | 1,176 | 4,141 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Fross from ran. }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,355,980 \\ 482,932 \\ 228,821 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 905,007 \\ 184,208 \\ 69,839 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 859,702 \\ 198.900 \\ \quad 76,607 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,423 \\ 94,945 \\ 9,111 \end{array}$ |
| Net from railw |  |  |  |  |
| Net ry. oper. income... |  |  |  |  | Net from railway

Net ry. oper. income
-V .152 D. 3183.

Glidden Co.-To Pay 50-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 13. This compares with
40 cents paid on Dec. 28, 1ast; 30 cents paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1,1940 ; 50 cents paid on Dec. 23,$1939 ;$ and a regular quarterly payment of 50 cents

Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd.-Preferred Stock Tenders-
A. G. Partridge, President of this company, in letter to preferred stockhoders states that it is anticipated that on Juie 30, next, redemption fund for the $5 \%$ cumulative prefered shares will exceed $\$ 250,000$. Under the preferred stock provisions the company may either purchase shares in
the open market between now and June 30, or redeem shares by lot after the open market between now and June 30 or redeem shares by lot after
that date. Under a redemption, holders would receive 552.50 , pus accumulated dividends. Such a call would be on a pro-rata basis, all holders participating.
The management has decided first to give holders an opportunity to tender their stock to the company at the redemption price. Tenders must be payable July 2 will not be affected by the sale.
In the event more shares are tendered for sale than the company desires to purchase at this time, the company reserves the right
redemption fund from tenders received on a pro-rata basis.
In event tenders are not received in a aounts sufficient to reduce the redemption fund below $\$ 250,000$, redemption by lot, in which all
will be required to participate, will be mandatory.- $\mathbf{v} .152$, p. 1592 .





| Apr |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ooss |  |  |  |
| Net ry. oper.income----: $2,300,94$ | 968,828 | 8 |  |
| Gr |  |  |  |
| from railway-....-. 6 | 3 |  |  |
| - | 1,713,602 |  |  |




Group Securities, Inc.-New Director-
Harry Brick has been elected a director of this company.-V. 152, p.
Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp.-Earnings$\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1940 \\ \text { Billings } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Sales } & \$ 8,847,272 & \$ 5,105,600 & \$ 3,977,800 & \$ 2,295,700\end{array}\right]$ Bilings
Sales of aeronautical

product and | products and parts.-.) | $8,811,295$ | $4,482,350$ | $4,904,945$ | $\mathbf{2 , 2 8 4 , 7 6 4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost of sales (incl. depre.) | $6,341,413$ | $3,364,066$ | $4,203,211$ | $2,091,011$ | Net profit on sales_-.

Accrued loss on contracts $\overline{\$ 2,469,881} \overline{\$ 1,118,284} \overline{\$ 701,733} \overline{\$ 193.752}$
 governed by Vinson
Actu Accrued loss chg. off in
prior period on con-
tracts prior period on con-
tracts $\begin{aligned} & \text { completed in } \\ & \text { current period...... }\end{aligned}$

 Net income......... $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 1,415,964 & \$ 892,063 & \$ 617,074 & \$ 139,061\end{array}$
x Includes excess profits tax. z Includes surtax on undistributed profits.
Assets-
Cash
Aects. recelvable.
I

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 | 1940 |
| :--- |
| 811.82 |
| 685.24 |

1939 Labilutes
Aects. recelvabie.
Inventorles.---'
Security investm's
Ster Seeurity investm's
Fixed assets (net). Patentss-t


Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.-Earnings-



Humble Oil \& Refining Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years } \\ 1940 \quad 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
 asares.
Tepletion \& gen. ex
Den Depletion Eileaseamort. other amortization. Net oper. income-
Non-oper. income (net)


 Earned surp. Dec. $31.137,851,300 \frac{1}{131,855,013} \frac{1075}{120,108,672} \frac{1,97,680}{102,617,191}$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Shares capital stock out- } & 8,987,840 \\ \text { standing (no par) } & 8,987,840 & 8,987,840 & 8,987,840 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & 8,-\cdots & \$ 3.13 & \$ 3.33 & \$ 3.98 & \$ 5.22\end{array}$ a In addition to the amount of taxes shown above, there was paid o
accrued, for State gasoline, Federal excise and social security, sce taxes
 tributed to the 1932 annuity trust fund to increase its reserves to estimated amount required at the end of 1939 on an actuarial basis;
$\$ 715,379$ provision for prior years' tax liabilities: $\$ 266,052$ surplus deficit of Peninsular Oil \& Refining Co. included in consolidation for the first time; and $\$ 8,927$ other charges (net); balance,
Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{1940}{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Llabutues- | $\$$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| a Plant |  | 304,322,126 | Accts. payable | 6,16 | 7,447 |
| Dema | ${ }_{3}^{20.588,241}$ | 16,771,450 | A Accr. liabilities. | 5,989,262 | 61 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,020,507 | 53,544 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | of an | 39 | 4.333,882 |
| Inventorles |  |  | Long |  | 42,721,438 |
| ng-term notes |  |  | Deferred |  | 175,00 |
| eal deposits | 6,153,202 | 7,40,608 |  |  |  |
| and funds...- | $\begin{array}{r} 84,678 \\ 1,617,913 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 269,477 \\ 2,379,253 \end{array}$ | Ca | 554 | -554,912 |

Total....... $\overline{386,228,709} \overline{375,447,820}$ Total.......386,228,709 $\overline{375,447,820}$ a After deducting depreciation, 8 Ec . to the amount of $\$ 180,620,891$ in
1940 and $\$ 167,699,443$ in 1939 . ${ }^{\text {B }}$ Includes 12,160 shares company's capital 1940 and $\$ 167,699,43$ in 1939 . b Includes 12,160 shares company's capital
stock. $c$ Reeresented by $9,000,000$ no-par shares, including treasury stock. c Represented
stock.-V.
152,

Hudson Motor Car Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
 Net sales, autos \& partss,
Cost of sales, incl. selling,
adv sing
adv., shipping, admin.
and general expenses.- $62,051,092$
$59,296,167$
$43,353,006$
$73,356,202$
c Loss from sales or

 Loss on saile or excess
 Allowance for domestic \&
foreign income taxes $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathbf{d} 17,153 & 6.472 & 6.956 & \text { b209.582 }\end{array}$


 Starnings per share.
a Including domestic and Canadian subsidiaries only. b Including al subsidiaries. c Allowances for depreciation and amortization aggregating
$\$ 2,888.171$ in $1940, \$ 2,881,837$ in $1939, \$ 2,642,644$ in $1938, \$ 3.482 .663$ in in 1937 are included above d Domestic only. e Includes $\$ 33,690$ for surtax on undistributed profits. f For losses in foreign countries and other
contingencies restored by action of the board of directors. y Profit. contingencies restored by action of the board of directors. y Profit.
Note-The operations of European subsidiaries have been excluded from
the 1940 consolidated income account for the entire year; reports from the English subsidiary and one German subsidiary show profits for the year no reports have ben received for a second German subsidiary since Sept. 30 ,
1940 or for the Belgian subsidiary since March 31, 1940 . 1940, or for the Belgian subsidiary since March 31, 1940

Consolidated Balance Shect Dec. 31

 a Including domestic and Canadian subsidiaries only. b Including all subsidiaries. And After deppeciantion ort, less allowances for losses of $\$ 80.000$. e Represented

Not-Net assets of European subsidiaries of the book value of $\$ 979.505$ have ben excluded, as at Jan. 1, 1940, from the consolidated financial been excluded by adjustment against the reserve for losses in foreign countries and other contingencies previously provided, and $\$ 818,772$ has
been excluded by segregating from that reserve a specific reserve for the amount of investments in and advances to European subsidiaries.-V. 152 . p. 3025.

Illinois Central System-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \text {. .- } & 42.432,209 & 37,420,665 & 35,188,996 & 33,525,158\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots-\ldots & 42,432,209 & 37,420,665 & 35,188,996 & 33,525,158 \\ \text { Net from railway } \ldots \ldots . . & 12,348,964 & 8,674,619 & 8,188,665 & 8,003,523 \\ \text { Netry. oper. income... } & 8,698,410 & 4,671,228 & 4,321,320 & 3,922,759\end{array}$ Earnings of Company Only
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway } \ldots . .- & \$ 9,010,355 & \$ 7,613.124 & \$ 7,860,248 & \$ 6,924,484 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 2,165,835 & 1,373,850 & 1,939,234 & 1,498,684\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway }-. . .- & 2,165,835 & 1,373,850 & 1,939,234 & 1,498,684 \\ \text { Net ry. oper income..- } & 1,295,921 & 554,781 & 1,082,290 & 637,318\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } & 37,-.- & 37,067,042 & 32,635,004 & 30,780,755 & 29,057,457 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 10,869,313 & 7,370,061 & 7,067,274 & 6,772,689\end{array}$ Net ry oper, income.

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tross from railway | 525,429 | 441,478 | 457,456 | 419,23 |
| Net from railway | 188,931 | 119,459 | 137.794 | 107,58 |
| Net ry. oper. income <br> From Jan. 1- | 110,837 | 63,372 | 77,870 | 46,33 |
| gross from railway | 2,046,647 | 1,923,061 | 1,771,966 | 1,649,2 |
| Net from railway | 725,867 | 607,392 | 498,321 | 423.45 |
| Vet ry. oper. incon | 416,297 | 335,244 | 269,907 | 172,95 |

Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30
Operating revenues
Uncollectible oper, rev
Operating revenues
Net oper revenues. ating property ope operating taxes.
Net oper. income..-

 \$1,000 provision for undistributed profits tax.

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Lrabilities- |  | 1939 |
| Cash. | \$711,288 | \$716,086 | Accounts payable. | \$175,619 | \$146,220 |
| Receivables | 1,272,461 | 1,181,113 | Prov. for Fed, inc. |  |  |
| Inventories --.--. | 3,227,188 | 2,527,783 | \& exc. prot. tax | 890,000 | 270,000 |
| Long-term receiv- |  |  | 5\% div. notes and |  |  |
| ables-....-.-.- | 37,210 3,000 | 36,547 3,000 | accrued interest. | 1,748,787 | 1,675,751 |
| aProperty, plant \& |  |  | Due Texas Corp... | 2,737,725 | 4,722,179 |
| equipment..- | 5,632,293 | 4,955,571 | Accrued liabilitles. | 1,360,156 | 1,094,511 |
| Patents | 64,784 | 73,617 | 7\% preferred stock | 12,600 | 12,600 |
| Deferred charges.- | 71;512 | 80,801 | b Common stock |  |  |
|  |  |  | ( par 810) | 2,702,070 | $\begin{array}{r}12,702,070 \\ 2,515 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Capital surp | 2,515,903 | 2,515 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 019,737 | ,574,519 | Total | ,019,737 | ,574,519 |

a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 8,322,141$ in 1940
1939

| Indiana Pipe Line Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years End. Dec. 31- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Operating revenue.. | \$392,961 | \$524,260 | \$591,718 | \$773,161 |
| Operating expenses....- | 255,813 | 305,864 | 335,970 | 328,422 |
| Depreciatio | 86,311 | 98,030 | 85,741 | 80,122 |
| Net operating revenue | \$50,837 | \$120,365 | \$170,007 | 17 |
| Inc. from investments.- | 29,317 | 45,660 | 46,927 | 50,075 |
| Total revenue | \$80,154 | \$166,025 | 16,934 | 14,692 |
| Miscellaneous taxes..-- | 1,215 | 731 | 774 | 659 |
| Miscell. income charges- | 11 |  |  |  |
| Local,State \& Fed. taxes | 52,444 | 65.859 | 74.306 | 104,994 |
| Net incom | \$26,484 | \$99,432 | \$141,854 | \$309,039 |
| ividends. | 90,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 240,000 |
| Balance, deficit | \$63,516 | \$50,568 | \$8,146 | sur\$69,039 |
| Previous surplus | 377,150 | 412,481 | 417,685 | 348,392 |
| Miscell. credits (net).. | 65,515 | 15,238 | 2,942 | 254 |




Total_........ $\overline{\$ 2,923,638} \overline{\$ 3,682,004}$ Total_........ $\overline{\$ 2,923,638} \overline{\$ 3,682,004}$
 line property, $\$ 1,451,401$ (cost less accrued depreciation). $\mathrm{V}, 151, \mathrm{p} .1898$.

Ingersoll-Rand Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

## Total earning Depreciation

 Depreciation ............Operating profit.... $\begin{array}{r}\text { c } \$ 12077657 \\ \quad 754,290 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \begin{tabular}{rrr}
$\mathbf{b 1 9 3 9}$ \& $\mathbf{b 1 9 3 8}$ <br>
$\mathbf{d} 88,356,701$ \& $\mathbf{d} \$ 6,801,2$ <br>
759,796 \& 753.60 <br>
\hline$\$ 7,596,905$ \& $\$ 6,047,6$ <br>
127,940 \& 136,3

 

b1937 <br>
4 d $\$ 12345,873$ <br>
709.896 <br>
\hline$\$ 11,635,977$
\end{tabular} Other income profit.-..-

 Prov. for contingencies.
 Div. on prot. stik. $(6 \%)$ -

Surplus............-
Previous surppus.-.
Miscellaneous Earned surplus. .-.-.-
Shs. com. stk. (no par).Earns. per share on com-
$\begin{array}{lllll} & \$ 7.03 & \$ 7.02 & \$ 5.20 & \$ 74.130\end{array}$ c After write-off of investment in certain European subsidiaries in the amount of $\$ 366,805$. d Includes proportion of profits of controlled manufacturing company amounting to $\$ 444,836$ in 1939 , $\$ 503,602$ in 1938 , subsidiary companies and controlled foreign manufacturing company from
1940 operations. f Includes $\$ 1,151,000$ provision for excess profits tax.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3
 a Including domestic subsidiaries only, b Including all subsidiaries
After depreciation. d Represented by 974,130 no-par shares.-V. 152 p. 2708

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { min.exps.\& Fed. taxes } & 5,763,735 & 5,372.225 & 2,996,387 & \text { b8,529,086 }\end{array}$



a Net profit........ $\overline { \$ 2 , 2 1 2 , 6 8 8 } \overline { \$ 8 2 5 , 6 5 8 } \overline { \text { loss } \$ 3 2 4 , 6 1 6 } \longdiv { \$ 1 , 8 9 9 , 6 6 1 }$ a Before depletion. b Includes depreciation. c Includes $\$ 179,107$
surtax on undistributed profits. surtax on undistributed profits.

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | $1940$ | $1939$ | Liabilities- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Mines, min. claims |  |  | Capital stock (par * * |  |  |
| and lands...-- 1 | 7,523,814 | 17,520,274 | \$20) --.-....-- | 23,639,340 | 23,639,340 |
| a Bldgs., mach.,\&cl | 0,653,563 | 11,057,803 | Funded de | 4,971,000 | 5,910,000 |
| Inv. In sundry cos. | 396,990 | 401,990 | Accrued taxes | 577,324 | 214,554 |
| Cash deposit with |  |  | Accrued wages --- | 69,480 | $60,775$ |
| trustee.....- |  |  | Accrued interest-- | $\begin{array}{r}49,710 \\ 252 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,100 \\ 219,146 \end{array}$ |
| Supplies --.....-- | 330,071 | 299,499 | Accounts payable. | + ${ }_{4}^{25262454}$ | 219.146 $3,204,551$ |
| Copper in process, at cost $\qquad$ | 402,267 | 470,987 | Surplus. $\qquad$ | $4,826,256$ | 3,204,551 |
| Finished copper on |  |  |  |  |  |
| hand.--1----: | $\begin{aligned} & 492,899 \\ & 675,867 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 928,310 \\ & 310,727 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Cash...-....-.-. | 3,693,466 | 1,920,551 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.. | 215,367 | 397,323 |  |  |  |
| Total. | 4,385,563 | 33,307,465 | Total | 4,385,563 | 33,307,465 |

Total $34,385,56333,307,465$ Total_........ 34,385,563 33,307,465 a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 11,207,810$ in 1940 and $\$ 10,669.955$
International Great Northern RR.-Earnings-

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$1,124,887 | \$959,953 | \$937.802 | \$9 |
| Net from railway | 202,153 | 81,914 | 77,232 | 18 |
| Net ry. oper. incom | 54,895 | def45,552 | def88,287 | def110,656 |
| Gross from railwa | 8 | 749,222 | 8 |  |
| Net from railway | 755,675 | 351,496 | 350,830 | 72,208 |
| Net ry oper. incom | 209,789 | def 184,573 | def284,486 | def211,311 |

## 

Intercontinental Rubber Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


1926 reorganization plan, 412 shares; total, 596,004 shares stated at $\$ 5$ Note-Th
Note-There are included in the foregoing balance sheet amounts for
assets ecated in Mexico and Sumatra aggregating $\$ 2,261,905$, after reserves assets lecated in Mexico and Sumatra aggregating $\$ 2$,

| International Paper \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 Months Ended March 31 | 1941 | 19 | 1939 |
| Gross sales, less returns, a and discounts |  |  |  |
| Other income-ne | ,410,421 | $\begin{array}{r} \quad 33,304,051 \\ \quad 358,040 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 204,615 \\ 309,250 \end{array}$ |
| Tot | 44,072,552 | \$33,662,091 | \$26,513,866 |
| Cost and exp | 33,717,869 | 27,787,949 | 24,107,638 |
| Interest on funded | 714.217 | 781,415 | 870,853 |
| Interest on other debt | 2,318 | 1,046 | 278 |
| Amortiz. of debt dise. and expense | 83,732 | 87,938 | 93,439 |
| Depreciation | 2,708,315 | 1,186.743 | 1,167,301 |
| Depletion | 209,220 | 196,206 | 169,094 |
| Provision for income | 2,575,541 | 643,645 | 75,139 |
| Divs. paid on sto | 8,499 |  |  |
| paid on pref. stocks of |  |  |  |
| eserv | 500,000 |  |  |

Net profit. $\qquad$ \$3,546,823 \$2,960,573 a For possible additional income and excess profits tax
$\$ 918,088$ for Federal excess profits tax.-V. 152, p. 2884 .

Interlake Iron Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years Gross sales_........ $\$ 22$,
Cost of goods sold.... 17 ,
Maint. and repairs Cost of goods sold...
Maint. and repairs_-. c Provision for taxes.-.-
Sell., adm. \& gen. exps.$\begin{array}{lr}1940 & 19 \\ 720,490 & \$ 17 \\ 907,02 \\ 982,046 & 14,24 \\ 493,324 & 94 \\ 40,750\end{array}$ 1939
$7,022,424$
423,267
941,893
445,754
489,354 $\begin{array}{r}1938 \\ \$ 11,345,633 \\ 8,845,453 \\ 875,410 \\ 424,882 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ 1937
$\$ 25,528,878$
$18,584,164$
$1,548,230$
440,629
499,121
11,692 Prov. for doubtful accts
receivable
Loss on coal operations. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}8,347 \\ 19,775 \\ \hline\end{array}$
11,395
\$12,428
b Includes

Gross profit.
Total other inco $\$ 2,910,534$
139,436 $\qquad$ 8710,038
186,730
$\$ 4,445,042$
387,310
 Amort. of bd .disc. \&expnt. on promissory note

 a Less commissions, discounts, returns and other allowances. b Excother than Federal income tax. d Equal to 41 cents per share of common stock. $x$ Loss.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets-
Land,
equipment and Cashipment................. Accts. \& notes rec-
Inventories
Inv. in \& advs. to
Dalto Dalton Ore Colieries ........ tocks \& bonds of other companies Other assets Cash in closed b-ks.
Deferred charges

Total.. $\qquad$ Tota otal.
$\qquad$ 1940 1939
8 a After depreciation of $\$ 21,932,582$ in 1940 and $\$ 20,517,884$ in 1939 b Represented by $2,000,000$ no-par shares. c Accounts only.- V . 152 ,

International Mercantile Marine Co. (\& Subs.)Earnings

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years [Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries]

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total income | \$1,221,190 | \$1,470,884 | \$4,153,553 | \$11,020,439 |
| Oper. expenses, \&c | 1,097,929 | 1,387,615 | 3,780,272 | 10,244,203 |
| Provision for deprecia'n. | 128.444 | 131,078 | 555,311 | 1,000,611 |
| Operating loss | \$5,183 | \$47,809 | 182030 | \$224,375 |
| Other income | 423,038 | 204,979 | 477,600 | 153,999 |
| Total income | \$417,855 | \$157,170 | \$295,570 | loss\$70,376 |
| Interest paid | 737.153 | 739,467 | 847,411 | 1,016.416 |
| Sundry charges |  | ${ }^{670}$ |  | 4,172 |
| Prov.to red.market.secs- |  | b33,491 |  | c60,000 |
| Prov.for Fed. income tax | a25,000 | 20,850 |  |  |
| Net loss for year | \$344,298 | \$637,308 | \$551,841 | \$1,150,964 |

a Of a subsidiary company, b Provision for additional reserve against marketable securities to approximate quoted market value.

a Represented by 640,734 no par shares. b After depreciation a Represented by 640,734 no par shares. b After depreciation reserve of
$\$ 3,569,474$ in 1940 and $\$ 3,498,005$ in 1939 . A After deducting notes and

## Kankakee Water Co.-Bonds Called

A total of $\$ 7,000$ first mortgage series A $41 / 4 \%$ bonds dated July 1,1939 ,
due July 1.1959 has been called for redemption on July 1 at 104 and accrued due July 1 . 1959 has been called for redemption on July 1 at 104 and accrued
nterest. Payment will be made at the First Portland National Bank, Port-

International Business Machines Corp.-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { taxes (estimated) } \\ \text { Federal excess profits tax } \\ \text { Sur }\end{array} & \text { b3,500,085 } & & 165,915\end{array} \quad 2,270,000 \quad \$ 2,170,000 \quad \$ 1,697,000$ Surtax
profits
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Stock } & 1,377,915 & 1,312,322 & 1,249,819 & 1,190,282\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { outstanding (no par)- } & 898,178 & 855,408 & 814,674 & 775,880 \\ \text { Earnings per share_--- } & \$ 10.50 & \$ 10.63 & \$ 10.63 & \$ 10.42\end{array}$ a Arrived at as follows: Hobart Mfg, Co. dividend, $\$ 175,000$; other
income, $\$ 164,700$; net income from undistributed net prits income, $\$ 164,700$ net income from undistributed net profits of foreign
subsidiaries and branches not consolidated, $\$ 2,139,966$; royalties from subsiaries and branches not consolidated, $\$ 2,139,966$; royalties from
foreign license $8, \$ 135,269$; less reserve for blocked foreign profits of $\$ 2$,
036,290 ; balance as above, $\$ 578,644$. b, 290; balance as above, $\$ 578,644$
b Includes Canadian taxes.
of Arrived at as follows: Net income from and undistributed net profits unrealized exchange loss of $\$ 382,791$ on the conversion of net foreign assets), $\$ 1,508,932$; royalties from foreign licenses, $\$ 246,636$; total, $\$ 1,-$
755,568 , less reserve for blocked foreign profits, $\$ 1,134,078$, balance 755,568 , less reserve for blocked foreign profits, $\$ 1,134,078$, balance,
$\$ 621,490 ;$ Hobart Mfg. Co. div., $\$ 150,000 ;$ other income, $\$ 113,041$; total d
profits. Income and profits of foreign subsidiaries and branches in countrie where exchange is at present blocked by governmental restrictions have been from a corresponding reserve for blocked foreign profits. In prior year similar blocked foreign income and profits were included in net profits and have been covered Consolidated Balance Shet Di

## Assets- Plants,

 $1940 \quad 1939$ will
Cash.
c Note Cash-----..---receivable .......


 | Investments $-\ldots .16,569,657$ | $16,910,625$ | Federal tax (est.). e3,846,076 | $2,436,811$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deferred assets.-. | $1,210,086$ | $1,417,349$ |  | Earned surplus $-.29,444,478$ | $28,766,597$ |

Total_.......-83,018,258 78,949,295 Total.........-83,018,258 78,949,295 a After depreciation. b After amortization. c After deducting reserve
for doubtful accounts. d Represented by $898,178(855,408$ in 1939) shares for doubtfulaccounts. d Represented by 898,178 (855.408 in
of no par value. e Including Canadian.-V. 152, p. 3027 .

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Purchases $\$ 7,800,000$ of Bonds in Market-Rumanian Telephone Sales Funds Used-Also to Make Equipment at New Jersey Factory -
The corporation has purchased $\$ 7,800,000$ of its own $5 \%$ and $41 / 2 \%$ debenture bonds in the open market at an average cost of 443 , with part of the $\$ 13,800,000$ it received from sale of the Rumania Telephone Co.
Wolcott H, Pitkin, Vice-President, told stockholders at the annual meeting
May 28. Acquition of these obligations, he said, will reduce the company's annual interest charges by about $\$ 380,000$.
The company plans to use part of the proceeds from sale of its Rumanian eguipment needed by its own factory for production of communication Mr. Pitkin reported, and to western hemisphere and Snanghai properties ments on its bonds for a considerable period in the future. Discussing the company's present position, Mr. Pitkin said with na tionalism rampant and restrictions on transfer of funds from one country to another, American investors must go without a return on capital they
provided to create international communication systems because of these provided to create international communication systems because of these
difficulties. Consequently, he said, the outlook was not good for any payment of dividends on the stock in the near future.
Mr. Pitkin explained that corporation is proceeding to create a source of
communications equipment in this country to take the place of the communications equipment in this country to take the place of those company's prozram for creation of a manufacturing unit at Newark, N. J. through consolidation of International Telephone Development Co. With Federal Telegraph $\mathbf{C o}, 00,000$.
Mackay Corp. for $\$ 1,200$ Stockholders voted to amend the company's charter to provide for
indemnification of officers and directors, reelected retiring directors and appointed Arthur Anderson \& Co. to audit the company's books for the

## Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings

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

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc.-Annual Report Income Account for Calendar Years
 Cost of sales and oper.
expenses 24,508,083 $\quad 22,730,148 \quad 21,731,113 \quad \xlongequal{24,606.900}$
 Net profit. Interest - .-.................... $\begin{array}{lrrr} & 61,345 & 22,349 & 37,316 \\ \text { Fed \& State inc. taxes.-. } & 522,500 & 346,000 & 244,700 \\ \text { Other taxes.......... } & 660,637 & 655,772 & 667,046\end{array}$
 Divotal paid or declared:

 $x$ Par $\$ 1$. y Par $\$ 12.50$, Consolidated. a Includes $\$ 8,366$ paid on

Assets-
a Property a
 Goodwill.Investments.
Acets. \& notes Acets. \& notes rec
Inventories....
Cash. Prepald accounts

$$
\overline{22,631,852} \overline{22,038,682} \text { Tot }
$$

Total.........22,631,852 22,038,682 Total.........22,631,852 $\overline{22,038,682}$ a After reserves of $\$ 2,84,0$ in volving a change in the capital structure whereby each share of old corger in stock (par \$12.50) was exchangeable for one share of new common stock
(par $\$ 1$ ) and one-tenth of a share of $5 \%$ cumulative preference stock (par (par \$1) and one-tenth of a share of $5 \%$ cumulative preference stock (par
$\$ 100)$. At Dec. 31 , 1940 , the exchange of the stock had not been entirely
consummated (i97 shares not yet exchanged), but in the balance sheet the capital stock and paid--in surplus have been shown as though such exchange

Kansas Power \& Light Co.-Bonds Called
A total of $\$ 170,000$ first mortgage bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series, due 1969 have been called for redemption on July 1 at 108.14 and accrued interest. Pay
ment will be made at the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago, or at the ment will be made at the Marris Trust \& Savings

Kentucky Utilities Co.-Earnings for 12 Months Ended Feb. 28, 1941 -
Operating revenues
and taxes
$\$ 9,959,695$
6.693 .487
Net operating income

$\overleftarrow{\$ 3.266 .207}$

 computed in accordance with the requirements of the second Revenue

Kingsbury Breweries Co,-Delisting-
The securities and Exchange Commission has granted the application of company to withdraw its common stock (\$1 par), from listing and registrat
The application stated the following reasons for the proposed withdrawal York Curb Exchange were 3700 shares, and on the Chicago Stock the New were 14,550 shares; that the expense of continuing the listing on said two exchanges is unwarranted and places an extraordinary financial burden on the company.
(2) In 1940 the range of the stock was from a high of $7 / 8$ to a low of $1 / 1 /$. these prices impairs the distribution of its products to the detriment of the stockholders; that continued listing and registration is not in the public interest, and retards the recovery in equity values of the stockholders. (3) The best interests of the stockhotders wil be served by making the
tock a vailable for trading in the over-the-counter market."
The order granting the application becomes effective at the close of the The order granting the application becomes
trading session on June 20 .-V. 152, p. 2241 .

## Kinney Mfg. Co.-Annual Report-

## Earnings for the Year End Dec. 31, 1940 <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { Earnings for the Year End Dec. 31, } 1940 \\ & \text { and discounts. } \end{aligned}
$$

Sales, less retu
Cost of sales
Selling and adm
Adjusted operating profit, -.................................................
$\$ 181,478$
5,439

$\$ 116,169$
757,332

Balance, Dec. 31, 1940

| Cassets- |
| :---: |
| Life insurance |
| Accts. \& notes rec. |
| Inventories. |
| Securities. |
| Plant \& equipm't. |
| Prepald expenses. |
| Dep. on proposals. |
| Bond disct. and fi- |
| Goodwill expense |
| ash w |
| fund truste |
| , find |

Total. $\qquad$ 1940
$\$ 76,701$
60.058
128.431
355,742
140
518.310
9,469
$\xrightarrow[\text { Cashets-... }]{\text { Con }}$
Accts. \& notes re Securities.
Prepald expense
Dep. on proposals
Goodwill expense
fund trustee
Sing fund assets.
\$1,188,597 $\$ 985,731$ Total...........-\$1,188,597 \$985,731 shares, no par, common stock. - V. 152, p. 2348.
Koppers Co. (\& Subs.)-Earninqs-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}12 \text { Mos. End,Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { a Net income- } & \$ 2,233,518 & \$ 2,239,001 & \$ 1,078,745 & \$ 3,022,016\end{array}$ a After depreciation, interest, amortization, minority interests, Federal
and State taxes, and in 1941 after excess profits tax.-V. 152, p. 3348 .

Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-Earnings-

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$530,802 | \$106,295 | 99, | \$34,1 |
| Net from railway | 405,319 | 25,193 | def24,723 | def 42,389 |
| Netry. oper. incom | 340,600 | def 20,599 | def42,543 | ef63,939 |
| Gross from railwa | 62 | 190,978 | 109,840 |  |
| Net from railw | 266,406 | def108,221 | def152,210 | def186,357 |
| Net ry. oper. incon | 141,686 | def216,071 | def245,018 | def271,516 |

Kresge Department Stores, Inc.-Annual Re portConsolidated Income Account for Years Ended Jan, 31
Net sales.-. .........-.
Cost of sales \& expenses.

| Cost of sales \& expenses |  | 393 | 80 | 4,992,166 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operati | \$218,370 | \$94,774 | \$95,587 |  |
| ther | 45.728 | 49,340 | 30,306 | 34,146 |
| Total incon | \$264,098 | 144,114 | \$125,893 | \$169,157 |
| Depreciation | 35,839 | 34,422 | 35,016 | 31,699 234 |
| Prov. for Fed. | $\overline{78,827}$ | 29,274 | $\overline{2} 2,02 \overline{3}$ | 28,680 |
| rred | \$149.431 | \$80,417 | \$68,856 | 80, |
| rred d | 42.057 | 102,945 | 80,785 | 80,99 |

a Includes surtax on undistributed profits.
 Total.......... $\$ 4,255,904$ \$4,113,836 Total........... $\$ 4,255,904$ \$4,113,836 a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 208,813$ in 1940 and $\$ 227,201$ in
1941 . b Represented by shares of $\$ 1$ par value. c After reserves of 1941.00 Represented
$\$ 50.000$ d 166,500 shares of common stock. e $\$ 110$ per share, together with accumulated dividends of 515 shares of $8 \%$ cumulative sinking fund
preferred stock called for redemption as at Aprii 1,1940 .-V. 152, p. 269

Kresge Foundation-Annual Report$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Years Ended Dec. 31- }\end{array} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Income-Rentals } & & \$ 653,456 & \$ 631,243 & \$ 613,7 \pi 6\end{array}$ Income-Rentals $-\ldots-$.-.-.-.-.
Dividends on com. stk. of
 Total income............................ Tents paid or- accrued (real estate) Salaries and wages-1.-
Fuel, water and light.
Insurance paid
Repairs and renewals..................
Mepreciation and amortization.-...
Miscelaneous expenses and supplies.
Interest paid or accrued.--.-.-.-.
Amortiz of debt discount \& expense Amortiz. of debt discount \& expense-

Taxpes paid for account of noteholders | Balance, surplus...-............. | $\$ 1,413,788$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

 Total surplus . ................ Total surplus
Contributions paid.....................
Premium on notes red. in adv.
Unamort. discount and expense.

$$
\frac{--}{\$ 5,986,235} \frac{\text { Dr }}{2662}
$$

 266,455
260,244
103,303 $\$ 4,062,073$
219,158
 Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Assets- } \\ \text { Cash in banks.... } & 640,944 \quad \text { a840,672 } & \text { Accrued interest. }\end{array}$
 bSecuritles owned. $43,515,475 \quad 35,861,070$
c Real est., leasecReal est., lease-

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { holds \& improve- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { Deferred expenses_-13, }\end{array}$ | 119,911 | $13,401,918$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |

Coll, trust notes-. $11,200,000$
Accrued real estate
$\begin{array}{ll}12,500 & 9,019,000\end{array}$
 1,112
$4,250,000$
12,778 Trust fund:
Contributions by

| founder.....- | $36,907,389$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Surplus......- | $5,356,237$ |
| $1,572,448$ |  |

Total............ $\overline{57,510,348} \overline{50,314,122}$
Tota1.......... $57,510,348 ~ \overline{50,314,122}$ a Includes $\$ 101,540$ held by trustee for payment of interest due Jan. 1 ,
1940 on $4 \%$ collateral trust notes and $\$ 142,800$ held by trustee for redemption of $4 \%$ collateral trust notes. b Approximate quoted market
value at Dec. 31,1939 , was $\$ 29,710,144$, and Dec. 31 , 1940, was $\$ 37$,value at Dec.
810,277 . After deducting depreciation.
Note- Contributions pledged and
Note-Contributions pledged and unpaid which will not be taken up in
the acounts until paid amounted to $\$ 189,716$ at Dec. 31,1939 , and to 151, p. 2945

## Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co.-Sales-  Stores in operation -V .152 p. 2859.

Lambert Co. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

1939
$\$ 10,604,3$
8,829
cars


 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Federal State } \\ \text { income taxes } \\ \text { foreign }\end{array} & 489.524 & 333.593 & 322.727 & 247.262\end{array}$ Net profits for year.- $\frac{489,524}{\$ 1,221,174} \frac{333,593}{\$ 1,311,809} \frac{322,727}{\$ 1,325,853} \quad \frac{247,262}{\$ 1,191,170}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Net profit applicable to } \\ \text { minority interest....- }\end{array}$ | 48,120 | 49,972 | 48,054 | 38,983 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 $\begin{array}{rlllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Dividends paid on Lam- } \\ \text { bert Co. stock....-- }\end{array} & 1,119,557 & 1,119,557 & 1,119,556 & 1,399.446\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Balance, surplus.-7, } & \$ 53,497 & \$ 142,280 & \$ 158,240 & \text { def } \$ 247,259 \\ \text { Shs, of com, stk, outst'g } & 746,371 & 746.371 & 746,371 & 746.371 \\ \text { Earned per share. } & \$ 1.57 & \$ 1.69 & \$ 1.71 & \$ 1.54\end{array}$ a Includes other income less other charges of $\$ 167,589$ in $1940, \$ 105,094$
in $1939, \$ 72,342$ in 1938 and $\$ 160,613$ in 1937 . Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Liabilities- | 1940 | 1939 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| a Land, buildings, | machinery, \&c. $\$ 1,084,074$ | $\$ 917,650$ | b | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Stk, or Lambert } \\ \text { Pharmacal Co-. }\end{array}$ | $\$ 98,531$ | $\$ 106,911$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 Investments
Prepald \& deferred charges -.-.-. names Other assets........
 $\begin{array}{rr}488,855 & 329,115 \\ 3,875 & 436\end{array}$
 b A After depreciation of $\$ 1,324,139$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,414,618$ in 1940 . sented by 746,371 no par shares of common stock. d Cash and earned surplus are stated after deduction of the dividend of the Lam
payable Jan. 2, 1940, and 1941, respectively.-V. 152, p. 2709 .

Lamson Corp. of Del.-Merger, \&c.-
Carl F. Dietz, President, in a letter to stockholders, May 5 , states in reference to the (Dover Equipment Co.): The merger became effective April 7, 1941, immediately following the special meetings at which nearly $74 \%$ of the 346,388 outstanding shares
voted in favor of the merger, as compared to the statutory requirement of $662-3 \%$. Unfinished business at the end of 1940 was $\$ 1,189,841$, as compared to
$\$ 886,998$ at the end of 1939 . Of the former, approximately $50 \%$ was Government business and of which three-quarters represented defense almost entirely to an increase in the company's regular business, much of which has not yet reached the fabrication stage due to preliminary engineer-
ing required.

During the year 1940, Lamson Corp. (New York) was organized to take
der over all of the assets and liabilities of the Lamon Co. (Mass.) as a first
step in simplification of corporate structure, and at which time Peter Clark, step in simplification of corporate structure, and
Inc. was merged into the New York corporation. The New York a an the Newton Mark corporation. पube companies continued to operate
Thder contracts with the Governmet.-V. 152, p. 3348 . racts with the Government,-
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd. - Annual ReportYears Ended June 30-
a Proceeds of sales.....
a Proceeds or sal
Other operating
Prop
Prof operating income................
prod ntate mfd. for or by other port operations Commercial oper.- (n interest earned - invest Int. .rec. Art. 27 indebt and scrapped
r-----.........
vears' operations
Approp - to-working capital reserve-:-
Oficina Prov. for taxes on profits other than nitrate and lodine Reorganization expenses Other charges
cornoration current with sales e Exchange differences Sundryadjustment to previous years Prov. for legail bonus employees-:-
Exchange difference arising from conxcersion of assets and liabilites, \&c-
ver
c Net profit.-
 respect of new production, nitrate and iodine iess cost. corporation in amount of net income subject to service of indebtecness pursuant to definition in stering and dollar trust deeds as amended din sales of cur-- Arising from the conversion of assets and liabilities.-V. 151, p. 3564 ;

Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co. (\& Subs.)-Annual Report

Consolidated Income Account (Including Subsidiary Companies) Calendar Years-
Gross earnings
Con Oper. exp., incli-prov. For

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Workmen's comp. and } \\ \text { uncollectible accts.... }\end{array}$ | $20,484,148$ | $20,392,722$ | $18,555,122$ | $19,488,387$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Raperating incom Raividends

Interest _-...............
Baxance ............
Deprec. and depletion.: General expenses -......Spec, prov. for doubtful
accounts. Prov. for Fed. inc tax
Prov. for Fed, undistrib.
Net income-
Net inc. of Lehigh Coal

Total surplus ........ $\quad \$ 8.058,330$ Canal prop. adjust.. z Goodwill accounts.--
Surplus approp for
Surplus approp. for s . f
Sundry adjustments
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Adjust. for min. interests } & \text { Dr } 7,902\end{array}$
Adj. of res. for taxes....-Dr 200,000
Miscell. deductions...Dr $1,496,378$
Balance, Dec. $31 \ldots \ldots$.... $\$ 6,259,319 \quad \$ 6,956,476 \quad \$ 8,072,301 \quad \$ 8,436,442$ $x$ Provision computed under individual tax returns of certain companies
included in the consolidation. y Loss $z$ On books of subsidiary companies charged off.




 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { Coal in storage.: } & 741,119 & 865,518 & \text { Sundry credittors.:- } & 353,401 & 1,390,189 \\ \text { Mat'ls \& supplies. } & 748,370 & 761,157 & 30,301 \\ \text { Accrued taxes } & 721,613 & 681,660\end{array}$ | Mat'ls \& supplies_ | 748,370 | 761,157 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sundry debtors.-. | 135,458 | 117,444 | Accrued taxes-... | 721,613 | 681,660 |
| catured and ac- |  |  |  |  |  |




Total .......... $\overline{75,965,097} \overline{76,613,796}$ Total ........ $\overline{75,965,097} \overline{76,613,796}$ Fa Represented by 1,929,127 no par shares. b Includes notes receivable. cincludes stripping expenses deferred (net) of $\$ 541,198$ in 1940 and
$\$ 1.483,445$ in 1939 . d After reserve for depreciation and depletion.-
V. 152, p. 3186 .

Lehigh \& Hudson River Ry.-Earnings-
Gross from railway
Net from railway $-\ldots$
Net ry. oper. income...-
From Jan. 1
Gros from railway.....
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income...
-V. 152, p. 2242. $\begin{array}{rr}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 147,175 & \$ 129,3 \\ 51,402 & 4,9 \\ 19,742 & 15,9 \\ 645,363 & 522,7 \\ 232,978 & 170,6 \\ 99,619 & 67,4\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}9,346 & \$ 127,204 \\ 2,919 & 41,789 \\ 5,967 & 14,815\end{array}$

1938
$\$ 115,097$
34,444
9,436 $\begin{array}{rrr}232,978 & 522,758 & 517,954 \\ 99,619 & 67,424 & 175,205 \\ & & 69,822\end{array}$

Lehigh \& New England RR.-Earnings-

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$296,735 | \$348,170 | \$398.571 | \$276.487 |
| Net from railway | 69,491 | 116,891 | 176,783 | 64.605 |
| Netry. oper. income- | 51,101 | 87,002 | 137,005 | 55,712 |
| Gross from railway. | 1,371,476 | 1,343,091 | 1,256,940 | 1,027,679 |
| Net from railway. | 473,688 | 435,665 | 416,421 | 174,626 |
| Net ry oper. income. -V. 152 p. 2709 | 356,185 | 338,951 | 339,387 | 156,589 |

## Lehigh Valley Coal Co. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Sales of coal_........... } & 14,328,411 & \$ 14,851,000 & \$ 14,157,988 & \$ 16,156,094 \\ \text { Cost of sales_-....... } & 12,154,162 & 14,296,037 & 13,815,211 & 15,558,929\end{array}$ Gross profitIncome from other prop. - $\$ 2$

| Gross income <br> Ioterest payable <br> Miscell. deductions <br> Federal and State in come, \&c., taxes..... <br> Carrying exponses on reserve coal lands <br> Deprec'n and depletion. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

.- $\$ 3,389,216$ 9,216
9,264
3,169

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 554,963 \\ 863,536 \\ 39,671 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 342,777 \\ 1,004,367 \\ 98,890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 597,165 \\ 1,092,480 \\ 74,036 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$1,458,170 | \$1,446,034 | \$1,763,681 |
| 732,111 97,183 | 799,911 91,330 | 847,501 96,435 |
| 382,218 | 357,938 | 287,961 |
| 1,340,551 | $\begin{array}{r} 267.414 \\ 1.393 .073 \end{array}$ | 229,665 $1,394,636$ |
| \$1,335,020 | \$1,453,633 | \$1,092,517 |
| Dr1,006,726 | Dr242,897 | Cr630,453 |
| 6,280,737 | 4,584,207 | 4,122,143 |
| \$8,622,483 | \$6,280,737 | \$4,584,207 |
| ce Sheet D | 31 |  |


| Assets- | $1940$ | $1939$ | Liabilities- | ${ }^{1940}$ | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash.. | 3,112,139 | 1,385,997 | Accounts payable. | 389,836 | 359 |
| Dep. with coupon |  |  | Note payable....- | 42,000 | 42,000 |
| paying agents.- | 46,965 |  | Wages payable. | 401,454 | 370,076 |
| Acc'ts receiv. for |  |  | Int. accr. on fund. |  |  |
| miscell. acc'ts rec. | 42,479 16304 | 48.401 289610 | debt, notes pay., |  | 339,39 |
| Inventories. | 310,102 | 511,006 | Account payable to | 325,471 |  |
| Total sinking fund |  |  | affilated co | 50,479 | 72,18 |
| assets_..-....-- | 1,604 | 1.604 | Accrued State and |  |  |
| b Tot. other assets | 995,025 | 936,368 | local taxes_.-.- | 632,468 | 410,963 |
| Real est., bldgs., structures.egpt |  |  | Federal taxes acer. Fed. \& State un- | 12,500 | 4,500 |
| leases, contracts, |  |  | employment tax | 130.459 | 139,017 |
| \&c.-.-.-.-.-.ce | 3,242,660 | 20916,779 | Other curr. liabils. |  | 508 |
| Total def. charges |  |  | Workmen's com- |  |  |
| \& unadj. items-- | 96,712 | 92,858 | pensation insur. | 126,897 | 151,630 |
| Advanced royaltles | 1,208,352 | 1,264,918 | Coll. not payable. | 1,484,800 | 1,500,000 |
| Investm't in retall distrib. facilities | 10,078 |  | Interest accrued on funded debt | 611,587 | 513,716 |
|  |  |  | Notes payable and |  |  |
|  |  |  | open acct with | 5,820,784 | 5,820,784 |
|  |  |  | Other liabil. del'd. | 718,413 | 1,076,323 |
|  |  |  | Mat'd fd. dt., \&c. | 4,120 | -9,78 |
|  |  |  | Mtge, payable. |  | 40,00 |
|  |  |  | Funded debt... | 3,180,500 | 13,612,000 |
|  |  |  | Mining reserve. | 125.152 | 137,023 |
|  |  |  | Capital stock.... | 9,465,000 | 9.465,000 |
|  |  |  | Earned deficit.... 1 | 3,924,224 | 8,622,483 |
|  |  |  | Sur. arising from restate of invest. in mining prop.- | $9,631,725$ |  |
|  | 29,422 | 47,5 |  | .229,422 | 447, | a Afte. reserves of $\$ 46,808,819$ and surplus arising from revaluation of

$\$ 8,847,044$. b Includes $\$ 60,000$ investment in Burns Bros. c After reserves $\$ 8,847,044$. b Includes $\$ 60,000$ in
of $\$ 45,532,504$. V. $152, \mathrm{p}, 2399$.
Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

|  |  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales of coal | 5,634,671 | 6,703.660 | 5,557,897 | \$17,845,422 |
| Cost of sales | 12,722,069 | 15,384,945 | 14,438,134 | 16,248,652 |
| Gross profit | \$2,912,602 | \$1,318.714 | \$1.119,762 | \$1,596,770 |
| Selling, gen. \& adm. ex | 713,673 | 940,916 | 791,563 | 787.442 |
| security tax | 355.562 | 397,460 | 373,903 | 300,024 |


directors as initial surplus of parent company, together with $\$ 1,377,148$ over statutory declaration of value of parent company's capital stock issued in exchange for capital stock of subsidiaries, including stock acquired by purchase. d $7503-5$ preferred and 5,000 common shares. e Surplus
arising from restatement of investment in mining properties. \& Liabilities deferred under plan dated Jan. 4, 1939, of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Note-Ownership by the Lehigh Valley Coal Corp, of stock of Lehigh
Valley Coal Co is through the medium of ctfs. of interest. Under the Valley Coal Co. is through the medium of ctfs. of interest. Under the
decree of the U. District Court, dated Nov. 7,1923 , trustees were audecree of the U S. District Court, dated Nov. 7,1923, trustees were au-
thorized to issue $1,212,160$ certificates of interest in the 189,300 shares of capital stock then outstanding all of which capital stock is pledged under the Lehigh Valley RR. Co. s general consolidated mortgage maturing 2003 -V. 150, p. 2258; V. 151, p. 557,2354 , V. 152, p. 1922.

## Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.-Earnings-

 Gross profit,
Total gross profit from coal sold
Sell., gen. \& other exps. Inc. from sell.coal, Geross income....... Net profit
a Includes $\$ 21$
a Includes $\$ 21,5411$
a Inclu

 Due from affil. co
Coal on hand Coal on hand
Supplies Supplies............. Notes, acets. and advs, res., not
current...... current
$\times$ Reck owned Stock owned....gs
x Real est., bldgs x real est., bldgs
\&ec........ Prepaid ins
premiums Miscell. unapplied
suspense items.
 891,183 8,857 $\begin{array}{r}20.645 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 $\$ 1,294,964$
$1,086,488$ $\$ 208.476$
27.218 50,507 $\$ 185,188$
97,992

Total_........ $\$ 4,262,870 \$ 4 ; 271,985$ Total ...... $\$ 4,262,870$ \$4,271,985 x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 2,191,374$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,250,557$ in

Life Savers Corp. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Sales, less returns, allow$\times$ Cost of goods sold, selling, advertising and

| and | $3,357,607$ | $3,020,184$ | $2,920,767$ | $2,806,075$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Profit from operations

## 90

3,020,184 $2.920,767$ Income from securities $\qquad$ $1,132 \quad 54,016$ $1,273,227$

50,037 | Total income_....- $\$ 1,497,383$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,336,485$ |
| $\$ 1,183,848$ |
| $\$ 1,324,163$ | $\begin{array}{lllrr}\text { Canadian inc, taxes- } & 434,831 & 227,954 & 192,121 & 197,159 \\ \text { Prov. for Federal surtax } & -2,144\end{array}$

 Net profit........... $\overline{\$ 1,016,877} \overline{\$ 1,024,927} \overline{\$ 966.261} \overline{\$ 1,015.906}$ deprec. for prior years Total surplus $\quad \frac{1155,896}{\$ 2,172,773} \frac{1,024,696}{\$ 2,049} \frac{878,034}{\$ 1,849047}-790, \overline{0} \overline{\overline{5}}$ Balance, surplus....-
$\$ 1,278,984$
$\$ 1,155,896$
$\$ 1,024,696$
$\$ 878,034$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Earnings per shara on } \\ \text { capital stock_-...- } & \$ 2.90 & \$ 2.92 & \$ 2.76 & \$ 2.90\end{array}$ x Includes depreciation of $\$ 76,151$ in 1940, $\$ 80,002$ in $1939, \$ 92,496$ in
1938 and $\$ 66,805$ in 1937 .

|  | Conso | ed Bal | e Sheet Dec. 31- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Liabluties- | 1940 | 1939 |
| Cash..... | 1,189,198 | \$1,140,752 | Acts. payable and |  |  |
| Loans on ca | 249,951 | 368,313 | accrued expen.- | \$234,311 | \$189,448 |
| U. S. Govt. secur. | 46,900 | 88,900 | Divs, payable | 938 | 982 |
| Munic. \& other secs | 353,005 | 558,874 | Accr. Fed. \& Cana- |  |  |
| Dom. of Can. bds. | 47,135 |  | dian Inc. taxes.- | 419,490 | 227,000 |
| G. M. A. C. notes- | 770,340 | 349,636 | Payable to transfer |  |  |
| a Accts. rec.-trade | 191,470 | 156,469 | agent on redemp. |  |  |
| Other receivables | 15.511 | 43,488 | of scrip. ctfs. not |  |  |
| Inventories | 937,142 | 684,495 | yet presented... | 12.306 | 12.752 |
| b Land and bldgs., |  |  | Res. for conting.. | 175,613 | 175,613 |
| mach.,equip., \&c | 763,455 | 780,026 | Capital stock. | 1,750,700 | 1,750,700 |
| Advertis'g supplies |  |  | Capital surplus.. | 920,493 | 920,493 |
| and def. charges | 76,742 | 109,976 | Earned surplus... | 1,278,984 | 1,155,896 |
| Trade-mks., goodwill. |  | - 1 | c Treasury stock. | Dr151,983 | Dr151,955 |

Total.......... $\overline{\$ 4,640,851} \overline{\$ 4,280,929}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 4,640,850} \overline{\$ 4,280,929}$ a After reserves of $\$ 9,792$ ( $\$ 9, \& 31$ in 1939). b After depreciation of
$\$ 1,093,741$ in 1939 and $\$ 1,129,721$ in 1940 c 6,366 shares in 1939 and

Loft, Inc.-Annual Report-
Edward A. LeRoy Jr., President, in his remarks to stockbolders states in part:
The year 1940 was marked by further substantial improvement in the
affairs of this company. In it the more significant remaining litigations and affairs of this company. In it the more significant remaining litigations and
numerous claims affecting company were disposed of. During the year, Pepsi-Cola Co. continued to show highly satisfactory progress and paid
substantial dividends which not only cared for the requirements of this company, but enabled company to pay a cash dividend of 50c. per share at the close of the year.
autumn of 1939, was put into effect the candy business was segregated into Loft Candy Corp., all the stock of that corporation was distributed as a dividend to the stockholders of Loft, Inc., and company no longer is inPri Cola
(a) 207,437 shares, out of 259,277 shares outstand Pepsi-Cola Co. consists of Pepsi-Cola Co., and (b) options on certain shares of stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., accuired in connection with the settlement with company's attorneys
in the Guth litigation. Of the shares now held, 2.000 shares were acquired in the Guth litigation. Of the shares now held, 2,000 shares were acquired in December, 1940, pursuant to an option heretofore granted by William F.
Heller and previously reported to stockholders. The shares of Pepsi-Cola
stock now held constitute slightly more than $80 \%$ of the shares outstanding stock now held constitute slightly more than $80 \%$ of the shares outstanding. Other Assets and Liabilities-At the beginning of the year 1941 company
was the owner of the leased candy factory in Long Island City, and of the
furniture and fixtures in the leased candy stores. Since the first of the of the candy factory and of the furniture and fixtures in the leased candy special reserve of $\$ 1,150,000$ established in 1939 to permit the writedown of fixed assets to liquidation values as appraised by the American Appraisal Co., Inc. as at July 31,1939 , the proceeds of the sale will exceed the amount
writedown. As of March 12, 1941 company remains the lessee of 104 store properties, the underlying leases on 20 of which expire during the remainder of the year 1941. Most of these properties are subleased to Loft Candy Corp., and the some to the company, and the officers are giving constant attention to the problem of how best to reduce further the losses on subleases which are
presently running at the rate of about $\$ 30,000$ per month and which are provided for, among other items, in the general reserve for contingent provided for, among in such reserve on Dec. 31, 1940, being $\$ 2,545,476$. In the light of information now available, the officers are of the opinion hat this reserve is adequate to cover compents.
Settlement of Liabilities and Litigations-During the year company has made very substantial progress in disposing of a large number of trouble some situations, including litigations and claims of various kinds, and with respect to 20 burdensome leases was eliminated, and some 43 other leases were adjusted advantageously. Some 20 situations involving litigation or claims (some dealing with company's interest in Pepsi-Cola Co. and some dealing with alleged services rendered were also disposed of during the year oregoing settlements of litigations, claims and leases, including certain legal fees and expens contingent liabilities.
In addition to the foregoing situations, the suit brought by a former landlord against company with respect to alleged lease liability aggregating
approximately $\$ 280,000$ was decided by the court in favor of company. and company's counterclaim was sustained; this matter has now been entirely
settled by payment of $\$ 2,500$ to company. The action brought by company against certain former suppliers of raw materials, was settled upon the payment to company of $\$ 150,000$, of which company retained approximately \$112.000 net after payment of legal fees and expenses. Company likewise in for taxes on the $\$ 195.000$ paid by Pepsi-Cola Co. as a dividend in 1936 and tied up since then in court procedings. Company has an $861 / 2 \%$ interest in this cash if and when recovered; appeal has been taken
by the Government, the case has been heard, but decision on appeal has by the Government, the case has been heard, but decision on appeal has
not yet been rendered. Other than the aforesid tax claim lition, only
two suits against company now remain undetermined. These suits are two suits against company now remain undetermined. These suits
believed to be unmeritorious and of little practical consequence.

Statement of Consolidated Income for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940 (Other than Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries)
Dividends received from Pepsi-Cola Co
Miscellaneous income and adjustments, net
Total.
 $\$ 3.713,866$
112.341
861

Balance-
Rents received from subtenants-
Rent of plant and store equipment
Sales, less $\$ 348,784$ cost of goods $2.006,884$
804,858
116,415
334,863

Balance.
$\$ 3,263,019$
Salaries and directors fees Legal and accounting fees. Registrar and transfer agent
Charge by Loft Candy Corp. for use of personnel
ederal income and defense taxes, estimated
$\begin{array}{r}80,650 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net income ..................................................... $\$ 2,820,271$ losed, assigned or subleased, or to Dec. 31. 1940 in the case of six stores Notes- (1) The accompanying statement of consolidated income is ar approved by stockholders in Oct., 1939, and the segregation of the candy business early in 1940, after which Loft Inc, became engaged primarily in ng of seçurities.
$\$ 1,301,606$, identified as lease settlements or contingencies and charged to he general reserve provided therefor.
The statement does not include the results of operations of Loft Candy subsidiary of Loft Inc. The Treasurer of Loft Candy Corp advised that he books of that corporation show a net profit of about $\$ 10,000$ for the e possible year Except for dividends received in the amount of $\$ 3,713,866$, the statement ncludes no amount with respect to the earnings, expenses or operations of Pepsi-Cola Co.
(2) No
(2) No provision is made, or is believed to be required, for Federa

Statement of Consolidated Surplus for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940 Capital surplus
Balance, Dec. 31.19
Transfer as of July 31, 1940 to general reserve for contingent $\$ 3,763,244$
liabilities


Balance Dec. 31, 1940.............................................. $\$ 2,273,412$ Earned Surplus from Aug. 1, 1939
Balance, Dec. 31,1939
Net income for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31,1940 $\$ 1,046,362$
$2,820,271$

Div. paid $1 . \frac{1.701,000}{\$ 1.429,00}$

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
(Other than Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries)
Assets-
Inventories receivab
Sundry securities, \&

|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| S Pepsi-Cola Co. capital stock | 34,075 |
| , .651 |  |

c Fixed assets $\qquad$
Total.
$\$ 9,700,811$ Liabilities
Accounts payable and sundry accruals
Federal, State and other taxes payable, estimated
e General reserve for contingent liabilities at July 31,1939
Special reserve to permit write-downs of fixed assets.
Minority interest in a subsidiary
Capital surplus $\$ 1$ pa
Earned surplus.


Total $\frac{1,-1,700,811}{\$ 9,1}$ a Less $\$ 9,046$ allowance for doubtful accounts. b 207,437 shares, judg$\$ 237,783$. d Payable $\$ 26,500$ annually in monthly instalments to Dec. 15 1949 . As security for payments, $\$ 106,000$ is to be deposited in escrow
on Jan. 15,1942 and $\$ 106,000$ on Jan. 15, 1943. e For rentals on leases
in excess of fair rental values as at said date and for losses on settlement
of leases. $\mathbf{f}$ To liquidation values as at July 31,1939 as a apraised by of eases. f To liquidation values as at July 31,1939 , as appraised by
American Appraisal Co., Inc., such reserve to be applied if and when the board of directors shall determine.

## Balance Sheet Notes

The amount of $\$ 7,534,666$, as stated in the balance sheet, represents the total of the sum of $\$ 7,184,665$, , being the book amount attributable to 205,
437 shares of capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., and a judgment receivable 43 shares of capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., and a judgment receivable
and options, and the sum of $\$ 350.00$, constituting the cash cost of 2,000 shares of capital stock of Pepsi-Cola, Co. acquired in 1940. The total or about $80.0059 \%$ of the total outstanding capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. or fair or realizable value but is an amount that was arrived solely for bookkeeping purposes, the basis for which was approved by the stock-
holders on Oct. 24 , 1939 . The amount of $\$ 7,534,666$ compares with $\$ 8,378,585$ representing the equity of Loft Tnc. in the net assets of Pepsi-
Cola Co. and its subsidiaries as reported by the latter company as at Dec. 31, 1940 .
in The cash judgment receivable represented in the amount is for $\$ 195,000$, in which certain attorneys for Loft Inc. have a $131 / \% \%$ interest. The judgclaim is being contested in the State Courts of Delaware. The Chancery Court decision in favor of Loft Inc. has been appealed by the Government to the Supreme Court of Delaware and is now awaiting decision by that
Court. Reversal on appeal will render the judgment partly or wholly un-
10,063 shares of Pepsi-Cola in the amount are those of Loft Inc, to purchase 10,063 shares of Pepsi-Cola Co. stock. Pursuant to an agreement of settleagainst Charles $G$. Guth, et ale as Loft Inc. and its attorneys in its suit
Delaware in Delaware in said suit dated July 7,1939 , Loft Inc. delivered for the benefit
of said attorneys 32,063 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock (constituting $13110 \%$ of said attorneys 32,063 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock (constituting $131,1 \%$
of the 237,500 shares recovered by Loft Inc. in said suit); said attorneys agreed that 7,000 of such shares would not be sold before Juid attorneys and the attorneys also granted to Loft Inc. options to purchase 10,063 06 such shares, the first option exercisable as to one-third of said 10,-
063 shares during a period of 60 days from July 7,1941 , the second option ing a and the third option exercisable as to the final third thereof durequal to 12 times the consolidated net earnings per of $85 \%$ of a figure co. for a period and computed as in said agreement provided, so long Curb Exchange, and at a price of $85 \%$ of the average market price for a period and computed as in said agreement provided if such stock is fisted Cola stock, as evidenced by a sale on any market, shall decline $20 \%$ or more within any two-week period, such options may, in effect, be teroptioned stock advised Loft Inc. that such a decline occurred onners of said May 14, 1940, and claimed the right to offer such stock for sale to Lo Loft Loft Inc., to sell such stock to any other purchaser at not less than such
price. Under date of Oct. 23 , 1940, Loft Inc, agreed in the agreement of such owners not to make any such offer prior to Dec of 1940 , to extend to June 7,1941 the time within which such such offer may be made.
Inc. on April 2,1940 .
substantially subsidiaries were transferred to Loft Candy Corp, on Loft Inc, and its 1940 . Such transfers of stores were effected in most cases by subleasing these subleases are at rentals corresponding to the approximate fair rental values of the occupied premises as appraised as at July 31, 1939. The difference the stipulated rentals in the underlying leases is by Loft Candy Corp. The furniture, fixtures and equipment in stores so transferred to Loft equal to approximately $2 \%$ of the net book amounts thereof plus depreciasuch furniture, fixtures anded on the books of Loft Inc. The lease of may, at any time prior to the termination of the lease, purchase all or,
in certain cases, part of the leased property at the then net book amounts
thereo The Loft plant at Long Island City, N. Y, is leased to Loft Candy months' notice within certain periods during each year) at a net rental of In 1939 per annum.
In
known and unkraw reserve in the amount of $\$ 3,000,000$ was provided for rentals on leases in excess of the approximate fair rental values as at that date of the premises covered by such leases and for losses on settlement As at July 31, 1940, based upon a review of the then known contingent general reserve by a transfer thereto of $\$ 1,489,831$ from capital surplus.
 $\$ 1,301,606$.
in excess of appraised fair rental value; however, such excess rentals on leases in excess of appraised fair rental value; however, such excess rentals heretoA substantial part of the balance of $\$ 2,545,475$ in the reserve
1940 may be applied within the year ending Dec. 31,1941 and to such extent the liabilities for which the reserve was provided partake of the nature of
The following litigations have been disposed of and the ascertained costs, fees and disbursen
above-mentioned.
prior to 1939 by a stockholder of Has effected of a litigation commenced of that corporation against Loft Inc. and certain past and present directors of Loft Inc., charging diversion and misappropriation of assets, and mis
management, and seeking an accounting in connection therewith. Loft Inc. made an offer, in full settlement and subject to court approval, whereby, contribution to Happiness Candy Stores, Inc.: to convert the obligations due Loft Inc. on its books from Happiness Candy Stores, Inc. and its Inc.; and to indemnify Happiness Candy Stores Happiness Candy Stores, arising out of a certain lease and to assume the payment of settlement of the liability of Happiness Candy Stores, Inc. under such lease. Hearings Court; the referee recommended the acceptance of the offer: the by the report was subsequently confirmed by the court and a decree entered and thereafter, subsequent to Jan. 1, 1941, the settlement was consummated.
the accrual by Happiness Candy Stores, Inc. of the sum of $\$ 121.824$ including by the Court to counsel and accountants for the plaintiffs and to the afore-
said referee. said referee.
(b) In 1941, a settlement was effected of the action brought by a former alleged lease, in which action Loft Inc. inter posed a counterclaim. Loft In settled this action by the payment of the sum of $\$ 4,500$.
(c) In the Bartus Trew proceeding in the Loft-Guth litigation, the special
master, appointed by the Court to fix allowances to counsel for the petiioner and other parties interested in the proceeding, recommended the award of applicants, and the Chancellor approved the disbursements to the various cellor further awarded a fee of $\$ 7,500$ to the special master. These awards
have been assumed and paid by Loft Inc. have been assumed and paid by Loft Inc
(d) Loft Inc. effected a settlome
lease involving an aggregate liability of approximately $\$ 280.000$ in which action a judgment was rendered dismissing the complaint and holding in favor of Loft Inc. on its counterclaim. The plaintiff appealed from the
judgment. The litigation was settled by the payment of $\$ 2,500$ to Loft Inc

Pepsi-Cola and Loft File Reply to Merger Suit -
The Pepsi-Cola Co. and Loft, Inc., have filed their answers to the suit
nstituted in the New Castle County Court of Chancery by Harriet Munichin
hrough william Prickett, attorney, seeking to enjoin the proposed merger In their answers
merger confers benefits and advantages on Loft at the expense proposed detriment of Pepsi-Cola and its minority stockholders Answering complainant's contention that the plan would exchange each 11.5 to 1 in relative book values and 11.73 to 1 in 1940 earnings both defendants aver that the "relative net worths" of the two companies and the relative values per share of their stocks indicated the balance sheets true or correct relative values of such net worths or of such stock."-V. 152 ,
p. 3348 .
(The) Lombardy, 109 East 56 th St., N. Y. City-PlanA plan of reorganization has been approved by the New York State
Supreme Court for the Lombardy at 109 E . 56 th St. New York, and this plan is now before the first mortgage bondholders for their approval, according to the statistical information released by Amott, Baker \& Co., Inc. for over a year according to the investment firm hatd unless the present plan is rejected by the holders of the $\$ 2,164,000$ first mortgage bonds outstanding, new securities should be issued shortly
The first mortgage bondholders will receive new bonds of the same par amount and in addition stock representing $100 \%$ of the equity ownershap.
Interest on the bonds, if issued, will be payable at the rate of $3 \%$ and as the issue is retired, the rate may increase to $5 \%$. As a result of negotiations at the hearings which were held before Senator Robert F. Wagner, the furniture in the property is being purchased for the
benefit of the bondholders from the $H$ Hearst interests which formerly owned the structure.-V. 148, p. 1032.

Lehigh Valley RR.-Earnings-

| April 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway . . -- \$4,003,722 | \$3,532,661 | \$3,877,164 | \$3,156,539 |
| Net from railway ------ . $1,211,034$ | 798,676 | 1,118,634 | 629,807 |
| Net ry. oper. income --- 699,827 | 267,804 | 688,970 | 152,742 |
| Gross from railway Net from railway | 15,262,156 | 14,780,496 | 13,149,025 |
| Net from railway-.---- $\quad$, 403,875 | 3,937,651 | 4,146,760 | 2,545,715 |
| Net ry oper. income..- $3,235,145$ | 1,660,913 | 2,282,053 | 551,243 |

Long Bell Lumber Corp.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31 -
 Bell Lumber Co. $\$ 9,692,022$
Cash, demand dep.
\$9,692,022
132 Furn. \& flxtures at

A Notes payable--
Accounts payable.
Accrued interest. Accrued interest_-_
c Capital stock $\begin{array}{r}905 \\ \hline 287\end{array}$
 Total ......... $\$ 9,692,050 \overline{\$ 9,692,156}$ Total .......... $89,692,050 ~ \$ 9,692,156$ a Certificates of beneficial interest for $100,780.1$ shares of common stock.
Stated at the amount applicable to such shares, based upon net assets of that company as indicated by its records as at Jan. 1, 1935, after giving effect to values appraised and estimated by officials of that company as at that date. $b$ Certificates of beneficial interest for 7,100 shares of common, no par value, preferred as to dividends at $\$ 4$ per share per year and in liquidation to $\$ 50$ per share plus unpaid accrued dividends (dividends
have been paid to Sept. 30,1927 ); authorized, 750.000 shares; outstanding. 593,859 shares; reserved for outstanding scrip, 62 shares. Class B common. no par; authorized, 550,000 shares; outstanding 542,384 shares; reserved
for outstanding scrip, 185 shares. for outstanding scrip, 185 shares.-V. 152, p. 2502.
Long-Bell Lumber Co.-A

| Calendar Years- <br> a Gross profit froms ales Sell., adm. \& gen exps.. | $\begin{array}{r} 1940 \\ \$ 4,816,331 \\ 1,097,907 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \$ 2,661,702 \\ 901,370 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1938 \\ \$ 2,206,170 \\ 907,569 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \$ 4,389,273 \\ & 1,123,541 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,718,424 \\ 256,621 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,760,332 \\ 376,624 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,298,601 \\ 280,659 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,265,732 \\ 249,576 \end{array}$ |
| Other deductions | \$3,975,046 | \$2,136,956 | \$1,579,260 | \$3,515,308 |
| Interest charges.-.-- | 80,758 | 128,401 | 152,145 | 194,701 |
| Prop. and impt. taxes and assessments. | 228,226 |  |  |  |
| Depletion. | 1,120,692 | 793,299 | 814,161 | 945,262 |
| Prov. for depreciation | 1,105,762 | 938.298 | 674,278 | 836,622 |
| Plant moving expense |  |  | 8,059 67,847 | 39,625 |
| Miscellaneous ----- | 14,660 | 16,593 | 12,222 | 8,286 |
| Prov. or red. of amts. for | 380 | 70,928 | 93,521 | 22,539 |
| Fire loss | 103,148 69,365 |  |  |  |
| State income taxes | 18,143 |  |  |  |
| Prov. for Federal income tax (estimated) |  |  |  |  |
| Portion of Longview Co. | 189,418 |  |  | 28,000 |
| acct. Written off as uncollectible during 1937 |  |  | ------ | 500,000 |

 a After deducting cost of goods sold, exclusive of depletion, depreciation
and taxes. b Profit. c Deficit.

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| Assets - |  |  | Liabatites- |  |  |
| Cash ....- | 1,095,271 | 665,359 | Trade accts. pa |  |  |
| Tr. notes \& accts. receiv., less res. |  |  | Wages, commis sions, |  |  |
|  | 571,516 | 2,729,880 | Slons, \&c.--- | 200,368 | 223,488 |
| Special funds---.- | 25,947 | 44,433 | assessments | 160,191 | 215,105 |
|  | 527,511 | 498,622 | Est. prov. for Fed. |  |  |
| Invest. in subsids. | 1,879,898 | 2,173,595 | income taxes..- | 207,561 |  |
| Sundry securities. Sundry notes and | 87,491 | 375,035 | Acerd.int. on notes | 20,043 | 181,528 |
|  |  |  | bTimber pur .obltg. | 16,200 | 16,200 |
| accts., less res've | 162,015 | 146,662 | Accts. with subs-- | 170,186 | 105,264 |
| Receiv. for capital assets sold. |  |  | Timber purch .oblig | 8,100 | 24,300 |
|  | 56,091 | 44,642 | Taxes \& assessm'ts | 25,333 | 34,994 |
| Adv. on timbercutting contract | 54,353 |  | Res. \& unadj. cred. Sinking fund $5 \%$ | 33,106 | 46,592 |
| Stumpage (stand'g timber) |  |  | notes pavable.- | 859,000 | 1,771,000 |
| timber).-.--- | 6,514,709 | 7,280,608 | Pref. stock |  |  |
| Lands, excl. of mill and yard sites.- |  |  | Com.stk.(par \$5 | 185,700 | $13,777,800$ $9,884,150$ |
| a Prop. plant and |  |  | Capital surplus. | 608,29 | 137,160 |
| Deferred charges: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logging spurs \&extenslons |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other prepd. exp | 268,158 | 228,34 |  |  |  |
|  | 32 | 864,412 | Tota | 22,732 | 2 |

## b Due currently.-V. 152, p. 2709.

## Long Island RR. - Earnings-

| $\xrightarrow{\text { April-- }}$ | 1941. | ${ }^{1940}$ | ${ }^{19} 1939$ | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grossfrom railway | \$2,080,566 | \$1,825,492 | \$1,953,807 | \$1,800,125 |
| Net ry.oper. incom | 39,918 | 111,636 | def 123,414 | def47,374 |
| From Jan. 1- |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa <br> Net Prom railway | $\begin{aligned} & 7,905,146 \\ & 1,741,100 \end{aligned}$ | 7,905.146 <br> 1,027,721 | 7,280.492 | 6,828,015 |
| Net ry oper. inco | 98,971 | def358,789 | def592,116 | def418,508 |

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway } & 7, . . & 7,905,146 & 7,905.146 & 7,280,492 & 6,828,015\end{array}$
Net ry. oper. income-:-
N.
-V .152, p. 2861 .

Loomis-Sayles Mutual Fund, Inc.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{r}\text { perio } \\ \times \\ \hline\end{array}$
Balance Sheet March 31

 dividend payable Acer. int. recely.-
 et. Fed. capital
$\qquad$

Total_.........s2,514,708 $\overline{\$ 2,301,032} \mid$ Tota1 ......... $\overline{\$ 2,514,708} \overline{\$ 2,301,032}$ a Represented by 31,133 ( 28,428 in 1940) no par shares.-V. 152, p. 1133.
Loomis-Sayles Second Fund, Inc.-Earnings-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3Mos. End. Mar. $31-$ | ${ }^{1941} 85682$ | $\stackrel{1940}{193,281}$ | ${ }_{\$ 1839,060}^{1939}$ | ${ }^{1935} 81885$ |
| Expenses---7.-.- | 20,361 | 26,855 | $\begin{array}{r}78,931 \\ 2,033 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,604 |
| Prov. for Fed.inc. taxes, |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 36,532 \\ 42,685 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 835,912 \\ 2,405 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 102,096 \\ 94,052 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 27,382 \\ 24,047 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total income |  | \$33,507 | 88,043 | \$3.335 |
| Dividends paid. | 38,624 | 42,226 | 97,143 |  |
|  | \$44,778 | 88,719 | \$89,100 | \$64,701 |


 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { dividend pay'le. } & 38,624 & { }^{42}, 226 \\ 21,722 & { }_{21,545} & \text { b Capital stock } \ldots . . \\ 7,319,523 & 7,956,796\end{array}$ Divs. recelvable-c.
Det. capital stock
$\operatorname{tax}^{\operatorname{tax}}$ crint. reeefv
$\begin{array}{r}6,275 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 3,175
9,753
Total_-.-.-.-. $\$ 7,363.706$ \$8,016,684 Total.......... $87,363,706$ \$8,016,684 a Market value $\$ 4,595,453$. b Represented by 193,122 (211,219 in 1940)
hares.-V. 152, p. 1923 . shares-V. 152, p. 1923.
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.-Annual Report-

Assets-
Prop, plant \& eq-10,
Goodwill \& trade-
 Patents in process 8 , Cash amortization. Cash-....-e-rable.
Acts. recelve.
Inventories Inventories
$5 \%$ pref. stk. sinking fund.-. Investments -...-Investments ------
$\begin{gathered}\text { Deferred charges } \\ \text { prepaid expenses }\end{gathered}$


$14,937 \quad 8,085$ $\begin{array}{ll}, 451 & \\ 854 & 2,78\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 8 \\ 13 & 2,788 \\ 2,124 \\ & 4,282\end{array}$ | 58,023 | $4,282,353$ | Pr |
| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 7 , 0 8 8}$ | 96,588 | Re |
| $\mathbf{8 7 , 4 9 1}$ | 307,704 | R | Common stock...

5\% pref. stock.
Accts. pay. (trade)
Accrued expenses. Accrued expenses.
 Total...........28,562 59728,5
$\times$ Processing tax recovered.
Preferred Stock Called-
Company has called all of the outstanding $5 \%$ preferred stock for redemp tion July 1 at $\$ 105$ a share. The quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ which has been be paid in the usual manner. As of the end of last year there were outstanding 40,710 shares of the
preferred of $\$ 100$ par, excluding 1,290 shares held in the treasury to be preferred of $\$ 100$ par, exclu
retired.-V. 152, p. 3186 .

## Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings-

## April-

Gross from railway
Net from railway--
From from railway Net from railway-Net ry.oper. income

Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Ky.) - $85 \%$ of New Pref. Taken by Stockholders-Unexchanged Portion Sold by Underwriters
An unusually large percentage of the holders of the $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ preferred
stocks of the company have accepted the offer to exchange their holdings stocks of the company have accepted the offer to exchange their holdings
for shares of the new $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and cash, the company Ior shares of the new $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and cash, the company
announced May 26 . Of the 195,198 shares of old preferred which were antstanding in the hands of the public, 166,497 shares or over $85 \%$ have been deposited in acceptance of the exchange offer which expired at 10:00
a. m. Central Standard Time May 26 . The recapitalization operation was ane of the largest of its kind made in the public utility field recently. The new issue of $5 \%$ preferred stock, amounting to 780,792 shares of

Lehman Brothers and including Blyth \& Co., Inc., The First Boston Webster and Blodget, Inc. Co., Holling stockholders, only 114,804 shares, or Due to the demands of existing stockholders, only 114,804 shares, or underwriters, and these shares have been sold. Gas \& Electric Co. (Del.), has agreed to exchange the 31,268 shares of $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock and the 3,534 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of theck of the company owned by it for 160,089 shares or nod class A common stock and class B com-
into which the presently authorize into which the presentconverted. All shares of the outstanding two issues of preferred not exchanged by accrued dividends per share.
Holders of the outstanding preferred issues were offered for each shars of $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$, (a) four shares of the new cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 25$ par, (b) $\$ 6$ in cash, being the difference btetween the redemption price of the old preferred stock and the initial and (c) a further amount in cash representing dividend adjustments.
senting dividend adjustments.
Holders of the company's two existing preferred issues totaled 10,867
Louisville \& Nashville RR.-Equipment Trusts Awarded -The Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. won the award of $\$ 4970,00015 \%$ equipment trust certificates May 27 on its bid of 100.0777 for the obligations, or an interest cost to the company of $1.61 \%$ annually.
The road received six bids in all for the issue, the others being: Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., 100.5995 for $17 / 8$; Chase National Bank, 101.31 for Freres \& Co and associates, 100.263 for $1 \% / 4$, and Halsey, Stuart \& Co. Inc., 100.197 for 1 kiss . $\$ 5,522,223$. The certificates will mature in 10 equal instalments on June 15, 1942-51. Earnings for April and Year to Date


| Lowell Gas Light Co.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended March 31- | 1941 | \$7640 522 |
| Operating revenues | \$760,166 629,559 | \$09,174 |
| Operating revenue |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gross income | \$131,203 | \$154.992 |
| Total interest deductions. | 46,777 600 | 50,959 600 |
| Amortization of debt discou | 600 | 600 |
| Net income | \$83,826 | \$103,433 |

Net income $\$ 83,826 \quad \$ 103,433$

McCall Corp. - Annual Report-

 Maine Central RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Operating revenues...- } & \$ 1,209,415 & \$ 969,648 & & \$ 4,878,851 & \$ 4,263,718 \\ \text { Operating expenses..-- } & 783,464 & 749,348 & & 3,195,156 & 3,063,176\end{array}$ Net oper. revenue... Equip. rents-Dr--...-

| \$425,951 | \$220,300 | \$1,683,695 | 200,542 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 133,108 | 76,707 | 436,210 | 117,079 |
| 32,524 21,892 | 28,588 22,043 | 180,099 94,548 | $\begin{array}{r}117,290 \\ \hline 1,206\end{array}$ |
| \$238,427 | \$92,962 | \$972,838 | \$677.967 |
| 35,416 | 33,219 | 133,718 | 132,721 |
| \$273,843 | \$126,181 | \$1,106,556 | \$810,688 |
| 161,540 | 166,726 | 656,138 | 661,216 |
| 112,303 | 40,545 | \$450,418 | \$149,47 |

Net ry. oper. income_
Other income.-.
Gross income---1.--
Deductions (rentals, in-
Deductions (rentals, in-


## Volume 152

The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
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Marconia International Marine CommunicationsFinal Dividend -
Directors have declared a final dividend of $5 \%$ on the company's stock,
payable May 31 to holders of record May $19 .-\mathrm{V}, 150$, 3053 .
Marion-Reserve Power Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Apr. 30--
Operating revenues.--
Operating revenues....
Gross revenues.-..-
InNet earnings- Int. on serial notes---
Net income--.

Middle West Corp.-To Sell Sub. Co.'s Securities -
The corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission its subsidiaries, Michigan Gas \& Electric Co. and The Albion Gas Light Co, to Albert E. Peirce of Warrenton, Va., for $\$ 525,000$. The securities to be rold include stock constituting approximately 48. $14 \%$ of the voting
power of Michigan Gaas \& Electric Co. and $100 \%$ of the voting power of The Albion Gas Light Co.
an application (File $31-512$ ) for an order declaring them Light Co. also filed ar application (File 31 The Midle for an order declaring them not to be subsidiof the Act.-V. 152, p. 3351 .

## Midland Valley RR.-Earnings-

$\xrightarrow{\text { Gross from railway }}$ Net ry. oper income From Jan. 1Gross from rallway....
Net ry oper. income

| 1941 | 1940 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 103,266$ | $\$ 104469$ |
| 38,505 | 34,738 |
| 18,692 | 16,842 |
| 42,744 | 447,492 |
| $19 ., 662$ | 202,77 |
| 112,100 | 123,733 |

## $\begin{array}{cc}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 102,566 & \$ 97.251 \\ 40,269 & 30,400 \\ 22.231 & 10,008\end{array}$ <br> $\begin{array}{ll}421,684 & 398,126 \\ 190,557 & 1108\end{array}$ <br> 190,557 116,684

Midvale Co.-To Pay $\$ 2$ Dividend-
Directors on May 22 declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common $\$ 1.50$ ' paid on April 1 last $\$ 5$ paid and July 1,$1940 ; \$ 1$ on April 1, 1940; $\$ 3.50$ paid on Dec. 16, 1939; 12.25 on Oct. 2, 1939; $\$ 1$ on July 1, 1939, and 75 cents paid on April 1,1939 . New Director-
James E. Gowen was on May 22 elected a director of this company to
fill the vacancy created by the death on April 2 , 1941, of James M. Milliken.-V. 152 , p. 2710 .

## Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR.-Earnings-

| ${ }_{\text {Aross from }}^{\text {Aprill }}$ | 19 | 194 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Get from railway | $\$ 777,900$ 118,175 | 8724,270 85 8 | \$656,921 |  |
| Net ry, oper. inco | 30,308 | 12,427 | def38,674 | 12,521 |
| Coss from railw | 3,065,211 | 2,802,170 | 62 |  |
| Net ret ry raper in |  |  |  |  |
| -V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3351$. | 259,622 | 159,125 | 93,291 |  |

Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earnings Period End. Apr. $30-1941-M$ Month -1940
Total Ry

| Period En Total reven | $1941-M$ |  | 1941-4 | os. -1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mtce. of way \& struc.exp | \$1,371,519 | 81,1736,496 | \$4,567,143 | 9 |
| Maintenance of equip.- | 248,735 | 243,443 | 931,744 | 952,243 |
| Trafric expenses---- | 35,010 | 36,7 |  |  |
| General expenses....- | $\begin{array}{r}525,319 \\ 56,092 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 497,076 50,287 | $\begin{array}{r}2,153,333 \\ 212,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,053,868 <br> 195,260 |
| Net railway revenues. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 173,855 \\ & 106,049 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 149,814 \\ & 100,536 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 285,197 \\ & 388,506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 419,540 \\ & 379,506 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hire of after taxes | $\$ 67,806$ 5,303 | $\$ 49,278$ 20,600 | 103,309 46,453 |  |
| Rent | 11,333 | 12,321 | 49,865 | 49,0 |
| Net after rents. Other income (net | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 51,170 \\ 9,159 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 16,356 \\ & 11,540 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 199,627 \\ 35,662 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times 861,206 \\ 42,248 \end{array}$ |
| Income before interest Int. being accrd. \& paid | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 60,329 \\ 4,397 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 827,896 \\ 3,212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 163,965 \\ \mathbf{1 8 , 4 2 1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x} \$ 18,958 \\ 14,530 \end{array}$ |
| Balance before interest on bonds, \&c. <br> $\times$ Loss. | \$55,931 | \$24,684 | x $8182 ; 387$ | - \$33,489 |



| Assets-$\times$ Road $\&$ equip 1 | ${ }_{8}^{1940}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{1939}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{1939}{5}$ |  | $1940$ |  |
|  | 394 | ,933,961 387 | Common stock- Preferred stock | $25,206,800$ $12,603,400$ | ${ }_{12}^{25,206,800}$ |
| Inv. in prop. of |  |  | y Bonds, notes, |  | 12,603,400 |
| Deps. in lieu of | 8,479,025 | 8,481,730 | $\bigcirc{ }^{\text {co }}$ | $2,871,390$ 2,871830 | 794 |
| mtge.property |  |  |  | ${ }_{612,299}$ |  |
| sold.---.---- | 2,700,937 | 2,594,983 |  |  |  |
| Misc. phys.p | 568,119 | ,857 |  | 7 | 1,646,119 |
| pret. stock |  |  | Ta | 720,667 | 716,292 |
| Cash. | 3,535,084 | ${ }^{22,844,457}$ | anmar ${ }^{\text {acerued }}$ |  |  |
| Special deposits. | 92,016 | 94,426 | Mise accounts. | ,230 | 786 |
| Loans \& bills ree | ${ }^{965}$ | 1,200 | . |  |  |
| Int. \& divs. r | 402 |  | Cent. Ry --. | 445,865 |  |
| Tratric, evo., b | ${ }^{16,900}$ | 57,476 | Other curr. 11 lab - | ${ }^{105,145}$ |  |
| Bal. from agents | ${ }_{278,525}^{4}$ | 226,387 | Oth. unad. cr | 13,028 | ( 87,789 |
| Mat' $\&$ sup | 2,024,009 | 759,419 | Prot. \& loss de | ,307 | 14,664 |
| Miscell. accets. | ${ }^{22,805}$ | ${ }^{21,637}$ |  |  |  |
| Defd. deb. items |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjust. debits | 525,298 | 558,630 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | x After deducting reserve for equipment depreciation of $\$ 1,783,024$ in

1940 and $\$ 14,620,390$ in 1939. y Includes interest thereon.-V. 152, p. 1940
3351.

Micromatic Hone Co.-To Pay 15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common paid on Dec. 23 , last, and 15 cents paid on April 25 , 1940, and on Dec. 15 , 1939, this latter being the first payment made since June 15, 1938, when
Mississippi Central RR.-Earnings-

April-
Grossfrom
Net from railway
Net ry. oper ray
From Jan 1-
Gross from railway
Net from railway -:-:-


| 1941 | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 98.105$ | $\$ 65,19$ |
| 32.187 | 9,510 |
| 19 |  |
| 1016 |  |

$\begin{array}{rr}396,101 & 268,951 \\ 144,948 & 36,569 \\ 85,591 & 207\end{array}$
${ }^{1939}{ }^{\$ 64,489}$ $\$ 64,489$
der7,746
2,

258,720
19,640
19,257

| 1938 |
| :--- |
| $\$ 53,06$ | deft, 288

def13,676 252.984

## Missouri \& Arkansas Ry.-Earnings-

| $\stackrel{\text { ApriL }}{\text { Arest }}$ | 1941 | 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rail <br> Net from railw | 19,088 | 895.576 $\mathbf{1 5} 341$ | $\begin{aligned} & 781 \\ & 554 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \$ 861,962 |
| Net ry. oper. inc | 3,428 | , | 6,059 | def13,121 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Gross from }}$ Jain.ilwa | 444 |  |  |  |
| Net from railway | 100,497 |  |  |  |
| Net ry. oper. inco | 39,296 | 29,867 | 13,35 | f24, |



Missouri Pacific RR. - Annual Report-
Traffic Statistics-Years Ended Dec. 31
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Rev. tons carried } 1 \text { mile. } \\ \text { Rev. tons carried } \\ \text { per mile of road } 1 \text { mile }\end{array} & 1,157612163 & 1,071,606 & 1,039,527 & 1,258,940\end{array}$ per mile of road.
Avge. amount received


 Income Account for Calendar Year
Operating Revenues
Fresght
Pasgh $-. \$ 73,915,513 \quad \$ 70{ }^{1939}$ $\qquad$

Total ry. oper. revs_- $\overline{87,124,190} \overline{\$ 83,059,361} \overline{\$ 80,749,074} \overline{\$ 92,418,698}$
Operating Expenses
Maint of way \& struct
Maint. of equipment.
Maint of equipment \& struct-: $13,034,50,523$
Traffic
Transport ${ }^{\text {Min-Rail }}$ Mine.
Miscell. operations.
General operations.--
Transp,
Total ry. oper, exp _ $\$ 67,087,679 \$ 65,526,280 \$ 64,622,314 \$ 71,47$ Net rev. from ry. oper.
Railw.
Ratw Total oper. income_- $\$ 14,317,859 \quad \frac{5,655,112}{\$ 11,877,968} \frac{5,835,450}{\$ 10,291,310} \frac{\mathbf{y 4}, 169,731}{\$ 16,777,262}$ Other Oper. Income-
Rent rom locomotives-
Rent fr. pass. tr. in ears Rent fr. pass. tr. in cars
Rent from work \& floatJt. facility rent income.

| 467,798 | 505,293 | 476,556 | 583.014 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 712,472 | 615,406 | 661,592 | 706,813 |
| 114,470 | 99,918 | 72.286 | 84,834 |
| 408,362 | 410.352 | 419.895 | 457.909 |

Total oper. income $--\overline{\$ 16,020,963} \overline{\$ 13,508,941} \overline{\$ 11,921,639} \overline{\$ 18,609,832}$ Deduc'ns fr. Oper. Inc.
Hire of fgt.cars--deb. bal.
 Rent for floating equip-
Rent for work equipment
 Non-Oper. Income Inct from leape. Ine or road.
Miscell rent income... Miscell. rent income-....
Misis. non-op.phys.prop.
Dividend income Dividend income- Inc. from funded securs. Inc. from funded securs.
Inc. from unfd. securs Miscellaneous income.
Deduc'ns fr. Gross Inc
Rentt or eased roads
Miscellaneous rents -:-
Miscell. tax accruals....
Separately yoper, prop...
Int. on funded debt
Int. on unfunde
Int. on unfunded debt:-:
24,247
182,118
119926
640,763
286,125
11,951
10
10928

I The provision of $\$ 1,225,855$ made in 1936 under the Federal Retirement Act of 1935 has been credited to the income of 1937 as a result of the
repeal of that Act in 1937 .


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{8}^{1940}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | Ltabututes- | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{x} 1939 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| \& ${ }^{8}$ |  | Common stock | 39,500 | 82,839,500 |
| -557,271,303 | 554,326,061 | Preferred stock. | 71,800,100 | 71,800,100 |
| 812,410 | 760,518 | grants | 536,847 | 447,731 |
| 626 | 626 | Funded debt u matured. | ,708,500 | 335,298,500. |
|  |  | Rec'rs \& trustees | 8,934,000 | 9,115,000 |
| 7,137,361 | 7,137,502 | Long-term debt in default.... | ,992,438 | 85,061,878 |
| 77,560,386 | 77,568,229 | Traffic and car ser'ce bal.pay. | 1,220,855 | 1,221,480 |
| 655,443 | 12,757,616 | Audited accts. \& |  |  |
| 625,754 449,212 | 625,754 |  | $4,253,087$ 430,910 | $4,711,916$ 379,744 |
| 17,496,107 | 13,135,145 | Misc. accts. pap. Int. mat'd und. | 811,425 | 863,375 |
| 36,981 $\quad \cdots-\cdots \mid$ detault |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ree $1,326,016$ | 1,088,885 | unpaid. | 206,462 | 22 |
|  |  | Unmat. Int.accr. | ,348,2 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,246,395 \\ & 2,794,932 \end{aligned}$ | 1,106,563 |  | 339,225 | 335,176 |
| 7,034,498 | 7,548,685 | Other curr. liab. | 367,436 | 364,682 |
| 31,893 | 28,315 | Deferred liab.- | 288,284 | 277,988 |
| 59,700 | 57,878 | Tax liablily | 2,739,305 | 2,473,488 |
| 27,184 | 26,673 | Prem. on funded |  |  |
| 1,575,2 |  | debt | 56.033,497 | 53,630,934 |
|  |  | Accrued deprec <br> Oth. unadj.cred | $56,033,210$ 976,160 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,630,934 \\ 918,089 \end{array}$ |
| 155,543 | 156,878 | Add'ns to prod |  |  |
| 1,119,375 | 4,271,751 | through inc. | 1,603,125 | 1,576,244 |
|  |  | Approp.surp. |  |  |
|  |  | Profit \& lost def | $\begin{array}{r} 328,600 \\ 94,417,367 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 289,100 \\ 83,931,920 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | Total. | 96,977,35 | 8,617,2 |

Total_........696,97
$\times$ Revised figures

## Earnings for April and Year to Date

 $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Net from railway_....-. } & 2,213,874 & 1,092,251 & 790,960 & 687,796 \\ \text { Net ry, oper. income... } & 1,316,902 & 282,012 & 29,234 & \text { def } 110,238\end{array}$ From Jan. 1-
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway....- } & 32,281,764 & 27,166,880 & 25,216,507 & 24,883,314 \\ \text { Net from railway_--.-- } & 9,281,162 & 5,442,996 & 4,499,537 & 3,991,387 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 5,741,874 & 2,063,553 & 1,082,388 & 538,072\end{array}$ -V. 152, p. 3351 .


Net ry. oper. income

## Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines-Earnings-

 Period End. Apr. 30- 1941-Month-1940 1941-4 Mos.-1940 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Inc.avail.for fixed chgs } & \$ 226,401 & & \$ 65,485 & \$ 1,022,019 & \$ 358,313 \\ \text { Fixed charges } & 365,414 & & 363,629 & 1,468,635 & \mathbf{1 , 4 6 0 , 9 3 5}\end{array}$ Loss after fixed chgs
$-\mathrm{VV.152}, \mathrm{p}. \mathrm{2711}$.
$\$ 139,013$
$\$ 298.144$
$\$ 446,616$
$\$ 1,102,622$

## Modern Aircraft Co.-Enjoined-

The Securities and Exchange Commission reported May 19 that Judge
John F. Symes of the U. S. District Court at Denver, Colo., had entered John F. Symes of the U. S. District Court at Denver, Colo, had entered
a final judgment permanently enjoining H. M. Little and' the Modern a final judgment permanently enjoining H M Mithe Little and the Mindern
Aircraft Co. from further sales of securities in violation of the registration provision of the securities Act of 1933.
According to the complaint, the defordants were selling securities by the use of the mails and interstate commerce whithe Commission.
The defendants consented to the injunction.
Monongahela Ry.-Earnings-



Monroe Auto Equipment Co.-Earnings9 Months Ended March 31-
$\qquad$
On 129834 shate of common stock- $\mathrm{V}, 152$, p. 991
Montour RR. - Earnings-
April-m railway.-.
Gros from from railway
Net
Net from railway-.....
Netry. oper. income.-
Gross from railway
Net from rail way
Net rom ralw. incom
NVt. $152, \mathrm{p} .3352$.

National Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Feb. 28- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940
 Operating expenses....-:
Direct taxes
$3,131,401$
Property retirement re-
Property retirement
serve appropriations
Net oper. revenues.
Rent from lease of plants
(ret)
Operating income..
Gross income
Interest to public and
Less interest charged to
Less interest charged to
Balance--
Balance
Portion anplic
ority interests
${ }^{\text {a Net equity }}$ Nät. Pow.
Nat. Pow. \& Li
a Nequity-...
Other income.
Expenses, incl. taxes-.-:
Expenses, incl: taxee-
Balance carried to con Earns. per common share a Of National Power \& Light Co. in income of subsidiaries.
Comparative Statement of Income (Company Only)

Period End. Feb. 28-1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940

 | Total income_..... | $\$ 1,877,304$ | $\$ 1,864,246$ | $\$ 6,854,211$ | $\$ 6,294,435$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Trenses, incl. taxes.-- | 169,316 | 105,917 | 596,455 | 404,294 | Interest and deductions


National Tea Co.-Sales-
Period End. May 17-
1941-4
Pale
 Stores in operation

Nevada Northern Ry.-EarningsArosil from railway..... Gross from railway
 From Jan. 1Gross from railway Net from railway---$\begin{array}{rr}219,251 & 235,660 \\ 94,060 & 129,375\end{array}$ Net ry oper. inco
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .2863$.

## New England Gas \& Electric Association-Weekly

 Output-For the week ended May 23, New England Gas \& Electric Association reports electric output of $10,392,812 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of $2,220,073$
 week a year ago.
Gas output is reported at $93,239,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft ., an increase of $3,014,000 \mathrm{cu}$.
ft., or $3.34 \%$ above production of $90,225,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. in the corresponding ft., or $3.34 \%$ above production of'
week a year ago.-V. 152, p. 3353 .

> New Orleans \& Northeastern RR.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { April- } & 1941, & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway.-. - } & \$ 437,562 & \$ 259,493 & \$ 247,027 & \$ 262,382\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway--.-- } & \$ 437,562 & \$ 259,493 & \$ 247,027 & \$ 262,382 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 22,106 & 92,473 & 90,882 & 93,171 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 129,370 & 35,473 & 38,580 & 34,047\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { From Jan. 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway .....- } & 1,529,170 & 1,030,515 & 950,193 & 961,288\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 1,529,170 & 1,030,515 & 950,193 & 961,288 \\ \text { Net from railway..... } & 712,610 & 358,464 & 321,516 & 259,555 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income... } & 382,830 & 140,912 & 107,200 & 36,987 \\ \text {-V.152,p. } 3192 . & & & & \end{array}$

New England Power Association-SEC Takes Action in Service Fee Case-Show Cause Hearing June 12-
Following an investigation into the servicing arrangements between New England Power Service Co. and New England Power Association, Bellows
Falls Hydro-Electric Corp, and Green Mountain Power Corp., requested by Falls Hydro-Electric Corp, and Green Mountain Power Corp., The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 23 ordered public hearings for June 12 to determine whether it should suspend its previous order perminy
operate as a subsidiary service company
operate as a subsidiary service company, At the same time, the SEC published the fings of its investigation in a 46-page report which it made available to the Vermont P. S. Commission, On July 29, 1940, the servicing arrangements. Hetween the compan the inquiry on Sept. 12, 1940, at Montpelier, Vt., and continued it through Sept. 16. The report includes tentative findings, which the SLO adopted and for a public hearing.
The tentative conclusions as to the status of New England Power Service Co., follow:
(a) Its organization is top-heavy, its method of doing business cumbersome, The salary and expenses of many individuals whose functions and activities are primarily for the benefit of the holding companies are pai directly by the Service company and a portion or all of such salary
expenses have been charged to the operating companies in the system. expenses have been charged to the operas been unfair and inequitable since
(c) The method of allocating costs has the operating companies have been required to bear the expenses of many activities performed primarily for the beneft of indicate in any practicable (d) Adequate records have not been kept the company for system companies, particularly as relates to services performed by its executive and supervisory staff.
(e) The method of billing serviced companies is inadequate and in-
complete, particularly witn reference to departments other than Engineering and Construction, in that bills have not been sufficiently detailed to enable local directors and officers and local regulatory bodies to ascertain the nature of services rendered and to appraise the necession department are so
(f) The activities of the engineering and construction extensive and interwoven that it is difficult to ascertain the necessity of the services rendered and the proper allocation of charges between plant accounts and operating expenses.
the Service company and the high ratio of indirect charges to direct charges, a further question is raised as to the necessity of many of the activities con-
ducted by the Service company being actually for the benefit of the serviced ducted by th
 Rent from leased roads \& equipment.-.-..... Miscellaneous rents_....
Miscell. tax accruals.... Interest on funded debt̄, Int. on unfunded debt.debt. of disc. on fund.
Miscell. income chargesNet loss... classified.

Assets-
Invest. in road an equipment---property sold
Miscell property physica
Invest. in affil.cos Invest.In affilisted Other investmed -unpledged...Cash Leans \& blils rec.-:
Lraffic \& car serv balances recelv. Net bal'ce recetv.
from agents and conductors-...Miscell. accts. rec. nt. \& div. receiv Other curr. assets. Vorking fund ad
Insurance \& Other tunds-.......Other. eterd. assets.
Rents \& insurance premfum pald in premium paid in
debt-...-.-.-
debits unadjusted

Simplification Hearing Postponed tion hearing of Massachusetts an order postponing the corporate simplificaPower Association, scheduled for May 26 , until further order. The postponement was requested by the respondents.-V. 152, p. 1761 .
New York City Omnibus Corp.-50-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 26 to holders of record June 13 . Previously regular stock, payable June 26 to holders of record June 13 . Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 75 cents per share were distributed. Extra of
25 cents was paid on Dec, 27 , last. V . 152 , p. 561 cents was paid on Dec. 27, last. - V. 152, p. 2561 .
New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Annual ReportGeneral Statistics for Calendar Years


Hire of rtt. cars-debit
balances Rent for los.-...-........ Rent for pass, train carsRent for float. equip--Joint facility rents.... Net ry, oper. income
Non-Oper. IncomeInc. from lease of road \& Miscell. rent income...-Miscell. rent income----
Misc. non-oper. physical Dividerd income............ Inc. from funded securs_ Miscellaneous income..-

| 753,670 | 933,836 | 934,971 | 1,1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 289,080 | 317.446 | 241,672 | 266,30 |
| 130,916 | 115,953 | 112,501 | 144,691 |
|  | 11,192 |  |  |
| 279,407 | 19.991 | $313,593$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.404 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |


| 2,914 | 25,943 | 25,943 | 30,953 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 35,261 | 32,225 | 110,930 | 79,850 |
| 54,331 | 74,417 | 3,254 | 5,606 |
| $-53 \overline{6}$ | $-91 \overline{5}$ | $\mathbf{y} 13,100$ | 19,500 |
| 19,083 | 1,004 | 2,351 | 5,016 |
| 4 | 84 | 1,304 | 2,632 |
|  | 316,687 | $\$ 2,602,453$ | $\$ 1,923,080$ |

Net loss. $\quad \frac{8,994}{524,789} \frac{15,335}{\$ 243,579}-\frac{8,171}{\$ 925,86}-12,354$ Act The provision of $\$ 177,756$ made in 1936 under the Federal Retirement of the Act in 1937 . Y Includes the companies proportion of undistributed profits of the fund administered by The Railroad Credit Corp. for the years
1932 to 1937 , inclusive, amounting to $\$ 12,234$ of which $\$ 10,771$ was allo1932 to 1937 , inclusive, amounting to $\$ 12,234$ of which $\$ 10,771$ was allo-
cated to the companies in 1937, but taken into the accounts in 1938 . z Re-

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Clabilutes-
$\begin{array}{cc}1940 & 1939 \\ \$ & 8\end{array}$ 2,316,687 \$2,602.453 $\$ 1,923,080 ~ \$ 3,039,420$

| 4,538 | 979 | 3.127 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.129 | 1.937 | 4,838 | 1,137 |
| 2,790,875 | z2,799,151 | 2,692.286 | 2,703.126 |
| 2,7,547 | 22,73,685 | 2.119 .317 | 2.123 |


$\qquad$
Earnings for April and Year to

|  |  | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {1930, } 234}$ | 1939 | ${ }_{82338}^{1938}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net ryom rail |  |  | ${ }^{\$ 225.160} 8$ | ${ }^{\$ 231,467} 9$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Net }}$ |  | 87, | 86,114 | 94,720 |
| Gross from railway | ${ }^{971,946}$ | ${ }^{9747.461}$ | -962,364 |  |
|  | 400,421 | 395,836 | 370,565 | 1,933 |

## New York Central RR.-Earnings -

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Gross from railway..... } & \$ 31,714,884 & 1941 & 1940 & 1939\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway } & & 133,770,806 & 115,956,481 & 103,031,160 & 93,005,704 \\ \text { Net from railway_-. } & 35,894,946 & 25,707,420 & 21,286,217 & 14,335,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net from railway...--. } & 35,894,946 & 25,707,420 & 21,286,217 & 14,005,000 \\ \text { Net ry oper. income..- } & 17,408,282 & \mathbf{9 , 5 9 1}, 304 & 4,545,427 & \text { df1,716,403 }\end{array}$
New York, Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-Equipment Trusts Offered-Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and associates were the successful bidders May 28 for an issue of $\$ 1,250,000$ $13 / 4 \%$ equipment trust certificates on a bid of 100.47 for $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. The certificates were reoffered at prices to yield 0.35 to $2.10 \%$, according to maturity. Associated with Halsey, Stuart \& Co. in the offering were: Blair \& Co., Inc. Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.; Otis \& Co., Inc.; A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.; Gregory \& Sons, Inc.; The Milwaukee Co., and Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co.
The certificates mature $\$ 125,000$ annually each June 15, 1942-51, incl. Issued under the Philadelphia Plan. The certificates are secured by new approximately $\$ 1,393,075$. principal and dividends by the Nickel Plate. Hutlzer, 100.134 for 2 s and
Other bids included: Salomon Bros. \& Huther Blyth \& Co., Inc., 100.139 for 2 s

Extends Period for Note Exchange-
The time for accepting the plan for retiring the three-year $6 \%$ notes due Oct. 1,1941, has been extended to Sept, 29, 1941, according to a letter
mailed to noteholders by $\mathbf{H}$. F. Lohmeyer secretary. The previous deadline was May 31 . Under the plan the road offers to
give in exchange for the notes $20 \%$ in cash and $80 \%$ in new 10 -year debenures due Jan, 1, 1940 .
debentures for the $\$ 3.583$ \& Ohio to forego the cash payment and accept change of $\$ 8,000,000$ publicly held notes has been, conditioned on the exAs of May $26, \$ 2,577,250$ of the notes had been exchanged for debentures,
Plans to Refund \$3,625,000 Lake Erie \& Western 5sroval of a financial plan to provide for the $\$ 3,625,000$ Lake Erie \& Wor apRR. second 5 s due July 1. have agreed to purchase the Lake Erie bonds from holders at par and accrued interest on or before Aug. 28,1941 . The uly 15,1951 , to the public or to tender the present bonds to the Nickel late for purchase at any time after July 1 and before Aug. 30,1941 . Under the terms of the arrangement, Smith Barney would 'get a flat fee of from holders and of the total principal amount of all bonds purNickel Plate one-half of any net profit realized by them on sale of extended bonds.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { April- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gros from railway_.... } & \$ 4,423,310 & \$ 3,553,465 & \$ 2,994,804 & \$ 2,705,698 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,724,328 & 1,074,889 & 765,187 & 615,460 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income..- } & 1995,592 & 544,231 & 301,728 & 207,649\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net from railway.-...- } & 1,724,328 & 1,074,889 & 765,187 & 615,460 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income-.- } & 995,592 & 544,231 & 301,728 & 207,649\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway..... } & 17,801,707 & 14,987,774 & 12,963,095 & 11,179,549 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 7,215,639 & 4,566,669 & 3,775,163 & 2,495,200\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Net from railway...... } & 7,215,639 & 4,566,669 & 3,775,163 & 2,495,200 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income } & 4,363,107 & 2,359,746 & 1,866,460 & 666,741 \\ -V .152, \text { p. } 2864 . & & & \end{array}$
$\square$

## New York Connecting RR.-Earnings-



 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway....- } & 1,398,897 & 1,819,930 & 916,777 & 680,572 \\ \text { Net from railway_-..-. } & 1,067,528 & 565,771 & 682,519 & 449,377 \\ \text { Net ry, oper. income.-- } & 1,014,416 & 424,903 & 526,045 & 197,447\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. income
V. $152, \mathrm{p} .2864$.

New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Earnings-
Period End. Apr. $30-1941$-Month- 1940 1941-4 Mos.- 1940
 $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net ry. oper. income --- } & \text { al, } 1,247,663 & 197,585 & \mathbf{a 4 , 4 2 5 , 3 6 0} & 1,715,597 \\ \text { Inc. avail. for fixed chgs } & 1,443,154 & 360,053 & 5,210,610 & 2,367,474 \\ \text { c Net after charges_---- } & \text { b310,812 } & \text { d758,698 } & \text { b765,171 } & 2,109,562\end{array}$ a The leases of the following companios were rejected on dates stated
below, but net railway operating income includes the results of operations below, but net railway operating income includes the results of operations
of these properties: Old Colony RR. Co. June 2, 1936; Hartford \& Conorcticut Western RR. Co., July 31, 1936; Providence, Warren \& Bristol
nR. Co., Feb. 11, 1937; Boston \& Providence RR. Corp. July 29,1938 RR. Co., Feb. 11, 1937 ; Boston \& Providence RR. Corp, July 29, 1938. included covering the Old Colony RR., Hartford and Connecticut Western Corp. leases.
c. For the purpose of showing the complete account for the operated and Providence properties; also accrued and unpaid charges against said properties for Boston
d Deficit.-V. 152, p. 3192

## d Deficit.-V. 152, p. 3192

## New York Ontario \& Western Ry.-Earnings-

## $\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from }]{\text { April- }}$

Net from railway.....
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway. } & 1,760,995 & 1,645,727 & 2,312,874 & 1,986,857\end{array}$


## New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-Bonds and

 Preferred Stock RegisteredCorporation on May 23 filed with the Securities and Exchange ComAct of 1933 , covering $\$ 35,393,000$ of 1 st mtge. bonds, due 1971, and 120.000 shares of cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par). The interest and dividend rates are to be furnished by amencment.
The company states that as soon as statement becomes effective it will publicly invite seated written proposals for the purchase of the bonds and stock. company's general funds as may be required, will be applied as follows:
(a) $\$ 3,594,700$ to redemption at $103 \%$ of $\$ 3,490,000$ of $41 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge. gold bonds, due 1960 . . (D) $\$ 17,436,390$ to redemption at $102 \%$ of $\$ 17,094,500$ of $41 / 2 \%$ 1st mtge. (c) $\$ 15,548,925$ to redemption at $105 \%$ of $\$ 14,808,500$ of $4 \%$ 1st motge.
gold bonds, due 1965 .

[^8] $\times 148,329$ shares of common stock, par $\$ 100$.
(d) $\$ 6,300,000$ to redemption at $105 \%$ of 60,000 shares of $51 / 2 \%$ cumulaive preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par). st mtge. for withdrawal against expenditures for additional property or Accrued interest and dividends on the securities to be redeemed will be paid by the company out of its general funds. The company states that in connection with the authorization of the issuance of the bonds and preferred stock the the sale of $\$ 6,000,000$ par mount of the stock be used exclusively for certain or as otherwise authorized by that State Commission
The securities and Exchange Commission has ordered a public hearing on June 3 at its etitive bidding of $\$ 35,393,000$ of first mortgage bonds due 1971, and 120,000 hares of cumulative

## New York Susquehanna \& Western RR.-Earnings -AprilGross from railway... et ry. oper. income. Gross from railway ... Net from railway.-. Net ry.oper. incom V. $152, \mathrm{p} .2192$. <br> 1,1

New York Westchester \& Boston Ry.-Order Granted in Dismantling Property
Federal Judge John C. Knox on May 23 granted a motion for an order Federal Judge John C. Knox on May 23 granted a motion for an order in Westchester County, N . Y. The court also directed the receiver to advertise the sale at pjublic auction of the roads rolling stock, 42 passenger
cars and several locomotives, now stored in the 180 th Street, the Bronx, yard of the company
The dismantling order, pending for four years, was the result of failure by New Rochelle, White, Plains, Pelham, Mount Vernon and other West-
chester County municipalities to formulate a plan under which operation of the road, idle since Jan. 1, 1937, could be resumed.
The New York Port Authority, after an engineering survey of the possibilities of resuming operations, rejected a request by the muncipalities to operate the road, unless the municipalities agreed on operations.
of oper declined to entertain a motion made on behalf of the Judge Knox also declined to entertain a motion made on behalf of the
various municipalities through which the road passes to turn over the various municipalities through which the road claims approximating $\$ 750,000$. He indicated that if the municipalities would offer $\$ 1,000,000$ for the properties, subject a sale. No offer was made, however. "I have been very sympathetic toward the municipalities," said Judge Knox, "and I really hoped that they might devise a plan for reopening the to stop accruing tax and other liabilities against the estate." - V. 152, p. 434
Norfolk \& Southern RR.-Earnings-

| A | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$426,224 | 8367,468 | \$382,248 | \$357, |
| Net from railway | 98,210 | 61,551 | 79,184 | 60.060 |
| Net ry. oper. income | 41,586 | 9,840 | 25,998 |  |
| oss from railwa | 1,619,133 | 1,339,453 | 1,362,785 | 1,300.630 | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway }-.-- & 1,619,133 & 1,339,453 & 1,362,785 & 1,300,630 \\ \text { Net from rail } & 1,33,223 & 114,458 & 162,088 & 118,076\end{array}$ Net ry oper. income

-V. 152, p. 3033
North American Co.-To Issue Detroit Edison Co. Stock as Dividend-
The Securities and Exchange Commission May 26 announced that the company has filed a declaration (File 70-325) under the Holding Company mon stock in shares of capital stock of The Detroit Edison Co. The company proposes to pay the dividend on July 1, 1941, to stock-
holders of record June 10, 1941, at the rate of one share of capital stock of holders of recordisune CO, 1941, at the rate of one share of capital stock of certificates will be issued for fractional shares of the stock of Detroit Edison Co.. but in lieu thereof cash will be pald
$1-50$ th of a snare of that company's stock.
The company estrmates that in order to pay the dividend it will have to distribute not more than 155,000 shares of the $1,222,315$ shares of capital stock of Detroit Edison Co. Which it owns. The amount of cash to be
distri buted inlieu of fractional shares is estimated at not more than $\$ 365,000$.

Debentures Called-
A total of $\$ 10,000,0004 \%$ debentures, series due 1959 have been called for redemption on July 1 at 103112 and acerued interest. Payment will be made at
p. 2865.

North West Utilities Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-




Net income.
$\qquad$ Note-Consolidated net --.....................- $\$ 239,098 \quad \$ 166,784$ approximately $\$ 165,000$ and $\$ 75,000$, respectively, net income of subsidiary of prior years' dividend for distribution to North West Utilities Co. because of prior yearst dividend arrearages on the preferred stocks of Wisconsin ing of long-term debt of Northwestern Public Service Co Provisions for Federal income taxes have been comp
with the requirements of the Second Revenue Act of 1940 . in accordance Earnings of North West Utilities Co. Only
3 Months Ended March 31-
 1941
$\$ 40,204$
4,032
Gross income
$\$ 36,172$ 1940
$\$ 61,198$
4,028

Int. on notes payable to subs. consolidated........ $\$ 57,170$
630

Net income me.-....
 $\$ 56,540$ Note-Provisions for Federal income taxes have been computed in ac-
cordance with the requirements of the Second Revenue Act of 1940 .cordance with the

Northern Illinois Finance Corp.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lccc}\text { F3 Months Ended March 31- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { Net income after all charges........ } & \$ 52,943 & \$ 60,314 & \$ 58,229 \\ \text { Earnings per share on common stock. } & \$ 0.36 & \$ 0.39 & \$ 0.42\end{array}$ Net income after a
Earnings per share
-V. 151, p. 1287 .

## Northern Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { April- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway_.... } & \$ 6,021,538 & \$ 5,426,677 & \$ 4,676,591 & \$ 4,211,059\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & \$ 6,021,538 & \$ 5,426,677 & \$ 4,676,591 & \$ 4,211,059 \\ \text { Net from railway_....- } & 1,659,216 & 1,202,061 & 554,893 & 368,670 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income..- } & 1,409,288 & 928,959 & 270,949 & 71,141\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway_--- } & 21,856,975 & 19,368,186 & 17,201,519 & 15,698,105\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 21,856,975 & 19,368,186 & 17,201,519 & 15,698,105 \\ \text { Net from railway_-... } & 5,002,523 & 3,435,500 & 1,553,825 & 792,836 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-. } & 3,893,667 & 2,425,205 & 436,835 & \text { def279,121 }\end{array}$

Northern States Power Co. (Del.) - Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Mar
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings Period End. Apr. 30-191-Month-1940. 1941-4 Mos.-1940


 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net operating income- } & \$ 655,363 & \$ 523,633 & \$ 2,290,416 & \$ 1,987,432 \\ \text { Net income... } & 588,167 & 471,964 & \mathbf{2 , 0 5 4 , 4 8 6} & 1,788,299\end{array}$ Net income.......

## Northwestern Pacific RR.-Earnings-

AprilNet from railway.... Net ry. oper. incom
From Jan, $1-$
Gross from railway Gross from railway Net from railway
Net ry. oper. incom
-V.152, p. 2867.

Ohio Edison Co.-EarningsOhio Edison Co.
Period End.Apr. $30-$
Gross revenue-....--
Operating expenses.-.--

$\qquad$
 712,446
def488,631
def603,

| 1941-Month-1940 |  | 1941-12 Mos.- ${ }_{\text {1 }}$ 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$1,941,379 | \$1,628,958 |  |  |
| 637,174 | 519,708 | 6,978,134 | 6,414,664 |
| 367,778 | 261,846 | 3,953,593 | 3,031.975 |
| 250,000 | 225,000 | 2,900,000 | 2,600,000 |
| \$686.427 | \$622,404 | \$7,699,915 | \$7,555,680 |
| 286,094 | 281,395 | 3,410,533 | 3,399,955 |
| \$400,332 | \$341,009 | \$4,289,381 | \$4,155,726 |
| 155,577 | 155,577 | 1,866,923 | 1,866,923 |
|  |  |  |  | Balance -- $\quad$ - 7.152 , 7.

Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.-Earnings$\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railway ....- }]{\text { Net }}$ Net ry. oper. income... From Jan. 1Gross from railway....Net from railway.....
Net ry. oper. income...

| 1941, | 1940 | 1939 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 24,930$ | $\$ 26,924$ | $\$ 38,825$ |
| 8,911 | 8,306 | 20,860 |
| 2,912 | 1,097 | 18,818 |
| 86,064 | 96,281 | 124,378 |
| 22,754 | 20,215 | 43,458 |
| def5 594 | def5,992 | 20,419 |

Omnibus Corp.-10-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 13 . Dividend of 20 cents stock, payable June 30 to holders of record rume
was paid on March 31 last and previously regular quarterly dividends of
30 cents per share were distributed.-V. $152, p .2565$.

Oriental Development Co., Ltd.-EarningsEarnings for Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1940



Prow sur
3,927,928
Total. 350,000
72,000
Bonus to officers 1,887,178


| Assets- | Ltabilities- |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital subscribed........ 50,000,000 |
| bentures issued.........-- 6,558,737 | Res.for impairment of capital $2,378,585$ |
| Loans and advances...-----. $241,197,095$ | Reserve for equalization of 1,476,646 |
| Shares and bonds -...-.-.-.-192,007,776 |  |
| Inv. in special enterprises .-. $15,755,724$ | Debs, issued \& outstanding--. $24,895,355$ |
| Land impt, workd under contr  <br> Deposits with banks $4,499,224$ <br> 1851,930  |  |
| Deposits with banks.-.-..--- ${ }_{\text {L }} \mathbf{8 1 , 6 5 7 , 0 1 5}$ | Instalments and other receipte |
|  | on transfer of lands and |
| Buildings .-.........-.-.---- $8,685,050$ |  |
| Implements and furniture.-- $\quad 308,747$ |  |
|  | Accounts payable---.---.-- Provision for exchange losses |
| $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Forest products } & 30,348 \\ \text { Fertillizers, }\end{array}$ | Provision for oxtion of forelgn |
| Livestock .-. .-............. 46,236 | exchange---7------- $4,000,000$ |
| Lands and buildings in process 20,889 | Security for oblig. deposited. $\quad 90.6$ <br> Employees' caution money - $1,393,78$ |
|  | Retiring allowance fun |
| farm implents, \&c. .-....- 1,145,304 | Balance brought forward from |
| Cost of works in progress...- $\quad 7,604,316$ |  |
| Suspense payments Accounts receivable | Net pront for current period. 2,048 |
| Bills receivable_..........-- $\quad 4,389$ |  |
| Cash on hand.-..........-. 13,003 |  |
|  | Total ................--...-568,532,16 | Total. $\qquad$

## Parker Methods, Inc.-Enjoined-

The Securities and Exchange Commission reported May 20 that Judge Ben C. Dawkins of the U. S. District Court at Shreveport, La., had issued a temporary restraining order enjoining six companies and certain of their Act of 1933 . violating named are The Parker Methods, Inc., Joseph E. Parker The defendants named are The Parker Methods, Inc., Joseph E. Parker,
Malcolm H. Sneed and Mrs. Hugh M. Sneed; Magnetic Gold Ming Co., Wilkerson Watts; Western Black Sand Co., Inc.; Western Patent BrokerWilkerson Watts; Western Black Sand Co.. Inc.; Western Patent Broker
age Corp., and Colorado River Magnetic Black'Sand Co. and Darrell C. age corp.,
Walters.
The com
The complaint alleged that for over a period of about a year and a half prior to the filing of the action the defendants have been selling the capital
stock of the various corporate defendants by the use of the mails and in interstate commerce. In the sale of the stock of The Parker Methods, Inc., Magnetic Gold Mining Co. and Colorado River Magnetic Black Sand Co., the complaint alleged, the registration provisions of the Act were violated in that registration state
Commission.
Patino Mines \& Enterprises Consolidated, Inc.-VicePresident Reports Defense Plans at Stockholders' MeetingThe output of tin by the company continues to be shipped to the United Kingdom in the form of concentrates, and, to date, thes in transport, Alexander B. Royce, Vice-President, told stockholders at the annual meeting May 27. Mr. Royce, who presided, said production from the company's mines in Bolivia is
22,000 tons annually reported for 1929.

Mr . Royce also made known that Patino Mines had presented a plan to country for the processing of Bolivian ore with of a tin smelter in this technical staff of Consolidated Tin Smelters of Liverpool. The company had been willing to forego smelting profits, he added, but that the contract ment was awarded to Dutch tin interests. The output of this plant will be approximately 18,000 tons of fine tin a year, and will be processed from
Bolivian ores. The Patino
till stand ready to go ahead and the British organization, Mr. Royce said, stie stand ready to go ahead with the plan if and when such an emergency
arises. do this, he added, Patino has organized, with the object of being prepared, a subsidiary company in Delaware under, the name of the Smelters Development Corp., so that it can undertake, without delay, and under the
most favorable conditions, the smelting in this country of the corporation's tin concentrates, and those of other companies in Bolivia under the control of simon I. Patino, President.
whereby the corporation's directors and officials were to to of the company expenses reasonaoly incurred and arising as a resuit of any suit or action hrough their activities in connection with the corporation. and all other mempers of the board were reelected.-V. V. 152, p. 3355 .

Peerless Cement Corp.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding 1st mtge. s. f. 5\% series A bonds, dated Jan. 2, 1935 have been called for redemption on July 2 at par and accrued interest.
Payment will be made at the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Mich.-V. 152,
p. 3355 . . 3355.
(J. C.) Penney Co.-Stock Offered-Union Securities Corp. sold Wednesday, after the close of the market, 10,000 shares of common stock (no par) at $\$ 81,25$ per share. V. 152, p. 3035 .

## Pennsylvania RR. Regional System-Earnings

[Excluding Long Island RR. and Baltimore \& Eastern RR.]

lilway oper. expenses. $30,965,791 \quad$ 24.247,879 $127,474,649$ 105,626,579

Net ry. oper. income. $\$ 5,995,096 \overline{\$ 5,581,097} \overline{\$ 26,164,143} \overline{\$ 21,126,530}$
$\begin{array}{lclll}\text { April-_ } & \text { Earnings of Company Only } & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gros from railway_.... } \$ 42,472,767 & \$ 34,521,246 & \$ 29,393,148 & \$ 27,919,068 \\ \text { Net from railway_..... } & 11,624,847 & 10,375,594 & 7,714,517 & 7,335,109\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net ry. oper. income---- } & 6,025,764 & 5,832,542 & 3,762,986 & \mathbf{3 , 3 3 2}, 765 \\ \text { From Jan. 1- } & \mathbf{3 , 3 8 2}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_-.--172,792,501 } & 143,123,811 & 125,083,368 & 110,823,199 \\ \text { Net from railway_-..- } & 45,729,176 & 37,868,127 & 31,562,462 & 25,238,819\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net ry. oper. income--- } & 26,271,822 & 21,966,404 & 17,606,808 & 11,109,958 \\ \text {-V.152,p. } 2870 .\end{array}$

Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines-Earnings-


 Net ry. oper. income
$\underset{\text { Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.-To Pay } \$ 2.25 \text { Dividend- }}{\text { The directors have declared a divend }}$ The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.25$ per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 50$, payable June 13 to holders of record May 29. Dividend of $\$ 2$ paid on Dec. 14, list; $\$ 1.75$ paid on Sept, 14,1940 and $\$ 3.25$ on June 15 ,
$1940 ; \$ 2$ on March 15,1940 and on Dec. 15,1939 dividend of $\$ 1.25$ paid
on Sept. 15,$1939 ; \$ 1.75$ on June 15,1939 and $\$ 1$ paid on March 15,1939 .
Pepsi-Cola Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Selling, general and administrative expenses_---.- } & 7,737,227 & \mathbf{4 , 4 9 0 , 5 6 9}\end{array}$

 Prov. for
Loss on sale or abandonment of equipment, \&e...-
Loss on foreign exchange conversion..........
 y K. Megargel

 Net income. $\qquad$ \begin{tabular}{rrr}

- \& $\$ 5,821,853$ \& $\$ 4,870,479$ <br>
$=-$ \& 4,666 \& 986 <br>
\hline-82.45 \& $3,88,155$ <br>
\hline \& $\$ 18.78$
\end{tabular}

a British subsidiary excluded. b Before deducting extraordinary charges in connection with settlements and special itigation. c In connection with settlement of the case "Loft, Inc. vs. Ch
U. S. and Canadian excess profits taxes.

Consolidated Batance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
(Other Than The British Subsidiary)

Pere Marquette Ry.-Equipment Trusts Offered-Lazard Freres \& Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co. on May 27 were awarded $\$ 2,775,00021 / 8 \%$ equipment trust certificates of 1941 on a bid of 100.233 , representing a net interest cost to the company of $2.09 \%$. The certificates were immediately reoffered at prices to yield 0.35 to $2.45 \%$, according to maturity.
The certificates are dated June 1, 1941 ; due $\$ 185,000$ annually June 1 ,
1942-1956 inclusive. Issued under the Philadelphia plan. National Bank of Detroit, trustee. Issuance subject to Interstate Commerce Commission
approval. Proceed from the sale of the certificates will be used toward the purchase of equipment costing approximately $\$ 3,513,762$. The equipment includes: opper cars, 200 all-steel automotilbe cars, and 300 all-steel box cars.

Other bidders for the certificates were Halsey, Stuart \& Co, Blair \& Co. andomon Bros. \& Hutzler and associates 100.299 for $23 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ and Harriman
Salomen Ripley \& Co., Inc., and associates 100.7899 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

## Earnings for April and Year to Date

Operating revenues.
Operating expenses.

| 1941-Ap | -1940 | 1941-4 | -19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$3,035,425 | $\$ 2,759,946$ $2,082,796$ | \$12,384,808 | \$10,922,1 |
| \$782,815 | \$677,150 | \$3,590,642 | \$2,613,686 |
| 240,226 | 182,465 | 1,076,092 | 714,402 |
| \$542,589 | \$494,685 | \$2,514,550 | \$1,899,284 |
| 60,382 61,041 | 86,895 | 307,376 | $1,847,991$ $\quad 102796$ |
| 61,041 | 56,528 | 117,610 | 102,796 |
| \$421,165 | \$351,260 | \$2,089,563 | \$1,448,496 |
| \$469,393 | \$400,158 | \$2,302,834 | \$1,664,696 |
| 6,944 | 7,012 | 23,289 | 24,478 |
| 5,368 | 5,369 | 23,618 | 23,622 |
| 268,594 | 267,733 | 1,071,928 | 1,070,893 |
| \$188,487 | \$120,044 | \$1,183,998 | \$545,703 |
|  |  | 625 | 575 |
| \$188,487 | \$120,044 | \$1,183,373 | \$545,128 | and other res. funds

Inc. bal. transferable to profit and loss ......-

Philadelphia Co.-Bonds, Notes and Common Stock Registered with SEC-
Company on May 22 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-4764, Form A-2) under the Securities Act 1961, $\$ 12,000,000$ of collateral trust serial notes, due $1942-1951$ ( $\$ 1,200,000$ principal amount maturing each year,, and 413,794 shares of common ment. The company also filed an application (File 70-234) under the Holding Company Act, regarding the issuance and sale or the securities statement becomes effective, it proposes to publicly invite sealed istration proposals for the purchase or underwriting of the bonds and notes. written The common capital stock will be offered, at $\$ 7.25$ a share, to holders of the company's outstanding $5 \%$ preferred capital stock and common capital
stock on the basis of 8.6 shares for each 100 shares of outstanding $5 \%$ preferred or common stock held.
Standard Gas and Electric Co., parent, as owner of 4,634,530 outstand391,076 additional shares, and that company will either reduce the number of shares to which it is entitled to subscribe or will purchase shares not taken by the other stockholders in such amount that the gross proceeds to Philadelphia Company from the sale of the bonds, notes and common capital The net proceeds from the sale of the securities will be applied to the redemption, of $105 \%$, of $\$ 60,000,000$ principal amount of $5 \%$ secured gold funds, The price at which the bonds and notes are to be offered, the names of
the purchasers or underwriters, and the redemption provisions are to be the purchasers or underwriters, and the redemption provishons are to be mission's Washington offices on the declaration or application of company and its parent, Standard Gas \& Electric Co., regarding the issuance and sale by the subsidiary of $\$ 48,000,000$ of collateral trust sinking fund bonds,
due $1961, \$ 12,000,000$ of collateral trust serial notes (maturing $\$ 1,200,000$ due $1961, \$ 12,000,000$ of collateral trust serial notes (maturing $\$ 1,200,000$ principal amount each year for ten years, and not more than
of common capital stock, without par value.-V. 152, p. 3356 .
Philippine Ry. Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Dec. 31- | 1940-M | 1939 | 1940-12 Mos.-1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Passenger--.---.-.-.- | \$21,616 | \$22,582 | \$216.327 | \$232,137 |
| Freight | 37,927 | 35,846 | 279,289 | 251,671 |
| Mail a | 799 | 888 | 8,918 | 9,646 |
| Incid | 1,238 | 1,796 | 22,909 | 19,432 |
| Total reve | \$61,581 | \$61,112 | \$527,443 | \$512,885 |
| Maint. of way \& stru | 4,056 | 2,487 | 62,193 | 66,974 |
| Maint, of equipment.. | 7,768 | 5,977 | 89,135 | 97,031 |
| Traffic--- | 232 |  | 2,708 | 2,825 |
| Transportation | 21,639 | 19,744 | 212,190 | 191,551 |
| Miscell operatio |  |  |  |  |
| General expense | 2,957. | 2,924 | 35,330 | 34,734 |
| Total oper. expen | \$36,731 | \$31,391 | \$402,174 | \$393,558 |
| et oper, income-- | 24,851 | 29,720 | 125,268 | 119,327 |

## Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-

| April- |  | 1940 | 1939 | 838 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from ra | \$1,727,981 | \$1,491,536 | \$879,157 | \$930,479 |
| Net from railway | 121,895 | 24,871 | def210,097 | def53.255 |
| Net ry. oper. inc | 294,655 | 124,172 | def119,392 | 16,849 |
| Gross from railwa | 8,161,86 | ,629,423 | 805,895 | 3,707,552 |
| Net from railway | 1,658,568 | 583,469 | 24,764 | def294,650 |
| Net ry. oper. incon | 1,852,314 | 890,745 | 300,346 | def7,004 | $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_-.-- } & 8,161,864 & 6,629,423 & 4,805,895 & 3,707,552 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,658,568 & 583,469 & 24,764 & \text { defe294,650 } \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 1,852,314 & 890,745 & 300,346 & \text { def7,004 }\end{array}$

Pittsburgh Shawmut \& Northern RR.-Earnings-

| April- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway. | \$44,218 | \$98,634 | \$44,381 | \$61,184 |
| Net from railway. | def 17,248 | 29,466 | def3,782 | 5.492 |
| Net ry. oper. income | def27,800 | 14,520 | def13,820 | def4,639 |
| Gross from railway | 430.881 | 424,523 | 307,947 | 290,710 |
| Net from railway | 143,428 | 146,479 | 85,698 | 45,854 |
| Net ry oper. incom | 85,481 | 86,262 | 37,044 | def10,439 |

Pittsburgh \& Shawmut RR.-Earnings-

| Apr | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 - ${ }^{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$19,702 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 115,041 \\ 47.439 \\ 24.757 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 15,044 \\ \text { def14,246 } \\ \text { def12,430 } \end{array}$ |  |
| Net from railway | def26 |  |  | de4,131 |
| Net ry. oper. inco |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway Net from railway. | $\begin{array}{r} 271,49 \\ 49,38 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 330,169 \\ 94,281 \\ 49,044 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 185,708 \\ \text { } 6,653 \\ \text { de7, } 577 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169,242 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { def27,694 } \\ \text { def } 29,074 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Net ry. oper. income -V.152, p. 2716. | 17,80 |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| April- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |  |
| Gross from rail | \$372,598 | \$300,471 | \$193,0 |  |
| Net from railway | 11,399 92,574 | 41,059 25,455 | def6,1 | 22, |
| From Jan. $1-$ |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway | 1,573,969 | 1,365,134 | 990. |  |
| Net from railway | 471,980 | 328.781 | 194,770 | 170,2 |
| -V. 152, p. 2 |  |  |  |  |

## Preston East Dome Mines, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-

Directors have declared an extra dividend of $21 / 2$ cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share on the common
stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 16. Like amounts paid
on April 15, last and extra of five cents was paid on Jan. 15, last.-V. 152 , Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc.-HearingRequests by interested persons for a hearing on the declaration and by Public Service Co. of Indiana, Deesser Power Corp. Terre Haute Electric Co., Inc., Central Indiana Power Co, and Northern Indiana
Power Co. on their behalf and on behalf of Public service Co. of Indiana, Power Co. on theiration to be formed through the consolidation of the fore going companies, may be made in writing not later than June 3. Any such requests should be addressed to the secretaryiure of the interest.
state the reason for the request and the application and declaration is regard to the proposed issuance by the new corporation of $\$ 13,738,000$ of $31 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds series O, due 1971, of which $\$ 13,200,000$ will be sold to eight institutiona nvestors at 102 , and $\$ 538$,000 w, series A, due 1965 , of Northern Indiana of The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used $5 \%$ first consolidated mortgage gold bonds, due 1944, of Terre Haute of $5 \%$ first consolidated mortgage gold $10,03,000$ of $41 / \%$ first mortgage bonds, series A Electric Co.. nc., 1965, of Northern Indiana Power Co.-V. 152, p. 2872.

Public Service Corp. of New Jersey-Earnings Period End. April 30- 1941 -Month-1940 1941-12 Mos.- 1940 | Operating revenues_-_- | $\$ 12,372,733$ | $\$ 11,652,446$ | $\$ 143248,528$ | $\$ 136289,158$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Oper. exps., maint., \&c.- | $8,775,627$ | $8,318,353$ | $104,800,484$ | $96,757,844$ |

 -V. 152, p. 2718.
Pullman Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Period End. Mar. 31- } \\ & \text { a Earns. from all sources, } \\ & \text { after deducting all ex- }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { after deducting all ex- } \\ & \text { penses incident to oper. } \$ 7,099,419 \quad \$ 6,244,601 \quad \$ 23,211,316 \quad \$ 19,397,285\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\mathbf{b} \text { Prov. for Fed, income } \\ \text { and capital stock tax } & 1,008,010 & 520,703 & 3,152,723 & 1,049,211\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Charges and allowances } \\ \text { for depreciation_...- }\end{array} & 3,086,215 & 3,068,082 & 12,225,090 & 12,418,546\end{array}$
$\begin{gathered}\text { Surplus for period_-_- } \\ \text { Earns.per share of capital }\end{gathered} \$ 2,050,146 \quad \begin{array}{ll}\$ 1,700,768 & \$ 2,103,177 \\ \$ 2,109,289\end{array}$
stock--.-.-.-.-.-- $\$ 0.78$ - $\$ 0.69 \quad \$ 2.02 \quad \$ 1.53$ a Excluding Entreprises Industrielles Charentaises results in 1940 and
1941. b No provision made for Federal excess profits tax. Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31 AssetsStates Govt. securities ..... $\$ 48,077,380$ a Other marketable securities................-.
 Cash on deposit, advances on munition contracts (contra) Domestic
b Foreign
 Other assets.-.
Deferred charges
Equipment and property

Total Liabilitie---- $\qquad$ $-\$ 235$
$-\$ 12$
 Reserve for employee benerit plans-1-1-ibility Reserve for experimental cars and instalations.

 Air conditioning revenue deferr
Other deferred credits 90,665
$6,640,293$
$1,409,392$ Capital stock (outstanding)
$\qquad$ 152,807,800 1940
$\$ 50,173,550$
$\mathrm{f1}, 279,147$
$11,795,999$
$4,762,014$ $\begin{array}{rr}8,478,318 & 4,762,014 \\ 28,226,987 & 22,415,256\end{array}$ 5,941,682
e484,301 f3,484,300


## Total.

$\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 235,416,308} \overline{\$ 225,331,524}$ a United Stattes Government securities and other marketable securities boreign subsidiary (Entreprises Industrielles Charentaises) de-consolidated in 1939 on account of war conditions in France, and investment therein included here at present carrying value, c Not yet due, including provision for Federal income and capital stock tax. d Less $\$ 656,953$ ex-cost.-V. 152, p. 3357.
(George) Putnam Fund of Boston-New TrusteeRichard Osborn, formerly associated with Brown Brothers Harriman \&
Co., has become a trustee of this company, it was announced on May 27 Co., has become a trustee or this company, it was anno Putnam, Chairman.
by
Mr. Osborn will fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of S . H. Cunningham, in order to comply with provisions of the Investment Company Act the organization distributing shares of the Fund, Mr. Cunningham will continue as President of S. H. Cunningham Co., general distrinutors of

## shares of the Fund.-V. 152, p. 2872. <br> Reading Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net rev. from ry. oper. } & \$ 1,516,143 & \$ 1,354,541 & \$ 7,833,174 & \$ 5,714,965 \\ \text { Railway tax accruals.-- } & 433,901 & 388,725 & 2,374,920 & 1,601,117\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Railway oper. income- } \\ \text { Equip. rents (net) }\end{array}$ | $\$ 1,082,242$ |  | $\$ 965,816$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Net ry, oper. income $-\overline{\$ 938,737} \overline{\$ 930,549} \overline{\$ 4,957,346} \overline{\$ 3,787,502}$

- V. 152, p. 2718 .


Rayonier, Inc.-Reduces Debt-
The company has announced prepayment as of May 16 of an additional $\$ 500,000$ of a long term bank loan. The prepayment represents the maturity due Feb. 1, 1943. Originaly standing at suring the fiscal year ended
 Republic Steel Corp.-Official Resigns-

Republic Steel Corp.-ick as Vice-President in Charge of Finance and director of this corporation, effective July 1, was announ.
by T. M. Girdler, Chairman of the Board In commenting on the resignation Directors with a great deal of regret. He has been an important member of Republic's executive family since the company, was organized and he has contributed

Richmond Fredericksburg \& Potomac RR.-Earnings ${ }_{\text {Gross from railway }}$
Net from railway....-
Net ry. oper. income.
From Jan. 1 -


Gross from rallway


1939
$\$ 811,076$
209,933
73,130
1938
$\$ 730.359$
158,071
78.649 Net rrom raiw. income
Net ry. oper
-V. 52, p. 3196 .

Riverside Cement Co., San Francisco-Increases The plan of the company to exchange present no-par $6 \%$ preferred stock for a new issue of $5 \%$ cu
holders.-V. 152, p. 3196
Rustless Iron \& Steel Corp.-Earnings
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Years Ended Dec. 31- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ Gross sales, Iess disc'ts., returns and
dllowances
$11,583,924$


 Selling general \& adminis. expense.-

Prov. for officers' and executive em$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { ployees' special compensation }-. .- & 148,251 & 119,829 & --\overline{3} & \\ \text { Research, develop. \& patent expense- } & 83,513 & 64,209 & 56,368\end{array}$ | Net profit from operations......- | $\$ 2,682,156$ | $\$ 1,469,600$ | $\$ 97,154$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Miscellaneous income............ | 35,067 | 24,232 | 9,441 |

 Provision for Federal income and ex-
cess profits taxes....................274,000 $\quad 271,000 \quad 22,000$ Net profit.
$\overline{\$ 1,275,993} \overline{\$ 1,090,876}$ $\$ 81,110$ Note-Depreciation provided by the
corp. nas been charged as follows:

| Cost of goods sold._-.............- | $\$ 340,155$ | $\$ 121,644$ | $\$ 116,988$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Selling, general and adminis. expense | 2,889 | 2,407 | 2,795 |


a Includes $\$ 668,000$ excess profits taxes.
 Total_-........ $\$ 9,795,711 \$ 6,763,283$ Total_-....... $\$ 9,795,711 \$ 6,763,283$ 1939 . b Notes receivable only. c Reserve for Federal income taxes only.
d 327 ( 331 in 1939) shares of common stock representing fractional shares d 327 ( 331 in 1939 ) shares of common stock representing fractional share
accumulated in retiring stock of predecessor company.-V. 152, p. 3358 .

| Rutland RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apri | 1941,586 | 1940,891 | \$274,345 | \$244,983 |
| Net from railway | 32,659 | 45,539 | 11,446 | def22,979 |
| Net ry. oper. inco | 18,172 | 27,511 | def5,179 | def52,267 |
| Gross from railwa | 1,139,786 | 1,099 | 051,810 | 909,809 |
| Net from railway | 52,819 | 127,179 |  | P173,206 |
| Net ry. oper. incom -V. 152, p. 3358. | def18,911 | 44.299 | def81,896 | def291,579 |
| St. Louis Brownsville \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| April- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Gross from railway | \$794,834 | \$741,817 | \$715,638 | \$730,641 |
| Net from railway | 366,935 | 304,550 | 277,555 | 292,955 201,326 |
| $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net ry. oper. income..- } & 280,358 & 224,020 & 197,922 & 201,326\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway | 3,036,371 | 3,031,082 | 3,220,485 | 3,195,383 |
| Net from railway | 1,341,930 | $1,259,070$ 900,316 | 1,128,403 | -986,676 |
| Net ry. oper. incom | 963,637 | 900,316 | 1,128,403 | 98,67 |

St. Louis San Francisco Ry.-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. $30-\quad$ Earnings of System
OM M M Operating revenues....-
Operating expenses...Operating expenses.-.--
Net ry. oper. income.-
Other income Other income........-.
Total income_
$\begin{array}{r}3,528,888 \\ 664,404 \\ \quad 15,335 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\$ 11,486$
6,005
Bal. avail. for int.,\&c_ $\$ 671,414-\$ 5,4 8 1 \longdiv { \$ 3 , 1 8 2 , 2 2 2 }$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Grot from railway }-. . .-- & 954,9 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income } & 640,1\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. incom
From Jan. 11
Gross from railway
 Net ry. oper. incom
Scott Paper Co.-45-Cent Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 45 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 14 to horders phare were distributed. Extra dividend
quarterly dividends of 40 cents per shar of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 16, last.-V.152,p. 2874.

St. Louis San Francisco \& Texas Ry.-Earnings-

 Gross from railway.....


St. Louis Southwestern Ry.-Earnings-

Period End. Apr. 30- 1941 Month-1940 1941-4 Months- 1940 | Railway oper. revenues. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Railway oper. expenses__ | $1,239,579$ |  |  |
| $1,268,216$ | $\$ 1,578,349$ | $\$ 8,255,865$ | $\$ 6,589,475$ |
| $1,269,203$ | $4,998,129$ | $4,704,975$ |  | Net rev. from ry. oper

Railway tax accruals. Rail way oper income--:
Total ry. oper. income $\$ 739,006 \quad \$ 222,846 \overline{\$ 2,900,213} \overline{\$ 1,546,592}$ Deductions from ry. op-
Nory
Non-operating income.-
Gross income--.-.-$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { income.--.-.---- } & 251,880 & 265,753 & 1,005,144 & 1,065,143\end{array}$ Net income $-\mathbf{V} .152$, p. 3037 -----

## San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR. - Earnings -

 Apriil--Net from railway
Naill way Gross from railway-
Net from railway.
Net ry. oper. Net ry. oper. incom def12,254 def36,891 def10,632 def38,973 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net from railway }-. .- & 431,061 & 427,243 & 488,325 & 412,762 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & \text { def91,218 } & \text { def97,765 } & 60,818 & \text { def38,249 } \\ \text { def73,033 } & \text { def170,557 }\end{array}$ -V. 152, p. 2873.

Savage Arms Corp.-Listing-Stock Split-Up-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 739,144 new shares of common stock (par $\$ 5$ ) on official notice of issuance, pursuant to split-up of shares in ratio of 4 for 1 ; all of said shares are to be issued in lieu of 184,786 no par common shares now issued and outstanding, including by stockholders May 22 i84,786 shares of common stock, no par (including There are now issued 184,786 shares of common stock, no par (including tion will be received by Savage for the issue of such 739,144 new shares of common stock (par \$5). The capital of Savage will not be increased either by transfer of surplus to capital account or otherwise. The same amount of shares of common stock par $\$ 5$.


| tributed prorits..-.--- | ----- | ----- | ---- | 27,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profi | \$1,028,401 | \$349,307 | \$60.434 | \$456, |
| Dividen | 670,875 | 209.704 | 41,989 | 252,292 |
| Surplus. | \$357,526 | \$139,603 | \$18,445 | \$204,323 |
| Shs. com. stock (no par) | 167,715 | 167,715 | 167.715 | 167,715 |
| Earned per share. | \$6.13 | \$2.08 | $\$ 0.36$ | \$2.72 |

x After deducting all expenses incident to operations, including those for ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants and ordinary taxes.

Consolidated Balance Shcet Dec. 31

 Patents, goodwili,


 | Inventories | $2,682,582$ | $1,704,807$ | Accounts payable. | 261,777 | 116,619 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | repayments by

customers......
$2,625,664$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { customers_-..... } & 2,625,664 & -7 & 188,969\end{array} \quad 108,858$
Total_........ $\$ \overline{12,594,835} \overline{\$ 5,502,453} \mid$ Total.......... $\overline{12,594,835} \overline{\$ 5,502,453}$ in After deducting $\$ 6,854,761$ for depreciation in 1940 and $\$ 6,783,743$ $z$ Revolving fund-restricted under contract.
Stock Split-Up Voted-
Stocksholders at their meeting held May 22 approved the proposal for
four-for-one split-up in the stock.-V. 152, p. 3358.
Scovill Manufacturing Co.-Bonds Called-
J. P. Morgan \& Co. Incorporated, as trustee, has drawn by lot for redemption on July 1 , i941, out of moneys in the sinking fund, $\$ 480,000$
principat amount of Scovill Mfg. Co. 10 -year $31 / 4 \%$ debentures, due July 1 , principat amount of Scovill Mrp. Co. $10-$-year $31 / 4 \%$ debentures, due July 1 ,
Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co.-Hearing Postponed-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 20 announced the postponement from May 21 to Aug. 19, 1941, of the public hearing on the declarations and applications (File 70-243) of Federal Water Service
Corp., Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co., and Carbondale Gas Co. in regard to the separation by Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Co. of its gas and water properties and the proposed sale of the water properties
to a public authority representing the counties of Lackawanna and Lucerne. to a public authority

Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { April- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 5,048,853 & \$ 4,145,615 & \$ 3,927,634 & \$ 3,829,63\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & \$ 5,048,853 & \$ 4,145,615 & \$ 3,927,634 & \$ 3,829,633 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 1,155,399 & 830,516 & 844,812 & 854,265 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income_.- } & 654,310 & 376,077 & 347,174 & 341,691\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Froms from railway...-- } & 21,109,874 & 17,707,390 & 16,039,219 & 15,043,504\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from raiwway_-..- } & 5,653,994 & 4,124,026 & 3,534,940 & \mathbf{3 , 1 1 5 , 4 5} \\ \text { Net ry oper. income_-- } & 3,457,152 & \mathbf{2 , 0 9 6 , 1 1 4} & 1,503,811 & 1,080,249 \\ -V .152, \text { p. } 2874 . & & & & \end{array}$
Southern Natural Gas Co.-SEC Sanctions Deal-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 23 granted an application by the company to acquire at a price of $\$ 1$ per share of not less than 999,000 shares nor more than $1,099,000$ shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ )
which is to be issued by Southern Production Co., Inc., 999,000 of said shares to be acquired immediately and the remainder thereof to be acquired

Sierra Pacific Power Co.-Earnings-
 Other income charges.-. Net income - .-. .Net income - --- $\quad \$ 52,674-\$ 57,423 \quad \$ 707,320$ * Before retirement reserve accruals.-V. 152, p. 3359.

Sloane-Blabon Corp.-Annual ReportEarnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940
 Other income pro 1,542
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 504,924 \\ 123,375 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 $\qquad$ Deficiency in earned surplus from May 1942 to Dec 31 May 1, 1942 to Dec. 31, $\quad \$ 512,822$ Assets-Cash, \$621,154, Baccounts receevivale (trade), less reserves for accounts and claims receivable, $\$ 43,634$ : inventories, $\$ 2.087$ 682, trand buildings, machinery and equipment, (arter reserves), $\$ 4,195,854 ;$; blocks
and moulds, $\$ 106,671$; factory stores, parts and supplies, $\$ 67,688$; deferred
 $\$ 810,999$; organization expense, goodwill, trademarks, \&c., $\$ 1$; totai;, Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 310,934 ;$ accrued taxes, payroll and expensel, wances, $\$ 34,692$ : deferred income, $\$ 3,750$; class $A, 6 \%$ preferred, stock, $\$ 2,420,800$; class B, $5 \%$ preferred stock, $\$ 1,502,700$; common stock. May $1,1932, \$ 512,822$; total, $\$ 8,472,221$. -V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3038$.

Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings | Period End. Apr. 30- |
| :---: |
| 1941-Month-1940 |
| Operating revenues_-_ |
| $\$ 7,228,907$ |
| $\$ 6,319,712$ |
| $\$ 28,2191,779$ |






## Southern Pacific Co.-Earnings-



 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net rom railway-.... } & 20,116,885 & 10,816,982 & 9,962,170 & 5,354,858 \\ \text { Netry. oper. Income.-. } & 12,157,501 & 3,245,215 & 2,857,153 & \mathrm{dri}, 944,585\end{array}$

Southern Pacific SS. Lines-Earnings

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 15,245 & \text { der } 29,568 & & 57,343 & \text { der2,814 } \\ \text { From Jan. } \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & 3,190,380 & 2,946,179 & 2,344,487 & 2,065,536\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway-..-: } & 327,712 & 244,766 & 179,775 & \text { def } 176,107 \\ \text { Net } r \text { oper. income--- } & 203,923 & 151,136 & 117,470 & \text { def240,401 }\end{array}$

Southern Ry.-Seeks Bids on $\$ 11,500,000$ Eauipment Notes The road has invited bids to be opened June 3 on $\$ 11,250,000$ equipment
trust certificates due in 1 to 10 years. The issue will be secured by equipment costing not less than $\$ 12,517,000$. Bidders are asked to name rates in multiples of $1 / 6$ of $1 \%$ and no bids under par and interest will be entertained.
Proceeds cars of various types, 25 bage be be applied on the purchase of 4,000 freight
bateress cars, and five switch engines.

> Earnings for April and Year to Date (Include Northern Alabama Ry)
(Includes Northern Alabama Ry.)
 Net from railuway-...-.
Net railway oper. income $\qquad$
 Gross from railway
Net from railway $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}2,318,581 \\ -\quad 41,276,337 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ $8,226,577$
$2,412,317$
$1,482,330$


$\qquad$ | $41,276,337$ | $33,539,290$ | $30,931,134$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $-14,82,570$ | $9,54,285$ | $8,785,820$ |
| $-1,543,057$ | $5,760,524$ | $5,081,773$ |

 Gross earnings (est.) $-\ldots-\$ 3,311,042 \quad \$ 2,579,463 \$ 84,497,836 \$ 52,225,076$
$-V .152$, p. 3359. -V. 152, p. 3359.
Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-

Operating revenues.
Operating expenses.
Net oper. revenues
Operating taxes.
Net operating income

| $\begin{array}{r} 1941-M o 2 \\ \$ 145,890 \\ 400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 116,060 \\ 300 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 8145,490 \\ 85,251 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 115,760 \\ 69,881 \end{array}$ |

$\qquad$
income_ $\$ 40,614-\$ 35,063-\$ 155,176-\$ 139,204$
Spokane International Ry.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Gross from railway..... }}{\text { Aprilen }}$ Net from railway-.... From Jan. $1 \underset{\text { In }}{\text { Gross from railway }}$ Gross from railway...Net ry oper. income-: Netry oper. incon.
208.293
19.167

| Southwestern Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12Mos. End. Mar. 31 - | $\$ 7,956.697$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \$ 7,831,166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939, \\ 87.578,739 \end{gathered}$ |
| Oper.exps. \& taxes | 5,464,095 | 4,914,084 | 4,713,489 |
| Net oper. income | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,492,602 \\ & 4,066 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,917,082 \\ 8,032 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,865,250 \\ & 13,890 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross income $\qquad$ Int. \& other deductions | $\$ 2,496,668$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82,925,114 \\ & 938,121 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 2,879,140$ 957,685 |
| Net income- ${ }_{\text {Pref }}$ stock dividends | \$1,570,762 | $\$ 1,986,993$ | $\$ 1,921,455$ <br> 618,422 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance.-. } \\ & -\mathrm{V} .151, \mathrm{p} .3 \overline{3} 99 . \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1,570,762$ | \$1,394,142 | \$1,303,033 |
| Spokane Port | Ry | rnings |  |


| Spokane Portlan | d ${ }_{1941}$ Seatt | R4 | 13 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { April- }}$ (ross from railwa | 1941 | ${ }_{8706,470}^{1940}$ | ${ }_{8673.373}^{193}$ | ${ }_{8556,121}^{1938}$ |
| Net from railway....-- | 260,351 | 151,319 | 152,263 | 60,445 |
| Net ry. oper. income--- | 181,678 | 29,881 | 27,775 | def55,945 |
| Gross from railway | $\begin{aligned} & 3,417,370 \\ & 1,120443 \end{aligned}$ | 2,694.391 $\begin{array}{r}\text { 698.176 } \\ \text { 2, }\end{array}$ | $2,548,088$ 623,575 | 398,556 |
| Net ry oper income-- | ,600,354 | 241,074 | 146,478 | 114,353 |

(E. R.) Squibb \& Sons-Bonds Placed Privately-Company has sold to a New York insurance company $\$ 5,000,000$ Thyear $31 / 4 \%$ sinking fund debentures $\$ 2,500,00010$-year serial bank notes, to pay the cost of recently completed additions to its laboratories and the balance has been added to working capital.-V. 152, p. 1769.
(A. E.) Staley Mfg. Co.-50-Cent DiridendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
tock par \$10, payable June 20 to holders of record June 10. This compares with 30 cents paid on Dec. 20,1 lait; 40 conts paid on June 30,1940 and on Dec. 20, 1939,20 cents paid on June 30,1939 , 30 cents paid on Dec. 20 ,
1938, and an initial dividend of 20 cents paid on June 21, 1939.-V. 152 , 1938, and

Standard Coated Products Co.-Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the preferred stock, payable July 10 to holders of record accumulations on the pref
July 1.-V.
and p.
.

Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., Inc.-DelistingThe Securities and Exchange Commission, May 23 announced a public
hearing on June 17, 1941 at the Commission's New York Regional Office hearing on Juan 17 , 1941 Net York Stock Exchange to strike from listing and registration the common stock $\$ 1$ par of the company. The appit cation states that the reason for the proposed stringo or this security from listing and registration on the Exchange is that registrar facilities for the
stock in the Borough of Manhattan are no longer available.--V. 152, p. 2252 .

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputEtectric output of the pubic utility operating companies in the Standard


Standard Oil Co. of Ohio-To Sell $\$ 5,000,000$ Debentures Privately-The directors on May 28 authorized the issuance of $\$ 5,000,000$ serial debentures for the purpose of securing additional working capital. The debentures, which will be sold privately, will mature serially over the period 1949 to 1956, and will bear interest at rates averaging from $2.65 \%$ to $3 \%$.
Some months ago the company proposed to issue $\$ 15,000,0004 \%$ pre-
ferred stock for retiring the old $5 \%$ preferred and increasing working ferred stock for retiring the old $5 \%$ preferred and increasing working
capital. The company abandoned this plan and is substituting the new $\$ 5,000000$ issue for the purpose of providing the additional working capital.
Standard Power \& Light Corp.-Underwriting Inquiry by SEC-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 22 instituted proceedings against five underwriting concerns to determine if they jointly or
sederally exercise a controlling influence over the management of Standard severally e erercise a controlling influence over the management of Standard
Power \& Light iorp. or its subsidiaries.
Oockefeller \& Co., Inc.; Emanuel \& Coy are Blair \& Co., Inc., Schroder, Rockefeller \& Coo, Inc.: Emanuel
p. 2811. A. Allyn \& Co., Inc., and Granbery, Marache \& Lord. -V. 151 , p. 2811 .

## Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.-Earnings-

 Net from railway-
Net ry. oper. incom
From Jan. 1From Jan. $1-$
Gross from railway Net from railway.
Net ry. oper. income

- V. 152, p. 2877.

Steel Products Engineering Co.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31 -

a On 234,000 shares of common stock.-V. 152, p. 1770.
Stonewall Electric Co.-Note Sale to REA Allowedpermission to sell a $\$ 216,000$ mortgage note to Rural Electrification Administration, proceeds of which will be used to construct electric distributing lines adjacent to facilities owned by Albuquerque Gas \& Electric Co. Albuquerque company and execution of an option purchase agreement Aetween the two companies which would enable Albuquerque to buy at cost.
Strawbridge \& Clothier, Inc.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accu-
mulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 14. Dividends of like amount were paid on March 26 and Jan. 30 , Tennessee Central Ry.-Earnings-

| April | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$213,123 | \$208,507 | \$184,931 | \$168,90 |
| Net from railway | 45,536 | 44,346 | 38,912 | 33,39 |
| Net ry. oper. income <br> From Jan 1- | 26,081 | 16,965 | 10,984 | 5,03 |
| Gross from railway. | 917,425 | 891,130 | 768,299 | 721,251 |
| Net from railway | 253,189 | 231,413 | 166,535 | 146,119 |
| Net ry. oper. income | 133,497 | 105,949 | 50,782 | 32,385 |

## Net ry. oper. income- V. 152 .

Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co.-Accumulated Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulders of record May 15 . Last previous distribution was the regular

Texas Mexican Ry.-Earnings-? $\begin{array}{lrl}\text { April- } & 1941,5 & 1940 \\ \text { Grosp from railway....- } & \$ 118,511 & \$ 83,83 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 45,890 & 24,41\end{array}$ Gross from railway.....
Net from railway_-...
Net ry. oper, income Net ry. oper, income.-Gross from railway....-y_-...-:
$\begin{array}{rr}405,335 & 280,261 \\ 128,172 & 47,041 \\ 89,536 & 10,506\end{array}$ $1939^{\circ}$
$\$ 124,742$
50,067
38,749 1938
$\$ 100.409$ Net ry. oper. inco.

344,669
85,598 26,799
37,218 387,330
64,286
37,381

| R |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$3,476,251 |  |
| t |  |  |  |  |
| $t \mathrm{ry}$. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net ry. oper. incom -V. 152, p. 2878. |  |  |  |  |
| Thew Shovel Co.-50-Cent Dividend- |  |  |  |  |
| Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the commo |  |  |  |  |
| ck, payable May 31 , last; 50 cents paid |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| tributed on Dec. 15, 1936, this last being the first common shares since Dec. 15, 1931.-V. 151, p. 2958. |  |  |  |  |
| Third Avenue Ry.-Earnings |  |  |  |  |
| Period Ended Apr.30- 1941-Month-1940 1941-10 M |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llrl}\text { Operating revenues_...-- } & \$ 1,236,541 \\ \text { Opera }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating income...- $\$ 178,708$ $\$ 162,728$ $\$ 1,463,246$ $\$ 1,365,410$ <br> 18,110 20,188 180,252 229,272  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## 

## Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings $\begin{array}{lrrrr} & 1941, & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gros8 from railway_...- } & \$ 224,386 & \$ 183,016 & \$ 174,867 & \$ 177,599 \\ \text { Net from railway_-..- } & 82,221 & 43,281 & 47,603 & 38,632 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 34,497 & 13,483 & 19,268 & 10,717\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net ry. oper. income.-. } & 34,497 & 13,483 & 19,268 & 10,717 \\ \text { From Jan. 1- } & 870,808 & 758,741 & 665,032 & 674,834 \\ \text { Gross from railway_....- } & 350,825 & 247,682 & 202,718 & 203,921\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllrr}\text { Net from railway }-. .--. ~ & 350,825 & 247,682 & 202,718 & 203,92 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income..- } & 132,507 & 107,892 & 84,502 & \mathbf{7 2 , 0 0}\end{array}$

## Union Carbide \& Carbon Corp.-New Chairman, \&c.-

 Jesse J. Ricks, formerly President of the corporation, was on May 27 elected Chairman of the Board, and Benjamin O'Shea, formerly Vice-President, became President. Both promotions were ordered at a recent meeting of the directors. Vice-President, was elected a director to succeed Matthew J. Carney, resigned. Robert W. White, Secretary and Treasurer, was made a Vice-President as well. solidated in the presidency since the death of $C$. K. G. Billinez, the previous Chairman of the Board, in 1937.-V. 152, p. 3361.
Union Electric Co. of Missouri-Securities OfferedPublic offering of $\$ 80,000,000$ of first mortgage collateral trust bonds, $33 / 8 \%$ series due 1971 , and 150,000 shares of preferred stock (no par) $\$ 4.50$ series was made May 27 by a arge group of underwriters headed by Dillon, Read \& Co. The financing represents the largest public offering for a utility company to be carried out so far this year. The bond issue, priced at $1073 / 8$, plus int. from May 1 has been oversubscribed and the preferred stock is being offered at $\$ 105.50$ per share, plus accrued dividends from May 15.
Other bankers in the offerings syndicate include: The First Boston Corp.; Spencer Trask \& Co.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget Inc. Blythe \& Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.- Mellon Securities Corp.; Smith, Barney \& Co.; Union Securities Corp.; Shields \& Co. and Coffin \& Burr, Inc.
In addition to the present financing company has proposed an increase in
its authorized common stock from $2,295,000$ shares to $3,300,000$ shares subject to the action of stockholders at a meeting to be held in July. The company has entered into an agreement for the sale to The North American Co., owner of al of its common stock, from time to time during the period for an aggregate consideration of $\$ 10,000,000$
The sale of the additional common stock will finance in part an expansion program now under way by the company and its subsidiaries, including the construction of a new plant by the company's subsidiary, Union ef ectric plant, which will have a rated capacity of $80,000 \mathrm{kw}$., is estimated to cos $\$ 12,600,000$ and is scheduled for completion early in 1942 . A second section of the same capacity, estima.
be ready for operation late in 1942 .
Improvement Fund-Provision has been made for an annual improvemen
fund for the new bonds, beginning in 1946, based on an amount equal to $1 \%$ of the aggregate principal amount at the time outstanding, subject to ad justment for certain credits. Provision has also been made for a maingross operating revenues of the company and its subsidiary, Union Electric Co. of Ill. subject to adjustment for certain credits, including the amount provided for the improvement fund.
Company-Company is engaged primarily in the transmission, distribution and sale of electric energy, which it generates and purchases from its sub-
sidiaries. The territory served by the company includes the City of St sidiaries. The territory served by the company includes the City of
Louis, Mo. (population 816,000 , portions of five counties in Missouri
adjacent to St. Louis, and portions of three counties in Missouri near the adjacent to St. Louis, and portions of three counties in Missouri near the $85 \%$ of the public utility electric business in St. Louis, the balance of such business having been done by Laclede Power \& Light Co., a competitor The major portion of the electric energy requirements of the company is
purchased from subsidiaries and substantially the entire balance is pro purchased from subsidiaries and substantany located in central Missouri, approximately 136 miles west of St. Louis and in its steam electric plants at St. Louls and Rivermines, Mo. Company also furnishes steam heating service in the downtown business section of St. Louis.
any are engaged primarily in the following businesses: produces electric energy in its Cahokia steam electric plant located on the linois bank of the Mississippells energy to vh company and to Illinois Iowa Power Co. (an affiliated company,) and distributes and sells energy directly in three areas on the Illinois side of the Mississippp River, including the cities of East St. Louis and Alton with
populations of 75,000 and 31,000 , respectively. Union Electric Co. of Ill populations of 75,000 and 31,000 , respectively. gas which it purchases from Illinois Iowa Power Co.
Mississippi River Power Co. produces electric energy in its Keokuk
hydro-electric plant (approximately 144 miles north of St . Louis) hydro-electric plant (approximately 144 miles north of St. Louis), located in
the Mississippi River between Keokuk, Iowa and Hamilton, Ill., and
transmits and sells such energy to the company, to Union Electric Co. of Ill. and Iowa Union Electric Co., subsidiaries of the company, to Illinois Iowa
Power Co. and Missouri Power \& Light Co. (affiliated companies), to nonaffiliated utility companies and to industrial customers, but it does not distribute electric energy at retail.
The operations of other subsidaries are of minor importance in comparison with the business of the company and its subsidiaries as a whole.
Iowa Union Electric Co. distributes electric energy in small areas in Iowa and Illinois near the Keokuk platt, including the cities of Keokuk and
Fort Madison, Iowa, with populations of 15.000 and 14,000 , respectively, and Minois near the Keokuk plant, including the cities of Keokuk and
Fort Madison, Iowa, with populations of 15,000 and 14,000, respectively,
and sells manufactured gas in Keokuk. Union Electric Land \& Developand sells manufactured gas in Keokuk. Union Electric Land \& Developplant. St. Louis \& Belleville Electric Ry, operates an electric freight transportation of coal for use by Union Electric Co, of In. in ins steamIll., operates a coal mine near Duquoin, Ill., sells col to Union Electric mining rights on certain undeveloped coal properties. Co. in November, 1922 and the name was changed to Union Electric Light \& Power Co. in December, 1922 . On May 29, 1937, the name was changed to Union Electric Co. of Missouri and the corporate existence was made perpetual. Company is the successor to a number
panies, the oldest of which was organized in 1881 .

Funded Debt and Capital Stock Giving Effect to Present Financing $\begin{array}{rlrl}\text { First mtge. \& coll. trust bonds- } & & \text { Authorized } & \text { Outstanding } \\ 38 / 8 \% \text { series due } 1971, \text { due May 1, 1971_- } & \text { a } & \$ 80,000,000\end{array}$ $38 \%$ series due 1971, due May 1, 1971.-
Preferred stock (no par) $\quad$ a
$\$ 5$ pref. stock (stated value $\$ 1000$ ) $\$ 5$ pref. stock (stated value $\$ 1000$ )
$\$ 4.50$ series, (stated value $\$ 100$ $\qquad$ $\$ 4.50$ series, (state par) $\qquad$ b2,295,000 shs. c\$ 130,000 shs.
150,000 shs.
205,000 shs. a Additional bonds may be issued under the mortgage upon compliance July, 1941 for the purpose of increasing the authorized common stock from
$2,295,000$ shares to $3,300,000$ shares. Company has entered into an agree $2,295,000$ shares to $3,300,000$ shares. Company has entered into an agree-
ment with North American Co. providing for the sale by the company to North American Co. from time to time during the period ending Dec. 31 , 1941, of an aggregate of 400,000 shares of common stock for an aggregate
consideration of $\$ 10,000.00$. C All owned beneficially by North American consi
Purpose of Issue-The net proceeds to be received by the company from Purpose of 1ssue-The net proceeds to be received by the company from
the sale of the securities offered will amount to $\$ 99,546,050$. Company intends to apply funds equal to such amount as follows.
(a) To redemption, on or about July 1, 1941, of outstanding clusive of int. accrued to redemption date (to be provided
from other corporate funds). will require b) To redemption, on or about July 1, 1941, of outstanding $\$ 83,200,000$ $\$ 15,000,0003 \%$ notes (red. at $1001 / 2$ and int.), which, exclusive of int. accrued to redemption date (to be provided
from other corporate funds), will require...-........-. $\$ 15,075,000$

Total. $\$ 98,275,000$ The remainder of such funds is initially to become part of the company's
general funds and no allocation thereto to any specific purpose has been nime
First Mortgage \& Collateral Trust Bonds-The first mortgage \& collateral trust bonds, $33 / 8 \%$ series due 1971 to be issued as a new series under the
mortgage dated June 15, 1937, between the company and St. Louis Union Trust Co., as trustee and under an indenture supplemental thereto, dated May 1, 1941 i 1971 series are to bear interest at rate of $33 / 8 \%$ per annum, payableM\&N 1, are to be dated May 1, 1941 and are to\&be due May 1,1971 . America which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Principal and int. are payable at the agency of company in New York, and St. Louls.
able as to principal only, in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$, and in fully registerable as to principal only, in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$, and in fully registered
form in the denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000$ or any multiple of $\$ 5,000$. Freferred Stock-The 150,000 shares of preferred stock, $\$ 4.50$ series,
now offered are shares of a new series of preferred stock. Company has agreed that it will use its best efforts to procure in due course the listing of the preferred stock, $\$ 4.50$ series on the New York Stock
Exchange and the registration thereof under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934 . Before any dividends on the common stock shall be paid or declared or set apart for payment, the preferred stock is entitled to cum or declared or
dividends when and as declared out of funds legally a vailable therefor, at the dividend rate fixed for the particular series (and no more), payable Feb. 15. May 15, Aug. 15 and Nov. 15.
Underwriters-The list of underwriters and their $r$
in the bonds and the preferred stock are as follows:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bonds } \\ \mathrm{s} \end{gathered}$ | Pref. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bonds } \\ \mathrm{S} \end{gathered}$ | Pref. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dillon, Read \& Co_....7,500,000 | 15,000 | Lee Higginson | 800,000 | 2,250 |
| A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc- 250,000 |  | Lehman Br |  | 3,500 |
| Bacon, Whipple \& Co - 150,000 |  | Laurence M. Marks |  |  |
| Baker, Weeks \& Harden 250,000 |  |  | ,00 |  |
| Bancohio Securities Co. 150,000 |  | McCourtney-Brecken- |  |  |
| A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc. 400,000 | 1,750 | ridge \& Co | 100,000 | 1,000 |
| Blair, Bonner \& Co.--- 150,000 |  | McDonald, Coolidge \& |  |  |
| Blair \& Co., Inc.-....- 600,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Blyth \& Co., Inc..-- $3,000,000$ | 7,000 | Mellon Securities Corp |  | 7,000 |
| Bodell \& Co., Inc _....-1 150,000 |  | Merrill Lynch, E. A. |  |  |
| Bonbright \& Co., Inc-. 1,600,000 | 3,500 | Pierce \& | 400,000 |  |
| Y. E. Booker \& Co ...- 100,000 |  | Merrill, Turben \& Co | 250,000 |  |
| Alex. Brown \& Sons .-. $\quad 400,000$ |  | Metropolitan St. Louis |  |  |
| Central Republic Coo--- 600000 |  |  | 300,000 | 1,500 |
| F. W. Clark \& Co---., 300,000 |  | + |  |  |
| Coffin \& Burr, Inc $\ldots$. - 1, $1,600,000$ | 3,500 | Morgan Stanley |  |  |
| Crago, Smith \& Canavan 100,000 | 1,000 | Inc | 0 |  |
| Curtiss, House \& Co--- 100,000 |  | F. S. Moseley |  | 2,250 |
| Dominick \& Dominick. 400,000 |  | Maynard H. Murch |  |  |
| Eastman, Dillon \& Co-- 400,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Edgar, Ricker \& Co-.-- 100000 |  | G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co. | 600,000 |  |
| Estabrook \& Co....... 400,000 |  | Newhard, |  | 1,500 |
| Farwell, Chapman \& Co. 100,000 |  | Newton, Abbe \& C | 200,000 |  |
| Ferris, Exnicios |  | Otis \& Co .--- ---... | 350,000 | 1,750 |
| 100,000 |  | Arthur Perry \& Co.,Inc. | 400,000 |  |
| Field, Richards \& Co-- 150,000 |  | R. W. Pressprich \& Co. | 350,000 |  |
| First Boston Corp_-.--4,250,000 | 9,000 | Reinholdt \& Gardner.- | 150,000 | 1,000 |
| First Cleveland Corp.-- 150,000 |  | Riter \& Co | 800,000 | 2,250 |
| First of Michigan Corp. $\quad 200.000$ |  | E. H. Rollins \& Sons, |  |  |
| Folger, Nolan\&Co., Inc. 100,000 |  |  | 800,000 | 50 |
| Francis Bro. \& Co.---- 300,000 | 2,000 | L. F. Rothschild \& | 400,000 |  |
| Gatch Bros., Jordan \& |  | Schwabacher \& | 250,000 |  |
| McKinney, |  | I |  | 4,500 |
| lore, Forgan \& Co_--- 800000 | 2,250 | I. M. Simon \& | 200,000 | 1,500 |
| Goldman, Sachs \& Co - 1,600000 | 3,500 | Smith, Barney | 000,000 | 7,000 |
| Graham, Parsons \& Co- 400,000 |  | Smith, Moore \& | 250,000 | 1,500 |
| Hallgarten \& Co -..-.- 350,000 |  | William R. Staats | 100,000 |  |
| Halsey,Stuart\&Co.,Inc. 900,000 |  | Starkweather | 150,000 |  |
| Harriman Ripley \& Co., $3.000,000$ | 7,000 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Stern Brothers \& Co-.- } \\ \text { Stern, Wampler \& Co., } \end{array}$ |  | 1,500 |
| Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.) 1, 200,000 | 3,000 | Inc. | 400,000 |  |
| Hawley, Shepard \& Co. 250000 |  | Stifel, Nicolaus \& |  |  |
| Hayden, Miller \& Co.-- $\quad 500,000$ | 1,750 | Inc | 400,000 | 1,650 |
| Hayden, Stone \& Co -- 600,000 |  | Stix \& Co | 200,000 | 1,500 |
| Hemphill, Noyes \& Co_ $\quad 700000$ |  | Stone \& Webster |  |  |
| Hill Brothers.-------- 100,000 | 00 | Blodget. | ,000,000 | 7,000 |
| Illinois Co. of Chicago_- 150,000 |  | Spencer Trask \& Co | 000,000 | 7,000 |
| Jackson \& Curtis.-.-- $\quad 250,000$ |  | Tucker, Anthony | 800,000 | 2,250 |
| Johnston, Lemon \& Co- 100,000 |  | Union Securities Cord | 000,000 | 7,000 |
| Edward D. Jones \& Co- 50,000 | 1,000 | G. H. Walker \& | 900,000 | 7,000 |
| Kidder, Peabody \& Co_ 1,200,000 | 3,000 | Whitaker \& Co | 100,000 | 1,000 |
| Kuhn, Loeb \& Co_...-4,000,000 |  | White, Weld | 600,000 |  |
| adenburg, Thalmann |  | Whiting, Weeks |  |  |
| . C. Langley \& Co..- $1,250,000$ | 2,500 |  |  | 2,250 |
| zard Freres \& Co...- 900000 | 2,500 | an witter \& C | 400,000 |  |

Decides to Pay $\$ 175,000$ Fine-
The company agreed May 26 to pay a $\$ 175,000$ fine imposed by Judge
dgar B. Woolfolk at St . Charles Mo. on May 14 when he found the company guily of violation of the state corrupt practices act and declared its charten 120 day. But the court ruled at that time that payment of the Judge Woolfolk on May 26 also relinquished the juristiction he had said would be retained by the court over the company. Defense attorneys aid in new financing. Union Electric, an affiliate of North American Oo, was alleged to have attorneys pointed out that there had been a change in management since
Union Pacific RR.-Earnings-
 -V Net ry. oper. inc $152 . \mathrm{p} .2879$.

Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.-Sales-


United Electric Coal Cos.-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-9 Mos.-1940
 Interest --- Write- of ilind
Wequip at mine aban-
 Net income........ $\times \$ 51,154<82,694>149,002 \overline{\$ 196,169}$ a Represents reversal of portion of year-to-date provision due to losses
sustained in quarter ended April 30, 1941. x Loss. Notes-(1) Profit from operations for the three months' period ended April 30, 1941, in the amount of $\$ 120,548$, is after a reserve provision, in
the amount of $\$ 70,000$, to cover the cost of transferring and alterins ment now in progress. An additional provision in the amount of $\$ 70,000$ for the same purposes, will be provided in the quarter ending July $31,1941$.
(2) Profit 1941 in the amount of $\$ 795,557$, is after a reserve provision in the amount cost of transferring and altering equipment now in progress. An additional
provit provision in the amount of $\$ 77,000$,
in the quarter ending July
(3) The (3) The company sustained a loss from operations of $\$ 108,883$ in April,

United Gas Improvement Co.-To Advance $\$ 7,000,000$ to Subsidiary-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 24 granted the U. G . I.
to make a cash contribution of not exceeding $\$ 7,000,000$ to Dela ware Electric Power Co. so as to enable the latter to retire its $51 / 2 \%$ debentures outcapital stock of Delaware Power \& Light Co., a subsidiary of Delware Electric Power Co., which capital stock is pledged as security for the
debentures. It is further proposed that Delaware Electric Power Co. will debentures. It is further proposed that Delaware Electric Power Co. will
reduce the stated value of its own capital stock from $\$ 12,000,000$ to not less than $\$ 3,600,000$ Delaware Electric Power Co then proposes to dis-
tribute the capital stock of Delaware Power \& Light Co, to The United tribute the capital stock of Delaware Power $\&$ Light Co. to
Gas Improvement Co. by way of a partial liquidating dividend.
Weekly Output-
The electric output for the U. G. I. system companies for the week just closed and the figures for the same week last year are as follows: Week
ended May $24,194,100.752,200 \mathrm{kwh}$. same week last year, $87,338,239$
kwh. ; an increase of $13,413,961 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $15.4 \%$.
To Sell Arizona Properties-
See Washington Gas \& Electric Co.-V. 152, p. 3361.
United Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Maintenance-............ Provision for depreciation


 Equity of the United P \& \& L. Co. in earns of suss. $\overline { 8 8 , 0 2 9 , 2 6 0 } \longdiv { 8 7 , 9 5 5 , 2 1 2 }$ Income of the United Ligh apower Co. (exclusive 10,669 20,797
 Balance.--T-- debt, bond disc. \& exp., \&cc., of $\$ 7,579,828 ~ \$ 7,504,153$
 Balance transferred to consolidated surplus_--- $\$ 5,226,493 \quad \$ 5,107,884$
 Gross income Expenses and taxt and debt discount and expense....
Int. and amorn
Other deductions.
$\$ 2,389,8 9 3 \longdiv { \$ 2 , 0 7 9 , 9 7 7 }$

## 

United Shipyards, Inc.-DistributionPursuant to the provisions of the plan of complete liquidation, resoiutions
were adopted by the bard of directors in dissolution, directing a further were adopted by the board of directors in tissotuion, directing a surther
(third distribution of 40 cents per share to the holders of colas A stock at
the Commercial National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, as agent, 46 Wall street, New York, p.id on and after June 2, 1941, only upon pre
 Holders of cass
2 should present their certificates at once in order to receive the distribu
tion noted above as well as the two previous ones.- V. 12, p. 133 .

May 31, 1941


Note-Provisions for Federal income taxes have been computed in accord-
United Shoe Machinery Corp.-Annual Report -
 Net income after taxes
 Surplus net credit- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Add'l prov. for conting. }\end{aligned}$.
Add'l prov, for conting.
\& prior years taxes.-.
 Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet




 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Investments_-... } & 44,454,809 & 45,062,961 \\ \text { Deferred assets..- } & 276,098 & 296,585\end{array}$
Deferred assets.-.
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Shoe Mach.Corp } & 6,318,207 & 6,257,497 \\ \text { Inventories....-11,938,280 } & 10,479,299\end{array}$
Total_......... $96,852,019$ 96,555,296 Total_......... $96,852,019$ 96,555,296 x 157,382 shares preferred and 34,037 shares common in 1941 and 155,137
hares preferred and 35,057 shares common in $1940 .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 847 .
United States Lines Co.-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31 - Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Companies] 1940 Results of vessel operations
 $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Gross profit from vessel operations before subsidy } & \$ 2,297,080 & \$ 4,747,093 \\ \text { Operating differential subsidy (partly estimated) } & 1,418,713 & 2,552,347\end{array}$


 aUnder Relief Act, b From insurance indemnities on chartered vessels
lost at sea cof which it is estimated that approximately $\$ 974,000$ is subject to possible recapture by the U.S. Maritime Commission. $x$ Loss.
Ass
Cash in ban
Acco
Ad
Sp
In
E
In
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D
I

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that it would note that a plan requiring forced liquidation of the Cuban
bonds or a distribution among bendholders at less than par might be held to be unfair to the stockholders.-V. 152, p. 2725 .

Washington Gas \& Electric Co.-Corporate Reorganization and Simplification - U. G. I. to Sell Arizona PropertyNorth American Gas \& Electric Co. and its subsidiaries, Washhington with the Securities and Exchange Commission for approval of a plan of corporate reorganization and simplification and of physical integration.
Incident thereto, Washington Gas \& Electric Co. proposes that there be expendent thereto, Washington Gas \& Electric Co. proposes that there be tric and steam properties in Longview, Wash., in large part for the acquisi-
 Service Co.. a unit in the Community Power \& Lisht System. Since the
Arizona law requires that public utility properties in Arizona be owned and operated by a corporation of that State, the plan provides for such Arizona corporation which will carry out the plan in place of Washington Gas \& Electric Co.
Washington and Orentemplates the sale of water, gas and electric assets in Washington and Oregon, the acquisition of the physical properties of South
ern Utah Power Co. and the retirement through disolution of all of the securities of that corporation. Upon consummation of the plan, the Washington Gas \& Electric properties will comprise an integrated utility in
Arizona and an additional system in Utah. Its foreign subsidiary, Dominion Electric Power, Ltd.' will be retained.
first lien and genides for the surrender and cancellation of the Washington first lien and general mortgage bonds, the satisfaction of that mortgage and
the surrender and cancellation of Washington preferred stock. It further provides for the surrender of all common stock of Washington, which is now owned by North American Gas \& Electric Co, and the distribution of substantially all of such stock among the first lien and general mortgage The first mortgage bonds of Washington Gas \& Electric Co. are undisturbed by the plan, except to the extent that bonds are to be retired from proceeds of sale of miscellaneous assets.-V. 152, p. 2257.
Wentworth Manufacturing Co.-EarningsW Months Ended April 30-
 a After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c. b On 410,016 shares of common stock, par $\$ 1.25$.
Note-No provision made for excess profits tax, if any.
Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-

| Period End. Apry | ${ }_{2519}^{1941-M}$ | -1 | 1941 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | 161,792 | . 1631.119 |  |  |
| Maintenance of | 339,0 | 296,375 | 1,473,452 | 1,313,969 |
| Trantic expenses --i-i-- | 455,932 | 383, 514 | 1,755,579 | 159.151 |
| Misc | 6,001 |  | 1, 24.697 | ,656,021 |
| Gener | 48,128 | 46,849 | 1899 | 18, |
| Transp. for investmen | Cr550 | Cr1,632 | Cr1,518 | r16,806 |
| Net op | 00,8 | \$498,348 |  |  |
|  | 160,0 | 10,000 | $480,900$ |  |
| erating inco | \$140,891 | 8 | 6 |  |
| Equipment rents | r2,933 | 15,655 | 54,636 |  |
| Joint facil. rents (net) $\overline{D r}$ | 11,806 | 10,864 | 52,120 | 47,959 |
| Vet ry.oper. inco | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 126,152 \\ 6,572 \end{array}$ | $\$ 393,139$ 9.920 | \$1,829,422 | \$1,817,929 42,329 |
| Gross inco |  | \$4 | \$1,854,900 | ,860,258 |
| Fixed | 279,225 | 278,34 | 1,114,302 | 1,120,061 |
| Net inco | sss\$146,501 | \$124,716 | \$740,598 | 3740,19 |

## Western Pacific RR.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net from railway --.-:- } & 417,192 & 227,042 \\ \text { Net ry oper. income-- } & 221,030 & 45,322\end{array}$ From Jan. 1 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net from railway-...-: } & 1,427,324 & 699,048 & 4,359,785 & 3,597,348 \\ 390,833 & \text { def942,600 }\end{array}$ Net ry oper. incon.

## Western Ry. of Alabama-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { April- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & \$ 183,641 & \$ 148,210 & \$ 147,649 & 198\end{array}$
 From Jan. 1 Gross from railway.-.Net from railway
Net ry oper. incom
-V. 152 , p .2882.

## West Penn Electric Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings


 Taxetenance-.........:-
Fed.
Nermain Prover- for deprec.--7-:Amonts and depieptionAmort. of electric plant
adjustments, \&cc.-.--
Operating income...-
Non-operating income
Gross income.
> $\begin{array}{llll}1,136,726 & 1,041,830 & 4,156,865\end{array}$

192,000

Interest
mium (net) and e..pre-mium (net) and exp.Preferred dividends-:-
Minority int. Public
Minority int., parent

Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Earnings -
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net rrom railway--.-:- } & 325,303 & 369,537 & 68,13 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income-:- } & 229,628 & 288,824 & 44,17 \\ \text { Fr } & & \end{array}$

 -V . $152, \mathrm{p} .3204$.
White Rock Mineral Springs Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{llll}\text { a } \begin{array}{llll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. } 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { Net profit_..... } & & 190,702 & \mathbf{b} \$ 34,114\end{array} & \mathbf{b} \$ 38,927\end{array}$ 1938
871,421 1941 and charges and taxes. b Equal to 5 cents per share of common in 1941 and 1904 and to 7 cents per share or common in 1939 .
Note-No provision made for excess profits tax.
Wisconsin Central Ry.-Earnings-
 $\qquad$ 4 Mos. -194 Total revenues......-
Mtce. of wy. \& strc. exp.
Mtce. of equipment. Mree of equipment Tranfic expenses - -.-.--
Traneral exponionses
Gensen Net railway revenues
Taxes
 Net after taxes $-\ldots . .-:$
Hire of equipment
Rental of terminals
$\underset{\text { Net after rents }}{\text { Other income }}$
Income before interest

| $\$ 493,598$ |
| ---: |
| 144,785 |


| O | -1940 | 1941-4 | os.-1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +24.147 | 103,566 20,999 | $\begin{array}{r}284,605 \\ 85 \\ \hline 25025 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$3,509,377 } \\ \hline 9.269\end{array}$ |
| 97,200 | 60,913 | 278,298 | 235,410 |
| 1,411,7 | \$985,4 | \$4,648,2 | 427.211 |
| 182,991 | 174,876 | 678,177 |  |
| 28,8 | 30,2 | 112, |  |
| 459,442 $40 ; 139$ | 406,263 38,083 | $1,775,513$ 150,054 | 697,239 141,106 |
| \$493,598 | \$195,767 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| \$348,814 | 8115 | 005 |  |
| 31,419 | ${ }_{29}{ }^{4,719}$ | 128,342 | 122,244 |
| $\begin{gathered} \$ 281,554 \\ D r 2,759 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 43,844 \\ & D r 3,150 \end{aligned}$ | Dr15,26 |  |
| 278,795 | \$40,694 | \$700,345 | \$152,983 |
| 8,292 | 9,253 | 33,327 | 37,874 | Balance before interest

Balance before interest
on bonds, \&c
Wolverine Tube Co.-Earnings3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-1$
Net inc. after oper. $\exp$. Net inc. after oper. exp.,
deprec. \& Fed. inc.txs.
Earns. per sh. on 396,122 o.-Earnings-
$\$ 667,018 \quad \$ 115,109$ Earns. Per sh. on 3 stok.
shares common stock-
. 151, p. 326
\$0.30 $\quad \$ 86,106$
$\$ 0.20$
1939 1938

Worthington Pump \& Machinery Corp.-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

 a After deducting cost of sales, including all operating and maintenance charges, depreciation of plants and equipment, selling. general and admin-
istrative expenses. $b$ Expenses in connection with liquidation of the
 $\$ 93,199$ and to the Delaware corporation period from March 21 , 1937 to 1937.
Dec Dec, 31, 1937, \$1,528,779.
 Penn ELectric Co.-
Interest-_-

| Interest- |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Amport debt disc. and | 66,050 | 65,300 | 263,627 | 257,206 |
| expense | 1,657 | 1,657 | 6,630 | 6,630 |
| Miscellaneous-_.-..--:- | 10,577 | 12,933 | 23,374 | 23,581 |


Balance-.....-....- $8750,927 \quad \$ 1,056,200 \$ 2,384,803 \$ 82,546,304$ Not-The consolidated income accounts of the company and its sub-
sidiaries for the 3 months and 12 months ended March 31 , 1941 are not comparable with the similar periods for 1940 principally because no provision was made in the 3 months ended March 31, 1940 in respect ore perces retroactive to the first of the year, passed in June and Oct 1940, and rearditional provision is made in tne erirst quarter of 1941 for further tax
increases which are anticipated.-Y. 155, p. 2726 .

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| dated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| x Property, plant |  |  | yCapital stock ....17,017,190 17,009,49 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash equipment. 1 |  | 10,841,740 | $4 \%$ s. f. debens.-. | $=3,500,000$ |  |
|  | ,493,687 | 965,495 | Notes paya |  | 3,250,000 |
| Miscell, securities-Acets. \& notes rec. | 460,405 | 531,499 | Accounts payable. | 2,578,844 | 1,704,035 |
|  | 8,198,986 | 4,507,201 | Accrued payrolls.. | 167,285 | 100,062 |
| Accts. \& no Inventorles | 371,125 | 8,795,570 | Accrued taxes | 180,684 | 137,651 |
|  |  |  | Res. for Fed. taxes | 750,000 | 160,000 |
| Sec . of affil. cos. not consolidated |  |  | M scell. curr. hab_ | 210,671 | 208,628 |
| (forelgn) --...-- | 459,448 | 485,343 | Res. for self. ins.- | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Deterred charges.- | 321,470 | 449.685 | Accrued commis.- | 80,486 | 50,992 |
|  |  |  | Misc. accruals. | 328,083 | 241,703 |
| Rec. from U. S. Govt. und emer- |  |  | Adv. pay. on contr | 285,526 |  |
| gency pl't faclilties contracts... |  |  | Notes pay. (U. S. |  |  |
|  | 342,061 |  | Govt. contracts) | 268,646 |  |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 2,301,751 | 2,309,495 |
|  |  |  | Profit \& loss | 3,393,706 | 1,304,470 |
| Tot |  |  |  |  |  |

Tota1 ...........31,162,872 26,576,535 Total …......31,162,872 26,576,535 x After depreciation of $\$ 9,986,015$ in 1940 and $\$ 9,703,258$ in 1939 .
Includes property in liquidation amounting to $\$ 191,430$ in 1940 and $\$ 256,676$ in Y Represented by $65,392(65,038$ in 1939 ) shares of $41 / 2 \%$ conv. series (par
$\$ 100) ; 65,392(65,038$ in 1939$)$ shares $41 / 2 \%$ series (par $\$ 100) ; 5,652(6,193$ in 1939 ) shares class A $7 \%$ cum, pref. stock (par $\$ 1000 ; 8,622(8,790$ in
$1939)$ shares class $\mathbf{B} 6 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ): and $251,138(250,364$ stock.
Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared dividends of $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per share on both series of
company's $41 / 2 \%$ prior preferred stocks payable June 15 to holders of record June 5 . Dividends of like amounts were paid on March 15 last and on Dec. 14, 1940 , these letter being the first dividends paid since Septem-
ber, 1938 .-V. 152, p. 2107 .
York Ice Machinery Co.-Merger Voted-
After two adjournments-March 25 and May 20 , the stockholders of this corporation at a meeting held May 28 voted to adopt an agreement of a
merger with the York Corp One of the major considerations in the merger is the help it will furnish in refunding the corporation's indebtedness to provide later maturity at a lower interest rate. Legal proceedings brought
by certain objectors in Federal District Court. Wilmington, Del., are scheduled for hearing June 13.-V. 152, p. 3364.
(L. A.) Young Spring \& Wire Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Consolidatea Earnings for the 9 Months Ended April 30, 1941 Gross profit


Total income.- $\qquad$ Miscellaneous deductions
Mormal income taxes
Normal income taxes
Net profit
a On 408,658 no par shares of common stock,-v. 152, p. 2414

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

# COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN 

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Thursday Night, May 29, 1941.
Coffee-On the 24th inst. futures closed unchanged from previous finals, with sales totaling 57 lots. At one time during the session prices showed net gains of 11 points. Overnight news that exchange officials were in accord with the request of O. P. A. C. S. officials to lift the margin requirement on speculative accounts from $\$ 250$ to $\$ 625$, following a meeting in Washington on Friday afternoon, had no apparent effect on today's market. Most of today's trading was in the nature of week-end selling, with new buying and hedge covering being entered for trade account. In Brazil spot prices of Santos coffee were 400 to 600 reis higher. On the 26 th inst. futures closed 8 to 13 points net higher, for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 35 lots. The Rio contract closed 6 to 3 points net higher, with sales totaling 15 lots. Official Brazilian spot prices were 200 reis higher on soft Santos 4s; unchanged for hard 4 s ; and 700 reis higher on type 5 Rio. The coffee trade was awaiting word on the opening of bids by the Government on about 100,000 bags of coffee today.
On the 27 th inst. futures closed 3 to 6 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 73 lots. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 1 point off, with sales totaling 9 lots. Interest centered around the question of bids opened by the Government yesterday against $13,000,000$ pounds ( 100,000 bags of green coffee). Prices reported in trade circles ranged from 10.74 cents to 12.07 cents. In New York $2,000,000$ pounds were at 10.88 cents and two million at 1097; in New Orleans prices on two million bags ranged from 10.74 cents to 11.25 cents. The Government has accepted bids on only two lots aggregating 16,000 bags, one New York bid of 10.88 c . and one New Orleans of 10.74 . Feelers on 84,000 bags were rejected
On the 28th inst. futures closed 13 to 18 points net lower or the Santos contracts, with sales totaling 90 lots. There were 7 contracts traded in the Rio contract, Sept. delivery, which latter closed 9 points off. The easier tone was attributed to rejection of bids on $11,000,000$ pounds of coffee, accepting only $2,050,000$ pounds, on the ground that the OPASC had advised the department that the prices were too high. It was reported that the price administrators had pointed out that the bulk of Brazil's quota had been bought at less than 9 c . per pound and that therefore the prices of 11 to 12c. were too much above that basis. Coffee trade interests explain that where coffee has been hedged in the futures market, the seller must reckon in his price the loss on this hedged "futures" position when selling his actuals. In Brazil the spot price of Rio 7s was off 300 reis. Today futures closed 11 to 8 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 112 lots. There were 5 contracts traded in the Rio contract, which closed 1 to 4 points net lower. The easier tone reflected the overnight news that the Inter-American coffee board has increased first year coffee quotas by the maximum permitted under the agreement, $5 \%$.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:


Santos coffee prices closed as follows: Uul---......-..--Trad. $10.07 |$| March, 1942 |
| :--- | :--- | $\qquad$ Trad. 10.28

Cocoa-On the 26th inst. futures closed 4 to 3 points net Cocoa-On the 26 th inst. futures closed 4 to 3 points net
lower, with sales totaling 136 lots. A little Wall Street and professional trading accounted for the limited business. Every one is wondering what the outcome of recent Washington intervention in the market will be. Warehouse stocks increased 7,000 bags over the week-end. They total $1,385,597$ bags compared with $1,041,626$ bags a year ago. Arrivals this year have set a new high record of $2,507,696$ bags compared with $1,454,976$ bags in the comparable period last year. Arrivals this month have reached 488,623 bags against 235,205 bags in the corresponding period of 1940 . On the 27 th inst. futures closed 14 to 11 points net higher, with sales totaling 213 lots. News that 10 merchant vessels had been sunk by German U-boats off the west coast of Africa and 52,000 tons of shipping destroyed, caused a stir in the cocoa trade. While it was doubted that any cocoa cargoes had been lost, prices were bid up 9 to 12 points on the New York Cocoa market with July selling at 7.50 cents. Turnover to mid-afternoon was 170 lots. Open interest was reduced to mid-afternoon was it now totals 7,140 lots. Warehouse 30 lots yesterday. It now totals 7,140 lots. Warehouse
stocks increased 1,800 bags. They total 1,387,752 bags
compared with $1,041,626$ bags a year ago. Local closing July, 7.54; Sept., 7.61; Dec., 7.71; March, 7.78; May, 7.85. On the 28 th inst. futures closed 16 to 18 points net lower, with sales totaling 261 lots. Cocoa traders were nervous over developments in Washington, more especially with reference to price control. Being in doubt they followed reference to price control. Being in doubt they followed traditional usage and liquidated. The result was a fall of 15 to 17 points in the market. Turnover to mid-afternoon was 175 lots. Open interest was reduced 53 lots yesterday. It stood at 7,088 lots this morning. Warehouse stocks continue to accumulate. The overnight increase was 5,300 bags. So far arrivals this year have reached $2,543,004$ bags. compared with $1,472,121$ bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 7.38; Sept., 7.45; Dec., 7.53; Mar., 7.62; May, 7.68. Today futures closed 10 to 9 points net lower, with sales totaling 617 lots. General liquidation in cocoa brought a fall of 10 to 13 points in prices up to mid-afternoon. Offerings were absorbed by the trade. No Wall Street interest was manifest. Sales to late in the session totaled 375 lots. The open interest diminished 37 lots yesterday and has decreased 360 lots in the last two weeks. Warehouse stocks were unchanged at $1,393,054$ bags compared with $1,048,591$ bags a year ago. Today's decline reflected nervousness over Government price control. Local closing: July, 7.28; Sept., 7.35; Dec., 7.43; Mar., 7.52; May, 7.59.

Sugar-On the 24th inst. futures closed unchanged for the domestic contract. Sales totaled only 20 lots. Raw sugar was firmer today, but the futures market ruled quiet. In the world contract sales today were 59 lots and prices were $1 / 2$ point to $11 / 2$ points net higher. Most of the activity was covering for the week-end adjournment. The immediate trend, observers believe, is expected to be determined by the action of the raw market, but not until a broader interest develops at the prices paid today, is it likely to be considered that the advance is anything more than temporary. On the 26 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 61 lots. The world sugar contract closed 3 to $11 / 2$ points net lower, with sales totaling 233 lots. Domestic sugar was dull and unchanged in price during most of the session. There were no further sales reported in the raw market and the refined market was without new developments. One $12,000 \mathrm{bag}$ lot of Puerto Ricos due to arrive this week, was understood to be available at 3.35 c ., while 10,000 bags clearing June 2d and a similar parcel clearing June 26 th, were held at 3.40 c. Some Cubas and two or three lots of June Philippines were also offered at that figure. Scattered selling heavily depressed the world sugar market.

On the 27 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 139 lots. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to 1 point net higher, with sales totaling 22 lots. The improved tone reflected a steady note in the raw market, which in turn was influenced by a reported sale of a cargo of Cubas, loading today, to National at 3.37 e . or 4 points over the last spot sale. Offers of raws were generally at 3.40 c ., or better, but on $12,000 \mathrm{bag}$ lot of Puerto Ricos, due today, was understood to be available at 3.35 c ., and because of its "distress" position, might be sold for less. Interest in refined sugar was slightly better. Cuban freights were said to be offered at 40c. for a prompt position.

On the 28th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling only 62 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point higher, with sales totaling 48 lots. In the raw market two sales were reported. National bought 13,000 bags of Puerto Ricos, clearing June 8, at $3.391 / 2$ c., or $11 / 2$ points above yesterday's spot price, while an operator paid 3.45 c . for 4,500 tons of Philippines due late June-early July. Sellers were withdrawn on the advance. Puerto Ricos in port, were offered at 3.40 c ., while June cargoes were held at 3.45 c . According to reports from Havana, official data of the Cuban Sugar Institute discloses that about 400,000 tons have yet to be shipped against Cuba's 1941 United States quota. Today futures closed 1 point up to unchanged for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 116 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ to $1 / 2$ points lower, with sales totaling 34 lots. The advance reflected the higher raw market, which in turn was regarded as mirroring some apprehension regarding shipping facilities in the future. Late yesterday National paid 3.42c. for a cargo of Puerto Ricos loading June 5 . This was $21 / 2$ points higher than a spot sale made earlier in the day and 9 points above the spot level ruling a week ago. The high price for raw sugar so far this year, has been 3.45 e ., made first in March and touched several times since. Demand for refined has picked up slightly.

Prices closed as follows:
Suly=--1.-.
47 January, 1942 .
50 January
Noptember.
-2.52
-54
2

Lard-On the 24th inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points net higher. Influenced by reports that the Government purchased a small quantity of lard and also that further quantities would be purchased next week, the lard market developed considerable firmness, prices advancing as much as 12 to 15 points. However, week-end profit taking erased about half of the gains and on the close values were 5 to 10 points net higher. The hog market was quiet. Western hog marketings were light and totaled 13,500 head against 12,700 head for the same day last year. On the 26th inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points net lower. The lard market ruled easier to day in face of the stronger grain and hog markets. Chicago hog prices were 10 to 13c. over Friday's finals. Sales of hogs ranged from $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.60$. Western hog receipts totaled 76,000 head against 78,000 for the same day last year. On the 27 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points net lower. Trading was light and without interesting feature. Chicago hog prices were off 10c. Sales ranged from $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.35$. Western hog receipts were 84,900 head against 121,300 last year.

On the 28th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net lower. At one time during the session prices dropped 10 to 12 points. In the later trading a fairly substantial demand developed and prices recovered a substantial portion of the earlier losses. Hog receipts at the principal packing centers in the West as reported yesterday totaled 59,800 head. compared with 61,500 head for the same day last year. Hog prices at Chicago remained steady, with sales ranging from $\$ 0.10$ to $\$ 9.50$. Today futures closed 12 to 13 points net lower. The weakness of grains and other commodity markets had their depressing influence in the lard market.
daily closing prices of lard futures in chicago

|  | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur | Fri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July--- | ${ }^{9.90}$ | 9.80 | ${ }_{9}^{9.77}$ | 9.75 | ${ }_{9}^{9.62}$ | H |
| October |  | 10.10 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 9.90 |  |
| December | 10.35 | 10.25 | 10.22 | 10.20 | 10.07 | $L$ |

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), $\$ 21.50$ per barrel (200-pound barrel). Cut meats: steady. Pickled hams: pienic, loose, c. a. f. 4 to 6 lbs., $143 / 8 \mathrm{ce} ; 6$ to $8 \mathrm{lbs} ., 141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs., $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, loose, c. a. f. -14 to 16 lbs. 22 c .; 18 to 20 lbs ., $201 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: clear, f. o. b. New York6 to $8 \mathrm{lbs}, 183 \mathrm{cc} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 19 \mathrm{c} . ; 12$ to $14 \mathrm{lbs} ., 165 / \mathrm{ce}$ Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y. -18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 16 to 18 lbs ., not quoted; 20 to 25 lbs ., 121/4c.; 25 to 30 lbs . $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: firsts to higher than extra and Premium marks; 35 to $351 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, held ' 39,25 to 26 ; held '40, 23 to 24 c. Eggs: mixed colors: checks to special packs: $221 / 2$ to $261 / 2 \mathrm{c}$

Oils-Linseed oil prices were generally reduced 2 points, reflecting the lower seed prices now prevailing. Quotations Chinawood: Tanks, spot-291/2 offer; drums- $311 / 4$ offer. Coconut: Crude: Tanks, nearby- .07 bid; Aug., forward$.061 / 4 \mathrm{bid}$; bulk- $.061 / 4 \mathrm{bid}$; Pacific Coast-. 06 bid . Corn Crude: West, tanks, nearby-101/2 bid. Olive: Denatured, drums, spot- $\$ 4.00$ bid. Soybean: Tanks, old crop-. 09 to $.091 / 8$; New York, 1. c. 1., raw-11.3 bid. Edible: Coconut: 76 degrees- $131 / 2$ bid. Lard: Ex. winter prime- $111 / 4$ offer; strained- 11 offer. Cod: Crude: Not quoted. Turpentine: 50 to 52 . Rosins: $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 3.20$.

Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 288 contracts. Crude S. E., val. $91 / 4-93 / 8$ nom. Prices closed as follows:



Rubber-On the 24th inst. futures closed 42 to 25 points net lower. Although the market opened 6 to 21 points higher, subsequent selling weakened prices which closed only a few points above the low levels for the day. Traders hold that rubber consumers are waiting to see what course the market will take in the next week or so as a result of increasing original margins requirements on rubber contracts to $\$ 1,200$. The outside market was also weak. Only a small amount of factory business was reported at lower quotations. Spot standard No. 1-X ribbed smoked sheets in cases dropped to 23c. per pound. It is interesting to note that spot reached a high level of 25 c . per pound only a short time ago. Local closing: May, 22.95; July, 22.70; Sept., 22.40 ; Dec., 21.95; Jan., 21.85; March, 21.50. On the 26 th inst. futures closed 25 to 10 points net lower, with sales totaling 110 lots. The rubber market was irregular. High consumption was a favorable factor, and there were reports from the Office of Production Management that the shortage of shipping was a menace to accumulation of desired reserves. A little buying was done for speculative account, serves. A little buying was done for speculative account,
with dealers supplying the contracts. The market is waiting for clarification of the Government's price policy. During early afternoon the market stood at 5 points net lower to 12 points higher. Sales to that time totaled 30 lots. Ten tons were tendered on the May contracts. Open position this morning was 1,921 lots. The London market was $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore was $1-32 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Local closing: July, 22.55; Sept., 22.25; Dec., 21.70; Local closing:

On the 27 th inst. futures closed 1 to 15 points net lower for the new standard contract, with sales totaling 196 lots.

Buying of forward positions by commission houses was the eature of the rubber market. Prices this afternoon stood 3 points lower to 5 points higher, with July selling at 22.57 , up 2 points. Transactions to that time totaled 89 lots. Open interest this morning stood at 1,945 lots, an increase of 25. London closed unchanged. The Singapore market was 1-32d. to 1/8d. lower. Local closing: July, 22.52; Sept.,
22.22 ; Dec., $21.69 ;$ March, 21.25 . 22.22; Dec., 21.69; March, 21.25.
On the

On the 28th inst. futures closed 7 to 15 points net lower. Sales totaled 1,810 tons. On the general fear that the Government might fix a price on rubber, the futures market closed substantially lower, after showing net gains of 21 to 28 points at the opening. The market's early strength was attributed to reports of ship losses and general political uncertainties. Spot standard No. 1-X ribbed smoked sheets in cases declined to $225 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Today futures closed 28 to 35 points net lower, with sales totaling 173 lots. Liquidation induced by fears that a price ceiling would be placed on rubber next, caused prices to fall 28 to 36 points:by early afternoon. Sales to that time totaled 113 lots, including 30 tons exchanged for physical rubber. The open interest in rubber this morning was 1,975 lots, an increase of 9 lots. Certificated stocks in warehouses decreased 10 tons to a total of 450 tons. The London market closed $1 / 8$ to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Singapore was 1-32 to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. The Controller of Rubber in Malaya has fixed the rate of release of rubber during the third quarter at $971 / 2 \%$. Local closing: New Standard: July, 22.12; Sept., 21.80; Dec., 21.25; Jan, 21.22 ; Mar., 20.80.
Hides-On the 24th inst. futures closed 10 to 2 points net higher. On the opening prices ruled about 14 points better, but scattered selling weakened the market slightly Some commission house support during the closing lifted prices. In general the market was reported as thin. Sales totaled only 67 lots. The discussions on margins, price ceiling and Merrill Watson's warning that tanners and leather consumers may be stocking up too heavily, caused some uneasiness in the market. In face of these developments there was a fair amount of actual hides sold last week at slightly higher prices. In the western packer markets between 81,000 and 86,000 hides were sold to tanners The turnover in South America was limited mostly to type and special selections. Packers are reported as not offering freely, refusing tanner bids at steady levels. Local closing June, 15.00; Sept. 15.19; Dec., 15.39; March, 15.49.

On the 26 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower. Sales totaled 88 lots. Switching operations accounted for 46 lots. During the final trading there were 51 lots sold The September was switched for the December contract at a discount of 20 points; the June delivery for the Decem ber position at 38 points and the June contract for the September at 20 points. There were 27 transferable notices issued against the June delivery today. Little or no activity was reported in the actual markets. Packers are refusing steady bids from tanners. Local closing: June, 14.98; Sept. 15.18; Dec., 15.38; March, 15.48; June, 15.33. On the 27th inst. futures closed 10 points higher to 17 points lower The June delivery was 10 points up, while the December and March contracts were weaker. On the uncertainties surrounding the margin developments and the President's speech tonight, raw hide futures closed irregular in a quiet session today. There were 13 more notices issued today bringing the total so far this month to 40 notices. Sales totaled 117 lots. In the western packer markets tanners bought 9,000 native bulls at $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., which is a gain of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ above the previous transaction; 2,000 northern point light native cows at $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and 800 branded cows at 16c. There were 11,500 frigorifico reject cows sold in Argentina to United States dealers at $141 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: June, 15.08; Sept., 15.17; Dec., 15.30; March, 15.33.
On the 28th inst. futures closed 73 to 65 points net lower. Hide futures reacted sharply today, the extent of the decline contrasting with the general reactionary trend in markets following the President's proclamation of an unlimited emergency. The rejection of all bids on Army and CCC shoes by officials Tuesday, accompanied by the warning from O. P. A. C. S. that a ceiling would be fixed on hides, brought spot trading to a standstill. It is generally expected that an official proclamation will be made next week fixing the maximum price of light native cows, July take off, at 15 c ., and setting differentials for other types of hides. Local closing: June, 14.35; Sept., 14.50; Dec., 14.63; Mar., 14.66. Today futures closed 16 to 13 points net higher, with sales totaling 98 lots. The opening was unchanged. The market was steady during the morning session, with prices at noon ranging from 12 to 13 points advance. Open interest stood at 1,311 lots, a decrease of 19 . There were $1,080,000$ pounds tendered for delivery against the June contract. Local closing: June, 14.51; Sept., 14.66; Dec., 14.76 .

Ocean Freights - Tonnage is reported scarce in all markets and the outlook continues unfavorable in regard to more ships becoming available due to the heavy withdrawals of merchant ships from their regular runs. Charters included: Time Charter: West Indies trade, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 11$ asked per ton. Canadian trade, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 11$ asked per ton. North of HatterasSouth African trade, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 8$ per ton. North of HatterasEast Coast South America, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 9$; West Coast, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 9$ per ton United States Pacific-Far East, $\$ 8.25$ per ton. Coal: Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.50$ per
ton; Hampton Roads to Montevideo, about \$10.50 to $\$ 10.75$ asked per ton. Hampton Roads to Buenos Aires, $\$ 10.50$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Lisbon, \$16. Sugar: Philippines to United States Atlantic, $\$ 25$ bid, asking $\$ 30$. Queensland to Halifax-St. John, $\$ 21$ per ton. 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. Linseed: Plate to North of Hatteras, $\$ 22$ per ton. Flour: Pacific Coast to China, $\$ 28$ per ton
Coal-The current demand for anthracite coal on the ine to New York State and New England is reported as good. Many of the dealers are buying now, anticipating not only higher prices but also fear a possible car shortage later n the season. Demand at Tidewater, serving the city is low As a result of the warm weather and the lack of torage facilities little coal is reported moving. Following storage facilities little coal is reported moving. Following
on the heels of the anthracite coal miners wage increase of on the heels of the anthracite coal miners wage increase of
$71 / 2 \%$, hard coal producers announced their schedules. In some cases prices are slightly lower than the winter quotations but higher on buckwheat, rice and barley. On June 16 producers announce that domestic sizes egg, stove, nut and pea will advance 10 c . per ton. A similar increase is also cheduled for July 15. Subsequent increases are expected ater, but details have not been announced. Producers oint out that anticipated increases in production, not roated to the recent wage rise, leaves the future situation somewhat uncertain.
Wool-On the 24th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points down for grease wool futures. Two lots or, 12,000 pounds clean equivalent of wool were sold. Wool top futures losed 1 to 3 points net higher, with sales only 6 lots or 30,000 pounds. Spot tops were 131.5 c . nominal and spot wool 94.5 c . and 95.5 c . offered. The average price of 10 types of apparel wool in the Boston market was quoted on Friday at 101.2c. per pound, compared with 101.0 the previous week. The price quoted the previous Friday had prevailed for five uccessive weeks. Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 128.4; Oct., 125.8; Dec., 124.3; Mar., 122.8. Grease Wool: July, 95.0; Oct 95.5. Dec, 95.4. On the 26th inst. futures losed unchanged to 1 point lower for wool tops, with sales estimated at 11 contracts or 55,000 pounds. Spot tops were nominally 131.5 c . a pound. In grease wool the market closed quiet at 3 to 6 points advance. However, only 2 lots, or 12,000 pounds clean equivalent weight of wool changed hands. Spot wool was quoted at 95 c . bid and 95.5 c . asked. Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 128.3; Oct., 125.8; Dec., 124.2; Mar., 122.7. Grease Wool: July, 95.4; Oct., 95.8; Dec., 96.0. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 8 to 12 points net higher for wool tops, with sales estimated at 50 contracts or 250,000 pounds. Grease wool meantime closed quiet and unchanged to 4 points higher, with sales totaling 8 contracts, or 48,000 clean equivalent pounds. Spot tops were quoted at 131.5c. nominal and spot grease wool, clean basis, at 95.2 c . bid and 96.0 c. asked. Boston reported the wool market easier today, with mills receiving some lower priced wool contracts for last winter. Foreign scoured wools were eported in demand, but foreign orease wools inactive. losing. Wool Tops. July 129 2. Oct 1270. Dec. Local Mar., 123.5. Grease Wool: July, 95.7; Oct., 96.2; Dec., 96.0.
On the 28 th inst. futures closed 2 points off to 3 points up for wool tops, with sales estimated at about 45 contracts or 225,000 pounds, which compares with 220,000 on Tuesday. Spot certificated tops were quoted at 131.5 c . nominal. In grease wool interest was small, with only two lots of 12,000 clean equivalent pounds changing hands, both in December at 96.0 c . and 96.5 c . The closing was quiet and unchanged to 3 points up based on bid levels. Spot grease wool was quoted at 95.5 c . nominal. Wool markets also were slow. Boston reported no activity in domestic wool but some business in foreign wools for "future delivery." Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 129.2; Oct., 126.8; Dec., 125.0. Grease Wool: July, 96.0; Oct., 96.2; Dec., 96.1. Today futures closed 15 to 30 points net lower for wool tops, with sales estimated at 25,000 pounds of tops up to midday. The grease wool market closed 10 to 11 points net lower, with ales estimated at 24,000 clean equivalent pounds Local losing: Wool Tops: July, 127.7; Oct., 125.0; Dee., 123.3; Mar., 122.0. Grease Wool: Oct., 95.1; Dec., 95.1.
Silk-On the 26 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. off to unchanged, with sales totaling 14 lots, all in the No. 1 contract. Silk market ruled quiet during most of the session. Eighty bales were tendered on contract, bringing the total tenders on May contracts to 2,430 bales. Today was the last day on which tenders could be made. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined 1c. to $\$ 2.93$ a pound. Prices on the Yokohama Bourse closed 8 to 13 yen lower. The price of Grade D silk in the outside market declined 5 yen to 1,570 yen a bale. Local closing: Sept., 2.87; Oct., 2.87. On the 27th inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 2 c . net higher for the No. 1 Contract, with sales totaling 69 lots. Trading in raw silk was rather active, consisting mainly of switches from June into later positions, chiefly Oct., after circulation of 51 notices of delivery on contract. Prices were unchanged. Sales to early afternoon reached 61 lots, including 100 bales exchanged for actuals. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market was 2c. lower at $\$ 2.91$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 4 to 18 yen lower. Grade D silk in the outside market declined 20 yen to 1,550 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1

Contracts: June, $2.851 / 2$; Aug., $2.871 / 2$; Sept., 2.89; Oct., 2.89. Nov., 2.881/2; Dec., $2.881 / 2$.

On the 28 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ point up to 1 point lower. Sales totaled 37 lots. A little buying interest developed in the silk market despite weakness elsewhere. Nineteen June notices were issued, but they were readily absorbed. Transactions to that time totaled 21 lots. The price of crack double extra silk in the spot market advanced 2 cents to $\$ 2.93$ a pound. On the Yokohama Bourse the market closed 5 to 18 yen higher. Grade D silk in the spot market advanced 10 yen to 1,560 yen a bale. Local closing. No 1 contracts: June, 2.86; July, 2.87; Aug., 2.87; Sept., 2.88. Oct 288. Dec., 2.88 Today futures closed $11 / 2$ to 1e , Oct., 2.88 , Dec., tor 25 lots Light liquidation caused a softening of prices in the raw silk market. During caused a softening of prices in thing $\$ 2841 /$. Df $11 /$ early afternoon June silk was selling at $\$ 2.841 / 2$, off $11 / 2$ c. Sales to that time totaled only 9 lots. Tender of 150 bales on contract was posted. In the spot market the price of crack double extra silk stood unchanged at $\$ 2.93$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 3 to 8 yen lower. Grade D silk in the spot market also was unchanged at 1,560 yen a bale Tol closing. June $2.841 / 2$ Sept., 2.87; Oct., 2.87 . Nov., 2.87; Dec., 2.87.

## COTTON

Thursday Evening, May 29, 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 65,092 bales, against 83,347 bales last week and 75,438 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1940, $3,418,037$ bales, against $6,922,249$ bales for the same period of 1939-40, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1940, of $3,504,212$ bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 2,025 | 3,521 | 1,022 | 1,162 | 840 |  | 8,570 |
| Houston. | 3,806 | 6,138 | 5,070 | 10,772 10,047 | 2,983 |  | 20,769 |
| New Orleans | 5,252 | 6,170 | 9,700 | 10,047 | 3,949 133 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holi- } \\ & \text { day } \end{aligned}$ | 35,192 |
| Savannah- |  | $\overline{2}$ |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| Charleston. |  |  |  |  | 441 |  | 41 |
| Totals this week | 11,142 | 15,831 | 15,792 | 13,981 | 8,346 |  | 65,092 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1940, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipts to <br> May 29 | 1940-41 |  | 1939-40 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { This } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 9 3 9} \end{array}\right\|$ | 1941 | 1940 |
| Galve | 8.570 |  | 8,8 | $\overline{1,739,404}$ | 927,7 | 655 |
| Brownsvil | 20,769 | 1,294,038 | $8,6 \overline{97}$ | 2,059,641 | 941,622 | 671 |
| Corpus Chr |  | -149,045 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 179.21 \\ 67 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 68.161 104.881 |  |
| Naumont | 35,118 | 1,138,104 | 11,565 | 2,415,597 | 543,438 |  |
| Gulfport |  |  | 113 |  | 52 | 70.274 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pensaco }}$ | 192 | 31,246 761 | 113 | 154,5 | 1,946 |  |
| Jacksonvilu |  | 46,792 | 3 | 63,688 | 147,060 | 113,843 |
| ${ }_{\text {Panama }}{ }_{\text {Sit }}$ |  | 46,792 |  | 63,688 | 14,00 |  |
| Charleston | 441 | 16,093 29,147 |  | 45,971 | 2,584 |  |
| Wilmington |  | -7,100 | 459 162 | -9,718 | 25, | 24 |
| Norfolk |  | 20,576 | 2 | 22,200 | 13.3 |  |
| Bosto Balti |  |  | 3 | 21,497 | 1,633 | ,275 |
|  |  |  |  | $\overline{6.922 .249}$ | 1,770 | 401,53 |

* Included in Gulfport.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1940-41 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston. | 8,570 | 8.880 | 8,035 | 7,102 | 973 | 6,217 4 |
| Houston.-..- | 20,769 | 8.697 | 3,546 | 1,507 | 2,515 | - 47,926 |
| New Orleans_ | 35.118 | 11,565 | 4,772 494 | 6,470 | 11,964 | 27,968 |
| Savannah.-.-- | 192 | 13 | 255 | 276 | 1,062 | 24 |
| Charleston.-- | 441 |  |  | 529 | 864 | 33 |
| Wilmington-- |  | 459 | $\begin{array}{r}477 \\ 92 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 229 339 | 942 709 | $\begin{array}{r}1,647 \\ \hline 803\end{array}$ |
| Norfolk.----- |  | 162 593 | 92 199 | $\begin{array}{r}339 \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 709 900 | 1,926 |
| Total this wk. | 65,092 | 30,472 | 17,870 | 17,425 | 23,761 | 47,072 |
| Since Aug |  |  | 55,295 | 7,219 | 6,170,456 | ,595.66 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 7,054 bales, of which 310 were to Japan, 330 to China, and 6,414 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 65,438 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 809,761 bales, against $5,769,752$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

| Week Ended <br> May 30, 1941 <br> Exports from | Exported to - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Briain | France | ${ }_{\text {many }}^{\text {Ger- }}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | To |
| Galveston.....- |  |  |  |  | 310 | 330 | $\begin{gathered} 5,914 \\ 500 \end{gathered}$ | 6,554 |
| Total |  | ---- |  |  | 310 | 330 | 6.414 | 7,05 |
| Total 1940. |  |  |  | 17,517 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 7,431 \\ 13,564 \end{array}$ | $\overline{1,325}$ | $\overline{1,713}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65,438 \\ & 3.15 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Total 1939.- | 1,358 | ${ }_{3,512}$ | 3,602 | 2,442 | $13,564$ | $2,961$ | $4,718$ | 32,157 |



Speculation in cotton for future delivery was quite active the past week, with prices generally showing an upward trend. The market for a time was influenced adversely by a report that the bill freezing Commodity Credit Corporation cotton, passed by the Senate last week, would be killed in the House, as the House Agricultural Committee will refuse to consider it. If the cotton loan stocks are not frozen, as is indicated at present, traders thought that the amount of free cotton might be more than the trade needs immediately, and that some hedging might be seen in July
On the 24th inst. prices closed 2 points higher to 2 points lower. News that the Senate had passed a bill to "freeze" cotton loan stocks for the duration of the war, brought in early buying today in the cotton futures market, but after the list had made net gains of 10 to 14 points and distant months rose to the $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. level, prices reacted under Southern selling and profit taking. Final quotations were a shade below and above previous finals. Best levels were estab lished at the opening when the trade, commission houses and Bombay were on the buying side. In addition to the effects of the bill to "freeze" some $3,000,000$ bales of cotton loan stocks, the market also responded to a belief that the President would sign the $85 \%$ of parity crop loan bill over the weekend. Selling on the rise represented profit taking and Southern offerings, partly on a belief that the rise had discounted the immediate effects of the cotton loan bill and also owing to reports that the bill to freeze loan stocks was meeting with Administration opposition and favorable action on the measure was considered doubtful.
On the 26 th inst. prices closed 5 to 1 point net higher. The cotton market rallied this afternoon on news that the President had signed the $85 \%$ farm loan bill. The market was steady on the opening, unchanged to 3 points lower. Traders were feeling their way while waiting for uncertainties to clear up, including the President's action on the farm loan bill and the Government's general policy regarding prices. The news that the President had signed the bill making crop loan at $85 \%$ of parity mandatory, did not reach the market until early afternoon. During the forenoon the market dipped as much as 7 points. A limited quantity of Southern hedge selling found demand light. There was less than the usual amount of trade buying during the first hour. In the second hour buying for mill account to fix prices assumed somewhat heavier proportions. Sales of cotton in Southern spot markets last Saturday amounted to more than 58,000 bales, nearly 10 times the volume for the same date last year
On the 27th inst. futures closed 3 to 8 points net lower. Uncertainty over details of the cotton loan and a desire to await the President's address on the air tonight, caused cotton traders to operate with caution. The opening was easy at prices unchanged to 4 points lower, and immediately after the first call the market slipped several points. The heaviness of prices was ascribed to lack of demand rather than to selling pressure. Volume of turnover was not large Mills were sellers, supposedly to liquidate contracts against purchases of spot cotton in the South. Bombay was a seller of October and March contracts. Trade buying was on a scale down. Prices continued in a downward trend during the late forenoon when Wall Street commission houses and locals also turned to the selling side. Prices were 7 to 11 points net lower in early afternoon. Sentiment was rather confused. Remarks of President Roosevelt in announcing the signing of the loan bill were construed to mean that he disapproves proposals to freeze loan cotton.

On the 28th inst. prices closed 6 points up to 2 points off. Today's cotton market was a steady but rather small affair in which pre-holiday evening-up operations figured to some
extent. Prices registered small net changes on the opening. First quotations were 2 points lower to 2 points higher Liquidation of July was the early feature. It was attributed to Southern firms, possibly against acquisition of snot cot ton. Buying on the opening was done by firms with Bombay connections, trade interests, and Wall Street. Mills were credited with the purchase of several thousand bales o distant contracts. After selling relaxed, the market quickly moved upward for net gains of from 8 to 11 points during the forenoon, with December equaling its highest price of the season, 13.50 c., for a maximum rise of 10 points. No other month equaled its highest point. Trade price and mill buying brought about the rise in prices.
Today prices closed 10 to 14 points net lower. Evening up of trades in advance of the holiday tomorrow resulted in a general although moderate decline in prices on the New York Cotton Exchange. During early afternoon the market was 6 to 11 points net lower. The opening was barely steady at declines of 4 to 7 points, under selling pressure from the South, from New Orleans, and by com mission houses. Offerings were absorbed by Wall Street the trade and local shorts. Liquidation persisted after the call and carried prices further down, for net losses of from 6 to 10 points by midday. The trade bought on the decline Sales in Southern snot markets yesterday totaled 35,000 bales, compared with 3,000 a year ago.
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 June 5. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agri culture, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for $7 / 8$ inch and 29-32 inch staple and $75 \%$ of the average premiums over $15-16$ inch cotton at the 10 markets on May 28.

|  | Inch | $\begin{aligned} & 29-32 \\ & 1 n c h \end{aligned}$ | 15-16 | ${ }_{\text {Inch }}^{31-32}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Inch } \\ & \text { and } U p \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whito |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midaling Fal | . 34 on | . 45 on | . 57 on | . 65 on |  |
| Striet Good Midduling | . 22. | . 32 on ${ }^{\text {on }}$ | . 451 on | . 59 on on | . 68 on |
| Strict Middiling | . 10 on | . 20 on | . 33 on | . 41 on | . 50 on |
| Midalling | . 21 orf | . 11 off | Basts | . 07 on | . 16 on |
| strict Low |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exta White | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.28 | 1.24 oft |
| Good Middiling | . 22 on | . 32 on | . 45 on | . 53 on | . 62 on |
| Strice Middung | . 10 on | . 20 on | . 33 on | . 41 on | ${ }^{50}$ on |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Middiling..-- | 1.44 oft | 1.38 off | 1.32 off | 1.28 oft | 1.24 off |
| Good Middlln |  |  |  |  |  |
| let M10 |  | . 37 off | . 240 |  | off |
| Middling | . 00 off | . 92 otf | . 790 off | . 740 oit | .68 off |

$a$ Middling spotted shall be tenderable
culture establlshes 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 29 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


* 1941 quotation is for $15 / 16$ ths.

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> May 24 | Monday <br> May 26 | Tuesday <br> May 27 | Wednesday <br> May 28 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thursday } \\ \text { May } 29 \end{gathered}$ | Friday <br> May 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June (1941) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}$ Closing | $13.22 n$ | $13.24 n$ | 13.19n | 13.19n | $13.10 n$ |  |
| July ${ }_{\text {Range }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Rlosing - }}$ | ${ }_{13.20}^{13.18-138}$ | 13.22 | 13.17-13.18 | 13.17-13.18 | ${ }_{13.08}^{13.06-13.17}$ |  |
| A ugust- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range - Closing | $13.24 n$ | $13.27 n$ | $13.22 n$ | $12.24 n$ | $13.13 n$ |  |
| September- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | $13.28 n$ | 13.32n | $13.27 n$ | $13.31 n$ | $13.18 n$ |  |
| October- |  | 13.28-13.40 |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range-- }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.31-13.48 \\ & 13.32-13.34 \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{13.37}^{13.28-13.40}$ | $13.32$ | $13.38$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.24-13.25 \end{aligned}\right.$ | HOLI- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | 13.36n | $13.41 n$ | 13.36n | $13.40 n$ | $13.28 n$ |  |
| ecembet- | 13.40-13.50 | 13.35-13.47 | 13.33-13.44 | 13.39-13.50 | 13.33-13.41 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing- }}^{\text {Rane }}$ | 13.40-13.41 | 13.45 | 13.40-13.41 | 13.43-13.44 | $13.33-$ |  |
| Jan. (1942) | 13.44-13.48 | 13.34-13.43 | 13.43-13.43 | 13.39-13.39 | 13.32-13.35 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}$ Closing- | $13.39 n$ | $13.43-$ | $13.39 n$ | $13.39 n$ | $13.29 n$ |  |
| February- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - | 13.40n | $13.43 n$ | $13.39 n$ | $13.39 n$ | $13.29 n$ |  |
| Range .- | 13.40-13.51 | 13.35-13.47 | 13.32-13.42 | 13.37-13.48 | 13.29-13.38 |  |
| Closing - | 13.42-13.47 | 13.43 | 13.40 | 13.39 | 13.29-13.30 |  |
| April ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clcsing. | $13.42 n$ | $13.43 n$ | $13.39 n$ | $13.37 n$ | $13.26 n$ |  |
| May- <br> Range . | 13.41-13.51 | 13.39-13.47 | 13.35-13.40 | 13.36-13.47 | 13.24-13.32 |  |
| Closing - | 13.42 | 13.43 | 13.38 | 13.36 | 13.24 |  |

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended May 30, 1941, and since trading began on each option:


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:

May 29
Middling $u$
Egypt, good Giza, Liverpool....--
Broach, fine, Liverpool Broach, fine, Liverpool- $-\quad$ -
Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, Lipool Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, L'pool
O. P. Oomra No. 1 staple, superine, Liverpool -......-.----- 8.34 d .
$\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ \text { Closed Closed }\end{array}$ 8.30 d.
8.34 d.
0.14 d.$1939 \quad 1938$

At the Interior Towns, the movement, that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to May 29, 1941 |  |  |  | Movement to May 31, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { May } \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ M a y \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ek | Seaso |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm | 396 | ${ }^{98,711}$ | 6,914 | 45,0 | 509 | 51,339 |  |  |
| Eufaula | 39 | 15,697 |  | ${ }^{6,632}$ | 11 | 16,411 | 85 | 7,904 |
| Montgom' | 625 | 53,803 | 1,427 | 87,036 | 11 | ${ }^{66,219}$ | 77 | 74,692 |
| Selma $\dagger$ | $\times 43$ | $\times 25,873$ | ${ }^{1697}$ | $\times 48,019$ | 11 | ${ }^{29,085}$ | 486 | 52,337 |
| rk., Blythev. | 09 | 140,901 | 1,654 | 94,530 | 117 | 170,829 | 4,585 | 125,245 |
| Forest City |  | 39,839 | ${ }^{624}$ | 25,180 |  | 32,303 | 765 863 | ${ }_{35} 34,514$ |
| Helena | 72 | 60,333 | 435 1.296 | 26,653 31210 | 191 3 | 69,358 41,109 | 863 364 | 35,926 32,548 |
| Hope | 242 | 42,424 | 1,298 | 23,314 | 3 | 41,281 | 364 | - 25.12 |
| Jonesboro | 782 | 134,847 | 2,651 | 122,060 | 553 | 112,637 | 944 | 123,882 |
| Newport $\dagger$ | $\times 200$ | x54,430 | x500 | <24,554 |  | 38,659 | 778 | 23,549 |
| Pine Bluf | 1,395 | 164,571 | 3,815 | 54,827 | 346 | 139,444 | 3,492 | 67,209 |
| Walnut R |  | 65,786 |  | 30,166 | 217 | 62,935 | 788 | 33,910 |
| Ga., Albany | 636 | 13,285 | 85 | 11,730 |  | 14,949 | 571 | 10,878 |
| Athenst | $\times 100$ | $\times 36,376$ | x1,000 | x 34,132 |  | 40,018 | 500 | 37,855 |
| Atlant | 1,739 | 136,785 | 2,089 | 39,312 | 3,057 | 155,448 | 2,803 | 104,908 |
| Augus | 5,224 | 277,881 | 7,349 | 196,746 | 2,297 | 156,883 | 2,167 | 118,812 |
| Colum | $\pm 700$ | x 27,800 | $\times 700$ | x 29.60 | 400 | 15,600 | 600 | 29,300 |
| Macon | 799 | 36,790 | 1,470 | 37,944 | 188 | 38,614 | 39 | 29,226 |
| Rome $\dagger$ | $\pm 100$ | x16,481 | x500 | x34,957 | 25 | 16,726 | 200 | 36.701 |
| La., Shrev | x 4,500 | x141,235 | x4,000 | x64,121 |  | 108,304 | 00 | 56,089 |
| Miss., Clark | 500 | 150,421 | 2,000 | 49,66 | 607 | 164,560 | 1.132 | 42,315 |
| Columb |  | x15,975 |  | x28,210 | 57 | 21,563 | 1,635 | 31,592 |
| Greenwo | x1,000 | $\times 196,014$ | x 3,000 | x61,701 | 592 | 239,544 | 3,284 | 55,145 |
| Jackso | 1100 | x25,320 | x1,000 | $\times 13,126$ | 76 | 34,236 | 565 | 14,070 |
| Natchez | 11 | 5,475 | 118 | 9,898 |  | 7,258 | 38. | 13,464 |
| Vicksburg | 15 | 20,10 | 672 | 10,68 |  | 27,670 | 80 | 14,490 |
| Yazoo City |  | 33.09 | - 251 |  |  | 48,119 | 313 | 31,698 |
| Mo., St. Louis | 8,324 | 507,47 | 8,324 | 2,93 | 6,394 | 359,822 | 6,443 | 4,958 |
| N.C., Gr'bo | 249 | 8,449 | 131 | 2,900 | 49 | 4,8 | - 23 | 40 |
| 15 towns | 1,182 | 456,110 | 11,291 | 223,150 | 675 | 334,080 | 5,074 | 176,692 |
| g. C., Gr'ville | 2,068 | 120,818 | 1,566 | 98,956 | 1,653 | 118,470 | 1,837 | 69,337 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 74,335 | 4298,432 | 77.212 | 896,667 | 36,483 | 3362,193 | 41,780 | 618,949 |
| Texas, Abile | 304 | 46,195 | 1,269 | 15,957 |  | 26,950 | 20 | ${ }^{9,573}$ |
| Austin.: |  | 20,182 | 652 | 2,225 |  | 7,422 | - 17 | 1,435 |
| Brenham |  | 110,932 |  | x2,398 |  | 15,72 |  | 1,179 |
| Dallas | ,299 | 71,427 | 2,531 | 42,899 | 125 | 52,219 | 582 | 32,797 |
| Paris | 908 | 78,971 | 1,580 | 24,442 |  | 76,209 | 444 | 22,783 |
| Robstow |  | 6,778 |  | 2,536 |  | 6,518 |  | 572 |
| San Ma |  |  | 24 | 2,089 |  | 4,141 |  | 1,168 |
| Texarka | $\begin{array}{r}312 \\ 300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}52,115 \\ \times 44,103 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 262 | 9,326 | 33 | 37,113 | 90 | 22.639 12.738 |
| W | 300 | x4,10 | x2,000 | x19,201 | 33 | 56,682 | 128 | 12,738 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The above totals show that the interior stocks have |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| decreased during the week 39,860 bales and are tonight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 355,053 bales more than at the same period last year. The |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

receipts of all the towns have been 56,957 bales more than in the same week last year.

## 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 MarketClosed | Futures <br> Market <br> Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday- | Nominal | Stead | 525 600 | - | 525 600 |
| Muesday-..- | Nominal-:-...--:--:- | Steay | 700 500 | - | 700 500 |
| Wednesday | Nominal-.......- | ${ }_{\text {Steady }}^{\text {Bary }}$ - ${ }^{\text {Ste-ady }}$ | ${ }_{900}$ |  | 500 900 |
| Friday-.-- | - | DAY |  |  |  |
| Total week |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,235 \\ 13,209 \end{array}$ | 58,200 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.225 \\ 171.409 \end{array}$ |

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 Thursday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:


| $-1939-40$ | Since |
| ---: | ---: |
| Week | Aug. |
| 6,443 | 357,199 |
| 3,450 | 248,850 |
| 200 | 12,111 |
| 3,681 | 166,749 |
| 5,000 | 727,981 |
| 18,774 | $1,521,544$ |

Including movement by rail to Canada.
The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 1,130 bales, against 6,051 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 453,528 bales.


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:


| Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thutsday |  | iday |
| $1 / 8$  <br> In. $15-16$ <br> In.  | $\stackrel{7 / 8}{12}$. |  | $7 / 8$  <br> In. 15-16 <br> In.  |  | $7 / 8$ In. | In.16. |
| 12.6312.83 | 12.6512 .85 | 12.6012 .80 | 12.6012 .80 | 12.5112 .71 |  |  |
| 12.7712 .97 | 12.7912 .99 | 12.7612 .96 | 12.7712 .97 | 12.6612 .86 |  |  |
| 12.7012 .90 | 12.7212 .92 | 12.6712 .87 | 12.6712 .87 | 12.5812 .78 |  |  |
| ${ }_{13}^{13.15} 1{ }^{13.30}$ | ${ }_{13}^{13.17}{ }_{13}^{13.32}$ | ${ }_{13.10}^{13.12} 13.30$ | ${ }_{13} 13.13{ }^{13} 13.28$ | $12.93{ }^{13.13} 13.20$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{12} 12.85{ }_{13.05}^{13.30}$ | $12.85{ }_{13.05}^{13}$ | $12.80{ }^{13.00}$ | 13.1013 .30 | $12.75{ }^{12.95}$ |  |  |
| 13.3513 .60 | 13.3713 .62 | 13.3213 .57 | 13.3213 .57 | $13.23{ }^{13.48}$ |  |  |
| 12.4512 .70 | 12.4512 .70 | 12.4012 .65 | 13.5012 .75 | 12.4512 .70 |  |  |
| 12.7112 .91 | 12.7112 .91 | 12.6612 .86 | 12.7012 .90 | 12.60 12.80 |  |  |
| - $\mid 12.3512 .50$ | ${ }_{12.47{ }^{12} \text { 12.72 }}$ | 12.25 ${ }_{12}{ }^{12.42 .45}$ | ${ }_{12.42}^{12.25} 12.45$ | $5112.3012 .50$ |  |  |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> May 24 | Monday <br> May 26 | Tuesday <br> May 27 | Wednesday May 28 | Thutsday May 29 | Friday May 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1941- \\ \text { July } \end{gathered}$ | 13.22-13.23 | 13.24, | 13.21b-.22a | 13.22b-. $23 a$ | 13.11b-.13a |  |
| October.-. | 13.39 | 13.40 | 13.37-13.38 | 13.41 . 23 L | 13.29-13.30 |  |
| December- | 13.44 | 13.47-13.48 | 13.45 | 13.49-13.50 | 13.39 | HOLID |
| January .- | 13.446 | 13.47 b | 13.45b-. $47 a$ | $13.47 b$ | 13.36b-.38a |  |
| March...- | 13.47-13.49 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.47 \\ & 13.48 \end{aligned}$ | 13.43b-.44a | 13.44b-.46a | $13.34 b-33 a$ |  |
| Tone- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot | Strong Steady | Steady Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady Steady |  |

Asked. $b$ Bid. $n$ Nominal.
Cotton Loan Repayments Announced by CCC-Approximately 117,000 bales of 1940 loan cotton and 40,000 bales of 1938 loan cotton moved out of government loan stocks during the week ended May 17, the Department of stocks during the week ended 21 .

The report issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation showed total cotton entering the 1940 loan for the 1940 season
at $3,162,998$ bales. Repayments to May 17 amounted to 1,725,856 bales, leaving 1,437,142 bales remaining in 1940 loan stocks.

Total bales entering the 1938-39 loan programs were $4,481,926$ bales with repayments since that time totaling 2,733,211, leaving in the 1938 stock, $1,748,715$ bales.
The Corporation announced that substantial withdrawals had been made from the 1938 stocks in recent weeks when the price of cotton reached a level where farmers could repay their loans and still realize some profit from the sale of the cotton.

Reports by States follow:

| States | Total Loans |  | Repayments |  | Loans Outstanding |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bates | Amount. | Bales | Amount | Bales | Amount |
| Ala | 122,981 | $5,883,180.26$ | 84,222 |  |  | ${ }_{1} 853,115.52$ |
| Ariz | 70,996 | ${ }_{3,321,247.46}$ | 84,222 28,900 | ${ }_{1}^{4,030,064.74}$ | 38,759 42006 | ${ }_{1}^{1,853,115.52}$ |
| Ark | 128,446 | 6,086,347.77 | 114,271 | 5,424,609.38 | 14,175 | -661,738.39 |
| Calif | 386,038 | 19,234,772.86 | 82,445 | 4,051,645.31 | 303,593 | 15,183,127.55 |
| Fla | 151 | 7,320.73 |  | 1,185.37 | 126 | 6,135.36 |
| Ga | 184,700 | $8,831,970.36$ | 106,064 | 5,096,327.06 | 78,636 | 3,735,643.30 |
| Miss | 155,279 77,199 | 7,577,779.88 $3,546,302.79$ | 122,600 65,781 | $6,005,129.17$ $2,990.845 .25$ | 32,679 11,418 | $1,572,650.71$ 555457 |
| Mo ... | 12,738 | - $591,757.14$ | 10,058 | - $466,146.60$ | -2,680 | 125,610.54 |
| N. M-- | 5,473 | 251,826.69 | 4,644 | 213,807.65 | 829 | 38,019.04 |
| N. C.- | 47,870 | 2,266,147.55 | 20,661 | 987,086.25 | 27.209 | 1,279,061.30 |
| Okla | 209,992 | 9,892,965.69 | 132,225 | 6,234,803.10 | 77,767 | 3,658,162.59 |
| Tenn | 122,817 | 6,204,260.11 | 76,939 12,225 | $3,838,863.78$ $589,989.33$ | 45,878 2,905 | 2,365,396.33 |
| Texas | 1,622,489 | 77,854,844.94 | 864,501 | 41,472,741.55 | 757,988 | 36,382,103.39 |
| , | 699 | 33,573.35 | 295 | 14,175.38 | +404 | 19,397.97 |
| Total. | 3,162,998 | 152,318,462.58 | 1,725,856 | 82,739, |  |  |

1938 CROP

| States | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Bales } \\ \text { in Loan } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Repayments } \\ \text { Troough } \\ \text { May 17, } 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Balance } \\ \text { Outstanding } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 317,598 | ${ }^{263,299}$ | 54,299 |
| Arizona | 79,994 | 17,894 | ${ }^{62,100}$ |
| California | 195,144 | 476,262 48,073 | 219,539 147071 |
| Georgia- | 177,953 | 150,705 | 27,248 |
| Louisiana | 291,970 | 183,108 | 108,882 |
| Misslssipp | 762,317 | 501,426 | 260,891 |
| Missouri- | 110,793 | 70,121 | 40,672 |
| New Mexic | 39,188 | 5,179 | 34,009 |
| North Carou | 23,734 | 19,038 | 4,696 |
| South Caroilina | ${ }^{184,566}$ | ${ }^{108,290}$ | ${ }^{76,276}$ |
| Tennessee..... | 320,957 | 184,480 | ${ }^{136,477}$ |
| Texas | 1,228,696 ${ }_{150}$ | ${ }^{658,151} 136$ | 570,545 |
| Total | 4,481,926 | 2,733, | 1.748 .715 |

Comments Concerning Cotton Report of May 23, 1941-The United States Department of Agriculture in giving out its report on May 23 also added the following comments:
In revising estimates of acreage, yield, and production of the 1940 cotton Unop, the Crop Reporting Board estimates the area in cultivation in the
 about 749,000 bales, or $6.3 \%$ more than in 1939 but $7.2 \%$ below average production in the period 1929 38. Except for the year 1937, the United The acraage harvested in 1940 was the highest on reximately 19 two larger than the harvested acreage in 1939 and about $28 \%$ smaller than the average harvested acreage for the 10 -year period $1929-38$. . for the United
The revised estimates of planted and harvested acreages for States are about $1 \%$ below the preliminary estimates made last December The acreage estimates are in substanial agreement with the acreages acre as estimated is about the same as the December estimate.
Forecasts of cotton production made by the Crop Reporting Board for the production are as follows: August, 11.429 .000 bales. $9 \%$ below final roduction; September, $12,772,000$ balides, $16 \%$ a above: October, $12,741,000$
 at the time the reports are prepared, and upon the assumption that wheather off very late and continued late during the entire season 1940 crop started the influences affecting growth were unusually favorable and, as a result the condition of the crop improved more during August than, in any year of record. in the area from Georgia to eexas, however, serious losses were
November.
The final estimates of cotton production by states represent the total innings reported by the Bureau of the Census with allowance for interstate n May 21 placed the final ginnings for the 1940 crop at $12,564,640$ equialent 500 -pound bales.
Report on Reduction in Cotton Yields from Stated Causes in 1940 -The United States Department of Agriculture made public on May 23, the following:
The 1940 cotton growing season was more favorable than average for the
United States as a whole. According to crop correspondents the reduction in yield from various causes was $30.6 \%$ of a normal or the total compared with $36.2 \%$, the 10 -year ( $1929-38$ ) average. With the exception of 1937 was reported at $28.6 \%$. In 1937 the reported reduction was $23.1 \%$ the in $193832.2 \%$ and in $193934.2 \%$. The combined losses rrom dencient and excessive moisture for the 1940 and the 10 -year average of $15.1 \%$. Damage from deficient moisture was was double the $10-$ year average. With the exception of Texas the states ying along the Guif Coast surfered more from excessive moisture. heavy In Texas and Oklahoma, yields were lowered by dry weather and Louisiana. Reduction from "other climatic" influences, including frost, freeze hail floods, heat, and hot winds, was reported at $6.5 \%$ which was silirhtly higher,
than the 1939 loss of $5.9 \%$ and the 10-year average of $5.6 \%$. In Mississippi han the 1939 Ioss of $5.9 \%$ and the 1 -year average of $5.6 \%$. In Mississippi and Louisiana losses from reoods were heavy, whil in most other states atrributed to early frost and freezing.
The loss from boll weevil damage for the entire cotton belt was reported 10 -vear average of $8.6 \%$. Losses above average occurred in and the Alabara, and Louisiana. Louisiana and Texas were the only States for which greater losses from this cause were shown in 1940 than in 1939 .


Leposses from plant diseases and from insects other than boll weevil were revorted at about $2 \%$ each-in each case a little lower than the 10 -year
average. Reduction from plant diseases was above average in Florida Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, while in all other States the damage was average or less. Virginia, Florida, and Alabama were the
only states for which losses from insects other than boll weevil were than average. The damage was greatest in Virginia where the reduction was
March to a crop damage inquiry in which the reporters crop reporters in the percent of a normal yield per acre of cotton harvested the preceding The , and the percentage loss in yield due to each of various stated causes reporters and are useful as indices of relative losses from thment of the crop REDUCTION FROM FULL YIELD PER ACRE FROM STATED CAUSES-10-YEAR AVERAGE 1929-1938, 1939 AND 1940

| State | Defictent Mosture |  |  | Excessive Moisture |  |  | Other Clumatic |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 499 . \\ 1929- \\ 1938 \end{array}$ | 1939 | 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avge } \\ & 1929 \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | 1939 | 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avge } \\ & 1929 \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | 1939 | 1940 |
| MIssourl | 11.2 | \% | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\%}{3.0}$ | $\%$ |  | $\%$ | $\frac{\%}{2}$ | 8 |
| $\underset{\text { Vorth }}{ } \mathrm{V}$ Caroil | 12.4 | $\frac{1}{1}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 3.5 <br> 4.1 <br>  | 5 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 4.1 | ${ }_{2}^{0}$ | 1 |
| South Carolina-.- | 6.7 | 5 | 5 | 3.1 | 1 | 1 | 3.9 | 2 | 4 |
| Georgla-- | ${ }_{5} 7.5$ | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.0}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 3.8 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Tennessee | 11.1 | 8 | 5 | 2.2 | 6 | 1 | 5.0 | 5 | 6 |
| Alabama | 7.0 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 5 | 3.5 3.7 | ${ }_{9}^{13}$ | 10 | 3.2 | ${ }_{7}^{5}$ | 8 |
| Arkansas. | 16.4 | 4 | ${ }_{3}$ | $\stackrel{3}{2.1}$ | ${ }_{3}$ | 5 | 7.0 | 5 | 8 |
| Louisiana | 10.1 | ${ }_{23}^{4}$ | 10 | ${ }^{3.6}$ | 3 | 21 | 6.0 | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{7}^{13}$ |
| Texas..--- | ${ }_{14.2}^{24.4}$ | ${ }_{19}^{23}$ | 10 | ${ }_{3.2}^{1.5}$ | ${ }_{1}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 6.5 | 11 | 7 |
| Avge. of 13 States. | 12.0 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| State | Plant Dtseases |  |  | Boll Weeorl |  |  | Other Insects |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avge. } \\ & 1929 . \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | 1939 | 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avge. } \\ & 1929- \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | 1939 | 1940 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Avoe. } \\ 1929- \\ 1938 \end{array}$ | 1939 | 194 |
|  | ${ }_{2.0}$ | \% |  | \% | \% | \% | ${ }_{2}^{2.7}$ |  | \% |
| Virginia.-. | 2.7 | 3 | 0 | 6.4 | 32 | 2 | 0.9 | 6 |  |
| North Carolina | ${ }_{2}^{2.1}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 1 | ${ }_{12}^{12.5}$ | ${ }_{2}^{23}$ | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | 0 |
| South Carol | 2.1 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | ${ }_{11.7}$ | 14 | ${ }_{10}^{4}$ | 1.5 |  | 1 |
| Florida--- | 2.2 | 2 | ${ }_{3}$ | 13.2 | 14 | 14 | 1.2 | 3 | 2 |
| Tennessee | ${ }_{2}^{2.0}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{9} 8.1$ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{12}^{1}$ | 1.8 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 1 |
| Alabama | 2.2 | 2 | 1 | 11.5 | 13 | 10 | 1.3 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 2 |
| Arkansas. | 1.8 |  |  | 4.9. |  | 2 | 2.2 | 1 | 1 |
| Louistana.- | 2.0 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 1 | 9.7 | 8 | 10 | 1.8 |  | 1 |
| Texas.---------. | 2.8 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | ${ }_{7.5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | ${ }_{7}$ | 5.0 | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ | 4 |
| Avge. of 13 States. | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 |

Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that in Texas there has been too much rain and cotton has made very little progress. Portions of the eastern belt report that a good rain is needed.


| Rain Days | Rainfall Inches | High | Low | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 0.19 | 85 | 69 | 77 |
| 3 | 1.21 | 85 | 51 | 68 |
| 3 | 3.44 | 87 | 63 | 75 |
| 1 | 0.01 | 86 | 60 | 73 |
| 5 | 0.41 | 90 | 67 | 79 |
| 2 | 0.22 | 89 | 68 | 79 |
| 2 | 0.46 | 86 | 67. | 77 |
| 2 | 1.42 | 89 | 56 | 73 |
| dry |  | 9 | 62 | 77 |
| 2 | 1.02 | 90 | 66 | 78 |
| 2 | 0.24 | 92 | 64 | 78 |
| 4 | 0.38 | 86 | 67 | 78 |
| 2 | 0.35 | 88 | 60 | 74 |
| 2 | 0.17 | 89 | 65 | 78 |
| 1 | 0.79 | 86 | 56 | 71 |
| 3 | 0.98 | 87 | 62 | 75 |
| 2 | 1.21 | 94 | 60 | 77 |
| 1 | 0.08 | 90 | 71 | 81 |
| 1 dry | 0.44 | 92 | 66 | 79 80 |
| dry | 0.05 | 92 | 63 | 80 |
| dry |  | 95 | 64 | 80 |
| , | 0.03 | 93 | 63 | 78 |
|  |  | 96 | 68 | 82 |
| dry |  | 95 | 61 | 78 |
| dry |  | 84 | 72 | 78 |
| dry |  | 91 | 67 | 89 |
| dry ${ }_{\text {dry }}$ |  | 95 | 67 | 81 |
| dry ${ }_{\text {dry }}$ |  | 95 100 | 63 | 79 |
| dry | 0.06 | 100 | 63 | 82 |
| dry | 0.06 | 89 | 66 | 78 |
| 2 . | 0.42 | 87 | 60 | 79 |
| 1 | 0.01 | 99 | 61 | 80 |
| dry |  | 88 | 65 | 77 |
| dry | 0.53 | 9 | 62 | 79 |
| dry |  | 95 | 61 | 78 |

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:


Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 7,054 bales. The shipments, in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
GALVESTON-TO Cuba
To Japan-
To French Indo-Thina-
NEW ORLEANS-To Mania

Receipts from the Plantations-The following table Receipts from indicates the actual do not include overland receipts nor tions. 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 19 |  | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Feb}, \\ 28 . \end{gathered}$ | 41,552 | 138,982 | 25,736 | 3160,492 | 2795,204 | 3096,651 | 28,218 | 88,704 | Nil |
| $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Mar}_{7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 55 | 107,381 | 27,264 | 3110,177 | 2737,778 |  |  |  |  |
| 14. | 53,542 | 115,052 | 32,436 | 3088.259 | 2705,278 | 3012,260 | 31,624 | 82,5 | Nil |
| 21. | 57,485 | 74,870 | 21,973 | 3063,732 | 2668,756 | 2986,570 | 32,958 | 36.348 | NII |
| 28. | 44,562 | 87,780 | 19,979 | 3033,584 | 2617.8 | 2951,233 | 14,414 | 38,925 | Nil |
| ${ }_{4}$ | 52 | 72,250 | 11,788 | 2988,790 | 2570,714 | 2007,928 | 7.925 | 25,073 | NII |
| 11. | 59,025 | 54,785 | 21,385 | 2920,639 | 2527.094 | 2807.759 | $\mathrm{Nil}^{11}$ | 11,185 |  |
| 18 | 68,555 | 46.094 | 13,296 | 2848,100 | 2485,769 | ${ }_{2795,440}^{281,695}$ |  | ${ }_{25,323}^{13,145}$ | Nil Nil |
| 25. | 61,959 | 50,671 | 12,397 | 2848,100 | 2454,769 | 2795,440 | 36,091 | 25,323 | N |
| 2 | 57,306 | 35,572 | 16,498 | 2802,116 | 2411,420 | 2757,237 | 11,322 | NH | NH |
| 9. | 67,696 | 41,104 | 10,724 | 2751,529 | 2360,407 | 2725,840 | 17,109 | Nil | N11 |
| 16. | 75.438 | 39,262 | 15. | 31 | ${ }_{2}^{2321,071}$ | 2692,155 | ${ }_{37}^{21,576}$ |  | Nil |
|  | ${ }_{65,092}^{83,347}$ | 42,308 30,472 |  | 2611,700 | 22 | 2635, | ${ }_{25,232}^{37,576}$ | 9,324 N11. | ${ }_{\text {Nil }}^{\text {Nil }}$ |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1940, are 4,090,696 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 65,092 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 25,232 bales, the stock at interior towns having decreased 39,860 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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 328 \text { Con } \\ \text { Twoist } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 81/ Lbs. Shirt- } \\ & \text { ings, Common } \\ & \text { to Finest } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Mdddr'g } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ T_{\text {Toist }} \end{gathered}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shirtings, Common Fines | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Cotton } \\ & \text { Middl'g } \\ & \text { Upl-ds } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
|  | d. | d. | d. | d. | s.d. 8.d. | d. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } \\ 28 . \end{gathered}$ | 15.55 | 12 71/2012 101/2 | 8.64 | 14.54 | 12 11/2012 $41 / 2$ | 7.99 |
| Mar. | 15.85 | 129 | 8.66 | 14.54 | $1211 / 212{ }^{4} 12 / 2$ | ${ }_{7}^{8.03}$ |
| ${ }_{21}^{14 .-}$ | ${ }_{16.06}^{15.83}$ |  | 8.90 8.95 | 14.18 14.20 |  | 7.68 7.50 |
| 28. | 15.91 | $12101 / 2131313$ | 8.00 | 14.31 | 12 912 ${ }^{12}$ | 7.75 |
| ${ }_{\text {Apre }}$ | 16,90 | 130013 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Closeed } \\ \text { Closed }}]{\text { cosed }}$ | 14.40 14.45 | ${ }_{12}^{12} 3012$ | 7.84 8.12 |
| 11. | ${ }_{16,19}^{\text {Not }}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {avallable }} 13$ | Closed | 14.45 14.75 | ${ }^{12}$ | 8.12 8.09 |
| 25. | 16.19 | $1300 @ 13{ }^{13}$ | Closed | 14.78 | 1243101273 | 8.07 |
| ${ }_{\text {May }}$ |  | 1300013 |  | 14.85 | $124^{1 / 212} 12712$ | 8.18 |
| 9 | 18.19 | ${ }^{13} 100$ @13 ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }^{\text {closed }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.74 \\ & 1408 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{8.14}$ |
| 16--1 | 16.19 16.19 |  | (closed | - 14.08 | $\left.\right\|_{11} ^{11} 10 / 1012{ }^{\text {Nomal }}$ (1/2 | ${ }_{\text {c }}{ }_{\text {cosed }}$ |
| $29 .$. | 16.19 |  | ${ }_{\text {Closed }}$ \| | 14.04 | $11101 / 291211 / 2$ | Closed |

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 Imports, Stocks, \&c.
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

## Thursday Night, May 29, 1941.

Flour-The local flour market has been quiet and mills reported that buyers were inactive again. A large proportion of consuming trade are booked ahead by contracts, and regular deliveries against same are sufficient for their needs at this time of year, observers state.

Wheat-On the 24th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Wheat prices rose almost a cent a bushel in early trading today but could not hold all the original gains. After dipping to around the previous close at times, prices finished $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ e, net higher than previous finals. Although the market was nervous, due to war news, price firmness was promoted by reinstating of lines sold out previously and covering of "short" sales, with some support coming from mills. The market closed before there was confirmation of the sinking of the battle cruiser Hood and of German claims of progress in Crete. Moderate wheat pit support helped to offset hedging sales associated with much larger movement of grain the last several days. Most dealers, however, were inclined to restrict operations in view of the forthcoming Presidential statement. They said disclosure of details about the Government's new wheat policy also is needed before any material enlargement of trade can be expected. On the 26 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Wheat prices showed net gains of about $3 / 8$ c. immediately after President Roosevelt signed the $85 \%$ of parity loan rate bill today, but then tumbled
more than a cent. Although the high loan rate for wheat is not assured until producers approve a marketing quota for the new crop by two-thirds vote Saturday, grain men expressed belief that the $85 \%$ of parity loans on corn will be offered unless the Government alters present plans not to call for a quota referendum affecting corn. War news, weakness of securities, heavy receipts at terminals and the prospective new crop movement were depressing factors in the wheat pit. Greatly enlarged receipts ahead of harvest and prospects of increasing hedging pressure when new wheat begins to move-also were depressing influences. On the 27 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Weakness enveloped the grain pits today as traders pondered the probable tone of the President's speech tonight. Prices turned downward in all grains at the start, but late rallies wiped out most early losses. Wheat, off as much as $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at one time, closed unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Traders were interested chiefly in the President's long awaited speech tonight and nodded at Secretary Stephen Early's announcement that the Nation's foreign policy in regard to the war would no longer be in doubt. Marketing quotas, up for referendum among the growers next Saturday, were something of a market influence, although the President's remarks on the $85 \%$ of parity loan bill which he signed yesterday, also were noted. Another bearish influence was the reports of a big crop of winter wheat now nearing the harvest stage in the Southwest, with growers wondering where it will be stored. Much of the available storage space already is filled with Commodity Credit Corporation owned wheat acquired by loan defaults.

On the 28 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Wheat prices slumped 1c. a bushel today as the market reflected uneasiness associated with approaching harvest of a bumper crop and availability of limited storage space. Hedging sales in connection with increased commercial supplies due to an unusually heavy pre-harvest movement of old grain increased the market's burden of selling. This pressure was not met by normal speculative demand due to uncertainties regarding the loan program and the quota referendum as well as Government efforts to control speculation. Grain men were not certain what effect unlimited national emergency will have on prices or the private trade. There was no indication of what full emergency powers may mean in formulation of new wheat loan program regardless of the outcome of Saturday's marketing quota referendum.

Today prices closed $13 / 8$ to $21 / 4$ c. net lower. Selling increased in the wheat pit today, forcing prices downward as much as 2c. a bushel to the lowest levels since May 12. At the low point prices showed net losses of about 7 c . since establishment of the year's peaks May 19. Much of the selling represented pre-holiday adjustment of accounts, but there was considerable uneasiness in the trade about war developments and the marketing quota refrendum Saturday. Offering of loans at $85 \%$ of parity on the new crop depends upon approval of two-thirds of eligible producers who vote. Persistent hedging sales added to selling. Open interest in wheat totaled $42,048,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO July
Septe

 daily closing prices of wheat futures in winnipeg May

Corn-On the 24th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Corn gains amounted to as much as a cent at times, but the price upturn was not followed in the spot market where quotations were $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This was due largely to increased bookings to arrive, which totaled 76,000 bushels. Some traders anticipate an increase in marketings after planting season inasmuch as farm stocks are large, with planting season inasmuch as farm sties at record proportions for this time of year. On supplies at record proportions for this the hime or year. On firm most of the session and Dec. contracts, representing the 1941 crop, led a late advance with a gain of as much as 2c. Corn derived strength from reports of Government purchase of $18,500,000$ pounds of starch. Substantial receipts here and at other terminals were absorbed without difficulty and hedges against 160,000 bushels booked to arrive caused only fractional setbacks at times. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading was quiet and traders appeared to be awaiting the President's speech tonight.

On the 28 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Prices of corn eased with wheat, but showed only fractional losses. Showers received over parts of Illinois and Iowa, where there have been complaints of dryness, were given a bearish interpretation, and a forecast indicated that above-normal precipitation is in prospect for these areas the next few days. As yet there has been no material enlargement of country corn offerings after seeding. Today prices closed $11 / 8$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn declined with wheat, due largely to the same causes, that is, taking in commitments over the week-end due to the great uncertainties. Open interest in corn tonight totaled $21,457,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
No. 2 yellow $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Sat. Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. Fri. } \\ 901 / 4 & 903 / 4 & 905 / 8 & 901 / 2 & 893 / 8 \\ \text { HOL. }\end{array}$ DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF C Coxy itruat July,
Septe September



Oats-On the 24 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. This market was quiet but firm in sympathy with the other grains. On the 26 th inst. prices closed unchanged. This market showed very little activity. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light, but the market was noticeably firm throughout most of the session.
On the 28th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to 1 c . net higher. The surprising strength of oats in the face of heaviness in other grains was attributed to good spot buying and speculative demand influenced somewhat by the strong action of the hog market. Today prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. higher. Oats showed up relatively well, especially in the face of heavy declines in wheat and corn.
DAILY Closing prices of oats futures in chicago July_-
Septembe
July (ne $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 353 / 4 & 353 / 4 & -\cdots & 361 / 2 & 363 / 8 & \mathrm{H}\end{array}$ July (new)
September
December

$\begin{array}{llllll}51 / 2 & 351 / 2 & \cdots- & 371 / 4 & \cdots- & 0 \\ 355 / 8 & 355 / 8 & -\cdots & 367 / 8 & -\cdots & \mathbf{L} \\ & 361 / 2 & -\cdots & 38 & -. . & \end{array}$


DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG


Rye-On the 24th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 \frac{5}{8}$ c. net higher. Trading was light, with the market holding firm during most of the short session. Dec. delivery was exceptionally strong, due in no small measure to switching from near months to the Dec. delivery. On the 26 th inst prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. off to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was fair activity in rye, with trading and fluctuations irregular. On the 27th inst. prices closed unchanged to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down. This market was also quiet, apparently awaiting the President's speech.
On the 28th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This market was heavy in sympathy with depressed wheat market. Today prices closed $11 / 2$ to $15 / 8$ c. net lower. The extreme weakness of wheat and the general disposition to close out commitments over the week-end in view of the great uncertainties that prevail were the chief factors contributing to today's weakness in rye futures.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO


December (new)
Season's High and When Made Season's Low and When Mad

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG
Sat.
Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri,
May
59
His.
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG


## Closing quotations were as follows:

FLOUR



 | Corn New York- |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| No. 2 yellow, all rail_....... | $893 / 8$ |
| Chicago, cash |  |

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 24, and since Aug. 1, for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chic | bb s 196 los | bush 60 lbs | bush 56 | bush 32 lb | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| Minneapolis | 190,000 | 306,000 | 1,621,000 | 386,000 | 247,000 | 209,000 |
| Duluth...-- |  | 2,922,000 | 1,611,000 | 322,000 30 | 351,000 24,000 | 296,000 152.000 |
| Milwaukee- | 22,000 | 158,000 | 647,000 | 2,000 | 26,000 | 657,000 |
| Toledo -- |  | 212,000 | 14,000 | 54,000 | 1,000 |  |
| Buffalo. |  | 8,494,000 | 1,283,000 | 409,000 |  | 151,000 |
| Indianapolis |  | 39,000 | 617,000 | 86,000 | 33,000 |  |
| St. Louis.- | 135,000 | 496,000 | 425,000 | 22,000 |  | 25,000 |
| Peoria. | 43,000 | 23,000 | 893,000 | 22,000 | 25,000 | 55,000 |
| Kansas City | 30,000 | 3,628,000 | 45,000 | 26,000 |  |  |
| Omaha |  | 443,000 | 130,000 | 4,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph. |  | 58,000 420,000 | 18,000 | 29,000 |  | ----- |
| Wioux City-- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 420,000 \\ 37,000 \end{array}$ | 56,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 13,000 |
| Tot.wk. '41 | 420,000 | 17,683,000 | 7,963,000 | 1,396,000 | 712,000 | 2,558,000 |
| Same wk '40 | 400,000 | 7,732,000 | 2,653,000 | 1,429,000 | 1,177,000 | 1,493,000 |
| Samewk '39 | 416,000 | 8,100,000 | 7,325,000 | 1,651,000 | 996,000 | 1,283,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 1940 | 17,803,000 | 285,074,000 | 237,828,000 | 65,852,000 | 14,209,000 | 87,381,000 |
| 1939 | 18.441,000 | 331,251,000 | 199,610,000 | 84,948,000 | 26,863,000 | 102674000 |
| 1938 | 19,248,000 | 299,987,000 | 235,458,000 | 93,402,000 | 23,649,000 | 88,401,000 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 24, 1941, follow:

| Receipts a | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York. | bbls 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs | bush 56 lbs | bush 32 lbs | bush 56 lbs | bush 4 |
| Boston | 15,000 | 340,000 |  |  | 1,000 |  |
| Philadelphia | 25,000 | 104,000 | 4,000 | 0 |  |  |
| Baltimore-- | 14,000 21,000 | 355,000 | 162,000 | 30,000 | 13,000 |  |
| Galveston_ |  | 955,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Can.Atl.pts |  | 2,448,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Tot. wk. 41 | 326,000 | 5,024, | 23, | 84, | 14 |  |
| $1941$ | 5,199,000 | 72,878,000 | 4,157,000 | 1,069,0 | 394,00 | 645,0 |
|  | 8,000 | 79,0 | 365,0 | 47, | 11,000 |  |
| 1940 | 5 | 53,410,000 | ,564,0 | 166 | 1.546,000 | 1,125,00 |

$\frac{1940 \ldots 5,158,000 \quad 53,410,000 \quad 13,564,000 \quad 2,166,000 \quad 1,546,000 \quad 1,125,000}{\text { * Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports }}$ * Receipts do not inclu
on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 24, and since July 1, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | Bushels | Bushels | Bartels 30,000 | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Albany... | 268,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston | 254,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore-...--- | 419,000 | 487,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Can. Atl. ports-- | 2,448,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total wk. 1941 nce July 1, 1940 | $4,151,000$ $146,194,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 487,000 \\ 22,266,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} a 30,000 \\ 5,892,940 \end{array}$ | 140,000 | 540,000 | 996 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total wk. 194 | 4,684,000 |  | 4,7 | 1,000 |  |  |

## $a$ 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 24, were as follows:

| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| United States- |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Yor | 43,000 | 87,000 | 19,000 | 39,000 |  |
| Philadelphi | 51,000 | 120,000 | 16,000 |  | 1,000 |
| Baltimore | 88,000 | 157,000 | 10,000 | 86,000 | 2,000 |
| New Orleans | 55,000 | 245,000 | 46,000 |  |  |
| Galveston | 1,523,000 | 15,000 |  |  |  |
| Fort Worth | 7,026,000 | 534,000 | 45,000 | 1,000 | 13,000 |
| Wichita | 3,444,000 | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| Hutchinson | 6,282,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 3,412,000 | 2,087,000 | 143,000 | 7,000 | 4,000 |
| Kansas Clty | 25,616,000 | 6,734,000 | 6,000 | 252,000 | 29,000 |
| Omaha | 7,031,000 | 12,094,000 | 45,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Sloux City | 640,000 | 1,541,000 | 58,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 |
| St. Louis. | 4,613,000 | 948,000 | 89,000 | 3,000 | 8,000 |
| Indianapolis | 1,189,000 | 1,212,000 | 247,000 | 211,000 |  |
| Peoria. | 480,000 | 203,000 | 2,000 |  | 62,000 |
| Chicago | 8,745,000 | 12,999,000 | 1,223,000 | 1,867,000 | 246,000 |
| On Lake | 52,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Milwaukee | 507,000 | 2,441,000 | 233,000 | 1,818,000 | 733,000 $2.229,000$ |
| Minneapoli | 23,690,000 | 7,548,000 | 1,187,000 | 1,818,000 | 2,229,000 |
| ulut | 19,185,000 | 2,015,000 | 153,000 | 506,000 | 555,000 |
| Detroit | 170,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 165,000 |
| Butta | 4,486,000 | 4,368,000 | 637,000 | 368,000 | 245,000 |
|  | 455,000 | 304,000 |  |  | 98,000 |
| On Canal | 58,000 | 215,000 | ---- | ------ | ---- |

Total May 24, 1941.. $\overline{118,841,000} \overline{56,288,000} \overline{3,953,000} \overline{5,166,000} \overline{4,498,000}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total May 17, } 1941 \ldots-116,892,000 & 57,415,000 & 3,745,000 & 4,902,000 & 4,373,000 \\ \text { Total May 25, 1940... } & 95,345,000 & 25,851,000 & 4,466,000 & 9,758,000 & 8,067,000\end{array}$

* New York also has 29,000 bushels Chilean barley in store.

Note-Bonded grain not included above: Oats-Buffalo, 260,000 bushels: Buffalo aflote 52,000 ; total, 312,000 bushels, agalnst 731,000 bushels in 1940 . BarleyBuffalo, 10,000 bushels; total, 10,000 bushels, against $1,275,000$ bushels in 1940 , Philadelphia, 372,000 ; Baltimore, $1,470,000$; Portland, 617,000 ; Buffalo, $5,099,000$ Buffalo afloat, 185,000; Duluth, $15,661,000$; Erie, 2,254,000; Albany, $3,835,000$; on Canal, 415,000 ; in transit-rail (U. S.), $4,337,000$; total, $38,116,000$ bushels, against $22,592,000$ bushels in 1940.

[^9]| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { May } 23, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { May } 23, \\ 1941, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| No. Amer- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & \mathbf{7 , 1 1 7 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 193,868,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 190,216,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 487,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 22,105,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 26,128,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Black Sea- |  | 3,992,000 | 38,764,000 |  |  | 4,844,000 |
| Argentina- | 2,398,000 | $87,195,000$ | 155,419,000 | 4,000 | 31,889,000 | 106,627,000 |
| Australia - |  |  | 11,293,000 | -...-- |  |  |
| countries |  | 6,200,000 | 21,584,000 |  | 2,520,000 | 43,105,000 |
| Total... | 9,515,000 | 291,255,000 | 417,276,000 | 491,000 | 56,514,000 | 180,704,000 |

Department of Agriculture Says by Rationing Most of Europe Can Hold Out Until New Crop Harvest
Under present rationing, food supplies in most countries of Continental Europe are expected to be sufficient to prevent serious distress at least until the arrival of the new crop, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported on May 26, although it said diets are already considerably below normal. The report, giving conditions in the different countries, appears in the May 26 issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets." The Department's announcement concerning the article also said:
In some of the occupied countries-as well as in unoccupied France, Spain and Finland - there is a shortage of essential foods and in
certain quarters undernourishment is already acute, according to the certain quarters undernourishment is already acute, according to the report. Germany's food position, on the other hand, appears to be much better than in the war of 1914-18. The report, by the Office of Foreign
Agricultural Relations, points out that food reserves have been drawn upon Agricultural Relations, points out that food reserves have been drawn upon in all countries to meet even restricted levels of consumption and that a
further curtailment in rations may be necessary in some regions before the further curtailment in rations may be necessary in some regions before the new harvest. Attempts at expanding domestic agricultural o
likely to become increasingly difficult as the war is prolonged.
Indications are that grain crops on the Continent this year will be somewhat larger than in 1940 but that root crops will be smaller. -Production of livestock products will be considerably reduced. Assuming normal weather conditions and taking into account estimated shortages of draft power, arm labor and fertilizers, the aggregate food output of Continental Europe in 1941-42 is not expected to be any larger than in 1940-41 when withdra
from reserve stocks were necessary to maintain even a rationed level.
Unfavorable factors in the continental food outlook, in some sections at least, regardless of crops or imports, are difficulties of distribution and transportation. Land communications are strained since they must carry the heavy wartime load in addition to much of the traffic formerly handled by sea.
In the light of all known factors it appears unlikely that total supplies is 1941-42 will permit any larger food consumption than in 1940-41. In some areas consumption may have to be reduced even further. Whether and especially blockade, the extent of the help obtainable from the Soviet Union, and the attitude of the Axis powers toward the occupied countries.
National Wheat Acreage Allotment for 1942 Set at 55,000,000 Acres-Reduced Amount Is Designed to
Aid Farmers in Meeting Export Losses and Mounting Surplus Problem
A 1942 national wheat acreage allotment of $55,000,000$ acres was announced on May 22 by the Department of Agriculture. This allotment, which is 7,000,000 acres smaller than the 1941 allotment of $62,000,000$ acres, is part of the national wheat program designed to aid farmers in meeting the problems of export market losses and mounting surplus. The Department states that with a prospective carryover of around $500,000,000$ bushels expected on July 1 , 1942, the 1942 allotment has been established at the level of the 1939 allotment, the minimum allotment provided by the law. It adds that the allotment is adjusted each year so that with the prospective carryover it will provide wheat enough for normal domestic consumption, normal exports and at least a $30 \%$ reserve. Officials point out that since the $55,000,000$ acre allotment is above the level necessary to provide that objective, above-normal reserves continue a definite part of the United States wheat situation for at least 2 or 3 years.
In commenting on the allotment, Administrator R. M. Evans of the AAA said:

America has about $1,250,000,000$ bushels of wheat in sight for the coming year. This is enough wheat to last this country nearly two years. Clearly the job before wheat farmers is not to waste their soil and effort in need-
less overproduction, but to manage well the reserves we have. Along with acreage allotments and other features of the program, marketing quotas are provided by the farm program for orderly management of farm supplies, and wheat farmers will vote May 31 in a national referendum to decide whether they will use marketing quotas this year.
The ability of farmers to make adjustments upward or downward according to need is now being demonstrated in the operation of the farm program. On the one hand, wheat farmers, with record reserves already on hand, can work through the program to adjust their production downward to meet more limited demands. At the same time, the program is now encouraging farmers to provide more of other products called for under the Department's Food for Defense Program, such as meat, dairy and poultry products, and processed vegetables.
The smaller allotment for 1942 in no way implies a retreat by the United States from the world wheat market. Our fight for a fair share of the world market continues and after the war will go forward with renewed vigor. We now have and will continue to have plenty of wheat from which to draw in meeting any world or domestic situation that may arise for some time to come.

From the Department's announcement we also quote: In calculating the 1942 acreage allotment, the 1941-42 supply of wheat was estimated at $1,236,000,000$ bushels. This does not include the $12,-$ 000,000 bushels in crop insurance reserves. Of the total supply, it is expected that $675,000,000$ bushels will be consumed domestically during the 1941-42 marketing year. The balance of $561,000,000$ bushels will be
available for export during the year and for carryover at the end of the year. available for export during the year and for carryover at the end of the year.
Since exports are not expected to differ greatly from the $30,000,000$ -
$35,000,000$ bushels sold abroad during 1940-41, the July 1, 1942 carryove State allotments, which represent an apportionment of the national allotment on the basis of each State's wheat acre age during the last 10 years, follow:


New Members of New York Coffee and Sugar Ex-change-Burbank Roberts; Harold F. Bloomer of Soledad Trading Corp.; and Robert C. Jones of Robert C. Jones \& Co., Washington, D. C. were elected to membership in the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange, Inc. at a meeting of the Board of Managers held May 27. Corporation privileges were granted, at the same meeting, to Compania Productora de Azucar Yaguajay; the Eastern Sugar Associates; E. J. Brach \& Sons; and the Sabanita Trading Corp.
Margin on Coffee Contracts on New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange-At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange held May 27, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved that the Board of Managers, acting under the provisions of Coffee Trade Rule 33, as amended May 27,1941 , require that, beginning
June 6,1941 and thereafter until further notice, an original margin of $\$ 625$ per contract shall be collected by members from customers who are not members of the coffee trade as defined in Coffee Trade Rule 33 . The a above requirement shall apply to all contracts open on June 6, as to the provisions of Coffee Trade Rule 33 of the Nrew York Corfee and Sugar Exahange, Inc. and the By-Laws and Rules of the New York Coffee
CCC Storing Corn in Northeastern Area-Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced on May 23 that the Commodity Credit Corporation was moving corn out of the Middle West for storage in Buffalo, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern cities with a view to maintaining ample corn reserves in that section of the county to meet all immediate needs. The Secretary further indicated that $10,500,000$ bushels would be placed in storage in that area and that about half of the amount is already in in that area and that about half of the amount is already in
storage in the area or in transit to the area. Movement of corn into the area serves a threefold purpose, the Secretary said, explaining:
First, it assures feeders, dairymen, poultrymen, and consumers in the
Northeastern territory of a reserve feed supply which will guard against Northeastern territory of a reserve feed supply which will guard against
any transportation shortage which might develop due to the defense effort any transportation shortage which might develop due to the defense effort second, it will provide consumers in that area with corn at fairly stabie
price levels and third ,it will clear out space now occupied in the Middle
West and needed for the storage of the new wheat crop.
West and needed for the storage of the new wheat crop.
The corn stored or in transit to Northeastern points follow: Buffalo, $3,250,000$ stored or in transit with boats contracted for, 2,
500,000 additional. Albany, $1,500,000$ in store or in transit; Baltimore, 500,000 additional: Atbany, $1,500,000$ in store or in transit, Baltimore,
 delphia, and B
to be stored.
Report on 1940 Corn Loans-Less than one million bushels of 1940 corn entered loan stocks in the seven davs preceding May 20, the Department of Agriculture said on May 24. Repayments of loans to the Commodity Credit Corporation continued low with only $1,739,367$ bushels released since the beginning of the program.
Loans by States follow:

| State | No. Loans | Bushels | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Illinois | 12,480 | 13,397,747 | 88,172,341.95 |
| Indiana | 1,034 | 895,911 | 546,477.75 |
| Iowa | 58,562 | 58,553,069 | 35,716,341.53 |
| Kansas | 856 | 610,398 | 369,808.34 |
| Kentucky | 24 | 66,890 | 40,802.90 |
| Michigan. | 9 | 5,649 | 3,445.89 |
| Minnesota | 10,092 | 7,764,366 | 4,729.245.08 |
| Missouri. | 3,378 | 2,898,046 | 1,766,190.17 |
| Nebraska | 15,014 | 12,841,236 | 7.814,899.60 |
| North Dakota | 96 | 113,150 | 52.087 .28 |
| Ohio | 456 | 259,168 | 158,092.48 |
| South Dakota | 5,448 | 3,981,477 | 2,408,375.82 |
| Wisconsin. | 35 | 16,581 | 9,848.61 |
| Total | 107,484 | 101,403,688 | \$61,787,957.40 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended May 28-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended May 28, follows:
The pressure weather control during the past week was very similar to Southeastern states and adjoining ocean areas with relatively low pressure much of the time over interior sections. Rainfall was again frequent in parts of the Southwest, with some local heary amounts reported. such as
4.33 inches at Corpus Christi, Tex., and 2.5 inches at Roswell, N. Mex. on May 23, while a number, of stations had more than an inch on the
following day. Fairly general rains occurred over a wide belt from Oklafollowing day. Fairly general rains occurred over a wide belt from Oklaotherwise there was little precipitation in the extensive droughty area east of the Mississippi River.
Maximum temperatures ranged upward into the high 90 's from southern
Pennsylvania and the Ohio River southward. The highest readings were 100 degrees or more in some localities in the southern ohio Valley and the
interior of the Southeast. On the other hand the maximum did not reach interior of the southeast. On the other hand, the maximum did not reach

90 degrees at any station in Texas and was below 80 degrees in some northThe week as a whole was abnormally warm over the eastern half of the country and in northern sections of the western half. Throughout these grees. On the other hand, decidedly subnormal warmth prom 6 to 8 desouthern Rocky Mountain area, western Texas and eastern New Mexico, Where locally the week was 10 degrees cooler than normal.
The weekly rainfall was less than half an inch, except
the Ohio Valley eastward and northeast ward and practically locally, from curred from southern Virginia southward and and practically no rain oc-
cowestward.
However, the western Lake region, upper Mississippi Valley, and a large southwestTexas and eastern New Mexico reported woekly falls of in northwestern The northern Great Plains, including Montana, had light to moderate
mhowers, but the Pacific Northwest continued dry showers, but the Pacific Northwest continued dry,
The continued absence of material rainfall, toget
tures, has intensified droughty conditions in much of the high temperaMississippi Valley eastward. Local showers provided temporary relief in the Northeast and northern Ohio Valley, but drought-relieving rains bince last fall.
Cultivated crops have not as yet suffered materially, but some early
truck, such as strawberries, and bay, pastures and spring-seeded grains truck, such as strawberries, and hay, pastures and spring-seeded grains ward. In Illinois and Iowa conditions are very spotted with abbut half Missouri and Arkansas are needing rain bady ot more moisture is now needed in much of this area, especially South Dakota. On the other hand, heavy rains caused more or less flood damage in the southern Great Plains, where farm work is being retarded by wetness, with
dry, sunshiny weather badly needed. From the Rocky Mountains westward conditions remain favorable.
Small Grains-Winter wheat continues in generally good condition in
the principal producing areas, except considerable fly damage is reported in eastern and southern Kansas, some lodging because of rank growth in Texas maturity is being delayed by continued wet weather and rank growth and dry, sunshiny weather is needed generally in the southwestern belt. Harvest has begun locally in southwestern Oklahoma and is expected to
begin in the southern counties of the eastern half of Kansas in about two weeks. Wheat has an unusual height in the southern Plains, ranging in Weeks. Wheat has an unusual height in the southern Plains, ranging in while considerable complaint of heading on short straw is noted, no wide pread serious damages. In the spring wheat belt high winds dried out the soil rapidly, and, especially South Dakota and Minnesota, with some late seeding not germidrought section latter State. Oats are generally good, except in the eastern drought section, where they have been seriously affected in many places.
Rice seeding is about completed in Arkansas and Louisiana, but rain is
needed for germination ceded for germination
Corn-Corn planting is nearing completion and stands of early planted Potomac Valley southward. Nearly $90 \%$ of seeding has been accomplished in Illinois and about $70 \%$ in southern Wisconsing. In Iowa Iow $96 \%$ of corn has been planted, $14 \%$ more than normal and nine days ahead of average, has come up unevenly. In the southern Great Plains fields are weedy
because of continued wet weather.
Cotton-Moderate to subnormal temperatures and continued wet weather prevailed in the western cotton belt, but above-normal warmth In general. conditions were rather unfavorable for cotton because of continued wetness in the west and some effect of dryness in the eastern States.
In Texas progress was poor in the northwest, with much replanting In Texas progress was poor in the northwest, with much replanting from the southwest, but elsewhere progress of the early crop is fair; growth is unusually irregular, especially in the south. Dry, sunshiny weather is needed in both Texas and Oklahoma.
The soil is too dry for germination
and the weekly progress in Tennessee is reported as poor, but general condition fairly grogress in Tennessee is reported as poor, but general
progress was reported as poor central and eastern portions of the belt progress was reported as poor to fair in Alabama, rather poor in Georgia ness, germination is slow on clay soils of the north, but progress and con-
dition are still fair in the southern part of the State. A good rain is needed rom the Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic Ocean.
The weather bulletin furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
North Carolina-Raleigh: Unfavorably hot weather first part, but in some sections. Condition and progress of tobacco fair to pecoming serious and condition of cotton fair to good; chopping begun in south. Corn, truck mman
streams and wells low. Very warm days first part further intensified streams and wells low. Very warm days first part further intensified
drought; some stations reported absolute highest May temperatures.
Crops up at standstill or deteriorating and late planter Crops up at standstill or deteriorating and late planted not germinating.
Gardens and pastures in most of interior very poor condition or dried up. Gardens and pastures in most of interior very poor condition or dried up.
Soil too dry for growth or proper development of coastal truck. Wheat and oat harvests in north. Chopping cotion in north where up; not germinating on clay soils; progress and condition still fairly good in south.
Georgia-Atlanta: No rain of importance and very warm days. Favorable moisture badly depleted, with marked effect on all growing crops and moisture Corn and cotton rather poor progress; stands fair to poor account drought; chopping cotton in south where first squares appearing.
Florida-Jacksonville: Favorable temperatures, but no rain of im-
portance and soil drying rapidly. Progress and condition of cotton rather poor. Corn fair. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, and truck suffering from dry poor. Corn fair. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, and truck suffering from dry
weather. Ranges poor. Citrus groves need rain; some wilt and new fruit
dropping badly. dropping badly.
Alabama-Montgomery: Very warm days; no rain of importance and
more needed. Progress and condition of cotton fairly good, except some more needed. Progress and condition of cotton fairly good, except some poor to fair in north, but mostly fair elsewhere. Upland pastures failing: lowlands still mostly fair. Vegetables suffering.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Adequate sunshine and generally favorable temperacur uplands. Cotton chopping mostly good and nearing compecially progress in cultivation good; condition and stands in east locally poor.
Progress of corn poor to fair; good cultivation. Progress of gardens and Progress of corn poor to
pastares generally poor.
Louisiana-New Orleans: Favorable temperatures. Farm work well but more rain needed. Progress of cotton excellent; condition good Chopping good advance; late planted coming to good stands. Progress of corn good; condition fairly good. Good progress in digging potatoes,
transplanting sweet potatoes, harvesting oats, and making hay. Plantin transplanting
Texas-Houston: Favorable temperatures; too much rain in west-
central, northwest, and south, but adequate elsewhere. Grain crops already rank growth, delayed by rain; prospects of winter wheat still ex ex cellent in Panhandle. Harvesting oats good progress until halted by rain
Prospects of barley excellent. Some corn to be planted or replanted Past progress of cotton poor; much replanting in northwest necessary by
washing rains; crop in Coastal Bend and lower Valley further del washing rains; crop in coastal Bend and lower valley further delayed planting fair progress, but dry weather needed for chopping and cultivation; growth unusually spotted, especially
balted in wouth. Ranges abnormal growth.
Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Favorable temperatures. Too much rain
in west; washing and flooding locally, with flood damage to crops heavy in west; washing and fooding locally, with flood damage to crops heavy areas. Oats very good condition. Progress of wheat good, except some
weedy and considerable damage on flooded lowlands; condition mostly
good and early planted knee-high. Minor crops very good progress and good and
Arkansas-Little Rock: Favorable temperatures, but soil too dry for Progress of and growth. Good advance in chopping early planted cotton. brogress of corn good and cultivation well advanced, but soil dry and rain ing. Rice planting completed; more rain needed for germination. Potaoes suffering from dryness. Minor crops good condition.
Tennessee-Nashville: Very warm and no rain, except scattered, light
showers. early planted corn fairly good; mostly cultivated; much replanting. Progress of cotton poor; condition fairly good; chopping continues. Condition and progress of wheat fairly good. Tobacco plants undersized and setting irregular. Vegetables, grass, clover, and pastures fair.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, May 30, 1941
Only moderate activity was witnessed in the markets for dry goods during the past week. Buyers in many instances confined their operations to "fill-in" business on current lines and to checking offerings against their "open-to-buy" positions in an effort to estimate how nearly they could come to keeping their stocks well assorted without running into difficulty on prices. Traders considered it a foregone conclusion that under the emergency powers established by proclamation the Administration will have the right to force any mills to accept orders for cloths they are equipped to manufacture at prices deemed fair by the War Department. It was also taken for granted that the proclamation estab lishes a legal basis for price fixing. Consequently, there was more or less unsettlement concerning future values. It was generally admitted that prices from now on would respond more to political developments than to the law of supply and demand and that the markets were entering a phase where they will be characterized by increased restrictions on manufacturing and merchandising in order to coordinate the industry in line with defense requirements. Meanwhile, industry in line with defense requirements. Meanwhile, mill operations in various sections of the country as a result of the drought which has affected mills which depend upon rivers for their power. The lack of water was also expected to hamper operations in finishing mills in New England as well as in the South.

Trading in the wholesale markets was scattered during the week. There were fewer buyers in the markets and their operations for the most part were confined to "fill-in" business. The general undertone of prices, however, continued firm. Buyers inquired for certain print cloths, sheetings and osnaburgs and appeared to be willing to pay premiums for spot and nearby deliveries, but trading as a rule was narrow Sales of gray goods were of a routine character. According to reports from mills, shipments were being speeded up to customers, and it was claimed that this was partly responsible for the slowing down of demand as a number of buyer were no longer in a position where they were in urgent need of supplies. Ducks were in demand and there were reports that the Navy was seeking bids on approximately $2,300,000$ yards of unnumbered and ounce ducks. It was also reported that the bids for this business would be opened by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in Washington, D. C. on June 6. It was further stated that mills submitting bids will be asked to furnish information as to the best deliveries they can make Drills and twills were in fair request with a few sales booked Trading in rayons continued spotty with prices displaying a strengthening trend owing to the scarcity of supplies. 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 $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{c} .933 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60,8 \mathrm{c}-81 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., and $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}$, 7 c .

Woolen Goods-Due to the fact that sellers were awaiting more information from Washington as to what the industry
will be called upon to contribute to the national emergency will be called upon to contribute to the national emergency
during the remainder of the year, they were reluctant about accepting additional business for civilian account. In fact, both buyers and sellers took time out to weigh the possible effects of President Roosevelt's address, and it was generally agreed that from now on Government orders will take precedence over ordinary civilian requirements. It was also agreed that in all probability there would be a sharp reducgen the amount of goods to be made for commercial usace In the the amount of goods to be made for commercial usage. In the men's wear division there were a few buyers in the market in search of items such as gabardines and tropical
worsteds which were impossible to locate, while other buyers worsteds which were impossible to locate, while other buyers wought to place additional commitments for Fall and found mills reluctant to do business. Owing to their sold-up condition, a number of mills have withdrawn from the market, and some plants which have room for extra orders for delivery during the last quarter, are reserving equipment for defense contracts. On the other hand, demand for or defense contracts. On the other hand, demand for women's wear continued to increase with unfiled orders estimated to be around $20,000,000$ yards or double what they were a year ago. Blankets were active, and underwear mills continued to operate at capacity.

Foreign Dry Goods-More activity developed in the markets for linens during the week. Demand improved with markets for linens during the Not only were prices decidedly the price trend upward. Not ondy were prices at concessions were not obtainable. The growing firm, but concessions were not obtainable. The growing abroad has been responsible for the strength. Trading in burlaps improved with further price gains owing to the tightening shipping situation. Domestically, lightweights were quoted at 9.30 c ., and heavies at 12.40 c .

## State and City Department

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## News Items

Louisiana-Delivery of State Bonds Awaits Court ActionUnless the procedure is stepped up, a taxpayer's suit attacking validity of an issue of $\$ 6,145,000$ by the State of Louisiana apparently will not reach the Louisiana Supreme Court until after its summer vacation to begin June 1 is concluded. Delivery hence would be delayed for that period of time.
Governor Sam H. Jones waived immunity to appear as a witness May 19 under which the Board of Liquidation of state Debt ordered sale of the issue to refinance floating debt, pay Confederate pensions and reimburse the
State Highway Department for a loan made to the Department of EduState Highway Department for a loan made to the Department of Edu-
cation. cation, H. Morrison, defeated candidate for Governor and counsel of the
Jampes
comiaing taxpayer, asserted that the Board was stripped of authority when the reorganization Act was made effective. As alternative should the court sustain the Board's right to act for the State, he contended that the
presence of G . T. Owen, executive counsel to Governor Jones, would inpresence or
validate its action.
In reply ot questions as to necessity of the issue, Governor Jones said
a study of the State's fiscal position had been made by Treasurer A. $P$. a study of the State's fiscal position had been made by Trearurer A. P. Tugwe, finance of the decision to sell bonds. His statement also was answer to a Suestion whether a $\$ 3,000,000$ increase in revenue could be used to reduce
State debt. State debt.
Mr. Morrison will have 10 days in which to file brief and the State's answer will be filed in 24 hours thereafter. Judge Womack indicated that
the trial court will take "due time" to consider the case.

Massachusetts-31st Edition of Municipal Statistics Issued-Tyler \& Co., Inc., of Boston, are distributing the 31st edition of their booklet giving up-to-date financial 31st edition of their booklet giving up-to-date financial
statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its statistics of the Commonwealth of
counties, cities, towns and districts.

New Jersey-Governor Considers New Methods For Sinking Fund Transactions-Important changes in the procedure governing the purchase and sale of securities for the State Sinking Fund are in prospect, according to a dispatch from Trenton to the Newark "Evening News" of May 23. The changes are said to have been considered at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission Tuesday at which Governor Edison insisted that only members of a bond syndicate interest in a $\$ 2,000,000$ sale to the State should be entitled to compensation. The transaction grew out of plans to refund the obligations of the Town-
ship of North Bergen. The otownship arranged with syydicate headed by
B. J. Van Ingen \& CO. to sell $\$ 14.988 .000$ of $3 / 4$ bonds. B. J. Van Ingen $8 C$ Co. to sell $\$ 14,988,000$ of $33 / 4$ bonds.
Part of the arrangement was that the sinking fund exchange $\$ 1,200,000$ of the township's bonds for a similar amount of the new issue and that the
fund accuire $\$ 800$ ono additional Governor Edison approved this proposal In the condition that the state get the earlier maturities and at such prices that the average yield to the state would be about $3 \frac{13}{2} \%$.
In reaching the conclusion to approve the purchase by the State, Governor In reaching the conclusion to approve the purchase by the State, Governor
Edison is reported to have been impressed mainly by pleas of Paul F. Cullum, Mayor of North Bergen.
Commissions on the sale to the state are estimated to run between $\$ 9,000$ Commissions on the sale to the state are estimated to run between s, 9000
The 820,000 doperning on the maturities selected by the Commission. was to get would materially reduce the syndicate profit
The Governor's insistence also eliminated, as far as the State is con-
cerned, a Llewellyn Park neighbor, Chichester C. Kerr, who was put forward as an agent for the sale of $\$ 1,000,000$ of bonds. The main transaction was arranged by 30 bond dealers with important connections in New
Jersey, New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Kerr was not a member of the syndicate.
Mr. Kerr an apparent authority was a letter from B. J. Van Ingen making Mr. Kerr an agent. Several members of the syndicate were opposed to any
payments to non-members and insisted that commissions on sales to the State should be divided only among the syndicate in proportion to their When some of the syndicate heard of the possibility of Mr. Kerr being considered by the Commission as agent for the group they had the Governor's attention directed to their objection. These dealers were elated when as the selling agency. Municipal bond specialists of many years' experience hope other im-
portant changes will result from the interest that Governor Edison has portant changes will result from the interest that Governor Edison has
shown in such proceedings. For decades there have been rumors that only
firms that were on good terms with certain State officials could handle purchases or sale for the sinking fund.
Dealers have heard that Governor Edison favors wider publicity for fund Dealers have heard that Governor Edison favors wider publicity for fund
transactions, especially sales by the State. Governor Edison and Controller transactions, especially sales
Murray are said to be inclined to give every reputable dealer an opportunity
to buy. The two, with Treasurer Albright, compose the Commission.

United States-Defense Activity Brings Cities Some Puzzling Problems-While most of the cities "ordinarily" affected by the national defense program are meeting the new governmental problems in their stride, many difficulties are still unsolved, according to the report of the American Municipal Association.
How to finance increasing costs of normal services and take care of new
ones brought on by defense, how to police strikes effectively, how to keep lower-salaried employees from leaving their jobs for private industry, how to widen welfare runctions:
In viewing the finance problem, cities know from the record that during America's participation in the last World War their expenditures increased about $10 \%$, as against a $30 \%$ increase for State Governments, and a 25 -fold-
rise for the Federal Government, the report said. For the current period,
municipal finance authorities forecast better tax collections, restricted on municipal bonds, and serious budgetary difficulties for boom towns. Many of these predictions have already materialized, the report said, while on the revenue side, the cities have "little hope" of adding to their
income. Cities with defense industries, in fact, are wondering whether ncome. ax tax defense industries or housing developments at all when they are owned by governmental agencies. Some cities, called upon to furnish utility services for plants just outside their boundaries, are considering double or triple charge of the usual utility rates.
Most of the boom cities, it was pointed out, have fixed debt limits which do not permit sufficient borrowing to pay for more than a small part of required new water, street, sewage, school and othe facilities; other cities are subject to tax limitation; and some of them remember their financial plight after heavy borrowing during the first World War.
Although little specific data are available on the increase in costs of municipal supplies, New York City's purchasing agent reported an advance Personnel expenditures are going up, as public employee groups seek higher Wersonne in anticipation of higher living costs, while wages offered by private
industry provide competition to local government pay. The handling of strikes-occurring in part as a result of the defense for police administrators to draw on, the report said. The National Guard, called into Federal military service, is no longer available for acute situathens, leaving the entire responsibility to local police forces.
The ne arising for community welfare services to aid draftees and their families on personal problems, help widen recreation programs in towns visited by service men, and perform similar functions.
To get the defense job done properly, the report concluded, representa-
tive American city officials feel that the three levels of government must assume their respective responsibilities more effectively, and that a welldefined pattern for action must be set up, In order to avoid excessive overlapping and unnecessary confusion as to programs, the results of all planning of defense measures, and especiaily recommendations for local to the State and local governments, the report said.
U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Regulation of State Primaries-The United States Supreme Court ruled on May 26 that State primaries and nominating conventions are subject to Federal regulations the same as general elections. There was no disagreement over the Constitutional right of Congress to legislate against corruption in primaries, but the Court divided, 4 to 3 , on the question of whether Congress actually had done so in a broad 1870 statue making it a crime to deprive a citizen of his Constitutional rights. t a crime to deprive a citizen of his Constitutional rights. "Times" of May 27 reported in part as follows on the Court's findings:
Complete Congressional power to regulate primary elections for the Court today in a 4 to 3 decision overturning a principle laid down twenty years ago by former Justice McReynolds when the court refused to sustain the conviction of Truman H. Newberry for irregularities in his Senatorial campaign.
The majority opinion, written by Justice Stone, was viewed here as having great poglas submitted a dissent, shared by Justices Black and Murphy, in which the trio conceded Congressional right to deal with primaries, but declared that Congress "through the years" had refused to intrude in this field.
"This court is legislating," Justice Douglas said of the majority opinion. Senator Newberry and argued in his behalf before the Supreme Court in 1921.
Au most vital on election procedure viewed the Stone decision as one of it the possibility of abolishing the poll tax in Southern States, perhaps eventually finding a road to the direct mandatory primary for the selection
of the candidates for President and Vice-President and also a diminution of the often criticized convention system.
The decision reversed the action of a Federal judge in Louisiana who dismissed indictments against five New Orleans election officials accused tained that a primary is not an "election" within the meaning of the Constitution, but is merely a "method by which party adherents agree upon candidates," but Mr. Stone brushed aside their argument.解 tional purpose"" Mr. Stone stated, "require us to hold that a primary election which involves a necessary, step in the choice of candidates for elecion of representatives in Congress, and which in the circumstances of this
case, controls that choice, is an election within the meaning of the Constitutional provision and is subject to Congressional regulation as to the manner of holding it.'

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## Alabama Municipals Steiner, Rouse \& Co.

BLRMINGHAM, ALA.<br>Direct Wire

## ALABAMA

HOMEWOOD, Ala.-BOND TENDERS INVITED-The First Naional Bank of Birmingham, as sinking fund agent and depositary for general refunding $3 \% \%$. $5 \%$ first series bonds, and improvement refunding 1968 , that the city will receive sealed tenders of the ebonds at the above bank until June 25, at noon (CST), and will at such time purchase sufficient
bonds of each series to exhaust a sinking fund deposit of $\$ 15,000$ for each series. MARION, Ala.- BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-A A $\$ 171,000$ issue of
$3 y_{4}^{\prime} \%$ semi-ann. gen. obligation secured ref. bonds is being offered by by
Marx \& Co. of Birmingham. for general investment. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Marx \& Co of Birmingham, for general investment. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. $\$ 2,000$ in 1945 , to $1950, \$ 3,000$ in 1951 to 1961 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1962 to 1967 .
Prin, and int. payable at the First National Bank, Mobile. The last dil also, according to counsel, have the privlege of forcing the levy of an daty located within the corporate imits of the city. Legality approved erty Bradley, Baldwin, All \& White of Birmingham.

## ARKANSAS

ROGERS, Ark-BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Clerk states that
he $\$ 18,000$ sewer bonds sold to the American National Bank of Rogers, at


## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of-CONTROLLER REPORTS ON FINANCES


 otaled $872,652,286.25$, plus $890.417,6212.55$ outstanding at the close or the previous fiscai year. During this period $865.363,061.14$ were called for
payment, leaving the state with $\$ 977,766,837,66$ outstanding on $A$ pril 30 . CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANTS SOLD-An issue of $82,398-$ and was awarded to R. H. Moulton \& Co or Los Angeles, at $0.50 \%$. plus a premium of \$1,717. Dated May 29, 1941 . Due on or about Feb. 25, San Francisco.
LINDSAY-STRATHMORE IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. (Lind say), Calif.-BOND FUNDS DEPOSITED-The U. S. District Court,
Southern District of California, Northern Division, is said to have anBanked recently that funds are on deposit with the securiting as disbursing agent for the court, for the pay mank, mos Angeles, acting as disbursing agent for above district, pursuant to the plan of debt composition confirmed by the court. Bonds are to b
presented for payment within 30 days after May 13, 1941. SAN BUENAVENTURA, Calif.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Grace Woodruff, City Controller, that she will receive sealed bids until
June 9, at $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (to be opened at $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m.) for the purchase of a $\$ 95,000$ issue of fire department improvement of 1941 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable J-D. Dated June 1, 1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Arer's office. Issue pursuant to an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act Corporations for Municipal Improvements, and Regulating the Acquisition Construction or Completion thereof," which became a law Feb. 25, 1901,
and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. The bonds are and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. The bonds are
a direct liability of the whole city, and were authorized at an election held
on April 8 , 1941 , by a vote of 1,509 to 571 . All bids will be construed to include accrued interest on the bonds to date of delivery thereof. The approving opinion of O'Melveny \& Myers or Los Ands will be furnished to the successful bidder by the city. Enclose certified check for $3 \%$ of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to SOUTH GATE ACQUISITION AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. South Gate), Calif.-BOND CALL-Louise Workman, City
Treasurer, is calling for payment at par and accrued interest on July 2 , refunding' bonds numbered from 148 to 191 , and 197 to 202 . The sum of $\$ 51,500$ has been made available by the City Treasurer to pay pri

## COLORADO

ALAMOSA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 3 (P. O. Alamosa), purchased by Oswald F. Benwell of Denver. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated the final $\$ 1.000$ being ontional on and after Nov. 1,1941 . Prin. and int. o be approved by Myles P. Tallmadge of Denver.
COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (P. O. Greeley), Colo.-BOND OFFERING DETAI
scheduled for $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on May 29 , of the $\$ 100,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ semiann. refunding, series A bonds, it is stated that these bonds, noted in our issue of Mey $24-$ V. 152, p. 3376 -are more fully described as follows:
Dated Juy 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due July 1 , as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in
1942 to $1945, \$ 7,000$ in 1946 to $1950, \$ 8,000$ in 1951 to 1954 and $\$ 900$ in 1942 to 1945, $\$ 7,000$ in 1946 to $1950, \$ 8,000$ in 1951 'to 1954 , and $\$ 9,000$ in published notice, until July 1 , 1943 , at 103 plus accrued interest and thereafter
office.
CORTEZ, Colo.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Town Councli is said
have passed an ordinance calling for the issuance of $\$ 17,000$ not to to have passed an ordinance ca
MONTROSE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Montrose), to have approved the issuance of the $\$ 14,000$ school bonds that were sold WRAY, Colo.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 45,00021 / 4 \%$ electric light revenue refunding bonds have beeri purchased by Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \& Oo. of Denver. Dated July 1, 1941. Due on
Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1942 to 1945, and $\$ 7.000$ in 1946 to 1948 ; callable
at $1021 / 2$ in inverse ratio on and after July 1,1944 .

## CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.-NOTE OFFERING-Perry W. Rodman, City purchase of, $\$ 650,000$ not to exceed $1 \%$ interest short-term Jotes. 3 for the June 16, 1941. Bidders to name denom. desired. Due June 15, 1942. Principal and interest payable in lawful money at the City Treasurer's
office. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the notes bid for, payable to order of
the City Treasurer, is required. The notes will be prepared under the supervision of the Bridgeport-City Trust Co. of Bridgeport and they will
certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge \& Rugg of Boston. Notes are valid and binding general obligations of the city and for the payment of principal and interest thereof, the city has power to levy ad valorem taxes such as classified timber lands ta xable at a limited rate) upon all the property such as classified
within the territoriallimits of the city and taxable by it. If the property
purchaser will be furnished with a certificate from the Tax Assessor certify purchaser will be furnished with a certificate from the Tax Assessor certifying that there are no such exampt from the statutory $5 \%$ debt limitation. They are exempt from present Federal income taxes and from taxes of the
State of Connecticut. They are legal investments for savings banks in State of Co
that State.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn--BOND OFFERING-W. H. Judd, President of the Board of Finance and Taxation, will receive sealed bids at the Mayor's coupon sewer funds bonds, 17th series, first issue Dated May 1.1941 . 1941.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ from 1943 to 194 , incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1948 to 1961 , incl. Principal and interest (M-N) payable New Britain, at holder's option. The bonds are general obligations of the city, and all taxable property therein will be subject to levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay both principal and interest. They will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as approved by Storey. Thorn-
National Bank of Boston; their legality will be apo dike. Palmer
purchaser.

## DELAWARE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY (P. O. Wilmington), Del.-BOND SALE--were awarded to the First Boston Corp., New York, and schmidt, Poole \& Co., Philadelphia, jointly, as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 101.0465 , a basis
of about $1.14 \%$. Dated June 1,1941 and due $\$ 25,000$ annually on June 1
from 1942 to 1961 , incl. The bankers reoffered the bonds at prices to
yield from $0.20 \%$ to $1.20 \%$, according to maturity. Other bids: Lidder- $\quad$ Int. Rate $\quad$ Rate Bid
 Harris Trust \& Savings Bank and Francis $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$, du Pont $11 / 4 \% 100.096$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\& \text { Co } & 114 \% & 100.09 \\ \text { Smith, Barney \& Co.and Laird, Bisseli \& Meed } \\ \text { Phelps Fenn \& Co., Inc Eastman }\end{array}$ Phelps,
and Butcher \& Sherrerd $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Lehman Brothers, Charles Clark \& Co. and Älex. } & 13 \% & 100.569\end{array}$ SUSSEX COUNTY (P. O. Georgetown), Del.-PLANS BOND ISSUE-County plans to issue $\$ 25,000$ land purpose bonds to be used for defense purposes. Bill authori

## FLORIDA MUNICIPAL BONDS

Our long experience in handing Florida issues gives us a comprehensive background of familiarity with these municipal bonds. We
will be glad to answer any inquiry regarding thewat no obllyitio

## R.E.CRUMMER \& COMPANY <br> 

## FLORIDA

DELRAY, BEACH, Fla.-BONDS VALIDATED-A final decree issues of the above city, which had been unpaid and had accrued up to
July 1,1938 , was signed by Circuit Judge C. E. Chillingworth, according to recent press reports. same rate of interest as the A bonds as well as take the same standing in every respect. Both issues of bonds carry the interest rate of $2 \%$ for the
five-year period, July 1,1940 , to July 1,1945 . The interest for the next rive-year period will be $21 / 2 \%$. Court proceedings, which will likely take
Completion of the supreme place about June 1 , will complete the refunding, program of the City of
Delray Beach undertaken over two years ago with Thomas M. Cook \& Delray Beach undertaken Beach, as refunding agents.
Co., of West Palm Ber The bonded debt of the City of Delray Beach will be about $\$ 1,350,000$ With interest payments amountesent refunding program, the debt had been five years. Previous
in default since 1928 .
FLORIDA, State of -REPORT ON MUNICIPAL FINANCE LEGIS-"FTION-The following information is taken from the May issue of Florida municipal bond prices have, on the whole, changed only slightly during the past month, Because of the new gas tax laws discussed below, road bonds of counties and road districts have strengthened very decidedly.
Following Governor Holland's recommendations, the Legislature has passed several Acts which change radically the entire set-up regarding the we are discussing this legislation briefly. We will be very glad to furnish detailed information on request the gas tax, the most important calls for a constitutional amendment to be voted on in November, 1942 , and, if carried, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1943. for a period of 50 years thereafter. ions as at present, but reduces the amount allocated to counties for debt of Administration has been granted additional powers. It will he Board thority to issue refunding bonds for outstanding bonds or interest thereon and to secure these by a pledge of and it also rivents from the gas tax allocated to the particuiar county, ounty or road district for the so issue, pose of retiring its road bonds, gas tax anticipation certificates bearing not over $3 \%$ interest. The most radical provision is that the Board may use honds of any county or county or district to purchase matured or maturing onds of any county or district participating in the gas tax, providing the
price does not exceed par. Any investment so made shall bear $3 \%$ interest. The object of this amendment is to pledge definitely the gas tax for road onds. money from the gas tax to take care of all outstanding roe will be tions, principal and interest. Where the gas tax is not sufficient obligamaturing principal and interest in any particular county, the Board will uy in sucrds in effect, all the money is dumped in a commother county. oad bonds all serviced from that. Probably no ad valorem pot and the levied for road bonds excepting, perhaps, in a few counties.
The other Acts mentioned above provide for one thing continuing the gas tax to those counties where it has now expired. To bridge the period gas tax to those countas where 1943 , when the amendment, if carried, will go into effect, another Act allocates the gas tax at the rate of 2 cents instead
int 3 cents. but specifies the amounts shall not be less than the 1938 alloca of 3 cents, but specifies the amounts shath no the 1940 allocation. A final
tion. This approximately $15 \%$ less than the fails to carry.
HAINES CITY, Fla.-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by Paul D. Joyce, City Clerk, that he will receive tenders until July 2, at 8 HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE H. Pent Clerk of the County Board of Commissioners, that refunding H. Pent, the following districts are called for payment on July 1, at par and accrued interest evidenced by coupons due on July 1, 1941 , on presentaTrust Co., New York City $\stackrel{\text { I }}{\text { tiond }}$, Jortheast Tampa Special Road and No, 5, bonds Nos. 1 to 1275 . 1 to 373 North Tampa Special Road and Bridge
Dated July 1, 1938. Due July 1, 1968 .
LEE COUNTY (P. O. Fort Meyers), Fla.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. M. on June 4, by H. M. Stringfellow, Chairissue of $4 \%$ coupon road and bridge refunding bonds. Interest payable J-J. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1, 1940 . Due July 1 , as follows:
$\$ 19,000$ in $1942, \$ 55,000$ in 1943 to $1945, ~$
600000 in 1946 to $1948, \$ 6,000$ in 1949 and $\$ 10,000$ in 1952 . Issued in accordanceswith the laws of the State, county. The Board of County Commissioners reserves the right to reserve such sale to be made to the bidder making the most advantageous bid sull bids must provide for the accrued interest on the bonds and the Board reserves the right to sell the whole or any part of the bonds and reject any and all bids and conduct an orand to otherwise sell the bonds as is proafter the opening Each bidder is required to furnish a bidder's bond to the
vided by law. Eat
approval of the Board, or at the potion of any bidder a certified check approval of the Board, or at thel potion of any bidder a certified check payable to the Board without any condition or qualifications endencing
thereon, in a su of not less than $2 \%$ of the amount of the bid as evidencing thereon, in a su n of not and as a guarantee that the bid will be complied with. Certifled of the purchaser; or in case of failure to comply with bid, such check or bond and the amount thereof shall be forfeited to the county as liquidated
damages by it sustained by failure to comply with such bid. Each_bid shall
state the amount of the bonds bid therefor and the respective numbers of
such bonds, when the bid will be complied with and where delivery of the such bonds, when the bid will be complied with and where delivery of the
bonds shall' be made. Bonds are numbered from 100 to 763 (all numbers
both inclusive).
MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Key West), Fla--BOND AWARD DEFERRED-It is stated by Ross C. Sawyer, Clerk of the Circuit Court,
that the only bid received for the $\$ 40,000$ airport bonds offered on May 22 that the only bid received for the $\$ 40,000$ airport bonds offered on May 22
-V. 152, p. $2587-$ bas been taken under consideration, the decision to be made on
PUNTA GORDA, Fla.-CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ASKED-It is stated by John Hagan Sr., City Clerk, that he will receive sealed offerings 11 Chicago, pursuant to the plan of composition for the above city, until a. m. on June 16.

WINTER GARDEN, Fla.-BONDS PURCHASED-In connection with the call for tenders of general refunding bonds, it is stated by E . M. Tanner,

## GEORGIA

GEORGIA, State of-LOCAL BOND SALE CONTRACTS-It $i_{e}$ reported that Brooke, subject to approval by the voters at the general
the following bonds, subje election on June 3:
$\$ 30,000$ Catoosa County $3 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds.
150,000 Cobb County $23 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds
27,500 Evans County $4 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds.
65,000 Jeff Davis County $31 / 5 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds.
85,000 Oglethorpe County $4 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds.
600,000 Walker County $3 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds.
\$12,500 Adrian Consolidated School District $5 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds. 19,000 Excelsior Consolidated School District $5 \%$ semi-ann. refund. bonds. 20,000 Stone Mountain $4 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds
23,000 Wriphtsville Consolidated School District 41/2\% semi-annual 44,500 Cochran $31 / \% \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds.
31,000 Dade County $4 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds.
14,500 Hazlehurst $5 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds.

## HAWAII

HONOLULU (City and County), Hawaii-BOND OFFERTNG-It is stated by D. L. Conkling, Treasurer of the city and county, that he will
receive sealed bids until 8:30 a. m. on June 19 , for the purchase of a $\$ 250,000$
issue of issue of
payarle J-D.
June 20, Dated June 20 , 1946 to 1970 . Bids will also be received at the Due $\$ 10,000$ Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. New York, up to 2 2 p. m. on said date. Prin. and interest payabe at the office of the Treasurer of the city and county of
Honolulu, or at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York. Said bonds and the interest thereon are payable solely from the revenues of the Board of Water Supply of the city and county of Honolulu derived from the operation of the water works plant and system of said board, which revenues are of the Board of Water Supply or of the city and county of Honolulu within the meaning of any limitation of law. By the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds and in pursuance of the statutes authorizing the bonds. the board binds itself to pay from the gross revenues of the water plant and
system the principal of and interest on the bonds of this issue. Said bonds have a prior and paramount lien on the gross revenues of the water plant revenues which may be subsequently issued, subject only to the prior charid against the revenues for the cost of operating and maintaining the plant and to pay and discharge notes, bonds or other obligations and interest thereon for the payment which the revenues are or shall have been nledged, scribe and collect reasonable rates, fees or charges for binds itself to pre scres and commodities of the water plant and system and to revise such
tiles rates, fees or charges whenever necessary so that such water plant and system shall be and remain self supporting. The rates, fees and charges
prescribed are to pay the expense of operation and maintenance and the amounts necessary to pay and discharge notes, bonds or other obligations and interest thereon for the payment of which the revenues are or shall have been pledged, charged or encumbered for this issue. The bonds and income inheritance, transfer and estate taxes. In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same income tax laws, either by a ruling of the Ruxable of onder present Federal by a decision of any Federal court, or shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal 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 accompanying his bid will be returned. The honds will be passed upon as to their legality by Thompson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York, said attorneys that the bonds are legal and valid obligations of the Board of unless the situation referred above arises, are exempt from taxation. Each bid should set out clearly the total par value of the bonds desired and the amount, together with accrued interest to date of delivery, the bidder
offers to pay therefor. Unless otherswie stated in the bid, each bid will be understood as an offer for all or any part of the bonds for which application is made. No bid will be accepted for less than the par value of the
bonds bid for. The bonds will be del bonds bid for. The bonds will be delivered as may be mut value of the
upon by the purchaser and the Board of Water Supply. Pending the deupon by the purchaser and the Board of Water Supply. Pending the deby the Board of Water Sunply. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the

## IDAHO

SEEROME AND LINCOLN COUNTIES, JOINT INDEPENDENT CALL-IIt stataed by D. summers, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees,


 April 0, , 1951. calable on April $30,1941$.
SCHROME AND LINCOLN COUNTIES, JOINT INDEPENDENT BOND SALE-The 8100.000 semi-ann.







## ILLINOIS

 BEDFORD PARK PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Argo), IIl.-BONDELECTION An election will be held June 26 on the question of issuing
$\$ 15,000$ park improvement bonds. CHICAGO, III.-WANTS LEGISLATURE TO AUTHORIZE $\$ 17,000$,000 BOND 1SSUE City Comparoller R. R Wpham, at the request of Mayor Kelly, had bills drawn for presentation to the State request of
permitting the issuance without a referendum of $\$ 17,000,000$ bonds to pay permitting the issuance without a referendum of $\$ 17,000,000$ bonds to pay
unpaid bills and a large number of outstanding judgments. The proposal
would result in substantial savings to the city, it was said.

CHICAGO, III.- $\$ 200,000$ BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTIONcity Comptroiler R. B. Upham announces that various numabered $3 \%$ refunding of 1937 bonds, selected by lot, aggregating $\$ 200,000$, are called
for payment on July 1 at par and interest., Sated Jan. 1,1937 . Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office or at the Guaranty Trust Co.. New York City.
CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, II1,-BOND OFFERING-James Sullivan, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 11 A.M. (Dames
I
June 5 for the purchase of $\$ 4,000,000$ not to exceed $31 /$ or interest series sewage treatment construction bonds. Dated June 1,1941 . Denom
 of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 \%$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-J) to principal. The bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes to be levied imitation as to rate or amount. The purchaser must give to the Retirement be exercised by July 1 to buy $\$ 100,000$ of the and Benefit Fund an ontion to optional July 1 , 1945, at the same average price as paid by the purchaser or the bonds. The bonds will be delivered at the City as soon after July 1 is is practicabse and the purchaser must be prepared to pay for the Jonds bonds and each proposal must be so conditioned. The printed bonds and approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago, will be furnished to
BOND CALL-Frank O. Birney, District Treasurer, calls for payment
 $21 / \%$ series one construction bonds. The bonds should be presented for
payment at the First National Bank. Chiago. ayment at the First National Bank, Chiago.
CLINTON, III.-BOND OFFERING-Harry L. Bean, City Clerk, will $\$ 5,000$ fire truck bonds. Due May 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1943; $\$ 2,000$ in $\$, 000$ 1944 and $\$ 1,000$ in 1945 and 1946 .
20,000 land purchase and improvement bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ yearly on May 10,000 library bonds to 1955 incl.
. authorized at an election on May May 15, 1941. All of the bonds were authorized at an election on May 20 and an ordinance adopted by the payment of principal and interest.
EUREKA, III.-BOND ISSUE DETAILS The $\$ 70,000 \quad 3 \%$ water revenue bonds sold earlier in the year to Benjamin Lewis \&c Co. of Chicavo. denoms. and mature Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 2.000$, 1943 to 1950 incl.: $\$ 3,000$ from 1951 to 1964 incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1965 to 1967 incl. Prin, and int. payable at the American National Bank
HEYWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT, II1-BONDS VOTED-The
voters on May 10 authorized an issue of 66,500 building bon ters on May 10 authorized an issue of $\$ 6,500$ building bonds.
JOLIET, III.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-City Council recently authorized an issue of $\$ 25,000$ water system revenue bonds.
LAGRANGE, III. - BONDS UNSOLD-H. H. Mitchell, Village Cierk, reporis that an issue of $\$ 50$
referendum remain unsold.
QUINCY, Ill-BOND SALE-The $\$ 250,000$ judgment funding bonds Bank of Quincy as 1.14 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 867.50$, equal to National 100.347 , a
nally announced), and due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ from 1943 1943 to origiincl.; $\$ 15,000,1950$ to 1957 , incl., and $\$ 20,000$ from 1958 to 1960 , incl Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the City Treasurer's office, rather
than at the Comptroller's offiee. Second high bid of 100.093 for $1 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by the First National Bank of Chicago
ROCK ISLAND, Ill.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-The Board of Aldermen recently passed a resolution calling for an issue of $\$ 120,000$ swimming
pool revenue bonds.
UNIVERSITY O
 were awarded to a group headed by the Milwaukee Co. of Milwaukee, on a
net interest cost basis of $2.09 \%$, as follows: $\$ 576.00021 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 21,000$
Nov. 1, $1941 ; \$ 30,000 \mathrm{May}$ 1 and Nov. 1, 1943; $\$ 35,000 \mathrm{May} 1$ and Nov. 1 from 1944 to 1948 incl.; $\$ 40,000$ May 1 and Nov. 1,$1949 ; \$ 345,0002 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ \$ 4$.
1950 to 1953 incl. and $\$ 25,000$ May 1, 1954 .

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Illinois-Other members of the successful group were: Farwell, Chapman \& Co.; Charles K K. Morris \& Co. K .
Martin, Burns \& Corbett, and D. T. Richardson \& Co. Price paid wis Martin, Burns \& Corbett, and D. T. Richardson \& Co. Price paid was
100.119 . The bonds were re-offered from a yield of $0.25 \%$ to a price of 99 . WAPELLA, III.-BONDS VOTED-At an election on May 14 the voters

## INDIANA

BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Burilngton), Ind.-BOND 10 a . m. (CST) on June Township Trustee, will receive sealed bids until
interest coupon community building purchase of $\$ 9.000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon community building bonds. Dated June 1.1941 . Denom.
$\$ 900$. Due $\$ 900$ on Jan. 1 from 1943 to 1952 incl. Bidder to name a direct obligatinterest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. The bonds are taxes to be levied and collected on all taxable property therein. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Ice of Indianapolis, will be furnished
the successful bidder at the expense of the township.
EAST CHICAGO, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 319,000$ series B refund-
ing bonds offered May $26-\mathrm{V}$ - 152, p. 3377 -were awarded to Paine Webber \& Co. of Chicago. Dated June 1,1941 and due Dec. 1 to follows:
$\$ 7,000$ in 1947,1948 and $1949 ; \$ 10,000,1950 ; \$ 25.000$ in 1951 and 1952 ; $\$ 26,000$ from 1953 to 1955 incl. and $\$ 32,000$ from 1956 to 1960 incl.
participated in the purchase of the loan, the bid being par plus a premium $\$ 1,597.50$, equal to 100.50 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a basis of about $2.21 \%$. Other bids: $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Bidder- } & \text { Int. Rate } & \text { Prem. } \\ \text { Harriman Ripley \& } \\ \text { City Securities Corp }\end{array}$
 JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hagerstown), Ind -BOND OFFERIN June 23 for the purchase of Trustee, will receive sealed bids until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
on
Dated July 1,1941 . Due $\$ 450$ general funding bonds of 1941 . Dated July 1 , 1941 . Due $\$ 450$ July 1,$1942 ; \$ 450$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from
1943 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 450$ Jan. 1, 1947 . Prin. and int. (J-J), payable widder exchange or registration at the Union Trust Co., Hagerstown. Bidder will be required to pay accrued interest from July 1,1941 to day of
delivery of bonds should this be necessary. Bonds will be direct obligations of the township. One copy of transcript of proceedings duly cer-
tified will be delivered to the purchaser without cost. No deposit is tified will be deli
required with bid.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.- BONDS OFFERED FOR PUBLIC INVESTinvestment $\$ 489,00023 / 4 \%$ sewage works revenue refunding bonds. Dublic
 at par. Prin. and int. (F-A) payable at the Dime Trust \& Savings Bank,
Fort Wayne. These bonds were issued under authority of Section 48-4301
of the State Statutes, as amended, and are in the opinion op of the State Statutes, as amended, and are in the opinion of counsel, valid legally binding obligations of the city, payable solely from revenues derived
from the operation of the sewerage system. Legality approved by Matson, Ross, McCord \& Ice of Indianapolis.
The bonds were sold to an account which included, in addition to Weil,
Roth \& Irving Co., the following: Paine. Webber \& Co., McDougal \&
Condon, both of Chicago, and Magnus \& Co. of Cincinnat.

BOND CALL-Louis F. Crosby, City Comptroller, announces that $33 \% \%$ sewage works revenue bonds Nos. Cond to 2668 payable Aug. 1 ,
1966 ; Nos. 2669 to 2831 payable Aug. 1,1967, and Nos. 2832 to 3,000 , incl. payabie Aug. 1,1968 are called for payment on Aug. 1,1941 at the National Bank \& Trust Co.. Fort Wayne. Interest ceases on Aug. 1, 1941 . Bonds are dated Aug. 1,1938 and in $\$ 1,000$ denoms.
GRIFFITH, Ind.-BOND SALE-The 816.000 school building bonds offered May $26-V .152$. D. 3222 - were awarded to F. F . Brophy \& Co, of
Chicago, as 2 s , at par pus a premium of $\$ 109$, equal to 100.681 , a basis of
 Second high bid of 100.409 for 2 s was made by McNurlen \& Huncilman, of Indiana polis.
GRIFFITH SCHOOL TOWN, Ind.-BOND SALE The $\$ 13,000$ School building bonds offered May $26-$ V. 152 , p. 3222 - were awarded to F. Brophy \& Co. of Chicazo, as 2 s , at par plus a premium of \$92. equal
 urlen \& Huncilman of Indianapolis,
MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind--BOND OFFERINGJohn Delph, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (CST) on June 9 , for the purchase of $\$ 9,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest bridge
bonds. Dated June $2,1941$. Denom $\$ 1.000$ Due $\$ 1,000$ July 1 , 1942 : bonds. Dated June July, 1941 . Drom 1943 to 1946 , incl. Due Bider to name a single
81.000 Jan. 1 , and Jut rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1,4 of $1 \%$. A certified check for
 Indianaposis wiil be furnished the successulu bidd ber. The bonds will be
direct obligations of the county. payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes direct obligations of the county. payable out of unlimited ad valo
to be levied and collected on all of the taxable property therein.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Crawfordsville), Ind.-BOND p. 3056-were awarded to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, of Chicaro. as 1s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 214$ equal to 100.389, a basis of about $0.89 \%$
Dated May 15,1941 and due as follows: $\$ 5,000$ July 15,192, and $\$ 5.000$ Dated May 15,1941 and due as followss $\$ 5,000$ July 15 , 1942 , and $\$ 5,00$
Jan. 15 and July 15 from 1943 to 1947 . inc.
Share The Indianapolis Bond

## IOWA

GRUNDY CENTER, Iowa-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on May 19 the voters are
LUANA, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 11,000$ semi-ann. water system
 bowarded to the Luana sa vings Bank, as 2 ,
to 101.227 , according to the Town Clerk.
Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated June 2,1941 Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ in
1942 to 1949 and $\$ 1.000$ in 1950 to 1956 the last $\$ 1.500$ bonds maturing 1942 to 1949 , and 81,000 in 1950 to 1956 ; the last $\$ 1$.50 bonds maturing WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Washington), Iowa-BOND ELEC-TION-The issuance of \$48,000 county hospitall bonds will be submitted to WESSTER CITY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O.
 were awarded to the Farmers Nation Bank of webster City, as 134 s ,
pavin๔ a premium of $\$ 735$, equal to 101.225 , a basis of about $1.63 \%$. Due in 1943 to 1960 .

## KENTUCKY

NEWPORT, Ky.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Commissioners took final action recently on an ordinance calling for the issuance of $\$ 350,000$ flood protection bonds, approved by the voters last November It is under-
stood that these bonds will not be offered for sale until final approval on construction has been received from

## LOUISIANA

CALCASIEU PARISH (P. O. Lake Charles), La.-BOND ELECTION -The issuance of $\$ 100,000$ army air crops school bonds will be submitted to the voters at an election called for June 17, it is reported
MANDEVILLE, La.-BOND ELECTION-It is reorted that the ischance od for June 25. m .
PONCHATOULA, La.-BONDS VOTED-At an election hêla on May 20 the voters are said to have approved the issuance of $\$ 50.000$ sidetion project.
0 ST. FRANCISVILLE, La.-BOND ELECTIION-The issuance of s18,000 sewer system bonds wili be up for approval at an election scheduled
 TIFICATE SALE-The semi-ann, bonds and certificates aggrecating Scharff \& Jones, Inc. of New Orleans, as follows:
$\$ 13.000$ refunding bonds at a net interest cost of $2.66 \%$
32,000 certificates of indebtedness at a net interest cost of $2.75 \%$.

## MAINE


 New York.
Other bids:
Bidder National Bank of Boston
 PORTLAND, Me.-BOND OFFERING-John R. Gilmartin, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. M. (EST) on June 5, for the
purchase of $\$ 180.000$ coupon permanent imprevement bonds of 1941 .
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 12.000$ annually on June
 of 14 of $1 \%$. Principai and interest (J-D) payable at the First National
Bank of Boston. The bonds will be valid keneral obligations of the city exempt from taxation in Mane, and all taxale property in the city will exemot rom to the levy of unilitited a d valorem taxes to pay both principal
be subiject
and interest. The bonds will be engraved under the sunervision of and and interest. The bonds will be engraved under the sumervision of and
authenticated as to genuineness by the First National Bank or Boston,
Nut Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, B
SOUTH PORTLAND, Me-BOND OFFERING-The City Treasurer 60.000 road, armory site and park bonds, to mature serially from 1950 to 1961 incl

## MARYLAND

ALLEGANY COUNTY (P.O. Annapolis), Ma.-GOVERNOR SIGNS BOND ISSUE BILL-The bill authorizing the county to issue 800,000
school building construction bonds was signed by the Governor on May 264 MARYLAND (State of)-BOND OFFERING-Lamar H. Steuart, Secretary of the suat 2 for the purchase of $\$ 1,200,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$


 $\$ 85,000$ in $1943 ; 877,000,1944 ; \$ 78,000,1945 ; \$ 80.000,1946 ; \$ 81,000,1947$; $\$ 92,0000.1953: \$ 94,000,1954 ; \$ 95,000$. 1955, and $\$ 97,000$ in 1956. Anv or all of the bonds may be redeemed prior to their maturity at one time or
from time to time on June 1942 , or on any interest payment date there rom time to time on June 1,1942 , or on any interest payment date there-
after, upon 30 days' notice, by payment of the principal amount of the bonds to be redeemed and accrued interest, together with a premium of $5 \%$ if redeemed prior to June 1,$1944 ; 4 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and prior to
June 1,$1946 ; 3 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and prior to June 1,$1948 ; 2 \%$ if redemed thereafter and prior to June 1,$1950 ; 1 \%$ if redeemed thereatter before ar to June 1, 1952, and without premium if redeemed thereafter and whole thereof, shall be a redemption of any part of the bonds, less than the their maturities. Said bonds and the interest thereon will be exempt from all taxation within the state of Maryland.
Bidder to name a single rate of interest for the entire issue, expressed in a
multiple of 14 of $1 \%$. Principal and interest ( $J D)$ payable at the princ multiple of 14 of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (JD) payable at the principal
office of the Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, at the option of the holder, in such funds as are, on the respective dates of tayment, legal tender for payment of public and private debtsective The bonds will be issued pursuant to the provisisons of Chapter 856 of the Maryland Acts of 1941, and of a
resolution of the State Roads proved the following day by the Board of Public Works. As authorized in said Chapter 856, the bonds will be issued under and pursuant to a trust Ndenture by and between the State Roads Commission and the Baltimore None of the bonds shall be
N Maryland, or a pledgee of ite faith to be an oreditigation or debt of the stat shall be payable as to principal and interest from the tolls and other revenues derived from the maintaining, repairing and operating the ferry, which cost shall include the compensation of the trustee and all other expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the indenture. Bonds will be delivered to the successJune 10, 1941. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for $\$ 24,000$, payable to order of the State Treasurer.
No conditional vids will be accepted unless such condition is waived by Ahe bidader to the satisfaction of the Commissio or unnamed. will be regarded as a conditional bid. The legality of this issue will be approved by Marbury, Gosneil \& Williams, of Baltimore, and approving opinion of this firm will be delivered upon request, to the
purchaser of the bonds, without charge. A copy of the Act, authorizing the sale of the bonds: of the Resolutions with respect to the issuance of said bonds; a copy of the Trust Indenture in substantially its final printed form; data with respect to the volume of traffic using the yerry system during the
years 1936 to 1940, both inclusive, and as to the Commission's share of the one-half cent gasoline tax during the fiscal periods beginning Oct. 1, 1935. and ending April 30, 1941 , and a copy of Opinion and Order No. 35.800 filed Investigation of the Rates, Charges, Services. Property and Affairs before the Public Service Commission of Maryland, being Case No. 4316, may be obtained by aplication to William A. Codd, Chief Auditor, State Roads
Commission of Maryland, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.
MARYLAND (State of)-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that the State Treasurer will receive seal.
$\$ 859,000$ general bonds of 1941 .

## MASSACHUSETTS

 prich \& Co.. all of New York, on a bid of $0.28 \%$ interest, plus a premium or
841. Dated May 29,1941 and due Dec 19 , 1941. Oher bids: Halsey
Oher Stuart \& Co., Inc., $0.33 \%$, plus 843 ;
Bank \& Trust Co.. $0.33 \%$, plus $\$ 35.1$
BRISTOL COUNTY (P. O. Taunton), Mass.- NOTE SALE-The issue of the Bristol County Trust Co. of Taunton, at $0.138 \%$ discount. Dated May 28, 1941 and due Nov. 12, 1941. The National Shawmut Bankylot Bost

- EVERETT, Mass.- NOTE SALE - The issue of $\$ 500,000$ notes offered May 28 was awarded to the National shawmut Bank and the Merchants
 Bank of Boston, next highest bidder, named a rate of $0.229 \%$
FALL RIVER, Mass- - NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 500,000$ notes offered May $27-\mathrm{V} .152$, . p 3378 -was awarded to Leavit \& Co. New York, at
$0.365 \%$ discount. Dated May 28, 1941 and due March 20, 1992. Other bids:
Discount
 First National Bank of Boston-2 LUDLOW, Mass.-SERIAL NOTES AWARDED-The $\$ 18,000$ sewage LUDLOW, Mass. - SERIAL
disposal works seriai notes offered May $28-$ V. 152 , $p$ - 3378 - were awardod disposa works serial notes as 1114 s . Dat
to Tyler \& Co of Boston
on June 1 from 1942 to 1950 , inclusive.
NEWTON, Mass-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 500,000$ notes offered discount. Due Nov. 17, 1941. Other bids:
National Shawmut Bank
Nayt Trust Co--
First Boston Corp
Mrst coston Corp-an Bank op Boston-............................................... $0.143 \%$
NORFOLK COUNTY (P O Dedham) Mass, -NOTE OFFERING RaRFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham, Mill receive bids until 11 a. m .
 house temporary notes. Issued under authority of Chapter 219, Massachusetts Act of 1941. Dated June 3, 1941 and due June 3, 1942 . Bidader to name the rate of interest which the notes are to bear and no offer to discoant of Boston, and will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by said bank. Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray
will be furnished the successful bidder.
TAUNTON. Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 200,000$ notes offered May $27-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3378$-was awarded to the Bristol County Trust Co. of Taunton at at
1941 Other bids:
Webster \& At as National Bank of Boston (pus 85 premium) Discount Webster \& Atlas National Bank of Bosto
Machinists National Bank of Taunton.
Merchants National Bank of Boston.
First National Bank of Boston


## MICHIGAN

DEARBORN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{8}$ Wayne County, Mich.-BOND CALLL- Willam H. Thorne, District Secretary

 Jan. 1, 1946. Bonds are callable at par and accrued interest on any interest date and are as follows:
series A numbers 1 to $84 ; 89$ to $107 ; 116$ to $132 ; 141$ and $142 ;$ and 151
and and 152 Denom. $\$ 1.000$ Series B numbers 4,5 and 6 . in $\$ 1,000$ denom. Detroit, for payment
EAST GRAND RAPIDS, Mich-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 62,000$ special assessment refunding bonds, due 1947-1950, incl., aware 19 t

 Harriman, Ripley \& Co., Chicago
Paine, Webber \& Co., Grand Rapid

Premium 855.80
181.00
137.00
56.00
$\begin{array}{r}136.00 \\ 42.78 \\ \hline 58.28\end{array}$
58.28
11.00
658.00
${ }^{658.20}$

Chasles Heise POINTE PARK, Mich.-NOTICE OF REDEMPTIONCharles Heise Jr.; Village Treasurer, announces that street surfacing bonds,
dated June, I9i2e, due June 19 , 1941 Nos. 1 to 50 , tncl., will be redeemed
at maturity at the Grosse Pointe Bank, Grosse Pointe. GROSSE POINTE WOODS, Mich-BOND OFFERING-Phlip F. Allard, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p m. on June 3 , for
the purchase of $\$ 52,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest bonds, as follows $\$ 16,000$ special assessment paving district. No. 20 bonds. Due $\$ 4,000$ 12,000 special assessment paring district No. 21 bonds. Due $\$ 3,000$
 12,000 special assessment paving district No. 23 bonds. Due $\$ 3,000$ An annual. $y$ on June 15

$$
\text { Due } \$ 3,000
$$

All of the bonds will be dated June 15, 1941 and, in addition to being pledged for the prompt payment thereof. Interest payable semi-annually. Kalamazo
ING-LeRoy F. Howard, Drain Commissioner), Mich.-BOND OFFER-
 for $\$ 563.61$, others $\$ 1.000$ each. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 3,563.61$ in 1942 numerical order at par and accrued interest or on any interest payment date prior to maturity on four weeks notice by publication. Princent Pand and Treasurer's office, or at the First National Bank \& Trust Co., Kalamzaoo,
Legal opinion of Miller, Canfield. Paddock \& Stone, of Detroit Leank opinion of Miller, Canfield. Paddock \& Stone, of Detroit, and the check for not less than $2 \%$ of the issue must accompany each proposal. district after crediting the premium bid. Interest on the premium will not
be considered as deductible in determining the net interest cost and interest be considered as deductible in determining the net interestc cost and interest
will be computed to the maturity of the bonds without regard to the possibility of redemption
determined to be necessary and are of the construction of a drain heretofore of the General Drain Law of Michigan, being Act 316 of the Public Acts of 1923, as amended, and are payable out of the instalmentso of drain taxes to County Drain Commissionerer in accocranance wsessment the provisionorore or Made Chater 6
of said Act, wherein the benefits were apportioned as follows: One to the County of Kalamazoo at large, one-fourth to the Towns. Tow of Kala
mazoo at large and one-fourth to the land situated in the Milwood Draina
 the first taxes to be due and payable December first, 1941 .
SCALAMAZOO AND PORTAGE TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Kalamazoo), Mich.- OTHER BIDS American National Bank of Kalamazoo as s is, at par plus a premium of
$\$ 19.20$, equal to 100.06 , a basis of about $0.98 \%$, as reported in V . $152, \mathrm{p}$. 3378, were
Bidder

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bidder Lerchen \& } \\ & \text { Watling } \end{aligned}$ | Rate | Premium4.70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Campbell, McCarty \& Co., De | \{1942-43 |  |
| cDonald, Moore \& Hayes, Det |  | 6.80 63.90 |
|  |  |  |
| Braun, Bosworth \& Co., Toledo |  |  |
| Stranahan, Harris \& Co.. Tol |  |  |
| First National Bank, Kalamazoo |  |  |
| First of Michiga | 1944-46 |  |
| Paine, Webber \& Co., Grand Rap |  | 95.90 |
| Ryan, Sutherland \& Co., Toledo |  | 55.00 |
| Channer Securities Co., Chicago |  | 22.40 |
| Cray, McFawn \& Co., Detroit- | 1942 |  |
| ninsular State |  | $40$ |

RIVER ROUGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-ASKS BIDS ON firm bids untii 8 m . m. on June 5 on $\$ 25,000$ nine mile halfway drain bonds
 ROMULUS TOWNSHIP (P. O. Romulus), Mich--BOND SALE-



 or
TENDERS OAK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Royal Oak), Michsealed tenders of 1935 refunding bunds of serises A, Secretary, will receive
refunding bonds of series B, dated Oct. 1,1935 , until June 26 , 19 , $7: 30$ and and
Offerings should be firm for five days. Tenders should describe securities
 sum for which the bonds, with the Oct. $1,1,1941$, and subsequent coupors price on, bonds and interest shall be accepted Tenders specifying the lowest
the fund provided ids amount available in

## MINNESOTA

BAUDEETE, Minn.-BOND SALE-The following bonds aggregating Allison- Williams Co. of Miny $26-$ Vo 152, . . 337. Were a warded to the
Clerk; $\$ 5,000$ public building, and $\$ 7,500$ street according to the Village Clerk; $\$ 5,000$ public building, and $\$ 7,500$ street improvement assessment
BLUE EARTH COUNTY (P. O. Mankato), Minn- BOND OFFERsale on June 10, at 2 p . $\mathrm{m} ., a^{2} \$ 50,000$ issue of not to exceed $2 \%$ ofer for
 bonds allowed to any one person to pe purchased, at sat; and shall amount of time to the amount of $\$ 10,000$. No sale of any of the bonds shall be made to reservation or por thersons not actually present at the sale and no preve of the bonds shall be permitted. eservations for the purchase of the bonds shall be permitted.
These are the bonds mentioned in our issue of May 24 .
CALUMET, Minn.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on May 19 the voters are said to have app,
system bonds by a wide margin.
CANBY, Minn.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 40,000$ semi-ann. hospital bonds fo the First N ational to the first ${ }^{\text {National Bank \& Trust Co. of Minneapolis, as }} 13$ sis, paying a
premium of $\$ 475$, equal to 101.187, according to the City Recorder.

A price of 101.175 for $13 / \mathrm{s}$, was submitted by the Wells-Dickey Co. o DE GRAFF, Minn.-BOND SALE-The 88,000 semi-ann. sewage

EAST GRAND FORKS, Minn-BOND offERING-Sealed and oral sids wil be recelived by A. G. Rand, City Clerk, until June 10, at 8 p. m.,
for the purchase of a $\$ 20,000$ issue of coupon public bath bonds. Biders Denome the rate of interest. No bid for less than par will be accepted.
Done
Dated June 1, 1941. Due $\$ 2,000$ from June 1, 1944 to 1953, incl. Prin. and int. (J-T) payabe at such bank or ruast company
 Mids will be received by T. A. Mo Mealia, City Recorder, until June anction
 not to exceed $21 / 2{ }^{2}$ o payable J-D. Dated June 15, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Prin. and int. payable at the bank designated by the purchaser. The approving opinion of Fletcher. Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber, of Minne-

HALLOCK, Minn-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received by ole Myre, Village Clerk, until June 5 , at 2 p. m., for the purchase of $\$ 25,000$
village hall bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable J-D. Due $\$ 500$ on June 1 and Dec. 1 in 1993 to 1.1967 . These bonds were approved
by the voters at an election on May 9. KEEWATIN, Minn--BOND SALE-The $\$ 12,000$ semi-ann sewage
disposal plant bonds offered for sale on May $19-7.152, ~ 3058-$ were
 ${ }_{75}$ KITTSON COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. Minneapois, as $31 / \mathrm{s}$ noted here on shonds to the George $C$. Jones Co. of Minneapoilis, as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, noted here on May $17-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , D. 3225 - it is stated
by the Clerk of the school Board that the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis, and Kalman \& Co. of st. Paul, were associated with the above firm in the purchase of the bonds, payin
optional on and after Aug. 1, 1946 .
LONG PRAIRIE, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ general obligation sewage disposal plant bonds offered for sale on May $22-\mathrm{V}^{1} 152$, p . apolis, according to the Village Recorder. Dated July 1, 1941. Due $\$ 5,000$
NEW ULM, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 112,500$ coupon semi-ann* to a syndicate composed of the C. S. Ashmun Co. the Northwestern well, Inc. of St. Paul, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 1,101$, equal to 100.969 a basis of about $1.38 \%$. Dated June 1, 1941. Due $\$ 7,500$ on June 1 in
1942 to 1956 incl. The second highest bid was an offer of $\$ 1,050$ premium on $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, sub-
mitted by Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwood of Minneapolis. PEDWO
REDWOOD FALLS, Minn.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Sealed Recorder, for the purchase of $\$ 27,5004 \%$ semi-anm. certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Due Dec. 1 . 1942 to 1951 . The cit $y$ reserves the after one year from the date of issue, or reduce the total amount of issue 28 after one year from the date of issue, or reduce the tota
their judgment may be for the best interest of the city
SAUK CENTRE, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received until June 17, by E vert Borgmann, Town Clerk, for the purchase of road and bridge bonds. Legality, approved by Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker.
Colman \& Barber of Minneapolis. Colman \& Barber of Minneapolis.
SLEEPY EYE, Minn- $B O N D$ OFFERING- Both sealed and auction
bids will be received by Jens $S$ Jensen, City Recorder bids will be received by Jens s. Jensen, City Recorder, until June 9 , at 88
p. m . for the purchase of a 875,000 issue of hospital bonds. Interest rate p. m., for the purchase of a 875,000 issue of hospital bonds. Interest rate
is not 8 exced $21 / 2 \%$, payabe J-D. Denom. 81,000 . Dated June 15 ,
1941 . Due 85,000 from June 15,1942 to 1956 , incl. The City Council 1941 Due Dis 85000 from June 15,1942 to 1956 , incl. The City Council
reserves the ritht to detmise of the time of sale whether sald bonds are to be subject to redemption on June 15, 1946, or any interest payment
date thereafter, or to be without option of prior payment. Bids may be submitted on either basis, Principal and interest payable at suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. All bids to be uncondi-
tional. The approving opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barket. Colman tional. The approving opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barket, Colman \&
Barber of Minneapolis, will be furnished. A $\$ 2,000$ certified check, payable to the city, must accompany the bid.
STORDEN, Minn-BOND SALE-The \$12,000 general obligation


## MONTANA

CONRAD, Mont- - BOND SALE-The $\$ 141,000$ issue of semi-annual

CUT BANK, Mont-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Alice Rush.

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. $7 \mathrm{p}_{2} \mathrm{~m}_{\text {. }}$ May 2 , Mo by Harry Smith, District Clerk, fore the purchase of a 830,000 issue or refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $3 \%$.
payable J-D. Dated June 7,1941 . Amortization bonds will be the firs payaice and serial bonds will, be the second choice of the School Board. If
chict 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 in semi-annual instalments during the peroid of 15 years from the date of issue. If serial bondse are issued and sold they will bears in the amount of
$\$ 1,000$ each, the sum of $\$ 2,000$ of said serial bonds will beco $\$ 1,000$ each, the sum of $\$ 2,000$ of said serial bonds will become payable on
Tune 7,1942 and on the same day each year thereafter until all of such bonds are paid. The bonds whether amortization or serial will be redeemable in full $71 / 2$ years from date of issue, and any interest due date there after. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued
interest, and all bidders must state the lowest rate of interest at which the will purchase the bonds at par. The successful bidder must be prepared to accept delivery of the bonds on June 7 . Legsality approved by Fletcher, (These are the bonds mentioned in our issue of May $17-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 3225.) LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 ( $\mathbf{P}$ O Helena), Mont.- BOND ELECTION-The issuance of $\$ 160.000$ schiool
building bonds will be submitted to LEWISTOWN, Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 17,500$ semi-ann. fireequipment bonds offered for sale on May $19-\mathrm{V}$. $152, \mathrm{p} .2741$-were pur-
chased by the State Board of Land Commissioners, as $2 \mathrm{i} / \mathrm{s} \mathrm{s}$, at par, according to the City Clerk. No other bid was received.
POLSON, Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 7,500$ semi-annual registered park bonds offered for sale on May $21-\mathrm{V}$. 152 in in. 3058 -were purchased SHERIDAN COU
The s168,000 semi-anny (P. O. Plentywood), Mont.-BOND SALEVelson of Plentywood awarded to George N. Lund of Reserve and R. $\mathbf{R}$. Nelson of Plentywood, jointly, as 3s, paying a premium of $\$ 25 .$, equal to
100.014 , according to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. WHITEFISH HIGH SCHOOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Whitefish) Mont-BOND OFFERTNG-Sealed bids will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 12 ,
by Chas. C. Baldwin, District.Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 31.941 .44$ not to
tion bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of 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 payabie in semi-annual instalments during a period of 14 year If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the amount of $\$ 2,300$ each, except the first bond which winds in the amount of $\$$ on june 30 , 1942, and the sum of $\$ 2,300$ will become payable on the same day each zation or serial bonds, will be redeemable in full on any interest payment date from and after seven years from the da
check for $\$ 500$, payable to the above Clerk.
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. 8 p. m. on June 16, by E. L. Fenton, District Clerk, for the purchase of 820.000 building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable J-D. Dated June 1, 1941. Amortization bonds will be the first chooice and serial are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the board of trustees may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual
instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. each, the sum of $\$ 1,000$ of the serial bonds will become payable on June 1 , 1942, and the sum of $\$ 1,000$ will become payable on the same day each year thereafter until all of such bonds are paid.
years from date of issue and on any interest due date thereafter. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to the District Clerk.

## NEBRASKA

CROOKSTON, Neb--BOND SALE DETAILS-The Village Clerk states that the $\$ 37,500$ refunding bonds sold to the Wachob-Bender Corp.
of Omaha, as reported-V. 152, p. 3379 -were purchased at par, divided of Omaha, as reported-V. 152, p. 3379-were purchased at par, divided
as follows: $\$ 10,000$ as 2 s , due $\$ 500$ on June 1 and Dec. 1 in 1941 to 1950 ,
and $\$ 27,500$ as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 500$ on June and Dec. 1 from 1951 to June 1,1978 .

GRAND ISLAND, Neb.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 119,000$ issue of storm sewer refunding bonds offered for sale on May $21-V$. 152 , p. ph a premium
award to Halsey, Stuart \& Co.. Inc. of Chicago, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a
of $\$ 75$, equal to 100.063, a basis of about $1.485 \%$. Due in 10 years,
ontiona optional after five years from date of issue.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

BERLIN, N. H.-NOTE SALE-The National Shawmut Bank of Boston was awarded on May 27 an issue of $\$ 100,000$ tax notes at $0.45 \%$ discount.
Due Dec. 26,1941 F. Horne $\&$ Co. of Hartford, second high bidder, named a rate of $0.46 \%$
NASHUA, N. H.-NOTE SALE -The issue of $\$ 150,000$ notes offered May 27-V, 152, p. 3379 - was awarded to the Nashua Trust Co. of
Nashua, at $0.29 \%$ discount. Dated May 29.1941 and due Dec. 29,1941 . Other bids:
futives fimiziz $\qquad$
RYE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. H. - BONDS AU-THORIZED-At a meeting held
struction bonds was authorized.

## NEW MEXICO

ALAMOGORDO, N. Mex.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 45,500$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ Paving District No. 2 bonds has been purchased jointly by Oswald F.
Benwell and George Wallery \& Co., both of Denver. Dated May 1,
1941. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 5.000$ in 1942 to 1946,
 at the office of the Town Treasurer in A
proved by Myles $P$. Tallmadge of Denver.

NEW MEXICO, State of-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 1,000,000$ issue of not to exceed $4 \%$ state office building revenue debentures offered on
May $26-$ V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3226$-was not sold as all bids were rejected. No date May $26-\mathrm{V}$. $152, \mathrm{p} .3226-$ was not sold as all

## NEW JERSEY

EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O New Brunswick), N. - 17 on the question of issuing $\$ 65,000$ school construction bonds. LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP (P. O. Lyndhurst), N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,317,0003 \%$ coupon or registered refunding bonds offered
May 29 - $V .152$, p. 3379 were sold to a syndicate composed of Paine,
Webber Con $^{2}$ B. Jan Ingen \& Co., Inc., both of New York; Julius A. Web 29 \& Co. i B. . . Van Ingen \& Co., Inc, both of New York; Julius A.
Weber, Inc., Newark; A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc. and Rogers, Gordon \& Co. Rippel, Inc., Newark; A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc. and Rogers, Gordon \& Co,
ne., both of New York; Colyer, Robinon \& Co., Inc., Newark; Dolphin Co., Inc., Philadelphia, and J. B. Hanauer \& Co. of Newark. The
onds were offered for public investment at prices to yield from $1 \%$ to
Dated May 15, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
 NEW JERSEY (State of)-SINKING FUND OFFERS $\$ 1,025,000$ LOCAL MUNICIPAL BONDS-Christopher H. Ellin, Secretary of the DST) on June 3 for the following blocks of registered New Jersey municipai $\$ 85,0004 \%$ Deptford Twp. gen, ref. bonds, Dated Nov, 1,1936 and due
Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 10000$ from 1950 to 1956 incl; $\$ 11,000$ in 1957 100,000 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1958 . Interesterter M-N. Dated Dec. 1,1936 and due $18,0005 \%$ Neptune Twp. ref. bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1934 and due
 $69,00033 /{ }^{2} \%$ Ocean Gate (Borough) ref. honds. Dated Nov. 1, 1939 and
due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1942 to 1944 incl.; $\$ 4,000$ due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1942 to 1944 incl.; $\$ 4,000$,
1945 to 1949 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1950 to 1957 incl. Int. M-N $18,0004 \%$ Point Pleasant (Borough) water impt. bonds. Dated Nov. 1 ,
1935 and due Nov, 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1950 to 1956 incl. and $450,000 \$ 1, \% \%$ Raritan Twp. ref. bonds, Dated June 1, 1936 and due $25,00041 / \% \%$ Raritan Twp. ref. bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in
1950 and $1951 ; \$ 10,000,1952 ; \$ 3,000$ in 1955 and $\$ 6,000$ in 1958. $121,000414 \%$ Raritan Twp serial funding bonds, Dated Sept. 1, 1936
and due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 50,000$ in 1950; $\$ 36,000$ in 1951 and $10,000 \$ 3,2 \%$ Stratford (Borough) gen. ref. bonds. Dated March 1, 1937
and due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,00$ from 1950 to 1952 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ $80,0004 \%$ Ventnor City ree. bonds. Dated June 1, 1940 and due Dec. 1
as follows: $\$ 2,00$ in 1951; $\$ 40,000$ in 1957 and $\$ 38$. 1951; $\$ 40,000$ in 1957 and $\$ 38,000$ in 1958 $19,0004 \%$ Waldwick (Borough) gen. ref. bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1940 and Each proposal should state the amount in dollars and cents bid for each block of bonds, together with the basis price. No down payment will be
NEW MILFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND SALE-The

price of 103.18, a basis of about $3.66 \%$. Dated April 1,1941 and due $\$ 10,000,1951$ to 1953 incl. in $\$ 21,000,1954 ; \$ 22,000$ in 1955 and 1956. and
$\$ 23,000$ from 1957 to 1960 incl. PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.-DEBT REFUNDING APPROVED to refund its entire indebtedness amounting to $\$ 3,031,000$, according to report.-V. 152, p. 3380 .
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Joseph E. Hornsby, City purchase of $\$ 300,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered reunding bonds. Dated June 1 , 1941 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 100,000$ ingle rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 14 or $1-10$ of $1 \%$, and the 285,000 and accrued interest nor more than the principal amount of $\$ 301$,00 and accrued interest. The bonds will be general obligations of the secured by a pledge of delinquent second class railr will also be additionally mate amount of $\$ 305,731.22$. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds ofThe above bonds are redeemable at the city's option at par and accrued interest on any interest date on 30 days' published notice.
The City Treasurer will receive sealed bids at the same the purchase of $\$ 150,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, $\$ 123,000$ poor relief bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ from $\overline{1942}$ to


$$
\text { o } 1945 \text { incl. and } \$ 7,000 \text { in } 1946 .
$$

The above two issues will be dated May 1, 1941 Interest M-N Denom. The above two issues will be dated May 1,1941 . Interest M-N. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. They will be sold as constituting a single issue of $\$ 150,000$ bonds and the combined maturities are $\$ 30,000$ annually on May 1 from 1942 to of $11 / 4$ or $1-10$ of $1 \%$. The bonds will be general obligations of the city payabe from unlimited ad valorem taxes. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.
Both the $\$ 300,000$ refunding bonds and the $\$ 150,000$ poor relief and fire apparatus bonds will be payable as to both principal and semi-annual on or about June 20. 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 hereafter enacted, the purchaser may, at his election, be relieved of his
obligation under the contract to purchase the bonds and in such case the deposit accompanying his bid will be returned. Bids to be on forms furnished by the City. The approving opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond, of New York, will be furnished.
WALLINGTON, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 16.000$ coupon or regisawarded to Joseph $G$. Kress \& Co. of Perth Amboy, as 2.70 , ${ }^{\text {s. }}$, at a price of 100.22, a basis of about $2.67 \%$. Dated June 1 , 1941 and due June 1 as
follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1942 to 1945 , incl. and $\$ 1,500$ from 1946 to 1953 , incl. Other bids:
Bidder-

Municipal Bonds - Government Bonds Housing Authority Bonds
TILNEY \& COMPANY 76 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK, N. Y Telephone: WHitehall 4-8898
Bell System Teletype: NY 1-2395

## NEW YORK

ALBANY COUNTY (P. O. Albany) N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 400,000$ coupon or registerea syndicate composed of Lehman Bros.; New P. 3ir, Manufecturers \& Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, and Kean, Taylor \&
Co., New York, as 0.70 , at at price of 100.045, a basis of about $0.68 \%$. Dated June 1, 1941 and due $\$ 100,000$ on June 1 from 1942 to 1945 incl.
 ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.-BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATEDISSUE REOFFEREED-The May 1 award of $\$ 20,000$ coupon or registered street paving bonds to the Manufacturers $\&$ Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo,
as 1.70 , at 100.19 , a basis of about $1.68 \%-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 3059--was not
consummated consummated.
consummated. being reoffered for sale at 3 p.m. (DST) on June 2 . Sealed
bids should be addressed to Roy $F$. Pearce, Vilage Clerk. bids should be addressed to Roy F. Pearce, Vilaage
be dated June 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 as. follows: $\$ 2,000$ be dated June 194 incl. and 83000 in 1949 and 1950 . Bidder to name single rate of interest, exxressed in a multiple of $1 /$ or $1-10$ of $1 \%$. Principal
and interest (J-D) payable at the Northern New York Trust Co. Alexandria w York exchange, or at the Marine Midland Trust Co., vew York city. A certified check for \$1,00, payable to order or tive
village, Is required. Legality will be approved by Wiltse \& deYoung, of
Alexandria Bay. Alexandria Bay.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y--BOND OFFERING-Frank A. Howlan, City Trasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 D . m, (DST) on June 3 for the
purchase of $\$ 297,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, purchase of 8297,00
divided as follows:
$\$ 179,000$ public works bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 29,000$ in 1942;

 118,000 home reler to 1949 incl. and $\$ 7,000$ in 1950. .
from 1943 to $192 ; ~ \$ 14,000$ All of the bonds will be dated May 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder to Principal and interest ( $M-N$ ) payable at the First National Bank of AmsterPrincl, with New York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for \$5,940, payable
to order of th Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income receeved by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shal
be taxable by the may at his election, be reliiveved of his obligations under the contract to purchase the
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.-BOND ofFERTNG-Arthur J. Ogden, City the purchase of $\$ 95,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered sewer bonds of 1941 . Dated June 1, 194. $\$$ nollows: $\$ 10,000$ from 1942 to 1950 incl. and $\$ 5$ in 1951. Bidder to name
follo allo single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 1 /$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. a single rate ond interest (J-D) payable at the City Treasurer's office. The
Principal and ind
bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the city and the approving legal bonds are unlimited tax oblikations of the city and the approving legal
opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New York City will be

BROOKHAV
625 coupon or registered bonds orfered , May
28-

$\$ 85,500$ welfare (home relief) bonds. One bond for $\$ 500$, others for $\$ 1,000$ incl.; $\$ 7,000$ in 1947 , and $\$ 8,00$ ofrom 1948 to 1953 , incl. 1943 to 1946
9,125 woris 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
All of the bonds will be dated May 1,1941 . Other bids:
Bidder Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White \& Co. Int. Rate Rate Bid Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White \& Co--
O. F. Childs \& Co and Sherwood $\&$ Co....-Halsey, stuart 8 . Co., Inc
A. C . Allyn \&
Co., Inc. and George B. Gibboo, Inc, and E. H. H. Rolinins \& Sons, Inc. Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. and Adams,
McEntee \& Co., Inc $1.40 \%$
$1: 40 \%$
$1.40 \%$
$1.4 \%$
$1.2 \%$ 100.43
100.397
100.209 100.209
100.111
100.419
 for the purchase of $\$ 3,500,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interes tax anticipation
 1941. Interest will be payable at maturity of cirtificates, and both prinCentral Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York City, at the option of the holder. Bidder to name one rate of interest expressed in multiples or any fraction of $1 \%$ and to state denoms. desired, which must be in multiples of
55.000 . Legal opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond, of New York City, will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for s70.000, payable to order of the Clity Comptroller, is required. Since certificates for any fiscal year may not be issued in excess of the amount of taxes or such fiscal year reduce the amount of certificates awarded for such fiscal year accordingly. The certificates will be delivered to the succeessful bidder at the office of the Comptroller or at the Central Hanover Bank \&\& Trust Co, 70 Broadway. on June 16, 1941, upon the payment of the balance due, plus accrued nteres
BUFFALO AND FORT ERIE PUBLIC BRIDGE AUTHORITY, $5 \%$. 0 -y yar boon $5 \%$ 20-year bonds series A, due Jan. 1,1954 are advised by Manufacturers \& principal amount of this issue has been called by lot' 'or redemption through the sinking fund on July 1 . 1941 , at $10111 / 2 \%$ or the principal amount plus
acrued interest. Payment will be made at the office of the bank, 284 Main
St., Buffalo, N. Y.
DANSVILLE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 52,000$ coupon or registered tone \& Webster and Blodget Inc op New Yo p. 3380-were warded to
 ually on June 1 from 1942 to 1967 incl. Other bids:



Rate Bid
100.22
100.394
100.23
Par
100.528
100.50
100.499
100.409
100.317
100.13
100.59
100.321 Gordon Graves \& Co
EAST AURORA, N. Y - $B O N D$ SALE-The $\$ 21,700$ coupon or regisInc. of Buffalo, as 1 is, at par pius a premium of $\$ 1.50$. Dated May 1,1941 .
One bond for $\$ 700$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,700$ in 1941 and 82,000 'rom 1942 to 1951, incl. Principal and interest (N-M) xilimited taxes. Legality approved by Hawkins, Delafield \& Lonabie from The Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, second high bidder, offered a premium Other bids: Other bids:
Erie County Trust Co.
Union Securities Corp. Union Securities Corp R. D. White \& Co-- - Tru
George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc


HORNELL, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING How P purchase of $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds divided as follows
$\$ 4,000$ bome relief bonds, series of 1941 . Due $\$ 1,000$ on June 1 from 21,000 public works bonds, series of 1941. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the City Chamber or $1 / 10$ th of $1 \%$. New York exchange. General obligations of the city, payable from wnrequired. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New Ye York he delivery of the bonds the income received the event that prior to 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
in such case the deposit accompanying his bid will be returned.
HORNELL CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. Y.-BONDS DEFEATED $\$ 115,000$ construction bonds
LOCKPORT, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,000$ coupon or registered mprovement bonds offered May 28-V.152, $\mathbf{D}$. 3380 -were awarded to the部 1943 and $\$ 1000$ in 1944 and 1945 BidderManufacturers \& Traders Trust Co
Lockport Exchange Trust Co
 onds offered May 28--VOND SALE-The $\$ 81,700$ coupon or registered Co. and Sherwood \& Co., both, of New York, jointly, as 1.40 s , at a price of 76.000 street improvement
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 All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1941. Other bids:
 $\begin{array}{lc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Rate Bid } \\ 1.40 \% & 100.019\end{array}$
 Rate
100.019 100.405
100.37

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.-BOND ISSUE DETALI S 100.05 3. city -mature May 1 as follows: $\$ 41$ municipal sinking funds-V. $\$ 300$. 152 , p. $3380-$ mature May 1 as follows: $\$ 41,000$ in $1942 ; \$ 40,000,1943 ; \$ 39,000$
in 1944 and $1945 ; \$ 28,000,1946$ to 1949 incl.; $\$ 29,000$ in $1950 ;$ and $\$ 1,000$ NORWICH. (CITY AND TOWN) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 157,400$ coupon or regis-
tered school bonds offered May 28 - V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3227$-were awarded to
George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc., New York, as 1.20 s , at a price of 100.179 ,
a basis of about $1.18 \%$ Dated June 1,1941 and due June 1 as follows:
$\$ 7,400$ in $1942 ; \$ 7,000$ from 1943 to 1952 incl. and $\$ 10,000$ from 1953 to
1960 incl. Other bids: 1960 incl. Other bids:
Bidder-
Kidder- Taylor \& Co. and Langdon B. Wood \& Co Int. Rate Rate Bid Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc
Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc
Manufacturers \& Traders

Trust Co. and Adams, Mcen
tee \& Co., Inc
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc. and A. C. Aliyn \& Co., Inc.
H. L. Allen \& Co. and Minsch, Monell \& Co., Inc. Hiair \& Co., Inc. and Bacon, Stevenson \& Co, Inc.....
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White \& Co Marine Trust Co. of B


YONKERS, N. Y.-NOTE SALE-W. A. Schubert, City Comptroller reports that $\$ 100,000$ tax notes were sold on May 23 at $0.25 \%$ interest
rate, as follows: $\$ 250,000$ each to the Chase National Bank of New York
and the First National Bank of Boston.

## NORTH CAROLINA

## BLADEN COUNTY (P. O. Elizabethtown), N. C.-BOND SALE-

 The coupon semi-annsal road and bridge refunding and school refunding were a warded to a syndicate composed of Campbell, Phelps \& Co. of New York, the First securities Corp. of Durham, Ryan, Sutherland \& Co. ofToledo, Fox, Reusch \& Co. and P. E. Kline, Inc., both of Cincinnati paying a premium of $\$ 63.60$, equal to 100.04 , a net interest cost of abou $3.17 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 145,000$ as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due on June 1 .
$\$ 5,000$ in 1955 and $1956, \$ 10,000$ in $1957, \$ 20,000$ in 1958 to 1962 . ,000 in 1963; the remaining $\$ 14,000$ as 3 s , due on June 1, 1964
EAST SPENCER, N. C.-BOND SALE-The following coupon semip. 3381 -were awarded to Lewis \& Hall of Greensboro as 41/2s, paying a premium of $\$ 27$, equal to 100.056 , a basis of about $4.49 \%$
$\$ 9,500$ street improvement refunding bonds. Due on June 1 in 1942 to 24,000 water and light refunding bonds. Due on June 1 in 1947 to 1959 14,000 school refunding bonds. Due on June 1 in 1952 to 1959, incl.
NORTH CAROLINA State of-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until noon (EST), on June 5, by Charles M. Johnson. State Treasurer, for the purchase of all or istered ond
$\$ 90,000$ North Carrolina State College building bonds. Due on April 1 as
follows. $\$ 20$. 000 in $1944, ~ \$ 000,1945$ and $\$ 20,000$ in 1946 to 1948 275,000 school for the deaf bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 60,000$ in 1944, $\$ 35,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 60,000$ in 1946 to 1948 . on April 1 as
600,000 Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium bonds. Due on
follows: $\$ 135,000$ in 1944, $\$ 105,000,1945$ and $\$ 120,000$ in 1946 to Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated April 1, 1941. A separate bid for each issue
(not less than par and accrued interest) is required. Rate or rates of interest to be in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$; each bid may name one rate for part o the bonds of any issue (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more manto rates for any issue, and Prin. and int. payable at the State Treasurer's office, or in N. Y. City at are pledged to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. The lowest interest cost to the State, such cost to be determined by deducting the total a mount of the premium bid from the aggregate a mount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. Delivery of bonds will be made on or about June 24, at place of purchaser's choice. Bids are
required on forms to be furnished by the State Treasurer.
RALEIGH, N. C.-NOTES SOLD-The City Clerk states that $\$ 25,000$ bond anticipation notes have been purchased by the Fir
Trust Co. of Raleigh, at $0.44 \%$. Due in four months.
ROBESON COUNTY (P. O. Lumberton), N. C-BOND SALEThe $\$ 100,000$ coupon semi-ann. court house and jaii bonds of fered for sale Co., and the Southern Investment Co., both of Charlotte, paying a premium
 $1944 ; 8,000,1945 ; \$ 4,000,1946 ; \$ 8,000,194 ; \$ 4,000,1948 ; \$ 8,000,1949$
to 1955 ; the remaining $\$ 8,000$ as $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due on June 1,1956 .

## NORTH DAKOTA

BURLEIGH COUNTY (P. O. Bismarck), N. Dak.-BOND OFFER ING-Sealed bids will be received until 2 p . $m$. on June 5 by Adolph bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $21 / 2 \%$, payable J-D. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Dated June 15,1941 . Due June 15 as follows; $\$ 16,000$ in 1942 to 1946 , and $\$ 20,000$ in 1947 to 1961 . Subject to redemption and prior payment at the option of the county on June 15, 1946, and on any interest
payment date thereafter, at par and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the successful bidder. The county will furnish the printed bonds and approving legal
opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker Colman \& Barber of Minneapolis without cost to the purchaser, No bid of less than par and accrued interes will be considered, and all bids must be unconditional. Enclose a certified check for not less than $\$ 7,600$, payable to the County Auditor
DEVILS LAKE, N. Dak.-BONDS SOLD-The Secretary of the Board building bonds approved by the voters last June, have been purchased at par by the Workmen's Compensation Bur
1942 and 1943 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1944 to 1952 .
FORMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Forman), N. Dak.-BOND will be subm the

PIERCE COUNTY (P. O. Rugby), N. Dak.-BOND ELECTIION Oo an exceed sch seduled for June 2 to report. Dated June 1,11941 Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ in
$1944 ; \$ 8,000,1945$ to 1954, and $\$ 10,000$ in 1955 to 1958 .

## OHIO

AKRON, Ohio-TO CONCLUDE YEAR'S FINANCING-An efrort to conclude all of the city's refinancing and bond selling for 1941 in a single $\$ 700.000$ waterworks be made. Ans the financing for the year, accordin to Philip Ferguson, finance director. The two issues will make a total of $\$ 1,985,000$ city bonds issued this year.
for 1940. On June 2, $\$ 200,000$ worth of bonds will be sold to finance the food and cotton stamp relief plan. Bonds to be paid off this year total $\$ 3,230,188$. In addition the city wil Exclusive of the relief notes, the city will make a net reduction in bond
debt of $\$ 1,245,188$ this year even in the face of the new issues Mr. Ferguson debt of $\$ 1,245,188$ this year even in the face of the new issues Mr. Ferguson
BAINBRIDGE, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 26,000$ municipal electric light, heat and power plant and water system mortgage bonds offere Dated May 1.1941 and due $\$ 1.000$ on March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1942 to 1954 incl.
CAMDEN, Ohio-BIDS REJECTED-NEU OFFERING ANNOUNCED $6 \%$ interest electric lighed May 12 for the issue of $\$ 111,600$ not to exceed p. 2905 -were rejected. A new offering has been announced with sealer CLEVELAND, Ohio-PLANS $\$ 4,000,000$ REFUNDING ISSUE-
sealed bids will
refunding bonds
CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS (P. O. R. F. D., Brooklyn Station, Cleve land, Ohio BOND OFFFERING-George J. Grooklyn Gilitz, Vilage Clerk, will
receive sealed bids until noon on June 7 for the purchase of $\$ 20,0004 \%$ receive sealed bids until noon on June 7 for the purchase of $\$ 20,000$ 4
sewer bonds. Dated June 15,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ annually n Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl . Bidder may name a different rate of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Cleveland Trust Co.,
Ceveland. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order
of the City Treasurer, is required.
FRANKLIN, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,500$ bonds offered May $24-$ Sale consisted of:
$\$ 10,000$ special assessment street improvement bonds. Dated April 1. 3,0001941 and due $\$ 1,000$ on April 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. 7,500 street improvement bonds. Dated May 1, 1941 and due May 1
as follows: $\$ 500$ from 1942 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ from 1947 to 1951 incl.
GRANVILLE VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ELEC-TION-An election will be held June 17 on the question of issuing $\$ 138,000$
HARRISON VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ELECconstruction bonds.
IRONTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ISSUE DETAILSThe $\$ 150,000314 \%$ unlimited tax refunding bonds mentioned in V. $152, \mathrm{p}$. originally had been exchanged, at par, through Walter, Woody \& Heimerdinger, of Cin
of Education. NORWOOD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 9,000$ incinerator bonds
offered May 19-V. 152, p. 3060 -were awarded to J. A. White $\&$ Co. of Cincinnati, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 37$, equal to 100.411 , a basis of about 1.00 in 1942 and $\$ 2,000$ from 1943 to 1946, incl.
$\$ 1,000$
in The $\$ 5,000$ parks, playground and equipment bonds offered the same premium of $\$ 12.85$, equal to 100.257 , a basis of about $1.18 \%$. Dated
April 1, 1941. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1946 , incl. PAINT TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wine
 SCIOTO COUNTY (P. O. Portsmouth), Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 22,00023 / 4 \%$ coupon bonds offered May 27 -V. 152 , p. 3382 -were mium of $\$ 97.50$, equal to 100.443 , a basis of about 1.42 a $^{\circ}$. bated May 15 1941 and due Sept. 15 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 3,000$
from 1947 to 1950 incl. Second high bid of 100.43 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc. of Toledo.
STRUTHERS, Ohio-BONDS VOTED-At an election on May 20
the voters authorized an issue of $\$ 40,000$ street improvement bonds.
WILLOWICK, Ohio-BONDS PURCHASED-In connection with the call for tenders on May 23 of refunding bonds, William C . Dettman, Villag

## OKLAHOMA

CHICKASHA, Okla - BOND SALE The $\$ 85,000$ semi-annual airpor onds offered for sale on May 22-V. 152, p. 3228-were awarded to the Baum, Bernheimer Co. of Kansas City, at a net interest cost of about $1.5 \%$, divided as follows: $\$ 14,000$ as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 7,000$ in 1945 and 1946 ,
the remaining $\$ 71,000$ as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 7,000$ in 1947 to 1955 , and $\$ 8,000$ in
1956 .
ENID, Okla-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m, on June 2, by F. K. Beekman, City Clerk, for the purchase of a
$\$ 300,000$ issue of airport bonds. Due $\$ 37,000$ in 1945 to 1951 , and $\$ 41,000$ $\$ 300,000$ issue of airport bonds. Due $\$$ sold to the bidder offering the lowest rate of interest and agreeing to pay par and
$2 \%$ of the amount of bid is required.
McALESTER, Okla--BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Clerk states National Bank \& Trust Co. of Oklahoma City, as reported -V. 152 , p. 3383 to were purchased
OKLAHOMA, State of-REVENUES EXPECTED IN NEXT BIrequired by the budget balancing amendment adopted in March, revenue of the general fund in the next biennium will be second year. Governor Leon C. Phillips is reported as regarding this amount as sufficient to balance the budget after some appropriation items are eliminated or reduced.
The Board estimated at $\$, 635,857$ the first year and $\$ 8,672,102$ the since the first revenue estimate was made several weeks ago. Reports at the Capitol indicated a surplus of $\$ 1,000,000$ at the end of
the biennium. Such reports, however, did not alter the purpose of Govthe biennium. By terms of the amendment, the Legislature may not appropriate in excess of the board of equalization estimate of revenue.
YUKON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Yukon), Okla.-BOND SALE-The following coupon semi-annual bonds, aggregating $\$ 24,500$, offered for sale on May $22-\bar{V}$. 152, p. 3228-were awarded to the First
V ational Bank \& Trust Co. of Oklahoma City, as 2 s , paying a premium of $\$ 80$, equal to 100.326 , a basis of about $1.955 \%$ : $\$ 11,500$ gymnasium building and equipment bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ in 1944

7,500 school site repair bonds. Due $\$ 500$ in 1944 to 1958 , inclusive.
5,500 vocational school building and furniture bonds. Due $\$ 500$ in 1944
to 1954 , inclusive.

## OREGON

 SEASIDE, Ore.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 120,000$ issue of semi-annualrefunding, series C, bonds offered for sale on May 26 -V. 152, p. $3382-$
was awarded to the State Bond Commission as 234 s , paying a price of was awarded to the State Bond Commission as 2348 , paying a price of
101.17, a basis of about $2.51 \%$. Dated July 1. 1941. Due on July 1 in

## PENNSYLVANIA

BROOKVILLE, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,00021 / 2 \%$ coupon water and sewer improvement bonds offered May 23-V. 152, p. 3383-were of $\$ 1,058.22$, equal to 105.867 , a basis of about $1.61 \%$. Dated May 1,1941
and due as follows: $\$ 4.000$ in $1947, \$ 10,000$ in 1948 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1949 . and due as follows: $\$ 4.000$ in $1947, \$ 10,000$ in 1948 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1949. burgh.

COALDALE, Pa-GRANTS OPTION ON BOND ISSUE-The $\$ 176,000$ $3 \%$ series A coupon refunding and punding bonds offered May
p. $3383-$ Were taken on option, at par, by M. M. Freeman \& p. Selphia, Dated May 1,1941 and due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1942 ;
$\$ 5,000,1943$ to 1948 incl.; $\$ 10,000,1949$ to 1955 incl., and $\$ 15,000$ from $85,000,1943$ to 19

DAUPHIN COUNTY (P. O. Harrisburg), Pa.-BOND SALE-The p. 3061 -were awarded to a syndicate composed of Stranahan, Harris \& D. 3 . Inc., of Toledo; Stroud \& Co., Charles Clark \& Co iil Barclay, Moore
\& Co., Walter Stokes \& Co. and Dolphin \& Co.. Inc., ail of Philadelphia, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 101.819 , fa basis of about $1.11 \%$. Dated June 1, 1941 to 1953 incl.; $\$ 75,000,1954$ to 1957 incl.; $\$ 80,000,1958$ to 1961 incl.;
$\$ 85,000$ from 1962 to 1965 incl , and $\$ 90,000$ in 1966 . The successful bank-
ing group reoffered the bonds at prices to yield from $0.50 \%$ to $1.15 \%$,
according to maturity. Other bids: Bidder- Int. Rate Rate Bid
First Boston Corp.; Blair \& Co.. Inc.: Butcher \& SherFirst Boston Corp.; Blair \& Co., Inc. . Butcher \& Sher-
rerd; E. Lowber Stokes \& Co., and Alex. Brown \& Sons 114\%
1 Drexel \& Co.; Harriman Ripley \& Co;, Inc.; Smith. $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Barney \& Co.: Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt; } & & \\ \text { W.H. Newbold's Son \& Co. and E. W. Clark \& Co-- 11/4\% } & 101.416\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.; } & \\ \text { Yarnall \& Co.; Schmidt, Poole \& Co.; George E. } & \\ \text { Snyder \& Co., and Glover \& MacGregor. }\end{array}$ Bankers Trust Co. of New York; Lazard Freres \& Co., $11 / 4 \% 100.801$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { National City Bank of New York; Biyth \& Co., Inc. } \\ \text { R. W. Pressprich \& Co., and Harrisburg Trust Co.. } 11 / 2 \% & 102.32\end{array}$ MILLCREEK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Erie), Pa.PLANS BOND SALE-H. C. Markwood, Secretary of the Board of Education, reports that an
for sale about July 1
ROSS TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY (P. O. Perrysville), Pa.-BOND SALE-A syndicate headed by Moore, purchased $\$ 1,025,000$ water revenue bonds, as follows: $\$ 525,00031 / \%$ series A bonds. Due serially on April 1 from 1951 to 500,0001976 incl.
All of the bonds bear date of April 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Series A 1943, on 30 days' notice in inverse order of maturity at par and accrued interest. All other bonds of either series are callable on 30 days' notice on and after April 1,1946 , at the following prices: 105 if called from April 1,
1946 to April 1, 1950,104 if called thereafter to April $1,1955,103$ there1946 to April 1, 1960, 102 thereafter to April 1, 1965,101 thereafter to April 1,1970 and $1001 / 2$ thereafter if called prior to maturity. Series A
bonds maturing in 1951 to 1971 are callable only in inverse order of maturity bonds maturing in 1951 to 1971 are callable only in inverse order of maturity
and after or simutaneously with redemption of all series B bonds. and after or simuitaneously with redemption of all series B bonds.
Principal and interest ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{O}$ ) payable at the Commonwealth Trust Co. Pittsburgh. The bonds are payable solely from revenue derived from the lity approved by Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh.
 bone reported sold in V 152 p 3383-were purchased by the First Na tional Bank of Sharon, at par plus a premium of $\$ 120$, equal to 101 , a to 1951 incl. and from 1953 to 1956 incl.
JAMESTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND SALE DETAILSThe $\$ 16,0002 \%$ school bonds purchased by Phillips, Schmertz \& Co. of


## SOUTH CAROLINA

LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 47 (P.O. Lake City), S. C.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An act has been passed
calling for the issuance of $\$ 12,000$ auditorium bonds.
MANNING, S. C.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 98,000$ issue of $33 / \frac{34}{\%}$ semi-ann. secured refunding bonds is said to have been purchased by G. H. Crawford
$\&$ Co. of Columbia, at par. Dated May 1,1941 Denoms, $\$ 1,000$ and
$\$ 500$. Due May 1, as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1942 to 1951 , and $\$ 6,000$ in 1952 $\$ 500$. Due May Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. of New York. Legality ap
Huger Sinkler of Charleston.
PICKENS COUNTY (P, O. Pickens), S. C.-BOND SALE-The were awarded to R. S. Dickson \& Co. of Charlotte as 2s, paying a premium of $\$ 107.50$, equal to 100.43 , a basis of abou
1941 . Due on May 1 in 1942 to 1951 , inclusive.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BELLE FOURCHE, S. Dak.-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-In connection with the $\$ 100,00023 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds exchanged
with the original holders through the Allison-Williams Co. of MinneapolisV. 152, p. 3384-it is stated by the City Auditor that the bonds mature on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ in 1942 to $1946 ; \$ 8,000,1947$ to $1951 ; \$ 12,000$. to call on June 1, 1946, or at any interest date thereafter, at par plus accrued interest.
JAVA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P.O. Java), S. Dak.May 23-V. 152, p. 3384 -were purchased by the State School Fund, as 3 s , at par, according to the District Clerk. Due on Jan. 1 in 1944 to 1961 :
callable on and after July 1, 1946. No other bid was received.
MITCHELL, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ s.-a. storm sewer Dalton \& Cod of Sioux Falls as 21 paying a price of 100.50, a basis of Dalton \& Co. of Sioux Falls as 2144, paying a price of 100.50 , a basis of optional on and after May 1, 1946 .
PERKINS COUNTY (P. O. Bison) S. Dak.-BOND TENDERS oonds, the County Treasurer states that the county purchased $\$ 5,000$ bonds, maturing in 1954,1955 and 1956 , at $92.00 ; \$ 5,000$ bonds, maturing in 1951 and 1952
ROSLYN, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
Ril June 9, by Peari H. Bankol, Town Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 4,000$ $5 \%$ coupon water system bonds. Interest payable J-J. Dated May 1 , 1941 . Due $\$ 500$ Jan. 2, 1943 to 1950. The town has the option of re-
deeming any and all bonds on Jan. 2,1943 or any interest paying date deeming any and and int. payable at the Frarmers \& Merchants Bank,
thereafter
Enclose a certified check for $10 \%$ of bid, payable to the Town Roslyn. Enclose a certified check for $10 \%$ of bid, payable to the Town

## TENNESSEE

ATHENS, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 46,000$ issue of $33 / 4 \%$ semiannual refunding bonds is said to have been purchased ashville, Booker \& group composed of the Cumberland Securities Corp. of of Knoxville.
DECATUR COUNTY (P. O. Decaturville), Tenn.-BOND SALE DEFERRED-It is stated by Otto Milam, County Judge, that the sale of the $\$ 42,000$ public building bonds has been delayed due to threatened
itigation. The offering had been scheduled originally for May $15-\mathrm{V}$. litigation. p. 3229 .
JOHNSON CITY, Tenn-BOND CALL-It is stated by E.J. Quillen, City Recorder and on July 1:
called for payment on
Series B, 1940, $4 \%$, Nos. 1 to $158, \$ 99,600$.
Series B, $1940,4 \%$, Nos. 1 to $158, \$ 99,600$.
Series D, $1940,414 \%$, Nos. 1 to 212,220 to 224, and $227, \$ 182,000$.
Series F, $1940,412 \%$, Nos. 1 to 429,432 to 462 , and 464 to 468,
$\$ 344,797.14 .4$, Nos. 1 to 105, 107 to 158, 160 to 203, 209 to 238 , and 240 to
244, \$169,688.11, 1940 . Due Jan. 1, 1970.
Dated Oct. 1, called for payment at par and accrued interest and should
Said bonds are cat be presented to the Chemical Bank \& Trust
KNOXVILLE, Tenn--PAYING AGENT APPOINTED-The National City Bank of New York has been appointed New York paying agent on Knoxville Housing Authority $21 / 4,21 / 2$, and 3
serially from June 1, 1941 to 1954 , inclusive.

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-The City Clerk reports
that $\$ 200,000$ city bonds approved by the Legislature in February, have been sold.
PULASKI, Tenn.-BOND. SALE DETAILS-The Town Recorder states that the $\$ 70,000$ power system revenue bonds sold to Gray, shilling-
law \& Co. of Nashville, as reported in V. 152, p. 3384 , were purchased as law \& Co. of Nashville, as reported in V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3384$, were purchased as
follows: $\$ 9,000$, maturing $\$ 3,000 \mathrm{June} 1,192$ to 1944 , as $214 \mathrm{~s} ; \$ 9,000$,
maturing $\$ 3,000$ June 1,1945 to 1947 , as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s} ; \$ 12,000$, maturing $\$ 4,000$ maturing $\$ 3,000$ June 1,1945 to 1947 , as $21 / 2$ s; $\$ 12,000$, maturing $\$ 4,000$
June 1,1948 to 1950 , as 234 s ; and $\$ 40,000$, maturing June $1, \$ 4,000$ in 1951
to 1955 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1956 to 1959 , as 3 s . WARREN COUNTY (P. O. McMinnville) Tenn,-BONDS VOTED-
At an election held on May 15 the voters are said to have approved the At an election held on May 15 the voters are sa,
issuance of $\$ 125,000$ school improvement bonds.

## TEXAS

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS (P.O. College Station), Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by E. N building revenue bonds was offered for sale on May 23 and was awarded
to a syndicate composed of Moroney \& Co. of Houston, Garrett \& Co. of Dallas, and Dewar, Robertson \& Pancoast of San Antonio, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying
a premium of $\$ 8,540$, equal to 100.70 . Due in 1943 to 1971 , a premium of $\$ 8,540$, equal to 100.70 . Due in 1943 to 1971 .
AGUA DULCE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-The City Secretary states that
the $\$ 35,000$ water works revenue semi-annual bonds offered for sale without the $\$ 35,000$ water works revenue semi-annual bonds offered for sale without
success last August, as noted bere at the time, have been purchased by the CLARKSVILIE T Onaha, as $41 / 2$.
CLARKSVILLE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-The City Clerk states that
$\$ 15,000$ drainage improvement bonds approved by the voters last October $\$ 15,000$ drainage improvement bonds approved by the voters last Oct
have been purchased by the First National Bank of Clarksville at par.
DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dayton) Texas-BoNDS building bonds approved by the voters at an election held on Feb. 3 , have building bonds approved by the voters at an election held on Feb. 3, have
been purchased by Charles B. White \& Co. of Houston, at a net interest
cost of $1.93 \%$.
EASTLAND, Texas-DEBT COMPOSITION PLAN FILED-Th creditors of the above city are being notified that a petition for confirmation of a plan of composition for the indebtedness of the city has been filed in the
United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas A on the petition will be held in the Federal Building, Dallas, Texas, on
July 25 , at 10:00 oclock $\mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Any creditor affected by the plan may file an answer to the plan at any
time not less than 10 days prior to the time fixed for the hearing Claims and interest of the creditors are to be evidenced by written acceptance of the plan filed with the clerk of the court on or before the date of the hearing. EISTRICT NO COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT issuance of $\$ 700,000$ water and sewer system bonds will be submitted to the orers at en according to report.
FORTH WORTH, Texas-FISCAL STATUS SURVEYED-The credit rating despite several adverse factors, such as accumulated overdraf in the general fund and slow debt retirement, in the opinion of Lazard Freres \& Co. Five favorable influences that more than counter the
unfavorable so far as the present and near-term outlook of the city are concerned are empahsized by the investment house, following a survey of the city's fiscal situation. The overdraft is not particularly disturbing, according to the report portions and there still is a possibility that it will be liquidated finall without funding." It finds "more disconcerting," however, the lagging progress on debt retirement, the result of a policy of issuing serial bonds
with stepped-up maturities. in antinuation of that policy, the report says, "may result eventually mum, by financing, a substantial part of future capital requirements from "As yet," the report assures, "there is no indication of any definite Among the factors listed as having a favorable influence on the city's budgetary policy in effect, continued improvement of a noteworthy nature in tax collections, profitable management of the water works system, and
the city's location in the center of an area of unusually rapid industrial the city's location in th
and population growth.
FREEPORT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Freeport) Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Secretary-Treasurer of the proved by the voters last October, have been purchased by Fenner \& Beane of Houston. Due in five yeras
Gith the offering scheduled for June 5 of the veTAILS-In connection coupon semi-ann. bonds aggregating $\$ 700,000$, reported on May $24-3$. 152, p. 3384 -it is stated by James $G$. Tompkins, Commissioner of Finance $\$ 500,000$ water works of 1941 bonds. Due as follows: $\$ 20,000$ in 1942 and
$1943, \$ 21,000$ in 1944 and $1945, \$ 22,000$ in 1946 and $1947, \$ 23,000$ in 1948 and $1949, \$ 24,000$ in, 1950000 in 1925046 ind $1947, \$ 23,000$ 1957, $\$ 29,000$ in 1958 , and $\$ 30,000$ in 1959 to 1961 , with option interest on any interest date any or all bonds outstanding on and
after 10 years from their date. 00,000 paving of 1941 bonds. Due as follows: $\$ 4,000$ in 1942 to 1944 50,000 sewerage of 1941 bonds. Due as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1942 to 1951 50,000 incinerator of 1941 to 1956 . 194 . Due as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1942 to 1951 ,
and $\$ 4,000$ in 1952 to 1956 . LAMAR COUNTY (P. O. Paris), Texas-BOND ELECTION-It is reporte that an election has been called for June 7 in order to resubmit
to the voters the $\$ 200,000$ road construction bonds that failed of passage ThREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. house bonds offered for sale on April 29 (V. The $\$ 10,000$ semi-a the State Board of Education as 3 s at par. Dated May 1, 1941. Due
$\$ 1,000$ on May 1 in 1942 to 1951, incl.
WICHITA FALLS, Texas-BONDS VOTED-The City Manager states
that at the election held on May 14 the voters approved the issuance of the that at the election held on May 14 the voters approved the issuance of the (These bonds' were sold subject to the outcome of the election, as reported
$-\mathrm{V}, 152, \mathrm{p} .2908$.)

## VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt.-BOND SALE-The John Adams Browne Corp. of Burlington purchased an issue of $\$ 50,00011 / 2 \%$ airport bonds at a price election on March 4, bear date of June 1, 1941 and mature $\$ 5,000$ annually on June 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl.
BOND OFFERING-Walter O. Lane, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on June 3 for the purchase, of $\$ 50,000$ coupon
street construction refunding bonds. Dated July 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1, 1954. Bidder is to name rate of interest and no bid of less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery will be considered, Prin, and
interest ( $\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{J}$ ), payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the Second National Bank of Boston; their legaility will be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser. be inspected.
FAIRFAX, Vt-BOND SALE-The $\$ 45,000$ coupon refunding bonds offered May $27-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 3230 -were awarded to E . H. Rollins \& Sons,

Dated May
incl. Secon
of Hartford
1941 and due $\$ 3,000$ annually on Nov. 1 from 1942 to 1956
high bid of 100.31 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by F. W. Horne \& Co.

## WASHINGTON

PORT OF KENNEWICK (P. O. Kennewick), Wash.-BONDS VOTED-The Secretary of the Port Commission states that $\$ 24,000$ bonds are to be offered for sale in the near future.
TACOMA, Wash.-BOND OFFERING NOT SCHEDULED-It is stated by T. A. Swayze, City Comptrolle
set for the $\$ 8,000,000$ power plant bonds.

## WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON, W. Va.-BOND ELECTION-The voters on June 3 ill pass on a prop to a site in South Ruffner into a three-story fireproo building. The college would pay $\$ 22,000$ a year-which would amortize debt is cleared.
AUTHORIZATION DEFERRED-It was stated subsequently by H. C .
Walker, City Clerk, that the ordinance calling for the issuance of the above
bonds, has been tabled bonds, has been tabled.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 377.000$ issue of $31 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. eastern section flood control revenue bonds has been purchased by Charles A. Hinsch \& Co., and Nelson, Browning \& Co., both of Cin-
cinnati, jointly. Dated May 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due May 1, as
follows. $\$ 3,000$ in $1944, \$ 7,000$ in 1945 to $1947, \$ 8,000$ in 1948 to 1951,
$\$ 9.000$ in 1952 to $1955, \$ 10,000$ in 1956 to $1958, \$ 11,000$ in 1959 and 1960 ,
$\$ 12000$ in 1961 to $1963, \$ 13000$ in 1964 to $1966, \$ 14000$ in 1967 and 1968, $\$ 9,000$ in 1952 to $1955, \$ 10,000$ in 1956 to $1958, \$ 11,000$ in 1959 and 1960 ,
$\$ 12,000$ in 1961 to $1963, \$ 13,000$ in 1964 to $1966, \$ 14,000$ in 1967 and 1968,
15,000 in 1969 and 1970, and $\$ 100,000$ in 1977 . Redeemable as a whole or
in part on Jay 1,1946, or any interest date thereafter, in inverse order, at in part on Jay 1, 1946, or any interest date thereafter, in inverse order, at
103 on May 1,1946, or thereafter to and including May 1,$1951 ;$ at 102.50 thereafter to and including May 1. 1956; at 102.00 thereafter to and including thereafter to and including May 1,1970 . Prin. and int. payable at the
National City Bank, New York. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler. of Chicago.

## WISCONSIN

BELOIT, Wis.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED-It is stated by A. D. Telfer, City Manager, that the City Attorney is now preparing proceedings for the sale of the $\$ 550,000$ school bonds approved by
voters on April 1, but no definite offering date has been fixed as yet.
MANITOWOC COUNTY (P. O. Manitowoc) Wis.-BOND OFFERty Ceceived the purchase of the following not to exceed $3 \%$ semi-ann. coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 580,000$ :
$\$ 460,000$ county asylum for the insane bonds. Dated June 1,1941 . Due
June 1, as follows: $\$ 25,000$ in 1943 to 1946 , and $\$ 24,000$ in 1947 June 1, as follows: $\$ 25,000$ in 1943 to 1946 , and $\$ 24,000$ in 1947
to 1961 . General obligations; authorized for the purpose of county, under authority of and in full compliance with Chapter 67 of the Statutes of the State, and pursuant to a resolution duly Interest payable June and Dec. 1 , of each year. A certified to the county, is required. 120,000 non-taxable highway improvement, series I bonds. Dated May 1 .
1941 . Due May 1 , as follows: $\$ 108,000$ in 1946 and $\$ 12,000$ in highway system under a program which has been approved by
the State Highway Commission the State Highway Commission, and therefor, the principal of the
bonds will be eligible to be retired $100 \%$ allotments to the county in accordance with Sectate highway Wisconsin Statutes. Interest payable May and Nov. $\$$, of each
each. A certified check for $\$ 2.400$, payable to the county, is each. A certified check for $\$ 2,400$, payable to the county, is
required. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Both issues will be payable as to both principal and be sold subject to the condition that they shall be certified by the Attorney General under the provisions of Sections 67.02 (3) and 14.53 (5a), Wisconsin Statutes, and also subject to an approving opinion of commercial attorneys opinion to be paid by such bidder. The bidder's proposal shall state the total amount bid for the bonds and the interest rate on which the bid is based. In addition to the amount bid, the successful bidder shall pay the interest cost of printing the bonds. In regard to the highway improvement bonds, they shall be in the form approved by the State Highway Commission. If a bidder submitting a sealed bid proposes to also bid orally, his certified additional certified check in the same amount must be filed to entitle such bidder to enter the oral bidding. Delivery will be madé within a reasonable time after the sale thereof at the expense of the county within a radius of
200 miles of Manitowoc, delivery beyond this radius must be paid for by the purchaser.
OMRO, Wis.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Village Clerk states that \& Co. of Madison, as noted-V. 152, p. 3230-were purchased as 4s at par. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated May 1, 1941. Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1944 to $1947, \$ 2,000,1948$ to $1954, \$ 3,000,1955$ to $1961, \$ 4,000,1962$ to

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIs.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMFLATEDThe City Council is said to be contemplating the issuance of $\$ 500,000$ toll bridge mortgage revenue bonds.
SAUKVILLE, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,0003 \%$ semi-ann. sewer onds offered for sale on May $22-\nabla$. $152, p$. $3230-$ were awarded to 109.813 , a basis of about $1.89 \%$. Due on May 1 in 1942 to 1958 .

SUPERIOR, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until June 3 at noon (to be considered at 8 p . m.) by R. E. McKeague, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1944 to 194 , $\$ 6,000$ in 1947 to $1949, \$ 7,000$ in $1950, \$ 23,000$ in 1951 and $\$ 45,000$ in 1952, The bonds will be sold to the bidder offering the lowest rate of interest and the highest premium at such rate of interest. The bonds have been auing $\$ 11,000$ May 15,$1941 ; \$ 9,000$ June 1,$11941 ;$, $\$ 21,000$ July 1,$1941 ;$
$\$ 23,000$ Aug. 1,$1941 ; \$ 8,000$ Aug. 2, $1941 ; \$ 35,000$ Sept. 1,1941 , $\$ 1,000$
Nov. 1,194 , and are to be issued subject to the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. The purchaser is to pay for the cost of the right to sell all or part of the bonds and to reject ands. Dr all bids. Enclose
a certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the City a certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the City
Treasurer.
VERNON COUNTY (P. O. Viroaua) Xis.-BOND OFFERING-It is 1 p. m. (CST), on June 10, for the purchase of a $\$ 97,000$ issue of $11 / 2 \%$
semi-ann. coupon road improvement bonds. Dated May 1, 1941. Denom. semi-ann. coupon road improvement bonds. Dated May 1 , 1941 . Denom
$\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 , 1944 . The bonds are payable from an unlimited ad
valorem tax but will be paid from State gas funds. Prin. and int. payable valorem tax but will be paid from State gas funds. Prin. and int. payable
at the County Treasurer's office. Legality to be approved by Chapman \&
Cutler, of Chicago. Enclosit Cutler, of Chicago. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount bid.

## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of)-OFFERS BOND INTEREST PAYMENTwill be paid at the rate of $21 / 4 \%$ for the half year ending June 1, 1941, being the sum of $\$ 11.25$ for each $\$ 1.000$ denom. Payment of interest will be made at any branch of the Imperia
hattan Co., New York City.


[^0]:    * Denotes red figures. ** To March S1.
    (1) The rates of depreciation used were generally reduced in 1992 and again in 1934.
    (2) Including charges of $\$ 750,000$ for settlement of damage claim in 1934 and of $\$ 1,445,443$ for flood losses at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in 1936.

[^1]:    a These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil

[^2]:    ＊Estimated．x No figures available．

[^3]:    A servicing tee from $3 / 5 \%$ to $\mathbf{3} / 6$ must be deducted from interest rate.

[^4]:    * No par value. a Interchangeable. basls price. a Coupon. Ex interest. $f$ Flat price. $n$ Nominal quotation. In receivorship. Quotation shown is for all maturities. wi When lissued $w-s$ With stock. $x$ Ex-dividend.
    z Now llisted on New York stock Exchanje.
    y Now selling on New York Curb Exchange.
    - Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer.
    $\ddagger$ These bonds are subject to all Federal taxes.
    T Chase Natl. Bank announced on Dec. 31 a distribution at the rate of $\$ 77.50$ on each original $\$ 1,000$ princlple amount of debentures; $\$ 75.98$ on account of prinofple and $\$ 1.50$ on account of interest. Previously paid $5 \%$ on July 7, 1939, and
    dither $51 / 2$ on Sept. 25, 1939.

[^5]:    
    
     will, \&c....... Supplies, \&c.-. Cascurtites.......
    Accts. A .ecelvable Acets. recelvable-:
    Notes reectabibe-:
    Prepaid expenses. $\begin{array}{ll}5,000,000 & 5, \\ 5,688,947 \\ 5,965,212 \\ 4,96 \\ 2\end{array}$, $\begin{array}{llr} & 806,072 & 764,781 \\ \text { Notee recelvabie-- } & 302,586 & 784,643 \\ \text { Prepaid expenses. } & 73,836 & \\ & & \end{array}$
     r
     $\begin{array}{ll}777,649 & 760,137\end{array}$

    Total_......-22,285,300 22,419,608 Total_........22,285,300 $\xlongequal[22,419,608]{ }$ a Including 5,90 common shares at cost of $\$ 198,107$ and 2,939 pref.
    shares at cost of $\$ 273,881$ held in treasury. V. $151, \mathrm{p}, 3386$.
    American Safety Razor Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31-

    ## bate income- Earnings per share

    | 21941 |
    | :---: |
    | $\$ 81.007=\begin{array}{c}1940 \\ \$ \$ 0.15\end{array}=\begin{array}{c}136.072 \\ d \$ 0.26\end{array}$ |

    Earnings per share. Excudes all income from whily wned foreign subsidiaries and from
    transactions in foreign countries and which have not been realized in U. $S$.

[^6]:    Burlington-Rock Island RR.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Grosf from railway }}{\text { Aprit }}$ Noss from railway Net ryom ralway
    From Jan. 1ncom From Jan. 1 -
    Gross from railway
    Net from railway
     Net ry. oper. incom
    -V. 152. p. 2845.

[^7]:     Gross from railway.....
    Net from railway
    Net $r y$ oper
    Net ry, oper, income-
    From Jan.
    Gross from railway $\ldots \quad 1,424,592 \quad 1,441,950 \quad 1,204,187 \quad 1,126,592$
    

    Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-Earnings-AprilGross from railway-
    Net rom railway-Net ry. oper. income.
    From Jan,
    Gross from railway... $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway-...- } & 3,290,157 & 3,091,800 & 2,809,923 & 2,610,478 \\ \text { Net from railway_-. } & 1,013,531 & 848,384 & 278,081 & 204,482\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. income$\$$
    -3
    -1 41
    2,89
    8,1
    0,1
    3,5
    8 \$ isville $R$
    1940 .152, p. 3017.

[^8]:    Total(each side) $84,578,45683,610,437$ Deficitit.....---16,722,553 $15,892,490$

[^9]:    Canadian- $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Wheat } \\ \text { Bushels }\end{gathered}$ Lake, bay, river \& seab'd $\begin{gathered}\text { Bushels } \\ 46,009,000\end{gathered}$ Lake, bay, river \& seab'd $46,009,000$
    Ft. William \& Pt. Arthur $70,629,000$ Other Can. \& other elev $305,244,000$
    Total May 24, 1941_ $\xlongequal[421,882,000]{ }$
    Corn

    Total May 17, 1941_..425,267,000
    American
    American
    

    118,841,000 56,288,000 Oats
    Bushels
    361,000

    Rye
    Bushels
    Barley

    Bushels Total May 24, 1941 $\overline{540,723,000} \xlongequal[56,288,000]{8,238,000} \neq 7,678,000 \quad 9,147,000$ | Total May |  |  |  |  |  |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    | Total May 17, 1941 | $542,159,000$ | $57,415,000$ | $8,596,000$ | $7,438,000$ | $9,234,000$ |

    The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended May 23, and since July 1, 1940 and July 1, 1939, are shown in the following:

