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To be due April 1, 1956
Price $103 \%$ and accrued interest

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June 6, 1941.

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## LEHMAN BROTHERS

June 3, 1941.

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## The Financial Situation

AOTHER demonstration of the might of the German military machine, this time in Greece and, almost immediately following, in what was supposed to be the strongly held island of Crete, together with "political maneuvering" by the German Fuehrer, has quite evidently brought a renewed sense of uneasiness in Great Britain and something almost approaching panic in the minds of a good many Americans. Recent developments are held up as revealing Germany carefully gathering her strength for world conquest. Visions of seizure of such distant bases as Dakar and the Cape Verde islands are obviously troubling public officials no end. Other giant leaps across to South America are predicted, or at the least, greatly feared. The destruction of British shipping may well be even more disturbing to officials here and in Great Britain although this hazard is perhaps less in the center of the stage so far as the public is concerned. All this is being employed here in an effort to arouse the American people to a "fighting pitch," and, incidentally, to obtain public approval of drastic legislation, executive and other
It seems to us that the time has come for some careful restrospection in order that the real lessons of this war and its preliminaries may be taken to heart before it is too late. The first of these is the futility of bluff and bluster. Whatever may be said of Mr. Chamberlain's appeasement policy, it is now clear enough how wrong those wiseacres were who then - and later kept asserting that Hitler was "bluffing" and that a "firm stand" would bring him to heel. Both France and England have paid dearly for any supposition that they could stop the German war machine-or Mr. Hitler-by telling him what was going to happen to him if he did not cease to act in a way that they could not countenance. President Roosevelt throughout much of that earlier period appeared to suppose that by expressing a tale of little meaning in strong words he could curb the growing threat to European and even world peace, and it is not altogether clear that he as even yet wholly disabused his

## A "Planned Petroleum Economy"

One of the essential requirements of the national defense program, which must be made the basis of our petroleum defense policy in the unlimited national emergency declared on May 27, 1941, is the development and utilization with maximum efficiency of our petroleum resources and our facilities, present and future, for making petroleum products available, adequately and continuously, in the proper forms, at the proper places, and at reasonable prices to meet military and civilian needs.
Some of the problems with which we are now confronted and which require immediate action are: The proper development, production and utilization of those reserves of crude oil and natural gas that are of strategic importance both in quality and location; elimination or reduction of cross-hauling of petroleum and its products and the development of transportation facilities and of methods by which more efficient use can be made of existing transportation and store facilities; balancing refining operations to secure the maximum yields of specific products with full consideration for requirements, the most economical use of the raw materials, and efficiency of production and distribution; and the elimination of the drilling of unnecessary wells in proven fields and of ther unnecessary activities and equipment
In order to provide the desired coordination, I am hereby designating you as PetroIt Coordinator for National Defense.
It is also expected that you will consult with the petroleum industry and those industries which affect its functioning, to aid them in shaping their policies and operation in the discovery, development, production, processing, transportation, storage, distribu tion, marketing, consumption and import and export of petroleum and petroleum products.
-The President to Secretary Ickes.
The President, possibly in possession of facts not generally available, may know of good reasons for such a drastic step as he here takes, although the public has no reason to suspect even the existence of a defense petroleum problem-other than certain difficulties about supplies in the East, which, after all, are transportation, not petroleum, problems.
But what troubles the thoughtful citizen most is the insidious, implicit notion, running, like a scarlet thread through the President's sentences, that somehow, not only as to defense needs but as to ordinary requirements, a governmentally inspired and controlled "planned petroleum economy" is vastly superior to the traditional American system.
mind of the notion that he can greatly influence Axis policy by threats issued in Washington. Far too many of us have doubtless clung much too long to the idea that memories of our part in the World War sends shivers down the spine of the German war lords. The collapse of France showed, and now the Balkan and Crete episodes remind us that there is only one way to cope with the German juggernaut - to meet it with another just as good. operated at least as well. Recent campaigns can scarecely help raising the questions in many minds as to whether Great Britain even yet, fully understands this elementary fact, or if understanding it, has been able to do anything particularly effective about it. Insistent demand that we "stop Hitler now," despite the fact that we still have little or nothing to stop him with, certainly bespeaks the persistence in this country of some of the loose and unrealistic thinking of the early days of the war.
The German Production Record
A second lesson apparently slowly learned is the fact that German success in arming is not merely an inevitable product of a system of regimentation which obliges the individual to sacrifice all but the barest essentials and diverts all production to war goods. The German nation is regimented without question. It nearly always has been in one degree or another. It is severely rationed, of course. But these things of themselves could never have produced the results now everywhere apparent. The Germans have obviously done a marvelous production job. They have not only apparently known precisely what they needed, and organized themselves to produce it, but have, all through the population, either been willing or obliged to do the enormous amount of work required-and thoughtful observers familiar with the nature and habits of the German people are likely to be a little slow in the use of the term "slave labor." From all this many in places of responsibility appear to have drawn the conclusion that in order to match this German achievement we must similarly regiment and partially
ration ourselves in this country, but many have somehow seemed to gloss over the long hours the German wage earner has worked and is working and tolsuppose that we can match the German achievement on a 40 -hour week and an incredible multiplicity of restrictive union policies and practices. Any such idea is a snare and a delusion.

The truth of the matter is that the more effec tively the Government attends to its own legitimate affairs-that is to determine precisely what it needs and lets it be known-and the less it meddles with the productive and distributive processes over and above the absolute minimum required in any such "all-out" effort as we have launched the better the record will look when this horrible business is done. We have had entirely too much of the notion that national armament inevitably requires virtual abandonment of the very "way of life" we seek to defend, and there are entirely too many regimentists licking their chops over the prospects of a semisocialistic state to follow the completion of the armament program-and incidentally, all too many able and honest citizens who seem to have in large part adopted almost an oriental fatalism and resignation to what they do not like but apparently have almost lost hope of avoiding.
So far as the Administration is concerned it appears to believe that each new "emergency," and each failure of the defense program to accomplish what it is believed vital for it to do, is to be met with a further grant of dictatorial power to an already over-burdened Chief Executive who is a notoriously poor administrator and who, like most men with that failing, is almost constitutionally incapable of assigning tasks for which he is not fitted to some one else who is. The Germans have unquestionably concentrated almost limitless powers in the hands of a very few individuals, and they have made this type of system work, but that does not prove that it is the best system for us-even if we had the ablest administrators in the country managing it. It is far from certain that it is the most efficient system in the long run even in Germany where regimentation has always been adored. Cer tainly we should be unwise to play the sedulous ape in this case. And it is high time we came to a full understanding of the fact. Measure after measure has now been placed on the statute book in the name of defense which far outdoes even the New Deal authoritarian program, and which, if care is not taken, may well retard rather than aid the defense program and end in something approaching state socialism after that effort is over.

## Absolutism Proposed

On top all these measures, which in heaven's name would appear to give the President power enough, comes a proposal which in the economic field would make a virtual dictator of the Chief Executive. Incredible as it seems to thoughtful Americans the bill for this purpose introduced in the Senate on Monday reads in part as follows:
"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, during any period of national emergency proclaimed by the President, the President is authorized, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, (a) to requisition and take over, either temporarily or permanently, property of any kind or character, whether real or personal, tangible
or intangible, or any part thereof, or any right or interest therein or with respect thereto, whether by virtue of contract, patent, license or otherwise, which itself or through its exercise or control can be used or is adaptable for use directly or indirectly in any way for national defense or in the construction, manufacture, production, transportation, repair, testing or storage of military or naval supplies or other articles, commodities, materials, machinery or equipment for national defense, and (b) to use and, on such terms as he shall deem satisfactory, to sell or otherwise dispose of, either temporarily or permanently, any property, right or interest requisitioned or taken over pursuant to the provision of this act."
It appears to us almost unimaginable that any emergency, even war itself, could require such powers as these in the hands of the President or any other person. Even a public long accustomed to the incredulous in grants of power and much too indifferent to them seems to have been aroused in some degree at least by this measure, and the President who was supposed to be in support of it as written, soon began to "back off," but it is by no means clear that some equivalent of the measure as introduced will not become law.
Meanwhile that essential part of the German ef-fort-long, hard, toilsome, continuous work by the mass of men who make the machines go-is finding no counterpart in this country. Constant bickering by the unions, ceaseless demands for higher wages, uncompromising insistence upon various restrictions, work interruptions, sometimes with full approval of union officials and sometimes on an "outlaw" footing and all the rest continue to hamper the preparedness program seriously and almost continuously. We do not charge that public officials in Washington, long disposed to minimize this state of things, have not reached the point of worrying about it. The President has in several public utterances called upon wage earners to "cooperate." There is every reason to believe that officials charged with the responsibility for defense production take this recalcitrant attitude of labor very seriously. Yet it continues, and the Administration, which in the last analysis must bear a great deal of the responsibility for it, either does not know quite what to do about it or is unwilling to take the steps necessary to end it.

## Not Getting the Work Done

There can, of course, be no thought of anything in the nature of "slave labor" in this country such as is often said to exist in Germany. Work in this country must remain on a voluntary basis. We should not be willing to tolerate any other system. Nor should we gain anything by trying to alter our traditional policies in this particular, any more than we have gained or will gain from altering them as respects what is known as capital. Neither should we with proper management of our public affairs have been or now be faced with this stubborn labor attitude, which seems to us to be plainly attributable to New Deal policies during the past eight years and at present. New Deal managers, including the President himself, have too often, too consistently and too passionately told the rank and file of the wage earners of the country that they were an abused lot, that they should organize and "free" themselves of the yoke that greedy "capital" had
placed upon their necks. The President himself with his effective radio delivery and by various other means has in the past succeeded in all this much too well to suit his present purposes. He won millions of votes, but he finds himself now in no position to preach sounder economic doctrines to these same groups when his consuming desire is to get a great job of work done. Nor is it by any means clear that the Administration is not still clinging to many of its notious about labor. There is no reason to doubt that it looks with disfavor upon interruptions which grow out of differences among groups of organized wage earners. It may be having its patience sorely tried by interruptions of any variety, but far too many apparently informed reports come out of Washington strongly suggesting, if they do not actually say, that New Deal managers, even the President himself, are far from unsympathetic to many of the demands the unions are today making. "Moderate" wage increases certainly appear to meet with approval from officials who keep insisting that prices remain unchanged or even reduced. Labor leaders have all too much reason to suspect that in most instances the Administration would be as well satisfied if employers avoided interruptions of work by the simple expedient of granting all demands of the unions forthwith-notwithstanding constant warnings about inflation.

## Futile Pleas

In all these circumstances the President is limited, or has limited himself, to one remedy for the infirmities that beset his defense program in its labor aspect-an attempt to frighten the country with warnings of horrible external dangers which he apparently is convinced face us. In this he has obviously failed so far as affecting the attitude of the rank and file of wage earners is concerned. His care as presented-if the utmost candor is in order -has not always been particularly convincing. It has been repeatedly suggested that a full "war status" is necessary to induce full cooperation. Doubtless the declaration of an "unlimited emer. gency" was in part at least intended to produce the desired psychological condition among the masses, and thus lead to a better attitude in the ranks of wage earners. If so, it, too, has not succeeded, and its failure should carry its own warning about pushing recklessly ahead to a "full war status," whatever that means.

The United States can match the German production record, but in order to do so we shall have to change our attitude toward continuous, unremitting, toil under conditons of discipline in industrial plants with which we used to be familiar and with which we seemed at least reasonably content.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

EXCESS reserves of member banks over legal requirements have been moving irregularly lower in official banking tabulations of recent months, and another sharp reduction is recorded in the statistics for the weekly period ended June 4. The decline now recorded is $\$ 410,000,000$, which lowers the aggregate to $\$ 5,410,000,000$. Heavy borrowing by the United States Treasury, which increased the Treasury account with the 12 Federal Reserve banks, is the principal cause of the drop. Much of the recent flotation of $\$ 660,000,000$ in new money bonds was paid for in cash, rather than by deposit credits.

An increase of $\$ 100,000,000$ in currency in circulation, which raised the aggregate to another record at $\$ 9,394,000,000$, also contributed to the drop of member bank reserve balances. The monetary gold stocks of the country increased $\$ 6,000,000$ to $\$ 22$,$579,000,000$. Non-member deposits with the Federal Reserve banks decreased, and afforded a modest offset to the influences making for a lowering of member bank reserves. The excess reserves total now indicated is far more than ample, of course, but it seems doubtful if any pronounced advancing tendency can be expected for some time to come, under present conditions. The effective demand for credit accommodation remains fair, meanwhile. The condition statement of New York City weekly reporting member banks, combined, shows a gain of $\$ 16$,000,000 in business loans for the weekly period, to a total of $\$ 2,182,000,000$. Loans by the same banks to brokers and dealers on security collateral fell $\$ 68,000,000$ to $\$ 359,000,000$, obviously because of completion of the Treasury refunding and new money borrowing.
The Treasury in Washington neglected to "cash" any of the new gold received in the course of the statement week, as the gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks actually decreased $\$ 2,002,000$ to $\$ 20,314,730,000$. Other cash of the regional banks also fell, and total reserves of the institutions were down $\$ 24,575,000$ to $\$ 20,601$,299,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased $\$ 74,184,000$ to $\$ 6,534,194,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks were lower by $\$ 90$,541,000 at $\$ 16,046,350,000$, with the account variations consisting of a drop of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 547,385,000$ to $\$ 13,201,494,000$; an increase of the Treasury general account by $\$ 531$,398,000 to $\$ 993,072,000$; an increase of foreign deposits by $\$ 3,615,000$ to $\$ 1,243,661,000$, and a decrease of other deposits by $\$ 78,169,000$ to $\$ 608,123,000$. The reserve ratio fell to $91.2 \%$ from $91.3 \%$. Discounts by the regional institutions dropped \$2, 239,000 to $\$ 1,916,000$. Industrial advances were up $\$ 373,000$ to $\$ 8,736,000$, while commitments to make such advances fell $\$ 70,000$ to $\$ 12,272,000$. There were no open market operations during the weekly period, as holdings of United States Treasury securities remained unchanged at $\$ 2,184,100,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

SMALL but fairly steady advances were recorded in prices on the New York stock market this week, and there also were occasional signs of modest improvement in the trading volume. No great amount of buying interest developed in equities. The small purchases sufficed, however, to effect gains in almost all sessions and in the great bulk of listed equities. The political situation in Washington and the war moves in Europe were not much different from previous weeks. Some relief was apparent on Wednesday, when the House Ways and Means Committee shelved the Treasury plan to increase still more the already exorbitant corporate excess profits taxation. An unfounded rumor circulated for a time that the Securities and Exchange Commission would be more reasonable than heretofore has been the case in the enforcement of the "death sentence" of the Public Utilities Holding Company Act. Such incidents apparently provided mild stimulus for the market. The war on the other hand, seemed to provide little more than a
further sequence of the unfortunate reports current for some time. The financial markets, nevertheless, looked up to some degree, with a few issues showing substantial gains, while most others improved modestly.

Eyes plainly were focused this week more on the domestic economic trend than on foreign affairs or the course of politics in Washington. Industrial stocks reflected some buying in nearly all sessions, partly because of the price advances that are taking place wherever the natural interplay of economic forces meets no interference from Washington. The high rate of production, where strikers fail to interfere, plainly impressed many observers. Steel, motor and similar industrial issues were well maintained and occasionally advanced to better figures than prevailed just before the Memorial Day suspension last week. Aircraft manufacturing issues were favorites because of the heavy orders being placed for fighter planes. Anthracite coal mining stocks developed strength, and cement issues also advanced, while sugar stocks improved on the basis of recent price gains in the commodity. Power and light utility issues were momentarily in demand, owing to the rumors that the SEC might modify its stringent attitude. American Telephone shares were sharply better for the week, since it appears that the use of this facility steadily is increasing in the defense emergency. Railroad stocks were exceptions to the general trend, plainly because of demands for increased wages being voiced by carrier employees. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange held under the 500,000 -share level in most sessions, but exceeded that figure to a modest extent on Thursday, when the 600,000 -share figure was topped.

Listed bond dealings were quiet throughout, but here also some performances were favorable to holders. United States Treasury issues were well maintained, with all signs pointing to rapid distribution of dealer holdings of the new $\$ 660,000,000$ $21 / 2 \%$ bonds recently floated. Best rated corporate obligations were in quiet demand but poor supply. Speculative railroad bonds reflected to some degree the uneasiness caused by fresh and exorbitant demands for pay rises. In the foreign dollar department, good gains were recorded in Colombian bonds, after announcement by the officials of that country of an impending offer to exchange defaulted $6 \%$ bonds for new $3 \%$ obligations. Some sizable dealings developed in other foreign issues, most of which were well maintained. The commodity markets were active at times, and items which are not strictly under the thumbs of price administrators in Washington tended to advance. Wheat and other grains showed good net gains for the week, although base metals remained at previous levels. The foreign exchanges reflected recoveries in Canadian and Cuban funds, but few other changes of any significance.

On the New York Stock Exchange 45 stocks touched new high levels for the present week while 97 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 34 stocks touched new high levels and 69 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 107,100 shares; on Monday, 255, 308 shares; on Tuesday, 417,940 shares; on Wednesday,

425,935 shares ; on Thursday, 604,550 shares, and on Friday 327,370 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 20,260 shares; on Monday, 55,630 shares; on Tuesday, 89,065 shares; on Wednesday, 84,690 shares ; on Thursday, 122,440 shares, and on Friday, 79,370 shares.

The stock market on Saturday of last week resumed operations after the Memorial Day suspension on Friday, with trading the dullest and narrowest in nine months. Throughout the day prices moved in aimless fashion and closed steady at irreg. ularly easier levels. Trading on Monday reflected a better tone and held that way the greater part of the day, but sales volume was confined to modest proportions. Additional Federal regulation of the oil industry proved an obstacle to petroleum shares, but here and there they managed to show small advances. On the day some feature issues accumulated gains of two points in a cautious market, while fractional improvement occurred in the main section of the list. A noteworthy rally of broad proportions lifted stocks sharply on Tuesday and sent the volume of sales up from 255,308 shares the day before to 417,940 shares. A sizable share of the day's business had the earmarks of investment buying and involved many high-grade American securities formerly held by British investors. Aircraft shares were encouraged by the announcement of Army awards of $\$ 322,000,000$ for large bombers, and these equities naturally responded favorably to the news. The height of the progressive movement was reached in the second and final hours. A belated rise in prices on Wednesday, inspired by the House Ways and Means Committee's rejection of the Treasury's plan with respect to corporate excess profits taxes, extended the advance of the day before. Better levels were recorded among the aviation, anthracite coal, and munition shares, while rail and some steel issues were slow in getting under way. Aviation shares were in the vanguard of rising prices late in the day. Further support was given the market by American Telephone \& Telegraph, which rose three points. The list closed irregularly higher. The forward trend of the market was carried into Thursday's session and lifted prices to their best levels since April, while a better demand in utilities boosted sales to the highest peak in a month. Chemical shares were prominent among those stocks that advanced widely but later experienced some downward revision. Among the most active issues, the utilities comprised one-half the number, their gains for the most part being fractional. An easier tendency prevailed at the close, leaving shares irreg. ularly higher. Dulness returned to trading on Friday as interest in utility, chemical and coal shares lessened, resulting in fractional declines in the list. After due consideration of the SEC Chairman's remarks before the Edison Electric Institute on Thursday with respect to public utility holding companies, the market concluded that little if any change could be expected in the basic attitude of that body toward this group, and equities as a result were adversely affected. Mixed changes in the list were the rule this week, as may be seen from a comparison of closing prices on Friday last with final figures on Thursday a week ago.

General Electric closed Friday at $293 / 4$ against $281 / 2$ on Thursday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of New York at $183 / 8$ against $171 / 2$; Columbia

Gas \& Electric at $31 / 4$ against $21 / 2$; Public Service Corp. of N. J. at $227 / 8$ against $221 / 8$; International Harvester at 51 against 491/2; Sears Roebuck \& Co. at 691/8 against 69; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $331 / 2$ against $333 / 8$; Woolworth at $273 / 4$ against $261 / 2$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at 1571/2 against 1501/4.

Western Union closed Friday at 215/8 against $231 / 4$ on Thursday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1481 / 2$ against $1471 / 2$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1481 / 4$ against $1441 / 4$; National Cash Register at 12 against $113 / 4$; National Dairy Products at $123 / 4$ against 133 ; National Biscuit at $157 / 8$ against $153 / 4$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $347 / 8$ against 33 ; Loft, Inc., at $191 / 4$ against $177 / 8$; Continental Can at $313 / 4$ against $321 / 8$; Eastman Kodak at 124 against 1223/4; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 91 against $863 / 4$; Standard Brands at $55 / 8$ against $55 / 8$; Canada Dry at 12 against 11 ; Schenley Distillers at $103 / 8$ against 101/4, and National Distillers at $193 / 8$ against $191 / 4$.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed Friday at $163 / 8$ against $163 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $121 / 2$ against $123 / 8$, and United States Rubber at 21 against $211 / 8$.

Railroad stocks were lower this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed Friday at $231 / 4$ against $243 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $263 / 4$ against 27 ; New York Central at $117 / 8$ against $123 / 8$; Union Pacific at $791 / 4$ against $781 / 4$; Southern Pacific at 11 against 111/4; Southern Ry. at $121 / 8$ against $123 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at $61 / 4$ against $61 / 2$.

Steel stocks were mostly higher the present week. United States Steel closed Friday of 54 against $531 / 4$ on Thursday of last week; Crucible Steel at $373 / 8$ against $373 / 4$; Bethlehem Steel at 71 against $693 / 4$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $331 / 2$ against 33 .

In the motor group, General Motors closed Friday at $371 / 8$ against $371 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; Chrysler at $551 / 4$ against $551 / 4$; Packard at $21 / 2$ against $21 / 2$, and Studebaker at $47 / 8$ against $47 / 8$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed Friday at $373 / 8$ against 37 on Thursday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $133 / 4$ against $143 / 8$, and Atlantic Refining at $191 / 2$ against $211 / 4$.

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed Friday at 26 against $261 / 4$ on Thursday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $391 / 2$ against $405 / 8$, and Phelps Dodge at $293 / 8$ against $281 / 4$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed Friday at $81 / 4$ against $83 / 8$ on Thursday of last week; Boeing Aircraft at $151 / 2$ against $143 / 8$, and Douglas Aircraft at $695 / 8$ against 68 .
Trade and industrial reports indicate a good maintenance of general activity, notwithstanding the sporadic strikes in various defense and other industries. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $99.2 \%$ of capacity against $98.6 \%$ last week, $96.8 \%$ a month ago, and $80.3 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended May 31, which included the Memorial Day suspension, was reported by Edison Electric Institute at $2,898,000,000$ kwh. against $3,011,754,000$ kwh . in the preceding week and $2,477,689,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of 1940. Car loadings of revenue freight in the week ended May 31 totaled 801,783 cars, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was a drop of 64,234 cars from the preceding week, but a gain of 162,663 cars over the similar week of last year.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed Friday at $987 / 8$ c. against $933 / 4$, the close on Thursday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed Friday at $735 / 8$ c. against $731 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Thursday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed Friday at $361 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $363 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Thursday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed Friday at 13.84 c . against 13.53 c . the close on Thursday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed Friday at 22.25c. against 22.20ॅc. the close on Thurs day of last week. Domestic copper closed Friday at 12c., the close on Thursday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver closed Friday at $233 / 8$ pence per ounce as against $237 / 16$ pence per ounce the close on Thursday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed Friday at $343 / 4$ c., the close on Thursday of last week.

In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed Friday at $\$ 4.033 / 4$ against $\$ 4.04$ the close on Thursday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

RREGULAR tendencies prevailed this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, with business modest on most occasions. Whitsuntide holidays kept all the European markets closed on Monday, and when business was resumed on Tuesday a confused international situation faced traders and investors. The rapid German sweep over Crete caused much uneasiness as to next moves in the war, with attention centering on Syria and the possibility of Anglo-French hostilities. Some public unrest was noted in Great Britain because of still another evacuation. The tendency on the London Stock Exchange, accordingly, was one of extreme caution. Gilt-edged securities were well maintained in most sessions of the week, although some modest declines were reported Thursday. Most industrial stocks and the rail shares were steady. Merchandising shares fell sharply and persistently in London, owing to orders for rationing of new clothing. The Berlin Buerse was easy when dealings were resumed Tuesday, but a better tone developed in the mid-week session, and improvement continued thereafter. The so-called colonial issues again were in excellent demand on the German market, and good advances also appeared in industrial stocks. Trading on the Amsterdam Bourse was quiet throughout, with modest declines the rule.

## Defense and Diplomacy

PROBLEMS of American defense and of dipo. matic relations between Washington and other great capitals of the world appear to have been clarified little, if at all, by President Roosevelt's address to the Nation of May 27. The confusion of previous weeks assuredly has become worse confounded in defense industries during the last ten days. So rapid is the spread of strikes in vital production lines, and so serious has the situation become, that Congress in the latter half of this week finally began to consider drastic remedial action. This quite possibly will prove to be the forerunner of real action for adjustment of a difficulty that has become intolerable. Administration measures have failed utterly to point the way out of the chaos, and if Congress finally notes the growing popular unrest
and takes suitable action, order and a good rate of defense production may still be restored. Strikes this week tied up airplane factories, shipyards, industrial plants by the score, and whole sections of contributing raw material lines. This at a moment when the call for "miracles" in production emanates from Washington. A typical expedient of the Roose velt Administration again is proposed, in these dire circumstances. The War Department proposed to Congress, last Tuesday, a grant of powers to President Roosevelt which would make the Chief Executive the supreme arbiter over all private property in the United States. So sweeping is the proposed grant of powers that even some staunch Administration supporters denounced it roundly.

The program of aid to Great Britain naturally hinges in large part on the progress of our own defense production. To the degree that strikes and other difficulties permit, aid to the British was made available lavishly this week. Attention centered especially upon shipping, since it is the Battle of the Atlantic that appears to offer the gravest immediate threat to the United Kingdom. The precise extent of the British danger appears once again to be matter of much public debate in this country, and possibly also of some official uncertainty. Ambassador John G. Winant, after a stay of only a few months in London, returned by aerial clipper to Washington, late last week, and conferred at great length with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Mr. Winant, it appeared, returned at his own suggestion to confer with his superiors, and his reticence as to the occasion for his hasty journey provoked all sorts of public conjectures. It was commonly assumed that he wished to impress upon Mr. Roosevelt the urgent nature of the crisis faced by Great Britain. Some observers surmised that the Ambassador brought some sort of peace proposals back to Washington, and others assumed that the Washington talks related in some way to the incident of the German No. 3 Nazi, Rudolf Hess. The mystery that cloaked Mr. Winant added perceptibly to the public uneasiness apparent in the United States.
In the nettle-strewn field of international diplomacy the State Department marched boldy this week, with respect both to the Asiatic and Euro pean wars. Under measures adopted in Washington, exports from the Philippines to Japan were brought under a licensing system, with the clear intent of preventing supplies from reaching Japan. More significant still were moves by the Department relating to assumed intentions of the Vichy Government of unoccupied France. The Petain regime disclosed on Wednesday that Ambassador William D. Leahy had requested a definite statement on the French trend toward "collaboration" with the German Reich. Secretary of State Hull issued a statement on Thursday which warned Vichy against collaboration with "other Powers" for the purpose of aggression and oppression. "This,"-said Mr. Hull, "could only be utterly inimical to the just rights of other countries, to say nothing of its ultimate effects on the liberties, the true interests and the welfare of the people of France." The statement revealed that assurances previously had been given Vichy that the United States had no other interest in any territories of the French Empire than their preservation for the French people.

## Great Britain and Germany

ALTHOUGH there were few actual incidents of the war between Great Britain and Nazi Germany which differed greatly from those of previous weeks and months, an air of suspense developed this week with respect to the conflict. The close of the Cretan campaign plainly provided the Germans and Italians with the initiative in some respects and the apprehension prevailed that a direct invasion at tempt might carry the war to England even more drastically than the air and sea attacks have done of late. The unusual procedure adopted by United States Ambassador John G. Winant, in hastening to Washington at his own request, caused endless conjectures ranging all the way from peace negotiations to an imminent collapse of Great Britain unless the definite assurance of American intervention can be extended. Extremely grave was the threat of hostilities between Great Britain and France, in consequence of the Syrian crisis. The Far East contributed to the general uneasiness, since it is more than possible that Japan will strike against the British at Singapore and elsewhere. The Mediterranean war position cannot be regarded as comfortable for Great Britain, after the fall of Crete, and some observers predicted the expulsion of the British Navy from that sea. Fresh attacks on the Churchill regime developed in the British press, owing to the debacle in Crete, and it was freely predicted by political observers that the Cabinet would fall if the Mediterranean is fully conquered by the Axis.

Portentous rumors and possibilities were matched, to a degree, by actual developments that cannot be regarded as favorable. German dictator Adolf Hitler and Italian dictator Benito Mussolini met at the Brenner Pass, for a long conference, in which diplomatic and military experts of the Axis countries also participated. This meeting on Monday was followed only by the usual comment that negotiations were conducted in a "cordial" atmosphere. It was generally believed in Washington that plans were discussed to meet any threat that American intervention might offer to the virtually complete Axis control of the Continent of Europe and to gain full control of the Mediterranean. There was reason to believe that the dictators discussed the role of France in the rapidly changing situation, and possibly also of Japan. There was less inclination than formerly to scoff at the conference of the dictators, since such meetings usually have preceded dire events.
The war in the air over the British Isles and northern Europe, and in the sea lanes of the Atlantic suggested a degree of intensification of the struggle. After several weeks of relative inactivity, great aerial armadas once again began to strike at production facilities this week. British fliers hammered the great German ports and industrial towns, and also paid close attention to the invasion ports of France and the Low Countries. As moonlight waxed and the weather improved, German fliers came over in great squadrons and blasted at British ports and a few inland cities, such as Birmingham. Daylight raids by the Germans were reported on several occasions. The sinkings of British, allied and neutral ships by German raiders continued, with all statements of any consequence emanating from Berlin. The British now make
known their losses monthly, and the next statement will cover May sinkings. Berlin claimed on Tuesday that May sinkings totaled 746,000 tons, and that the sinkings of the entire war now total $11,664,000$ tons, or half the shipping available to Great Britain at the start of the conflict. No check so far is available as to German claims for May, but for the war as a whole the German claims exceed admitted British losses by $100 \%$.

There were a few events this week which may or may not have a bearing on the course of the major conflict, but which are interesting in themselves. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, declared late last week that the British war aim is one of general social security, a revival of international trade and the integration of Germany in a system of free economic cooperation. A distinction was drawn with respect to the Reich by Mr. Eden, in the sense that Germany, as the "worst master that Europe has yet known," must be made impotent. The speech by the Foreign Secretary was a commentary on President Roosevelt's fireside chat. Rationing of all clothing in the United Kingdom, by means of a coupon system, was announced last Saturday. The British Laborites met in convention early in the week, and voted overwhelmingly for continuance of the war without peace or compromise, until Nazism has been crushed. German aerial bombers missed their marks, last Saturday, and dropped their deadly missiles upon Dublin, which is endeavoring to remain neutral in the European struggle. The bombs were determined to be of Nazi origin, and a sharp protest was registered by the Irish Free State. The former Kaiser of Germany, Wilhelm II, died in his exile at Doorn, Holland, on Wednesday, but the incident aroused little more than memories of the first World War.

## France and the Mediterranean

SLOWLY but surely the war in the Mediterranean area was extended this week to include the French mandated territory of Syria, and the question necessarily arose as to whether the Vichy authorities of unoccupied France would enter the battle. The newest development in the conflict between Great Britain and the German-Italian Axis for control of the Mediterranean supplies one of those unexpected turns for which this war doubtless will become renowned. It threatens to pit the former Anglo-French allies against each other. That the threat is not a light one is indicated, moreover, by the frantic effort of the State Department in Washington to prevent "collaboraion" between Vichy and Berlin. Upon the determination of questions now prominent the entire course of the European war may well depend. Already there is talk in London of a fall of the Churchill regime, if the Axis manages to prevail throughout the Mediterranean and the Near East. This, in turn, might lead to a negotiated peace, and to a complete change in affairs, it is suggested.
Recent events afford an unhappy combination that appears to be forcing Vichy toward collaboration with the Nazis, although it is hardly to be supposed that the French people desire such a development. The protracted Franco-German negotiations which produced the statement by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, May 15, to the effect that France will cooperate with the "New Order" of the Reich
in Europe doubtless have been stimulated by the fall of Crete and the emergence of Syria as the likely scene of the next act in the world conflict. British aerial bombings of Italian ships in the French Tunisian port of Sfax apparently tended to crystallize French official sentiments. The dispatch of the "free French" General Charles de Gaulle to Palestine, and the concentration of vast British forces on the border of Syria and Palestine have added to the friction between London and Vichy. British aircraft began on Thursday to bombard French oil and other ports in Syria, on the alleged ground that German airplanes and ground crews already were on the spot. This placed a fresh strain upon relations between the former allies.
Much of the flood of rumors from the Near East related to the growing friction between British and French forces. Egypt found the situation so tense, Wednesday, that diplomatic relations with Syria were severed. The Egyptian Cabinet resigned to make possible the formation of a National Government, and this was accomplished by Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha. The Iraq campaign of British forces was concluded successfully, last Sunday, and the pro-Nazi leaders who started the fighting took flight. Some question remained as to control of the Mosul oil fields, but British statements indicate that Empire units are in the area. German and Italian troops are believed to have assembled in great numbers in the western desert region of Italian Libya, for a thrust against the British defenses of Egypt. German fliers staged on Wednesday the worst raid so far experienced by the Egyptian city of Alexandria, where the great British naval base of the eastern Mediterranean is located. In this severe battering more than 100 lives were lost, but British statements indicate that no damage was sustained by the battleships in the base. British submarines steadily attacked the Axis convoys transporting troops to Tripoli, and Rome admitted the loss of the liner Conte Rosso, 17,879 tons.

## Aftermath of Crete

TWELVE days of sharp and desperate fighting for the Greek island of Crete ended last Sunday when London War Office announcements disclosed abandonment of the struggle for that Mediterranean outpost and withdrawal of some 15,000 troops who managed to escape the German Nazis in the epochal battle. The amazing speed with which the Reich Luftwaffe established supremacy in Crete, in the face of the Anglo-Greek ground resistance and the attacks of the British Navy, support fully the contentions of airmen that the newest military arm long has been underrated. Aerial invasion across narrow waters now has been demonstrated as a possibility, at least in areas where an overwheming force thus can be brought to bear upon a relatively small and static defense. There is little apprehension in England that similar tactics by the Germans might succeed in an attempted invasion of the United Kingdom, for the Royal Air Force stands in the way and a vast land defense is organized. But the lessons of Crete cannot be ignored, and there are indications that they will reverberate in Great Britain for a long while to come. There are, moreover, unpleasant possibilities to be faced in London, now that the Germans hold Crete. The island doubtless will be a stepping stone in the

German effort to drive the British from the Mediterranean and establish a Nazi-Fascist hegemony throughout the Near East. Events in Syria make plain the portentous repercussions of Crete.

That the Ango-Greek forces were fighting a lastditch delaying action in Crete was evident long before the final withdrawal. The flight of the Grecian monarch, King George II, suggested the end of the struggle a week before the fall of the island was acknowledged in London. Official reports from London were vague toward the end of last week, but Berlin and Rome had no hesitation in announc ing swift advances of the troops landed by parachute and glider. The British Navy, after its heavy losses of May 21 and 22, apparently made no further effort to contest the German advance over the narrow strip of water separating Crete from the German-occupied mainland of Greece. No surprise was occasioned, therefore, when a War Office state ment in London admitted the witdrawal of 15,000 troops and termination of the Cretian campaign. "It must be admitted that our losses have been heavy," the War Office said. But German losses were reported as "enormous," not only in men but in airplanes. Berlin spokesmen scoffed at the British claims and asserted that the German losses "remained within normal limits." They increased almost daily their claims of British and Greek effectives killed and captured, and finally placed the totals as about 5,000 deaths and 25,000 prisoners. British losses, it is clear, were not confined to the troops who could not be evacuated from the narrow beaches of the few "ports" of southern Crete, but include also effectives on the crowded ships which were bombed by the Germans on the voyage across the Mediterranean.

British authorities endeavored to make the best of this bad situation, the claim being advanced that the action in Crete delayed the Germans in their drive toward the Near East and aided the Empire forces in their Iraq campaign. But a good deal of public unrest nevertheless developed in the United Kingdom, where it was pointed out that British troops had seven months in which to prepare for the defense of Crete. Both publicly and privately, according to London reports, the demand was voiced for full disclosure of all relevant facts, with especial reference to the lack of adequate aerial defense. That Prime Minister Winston Churchill will be questioned closely when Parliament reconvenes was accepted as a matter of course. In German official circles, which are the only ones able to register any reaction in the Reich to the war developments, the conquest of Crete occasioned much gratification. The German Air Marshal, Hermann Goering, issued a special order last Monday praising the forces which took Crete and asserting that the capture of the island proves there is no unconquerable island. No indication was afforded, however, as to any German plans to attack Cyprus, Malta or even England, by this means. The Greek Government which fled to Egypt was reorganized last Monday by King George II, but Emmanuel Tsouderos was retained as Premier. An interesting echo of the departure of Greek authorities from their own soil was heard in Moscow, Tuesday, when the Russian Government recognized the German conquest by withdrawing diplomatic recognition of the Grecian envoy.

## Japan and China

ALTHOUGH Far Eastern affairs are somewhat overshadowed by the swift rush of European military developments, decisions being reached at Tokio and Chungking plainly are of inestimable importance to the United States and Great Britain. The desire of Japanese authorities to engage in a southward expansion program no longer is a matter of doubt or question, for various measures point in that direction. The Chinese Nationalist regime, headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is believed to be more inclined than previously toward examination of any Japanese peace "feelers," possibly because of the Russo-Japanese understanding, and certainly because the United States Government appears to be concerned more and more with Atlantic problems. Highly significant, in these circumstances, is a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to the newly-appointed Foreign Minister of China, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, in which the United States was represented as ready to negotiate after the end of the war for the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China. As disclosed last Saturday, the letter sent by Mr. Hull expressed supreme confidence in the triumph of the cause of national security in China and the United States. The statement regarding the willingness of the United States to negotiate on extraterritorial rights was regarded in Washington as more definite than previous declarations to the same general effect. Chungking dispatches indicated that it had a reassuring effect in China, which suggests that the maneuver possibly will prevent any immediate "peace" negotiations between Tokio and Chungking.

The principal problems of the Far East, however, no longer relate merely to Sino-Japanese matters, but rather to world affairs in general. American antagonism toward Japan once again was reflected, late last week, in an arrangement whereunder Philippine exports were placed under licensing controls. The loading of Japanese ships in several Phillipine ports promptly was halted, in consequence. Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealed, Tuesday, that his Department is studying the problems of shipments from Latin America to Germany by way of the Far East. But no particularly effective action seems to have been taken in Washington with respect to the Japanese seizure of some $\$ 10$, 000,000 of American-owned merchandise at Haiphong, French Indo-China, and definite conclusions regarding American policy in the Far East are difficult to draw in these circumstances. It did not escape notice that President Roosevelt, in his fireside chat of May 27, failed even to mention Japan and her aggression in China. The conclusion in some quarters was that Mr. Roosevelt still hopes to alienate Tokio from the Rome-Berlin Axis arrangement. Rumors that a portion of the American Pacific fleet has been withdrawn to the Atlantic reinforced such observations.

Japanese authorities, on the other hand, have tended of late to reaffirm their allegiance to the Rome-Berlin Axis. Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka issued a statement late last week in which he denied rumors circulating in the United States, to the effect that Japan has cooled toward Germany and Italy. Mr. Matsuoka took occasion to warn, at the same time, that Japan might have to reconsider her "peaceful" policy in the South Seas. The
actual Japanese policy respecting The Netherlands East Indies was again made painfully clear in virtual demands for extensive oil and rubber shipments to Japan. The British and Australian representatives in the Japanese capital were notified Wednesday that Japan objects to the British Empire restrictions on exports to Japan and would like to see them modified. At the same time the statement was made in Tokio that no less than 1,500 tons of essential foodstuffs and commodities are being shipped to Germany every day loy Japan, over the Siberian Railway. The German Ambassador to Tokio, General Eugen Ott, conferred on a number of occasions this week with officials of the Foreign Ministry in the Japanese capital. The purport of such conversations was not revealed.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THE Swedish Riksbank on May 29 lowered its discount rate from $31 / 2 \%$ to $3 \%$. The $31 / 2 \%$ rate had been in effect since May 17, 1940, at which time it was raised from $3 \%$. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

| Country | Rate in Effect June 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Effective } \end{gathered}$ | Previous Rate | Country | Rate $1 n$ Effect June 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { Effective } \end{aligned}$ | Preotous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina.- | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 11936 |  | Holl | 3 | Aug. 291939 | 2 |
| Belglum..- |  | Jan. 51940 | $21 / 2$ | Hungary...- | 3 | Oct. 221940 |  |
| Bulgaria. | 5 | Dec. 11940 |  | India | ${ }^{3} 1$ | Nov. 281935 | $31 / 2$ |
| Canada | $21 / 2$ | Mar. 111935 |  | Italy | 41/3 | May 181936 |  |
| Chile |  | Dec. 161936 | 4 | Japan | 3.29 | Apr. 71936 | ${ }_{4} 6$ |
| Colombla-- | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Jav | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. 141937 <br> July <br> 15 <br> 1939 |  |
| Czechoslo- | 3 | Jan. 11936 | 31/2 | Moroce | $61 / 2$ | May 281935 | 41/2 |
| Danzig | 4 | Jan. 21937 | 5 | Norway | 3 | May 131940 | 41 |
| Denmar | 4 | Oct. 161940 | 41/2 | Poland | 41/2 | Dec. 171937 |  |
| Erie. | 3 | June 301932 | $31 / 2$ | Portugal. | 4 | Mar. 311941 | $41 / 4$ |
| England. | 2 | Oct. 261939 |  | Rumania |  | Sept. 121940 | $31 / 2$ |
| Estonia | 41/2 | Oct. 11935 | 5 | South Airl | $31 / 2$ | May 151933 | 41/2 |
| Finland |  | Dec. 31934 | 41/2 | Spain | ${ }^{4}$ | Mar. 291939 |  |
| France | 13/4 | Mar. 171941 |  | Swede |  | May 291941 | $31 / 2$ |
| Germany | $31 / 2$ |  | 4 | ( ${ }_{\text {Switzerland }}^{\text {Yugoslavia }}$ | 13/2 |  |  |
| Greece | 6 | Jan. 41937 | 7 | Yugosl | 5 | Feb. 11935 | 63/2 |

## Bank of England Statement

T'HE Bank's statement for the week ended June 4 showed an increase of $£ 5,917,000$ in note circulation, which raised the total outstanding to $£ 635$,432,000 , the highest on record. Notes in circulation have continued to reach record proportions each week since the middle of February. The only break occurred a week ago. An additional $£ 115,586$ in gold holdings raised the total to $£ 1,961,148$, while reserves were lowered $£ 5,801,000$. Public deposits fell off $£ 21,403,000$ while other deposits gained $£ 10$,895,674 . The latter includes bankers' accounts, which increased $£ 10,961,679$ and other accounts, which decreased $£ 66,005$. The proportion of reserves to liabilities dropped to $25.1 \%$ from $26.7 \%$ a week ago, compared with the record low, $5 \%$ April 16 and 23 , and $6.8 \%$ a year ago. Government security holdings rose $£ 5,110,000$ while other securities declined $£ 9,808,768$. Other securities comprise "discounts and advances" and "securities", which decreased $£ 4,989,240$ and $£ 4,819,528$ respectively. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years: BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

|  | June 4, 1941 | June 5, 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 7, \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | June 8, $1938$ | June 9 , $1937$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circulation |  | 56 |  | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |
| Public |  | ${ }^{569,261,923}$ | 498,370,865 | 190,721,330 |  |
| Other depo | 173,919,658 | 168,405,032 | 136,727,140 | 146,534,861 | 144,20 |
| Bankers' accou | 121,866,126 | 118,790,523 | 100,622,937 | 111,110,291 | 107, |
| Other acc | 52,053,532 | 49,614,509 | 36,104,203 | 35,424,570 | 36,775,970 |
| Govt. securit | 130,312,838 | 161,732,838 | 114,176,164 | 111,421,164 | 101,203,013 |
| Other securit | 25,781,859 | 25,698,738 | 30,408,574 | 28,104,449 | 25,906,727 |
| Disc't \& adv | 6,449,134 | 2,890,173 | 7,800,963 | 7,937,500 | 4,832,696 |
| Sec | 19,332,725 | 22,808,565 | 22,607,611 | 20,166,949 | 21,074,031 |
| Reserve notes \& coln | 46,529,000 | 12,397,041 | 28,376,596 | 36,544,860 | 45,612,671 |
| Coin and bullion | 1,961,148 | 1,658,964 | 226,747,461 | 327,266,190 | 322,154,145 |
| Proportlon of reserve to liabilities |  |  | 18.2\% |  | O |
| Bank rate_-.-.------ | \% | , |  |  |  |
| Gold val. per fine oz. | 168s. | 1688. | 148s. 4 | 84s. $111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | 4s. 11 |

## Bank of Germany Statement

THE Bank's statement for the last quarter of May showed a large increase in note circulation of $1,164,019,000$ marks, which raised the total outstanding to $15,210,329,000$ marks, the highest on record. Circulation a year ago aggregated 12,594, 182,000 marks and the year before $8,525,426,000$ marks. Gold and foreign exchange dropped 121,000 marks to a total of $77,721,000$ marks, while bills of exchange and checks rose $911,680,000$ marks to a record total of $15,917,621,000$ marks. The proportion of gold and foreign exchange to note circulation is now $0.51 \%$, the lowest on record, compared with $0.61 \%$ a year ago. An increase of $115,542,000$ marks in other assets raised the total to $1,542,350,000$ marks, while investments and other daily maturing obligations declined 983,000 marks and $268,488,000$ marks respectively. Below we show the different items with comparisons for previous years:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REICHSBANK's COMPARATIVE STATEMENT |  |  |  |  |

## Foreign Money Rates

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

## New York Money Market

DEALINGS in the New York money market remained modest in the week now ending, and rates were again unchanged in all departments. The supply of bankers' bills and commercial paper fails to expand in the market to any great degree, notwithstanding the steady growth of the loan total. The Treasury in Washington sold last Monday $\$ 200$,000,000 of "replacement" discount bills, due in 91 days, and awards were at $0.107 \%$ 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 60 to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper continued 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

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been very quiet 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

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks; recent advances on Government obligations are shown in the footnote to the table. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:
discount rates of federal reserve banks

| Federal Reserve Banks | Rate in Effect <br> June 6 | Date <br> Established | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Previous } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 1 | Sept. 1,1939 | $1313 / 2$ |
| New York | $11 / 2$ | Aug. ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}$ 4; 1937 | ${ }_{2}^{13 / 2}$ |
| Philadelphia | $11 / 2$ | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond. | $13 / 2$ | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta.- | *13/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chicago | ${ }_{* 113}$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | *13/3 | Sept. 2, ${ }^{\text {aug. } 24,1937}$ | 2 |
| Kansas City | *13 | Sept. 31. 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas...- | *13/2 | Aug. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| San Francisco. | 13/2 | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

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


## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange continues to have hardly any influence on the general foreign exchange situation. Registered or official sterling is the only unit of value available throughout the sterling bloc, and hence the British authorities do not stand in need of exchange in these countries, which constitute a large part of the trading world. The free pound is steady, showing only slight variations from day to day and from week to week as the use of the free pound becomes more and more negligible. The range for free sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.03$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.031 / 4$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.031 / 4$ and $\$ 4.04$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.031 / 2$ and $\$ 4.04$ a week ago.

Official rates quoted by the Bank of England continue unchanged: New York, $4.021 / 2-4.031 / 2$; Canada, 4.43-4.47 (Canadian official 90.09@90.91c. per United States dollar); Australia, 3.2250-3.2280; New Zealand, 3.2280-3.2442. American commercial bank rates for 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 14.30-14.50. Italian lire are pegged in New York since May 27 at $5.261 / 2$ cents, compared with the previous peg of 5.05 cents.

The New York Bankers Foreign Exchange Committee reported on Wednesday the receipt of notice from London that henceforward the foreign exchange market will close at $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Monday through Friday and at 11:30 a. m. on Saturday. London also reported that the Australian exchange control has prohibited Australian trading banks from re-buying drafts issued on Australia without examining each individual case on its merits. If a draft has been in circulation the amount may not be repaid to the buyer. British banks also have been asked to scrutinize all commercial dealings concerning Iraq
and if in doubt to refer to the Trading With the Enemy branch of the British Board of Trade.
In connection with the shipment of banking documents to and from England, it is asked that duplicates be kept as insurance against possible loss by Atlantic ship sinkings.

What appears to be an important development in the foreign exchange market, but is not so in fact, is the unexpected lifting of the peg on the Italian lira on May 27 to $5.261 / 2$, the rate which had ruled for the better part of 10 years previous to August, 1939. More surprising, perhaps, is the discussion which has developed in Tokio of a proposed upward revaluation of the yen intended in effect as a depreciation of the pound sterling with reference to the yen.

No official financial information has come from Italy in the past several years, but it is well known that no favorable developments have occurred which would justify a higher value for the lira. In both countries the talk of higher valuation of the monetary unit seems evidently designed for domestic consumption, to make the multitude believe that their currency is improving although the outside world is well aware that living arrangements in both countries are under strict governmental control, with scarcity of sustenance materials and with real wages far below the nominal lira and yen wage.

Alterations in the units of these countries apparently reflect political rather than economic considerations. Even were the lira to be restored to its pre1914 parity of 19.30 cents or the yen to the corresponding value of 49.85 cents, the units would command no greater purchasing power in international markets than they have now.

- Despite shipping difficulties, British trade and the pound sterling have command of all the major producing markets of the world. The United States is providing close cooperation both as regards shipping facilities, the Lease-Lend program, the stabilization fund, and it cannot be gainsaid that British official rates for the pound have the support of the dollar. By reason of this cooperation Great Britain is in a position to receive according to her needs the manufactured products and raw materials of the United States. In addition she has access to the manufactures and raw materials of Canada. The pound commands the primary products of all Latin America to almost the same extent as ever. England was formerly both the chief consumer and, because of her vast shipping facilities, the principal re-distributor of Latin American raw materials, but as a result of the war has had to sacrifice her eminence as a clearing house for international products.

The sterling area, where no foreign exchange is required, includes a large part of the world. Besides the United Kingdom it comprises all the Dominions, except Canada, Newfoundland, and Hongkong, many territories mandated to Great Britain or to any Dominion by the League of Nations, Egypt, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Belgian Congo, and many smaller States. In addition to the strictly sterling area, a very large number of countries hold registered sterling accounts in London, as for instance all 12 of the Central American States, and almost all the South American republics, Canada, Newfoundland, Hongkong, and the Netherlands Indies. In this vast area London encounters no exchange difficulties.
The British control through the companies organized for this purpose has command of the production
and distribution everywhere of such products as tea, tin, rubber, and a large variety of primary products originating in foreign countries. The British Goverrment is at present the sole British importer of tea. It bought 492,000 pounds of tea through February of last year, leaving 276,000 pounds available for countries outside the United Kingdom.

A recent statement by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has attracted wide attention in British financial and industrial circles. He observed that when peace comes Great Britain will make such relaxations of her wartime financial arrängements as will permit a revival of international trade along the broadest possible lines. In the next transitional period, Mr. Eden said, full collaboration of the United States will be needed along with the cooperation of Britain's Dominions to ease post-war problems.

The current statement of the Bank of England shows note circulation at $£ 635,432,000$, a new alltime high.

According to London banking opinion all indications point to a further rise in circulation during the summer. The London banks have been distributing currency to their branches well in advance of seasonal demand this year. Future currency expansion may readily be on a smaller scale than that predicted for this summer. The August bank holiday cannot have the influence of former years. It is still expected that there may be a further increase in the Bank's fiduciary issue, which now stands at the alltime high of $£ 680,000,000$.
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 at $13-32 \%$, and six-months bills at $11 / 8 \%$.
The Canadian dollar continues relatively firm. In Wednesday's market the Dominion rate touched 89 cents, the highest since November, 1939. The firmness reflected moderately large purchases in the free market for tourist account. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $121 / 4 \%$ and a discount of $111-16 \%$.

The amounts of gold imports and exports which follow are taken from the weekly statement of the United States Department of Commerce and cover the week ended May 28:
GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS MAY 22 TO MAY 28 , INCLUSIVE

|  | Imports | Export ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ore and base bullion | * $11,827,698$ | \$738 |
| Refined bullion and coin | 4,127,774 | --.. |
| Total | \$5,955,472 | \$738 |
| Detail of Refined Bullion and Coin Shipments- |  |  |
| United Kingdom.. | 8483 |  |
| Canada | 4,127,291 |  |

* Chiefly $\$ 501,836$ Mexico, $\$ 98,962$ Peru, $\$ 947,612$ Philippine Islands. Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve banks was decreased during the week ended May 28, by $\$ 533,148$ to $\$ 1,920,766,174$.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.03112 @ \$ 4.04$ 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 $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4$ $@ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday the range was \$4.03@\$4.03 $1 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4 @$, $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on

Friday were $\$ 4.031 / 2$ for demand and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.00$; $60-$ and 90 -day bills are no longer quoted.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

PERHAPS the most important item relating to Continental European exchange is the change in the peg of the Italian lira noted here last week. The fixed rate of 5.05 has been maintained in this market since Sept. 25, 1939, and the market was taken by surprise on May 27, when without explanation the Italian authorities lifted the peg to $5.261 / 2$, the rate which had ruled for the better part of 10 years previous to August, 1939, when the rate was allowed to decline gradually, reaching 5.05 the following month. However, business in the official type of lira has been nominal for some time. The chief interest of the market is found in the "miste" lira, purchased by Italian nationals here for transfer to relatives abroad. This lira is sometimes referred to as the "emigrant" lira. Some time after October, 1936, the Italian control also fixed a rate for "tourist" lire, much lower than the 5.05 official rate. At present there is no official explanation from Rome as to any of the types of lire.

It has long been thought probable that Axis funds in this country would be blocked in the same manner as the accounts of the European invaded countries, and it has been more or less of a mystery why these funds were not blocked. On June 2 Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said that it is now too late to prevent the escape of such funds from the United States by a "freezing" order. When asked at his press conference whether he still favored a general order designed to prevent the removal of German, Italian, and all other foreign funds from the United States, he asserted that the Axis powers had already removed sizable funds in expectation of such an order, reportedly using the expression "The barn is empty." In responsible banking quarters the Secretary's explanation appears not to be accepted without reservation.
Nothing new of importance can be said regarding the larger European countries beyond the fact that it is increasingly evident that Berlin is forcing its ideas of collaboration on the conquered countries. The French authorities at Vichy it would seem, are accepting the principle with more or less avidity. German banking interests are steadily expanding in the larger European cities.
German tax and other ordinary revenues are estimated at the record sum of $40,000,000,000$ marks for 1941. Berlin considers the war debt as considerably smaller than that of Great Britain. According to Berlin the finances of the Reich are in a healthier condition than ever, and there can be no question of using the printing press for financing the war. These were the principal conclusions drawn by Dr. Fritz Reinhardt, State Secretary of Finance, in a recent address to press representatives in Berlin. A year ago the Reich tax receipts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940, were estimated at 25,000 ,000,000 marks. The figure had already represented a substantial increase over the year 1939, when such receipts totaled $23,600,000,000$ marks, and over the last full peace year 1938, when they were 17 ,$700,000,000$ marks.
The Swedish Foreign Minister, Christian E. Guenther, said in a recent address in Stockholm
that after this war Sweden will be able to renew her commercial ties with overseas countries. "Under normal conditions about $70 \%$ of our entire trade is by sea. It is our belief and our hope that we shall be able to continue, or rather to renew these ties when there is again peace in the world. No matter how Europe comes out of this war, we do not believe that any higher common interest would demand a change of front in our economic relations with the rest of the world." These remarks by the Foreign Minister were viewed in Stockholm as a declaration that Sweden after the war looks to free trade, and as a reminder to Germany that while Sweden has traded with her extensively during the present period, there is no desire whatever in Sweden to accept economic domination by Germany under any future "New Order" for Europe.
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 14.30-14.50, against 13.50-15.00 a week ago. The Italian lira is pegged in New York in nominal trading at $5.261 / 2$. Swedish $\cdot$ kronor in limited trading are steady around 23.86 , against 23.86. Swiss francs (commercial) are quoted around 23.22, 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 .

EXCHANGE on the Latin American countries continues exceptionally steady. The Argentine free peso has been firm for several weeks and on June 2 was quoted as high as 23.90 , the highest quotation reached in the past year and a half. The firmness of the unit is attributed largely to the transfer of funds from the United States, partly but not wholly of European origin.
The regular fortnightly statement of the Bank of Argentina for May 15 shows gold at home at 1,071,446,020 pesos and gold at home (extension of foreign exchange fund) and gold abroad and foreign exchange at $308,085,690$ pesos. Note circulation was $1,231,361,380$ pesos. The gold reserve ratio to notes in circulation increased from $111.54 \%$ on April 30 to $112.03 \%$ on May 15. The reserve ratio of gold to notes and sight liabilities rose from $72.79 \%$ on April 30 to $74.04 \%$ on May 15.
Official Argentine foreign trade returns for the four months ended April show that imports for that period, computed in real values, amounted to $312,447,650$ pesos, as against $583,051,201$ pesos in the same period last year. The export balance was 133,711,105 pesos, compared with an export balance of $82,191,000$ pesos in the corresponding four months of 1940. In April the export balance amounted to $30,365,486$ pesos. Exports to the United States and Great Britain were almost equal. The four months' exports totals in real values were 156, , 575,829 pesos to the United States and $158,103,097$ pesos to the United Kingdom. Shipments for the corresponding period last year were $98,000,000$ pesos to the United States and $214,000,000$ pesos to Great Britain.
In the past week Uruguayan and Venezuelan remittances were also unusually firm. On May 30 the Merchants' Association of New York was informed that the Consulate General of Venezuela announced that in accordance with a recent Presi-
dential decree, it is no longer mandatory that import licenses be stamped by the Consulate. Although it is no longer necessary for the foreign shipper to present the license, many exporters will undoubtedly require such licenses in order to be sure that dollar exchange will be available.
The Republic of Colombia took steps to tighten its export law when on May 26 the Government approved a resolution of the control board prohibiting the re-export of all products whose exportation from the country of origin requires a permit. Exceptions were made in the case of certain products which for justifiable reasons must be returned to the country of origin.
The United States Department of State announced on May 29 that it would issue general licenses for the export of a long list of articles to Brazil, Argentina, and Cuba, a step made possible by the imposition of export control systems in those countries to preclude material being reshipped to Axis nations. The announcement represented the first result of the inter-American diplomatic negotiations designed to strengthen hemisphere solidarity by tightening leaks letting war materials go to Germany, Italy, or Axis-controlled nations. At least seven of the American republics have adopted regulations of varying degree to control re-exports.
In Chile discussions are under way for the creation of a State bank under Government control. Such an institution is expected to simplify credits to industry should the anticipated participation of the United States in the European war bring a severe depression. It is understood that savings banks, mining credit organizations, industrial credit institutions, and similar organizations will participate in the proposed State bank. The balance of the stock is expected to be sold to the public.

President Jorge Ubico of Guatemala issued a decree on June 3 prohibiting the export or re-export of all articles subject to export control in the United States, and the exportation to the Axis countries was prohibited.
The Argentine unofficial or free market peso closed at 23.80, 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 .

THERE is nothing new in the Far Eastern foreign exchange or financial situation. The economic stress felt by Japan has created discussion in Tokio of a probable upward revaluation of the yen, which would be in effect a depreciation of the pound sterling in terms of the yen. The unit is fixed in terms of the dollar and has for a long time been held steady at 23.46 cents to the dollar. Japan is greatly concerned over the curtailment of its sea-borne trade by both Great Britain and the United States, and is negotiating with both countries to bring about an improvement in the situation.
Beginning June 1 the Japanese Government has undertaken to compensate exchange banks for all losses from the purchase of export bills in sterling currencies. This is being done in an attempt to increase Japanese exports to the sterling bloc. As the matter is stated in Tokio, the new effort to establish a system of compensating exporters for
foreign exchange losses is due to fluctuations in the British pound and other currencies of the sterling bloc. It is thought probable that a similar system may be adopted regarding the dollar.

Financial circles in Japan are urging increase in the yen rate against the pound amounting to a devaluation of the pound on the ground that the present rate is artificially upheld by the United States and no longer corresponds to Britain's real economic strength. The crux of the matter is the economically depressed condition of the Empire. Japan's expansionist venture in China has cost the Empire more than 17 billion yen (about \$4,$000,000,000$ ), a sum equal to the entire Japanese national income in 1936. Wholesale prices in Japan, with 1937 as 100 , stood at 132.2 in 1940, while retail prices in the same period increased from 100 to 154.3 .
Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.46, against 23.46 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 24.50, against 24.55; Shanghai at 5.50 , against 5.50 ; Manila at 49.95, against 49.95 ; 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:

| Banks of - | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England...- | ${ }_{*}^{\text {¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | *129,869,608 |  |  |
| France $\mathrm{y}_{\mathbf{y}}$ | 242,451,946 | 242,451,946 | - $311,709,194$ | 293,725,922 | 347,630,457 |
| Germany $\mathrm{x}_{-}$ | 3,892,100 | 3,365,900 | 3,010,000 | 2,522,000 | 2,470,900 |
| Spaln. | 63,667,000 | 63,677,000 | 63,667,000 | 63,677,000 | 87,323,000 |
| Italy | 16,602,000 | 17,440,000 | 23,400,000 | 25,232,000 | 25,232,000 |
| Netherland | 97,714,000 | 97,714,000 | 100,750,000 | 123,398,000 | 94,171,000 |
| Nat. Belg. | 132,857,000 | 132,857,000 | 82,260,000 | 76,929,000 | 102,600,000 |
| Switzerland. | 84,758,000 | 79,277,000 | 98,858,000 | 74,332,000 | 83,594,000 |
| Sweden. | 41,994,000 | 41,994,000 | 33,444,000 | 29,082,000 | 25,735,000 |
| Denmark | 6,505,000 | 6,505.000 | 6,555,000 | 6,540,000 | 6,549,000 |
| N | 6,667,000 | 6,667,000 | 8,222,000 | 7,442,000 | 6,602,000 |
| Total week- | 698,099,799 | 692,777,784 | 861,744,802 | 1,030,136,112 |  |
| Prev week- | 698,041,347 | 695,642,843 | 861,995,945 | 1,031,338,083 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,104,001,002 \\ & 1,10,886,607 \end{aligned}\right.$ |

Note-The war in Europe has made it impossible to obtain up-to-date reports from many of the countries shown in this tabulation. Even before the present war, regular reports were not obtainable from Spain and Italy, figures for which
are, as of April 30, 1938 , and March 20 , 1940, respeetively. The last report from France was recelved June 7; Switzerland, Oct. 25; Belgium, May 24; Netherlands,
May 17; Sweden, May 24; Denmark, March 29; Norway, March 1 (all as of 1940) and Germany, as of May 30, 1941 .

* Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England
statements for March 1, 1939, and since have carried the goid holdings of the Bank statements for March 1, 1939, and since have carried the goid holdings of the Bank
at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (1688. per fine ounce) the Bank reported holdings of $£ 1,961,148$, equivalent, however, to only about 9991,753 at the statutory rate ( 84 s . $11 / 1 / \mathrm{d}$. per fine ounce), according to our calculations. In order to make the current figure comparable with former perlods
as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show English holdings in the above in statutory pounds.
X Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany as reported in 1939 and since fnclude
deposits held abroad" and "reserves in forelgn .deposits held abroad" and "reserves in forelgn currenctes,
The Bank of France gold holdings have been revalued several times in recent
years: on basis of latest valuation ( 23.34 mg . gold 0.9 fine equals one tranc) years: on basis of latest valuation ( 23.34 mg . gold 0.9 fine equals one franc), insti-
tuted March 7,1940 , there are per British statutory pound about 349 francs; prior to March 7, 1940, there were about 296 francs per pound, and as recently as September, 1936, as few as 125 franes were equivalent to the statutory pound. For detalla
of changes, see footnote to this table in issue of July 20, 1940.


## The Chief Justice of the United States

Since the foundation of the Government of the United States 32 men have held the office of President and 11 that of Chief Justice. These 11 were selected by nine different Presidents, of whom three were not themselves lawyers. Among the whole number of the Presidents a very few have been genuinely great; the large majority have been clever and politically adaptable mediocrities; a smaller number have been so intellectually limited and so narrow in their partisanship that their elevation to historic eminence should be commiserated.

It is not so with any of the 11 Chief Justices. The least among them, unmistakably John Rutledge of South Carolina, who was the second and whom the Senate declined to confirm on account of vagaries of temper and conduct that presaged the admitted insanity which soon followed, was, at his best, a man of profound learning who had rendered distinguished services to his country and, despite the infirmity that eventually extinguished the light of his great intellect, deserves to stand high upon the roll of its true and exalted patriots. Including Mr. Rutledge, the First President had opportunities to appoint three different men to the highest judicial station in the world, as well as to do what no other President has yet done, select the entire membership of the august tribunal. His first selection as Chief Justice was John Jay, who retired in 1795, preferring the governorship of New York, and the early retirement in which he spent the long remainder of his lift, to continuance as the head of the Judicial Department of the central Government. There followed the very short service of the eminent South Carolinian, who seems to have presided at only one session of the court, and then Washington named a Senator from Connecticut, Oliver Ellsworth, who had been a vigorous and astute leader of the smallStates group in the Constitutional Convention and, as a Senator of the United States, had drafted the first Judiciary Act, which remains to this day as the pattern and framework of the judicial organization of the country. But even Mr. Ellsworth, with his long record of service under the, central Government, determined, in 1800, upon retirement from direct participation in Federal affairs and chose to devote the concluding activities of his life to the interests of his State rather than to those of his Nation. His resignation as Chief Justice most happily opened the door for the great judicial career of John Marshall, whose high competence and patriotic foresight rendered his long tenure of the office an unmixed blessing to his countrymen.
Mr. Marshall, a sturdy Virginian who had been a Revolutionary soldier, had attained highest standing at the Bar of the Old Dominion and probably felt no vocation for public life in any capacity when, at the urgent solicitation of President Washington, who deplored the low standards that he found to prevail among the Congressmen of his period, he was persuaded to enter the House of Representatives. John Adams, in the last days of his presidency and perhaps to forestall Thomas Jefferson, by whom he was soon to be succeeded, designated Mr. Marshall as Chief Justice and, promptly confirmed by the still Federalist Senate, he began an unequaled judicial career that was not concluded until 1835, when Andrew Jackson's second term in the White House was half completed. Almost at the close of his long retirement from public life, exPresident Adams declared that the appointment of John Marshall deserved to rate as the most useful act of his service to the people. Under Mr. Marshall's leadership the Constitution of the United States ceased to be a moribund and barren fabric of permissions and prohibitions and became a vital and living instrument, enshrining sound and indestructible principles of freedom and fair dealing among men, with national integrity too lofty to become, until, after a full century, his influence faded and his standards were superseded by others less worthy of a great and honest people, the temporary
and time-serving instrument of class-selfishness and of shallow emotionalism tinged with communistic collectivism.

President Jackson's reluctance to admit any authority rivaling his own led to notable controversies in which the dominating personality of the self-willed and militaristic Chief Executive and the unflinching logic and acute political philosophy of the great Chief Justice were arrayed upon opposite sides, and it can scarcely be doubted that opportunity to choose a successor to the latter appeared to the former as a circumstance to be welcomed. His choice, Roger Brooke Taney, would stand far higher than he does in the estimation of men reasonably acquainted with the history of the United States during the long period of the controversy over slavery and States' rights were it not that his fame is forever tarnished by the misfortune of identification with the unhappy determination in the Dred Scott case. That decision, proclaiming the right of the owners of Negro slaves to take these bondmen into States in which slavery was prohibited without sacrificing ownership, and denying the constitutional validity of the Missouri Compromise, had no substantial legal consequences, being rejected by a preponderating and effective public opinion that had passed the point at which it could be subdued by legalistic ratiocination, and in practical politics its real consequence was to add strength to the agitation that eventually swept away slavery, restricted State sovereignty, and gave continuing force to the movement towards the increasing centralization which has not yet ended. In all matters which had no political implications, Mr. Taney was an able and an upright judge, while in cases of that class it is not doubted that he applied conscientiously principles which he had never questioned sufficiently to consider their reexamination. Before his appointment to the highest court he had served President Jackson at Attorney General and as Secretary of the Treasury, advancing the contested removal of the Federal deposits from the Bank of the United States in pursuance of the policy of his leader, and being, in consequence, de nied confirmation by the Senate. Yet, after a struggle, the Senate consented to his appointment as Chief Justice, and he served as such until the year 1864. It was while he presided in that capacity that Daniel Webster, then a Senator and practicing extensively as an advocate before the court, paused during one of his arguments to state to the justices before him that he had impartially opposed the confirmation of every one of them.

Salmon Portland Chase, the sixth Chief Justice, was appointed to that office by President Lincoln, and it is abundantly established that, while the great war-President could readily convince himself that in making the designation he neither sacrificed anything in the quality of the judicial office nor in the public interest in an untainted administration of justice, he also believed that he saw advantages in the appointment of a character far removed from those to be served by legal attainments or judicial capacity. Mr. Chase had sought the presidency, in the convention by which Lincoln was first chosen as the candidate. He had been Governor of Ohio and Senator, and he believed himself to be better qualified than any other, in 1860 , to lead the Republican party to victory in the contest before the electorate and the Nation through the difficulties
that he foresaw. As Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet he had been frequently at odds with most of his colleagues and at times coldly critical of the leadership of the President himself. Yet he became, for the nine years that he survived before he died in office, an excellent judge; was supremely right when, as Chief Justice, he reversed his attitude upon a question otherwise determined by himself, as Secretary of the Treasury, and led the minority of the court which desired to hold that Congress had no right to confer the quality of legaltender upon unredeemable paper currency; and the sole substantial blemish upon his judicial career is that he never for a moment suspended his pursuit of the presidency and never ceased to regard the highest judicial office as a step towards the executive office which he preferred.
President Grant was the fifth President to appoint a Chief Justice when, in 1874, his final choice fell upon Morrison Remick Waite, a Cincinnati lawyer of notable ability and of the highest standing, who had never held any judicial office but had served his country admirably as its legal advocate before the international tribunal which gave it a large pecuniary award on account of what are called "the Alabama Claims." Judge Waite served acceptably but without any extraordinary distinction for 14 years, until 1888, when his death was followed by the appointment of Melville Weston Fuller of Illinois, by President Cleveland.
Mr. Fuller, like most of his predecessors, was without experience in judicial office, and when he was appointed was little known, either professionally or otherwise, east of Chicago, but he was a straightforward and upright judge whose excellent qualities increasingly impressed themselves upon the legal profession and the public during the 22 years of his tenure. He was followed by Edward Douglas White of Louisiana, once a Confederate soldier and the first and so far the only Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to be named, while serving as such, to preside upon its Bench. Moreover, as he was appointed by President Taft and had served as a Democratic Senator from his State before he was first designated for the court by President Cleveland; it is the solitary instance of the naming of a political opponent to the great office by any President. John Marshall Harlan, the Kentuckian, who was the Associate Justice of longest service at that time, and had served in the Civil War as a Union soldier, was aggrieved at being passed over but, on account of his seniority, had to administer the oath of office to his more fortunate rival. He subsequently told a United States Senator that when he came to the words pledging the new Chief Justice to support the Constitution and laws of the United States he read those words "very boldly." It is supposed that when a Pope is to be elected by the Conclave of Cardinals, at Rome, there are always some Cardinals who vote for elderly colleagues, in anticipation that their tenure will be brief, and another chance afforded to those who are passed over. Some thought, in 1910, that in choosing Justice White the President followed the same principle. Yet the court never had a more devoted and patriotic leader and the decisions of Chief Justice White, in spite of obscurities of style that he vainly struggled to avoid, rank very high in the estimation of the country's ablest lawyers. Anticipated or not, the position of Chief Justice did
become vacant by the retirement of Justice White only a few weeks before his death, eight years after Mr. Taft's tenure of the presidency came to an end and during the first year of the term of President Harding, his first Republican successor.
Mr. Harding, with only a layman's comprehension of the requisites of the judicial calling, eagerly seized upon the opportunity to place an ex-President with judicial experience at the head of the Judicial Department. Among the drawbacks of this course were the fact that the appointee had passed the maximum age commonly set for such appointments and that during 20 years of political life he had been without opportunity to keep himself abreast of the current trends of judicial interpretation. Of his service it is to be said that he brought to the office an admirable temper and patriotic purpose, with a politician's dread of political implications possibly lurking in desirable judgments and a surprising executive capacity that, aided by legislation which he promoted, enabled the court over which he presided to catch up with a docket that, when he began, was clogged by an accumulation of cases awaiting argument. Unfortunately this was, in part, the result of laws, which he favored, depriving citizens, in most cases, of the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and substituting a privilege of appeal, to be accorded by writs of certiorari issued only upon discretion, thereby enabling the court to avoid politically troublesome cases and to evade others in which its views of economic or social convenience happen to conflict with its ideas of the requirements of the established rules of decision. Unquestionably, this legislation began the decline in the prestige of the tribunal.
It is still too early to relate fully the circumstances that impelled President Hoover to name Charles Evans Пughes, in 1931, as the successor of Chief Justice Taft, who was forced by ill-health to retire only a little while before his demise. The President had first determined to designate Associate Justice Stone, but suddenly changed his mind and, by naming Mr. Hughes, provoked an unwarranted and unfortunate contest over confirmation, which did not, however, preclude the appointment. The story of the service of the Chief Justice who is about to retire is almost equally divided into two periods by President Roosevelt's 1937 effort to pack the court and to destroy the efficiency of its determinations concerning the constitutionality of legislation forced through Congress by the Chief Executive. Decorously and with reserved dignity the court, as then constituted, unanimously opposed the subversive legislation, and it was defeated, but the battle to protect the Judicial Department and the people's Constitution was lost. Beginning with the retirement of Associate Justice Van Deventer, in 1937, and the selection of Senator Black as his successor, the President has already been able to appoint five Associate Justices, constituting a majority of the court and, since February of this year there has been a sixth vacancy, which he can fill when he so chooses. When he has named a successor to Chief Justice Hughes he will have placed upon the once exalted Bench seven justices of his own selection out of a total of nine. Probably no living man measures more accurately than the retiring Chief Justice the decline in the character and reputation of the Supreme Court during the later period of his incumbency. Nor can there be any
living man who comprehends more thoroughly the potential consequences of this elimination from the Federal fabric of the protection to minorities and to political stability which the Founders embodied in the Constitution of 1787 , or the vast dangers to liberty and public right implicit in the ugly transformation. Possibly a more resolute and a bolder man might have more effectively resisted the floodtide of demoralization by which he was overwhelmed, but Justice Hughes had to live according to his faith and the lights which he saw. He possessed strong faith in the wholesomeness of adjustments and the permanence of appeasements, at least in his own field, and he followed his inevitable bent in acquiescing in concessions by which he hoped to save something from the general wreck of the Constitution which he must have felt himself powerless to prevent. Certainly no man can more bitterly resent the undermining of the authority of the court or more thoroughly regret its almost complete loss of prestige than the distinguished man who was its titular leader during the time of its greatest decline.

There is not much room for hopeful anticipation in respect of any Chief Justice who will be selected by the present President of the United States. So far most of the men whom he has named as Associate Justices have been grievously lacking in legal knowledge and experience, as well as in the innate respect for established principles and standards which essentially characterize genuine capacity for high judicial office. Should he happen to designate, for the place of Chief Justice and the current vacancy among the Associate Justices, men soundly grounded in the philosophy and principles of American jurisprudence and possessing the honorable aspirations of honest and able lawyers of broad intelligence and enlightenment, it may be that, like some of the appointees to the court of Presidents Jefferson and Jackson who were expected to advance extreme radicalism by decisions rendered in defiance of the precedents and the Constitution, they will remember, while in office, that they are lawyers of integrity rather than subservient politicians. One of the Stuart kinds of England was told by Lord Coke, in substance and effect, that a king could make judges out of sycophants, but that genuine lawyers would not subvert the great principles and purposes of the common law, honestly and fairly applied, in order to win the favor of any sovereign. So may it prove to be in beclouded and threatened America.

## Oil Industry and Government Obstructionists

The economic madness of the times could hardly be better illustrated than by the spot in which the major oil companies find themselves placed by the Administration's unexplained withdrawal of 50 tankers from the Gulf to North Atlantic run, thereby creating a serious bottleneck in the industry's capacity to supply the country's major industrial areas with gasoline and fuel oil.
As a result, the industry, which in this sense means exclusively the big oil companies (as it always does when such needs arise) is now girding itself for an outlay likely to run to nearly $\$ 500,000,000$ for pipe-lines and new sea-going "oilers" to make up the deficiency.

But as it faces this almost unprecedented rush task, it also faces the following fundamental legal attacks.
First, under the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Madison Oil case last year, any cooperative business action can affect prices, anything that can affect prices is price-fixing, pricefixing is in restraint of trade, and restraint of trade is a crime.
On top of that the Department of Justice is still pressing the "Mother Hubbard" case against the American Petroleum Institute, the oil industry's trade association, 22 major oil companies, and 80 -odd satellite companies. The suit is colloquially called the "Mother Hubbard" case because it covers anything and everything, a blanket roll-up of all the charges ever levelled against the companies and a few new ones. It accuses them, for instance, of violating the Clayton Act, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the Elkins Act.

This is the celebrated case, launched last year by the Department of Justice as soon as the Madison decision was handed down, which originally called for a four-way dismemberment of the whole petroleum industry into production, transportation, refining and marketing. The National Defense Advisory Commission looked it over and cautiously suggested that such dismemberment was decidedly not in the interests of national defense, upon which the Department of Justice cut out this defenseweakening section but only with the warning that it would be put back whenever it felt like it.

Final date for company filing of answers to this omnibus of legal damnation has been extended over and over, so that the case still hangs over the industry like Damocles' blade, and there has been no official breath of suggestion that the dogs of law might be called off during the emergency to encourage the companies to pitch more enthusiastically into defense projects. The latest extension, to July 1, is "positively the last," so that courtroom and newspaper smearing is now not far away.

On top of that the companies have been haled into court under an extraordinary and newfangled interpretation of the ancient Elkins Act, which originally forbade rebates by transportation companies to shippers. In this case the pipe-lines, wholly owned and originally constructed with parent-company money, are the offending transport companies, the parent-companies are the shippers getting the alleged "rebates," and the alleged rebates consist of the dividends paid by the pipe-lines to the parent companies.

Lastly the threat of compulsory divo ce hangs over the indu,try in the form of three bills by Senator Gillette, S. 170, 171, and 172, which came up for hearing this week before the Senate Judiciary Committee, to separate the tanker fleets, pipe lines, and distribution systems from production and refining.

While none of these threats of fine, imprisonment, and corporate dismemberment are immediate, since it will take a long time for the legal charges to get through the courts and the Gillette bill is so distasteful to most Senators that it has hardly a chance of getting anywhere this year, nevertheless the combination continues to involve the companies in protracted legal expense and psychological diversion from the main defense task in hand. The Department of

Justice continues to watch like a Gestapo agent every movement of the inter-company committees now being set up to arrange for providing the Government with the requested 50 tankers, to allocate the expense of the new super-pipe lines soon to be rushed into construction, and to take care of other emergency developments.

On top of the whole picture has been set Mr . Harold Ickes as Petroleum Coordinator, a man of whom the best the trade can apparently say is that he is honest according to his doctrinaire lights and that they might have got somebody worse from the present Administration. This is the man who highpressured the industry under the old NRA Petroleum Administration into cooperating to stabilize prices, then let it down when the legal hounds of the Department of Justice were after it at Madison by quietly refraining from a single public word to acknowledge his own responsibility for the acts for which the oil companies and their executives were found criminally responsible.

In fact the very same question has now come up. The companies cooperated with the Government in 1934 and then nearly went to jail for it. Now they are asked to cooperate again-and they want tobut the calibre of the men with whom they must cooperate is so low that they again risk good name and pocket-book by cooperating. Attorney General Robert Jackson, after having vigorously argued last year before the Supreme Court in the Madison case that no Government official could have legally granted the companies immunity from the Sherman Act, is now as vigorously opposing any amendment of the Sherman Act to legalize the currently indispensable cooperation of the oil companies, arguing that he as Attorney General has full authority to grant them immunity, presumably by letters to the Office of Production Management or to Mr . Ickes.
In contrast with the responsibility imposed on the companies in the present emergency is the irresponsibility shown on all sides by people in the Government. To begin with, no satisfactory reason has been given for che diversion of 50 tankers. At the beginning of the war the British had nearly 500 tankers, and they got 400 more from the Norwegians, Belgians, \&c., for a total of 900 , of which they are supposed to have lost so far only about 100. True, convoying slows tankers to half their normal performance, but there are serious off-the-record criticisms of the British for slowness in turn-around and in convoy-assembling, and no explanation has been vouchsafed why the transferred tankers are to take the oil from Aruba instead of from the now dammedback Gulf supplies.
This, however, is a secondary criticism. Reasons for the 50 -tanker diversion may be good, and reasons for not explaining even better. But reasons are much harder to find for the Government's attitude toward the domestic companies.

For one thing the Administration has failed to throw any weight against current dismemberment proposals such as those in the Gillette bills which threaten the industry's role in national defense. For another, as already cited, the Attorney General has disregarded the perfectly sensible desire of the industry for some legal shield against being later damned for putting its collective heads together to meet its national defense duties. For another, this same official continued to push his legal attack with-
out change after it was pointed out that it would jeopardize company cooperation in unitizing new oil fields, so that the Administration is in the position of damning the companies for failure to conserve national resources, then jeopardizing their efforts to accomplish the greatest single move yet devised toward conservation, the unit-exploitation of oil domes. For another, the now defunct Cole bill for Federal regulation was pushed in the face of overwhelming technical evidence against it and only abandoned when nine State governments descended like hornets on its proponents in Washington, proving that nothing but politics can win in politics; after which the President by letter continued nevertheless to push the proposal on Congressman Cole.

This consistent irresponsibility of government officials in the face of true petroleum economics is reminiscent of the ironic reply recently given by the Public Utilities Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission to the Commonwealth \& Southern and the Engineer Public Service Corporations when they tried to push economic rather than legal arguments against the "death sentence," that it could not entertain such arguments lest it "usurp the functions of the courts." And it also brings to mind the long story of contradictory Government pressures, on some corporations to restrict dividends and on others to sow them freely; on some utilities to increase depreciation and on others to cut it; on some corporations, through tax pressure, to switch to debt financing, and on others, through regulation, to switch to equities; on floor traders, not to "accentuate the trend" of the market, and on investment bankers, through competitive bidding, to accentuate it; on some industries like petroleum not to fix prices and on others like soft coal to do so-and so on.
But the worst of the story is that while the oil companies whose alleged control of the industry is in theory so vicious have sprung to their national defense problems with gusto in spite of the gathering of Government legal attackers at their heels, the chief contribution of the Government, whose motives are so pure and whose administrative and executive ability is so great, has been delay. If Congress and the Administration had snapped to it in the present tanker-diversion emergency as fast as the companies, at least two months might have been saved in the prospective gasoline and fuel oil shortage on the Atlantic Seaboard which will reach its acutest point next January. At that time there will be no additional tankers, the pipe lines will not have been completed, and fuel oil requirements will be at their peak. The current Cole bill to give the oil companies the necessary right of way to build the pipe lines is simple enough for Congress to have passed in 24 hours long ago if the Administration had given the word.

The petroleum industry is best organized as it is, for national defense. If the Administration's "unlimited emergency" means anything, it means that the industry should be encouraged to go on as it is to meet the problems as they arise. It was right on the ball as soon as the rumors spread that the President might ask for tankers for Great Britain. Two of the Standard companies owning 26 Broadway, New York City, have switched from fuel oil, of which the building uses 12,000 tons a year, to anthracite, as an example to the country and a symbol of their own acceptance of the unlimited emergency which the Administration presses on everyone except its friends.

The Army, the Navy, and the old National Defense Advisory Commission, each put in its word separately and independently for the present efficient organization of the industry. The Cole Committee said ". . . our observation of what the oil industry is doing and is prepared to do in behalf of national defense should give assurance and courage to all who are interested in our national security and defense."
In face of this, the big question among the Washington petroleum sophisticates is whether the courts or Congress will first dismember the industry.

The times call for technical adventure, as every new technical and executive innovation of the German army indicates, and for national domination by men of engineering mind to whom technical adventure is the breadth of life, whether it means cut-tbroat competition or industry-wide collaboration. But instead the times, and Washington, give us political ad-venture-and not even much of that. In the petroleum business specifically, the private technical adventurers and private industrial risk-takers have now been reduced by the political adventurers at Washington to the point where they have to wait, no matter how ready they are, for the Administration to wait until Congress waits, while the public waits until somebody explains that "big business" is not the nation's number-one peril, but a power for defense.

## The Course of the Bond Market

The public paid more than $\$ 440,000,000$ for defense bonds and stamps in May, a very encouraging result of the sale of these new issues, according to Secretary Morgenthau. The Government bond market has been firm this week, and there has been little change in corporate issues.
High-grade railroad bonds have not displayed any appreciable price changes. Medium-grade and speculative rail bonds have been somewhat lower. Great Northern (H) 4 s , 1946 , lost $1 / 4$ at $971 / 2$; New York Chicago \& St. Louis $41 / 2$ s, 1978, declined one to $613 / 4$. New York Central issues registered lower prices, and Southern Pacific debentures dropped fractions. Defaulted rail issues have not been particularly active. Erie bonds have been an exception; with the announcement of an expected early consummation of reorganization, the various issues gained.
Although the utility bond market has been quiet, prices have held firm and a moderate demand for lower grades has developed in the nast few days. As a result, issues such as Interstate Power 5s, 1957; New England Power Association 5s, 1948, and Queens Borough Gas \& Electric $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}, 1952$, have gained a few points. There has been one new offering- $\$ 13,000,000$ Southern Natural Gas first $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$,
1956 . 1956.

Industrial bonds generally have been somewhat higher this week. Steel company obligations showed mixed fractional changes, with the up-side favored. Oils and building materials company issues have been steady to fractionally higher, and lower grade issues, representing the coal, shipping, textile and retail selling industries, showed moderate strength. In these latter classifications are included the Hudson Coal 5 s , 1962; International Mercantile Marine 6s, 1941; Celanese 3s, 1955; Childs Co. 5s, 1943, and United Drug 5s, 1953. Trading was commenced in the new Swift \& Co. $2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~s}, 1961$, at a price $11 / \mathrm{s}$ points above the original offering price of $991 / 2$, and a further fractional gain was scored. In the foreign list the obligations of the Republic of Colombia attracted some interest upon the announcement of a conversion plan involving exchange of the outstanding 6 s into a new $3 \%$ issue and funding of certain past due counons. Among Brazilian issues the Sao Paulo Coffee $7 \mathrm{7s}$ continued in demand, gaining another 2 points. Uruguay issues have been another firm spot in the Latin American list. Canadian and Australian loans held up, while the European section has been spotty as Belgian bonds relinquished some of their recent gains; German issues have been mixed, and Scandinavians have been generally softer, excent for some strength in Norway 6 s , 1943, which set a new high mark at 59 . Japanese loans improved further, with advances ranging up to 3 points.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Average Ylelds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES $\dagger$ (Based on Individual Closing Prices) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Dally } \\ \text { Averapes } \end{gathered}$ | $\boldsymbol{U} . \mathrm{S}$ Goot. Bonds | Ago. Corporate | Corporate by Ratings * |  |  |  | Corporats by Groups * |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Daily } \\ \text { Averaje } \end{gathered}$ |  | Avge. Corporab | Corporate by Ratings |  |  |  | Corporate by Groups |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | a | R. R. | P. U. | Indus. |  |  | Aaa | $\boldsymbol{A a}$ | A | Baa | R. R. | $P . U$ | Indus. |
| June 6 | 118.81 | 106.74 | 117.20 | 113.70 | 107.27 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.88 | 113.31 | June |  |  | 3.35 | 2.79 | 2.97 | 3.32 | 4.33 | 96 | 3.12 | 2.99 |
| 5 | 118.78 | 106.56 | 117.00 | 113.70 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.88 | ${ }^{113.12}$ |  | 3/8 | 3.36 3.36 | 2.80 | 2.97 2.98 | 3.33 3.33 | 4.33 4.33 | 3.96 3.96 3.96 | 3.12 3.12 | 3.00 3.00 |
| 4. | 118.76 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.88 | 113.12 |  |  | 3.36 3.36 | 2.81 | 2.98 | 3.33 3.33 | 4.33 4.33 | 3.96 <br> 3.96 | 3.12 3.12 | 3.00 3.00 |
| 3. | 118.86 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 107.09 | 91.19 | ${ }_{96}^{96.69}$ | 110.88 110.70 | ${ }_{112.75}^{113.12}$ |  |  | 3.36 <br> 3.37 | ${ }_{2}^{2.81}$ | 2.98 2.99 | 3.33 3.34 | 4.33 4.33 | 3.96 <br> 3.97 | ${ }_{3.13}^{3.12}$ | 3.00 3.02 |
| 2. | 118.82 | 106.39 | 116.80 | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.31}$ | 106.92 | 91.19 91.19 | 96.54 96.69 | 110.70 110.70 | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.75}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3.37}^{3.37}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.81}$ | 2.99 2.99 | 3.34 3.33 | ${ }_{4.33}$ | 3.96 3.96 | ${ }_{3.13}$ | 3.02 |
| May 31-- | 118.71 | $106.39$ | 116.61 | 113.31 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.70 | 112.75 | May |  | Stock | Exchan | 2.99 |  | 4.33 | . | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 30-- | Stock | Exchan | ${ }_{\text {ge }}^{116.61}$ | 113.31 | 107.09 | 91.05 | 96.69 | 110.70 | 112.75 |  |  | ${ }_{3.37}$ | Exchan | ${ }_{2.99}$ | 3.33 | 4.34 | 3.96 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 28. | 118.48 | 106.39 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.19 | 96.54 | 110.70 | 112.93 |  |  | 3.37 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.33 | 3.97 | 3.13 | ${ }_{3}^{3.01}$ |
| 27 | 118.46 | 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.70 | 112.93 |  |  | 3.37 3 3 | 2.82 | 2.99 | ${ }_{3}^{3.33}$ | 4.33 4.33 | 3.96 3.96 3.9 | ${ }_{3}^{3.12}$ | 3.01 3.01 |
| 26 | 118.41 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.31 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.88 | ${ }_{112}^{112.93}$ |  |  | 3.37 3.37 3 | 2.81 2.81 | 2.99 2.98 | 3.33 <br> 3.34 | 4.33 4.33 | 3.96 3.96 | 3.13 | 3.01 3.01 |
| ${ }_{24}^{24}$ | 118.41 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 106.92 | 91.19 91.19 | 96.69 96.69 | ${ }_{110.70}^{110.70}$ | 112.93 112.93 |  |  | 3.37 <br> 3.37 | 2.81 2.81 | 2.98 2.98 | 3.34 3.34 | 4 | 3.96 <br> 3.96 | ${ }_{3.13}$ | 3.01 |
| ${ }_{22}^{23}$ | 118.35 | 106.39 106.39 | 116.80 116.80 | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.50}$ | 106.92 | 91.19 91.34 | 96.69 96.85 | 110.70 110.70 | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.93}$ |  |  | 3.37 <br> 3.37 | 2.81 | 2.99 | 3.34 <br> 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 22. | 118.33 | 106.56 | 116.80 | ${ }_{113.50}^{113.31}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{91.34}^{91.34}$ | 99.85 | 110.70 | 112.93 |  |  | 3.36 | 2.81 | 2.98 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.13 3 | 3.01 |
| 20 | 118.36 | 106.39 | ${ }_{116.61}$ | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.34 | 96.85 | ${ }_{110}^{110.70}$ | 112.75 112.75 |  |  | 3.37 3.37 3 | 2.82 2.82 | 2.99 2.99 | 3.34 3.34 | 4.32 4.32 | 3.95 3.94 3.9 | 3.13 3.13 | 3.02 3.02 |
| 19 | 118.43 | 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 106.92 | ${ }_{91}^{91.34}$ | 97.00 96.85 | 110.70 | $\xrightarrow[112.75]{112.75}$ |  | 17 | 3.37 <br> 3.37 | 2.82 2.82 | 2.99 2.99 | 3.34 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 17. | 118.52 | 106.39 106.39 | ${ }_{116.61}^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.31}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{91} 91.34$ | 96.85 | 1 | $\xrightarrow{112.75}$ |  | 17 | 3.37 3 | 2.82 2.82 | 2.99 2.99 | 3.34 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 16. | 118.52 | 106.39 106.39 | 116.61 116.61 | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.31}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{91.34}^{91.34}$ | 96.85 96.85 | ${ }_{110}^{110.52}$ | 112.75 |  | 15 | 3.37 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 14. | 118.61 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.31 | 107.09 | 91.34 | 96.85 | ${ }_{110}^{110.70}$ | 112.93 |  |  | 3.36 3 3 | 2.81 | 2.99 2.99 | ${ }_{3}^{3.33}$ | 4.32 4.31 | 3.95 3.94 3 | 3.13 3.13 | 3.01 3.02 |
| 13.- | 118.54 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.31 | 106.92 | ${ }_{91.48}$ | ${ }_{97}^{97.00}$ | ${ }_{110.70}^{110.70}$ | 112.75 <br> 112.75 |  |  | 3.36 <br> 3.36 | 2.81 2.81 | 2.99 2.99 | ${ }_{3.33}^{3.34}$ | 4.30 | 3.94 3 3 | ${ }_{3.13}$ | 3.02 |
| 12-- | 118.51 | 106.56 | 116.80 | ${ }_{113}^{113.31}$ | 107.09 | ${ }_{91.62}^{91.62}$ | 97.16 97.00 | ${ }_{110}^{110.70}$ | $\xrightarrow[112.75]{112.75}$ |  | 10 | 3.36 3.36 | 2.82 | 3.00 | ${ }_{3} 33$ | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| 10. | 118.51 | ${ }_{106.56}^{106.56}$ | ${ }_{116.80}^{116.61}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.12}$ | ${ }_{106.92}^{107.09}$ | ${ }_{91.62}^{91.62}$ | 97.00 | 110.52 | 112.93 |  |  | ${ }_{3} 36$ | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.14 | 3.01 |
| 9-- | 118.49 | 106.56 | ${ }_{116.80}^{116.80}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.12}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{91.62}^{91.62}$ | 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 |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.37}$ | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.31 | 3.94 | ${ }_{3}{ }_{31}$ | 3.02 |
| 6-- | 118.64 | 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.12 | 106.92 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 110.52 | ${ }_{112} 1125$ |  |  | 3.37 | 2.82 | 3.00 | -3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} .03$ |
| 5. | 118.66 | 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.12 | 106.92 | 91.34 | 96.85 | ${ }_{1}^{110.52}$ | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.56}$ |  |  | 3.37 <br> 3.36 | 2.80 | 3.00 3.00 | ${ }_{3.34}^{3.34}$ | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 3-- | 118.64 | 106.56 | 117.00 | ${ }_{112}^{113.12}$ | ${ }_{106.92}^{106.92}$ | ${ }_{91}^{91.48}$ | 97.00 96.85 | 1 | ${ }_{112.75}^{112.75}$ |  |  | 3.37 <br> 3.37 | 2 | 3.01 | 3.35 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| 2-- | 118.68 | ${ }^{106.39}$ | ${ }_{116.80}^{117.00}$ | ${ }_{113.12}^{112.93}$ | ${ }_{106.74}^{106.74}$ | ${ }_{91.34}^{91.34}$ | ${ }_{96.85}$ | 110.52 | 112.56 |  |  | 3.37 | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.35 | 4.32 | 3. | 4 | 3.03 |
| . 25-- | 118.62 | 108.21 | 116.61 | 112.75 | 106.56 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.34 | 112.19 | Apr. | 25 | 3.38 | 2.82 | 3.02 | 3.36 | 4.33 | 3.96 | 3.15 | 3.05 |
| 18.- | 118.28 | 105.86 | 116.41 | 112.56 | 106.39 | 90.91 | 96.54 | 110.15 | 112.00 |  |  | 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 3 3 | 4.36 | 3.97 | 3.18 3 | 3.07 3.05 |
| 4-- | 117.55 | 106.04 | 116.80 | 112.37 | 106.21 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 109.97 | 112.19 |  |  | 3.39 3 3 | 2.81 | 3.04 <br> 3.05 | 3 | 4.34 | ${ }_{3.97}$ | 3.18 | 3.05 3.07 |
| Mar. 28. | 117.80 | 105.86 | 116.41 | 112.19 | ${ }_{106}^{106.04}$ | 91.05 | ${ }_{98}^{98.54}$ | 109.79 | ${ }_{112.75}^{111.81}$ |  | 21 | 3.40 3.38 | 2.80 | 3.01 3.01 | ${ }_{3.36}$ | 4.36 | 3.97 | 3.46 | 3.02 |
| 21.- | ${ }_{117.77}^{117.85}$ | ${ }_{10}^{106.21}$ | 117.00 | ${ }_{113}^{112.93}$ | ${ }_{106.56}^{106.56}$ | 90.77 90.48 |  | 110 | ${ }_{113.31}^{112.75}$ |  |  | ${ }_{3}{ }_{38}$ | 2.78 | 2.99 | 3.36 | 4.38 | 3.97 | 3.17 | 2.99 |
| 14. | 117.77 116.90 | ${ }_{106.04}^{108.21}$ | 117 | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.31}$ | ${ }_{106.39}^{106.56}$ | 90.48 90.20 | ${ }_{96}^{96}$ | 109.97 | ${ }_{113.12}^{113 .}$ |  |  | 3.39 3 | 2.78 | 2.99 | 3.37 | 4.40 | 3.99 | 3.17 | 300 300 |
| Feb. 28-- | 116.93 | 105.86 | 117.20 | 112.93 | 106.21 | 89.78 | 95.92 | 109.79 | ${ }^{112.75}$ | Feb. | 28 | 3.40 | 2.79 | 3 | 3.38 | 4.43 4.45 | 4.01 4.03 | 3.18 3.19 | 3.02 3.02 3.02 |
| 21. | 116.06 | 105.52 | 117.00 | ${ }_{112}^{12.75}$ | 106.04 | 89.52 | ${ }_{95}^{95.62}$ | ${ }_{109}^{109.60}$ | ${ }_{113.12}^{112.75}$ |  |  | 3.42 <br> 3.40 | 2.80 2.77 | 3.02 3.00 | 3.39 <br> 3.38 | 4.45 4.44 | 4.01 4.01 | 3.19 | 3.00 |
| 14-- | 116.24 | 105.86 | ${ }^{117.60}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.12}$ | ${ }_{106.39}^{106.21}$ | 89.64 90.20 | 95.92 95.54 | 109.79 | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.12}$ |  |  | 3.40 3 | 2.76 | 2.09 | ${ }_{3} 3.37$ | 4.40 | 3.97 | 3.18 | 2.99 |
| an. $31 .-$ | ${ }_{11714}^{116.52}$ | ${ }_{106.39}^{106.21}$ | ${ }_{118.80}^{117.80}$ | ${ }_{113.70}^{113.31}$ | ${ }_{106.39}^{106.39}$ | 90.20 90.48 | ${ }_{96.85}^{95.54}$ | 109.79 | ${ }_{113.70}^{113.71}$ | Jan. | 31 | 3.37 | 2.75 | 2.97 | 3.37 | 4.37 | 3.95 | 3.18 | 2.97 |
| 24-- | 117.64 | 106.56 | 117.60 | 113.89 | 106.56 | 90.77 | 97.16 | 109.97 | 113.50 |  |  | 3.36 | 2.77 | 2.96 | 3.36 3.36 | 4.36 4.38 | $\begin{array}{r}3.93 \\ 3.96 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3.16}$ | 2.98 |
| 17.- | 118.06 | 106.56 | 118.20 | 113.89 | 106.56 | 90.48 | 96.69 | 110.15 | 113.89 |  |  | - ${ }_{3}^{3.36}$ | 2.74 | 2.94 2.98 | 3.36 3.36 | 4.89 | ${ }_{3.96}$ | ${ }_{3.16}$ | 2.96 2.95 |
| 10.- | 118.03 | 106.56 | 118.20 | 114.27 | ${ }_{106}^{106.56}$ | 90.34 89.78 | 96.69 95.92 | ${ }_{110}^{110.15}$ | 114.08 114.46 |  |  | - ${ }_{3}^{3.36}$ | 2.73 2.73 | ${ }_{2}^{2.93}$ | ${ }_{3.37}^{3.36}$ | 4.43 | 4.01 | 3.16 | 2.93 |
| 3. | 118.65 | ${ }_{106}^{106.39}$ | 118:40 | $\stackrel{114.46}{114.85}$ | 106.39 | 89.78 91.62 | ${ }_{97.31}^{95.92}$ | 110.15 110.88 | $\xrightarrow{114.46}$ | High | 194 | ${ }_{3}^{3.42}$ | 2.84 | 3.06 | 3.39 | 4.47 | 4.03 | 3.20 | 3.08 |
| Hligh 1941 | ${ }_{115.89}^{119.05}$ | ${ }^{106.74}$ | ${ }_{116.22}^{18.60}$ | ${ }_{112.00}^{14.85}$ | ${ }_{106.04}^{107.27}$ | 89.23 | 95.62 | 109.42 | 111.62 | Low | 1941 | 3.35 | 2.72 | 2.91 | 3.32 | 4.30 | 3.92 | 3.12 | 2.92 |
| High 1940 | 119.63 | 106.74 | 119.00 | 115.04 | 106.74 | 89.92 | 96.07 | 110.88 | ${ }^{114.85}$ | High | 1940 | ${ }_{3}^{3.81}$ | 3.08 2.70 | 3.19 2.90 | 2.78 3.35 | 5.24 4.42 | 4.68 4.00 | 3.42 3.12 | 3.36 2.91 |
| Low 1940 | 113.02 | 99.04 | 112.19 | 109.60 | 99.52 | 79.37 | 86.38 | 105.52 | 106.56 | Low | $19$ | 3.35 | 2.70 | 2.90 | 3.35 | 4.42 | 4.00 |  |  |
| June 6 '40 | 113.06 | 99.36 | 112.75 | 110.15 | 99.84 | 79.60 | 86.51 | 106.04 | 107.44 | Jun | 6, 1940 | 3.79 | 3.02 | 3.16 | 3.76 | 5.22 | 4.67 | 3.39 | 3.31 |
| $2 Y 7 s . A g o$ June $6 \cdot 39$ | 17.6 | 100 | 114.46 | 110 |  | 83.40 | 89.23 | 105.69 | 108.52 | June | 6, 1949 | 3.71 | 2.93 | 3.16 | 3.84 | 4.91 | 4.47 | 3.41 | 3.2 |

* These prices are computed from averase yields on the basis of one "typical" bond ( $3 \% \%$ coupon, maturing in 25 years) and to relative levels and the, relative movement of yleld averages, the latter belng the true picture of the bord marke
†The latest complete list of honds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of July 13, 1940, page 160.


## The Capital Flotations in the United States During the Month of May and for the Five Months of the Calendar Year 1941

Corporate security flotations in May had an aggregate value of $\$ 260,976,300$, somewhat better than the average of previous months this year and considerably higher than in April, when the total amounted to only $\$ 147,650,400$; the month's placements were also well in excess of the May, 1940, total of $\$ 173,097,430$. Issues for new capital purposes, however, continued to play a minor part in corporation financing operations, with less than a quarter of the total being intended for such purposes. The $\$ 63,874,177$ in this classification was, at least, more encouraging than the $\$ 39,469,665$ of April, although less than the $\$ 89,287,130$ placed in May, 1940. The high rate of industrial activity continues to find its reflection in Federal financing rather than private, with the Treasury taking over $\$ 1,000,000,000$ from the public sale of its obligations in May.

Railroads continued the chief corporate consumers of what new capital funds were sought, taking more than half last month's aggregate through the sale of equipment obligations. Public utilities, which in preceding months were among the chief borrowers of new funds, took only a small amount of the total in May, while a pharmaceutical manufacturer, an oil company and a rubber company each took about $\$ 5,000,000$ and a packing house $\$ 3,500,000$, accounting for most of the balance. None of these amounts is great enough to be very significant, but, in the case of rubber, it at least marks the return to the new capital market of an industry that has been virtually absent for over two years. The Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co., which was the company involved, sold a total of $\$ 50,000,0003 \%$ debentures las month, but $\$ 44,600,000$ was for refunding purposes.

|  | 1941 |  |  | *1940 |  |  | *1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New Capual | Refunding | Total | New Captal | Refunding | Total | New Caplal | Refundting | Total |
| First $q u$ | 170,372,817 | 601,839,420 | 772,212,237 | 112,001,268 | 453,135,463 | 565,136,731 | 87,938,295 | 195,189,960 | 283,128,255 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April. } \\ & \text { May. } \end{aligned}$ | 39,469,665 63,874,177 | $\begin{aligned} & 108.180,735 \\ & 197,102,123 \end{aligned}$ | $147,650,400$ $260,976,300$ | $\begin{gathered} 53,925.210 \\ 89.281,130 \\ 9,771,328 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 192,353,442 \\ 8,810,300 \\ 101,476,480 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 246.278 .652 \\ & 173.097 .430 \\ & 111,247,808 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78,200,042 \\ & 21,740,443 \\ & 31,241,064 \end{aligned}$ | $181,769,350$ <br> $161,50,000$ <br> $251,798,424$ | $\begin{aligned} & 259,969,392 \\ & 183,242,443 \\ & 283,039,488 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | -- | --.-------- | $\underline{152,983,668}$ | 377,640,222 | 530,623,890 | 131,181,549 | 595,069,774 | 726,251,323 |
| SIx months |  |  | -------- | 264,984,936 | 830,775,685 | 1,095,760,621 | 219,119,844 | 790,259,734 | 1,009,379,578 |
| July ...... | - | -- | -- | $\begin{aligned} & 46,233,450 \\ & 67,938,134 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 271,856,400 \\ & 17,43,672 \end{aligned}$ | $49,703.366$ $25,894.844$ 16,019.150 | $180,669.959$ 317.462 .641 $80,195,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 230,373.225 \\ 343,357,485 \\ 96,214,150 \end{array}$ |
| Augusi...-- |  | -- | --- | $\begin{aligned} & 67,938,134 \\ & 68,006,465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 111,464,785 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179,481,672,471,250 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | 16,019.150 | 80,195,000 | 96,214,150 |
| Third quarte |  | -.-.---- | -------- | 182.178,049 | 399,581,273 | 581,759,322 | 91,617,360 | 578,327,600 | 669,944,960 |
| Nine month | -------- | ---.....- | -------- | 447,162,985 | 1,230,356,958 | 1,677,519,943 | 310,737,204 | 1,388,587,334 | 1,679,324,538 |
| October November |  | --...... | --.-.-.-. | $\begin{array}{r} 47,278,100 \\ 168.699 .139 \\ 61,131,558 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 345,346,770 \\ & 92.486,646 \\ & 328,211,682 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 392,624,870 \\ & 261.185 .785 \\ & 389,343,240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,297.396 \\ & 21.640 .375 \\ & 30,778,057 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 157,474,063 \\ 90,834,833 \\ 195,817,158 \end{gathered}$ | $177.771,459$ <br> $112,47.208$ <br> $226.595,215$ |
| Fourth quarter |  |  |  | 277,108,797 | 766,045,098 | 1,043,153,895 | 72,715,828 | 444,126,054 | 516,841,882 |
| Twelve months | -- | --- |  | 724.271.782 | 1,996.402.056 | 2.720.673.838 | 383,453,032 | $\frac{1.812,713,388}{}$ | $\left.\right\|_{2,196,166,420}$ |

[^0]Another heavy refunding operation carried out last month was executed by the Union Electric Co. of Missouri, a North American Co. subsidiary, which offered $\$ 80,000,0001$ st mtge. $33 / 8$ and $\$ 15,825,000 \$ 4.50$ preferred stock. The Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Ky.) of the Standard Gas \& Electric System, refunded its $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ preferred issues through an offering of $\$ 19,519,8005 \%$ preferred. The Southern Pacific Co. brought out the largest railroad issue with an offering of $\$ 14,625,00021 / 4 \%$ equipment trusts.

Private financing in May aggregating $\$ 58,886,500$ represented $23 \%$ of the total sold during the month, the smallest proportion of any month this year. In the first four months private sales totaled $\$ 382,531,800$, amounting to over $40 \%$ of the total. However, last month's results were less encouraging when considered from the standpoint of number of issues involved, for fully two-thirds of the bond and note issues were sold directly to investors.

Municipal financing aggregated $\$ 111,122,530$ in May, compared with $\$ 100,640,538$ in April and $\$ 50,067,852$ in May, 1940. Most of last month's total was for refunding outstanding issues, in contrast to most other recent months, in which new money financing has occupied first position.

## Treasury Financing in May

The Treasury's new series E, F and G savings bonds went on sale in May and featured the month's financing operations. Enthusiasm for the new issues was no more than moderate and the month's total sales amounted to $\$ 374,-$ 777,142 . Sales of the discontinued series D baby bonds during the earlier months of the year averaged more than $\$ 126,000$,000 a month without any selling campaign to speak of. Considering that the first month's results are likely to be the best of a number to come, it is questionable how far this form of financing is likely to go toward financing the proposed deficit.

After three weeks' experience with the new savings bonds, the Treasury on May 22 announced a cash offering of about $\$ 600,000,000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of $1956-58$. There was no doubt of the success of this offering with subscriptions aggregating $\$ 8,268,254,250$, of which only $8 \%$, or $\$ 661,-$ 750,800 , was allotted. The bonds were also offered on an exchange basis for the $31 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds maturing Aug. 1, holders of which also had the choice of exchanging for $3 / 4 \%$ Treasury notes, series D 1943. Of the $\$ 834,435,200$ maturing bonds, $\$ 787,625,600$ took the new bonds and only $\$ 924,000$ the notes; the balance was not exchanged.
It was announced last month that a special issue of $2 \%$ depositary bonds would be made available to certain depositary banks, to be issued only as collateral security for Federal deposits. None were issued in May, however, and it is reported that the Treasury does not expect the total issue to exceed $\$ 125,000,000$.
The Treasury also disposed of the usual weekly bill issues to meet maturities of about $\$ 100,000,000$ each. The first issue of the month was placed at an average price to yield $0.096 \%$, but the others three yielded only $0.069 \%$ to $0.070 \%$. In the tabulations which follow we outline the Treasury's financing activities in the current year:

UNITED states treasury financing during 1941

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Date } \\ & \text { offered } \end{aligned}$ | Dated | Due | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { Applied for } \end{gathered}$ | Amount | Price | Yeld |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 27 |  |  | 648. | $100{ }^{8} 35$ |  |  |
| Jan. ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{\text {Janan. }} 8$ | ${ }_{91}^{90}$ dayss | 560.547,000 | 100,453,000 | a | ${ }_{\text {NII }}$ |
| Jan. 10 | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jand }}$ | ${ }_{91}^{91}$ days ${ }^{\text {days }}$ | ${ }^{398,849,000}$ | 100,023,000 | a | Nil |
| Jan. 24 | Jan. 29 | ${ }_{91} 1$ days | ${ }_{263}{ }^{3661}, 000$ | 101,288,000 | a | Niil |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan } 1-\overline{31} \\ \text { Jan. } \end{gathered}$ | Jan. 1 | 10 years | 189,275,833 | 635,055.400 | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \\ 75 \end{array}$ | *2.9\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,326,167,233 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jan. }} 31$ | Feb. 5 | ${ }_{90}^{91}$ days | 312,345,000 | 100,450. | 2 | Nil |
| Feb. 14 | Feb. 19 | ${ }_{91}{ }^{\text {days }}$ | ${ }_{209,830,000}$ | 100,294, |  |  |
| Feb. 21 | Feb. 26 | 91 days | 258,063,000 | 100,127 | ${ }_{99.98}^{99.98}$ | ${ }^{*} 0.043 \%$ |
| Feb. 25 | Mar. 15 | 9 years | 115.868.600 | 1,115,868 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Feb. }} \mathrm{Mar}$. | 10 years | 120,680,174 | 32,422 | 10075 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \% \\ & * 2.90 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 120,680,174 |  |  |
| Feb. | otal.-. |  |  | 1.669,952 |  |  |
| Feb. 28 | Mar. 5 | ${ }_{91}$ days | 525,347,000 | 200,284,000 |  |  |
| Mar: | Mar. 12 | ${ }_{91}^{91}$ days | ${ }^{452,601,000}$ | ${ }_{20,317.000}$ | ${ }^{99.970}$ | *0.120\% |
| $\text { Mar, } 19$ | Mar. 26 | 91 days | 3088.808,000 |  | ${ }_{99.984}^{99.971}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 0.1065 \%}$ |
|  | Mar. 31 | 13 yrs . | - $\begin{gathered}\text { c61447788, } \\ \text { d447,488,200 }\end{gathered}$ |  | 100 | $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ |
| Mar. 19 | Mar. 15 <br> Mar. <br> 1 | ${ }_{10}^{2} \mathrm{yrs}$ yrs. |  | e288,940,200 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathbf{3 2 , 6 3 9 , 3 0 0}$$\mathbf{1 3 1 , 9 6 1 , 2 0 2}$ | 131,961,202 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \% \\ & * 2.9 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1868,393,652 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , 86 |  |  |
| Mar. 28 | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ | ${ }_{91}^{91}$ days | 290,755,000 | $100,571,000$ $100,091,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.986 \\ & 99.980 \\ & 99.976 \\ & 99.975 \\ & 99.976 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Apr. 11 | Apr. ${ }^{16}$ | 91 day | 252,594,000 | 100,439,000 |  |  |
| Apr. 18 | Apr. ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }^{91}$ days | ${ }^{247,429,000}$ | 100,100,000 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr1-30 } \\ \quad \text { April } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { Apr. } \\ \text { total } \end{array}\right\|$ | 10 years | 61,967,535\| | $\begin{array}{r}100,069,000 \\ 61,967,535 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 563.237.535 |  |  |



* Average rate on a bank discount basis, a Slightly above par. b Fractionally
under par; infinitesimal yleld. © Public cash offering. d Public exchange offering.
e Allotted to Government investment accounts. f Comprised of three separate esies, of which series E have 10-year maturity, are sold on a discount basis at 75 , and yield $2.90 \%$; series $F$ have a 12 -year maturity, are sold on a discount bassis. at 74 , and yield $2.53 \%$; and series $G$ have a 12-year maturity, are sold at 100 , and bear $21 / 2 \%$ interest.

USE OF FUNDS

| Dated | Type of Securtty | Total Amount Accepted | Refunding | New Indebtednes: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | 90-day Treas. bllls | $100,435.000$ | 100,435,000 | \$ |
| Jan. 8 | 91 -day Treas. bills | 100.002,000 | 100,002.000 |  |
| Jan. 15.. | 91 -day Treas. bills | 100,023,000 | 100,023,000 |  |
| Jan. 22. | ${ }^{91-\mathrm{day} \text { Treas. bllls }}$ | 100,078,000 | 100,078,000 |  |
| Jan. 29. | 91 91ay Treas. bllls | $\begin{aligned} & 101,298,000 \\ & 635,055,400 \end{aligned}$ | 101,298,000 | 635,055,400 |
| Jan. 1 | U.S. Savings bonds | 189,275,833 |  | 189,275,833 |
| January total |  | 1,326,167,233 | 501,836.000 | 824,331,233 |
| Feb, | 91-day Treas. bllls | 100,450,000 | 100,450,000 |  |
| Feb, 13 | $90-\mathrm{day}$ Treas. bills | 100,294,000 | 100,294,000 |  |
| Feb. 19 | 91-day Treas. bills | 100.110,000 | 100,110,000 |  |
| Feb, 26 | 91 -day Treas. bills | 100.127.000 | 100,127,000 |  |
| Mar. 15 | 2\% Treas. bonds-- | 1,115,868,600 | $1,115,868,600$ $32,422,500$ |  |
| Feb. | U.S.Savings bonds | 120,680,174 |  | 120,680,174 |
| February tot |  | 1,669,952,274 | 1,549,272,100 | 120,680,174 |
| Mar | 91-day Treas. bills | 200,284,000 | 100,968,000 | 99,316,000 |
| Mar. 12 | 91-day Treas. bills | 200,317,000 | 101,204,000 | 99,113,000 |
| Mar. 19 | 91 -day Treas. bills | 200,167,000 | 100,272,000 | 99,895,000 |
| Mar | 91-day Treas. bills | 100,413,000 | 100,413,000 | 750 |
| Mar. 31. | 21/2\% Treas. bonds | d447,458,200 | d $447,458.200$ |  |
| Mar. 15 | 3/4\% Treas, notes | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{e} 28,940,200 \\ 32,639,300 \end{array}$ | $32,639,300$ |  |
| Mar. | U. S. Savings bonds | 131,961,202 |  | 131,961,202 |
| March total |  | 1,868,393,652 | 882,954,500 | 985,439,152 |
| Apr. | 91 -day Treas. bills | 100,571,000 | 100,571,000 | ---- |
| Apr. | 91-day Treas. bills | 100,091,000 | 100,091,000 |  |
| Apr. 16 | 91-day Treas, bills | 100,439,000 | 100,439,000 |  |
| Apr. ${ }^{23}$ | 91-day Treas, bills | 100,100,000 | 100,100,000 |  |
| Apr. | 91-day Treas. bills | 100,069,000 | 100.069,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| April tota |  | 563,237,535 | 501,270,000 | 61,967,535 |
| May 7 | ${ }^{91}$-day Treas. bills | 100,031,000 | 100,031,000 |  |
| May 14 | ${ }^{91}$-day Treas. bills | 100,004,000 | 100,004,000 |  |
| Mane 21 | 21/2\% Treas, bonds- | 100,519,000 | 100,519,000 |  |
| June | $21 / 2 \%$ Treas. bonds- | d787,625,600 | d787,625,600 |  |
| Mar. 15 | 3/\% Treas. notes-.- | d924,000 $100,257,000$ | d924,000 100257,000 | d...-....-- |
| May 1.......- | U. S. Savings bonds | $\begin{aligned} & 100,257,000 \\ & 374,777,142 \end{aligned}$ | 100,257,000 | 374,777,142 |
| May total |  | 2,225,888,542 | 1,189,360,600 | 1,036,527,942 |
| Tota |  | 7,653,639,236 | 4,624,693,200 | 3,028,946,036 |

c Public cash offering. d Public exchange offering. e Allotted to Government investment accounts.

| 1941 | Issued | Retired | Net Issued |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JanuaryCertificates. | 49,800,000 | 20,500,000 | 29,300,000 |
| Notes. | 38,460,000 | 11,631,000 | 26,829,000 |
| January total | 88,260,000 | 32,131.000 | 56,129,000 |
| February- |  |  |  |
| Notes.-.. | $\begin{array}{r} 113,000,000 \\ 1,195,000 \end{array}$ | 6,346,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 113,000,000 \\ \mathbf{x 5 , 1 5 1 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |
| February total | 114,195,000 | 6,346,000 | 107,849,000 |
| March- |  |  |  |
| Certificates |  | 10.000,000 | 110,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| March total | 171,612,000 | 22,556,000 | 149,056,000 |
| $\underset{\text { Certificates }}{\text { Apil }}$ | 65,000,000 | 15,250,000 | 49,750,000 |
| Notes .-.. | 1,049,000 | 26,547,000 | -25,498,000 |
| April total. | 66,049,000 | 41,797,000 | 24,252,000 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { May- }]{\text { Mertica }}$ |  |  |  |
| Certificates <br> Notes. | $\begin{array}{r} 137,000,000 \\ 2,698,000 \end{array}$ | 12,553,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 137,000,000 \\ \times 9,855,000 \end{array}$ |
| May total. | 139,698,000 | 12,553,000 | 127,145,000 |
| Total 5 month | 579,814,000 | 115,383,000 | 464,431,000 |

* Comprises sales of special series certificates and notes; certificates sold to Adjusted Service Certificates Fund and Unemployed Trust Fund, and notes to
Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund (formerly Oid Age Reserve Account), Railroad Retirement Account, Civil Service Retirement Fund, Foreign Service Retirement Fund, Canal Zone Retirement Fund, Alaska Railroad Retire-
ment Fund, Postal Savings System, Government Life Insurance Fund, National Service Life Insurance Fund, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Federal Savings \& Loan Insurance Corporainon. x Excess of retirements.

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

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

| MONTH OF MAY | 1941 |  |  | 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Corporate } \\ \text { Domestic }}]{\text {. }}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Refunding } \\ \hline 161, \overline{5} 57,323 \\ 35,344,800 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | New Capital | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Refunding } \\ \hline 83,810.300 \end{array}$ | $\frac{\text { Total }}{163.490 .000}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{New} \mathrm{Cap}}{18.428 .000}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{52,226,120}$ <br> ${ }_{23}^{7.5081 .14507}$ |  | $123, \frac{81}{81,000}$ <br>  |
|  |  |  |  | 79.679.700 |  | 9,607, $4 \overline{4} \overline{0}$ |  |  |  |  | 25,691,650 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 7, .254,880 \\ 19,6080 \\ 1,289,685 \\ 1,285 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| ander |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,092,443 |  |  | --.-....- |  |  | 23,583,307 | -------- | -...-...- |
| Short-term |  |  | -.... |  |  |  |  | ------ | --.-.:- | --.-.-. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other foreistocks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ser |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Common sto | 63,874,177 | 197,102,123 | 00,976,300 | 89,287,130 | 83,810,300 | 3,0 | 2,740,4 | 61.502.000 | - | 37,574,800 | 25,691,650 | 63,266,456 | 83,010,57 | 92,220,3 | 75,230,935 |
| Canadian Government- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farmioan and Govt, arenc | 5\%,400000 | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{23,6886,880}$ | $33,740,000$ $111,122,530$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.00000 \\ 29,158,362 \end{array}$ | 25.150 .00 $20,903,490$ | 28, $\begin{gathered}28,150,00 \\ 50,067,852\end{gathered}$ | - ${ }_{\text {1,550.000 }}$ | 1,4 | - ${ }^{22.064,38}$ | $33,150,00$ <br> $88,218,54$ | $30,810,000$ $4,982,178$ | (ex | 7, | - $16.319,700$ | - $41,219,386$ |
| Grand total | 106,749,827 | 299,089,003 | 405,838,830 | 121,445,492 | 129,869,790 | 251.315 | 16,874,107 | 1,196,131,284 | 1,313,005,391 | 158,943,344 | 61.433, | 20,377,172 | 148,9 | 22,43 | 271,341,321 |

CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY FOR FIVE YEARS



| ${ }^{5}$ Coronths ENDED MAY 31 |  | 1941 |  | 1940 |  |  | 1939 |  |  | 1938 |  |  | 1937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New Capilal | $\frac{\text { Refunding }}{\text { s }}$ | $\frac{\text { Total }}{8}$ | Neol Capial | $\frac{\text { Refundino }}{\text { s }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Total }}$ | $\frac{\text { Nero Capital }}{\text { s }}$ | Refrundino | $\frac{\text { Total }}{8}$ | $\frac{\overline{\text { Newo Capital }} \text {（ }}{}$ | Refunding | ${ }_{\text {Total }}$ | Neio Capita | Refunding | Total |
| Lons－term bonds and notes <br>  <br> Common stocks |  |  |  |  | $624.352,135$ $101.329,090$ 10 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 384.886 .910 \\ 1,5.50 .000 \\ 78.765 .300 \\ \hline 809.100 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.138 .000 \\ & 14,650.000 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Noisterm bonds and not |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 00，000 | 000．00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred stocke．－．．－：－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 析 | －－．．．．． |
| Lorg－tormb bonds and n |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total corpor | 273，716，659 | 907， 122 | S0， | 255．213．6 | 229，299，205 | 4，512，8 | －7．878．7800 | （38．461．310 | 726，340，0 | 160，469，880 | 217，450，640 | 77，920，52 | 552，837，212 |  | ，357，908，974 |
| Other foreign \％overnment |  | 114，525，000 |  |  |  |  | 061.000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 262，673．508 | 257，118：418 | 519，799，926 |  | 228，903，583 | 1，625，000 |  |  |  | － |  |  | 335．927，941 | 108，827，355 | ，7755，296 |
| Grand total | 1，207，887，167 | ，282，765，696 | $\overline{2,490,652,86}$ | 508.90 | 069， | 1．578，091，617 | 1，026，844，106 | 11，299，196 | $\overline{2,738,143,302}$ | 657，179，441 | 483，670，168 | 1 1，140，849，609 | 931，76 | 23，2 | ，978，270 |

CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY SI FOR FIVE YEARS



 ： $\stackrel{\text { 2．200．000 }}{2}$ ： 8 14，660．000







$\qquad$埙



 ：R20


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 $\qquad$號 $\qquad$筑緦
 ：＂ 5 MONTHS ENDED MAY 31

 Koubor mind manaisories

 R Shotalourn Bondend Notes－




Stockeral－－ $\qquad$


 Totall－－



 $\xrightarrow{\text { Miscellaneous．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．}}$ Total corporate securitles．．．

DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING MAY, 1941
LONG-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING LATER THAN FIVE YEARS

RAILROADS
$\$ 5,800,000$ Baltimore \& Ohio RR. 1$\rangle \%$ equipment trust certificates, series L, due 1942-51. Purpose, purchase of new equipment
Priced to yield from $0.45 \%$ to $2.20 \%$. offered by Drexel Priced to yield from $0.45 \%$ to 2.20
$\&$ Co. and Harris, Hall \& Co . (Inc.)
$3.100,000$ Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. $15 \%$ serial equipment trust cer-
tificates (second equipment
trust of Purpose, purchase or new equipment. Priced to yield rom
$0.25 \%$ to $1.95 \%$, according to maturity.
Offered
by Co.: Otis \& Co.; A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc. Gregory \& Son Inc.; First of Michigan Corp.; The Milwaukee Co.; Edward Lowber stokes \& Co., and Walter Stokes \& Co.
 ofuipment. Awarded to Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. on bid of 100.0777 . ${ }^{\text {A. }}$ Not reoffered.
2,895,000 Missouri Pacific RR. $214 \%$ equipment trust certificates
 Offered by Salomon
and Stroud $\&$ Co., inc.
*500,000 Montour RR. $1.04 \%$ equipment trust certificates, due June 16,1942 . 46 . Purpose, purchase of new equipment.
Awarded to Evans, Stillman \& Co. on bid of 100 . Not Awarded
reoffered.
1,250,000 New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR. 13/\% serial equipment rust certificates, due $1942-51$. Purpose, purchase of new to maturity. Offered by Halsey, stuart \& Co., Inc.; Blair \& Co.'Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.: Otis \& Co., Inc.; And Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co.
$2,775,000$ Pere Marquette $\mathbf{R y}$. $21 / 8 \%$ equipment trust certificates, due June 1 1. $1942-56$. Purpose, purchase of new equipment.
Priced to yield from $0.35 \%$ to $2.45 /$ according to maturity. Priced to yield from $0.35 \%$ to 2.45 o, according to maturlty.
Offered Dy Lazard Freres \& Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co.
14,625,000 Sue 1942-56. Purpose, purchase of new equipment. Priced to yield from 0.40\%' to $2.65 \%$, according to maturity; F. S. Moyseley \& Co.; Kean, Taylor \&\& Co; R. W. Pressprich
\& Co.; Estanoorok \& Co., and The Illinois' Co. of Chicago. 000,000 Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry $13 \%$ equipment trust certificates, due serially, 1942 -5i. Purpose, purchase of new bid of 100.112 .

## $836,715,000$

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

* $\$ 200,000$ Armstrong Water Co. 1st mtge. bonds, series A, $31 / 2 \%$
*1,000,000 Butler Water Co. 1st mtge. bonds, series A $35 \%$, due Cairo Water Co. 1st mtge. bonds, $33 \%$ series B, due
May ( $\$ 25,000$ ). Placed privately
$* 7,500,000$ East St. Louis \& Interurban Water Co. 1st mtge. bonds, $33 \%$ series B, due May 1, 1971. Purpose, refunding (\$7,-
200,000 ) new money ( 8300,000 ). Placed privately.
${ }^{*} 250,000$ Ellwood Consolidated Water Co. 1 st mitge. $31 / \%$ bonds privately with an insurance company
*2,000,000
 $31 / \%$, due March 1, 1971. Purpose, capital expenditures.
Price, $1013 / 2$ and interest. Sold to Mutal Beneit Life Insurance Co., Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. Bankers Life Co.
Life Insurance Co.
*1,050,000 Iowa Electric Light \& Power Co. gen. mtge, serial 314\% notes due Dec. Price, par and Interest. Sour posivateapy to
expenditures.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States Equitable LLife Assurance Society of the United States.
${ }^{*} 600,000$ Latrobe Water Co. 1 It mtge. $31 / 4 \%$ bonds, due 1966 . an insurance company
 Morgantown Water Co. 1st mtge. bonds, 31 , series B,
due May 1,1971 Purpose, refunding ( $\$ 500,000$ ) new
money $(\$ 150,000)$. Placed privately.
*316,000 Penobscot County Water Co. 1st moge. 31/2\% bonds due with an insurance refunding.
$* 4,000,000$ Peoria Water Works Co. 1st mtge. bonds, series A $31 / 2 \%$.
due April 1.1971 . Purpose, refunding. Placed privately.
$* 525,000$
Riverton Consolidated Water Co. 1st mtge. $3 / \%$ bonds,
due 1966 . Purpose , refunding. Price, $1043 / 8$. Placed priRiverton
due 1966 Purpose, refunding. $P$ P.
vately with an insurance company.
*3,421,000 Southwestern Public Service Co. $33 \% 1$ 1st mtge. sinking rund bondss series A, due 1966 . Purpose, refunding. Price,
$1051 / 2$ and interest. Sold privately to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United privatel.
$80,000,000$ Union Electric Co. of Missouri 1 st mtge. collateral trust bonds, $33 \% \%$ series due tive. Ppurpose, refunding. Price,
 Harden BancOhio Secruties Co.; A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc.;
Blair, Bonner \& Co.; Blair \& CO., Inc.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.;
Bodell \& Co., Inc.; Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; Y. E. Booker \& Bodell \& Co., Inc.; Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; Y. E. Booker \&
Co.; Alex. Brown \& Sons; Central Republic Co.; W. Wlark \& Co.; Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; Crago, Smith \& Cana van, Curtiss,
House \& Co.; Dominick \& Dominick; Eastman, Dillon \& Co.: House \& Co.; Dominick \& Dominick; Eastman, Dillon \& Co.:
Edgar. Ricker \& Co; Estabrook \& Co.; Farwell, Chapman Edgar. Ricker \& Co; Estabrook \& Co.; Farwell, Chapman
\& Co.; Ferris, Exnicios \& Co., Inc.; Field, Richards Co.;
First Boston Corp.; First Cleveland Corp.; First of Michigan First Boston Corp.; First Cleveland Corp.; First of Michigan
Corp.; Folger, Nolan \& Co., Inc., Francis Bro. \& Co.; Gatch
Bros., Jordan \& McKinney, Inc., Glore, Forgan \& Co.;
Goldman, Sachs \& \& Co.; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley \& Co., \& Co.; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley \& Co.,
In.; Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.); Hawley, Shepard \& Co.;
Hayden, Miller \& Co. Hayden, Stone \& Co.; Hemphili,
Noyes \& Co.; Hill Brothers; Illinois Co. of Ohicago. Jackson \& Noyes \& Co.; Hill Brothers; Illinois Co. of Ohicago. Hemphill, Jackon \& Kidter, Johnston, Lemon \& Uo.; Edward D. Jones \& Co.; Tnalmann \& Co.; W. C. Langley \& Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.: Lehman Brothers; Laurence M. Marks \& Oo., Mellon Securities Corp; Merrili Lynch, E. A. Pierce
\& Cassatt: Merrill. Turben \& Co.; Metropolitan St. Louis Co.; Milwaukee Co.; Morgan Stanely \& Co., Inc. F. S. Moseley Newhard, Cook \& Co.; Newton, Abbe \& Co.; Otis \& Co.;
Arthur Perry \& Co., Inc.; R. W. Pressprich \& Co. Reinnoldt Rothschild \& Co. Schwabacher \& Co.; Shields \& Co.; L. M. Simon \& Co.; Smith, Barney \& Co.; Smith, Moore \& Co.;
Wiliam R. Staats Co.; Starkweather \& Co.; Stern Brothers \& Co.; Stern, Wampler \& Co., Inc.; Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co.,
Inc.; Stix \& Co.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask \& Co.; Tucker, Anthony \& Co.; Union Securities Corp.;
G. H. Walker \& Co.; Whitaker \& Co. White, Weld \& Co.; Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs, Inc.; Wisconsin Co., and Dean
* $\$ 3,000,000$ Wichita Water Co. 1st mtge. bonds. series A A $3 \% \%$, due April 1, 1977. Porpose. refunding ( $\$ 2,750,7000$
ments to property $(\$ 250,000$ ). Placed privately.
$* 2,400,000$ Williamsport Water Co. 1st mtge. bonds, series A $35 \%$, due


## $\overline{\$ 107,312,000}$

$* \$ 2,500,000$ American Rolling Mill Co. series A $3 \%$ debentures due
July 1, 1. 150. Purpose, modernization of plants. Sold pri-
vately to two insurance companies. *3,000,000 Copperweld Steel Co. $4 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds, due May $1,1956$. Purpose, refunding 850,9000 . Sold privately to an insurance adjust bank loan (s350,000. Sold privately to an insurance
$\$ 5,500,000$
Ther industrial and manufacturing
 Sold privately.
200,000 Moore Corp. $5 \%$ 1st mtge. sinking fund bonds due 1951. Purosese refunding $\$ 170,323$ ); working capital ( $\$ 29,677$ ).
Price, 10 and interest. Offered by llinois Securities Co. E. P. Suib \& $* 5,000,000 \mathrm{E}$. R. Squibb \& Sons 20 -year 314 sinking fund dobentures
 50,
$(2,500,000)$. Placed privately.

## $\$ 7,200,000$

OIL

* $85,000,000$ Standard Oil Co. of Ohio serial debentures due 1949-56 (interest rates averaging from 2.6
working capital.
Placed privately.


## LAND, BUILDINGS, \&c.

$\$ 2,250,000$ Richmond Hotels, Inc., $3-31 / 233 / 4-4 \%$ 1st mtge bonds, due 1942 2-56. Purpose, orfunding. Priced to yieid from
$1 \%$ to $4 \%$, according to maturity. Offered by Galleher $\&$
500,000 St. Joseph's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 1st mtge. real estate $(2-2$ 咨-3\%) bonds, due $1942-53$.
funding. offered by Dempsey-Tegeler \& Co.
125,000 Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, Torresdale, ${ }_{\& \in C} 1911-51$. Purpose, refunding. orfered by O . H. Wibbing

## $32,875,000$

RUBBER
$\$ 50,000,000$ Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co. 20-year 3\% debentures due May 1,191 . Purpose, refunding ( $\$ 44,600,000$ ); balance
$(\$ 5,400,000$ ) will be added to cash funds to be used in ordinary ourse of business. Price, 99 and interest. Offered by nc. The Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Otis \& Co. (Inc.); Blyth \& Co. Lazard Freres \& Boston Corp. Halsey, stuart \& Co., Inc.:

 Hutton \& Co. F. S. Moseley \& Co.; Union Securities Corp.
White. Weld \& Co Easman, Dillon \& O. Hi Hayden, Miller

 Werthelm \& Co. First of Michigan Corp., Graham, Parsons. Tucker, Anthony \& Co.; Bater, Watts \&o Oo.; Bankamerica Co.; Dick \& Merle-smith; The Dominion Securities Corp. Therphn \& Co; Paine, Webher \& Co ; L. F. Fothschild \& $\&$ Oo.;

 Bancen \& Co. G. H. Walker \& Co; Wells-Dickey Co.:
Tuacon, Whippie \& Co ; Blair, Bonner $\&$ Co.; Bodell \&
Bo.: Burr \& Co. Inc.; Curtiss, House \& Co.; Emanuel \& CO.; Rquitable \&ecurities Corp. Fire Faney, Clark. Janney' \& Co., Inc.; Maynard i. Murch \& Co.; The Milwaukee Co.; Minsch.
Monell \& Co., Inc.; Pacific Co. Iof Calif.; Arthur Pery \& Co. Inc.; sills, Troxell \& Minton, Inc.; Stein Bros. \& Boyce SHIPPING

* $\$ 250,000$ American Barge Line Co. 1st pref. mtge. serial bonds $(0,75-3.50 \%)$ due 1942 d.51. Purpose, repay
Placed privately with Prudential Insurance Co.


## MISCELLANEOUS

$\$ 350,000$ Ben-Hur Products, Inc., 10-year $5 \%$ conv. debentures; due Feb. 1, 1951 . Purpose, purchase of prep. stock $(8170,000)$.
liguidation of bank loans ( $(885,000)$; worising capital $(\$ 90,000)$. Price, 100 and interest. Offered by Wyeth, Hass \& Co.
*7,500,000
 ( $\$ 3,5000,000$ ) Placed privately with John Hancock Mutual

87,850,000
SHORT-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING UP TO and including five years)
OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING

* $\$ 54.500$ Victor Products Corp. $5 \%$ sinking fund debenture notes, series A, due 1945 . Purpose, retire sirt-erm paper and to
Notes sold privately to holders of short-ter banks.
stocks
Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par, while preferred stocks of no par value
their offering prices.)
pUBLIC UTILITIES
$\$ 19,519,800$ Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Ky.) ( 780,792 shares of $5 \%$
 to hooprs of $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ pref. stock in exchange for their
to
holdings. Unexchanged portion offered by Lehman Brothers; holdings. Unexchanged portion offered by Lehman Brothers,
Blyth \&. Co., Inc. The First Boston Corp,: Goldman, Sachs


 Corp. Field, Richards \& Co; Folzer, Tolan \& Co. Inc.

 Security \& Bond Co.: Smart \&\& Wagner, Inc.' Stein Bros. \& Boyce; Unin Socurirseim \& Co:; James $\mathbf{O}$. Willson \& Co.; Willon, Read \& CÓc., and Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.
\$15.825.000 Union Electric Co. of Missouri 150,000 shares of pref.
 Becker \& Co., Inc.; Blyth \& Co. Inc.; Bonaright \& Co., Inc.
Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; Crago, Smith \&'Canavan. First Corp. Francis, Bro. \& Co.; Gatch Bros., Jordan \& Mckinney, Inc.; Glore, Forgan \& Co.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Harriman
Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Harris, Ha! \& Co
.

 enridge \& Co.; Melion Securities Corp.; Metropolitan St.
Iouis Co.; F. F . Moseley \& Co. Newhard, Cook \& Co.; Otis \& Co.; Reinholdt \& Gardner; Riter \& Co. Cook \& Co.; \& Sons, Inc.; Shields \& Co.; I. M. Simon \& Co.; Smith,
Barney \& Co.; Smith, Moore \& Co.; Stern Brothers \& Co.; Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co., Inc.; Stix \& Co.; Stone \& Webster
and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask \& Co. Tucker Anthor and Biodget, Inc.; spencer Trask \& Co.; Tucker, Anthony
\& Co.; Union Securities Corp.; G. H. Walker \& Co.; Whitaker


## $\$ 35,344,800$

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING
$\$ 2,875,000$ Merck \& Co., Inc., 100,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$. Purpose, general corporate purposes. Price, \$28.75 per share.
Offered by Goldman, Sachs $\&$ Co.; Lehman Brothers; Baker, Watts \& Co.; Baker, Weeks \& Harden; Bodell \& Co., Inc.; Bosworth, Chanute, Loughbridge \& Co.: Central Republic
Co. (Inc.); Clark. Dodge \& Co.; Dilion, Read \& Co.; Drexel \& Co.; The First Boston Corp.: Glore, Forgan \& Co.; Graham, Parsons \& Co.i Hallgarten \& Co.; Harriman Ripley \& Co., blower \& Weeks; W. E. Hutton \& Co.; Jackson \& Curtis;
Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co Laird, Bissell \& Meeds; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Mackubin,
Legg \& Co; Laurence M. Marks \& Co.; Merrin Lynch,
E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt; Moore, Leonard \& Lynch; F. S. Moseley \& Co.; G. M..P Murphy \&enard \& Lynch; F. S,
Son \& Co.; Otis \& Co.: Pacific Capital Corp.; Piper Wbold's \& Hopwood; Riter \& Co.; E. H. Rolins \& Sons. Inc. ; L. F. Rochschild \& ©.: Schroder Rockefeller \& Co., Inc.; SchwaBrothers \& Co., Stern; Wampler \& Co.,Inc.; Tucker, Anthony \& Co.; Union securities Corp.; Wells-Dickey Co.; Wertheim $\&$ Co.; Whitaker \& Co.; White, Weld \& Co.; Whiting, Weeks
$\&$ stubbs, Inc., and Wurts, Dulles \& Co.
FARM LOAN AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY ISSUES
$\$ 33,740,000$ Federal Intermediate Credit Banks $8 \%$ consolidated debentures, dated June 2, 1941; due $\$ 16,915,000$ Dec, 1,1941 ,
and $\$ 16,825,000$ March 2, 1942. Purpose, $\$ 28,300,000$ refunding; $\$ 5,440,000$ new money. Price, slightly above par Offered by Charles R. Dunn, New York, fiscal agent

## ISSUES NOT REPRESENTING NEW FINANCING

\$2,000,000 American Barge Line Co. 1st pref. motge. serial bonds 10.75 to $3.50 \%)$, due
dential Insurance Co.

2,601,720 American Barge Line Co. 236,520 shares of common stoc (par $\$ 5$ ). Price, $\$ 11$ per share. Offered by F. Eberstadt Curtis; Hawley, Shepard \& Co.; Otis \& Co.: G; H. Walker Inc.; A Singer, Deane \& Scribner; Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co.,
Imerich \& Co., Inc.; Laurence M. Marks \& Co. Moore, Leonard \& Lynch; Blair, Bonner \& Co.; Boettcher
\& Co.;Grubbs, Scott \& Co.; Loewi \& Co.; Bond \& Goodwin, Ine.; Bosworth, Chanute, Loughbridge \& Co.; Fuller, Rodney
\& Co.; Riter \& Co.; Stein Bros. \& Boyce Wells-Dicke Co \& Co.; Riter \& Co.; Stein Bros \& Boyce; Wells-Dickey Co.;
Ferris, Exnicios \& Co. Inc.; Robinson, Rohrbaugh \& Lukens;
George $\mathbf{V}$. Rotan Co \& Co.; The Bankers Bond Co. Ince \& Son; Chas. B. White $\&$ Co.; The Bankers Bond Co.B Inc.: W. L. Lyons \& Co.;
A, G. Edwards \& Sons; J. J. B. Hiliard \& Son; Mosle \&
Moreland; Schwabacher \& Co.; M. H. Lewis \& Co. The Moreland; Schwabacher \& Co.; M. H. Lewis \& Co.; The
Milwaukee Co.: Carter H. Harrison \& Co.; Hill Richards

170,438 American Cyanamid Co. 4,500 shares of class B common stock (par $\$ 10$ ). Irice, $\$ 367 / 8$ per share. Offered by Lee
Higginson Corp. 22,848,000 American Viscose Corp. 228,480 shares of $5 \%$ cum, pref.
stock (par $\$ 100$ ). Price, $\$ 107.50$ per share plus divider stock (ar $\$ 100$ ). Price, $\$ 107.50$ shares of $5 \%$ cum. pref
Offered by Morgan Staniey \& Co., inc.; Dillon dividends. Blyth \& Co.. Inc.; Clark, Dodge \& Co.; Dominick \& Dom-
inick; The First Boston Corp.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co. Harriman Ripley \& R Co. Inc.; Geldman, Sachs \& Co.:
Kidder, Peabody \& Co Mellon'Securities Corp.; Shields \& Co.; Smith, Barney \& Co.; Union Securities Corp.; White, We.d \& Co.; A. C. Alyn Auchincloss, Parker \& Redpath; Bacon, Whipple \& © Co.;
Baker, Watts \& Co.; Baker, Weeks \& Harden; Ball, Coons \& Co.; BancOhio Socurities Co.; Bankamerica Co.; Bateman, Eichler \& Co.; Bear, Stearns \& Co.; A. G. Becker \& Co.. Inc.;
Biddle, Whelen \& Co.; Blair \& Co., Inc.; Bodell \& Co.. Inc. Biddle, Whelen \& Co.; Blair \& Co., Inc.; Bodel \& Co., Inc.;
Boenning \& Co.; Boettcher \& Co.; George D. B. Bonbright Boenning \& Co.; Boettcher \& Co.; George D. B. Bonbright
\& Co.; Bosworth, Chanute \& Loughbridge \& Co.; Alex.
Brown \& Sons. Brush slober
 Clark \& Co.; Richard W. Clarke \& Co., Inc., Cooley \& Co.
Courts \& Co.; Curtiss, House \& Co.; J. M. Dain \& Co Davenport \& Co.; Paul, H. Davis \& Co.; J. M. Dick \& Main \& Corle-Smith; R. S. Dickson \& Co., Inc. Dixon \& Co.; Drexel \& Co.;
Francis I. du Pont \& Co.; Eastman, Dillon \& Co.; Elkins;
Morris \& Co. Elworthy \& Co. Equ rancis I. du Pont \& Co.; Eastman, Dillon \& Co.; Elkins,
Morris \& Co.; Elworthy \& Co.; Equitable Securities Corp.; Olement A. Evans \& Co., Inc.; Evans, Stillman \& Co.;
Fahey, Clark \& Co.: Farwell, Chapman \& Co.; Fenner \&
Beane; Ferris \& Hardgrove; Ferris, Exnicios \& Co.. Inc. Beane; Ferris \& Hardgrove; Ferris, Exnicios \& Co. Inc.;
field, Richards \& Co.; First of Michigan Corp.; Folger,
Nolan \& Co.. Inc. Rooert Garret \& Cons; Nolan \& Co.. Inc.; Rooert Garrett \& Cons; Graham, Parsors Grubbs, Srott \& Co.; Hallgarten \& Co.: Harris, Hall \& Co. (nc.) ;Hawley, Shepard \& Co.; Hill \& Co.; Hill, Richards
\& Co.: J.J. B. Hiliard \& Son; Hornblower \& Week; W. E.
Hutton \& Co.; Jackson \& Curtis; Janney \& Co.; Johnson. Hutton \& Co.; Jackson \& Curtis; Janney \& Co.; Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co., lnc.: Johnston, Lemon \& Co.: Kalman
\& Co., Inc.: Kirkpatric. Pettis Co., Knight, Dickinson \& Co.
Laird, Bissell \& Meeds; W. W. Lanahan \& Co.: Lazard Laird, Bissell \& Meeds; W. W. Lanahan \& Co.. Lazard
Freres \& Co.; Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades \& Co.; W.i. Lyons
\& Co.; Mackubin, Legg \& Co.; Laurence M. Marks \& Co.; Mason-Hagan, Inc.; A. E. Masten \& Co.; Maynarks \& Co.; \& Law-Hagan, Mc.; A. E. Masten \& Co.; Maynard, Oarley
E Lawrence. McDonald-Coolidge \& Co.; Merrill Lynch,
E. Aierce \& Cassatt; Merrill, Turben \& Co. The Milwaukee E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt; Merrill, Turben \& Co;. The Milwaukee
Co.; Minsch, Monell \& Co. Inc; Mitchum, Tully \& Co.;
Moore, Leonard \& Lynch; Maynard H. Murch \& Co. Moore, Leonard \& Lynch;' Maynard H. Murch \& Co.;
G. M.-. Murphy \& Co.' W. H. Newbold's Son \& Co.;
Newhard, Cook \& Co.;'Melveny-Wagenseller \& Durst;
Pacific Co. of Caif.; Paine, Webber \& Co. Pi Pacific Co. of Caiif.; Paine, Webber \& Co.: Piper, Jaffray
\& Hopwood; Prescot, Jones \& Co. Inc.; R. W Pressprich Co.; Putnam \& Co.; Reinholdt \& Gardner; Reynolds \&
Co.; Riter \& Co.; The Robinson-Humphrey Co.; E. H. Rollins $\&$ Sons, Inc.; L., F. Rothschild \& Co.; Schoellikopf. Hutton \&
Pomeroy, Inc.; Schwabacher \& Co.; Scott \& Stringfen Chas. W. Scranton \& Co.; 1. M. Simon \& Co. . Singer Deane \& Scribner; Smith, Moore \& Co.; Wm. R. Stats Co.; Starikweather \& Co.; Stein Bros. \& Boyce; Stern Brothers \& Co.; Inc.; Lowry Sweney, Inc.; Swiss American Corp.; Spencer Trask \& Co.; Tucker, Anthony \& Co; Van Alstyne, Noel Lerchen \& Co.; Weeden \& Co.; ; Wellis-Dicker \& Co.; Watling, Elwood \& Co., and Yarnali \& Co. Witter \& Co.; Woodard-
$\$ 37,632,000$
merican Viscose Corp. 1,568,000 shares of common stock (par \$14). Price, \$24 per share. Offered by
414,200 Crucible Steel Co. of America 10,900 shares of common stock
$\&$ Co.
762,500 Crucible Steel Co. of America 20,000 shares of common
stock (no par). Price, $\$ 381 / 8$ per share. Offered by Hallstock (no par). Price, $\$ 381 / 8$ per sh
garten \& Co. and Blyth \& Co., Inc.
1,087,750 General Electric Co. 38,000 shares of capital stock (no par).
Price, $\$ 285 \%$. Offered by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \&
Cassatt.
1,040,000 Great Northern Ry. 40,000 shares of pref. stock (no par), Price, $\$ 26$ per sh
*176,000 Illinois Power \& Light Co. 1st \& ref. mtge, series C 5s western Mutual Life Insurance Co. by North American Co *778,500 Illinois Power \& Light Co. 1st \& ref. mtge. series A 6s, western Mutual Life Insurance Co. by the North American Co 1.013,790 Leece-Neville Co. 109,599 shares of common stock (par $\$ 1$ ).

2,943,195 Merck \& Co., Inc., 102,372 shares of common stock (par \$1), Price, $\$ 28.75$ per share. Offered by same bankers as offered
the 100,000 new shares (see above).

526,500 Owens-Illinois Glass Co. 13,000 shares of common stock
(par $\$ 12.50$ ). Price, $\$ 401 / 4$ per share. Offered by Wertheim (par
$\& \mathrm{Co}$
\&
812,500 ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$. C.) Penney Co, 10,000 shares of common stock (no par). 1,040,000 Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 120,000 shares of capital ${ }^{1}$ stock (par $\$ 15$ ). Price, $\$ 9.50$. Offered by Merrill Lynch,
E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt.
170,816 Southern Advance Bag \& Paper Co., Inc., 16,665 shares (v. t. c.) common stock (no par). Price, $\$ 10.25$ per share. Schoelkopp, Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc.; Schroder Rockefeller
\& Co., Inc,, and Johnson, Lane, Space \& Co., Inc.
*213,820 Union Trust Co. of Md. 21,382 shares of common stock (par $\$ 10$ ). Awarded by the state of Maryland on a bid of $\$ 9 . ;$ Elex. Brown \& Sons, and Baker, Watts \& Co. Placed
privately. privately.
$5,871,000$ Wisconsin Electric Power Co. 58,710 shares of pref. stock, $48 \%$ series (par $\$ 100$ ). Price, $\$ 96.75$ per share. Offered by Dillon, Read \& Co.; The Wisconsin Co.; The First Boston
Corp.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley \& Co.; Smith. Barney \& Co.; Union Securities Corp.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.: Shields \& Co.: Spencer Trask \& Co.; Harris,
Hall \& Co. (inc.); Edgar, Ricker \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody Hall \& Co. (1nc.); Edgar, Ricker \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody
\& Co.; The Milwaukee Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; F. S.
Moseley \& Co. Riter \& Co. L.
F. Rothschild \& Co.: Tucker, Anthony \& Co.; Loewi \& Co,, and Wells-Dickey Co

* Indicates issues placed privately

Foreign Capital in the United States Decreased in February-Substantial Decline in British Holdings
British and Canadian capital funds in the United States were reduced in February by a net of $\$ 69,789,000$ and $\overline{\$ 6,017,}$,000 , respectively, while French funds increased by $\$ 282,000$ and German by $\$ 1,036,000$. Other foreign countries' balances decreased $\$ 29,853,000$ and there was a net decrease of $\$ 104,341,000$ in foreign capital held in this country.

The following tabulation has been prepared from figures appearing in the May issue of the Treasury "Bulletin":

NEW CAPITAL MOVEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, JAN. 2, 1935, TO FEB. 26, 1941

+ Indicates Inflow. - Indicates Outflow.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. 2, } 1935, \\ \text { Feb. } 26,1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of Which from } \\ & \text { Jan. } 30 \text { to } \\ & \text { Feb. 26, } 1941 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement in Short-Term Banking Funds- | - |  |
| United Kingdom. | $+550.624,000$ | -68,301,000 |
| France | +530,567,000 | +117,000 |
| Canada | $+400.076,000$ $+170,324,000$ | - $+\mathbf{5 , 9 8 7 , 0 0 0}$ |
| All other | $+1722,399,000$ $+2,222$, | $+24,109,000$ |
| Total | +3,874,290,000 | -96,180,000 |
| Movement to Brokeraje Balance - |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | $+16,991,000$ | -90,000 |
| France | +19,295,000 | +94,000 |
| Canada- | +10,916,000 | +545,000 |
| Germany | +50,205,000 | $+5,000$ $-2,125,000$ |
| Total | +97,194,000 | $-1,571,000$ |
| Movement in Transactions in Domestic Secur United Kingdom | +257,726,000 | -1,774,000 |
| France....- | + $+74,212,000$ | -1,-10,000 |
| Canada. | -26,893,000 | -1,236,000 |
| Germany | -30,240,000 | -1,054,000 |
| All other | +683,610,000 | -7,192,000 |
| Total | +958,415,000 | -11,266,000 |
| Movement in Transactions in Foreign Secur |  |  |
| United Kingdom | +129,454,000 | +376,000 |
| France- | $+43,629,000$ $+26.420,000$ | $+81,000$ $+661,000$ |
| Germany | +36,480,000 | -15,000 |
| All other | +577,187,000 | +3,573,000 |
| Total | +813,170,000 | +4,676,000 |
| Net Capttal Movement - |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | +954,795,000 | -69,789.000 |
| France | +667,703,000 | +282,000 |
| Canada | +410,519,000 | -6.017,000 |
| Germany | +176,351,000 | +1.036,000 |
| All other | +3,533,701,000 | $-29,853,000$ |
| Total | +5,743,069,000 | -104,341,000 |

## The Business.Man's Bookshelf

## The Stock Exchange Official Year Book

Thomas Skinner \& Co. (Publishers), Ltd. 3,207 pages. Price $\$ 25$. Published under the sanction of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange.
The 1941 Official Year-Book has just been released in this country. War time conditions have made the preparation of this voluminous and most useful issue unusually difficult. Owing to the paper shortage, and in order to comply with the requirements of the Paper Control certain temporary excisions have had to be made, including the Special Chapters,

Lists of Brokers, General Information, Notices of certain Enemy Securities and Particulars of Alterations to Capital made prior to February, 1940.

Recent information about securities situated in countries occupied by the enemy has been unobtainable and it has been found necessary in such cases to reproduce figures previously published.
In other respects the book follows the familiar lines of previous editions containing the complete financial particulars of over 12,000 companies and 21,000 securities. Of particular use and interest, due to the war is a special list of emergency addresses of companies, local authorities, regisof emergency addresses of compani
trars, \&e., dealt with in the book.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, June 6, 1941.
Business activity showed a substantial drop for the week, reflecting the holiday. The latest weekly index figure of business activity was 115.8, according to the "Journal of Commerce." This compares with their figure of 122.3 for the previous week, when the all-time high for this barometer was reached.
The news from Europe has been anything but heartening, and the continued development of strikes, despite the President's declaration of an unlimited emergency, is causing the gravest concern. The latest walkout is at the North American Aviation plant at Inglewood, Calif., which increases the current total of strike-idle defense workers to a 1941 high of 52,800 , and touches off a series of demands in Congress for instant action to restrict work stoppages in industries vital to the armament program.

It is said that defiance of the President's declaration of an unlimited emergency in the current North American Aviation Co. strike is likely to hasten the transformation of the National Defense Mediation Board into an arbitration agency similar to the War Labor Board.

The steel industry wants Washington to make an authoritative statement on defense needs and "prompt and decisive action on mandatory priorities," according to the "Iron Age." "How need for a straightening out of steel distribution is growing is shown by the second Gano Dunn report to President Roosevelt on the adequacy of the Nation's steel capacity to meet all demands. The report found that passage of the Lease-Lend Act and further increases in the defense program have caused a sharp increase in steel requirements.
"The Office of Production Management's general steel preference order of the past week is interpreted as formally defining from a governmental standpoint an actual practice which has been in effect in the steel industry for several months. The order is considered merely a forerunner of stronger measures. Last week's rearrangement of priorities will not have any broad effect immediately upon steel mill production practices, but may slow up some of the non-defense inquiries which have been flowing into sales offices. Meanwhile non-essential tonnage has been forced farther and farther into the background by the growing weight of the defense program."

The Edison Electric Institute estimated output of electricity for the week ended May 31 declined less than seasonally to $2,898,000,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., a decrease under the revised method of calculation, or $3.7 \%$ under the preceding week and a gain of $17 \%$ over production in the corresponding week of 1940. Because of holiday conditions all figures are preliminary.

Engineering construction awards for the week, \$132,570,000 , reach the fifth highest peak of the year and are $104 \%$ above the volume for the corresponding 1940 week as reported by "Engineering News-Record."

State and municipal construction is at the highest level since Nov. 16, 1940, and is $13 \%$ higher than a year ago. This peak volume, in combination with the $91.3 \%$ increase in Federal work, brings public construction to its fifth highest point of the year, and $96 \%$ over last year. Private awards for the week are $133 \%$ higher than in the 1940 week.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended May 31 tutaled 801,783 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads and made public today. This was a decrease of 64,234 cars below the preceding week this year, 162,663 more than the corresponding week in 1940 , and 238,474 above the same period two years ago. This total was $134.66 \%$ of average loadings for the corresponding week of the 10 preceding years.

Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated today that passenger car and truck production for the current week would total 133,645 units, highest week's volume of 1941 . Last week's output was $106,39 \overline{0}$, curtailed somewhat by the holiday short-end work period. A year ago at this time 95,560 vehicles were completed.
Retail sales last week held close to the near-record levels of recent weeks, although less favorable weather conditions dealt a blow to the brisk spurt getting under way in summer lines, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., observed today in their weekly trade summary. Demand for staples and durable items, however, was strong enough to take up most of the slack, it was pointed out. In many centers the rush to buy automobiles, electrical appliances and other home furnish ings was at a pace unequaled in history, it was said. "After weeks of aggressive buying," the agency said, "demand was reported to be more, rather than less, urgent. Sales of home furnishings were frequently running $35 \%$ to $50 \%$ above last year's volume, and automobile'sales usually better than $50 \%$ over 1940. Sales comparisons with dollar trade volume in 1940 held to a margin of $16 \%$ to $20 \%$.

The heavy rains in the East, while benefiting many areas, took their toll in other sections. Death and destruction rode flood waters over western Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia today, a continuous 36 -hour rainfall sending high water through scores of towns. Two men and two boys were known to be dead. The death of a fifth was attributed indirectly to the flood. It was estimated unofticially that damage approached $\$ 1,000,000$. Homes were swept from their foundations, two big river boats sank in the Monongahela River, and a half dozen barges were swept downstream, impeding navigation; a locomotive and nine cars of a Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR. train were overturned. Hundreds of persons were isolated in two towns of the hardest hit section. Coal mines were shut down. A bridge was swept away. General rains of the week in the States bordering on the west bank of the Mississippi River and also in Northern States to the eastward either entirely relieved the drought situation for the time being or brought temporary relief to those localities where the amounts were lighter. New York City had its full share of almost incessant rains for three days.
The weather on Friday was clear and cool as temperatures ranged from 56 degrees to 73 degrees. No change was expected for Friday night. Partly cloudy and milder weather is forecast for Saturday, with the probability of a change to fair and warmer on Sunday. Northerly winds tended to diminish and were veering in a southerly directended to diminish and were veering in a southery direc-
tion, with indications pointing to a moderate increase in velocity on Saturday. Lowest temperatures for Friday night were set at 58 degrees in the city and 50 degrees in the suburbs, rising to a high of about 80 degrees on Saturday.

Overnight at Boston it was 50 to 57 degrees; Pittsburgh, 56 to 76; Portland, Me., 50 to 64; Chicago, 61 to 83; Cincinnati, 54 to 84 ; Cleveland, 54 to 78 ; Detroit, 57 to 80 ; Milwaukee, 62 to 84 ; Charleston, 71 to 91 ; Kansas City, Mo 70 to 83 ; Springfield, Ill., 59 to 83 ; Oklahoma City, 62 to 81 ; Salt Lake City, 47 to 73, and Seattle, 56 to 74.

## 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 to the different commodity groups are as follows: Grains, 20 ; livestock and livestock products, 19; vegetable fats and other foods, 9 ; textiles, 12 ; fuel, 11 ; metals, 11; miscellaneous, 18.
The indexes, which are based on prices expressed in the currency of each country, were reported May 26 as follows: (August, 1939=100)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Argen- } \\ \text { tina } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { tralla }}{\text { Aus- }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Can- } \\ \text { ada } \end{gathered}$ | England | Java | $\mathrm{Mex}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ | New Zeal'd | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sve- } \\ & \text { den } \end{aligned}$ | Switz erland | United States |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May.- | 120 | 118 | 120 | 143 | 116 | 113 | 112 | 131 | 132 | 112 |
| June.a | 118 | 118 | 120 | 144. | 116 | 113 | 114 | 131 | 136 | 109 |
| July - | 118 | 118 | 120 | 145 | 115 | 112 | 114 | 132 | 140 | 109 |
| August.-. | 118 | 119 | 120 | 150 | 115 | 111 | 120 | 132 | 144 | 109 |
| September | 116 | 120 | 121 | 145 | 116 | 110 | 122 | 135 | 153 | 111 |
| Ootober.. | 113 | 123 | 122 | 145 | 117 | 110 | 120 | 139 | 158 | 114 |
| November. | 113 | 125 | 124 | 146 | 118 | 111 | 118 | 142 | 164 | 118 |
| December.- | 113 | 126 | 126 | 149 | 120 | 111 | 119 | 144 | 168 | 118 |
| January.... | 114 | 127 | 126 | 150 | 121 | 111 | 119 | 144 | 171 | 120 |
| February... | 114 | 126 | 127 | 150 | 121 | 113 | 119 | 147 | 171 | 120 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ \text { 1941-...- } \end{gathered}$ | 119 | 122 | 129 | 150 | 123 | 114 | 119 | 154 | 176 | 122 |
| Weeks end.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ADr. 5-- | $r 119$ | 120 | 131 | $t 151$ | 124 | 114 | 119 | 157 | 180 | 124 |
| Apr. ${ }^{12-}$ | $r 120$ | 121 | 131 | ${ }^{r 150}$ | 124 | 7115 | 120 | 156 | 180 | 125 |
| Apri 19-- | 122 | 121 | 131 | $\tau 150$ | 125 | 116 | 120 | 157 | 180 | 126 |
| Apr. 26-- | 121 | 120 | 131 | ${ }_{7150}^{7150}$ | 127 | 116 | 120 | 156 | $r 184$ | 126 |
| May 3-- | 122 | 120 | $\xrightarrow{130}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 150$ | 127 | 116 | 120 | 156 | 0 | 126 |
| May 10-- | r124 | 120 | ${ }_{134}$ | ${ }_{*}{ }_{150}$ | 129 | 117 | $r 119$ | 1 | 190 | ${ }_{r 130}^{127}$ |
| May 24.. | 128 | 120 | *134 | $*_{150}$ | 131 | 117 | 120 | 155 | *190 | 131 |

Commodity Price Average Registers Fractional Gain in Week Ended May 31, According to National Fertilizer Association
The general level of wholesale commodity prices was only slightly higher in the last week of May, according to the price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association. In the week ended May 31 this index was 106.9 , compared wth 106.8 in the preceding week, 104.5 a month ago, and 97.0 a year ago, based on the $1935-39$ average as 100 . The Association's report, under date of June 2, went on to say:

Declines in foods and farm products were offset by higher prices for industrial commodities. Lower quotations for butter, eggs, meats, and cottonseed oil were responsible for the decline in the food price average. In the farm product group lower prices for grains and livestock offset a rise in cotton, resulting in a small drop in the group index. The textile average receded for the first time in six weeks due to lower prices for raw silk. An upturn in the price of gasoline took the fuel index to the highest point recorded since 1937. The building material price index rose; a drop in linseed oil was more than counterbalanced by an increase in lumber quotations. The only other group index to change during the week was that representing the prices of miscellaneous commodities, which advanced to the highest point reached this year.
During the week price changes were about evenly balanced, with 18 price series included in the index adyancing and 20 declining; in the preceding week there were 41 advances and 21 declines; in the second preceding week there were 44 advances and 13 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Complled by the National Fertilizer Association. ( $1935-1939=100^{*}$ )

| Per Cent Eaeh Group Bears to the Total Index | Group |  | Preced'g Week May 24, 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { May 3, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 100.9 | 101.1 | 99.4 | 90.7 |
|  | Fats and olls | 110.8 | 111.5 | 99.1 | 67.7 |
|  | Cottonseed oil | 119.7 | 120.8 | 104.9 | 68.4 |
| 23.0 | Farm products | 102.7 | 102.9 | 98.3 | 84.4 |
|  | Cotton | 123.2 | 121.4 | 108.4 | 95.6 |
|  | Grains. | 93.4 | 94.3 | 90.8 | 87.1 |
|  | Livestoc | 100.8 | 100.9 | 97.1 | 79.1 |
| 17.3 | Fuels -...- | 107.2 | 106.5 | 103.4 | 103.7 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commodities.- | 115.3 | 115.0 | 114.3 | 112.6 |
| 8.2 | Textiles | 127.6 | 128.3 | 122.0 | 103.2 |
| 7.1 | Metals. | 103.4 | 103.4 | 103.4 | 101.7 |
| 6.1 | Building materials | 117.7 | 116.6 | 116.6 | 103.9 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drug | 104.8 | 104.8 | 104.3 | 100.7 |
| . 3 | Fertilizer materials | 107.1 | 107.1 | 107.9 | 104.5 |
| ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 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- | 106.9 | 106.8 | 104.5 | 97.0 |

100. Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: May 31, 1941, 83.3; May 24, 83.2; June 1. 1940. 75.6.

Moody's Commodity Index Advances
Moody's Daily Commodity Index closed at 195.8 this Friday, as compared with 194.2 last week Thursday. The principal individual changes were the rise in wheat and cotton prices.

The movement of the index was as follows:


## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Total 801,783 Cars

 During Week Ended May 31Loading of revenue freight for the week ended May 31 totaled 801,783 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on June 5. This was an increase of 162,663 cars or $25.5 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1940, and an increase of 238,474 cars or $42.3 \%$ above the same week in 1939. Loading of revenue freight for the week of May 31 which included a holiday was a decrease of 64,234 cars or $7.4 \%$ under the preceding week. The Association further reported:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 339,774 cars, a decrease of 29,501 ars below the preceding week, but an increase of 82,837 cars above the corresponding week in 1940
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 143.327 cars, a decrease of 18,927 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 12,888 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 .
Coal loading amounted to 144,507 cars, a decrease of 7,371 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 31,286 cars above the ccrresponding week in 1940
Grain and grain products loading totaled 36,143 cars, a decrease of 3,987 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 8,900 cars above the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of May 31 totaled 24,115 cars, a ecrease of 2,944 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 8,250 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Live stock loading amounted to 8,973 cars a decrease of 1,456 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,560 cars below the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of May 31, totaled 6,635 cars, a decrease of 957 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 984 cars below the corresponding week n 1940.
Forest products loading totaled 39,196 cars, a decrease of 2,522 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 6,933 cars above the corresonding week in 1940.
Ore loading amounted to 76,145 cars, a decrease of 456 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 16,482 cars above the corresponding Coke loadin
Coke loading amounted to 13,718 cars, a decrease of 14 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,897 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
1040 and reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1940 and 1939


The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended May 31, 1941 loaded a total of 372,393 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 407,256 cars in the preceding week and 291,535 cars in the seven days ended June 1, 1940. A comparative table follows:
revenue freight loaded and received from connections (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Recelved from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 31 } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 24 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 1 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { May } 31 \\ 1941 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \text { May } 24 \\ 1941 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tune } 1 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry - | 21,319 | 21,851 | 17,225 | 7,481 | 7,295 | 5,032 |
| Baltimore \& Ohio RR.........- | 37,882 | 41,576 | 28,882 | 21,647 | 21,979 | 16,233 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry | 27,834 | 29,487 | 24,557 | 13,046 | 14,117 | 10,926 |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR | 14,984 | 17,091 | 11,523 | 9,239 | ${ }^{9,281}$ | 6,866 |
| Chicago Milw. St. Paul \& Pac. Ry | 20,193 | 22,807 | 16,538 | 8,556 | 9,298 | 6,179 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry | 20,913 | 23,634 | 15,852 | 12,438 | 12,574 | 8,925 |
| International Great Northern RR | 1,844 | 1,929 | 1.442 | 2,657 | 2,990 | 1,678 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR | 4,198 | 4,310 | 3,379 | 3,284 | 3,477 | 2,383 |
| Missouri Pacific RR | 13,577 | 14,802 | 10,908 | 10,133 | 11,455 | 8,034 |
| New York Central Line | 45,166 | 52,494 | 35,774 | 48,376 | 49,925 | 37,543 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Lo | 5,795 | 6,765 | 5,104 | 13,120 | 13,574 | 9,395 |
| Norfolk \& Western | 23,777 | 23,942 | 19,549 | 6,415 | 6,149 | 4,177 |
| Pennsylvania RR | 80,776 | 88,079 | 58,092 | 55,260 | 57,029 | 43,094 |
| Pere Marquette Ry | 6,297 | 7,402 | 4,754 | 6,499 | 6,484 | 4,682 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Eri | 8,337 | 8,528 | 6,136 | 8,530 | 10,122 | 6,490 |
| Southern Pacific Lines | 31,527 | 34,297 | 25,294 | 11,401 | 11,489 | 7,489 |
| Wabash R | 5,236 | 6,039 | 4,298 | 10,601 | 11,378 | 7,350 |
| Total | 372,393 | 407,256 | 291,535 | 250,242 | 260,363 | 187,6 |

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS
(Number of Cars)

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 31, 1941 | May 24, 1941 | June 1, 1940 |
| Chicayo Rock Island \& Pacific $\mathbf{R}$ |  |  |  |
| Illinols Central System | 34,687 14.483 | 37,423 15.813 | 27,143 11,253 |
| Total .. | 76.097 | 81.917 | 59.432 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings 1941. During this period 117 roads showed increases when for separate roads and systems for the week ended May 24, compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED MAY 24

| Rallioads | Total Revenue Fretoht Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  | Rallroads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetved from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |
| Eastern Dis |  |  |  |  |  | Southern District-(Concl.) |  |  |  | 3,222 |  |
| Ann Arbor | 578 | 585 | ${ }^{550}$ | 1,682 | 1,081 | Nashville Chattanooga \& S | 3,528 | 2,801 | 2,651 |  | , 8134 |
| Bangor \& Aroosto | 1,822 8,615 | 1,579 7,245 | 1,620 7,221 | 1,236 13,751 | 10,291 | Norfolk Southern- | 1,227 430 | 1,132 363 | 1,071 436 | 1,203 <br> 1,584 | 814 |
| Chicago Indianapolis \& Loulsv. | 1,473 | 1,396 | 1,566 | 2,747 | 2,192 | Richmond Fred. \& | 433 | 302 | 358 | 6,715 | 5,123 |
| Central Indiana. | 19 | 19 | 21 | 73 | 77 | Seaboard Alr Line | 10,891 | 8,899 | 8,760 | 6,438 | 4,667 |
| Central Vermont | 1,494 | 1,360 | 1,239 | 2,745 | 2.092 | Southern System | 26,327 | 20,242 | 18,521 | 19,942 | 14,027 |
| Delaware \& Huds | 6,355 | 4,871 | 4,177 | 10,091 | 7,841 |  | 526 146 | 487 | 344 <br> 145 | 673 888 | 710 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West. | 10,065 | 8,936 | 8,605 | 9,511 | 7,510 | Winston-Ealem Southbound. | 146 | 131 | 145 | 888 | 710 |
| Detroit \& Mackinac.-.-.....-- | 3,259 | 2,037 | 2,068 | 1.304 | 1,196 | Total | 122,711 | 99,341 | 90,909 | 90,465 | 66,203 |
| Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line---- | 3,269 3 | 2,298 | 2,268 263 | 3,251 | 1,796 | Total | 122,711 | 90,341 | 00,00 | 00,65 | 6,203 |
| Erie. | 15,847 | 12,356 | 10,700 | 15,252 | 11,381 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk Wester | 6,140 | 4,833 | 4,299 | 8,939 | 7,132 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson Riv | 253 | ${ }^{312}$ | 1228 | 2,372 | 1,823 | Chicago \& North Western... | 23,634 | 18,349 2368 | 16,183 2,536 | 12,574 3,072 | 9,161 |
| Lehlgh \& New Eng | 1,967 9,616 | $\begin{array}{r}1,839 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,869 7,973 | 8, 8 8,993 | 1,186 | Chicago Great Western--1-- | 21,951 | 2,368 18,463 | - $\mathbf{1 7 , 7 7 9}$ | 3,072 <br> 9,298 | 2,429 6,670 |
| Maine Centra | 3,145 | 2,569 | 2,785 | 3,113 | 2,330 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha | 4,021 | 3,415 | 3,677 | 3,897 | 2,967 |
| Monongahe | 6.438 | 4,645 | 3,652 | 426 | 235 | Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range - | 21,438 | 16,153 | 14,146 | 282 | 183 |
| Montour | 2,284 | 2,082 | 1,966 | 48 | 31 | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic- | 1,107 | 1,003 | 5 923 | 533 | 474 |
| New York Central Line | 53,356 | 41,540 | 33,312 | 49,063 | 38,552 | Elgin Jollet \& Eastern | 10,706 | $\begin{array}{r}7,973 \\ \hline 470\end{array}$ | 5,819 493 | 9,223 127 | 4,704 |
| N. Y.N.H. \& Hartiord-- | 12,160 1,138 | 9,173 1,028 0 | 9,228 1,298 | $\begin{array}{r}16,733 \\ 2,562 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11,554 1,891 | Ft. Dodge Des Molnes \& South Great Northern. | - 6882 | 18,4704 | -16,208 | 3,827 | 168 3,157 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls. | 6,765 | 5,461 | 5,541 | 13,574 | 9,572 | Green Bay \& Western. | 629 | ${ }^{456}$ | 573 | 735 | 558 |
| N. Y. Susquehanna \& Western. | 507 | 360 | 404 | 1,626 | 1,219 | Lake Superior \& Ishpemin | 2,544 | 2,578 | 2,545 | 76 | 64 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erle.......- | 8.524 | 6,447 | 4,904 | 10,126 | 6,886 | Minneapolis \& St. Louls. | 2,194 | 1,534 | 1,850 | 2,147 | 1,691 |
| Pere Marquette -...-. | 7.402 | 5.858 | 4,973 | 6,484 | 4,871 | Minn. St. Paul \& S.S. M | 8,225 | 6,030 | 5,890 | 2,856 | 2,200 |
| Pittsburgh \& Shawmut | 752 | 888 | 286 | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 386 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 85 | Northern Pacific.- | 9,092 232 | 9,514 213 |  | 4,353 310 | 3,702 $\mathbf{3 4 2}$ |
| Plitsburgh Shawmut \& N | 357 1,311 | 390 838 | 304 <br> 653 | 386 2,441 | 229 1,715 | Spokane Internati Spokane Portland | 2,442 | 1, 213 | 1,758 | 2,115 | 1,472 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,311 629 | 632 | 631 | 1,156 | 1,109 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wabash. | 6,039 | 4,855 | 5,135 | 11,378 | 8,044 |  | 134,695 | 108,831 | 99,833 | 55,424 | 39,942 |
| Wheeling \& Lake E | 6,331 | 4,579 | 3,463 | 4,427 | 3,225 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot | 185,311 | 147,241 | 131,361 | 206,666 | 155,261 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. Top, \& Santa Fe System- | 21,851 3,440 | 18,185 $\mathbf{2 , 5 8 9}$ | 19,992 2,984 | 7,295 2,984 | 5,192 1,787 |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown.- | 725 | 489 | 404 | 935 | 872 | Bingham \& Garfield | 700 | 2,550 | 454 | 88 | 83 |
| Baltimore \& Ohio........-.-- | 41,576 | 32,067 | 28,605 | 21,979 | 17,879 | Chicago Burlington \& Quincy -- | 17,091 | 12,792 | $\begin{array}{r}13,153 \\ 1 \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ | 9,281 | 7,036 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie | $\begin{array}{r}7,386 \\ \hline 268\end{array}$ | 5,701 | 4,292 | 2,352 | 2,459 | Chicago \& Illinois Midland.---- | $\begin{array}{r}3,085 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,783 | 1,364 1089 | +872 | 671 8.369 |
| Buffalo Creek \& Gaul |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,690 |  | 3,191 |  |
| Cambria \& Indiana. | 2,023 8,235 | 1,362 <br> 6,272 | 1,547 6,346 | 15,206 | 11,686 | Chicago \& Eastern Illinois | 2,836 674 | 2,294 631 | 2,080 597 | 1,191 1,638 | 2,490 1,380 |
| Cornwaf. | 86 | 639 | 518 | 63 |  | Denver \& Rio Grande Western_- | 2,096 | 1,719 | 1,729 | 3,370 | 2,867 |
| Cumberland \& Pennsy | 315 | 235 | 245 | 33 | 40 | Denver \& Salt Lake- | $\stackrel{276}{ }$ | , 234 | 192 | +30 | 28 |
| Ligonier Valley | 135 748 | 60 580 | 79 | 225 |  | Fort Worth \& Denver | 1,302 2,051 | 1,049 1,692 |  | 1,026 1,879 |  |
| Long Irland.--7.-.-.- Tines | 748 1710 | 580 1,095 | 653 895 | ${ }_{1}^{2,925}$ | 2,563 1,259 | Illinols Terminal............-- | 2,051 | 1,692 914 | 1,713 | 1,879 499 | 1,646 |
| Penn-Reading Seashore | 88,079 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,095 \\ 63,827\end{array}$ | [ $\begin{array}{r}895 \\ \hline 892\end{array}$ | 1,883 57,029 | 1,259 45,111 |  | 1,029 | 1,767 | 1,680 | 152 | 106 |
| Pennsylvania Sy | 88,079 | 13,936 | 54,792 12,631 | 187,029 23,319 | 45,111 |  | 961 | 769 | 873 | 511 | 407 |
| Undon (Pittsburgh) | 19,254 | 16,044 | 7,136 | 6,940 | 5,472 | Peoria \& Pekin Union | 17 | 45 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Western Maryland. | 4,459 | 3,538 | 3,594 | 8,652 | 6,372 | Southern Pacific (Pacific) -...- | 28,654 | 23,067 | 20,810 | 6,525 | 4,603 |
| Total. | 192,399 | 146,208 | 121,527 | 141,351 | 110,227 | Union Pacific Syst | 14,384 | 11,882 | 12,485 | 10,095 | 7,624 |
| Pocahontas District |  |  |  |  |  | Utah. | 316 1,667 | 1,602 |  | 2,319 | 2,308 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio | 29,487 | 24,369 | 21,686 | 14,117 | 11,298 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk \& Western | 23,942 4,832 | 19,820 4,055 | 16,260 3,820 | 6,149 | $\begin{array}{r}4,464 \\ \hline 979\end{array}$ |  | 118,784 | 94,634 | 95,350 | 63,184 | 49,032 |
| al |  |  | 41,76 | 22,059 | 16,741 | Southwestern Burlington-Rock Island. |  | 178 |  |  |  |
| Southern District |  |  |  |  |  | Guif Coast Lines | 3,223 | 2,486 | 3,108 | 1,747 | 1,151 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 344 | 247 | 225 | 213 | 169 | International-Great Northern.- | 1,929 | 1,564 | 1,661 | 2,990 | 1,094 |
| Atl. \& W. P.-W. RR. of Ala.- | 806 | 689 | 639 | 1,935 | 1.431 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf...--- | 212 | . 209 | 1859 | 1,007 | ${ }_{1}^{677}$ |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast.- | 840 | 663 | 574 | 1,179 | 748 |  |  | 1,889 1,705 | 1,889 | 1,619 1,948 | 1,461 |
| Atlantie Coast Line | $\begin{array}{r}11,775 \\ 4.478 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,838 3,628 | 9.575 3,784 | 6,816 4,028 | 4,840 3,050 | Louisiana \& Arkansas <br> Litcheleld \& Madison | $\begin{array}{r}2,885 \\ 325 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,705 \\ 281 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,881 261 | 1,967 | 861 |
| Central of Georgia_....-.--1-a | $\begin{array}{r}4,478 \\ 518 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,628 454 1,48 | 3,784 622 | 4,028 | 3,050 1,167 | Litchfield \& Madison...-.-.---- | 478 | 383 | 437 | ${ }_{233}^{238}$ | 229 |
| Clinchfield. | 1,838 | 1,488 | 1,192 | 2,975 | 2,041 | Missouri \& Arkansas..------- | ${ }^{204}$ | ${ }_{3}^{212}$ | ${ }_{3}^{153}$ | $\begin{array}{r}341 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{287}$ |
| Columbus \& Greenville | 327 | 255 | 279 | 302 | 281 | Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines-- |  |  | r $\begin{array}{r}3,723 \\ 11.111\end{array}$ | 3,477 11,455 | $\mathbf{8 , 6 7 0}$ <br> 8 |
| Durham \& Southern | ${ }_{1}^{206}$ | 159 1.413 | 165 | 492 | 1393 |  | 14,831 85 | 12,276 79 | 11,107 | 11,455 163 | 8,670 |
| Florida East Coast | 1,027 14 | 1,413 27 | 485 31 | 936 100 | 1,018 76 | Quanah Acme \& Paci | 8,371 | 6,037 | 6,593 | 6,002 | 3,901 |
| Gainsville | 1,172 | 1,107 | 871 | 2,097 | 1,558 | St. Louls-san francste | 2,660 | 2,123 | 1,947 | 3,141 | 2,288 |
| Georgia \& Florida | ${ }^{1} 188$ | , 304 | 261 | 2,520 | 1,471 | Texas \& New Orlea | 7,850 | 5,874 | 6,192 | 3,945 | 2,649 |
| Gulf Mobile \& Ohio | 3,835 | 3,360 | *1,508 | 3,076 | 3,106 | Texas \& Pacifi | 4,351 | 3,832 | 3,580 | 4,687 | 3,880 |
| Illinols Central Syste | 23,988 | 19,203 | 17,991 | 14,570 | 10,089 | Wichita Falls \& Southern | 160 15 | 167 21 |  |  |  |
| Louisville \& Nashvi | 27,321 | 22,912 | 18,487 | 7,491 | 5,318 | Weatherford M. W. \& N. W.- | 15 | 21 | 51 | 53 | 28 |
| Macon Dublin \& S 8 | 179 137 | 139 118 | 96 146 | 781 406 | 660 272 | Total.-........-...-. | 53,856 | 42,981 | 42,796 | 45,181 | 32,819 |

Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advances Further in Week Ended May 31-Changes in Previous Week Reported
The recent sharp upward movement in commodity prices at wholesale slackened considerably except for marked gains in prices for petroleum products and leather, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, A. F. Hinrichs, reported on June 5. "The Bureau's index of approximately 900 price series during the week ended May 31 rose $0.2 \%$ to $85.2 \%$ of the 1926 average although only four of the 10 major commodity groups shared in the advance," Mr. Hinrichs said. "Two groups declined slightly and four remained unchanged at last week's level." The all-commodity index has risen about $21 / 2 \%$ during May and is $91 / 2 \%$ above a year ago. Further details were given by the Labor Bureau as follows:
Crude petroleum, fuel oil and gasoline prices rose sharply on reports of a probable shortage of transportation facilities because of the diversion of
tankers to British use. Prices of leather, particularly harness and sole, tankers to British use. Prices of leather, particularly harness and sole,
were up, shoes also advanced. Higher prices were reported for cotton goods were up, shoes also advanced. Higher prices were reported for cotton goods including duck, print cloth, ticking, tire fabric, broadcloth and sheeting.
Jute and burlap continued to advance. Prices were also higher for boxboard, Jute and burlap continued to advance. Prices were also higher for boxboard,
cylinder oils and soap. The lumber index rose slightly because of higher cylinder oils and soap. The lumber index rose slightly because of higher
prices for yellow pine dimension, drop siding and finish. Quotations were prices for yellow pine dimension, drop siding and finish. Quotations were
lower for gum, oak, yellow pine boards, flooring and timber, and for maple lower for gum, oa
and oak flooring.
and oak flooring.
Average prices for crude rubber fell $33 \%$ during the week and fats and oils declined almost $3 \%$. Outside of a minor decline in the price of pig tin the primary metal markets were steady
Favorable crop reports were largely responsible for a break in the grain market. Wheat declined more than $5 \%$, barley, over $3 \%$, and oats, $2 \%$. Corn, rye and cotton, on the contrary, were higher. Hog prices advanced
during the week and cattle declined. Seasonal advances were reported in prices for fruits and vegetables.

Foodstuffs in wholesale markets averaged $0.4 \%$ lower than for the preceding week as lower prices were reported for flour, fresh pork, mutton, dressed poultry, butter, fresh milk at Chicago, cocoa beans, lard, pepper, sugar and cottonseed oil. Cattle feed dropped $31 / 2 \%$. Prices wer molasses. Prices averaged higher for household goods such as bedding, floor coverings, sewing machines and electric refrigerators.
During the previous week (ended May 24) commodity prices in many wholesale markets continued to move upward sharply. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series rose $0.5 \%$ to a new high for the period since midOctober 1937, Acting Commissioner Hinrichs reported on May 29. "The tight shipping situation, congressional provision for higher crop loans, continued heavy demand, and speculation in commodity markets were largely responsible for the current widespread increase," Mr. Hinrichs said. "Marked advances were reported for hides and skins, grains, raw cotton and wool, petroleum products and oils and fats." The Bureau's announcement of May 29 also said:

The all-commodity index, which has risen steadily since the first week in March and rather sharply during the past three weeks, now stands at $85.0 \%$ of the 1926 average. This represents a gain of nearly $21 / 2 \%$ in the past four weeks and more than $9 \%$ as compared with last year at this time. Since mid-August 1939, the low point of prices prior to the outbreak of war, there has been a rise in the general level of approximately $14 \%$. Prices of farm products have shown the greatest increase,
$23 \%$, foods, $20 \%$, hides and leather products, $15 \%$, and building materials $23 \%$, foods, $20 \%$,
more than $12 \%$.
During the week just past, each of the 10 major groups of commodities showed a rise, with the exception of foods which declined $0.3 \%$ because of reactions in markets for meats, fruits and raw sugar, following eariler rapid advances. The increases range from
to $1.3 \%$ for farm products. Average prices of texton textiles and higher quotations for raw silk, men's work shirts
and manila and sisal rope. Advancing prices for hides and skins and leather were responsible for the $0.8 \%$ increase in the group of hides and leather products.

Building material prices, which have been relatively steady for some time, advanced $0.3 \%$ during the week. The lumber index rose $0.7 \%$ with sharply higher prices reported for most types of lumber. Quotations for maple flooring and yellow pine dimension were lower.
Rising prices for book paper and boxboard caused an advance of $1.4 \%$ in the index for paper and pulp. Prices of crude rubber dropped nearly $5 \%$. The following tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for May 3, 1941, and for June 1, 1940, and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from May 24 to May 31, 1941 :

| Commodity Groups | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 31 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y \\ 24 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 17 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 3 \\ \mathbf{3} 941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 1940 \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | Percentage Changes to May 31, 1941 from- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | May24, May 3, June 1,   <br> 1941 1941 1940 |  |  |
| All | 85.2 | 85.0 | 84.6 | 83.2 | 77.8 | +0.2 | +2.4 | $+9.5$ |
| Farm products | 77.3 | 77.3 | 76.3 | 74.4 | 67.8 | 0.0 | $+3.9$ | $+14.0$ |
| Foods- | ${ }_{19} 79.2$ | 79.5 | 79.7 | 78.0 | 70.8 | $\underline{0.4}$ | +1.5 | +11.9 |
| Hides and leather products | 107.8 | 106.9 829 | 106.1 82.4 | 105.0 | 720.5 | +0.8 +0.4 | +2.7 | +7.3 +15.2 |
| Fuel and lighting materials. | 77.7 | 76.2 | 75.6 | 74.2 | 72.3 | +2.0 | +4.7 | +7.5 |
| Metals and metal products.. | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 94.7 | 0.0 | +0.3 | +3.7 |
| Building material | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 92.5 | 0.0 | +0.2 | +8.6 |
| Chemicals \& allied products | 83.9 | 84.2 | 83.7 | ${ }_{91}^{82.8}$ | 76.6 | -0.4 | +1.3 | +9.5 |
| Houseturnishing goo | 92.7 79.7 | 92.5 79.7 | 92.3 79.4 | 91.9 78.5 | 89.9 76.9 | +0.2 0.0 | +0.9 +1.5 | +3.1 +3.6 |
| Raw materials. | 80.4 | 79.9 | 79.3 | 77.5 | 71.4 | +0.6 | +3.7 | +12.6 |
| Semi-manufactured articles. | 86.7 | 86.5 | 86.4 | 85.1 | 78.0 | +0.2 | +1.9 | +11.2 |
| Manufactured products -.- | 87.6 | 87.5 | 87 | 85.9 | 81.1 | +0.1 | +2.0 | +8.0 |
| All commoditles other than | 87.0 | 86.7 | 86.5 | 85.2 | 80.0 | +0.3 | +2.1 | +8.8 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods. | 88.2 | 87.7 | 87.3 | 86.4 | 82.5 | +0.6 | +2.1 | +6.9 |

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM MAY 24 TO MAY 31, 1941

Petroleum products
Leather
Shoes.-

## Fruits and vegetables

Bituminous coal.
Cotton goods
Cotton goods.
Other miscellaneous.
Other farm products.
Livestock and poultry

Rubber, crude.
Cattle feed.
Grains
Oils and fats.-
Dairy products
Meats.
4.9 Clothing

Clothing, -inins
Hosiery and underwear-:-
Woolen and worsted good
Wrolen and worsted goods.
Iron and steel.
Cement.
Lumber.
$\underset{\text { Fumber. }}{\substack{\text { Lurnishing }}}$
Furnishings
Furniture
Paper and pulp..................................... Decreases

Other foods...........................
Sllk.
Cereal products.
Cereal products.-
Paint and paint $m$
Paint and paint mtaerials
Non-ferrous metals
Non-ferrous metals....-.
Other leather products.-

## Continued Rise Noted in Federal Reserve Index of

 Department Store Sales for MayThe Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on June 5 that its seasonally adjusted index of department stores sales advanced from 104 in April to 106 in May. The index is shown below for the last three months and for May, 1940.

INDEX OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES a 1923-1925 Average=100

|  | 1923-1925 Average $=100$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May, 1941 | Apr., 1941 | Mar., 1941 | May, 1940 |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation_... | 106 | 104 | 103 | 89 |
| Without seasonal adjustment__... | 106 | 106 | 93 | 89 |


| Federal <br> Reserve <br> District | Change from Corresponding Period a Year Ago (Per Cent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | One Week Ended- |  |  |  | Four Weeks Ended- |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { to } \\ M a y \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{24}{M_{24}}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A_{26}, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r . \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Boston. | $+19$ | +29 | +18 | +8 | $+17$ | $+24$ | $+8$ | +21 | +14 |
| New York | +19 | +18 | +8 | +10 | +13 | $+20$ | +4 | +12 | +11 |
| Philadelphia | $+26$ | +23 | +8 | +11 | +16 | $+36$ | +10 | +15 | +17 |
| Cleveland. | +21 | +18 | +12 | +15 | $+16$ | +31 | $+12$ | +15 | $+17$ |
| Richmond | $+25$ | $r+26$ | +6 | +25 | +20 | +37 | $+12$ | +17 | $+20$ |
| Atlanta | +25 | +28 | +11 | +14 | +19 | +25 | +10 | +8 | $+16$ |
| Chicago | $+21$ | +20 | +11 | +13 | +16 | +18 | +11 | +13 | +14 |
|  | $+27$ | $r+29$ | $+16$ | +11 | +20 | +24 | +9 | +12 | $+17$ |
| Minneapolis -- | * | * | ${ }_{*}$ | * | +12 | +14 | +8 | +8 | $+10$ |
| Kansas City.-- | $+23$ | ${ }^{r+10}$ | +20 +20 | +8 | $+15$ | +14 | + 4 | +9 +10 | +11 |
| Dan Francisco- | +24 +16 | $r+29$ +25 | +20 +14 | +21 +13 | +24 +17 | +21 +21 | +5 | + +5 +5 | +14 +14 |
| U, S. total. | $+21$ | +21 | +12 | +13 | +16 | $+23$ | $+9$ | +12 | +14 |

WEEKLY INDEX, WITHOUT SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT, 1935-1939=100


## $r$ Revised.

${ }_{*}^{r}$ Revised.
a Monthly indexes reter to daily average sales in calendar month; May, 1941
geres estimated from weekly sales.

Electric Output for Week Ended May 31, 1941, Shows Gain of $17.0 \%$ 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 31,1941 , was $2,898,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $17.0 \%$ above the revised output of the corresponding week of 1940, when production totaled $2,-$ ${ }_{477,689,000} \mathrm{kwh}$. The revised output for the week ended May 24, 1941, was estimated to be $3,011,754,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $16.3 \%$ over the like week a year ago.

| Major Geographtc Regtons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { May 31, } 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Week Ended May 24, 1941 | Week Ended May 17, 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England.- |  | 21.0 | 22.1 |
| Middle Atlantic |  | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| Central Industrial | Not available | 11.3 8.4 | 120.7 |
| Southern States |  | 19.9 | 22.2 |
| Rocky Mountain |  | 15.8 | 16.1 |
| Pacific Coast... |  | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Total United States. | $\times 17.0$ | 16.3 | 17.0 |

$\times$ Preliminary due to holiday conditions.
DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

| Week Ended | 1941 | 1940 | Percent Change from 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. | 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 | ${ }_{2}^{2,995,562}$ | ${ }_{2,660,862}^{2,673,823}$ | +12.0 +12.0 | ${ }_{2}^{2,342,328}$ | 2,156.468 | ${ }_{2}^{2,286,494}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Jan. }} \mathbf{}$ a 1 | 2,979,610 | $2,660,962$ <br> $2,632,555$ | +12.0 +13.1 | 2,340,339 | 2,139,311 $2,130,558$ | ${ }_{2,225.581}^{2,236.074}$ |
| 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 |
| Mar. | 2,986,470 | 2,553,109 | +17.0 | 2,285,175 | 2,054,861 | 2,251,888 |
| Mar. 15 | 2,964,817 | 2,550,000 | +16.3 | 2,275,658 | 2,066,563 | 2,251,111 |
| Mar. 22 | 2,963,579 | 2,508,321 | +18.1 | 2,258,221 | 2,027,433 | 2,237,926 |
| Mar, 29 | 2,953,149 | 2,524,066 | +17.1 | 2,272,424 | 2,035,671 | 2,183,704 |
| Apr. | 2,937,585 | 2,493,690 | +17.8 | 2,243,986 | 2,050,101 | 2,218,798 |
| Apr. 12 | 2,882,319 | 2,529,908 | +13.9 | 2,234,908 | 2,016,227 | 2,218,615 |
| Apr. 19 | 2,873,710 | 2,528,888 | +13.6 | 2,265,216 | 2,010,121 | 2,229,866 |
| Apr. 26 | 2,926,445 | 2,499,080 | $+17.1$ | 2,244,039 | 1,995,555 | 2,237,542 |
| May 3 | 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 | x2,898,000 | 2,477,689 | $\mathrm{x}+17.0$ | 2,186,394 | 1,936,597 | 2.176,399 |
| June 7 |  | 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 |  | 2,651,627 |  | 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. |  | 2,762,240 |  | 2,399,805 | 2.193,750 | 2,341,103 |

$\times$ Preliminary due to hollday conditions, Note-To assist those organizations which use the output report statement in
business indices, \&cc., 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 tinued for a few
$2,730,000,000$.
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 constitutes the public supply of power for the United States as a whole. This change has been made to bring the data reported by the Institute in in Washington
The new definition includes certain additional governmental and industrial power generation as part of the public supply not heretofore reported. The revised definitions similarly increase figures on total generating capacity of all plants contributing to such supply.

## May Engineering Construction Up $45 \%$-Private and

 Public Awards Gain Over Year AgoEngineering construction awards for May total \$409,371,000 , the third highest May volume on record, being topped only by the 1929 and 1930 figures for that month, according to a report issued June 3, by "Engineering NewsRecord."
The weekly average for the five weeks of the current month, $\$ 81,874,000$, is $45 \%$ higher than for the five weeks of May, 1940 , but is $14 \%$ below the weekly average for the four weeks of April, 1941.
Private awards, on the weekly average basis, are up $35 \%$ compared with last year, but $18 \%$ below last month. Public construction tops a year ago by $50 \%$, but is $12 \frac{1}{2} \%$ under a month ago. State and municipal construction and Federal work, which make up the public total, are 4 and $121 \%$ above their respective volumes for May, 1940, but are 5 and $17 \%$ lower, in that order, than in April. Values of awards for the three months are:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May, } 1940 \\ & \text { (5 Weeks) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill, } 1941 \\ & (4 \text { Weeks) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May. } 1941 \\ & (5 \text { Wee eks }) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | \$282,296,000 | \$381.563,000 | \$409,371,000 |
| Private construction | ${ }^{92,649,000}$ | - $121,863.000$ | ${ }^{125,280,000}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Federal | 117,520,000 | 157,092,000 | 162,770 |

The May volume brings construction volume for 1941 to date to \$2,$252,182,000$, an increase of $98 \%$ over the total for the corresponding period last year. Private awards, $\$ 637,159,000$, are $63 \%$ higher than in the fivemonth period a year ago, and public construction, $\$ 1,615,023,000$, exceed Federal, $546 \%$ over latal by $117 \%$. Of the public total, $\$ 1,068,520,000$ ind $\$ 546,503,000$ is State and municipal, $6 \%$ below a year ago.
May weekly averages in the various classes of construction compared with those of the corresponding month last year show gains in streets and roads of $1 \%$, in public buildings, $267 \%$, industrial buildings, $321 / 2 \%$, commercial building and large scale private housing, $26 \%$, bridges, $36 \%$, and unclassified construction, $162 \%$. Losses are in water works, $20 \%$, sewerage, $13 \%$, and earthwork and drainage, $75 \%$.
Comparisons of current averages with those of a month ago reveal increases in streets and roads, $4 \%$, public buildings, $9 \%$, industrial buildings, $3 \%$, and bridges, $65 \%$. Decreases are in commercial building and large scale private housing, $17 \%$, water works, $55 \%$, sewerage, $21 \%$, earthwork and drainage, $52 \%$, and unclassified construction, $43 \%$.
Geographically, all sections of the country record increases over last May. Construction volume in New England is $74 \%$ higher, Middle Atlantic is up $38 \%$, South, $36 \%$, Middle West, $23 \%$, West of Mississippi, 48\%, and Far West, $118 \%$.

The current regional weekly averages compared with those of a month ago show a $92 \%$ gain in South, and a $10 \%$ increase in Middle West. The in West of Mississippi to a drop of $45 \%$ in the Far West.

New Capital
New capital for construction purposes for May totals $\$ 223,996,000$, an increase of $4 \%$ over the volume reported in May, 1940. The curren month's new financing is made up of $\$ 172,500,000$ in Federal appropriation for construction, $\$ 33,461,000$ in State and municipal bond sales, $\$ 9,029,000$ in United States Housing Authority loans for low-rent housing projects, $\$ 5,830,000$ in corporate security issues, $\$ 2,417,000$ in Reconstruction $\mathbf{F l}$ nance Corporation loans for industrial expansion, and $\$ 759,000$ in RFO loans for public improvements.
New construction financing for the year to date, $\$ 3,271,780,000$, is $463 \%$ higher than the $\$ 581,403,000$ reported for the five-month period last year Of the 1941 volume, $\$ 2,891,337,000$ is in Federal appropriations for defens Construction, $11,542,000$ is state and mon clearace prosis, and $\$ 1,059,000$ for i

## Bank Debits for Week Ended May 28, 1941, $14.5 \%$ Above

 a Year AgoBank debits as reported by banks in leading centers for the week ended May 28 aggregated $\$ 10,109,000,000$. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended May 28 amounted to $\$ 129,505,000,000$, or $15 \%$ above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of $7 \%$ compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and at the other reporting centers there was an increase of $20 \%$. These figures are as reported on June 2, 1941, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In Millions of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve District | Week Ended |  | 13 Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 28, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 29, \\ 1940, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 28, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 29, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Boston | \$545 | \$463 | \$7,263 | \$6,018 |
| New York | 4,263 | 3,885 | 53,402 | 49,324 |
| Philadelph1a | 526 | 499 | 7,152 | 5,734 |
| Cleveland.- | 718 | 584 | 9,151 | 7,171 |
| Richmond. | 379 | 304 | 4,976 | 3,998 |
| Atlanta. | 309 | 229 | 4.177 | 3,387 |
| Chicago. | 1,502 | 1,272 | 19,701 | 16,509 |
| St. Louis | 375 | 337 | 3,995 | 3,317 |
| Minneapolis | 169 | 165 | 2,334 | 2,304 |
| Kansas City | 293 | 250 | 3,832 | 3,427 |
| Dallas | 246 | 197 | 3,195 | 2,741 |
| San Franetso | 785 | 641 | 10,327 | 8,803 |
| Total, 274 reporting centers | \$10,109 | \$8,825 | \$129,505 | \$112,733 |
| New York City ${ }^{\text {* }}$--------- | 3,930 | 3,609 | 48,655 | 45,311 |
| 140 Other leading centers* | 5,367 | 4,552 | 70,090 | 58,341 |
| 133 Other centers.. | 811 | 664 | 10,761 | 9,082 |

Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended May 24, 1941
Lumber production during the week ended May 24, 1941, was $3 \%$ less than in the previous week; shipments were $9 \%$ less; new business $1 \%$ greater, according to reports to the National Lumber Mfrs. Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were $1 \%$ below production; softwood mils. Shipments were $18 \%$ above production. Compared with the new orders $18 \%$ above production. Compared with the
corresponding week of 1940, production was $3 \%$ greater, corresponding week of 1940, production was $3 \%$ greater,
shipments $8 \%$ greater, and new business $31 \%$ greater. The industry stood at $129 \%$ of the average of production in the corresponding week of 1935-39 and 130\% of average 1935-39 shipments in the same week. The Association's report further disclosed:

## Year-to-Date Comparisons

Reported production for the 21 weeks of 1941 to date was $14 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1940 , shipments were $17 \%$ above the shipments and new orders were $21 \%$ above the orders of the 1940 period. For the 21 weeks of 1941 to date, new business was $10 \%$ above production, and ship ments were $6 \%$ above production

## Supply and Demand Comparisons

The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was $40 \%$ on May 24, 1941, compared with $21 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $68 \%$ greater than a year ago, gross stocks wera $14 \%$ less

Softwoods and Hardwoods
Record for the current week ended May 24, 1941, for the previous week and for the corresponding week of a year ago, follows, in thousand board feet:

|  | Softwoods |  | Hardwoods |  | Softwoods and Hardwoods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { (Revised) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Mills_ | ${ }^{310} 393$ |  | ${ }^{10.52}$ |  | 4509 | ${ }^{469}$ | 25875 |
| Production.-- | 240,034 | 100\% | 10,565 | 100\% | 250,599 | 243,061 | 258,871 |
| Shipments.-- | 235,080 |  | 11,858 | 112 | 246,938 | 228,434 | 270,837 |
| Orders-.----- | 283,595 | 118 | 11,794 | 112 | 295,389 | 225,863 | 292,635 |

## Conference Board Reports April Unemployment De clined to $5,412,000$-Over 1,500,000 Persons Found

 Work in March and AprilA drop in unemployment of 705,000 in April reduced the total number of jobless to $5,412,000$, the lowest for any April since 1930 , when fewer than $3,000,000$ were without work, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board, New York. The month's increase in employment was 752,000 and brought total employment to
$50,150,000$, the highest figure on record. Total unemployment was $3,526,000$ less than the Board estimated for April a year ago. With allowance made for the $2,271,000$ persons comprising the Government's emergency labor force, there were only $3,141,000$ jobless out of the Nation's labor force totaling about $55,500,000$ persons. The Board's announcement of June 2 further said:
A contra-seasonal increase of 222,000 persons engaged in the service industries contributed to the all-time high employment record. Additions o the military branches accounted for 189,000 of this rise. Other industries recording employment increases of greater proportions than usual for his time of year are trade, distribution and finance, with 228,000 ; manuwith 12,000 390,000 . Of the broad groups, only mining recorded fewer workers engaged. Owing to the strike of bituminous coal workers, which alone caused a decrease in employment for the month of 311,000 , employment in the mining industry was the lowest on record, and stood at 459,000 . This represented a drop of more than $40 \%$ from the March employment figure.
Total employment was $4,145,000$ greater in April of this year than in April, 1940, when it amounted to $46,005,000$. There were engaged $10,476,000$ persons in manufacturing at that time, as compared with $12,103,000$ this April. In the service industries more than $1,500,000$ persons were employed this April than in April, last year
Although employment increased 752,000 in April, unemployment decreased only 705,000 because of additions to the labor force during the month. Unemployment was lower, except for a few summer months of the 1937 upswing, than at any other time since October, 1930, despite an increment of about two and a half millions to the working force since mid-1937. If that substantial addition to the available working force were deducted, the unemployment figure would go below the three million mark and would be only slightly above the Government's emergency labor force for April. In 1929 unemployment was estimated at less than a half million.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avpe. } \\ & 1929 \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{Mar}_{1933}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A p r . \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Mar, | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr.* } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unemployment | 429 | 14,762 | 8,938 | 7,029 | 6,117 | 5,412 |
| Employment total | 47,925 | 35,884 | 46,005 | 48,439 | 49,398 | 50,150 |
| Agricultu | 10,539 | 9,961 | 11,431 | 10,536 | 10,893 | 11,283 |
| Forestry and fishing | 267 | 136 | 211 | 211 | 216 | 222 |
| Total indust | 19,097 | 10,966 | 15,956 | 17,967 | 18,267 | 18,163 |
| Extraction of m | 1,067 | 645 | 744 | 764 | 770 | 459 |
| Manufacturing | 11,059 | 6,966 | 10,476 | 11,790 | 11,955 | 12,103 |
| Construction | 3,340 | 941 | 1,940 | 2,459 | 2,560 | 2,756 |
| Transporta | 2,465 | 1,549 | 1,859 | 1,997 | 2,018 | 2,048 |
| Pu | 1,167 | 865 | 936 | 957 | 965 | 977 |
| Trade, distribution and finance.- | 8,007 | 6,407 | 7,390 | 7,526 | 7,569 | 7,797 |
| Service industries | 9,003 | 7,711 | 10,080 | 11,170 | 11,410 | 11,632 |
| Miscell, industries and services | 1,012 | 703 | 937 | 1,027 | 1,044 | 1,053 |

## 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

| Period | Orders <br> Received Tons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Production } \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ | Unfilled Orders Remaining Tons | Percent of Actiotty |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Current | Cumulative |
| 1940-Month of | 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 | 183,769 | 72 | 73 73 |
| October- | 670,473 | 648,611 | 184,002 | 79 | 73 |
| November_.-...-. | 4888,990 464,537 | 509,945 479,099 | 161,985 151,729 | 77 71 | 73 |
| December $\qquad$ | 464,537 |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | ${ }^{857,732}$ | 726,460 602,323 | 447,525 488,993 | 88 |  |
| May $\qquad$ Week Ended-1941- | 656,437 | 602,323 | 488,993 | 84 | - |
| 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 |
| Apr. | 188,264 | 146,578 | 368,304 | 83 | 79 |
| Apr, 12 | 181,778 | 150.259 | 393,732 | 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 |
| May 31. | 155;831 | 151,648 | 488,993 | 84 | 81 | not necessarily equal the

## Wheat Seeding Practically Completed in Canadian

 Prairie Provinces, Says Bank of Montreal"In the Prairie Provinces of Canada wheat seeding is practically completed and the sowing of coarse grains is well advanced," the Bank of Montreal stated in its May 29 crop report. "A Dominion Government survey indicates the

1941 wheat acreage at $20,882,000$ acres, or a decline of $25 \%$ from 1940. The acreage sown to coarse grains will be greater than last year," according to the bank's repurt, which continues:
Germination on the whole is even, and early growth is strong and sturdy. Soil drifting has caused slight damage in some areas, but recent moderate to heavy rains will prove beneficial. In northeastern Alberta and the northern and western districts of Saskatchewan, good rains are needed to maintain present prospects. In Quebec Province operations on the land have progressed satisfactorily under generally favorable conditions and seeding is nearly completed in most areas. The season is about two weeks earlier than usual, but latterly lack of moisture has retarded growth. In Ontario seeding operations are nearing completion about a week earlier than usual, but in many sections growth has been delayed
by deficiency of moisture. Fruit trees have blossomed heavily. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, rainy weather has delayed work on the land. In New Brunswick potato planting is well under way and seeding generally is fairly well advanced. In British Columbia a heavy hay crop is indicated and grain crops are well advanced. Prospects are for comparatively light crops of cherries, apples and berries.

Wheat Quotas Favored by Over $80 \%$ of Farmers Voting in National Referendum-First Time Marketing Control Has Been Applied to Wheat
The Department of Agriculture announced on June 3 that nearly complete unofficial returns indicate that wheat farmers in the national referendum on May 31, approved marketing quotas for the 1941 crop with a $80.8 \%$ favorable vote, far above the required two-thirds. More than a half million wheat farmers voted in the referendum held in 40 States. Of the 505,207 votes tabulated to date 408,091 the Department states, were in favor of quotas, and 97,116 opposed. An estimated 40,000 to 50,000 votes, principally absentee ballots, remain to be tabulated, according to the Department which also stated:
This is the first time marketing quotas, provided under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, have been applied to wheat. Cotton, tobacco and peanut growers previously approved quotas. The Act provides that when supplies of wheat are $35 \%$ or more above normal domesticcos remain in effect, however, only when approved by two-thirds of the wheat farmers voting in a national referendum.
Quotas will apply on all farms where wheat seeded for 1941 harvest exceeds 15 acres, or normally yields more than 200 bushels, whichever is larger. Farmers who have seeded within their allotments may market their entire production without penalty. Wheat produced on acres in
excess of the allotment will be subject to a per-bushel penalty of $50 \%$ of excess of the allotment will be subject to a per-bushel penalty of $50 \%$ of the basic loan rate.
The farmer who has wheat in excess of his allotment has the choice of paying the penalty on it (in which case he may market it), storing it under bond, or delivering it to the Government for use in supplying relief needs. If excess wheat is sealed in approved storage, it will be considered eligible collateral for a Government loan at $60 \%$ of the regular loan rate offered program cooperators.
The 1941-42 wheat supply is estimated by the Agriculture Department at $1,236,000,000$ bushels and exceeds the marketing quotas level by $217,000,000$ bushels.

As reported in our issue of May 31, page 3526, the 1942 national wheat acreage allotment at $55,000,000$ acres. This was a reduction of $7,000,000$ acres below the 1941 allotment and represents the minimum allowed by law.
The wheat marketing quota is designed to divide a limited market among all growers and to keep part of the supplies off the market until needed.

Plans for the referendum were discussed in our issue of May 17, page 3099.
Coffee Import Quotas Under Inter-American Agreement Reported by Bureau of Customs
The Bureau of Customs announced on June 5 preliminary figures for imports of coffee subject to quota limitations under the President's proclamation of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement on April 15, 1941, and an Executive order signed April 21, 1941 (referred to in our issue of April 26, page 2632).
The following tabulation made available by the Treasury Department, lists the coffee quotas which have been filled, and shows import figures for the quotas now under telegraphic control as of May 31, 1941. Total imports under graphic control as of May sh, 1941.
the other coffee quotas are shown as of May 24, 1941.

coftee other than Mocha, within the annual quota for all types the produce of nonsignatory countries. The quota for Arabica coftee other than Mocha has now been
filled; therefore, entry for consumption of Mocha cotlee the produce of non filked, theretore, entry for consumption of Mocha cortee the prod
countries shall not exceed $2,120,335$ pounds during this period.
The Bureau's announcement further said:
In the administration of the coffee quotas by the Bureau of Customs, priority import permits will not be granted. The quota status of imported coffee will be determined as of the time of presentation of entry for consumption in proper form at the customhouse in the port where the coffee has arrived.
When the Bureau's authorization of entry for consumption of coffee is required for the control of any import quota, the customs officer in charge at the port where the coffee has arrived will telegraph the Bureau for its quota status upon presentation of entry for consumption.

## Germany Again Led the World in 1940 Rayon Produc-tion-Total Output for All Countries Established

 New High Record of $2,381,810,000$ PoundsWorld production of rayon (yarn plus staple fiber) reached a new high record production level of $2,380,810,000$ pounds in 1940, an increase of $7 \%$ compared with an output of $2,227,490,000$ pounds reported for 1939 , according to a compilation contained in the current issue of the "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York. Of the 1940 total, $1,143,960,000$ pounds were rayon filament yarn and $1,236,850,000$ pounds were rayon staple fiber.

According to the Bureau rayon was the only fiber to set a new high production record in 1940, and, for the first time in history, the world output of rayon exceeded the world production of raw wool (scoured basis). Thus rayon moved production of raw wool (scoured basis). $i n t$ being exceeded only by that of cotton. Wool output ranked third and silk fourth.

The Bureau further reports:
Germany in 1940, as in 1939, again was first in total rayon production. Total rayon production in Germany and occupied countries amounted to $825,000,000$ pounds, or $35 \%$ of the world's total. Japan was second with States with an output of 471, pounds, or $22 \%$, closely follo
The production of rayon filament yarn in 1940 was essentially equal to the world output for 1939. Had it not been for the substantial increase in production of rayon filament yarn by the United States, however, and a moderate increase in the output of Germany's rayon yarn industry, the world production of rayon filament yarn in 1940 would likely have fallen well below that of 1939 .
All of the European countries engaged in actual hostilities, except Germany, produced less rayon filament yarn in 1940 than in 1939. On the other hand, all rayon filament yarn producing countries in North and South America, except Brazil, showed gains in 1940.

The increased production of rayon filament yarn in the United States is especially noteworthy. United States' production of filament rayon yarn at $390,070,000$ pounds in 1940 accounted for $34 \%$ of the world production, definitely establishing this country as pre-minent in the rayon yarn field. The dominance of the United States in the world rayon picture is further emphasized by the fact that Germany, including many subjugated countries, accounted for only $22 \%$ of the world's yarn total last year. Japan's production in 1940 declined from the 1939 level due to a shortage of raw materials, coal, and power.
The world production of staple fiber in 1940, aggregating $1,236,850,000$ pounds, set a new record total for this branch of the industry, exceeding the previous high in 1939 by $14 \%$, and also was larger than tho proing arowth of navon steple production is strikingly illustrated by the ling gre the 190 old out of the product in 1937 a h in of only thre yeas
in 1937, a span of only three years. the United Kingdom, the 1940 output of rayon staple fiber of all other principal producing countries was in excess of rayon staple fiber of all other principal producing countries was in excess
of the 1939 totals. On a percentage basis, the United States' production of the 1939 totals. On a percentage basis, the United states ${ }^{\text {d }}$ production
of staple fiber in 1940, at $81,100,000$ pounds, showed the greatest gain of staple fiber in 1940, at $81,100,000$ poun
over the 1939 level with an increase of $58 \%$.
Germany's 1940 production of rayon staple fiber amounted to $575,000,000$ pounds, an increase of $31 \%$ over 1939. The output of staple fiber in Italy increased $18 \%$ to a total of $225,000,000$ pounds. While Germany's increase reflected the inclusion of Belgian, French, and Polish production, the great bulk of the increase was due to expansion of Germany's "own" staple fiber industry.
The decline in British staple fiber output in 1940 was due to various dislocations created by the war, while the slump in Japan's staple fiber output to a 1940 total of $300,000,000$ pounds was due to the same causes that curtailed its output of filament yarn.
Following is the world production of rayon filament yarn plus rayon staple fiber, in pounds, for the more important countries for the years 1940, 1939, and 1938:

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Germany * | 825,000,000 | 600,000,000 | 470,000,000 |
| Japan- | 525,000,000 | 548,850,000 | 584,600,000 |
| United Stat | 471,170,000 | 379,940,000 | 287,485,000 |
| Italy- | 325,000,000 | 310,000,000 | 268,310,000 |
| Great Brita | $150,000,000$ $84,640,000$ | $180,000,000$ 208700000 | 138,195,000 |
| Total | 2,380,810,000 | 2,227,490,000 | 1,945,885,000 |

* Germany's output for 1940 includes the production of Beigium, France, Austria,
Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Rumania; for 1939 Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Rumania; for 1939
the totals for Austria and Czechoslovakia are included; and for 1938 it includes the the totals for Austria
output of Austria.

Domestic Rayon Yarn Shipments Continued at High
Level in May-Yarn Inventory in Hands of Weavers
Deliveries of rayon filament yarn to domestic mills during May totaled $39,900,000$ pounds as compared with $38,700,000$ pounds delivered during April and 32,200,000 pounds in May, 1940, according to the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York. Yarn inventories held by producers at the end of May amounted to $5,900,000$ pounds, a further reduction from the already-low figure of $7,400,000$ pounds held at the end of April. It was also reported that deliveries of
rayon yarn to domestic consumers for the first five months of 1941 have amounted to $180,600,000$ pounds as compared with $154,700,000$ in the same period of 1940 , or an increase of $17 \%$.
The inventory of rayon filament yarn in the hands of weavers at the end of May amounted to $28,400,000$ pounds as compared with $27,300,000$ pounds on April 30, and 21,600,000 pounds held on May 31, 1940. With the entire rayon yarn situation continuing tight, this less-than-fourweeks' yarn supply held by weavers may be considered reasonable, says the Bureau.

Agricultural Department Reports Drought Threatens Eastern Pastures and Crops, as Farm Prices, Income and Costs Rise ro New High Levels<br>For text of this article see advertisement page iii.

## Petroleum and Its Products-Secretary Ickes Named

 Industry's "Dictator" by President Roosevelt Cooperation of Justice Department AnnouncedSecretary Ickes Seeks Reallocation of TankersAPI Committee Reports Shortage in East NearDaily Average Crude Production Drops-California Price Advances Under InvestigationThe $\$ 10,000,000,000$ American petroleum industry passed under control of the Federal Government on May 31 when President Roosevelt, acting under power of the National emergency he had proclaimed four days earlier, named Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes "Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense." In announcing the appointment, President Roosevelt ordered Mr. Ickes to formulate a pro gram to insure "that the supply of petroleum and its products will be accommodated to the needs of the Nation and the National defense program.'
In the letter of appointment to the Secretary of the Interior, President Roosevelt gave Mr. Ickes power only to "make specific recommendations" to Federal or State governmental authorities and to the petroleum industry. Under the powers granted to the President in his unlimited emergency ruling of May 27, however, there was little doubt that the "recommendations" of the coordinator on matters involving petroleum would virtually be a ukase. The President specified the four problems facing solution by the President specified the four problems facing solution oy the the difficulties facing the United States was not shortage of petroleum or refined products but a bottleneck in the transportation end of the industry, intensified by the "lendease" move whereby 50 oil tankers were turned over to Great Britain by American oil companies.
The President's letter to Mr. Ickes, listing the four problems, follows:
1 The proper development, production and utilization of those reserves of crude oils and natural gas that are of strategic importance both in quality and location.
2 Elimination or reduction of cross hauling of petroleum and its products and the development of transportation facilities and of methods by which more efficient use can be made of existing transportation and storage acilities.
3 Balancing refining operations to secure the maximum yields of specific products with full consideration for requiroments, the most economical use of the raw materials and efficiency of production and distribution.
4 The elimination of drilling of unnecessary wells in proven fields and of
other unnecessary activities and equipment.
While the letter of appointment did not contain any specific price-fixing powers, specifically authorized Mr . Ickes to make recommendations to the Office of Price Administra tion and Civilian Supply, a power which in effect, it is generally conceded, opens the door for the establishment of price ceilings should petroleum price advances get out of hand. Mr. Ickes notified the Office of Production Manage ment that his office would accept the special report of the committee appointed by the American Petroleum Institute at the request of the OPM to make recommendations for dealing with the threatened shortage of gasoline and other refined petroleum products along the Atlantic Seaboard this summer.

The Department of Justice, according to a letter from Attorney General Jackson to Coordinator Ickes, will cooperate to the fullest possible extent. The validity of any group action by oil companies, made in order to expedite defense efforts at the request of the Government, will be passed upon n advance by the Department of Justice. Judging from previous statements of Attorney General Jackson that when he anti-trust laws interfere with the National defense needs, the laws will have to be temporarily suspended, it appears as though industry-wide action, which might otherwise bring the oil companies into conflict with the Department of Justice on anti-trust violation changes, apparently will be "overlooked" if it is in connection with the National defense program.
Attorney General Jackson previously had entered into similar arrangements with the OPM and with the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Control. The setup, in the case of the OPM, allowed the organization or industry committees to work with OPM on production, allocation of orders and other defense acceleration activities. In the case of the OPACS, it cleared the way for Government-industry action in setting maximum prices. It was indicated further that the Department of Justice will confer with Coordinator

Ickes before making any major decisions in matters such as the major oil case now before the District Court in the District of Columbia which possibly might culminate in a consent decree.
Following the report of the American Petroleum Institute's special fact-finding committee to Coordinator Ickes on Tuesday in which the oil group found that a shortage of oil tankers made necessary drastic curtailment of consumption of refined products on the East Coast, Mr. Ickes sought to alleviate the distress conditions by a plan of reallocation of maritime tanker facilities as the first phase of a concerted effort to lighten the burden which otherwise would fall upon Atlantic Coastline areas. At the same time, he disclosed hat the Oil Burner Institute, working in cooperation with he Government, and which represents the manufacturers and dealers of oil burner equipment, has started a campaign o conserve heating oil by increasing the efficiency of heating equipment in homes, offices and factories.
The confidential report made to Coordinator Ickes by the American Petroleum Institute special committee held that the consumption curtailment necessary for the East Coast "should be shared equitably by the entire Western Hemisphere, or at least all of the United States." In holding forth the somewhat grim prospects of gasolineless Sundays, restrictions of residential fuel oil consumption, reduction of house temperatures in order to conserve distillate fuel oil and restriction of kerosene for heating purboses, the report recommended to Mr. Ickes that a formal industry committee recommended to Mr. Ackes that a ed tormal industry committee which will arise in matters relating to defense demands and needs of petroleum and its products.
Representative Cole, head of the special subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, testified before the latter group on Tuesday in connection with its hearings on legislation enabling the Government to build pipelines and/or permit private companies constructing pipelines necessary for defense needs the right of eminent domain, which legislation was requested of the House recently by President Roosevelt. Mr. Cole told the House Committee that the need for pipeline facilities from the Gulf producing areas to the Atlantic Coast region had ecome imperative in view of the tanker transfers to Great Britain. He presented a letter from Acting Secretary of the Navy Forrestal which stated that the "Navy Department is vitally interested in the development of pipeline facilities contemplated in this bill to insure expeditious, safe and economical transportation of petroleum products."
The House of Representatives passed the Cole pipeline bill, designed to relieve the expected shortage of refined petroleum products along the Atlantic Coast, on Thursday, as newly-appointed Oil Coordinator Ickes made a plea to automobile owners in the Eastern area to voluntarily curtail their consumption of gasoline. Barring a voluntary reduction of consumption sufficient to relieve the situation, mandatory restrictions of gasoline useage was indicated by Mr. Ickes.
The Texas Senate passed legislation extending the oil proration law for two years from next September 1, instead of accepting the measure passed by the House which would have extended the law indefinitely. It was also disclosed Thursday that the Senate has passed to third reading the House bill which would give the Railroad Commission the power to consider statewide market demand for crude oil in establishing the allowable production for the State, rather than individual field demands and thus eliminate selective buying.
The pipeline question was investigated extensively in the API report which suggested a coordinated pipeline program ncluding the immediate use of all existing facilities east of Lima, Ohio, use of existing facilities east of Chicago which might be supplemented by new construction, building of new pipelines from Portland, Me., to Montreal, and from Baton Rouge into Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina and also suggested a possible pipeline from St. Joe, Fla., to Chattanooga. Incidentally, during the week it was 1 eported from Washington that the railroads in several Southern States which had previously held up pipeline construction by refusing to grant right-of-way for the pipelines over their properties had withdrawn this opposition. Some it was indicated, planned construction of pipelines under the planned new laws.
Mr. Ickes voiced approval of the API report "in general" on Wednesday, disclosing that while he had not read the report in full as yet, he thought he would approve them in principle. It was indicated in Government circles, however, that an "overall" committee such as recommended in the API report, which would work with the Administration upon problems arising out of defense needs of petroleum and its products, would not be used. Rather, there would be a setup providing for the appointment of special committees from the industry to cope with special problems. W. R. Boyd Jr., Executive Vice-President of the American Petroleum Institute, in commenting upon Mr. Ickes' appointment as Petroleum Coordinator pledged full support to Mr. Ickes as did R. B. Brown, General Counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, and Frank Buttram, President of the Independent Petreleum Association. Sole dissenter was Representative Rizley, of Oklahoma, who told the House that there was no need for a "czar for the oil industry."

Quick action by the industry, working with the Maritime Commission, has been taken for replenishing the supply of oil tankers held by American petroleum companies. It was disclosed early this week that Congress will be asked shortly to pass legislation enabling the Maritime Commission to build or arrange for private industry to build, through Government loan about $\$ 100,000,000$ of new tankers. This would mean the construction of about 38 ships, and is in addition to the tanker-construction program already under way. Some of the new funds requested would be used, it was indicated, for expansion of existing shipbuilding facilities to provide additional ways for the new tankers. W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, told stockholders at the company's annual meeting on June 3 that Standard of New Jersey is one of a group of oil companies that will establish a shipbuilding company for the construction of the new tankers in accord with the Maritime Commission's al nouncement.

All major California oil companies have been invited to send representatives to a meeting to be held by the OPACS at San Francisco June 7 to discuss recent West Coast markups in crude and refined products. Governor Olson, whose request to Leon Henderson for an investigation of the recent crude and refined advances touched off the probe, also has been invited to send a representative. Standard Oil of California defended the recent price advances in a statement issued June 3. "When the Government authorities meet with the California oil industry they will find that the increases in the price offered to producers of crude oil and the selling price of gasoline are justified" it was declared. "The price of the company's regular grade of gasoline is now $1 / 2$ cent lower than the price in effect before the reduction of May 27, 1940."

As the OPACS moved to probe the West Coast industry the Madison anti-trust violation cases came to an end on June 2 when two oil companies and four individuals were fined a total of $\$ 18,500$ by Federal Judge Lindsay on charges that they conspired in 1935 and 1936 to raise and fix retai gasoline prices at artificial high levels in violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws. The defendants, convicted at the close of a four-month trial in 1937-38, has been granted retrials and had changed their pleas of "not guilty" to "no defense," Fines were imposed as follows: Standard of Indiana, $\$ 5,000$; City Service Oil Co., $\$ 5,000$; Alexander Fraser, President of Shell Oil, $\$ 2,500$; W. G. McGuire, Vice-President Wadhams division of Socony-Vacuum, $\$ 1,500$; E. J. Bullock, Vice-President Standard of Indiana, $\$ 2,500 ;$ O. J. Tuttle, Sales Executive of Cities Service $\$ 2,000$. The charges against H. E. Brandli and H. O. Fruehauff, both of Cities Service, were dismissed.

A sharp expansion of production in Illinois was the main factor in a net gain of 13,250 barrels in the daily average flow of crude oil in the United States during the final week of May. The American Petroleum Institute report placed the total at $3,786,100$ barrels daily, against the May market demand estimate of the Bureau of Mines of 3,799,700 barrels Louisiana and Texas accompanied Illinois in reporting higher production totals, while California and Kansas were off on the week. Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil held in the country were off $1,069,000$ barrels during the May 24 period, dropping to $261,576,000$ barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported.

Price changes follow:
June 2-Sinclair-Prairie Marketing, effective May 30, placed postings for Eddy County, N. M., crudes on a gravity basis, beginning at 80 cents for below 20 gravity, and rising 2 cents per degree of gravity to a top of $\$ 1.12$ for 40 and above. Previously, the posting was a flat price of 94 cents for all grades.
June 3-Conforming with the 7 -cent advance in Michigan basin fields prices in the southwestern Michigan shallow traverse were lifted to $\$ 1.45$
from $\$ 1.38$. Adams-Arenac County prices went from $\$ 125$ th $\$ 1.27$ from $\$ 1.38$. Adams-Arenac County prices went from $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.27$.

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

REFINED PRODUCTS-OPM SEEKS INCREASED AVIATION GASOLINE PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES-TWO NEW PIPELINES AT COST OF $\$ 140,000,000$ SEEN NECESSARY-GASOLINE PRICES AGAIN ADVANCE IN MID-CONTINENTREFINERY OPERATIONS CURTAILED SHARPLY-MOTOR FUEL STOCES SUFFER DECLINE
A $25 \%$ increase in plant capacity for 100 octane aviation gasoline was asked this week of the petroleum industry by the Office of Production Management. In acting for the first time to assist in the expansion of production of refined products, the OPM announced that certificates of necessity and five-year amortization will be granted for the construction of new plants to boost output of the vital military aviation gasoline.
The $25 \%$ expansion in productive facilities will raise the industry's production of aviation gasoline to 50,000 barrels daily within the next 18 months, the OPM announced. Current production of aviation gasoline ranges between 35,000 and 37,000 barrels daily. Present capacity of the industry to produce aviation gasoline used by the Army and Navy on tactical flights is substantially greater than current demands and "entirely adequate" for the next 12 months,
it was stated by the OPM. Reason for the requested expansion of refining facilities, however, is "the recent increase in prospective requirements of both the United States and British air forces," according to defense officials.
A comparatively recent development, 100 octane gasoline has replaced the 91 octane gasoline in all flight except commercial and basic military and naval training. In advanced flying and actual tactical flying, the higher grade gasoline is now demanded. The OPM disclosed that no expansion in facilities for the production of 91 octane gasoline is necessary at this time. The Army and the Navy are unable to place firm orders for the expanded output of the 100 octane gasoline, it was said, but they will recommend certificates of necessity up to the total capacity specified.
The fact-finding committee of the American Petroleum Institute, whose report to Coordinator Ickes is covered above, indicated that in addition to the current action taken to alleviate the shortage of transportation facilities from the Gulf Coast to the Atlantic Coast, the industry hoped to eventually solve the problem by the construction of two new pipelines at an estimated total cost of $\$ 140,000,000$. One would be a 24 -inch crude line to run from the Texas producing area to the New York-Philadelphia refining area, while the other would be a 24 -inch products line to run presumably from the refining area either on the Gulf Coast or the MidContinent to New York and New England. From 12 to 15 months would be required to complete the two pipelines, which would represent the carrying power of 120 tanks of 10,000 tons each.
Price changes in the major markets throughout the country were limited this week as the industry waited further expected action by Coordinator Ickes and other Federal agencies on price control measures. Wholesale prices of gasoline in the Mid-Continent area gained $1 / 8$ cent on the low side, rising to $53 / 4$ to $61 / 8$ cents a gallon on June 4 . Lubricating oils in the Mid-Continent market also displayed further strength

Refinery operations dropped 4.1 points to $86.2 \%$ of capacity during the May 31 week, with daily average runs to crude oil to stills slumping $168,000 \cdot$ barrels to $3,699,000$ barrels. The American Petroleum Institute report also disclosed that stocks of motor fuel were off 966,000 barrels to $93,845,000$ barrels. Production of gasoline dropped 486,000 barrels during the week. Inventories of residual fuel oil, reflecting the high industrial consumption, were off $1,017,000$ barrels while stocks of gas oil and distillate gained 422,000 barrels.

Representative price changes follow:
June 4-Bulk gasoline prices were advanced $1 / 8$ cent a gallon on the low side in the Mid Continent area, rising to $53 / 4$ to $61 / 8$ cents.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery


Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
New York-
(Bayonne)
 New York-
(Bayonne)
-... $\$ .0525$
I, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

Gas Oi1, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
7 plus--.${ }_{28.30}^{\text {Chicago }}$ $\qquad$ $\left.{ }_{53}\right|^{\text {Tulsa }} \ldots . . .-.8 .031 / 8-.031 / 6$

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended May 31, 1941, Gained 13,250 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average crude oil production for the week ended May 31, 1941, was $3,786,100$ barrels. This was a gain of 13,250 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figures were below the $3,799,700$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of restrictions imposed by the various oilproducing States during May. Daily average production for the four weeks ended May 31, 1941, is estimated at $3,774,850$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended June 1, 1940, totaled 3,749,050 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in hond at principal United States ports, for the week ended May 31, totaled 1.809,000 barrels a daily average of 258,429 barrels, compared with a daily average of 308,429 barrels for the week ended May 24, and 274,857 barrels daily for the four weeks ended May 31. These figures include all oil imported, whether bonded or for domestic use, but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.
Reenpts May 31, totaled 149,000 barrels, a daily average of 21,286 barrels, all of which was gasolone received at the port of Philadelphia
Reports received from refining companies owning $86.2 \%$ of the $4,535,000$ barry estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States, basis, 3 , 699000 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, $93,845,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all com panies is estimated to have been $12,380,000$ barrels during the week.

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daily average crude oil production (Figures in Barrels)

|  | $B . \quad$ of $M$. <br> Calcu- <br> lated <br> Requite- <br> (May) | State <br> Allowables | Actual Production |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Weeks } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May 31, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Ended } \\ & \text { June 1, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { May 31, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | Change from Previous Week |  |  |
| Oklahoma | 440,000 | 410.000 | b413,350 | $-1,350$ | 415,400 | 422,350 |
| Kansas_- | 213,900 | 217,900 | b208,900 | -8,050 | 210,200 | 158,850 |
| Nebraska | 4,800 |  | b4,300 | -50 | 4,350 |  |
| Panhandle Texas.. |  |  | 77,800 | +1,350 | 78.800 | 67,450 |
| North Texas.-.-..-- |  |  | 99,650 | +250 | 99.500 | 104,550 32,550 |
| West Central Texas.- |  |  | 30,000 $\mathbf{2 5 9}, 100$ | +1,100 | 29,900 255,750 | 32,550 236,750 |
| East Central Texas.- |  |  | 79,500 | +700 | 78,600 | 79,050 |
| East Texas.-. |  |  | 373,700 | +50 | 373,700 | 396,600 |
| Southwest Texas |  |  | 209.850 | +200 | 209.700 | 219,350 |
| Coastal Texas |  |  | 276,650 | +600 | 276,300 | 228,250 |
| Total Texas | 1,382,200 | c1417222 | 1,406,250 | +4,250 | 1,402,250 | 1,364,550 |
| North Louisiana. |  |  | 73,200 |  | $\begin{array}{r}72,700 \\ \hline 244 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 70,100 237 |
| Coastal Louisiana.-- |  |  |  | +6,000 |  |  |
| Total Loulsiana... | 320,300 | 320,324 | 325,800 | $+6,000$ | 317,500 | 308,050 |
| Arkansas | 83,900 | 76,673 |  | $+200$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 71,900 \\ 9,350 \end{array}$ |
| Mississipp | - 23,900 |  | b27,500 | $\begin{array}{r} -500 \\ +20.500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,700 \\ 328,150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,350 \\ 449,600 \end{array}$ |
| Indiana. | 23.900 |  | b22,000 | $+1,300$ | 20,800 | 11,900 |
| Eastern (not incl. Inlinois and Indiana) -- | 102,300 |  | 94,150 | +3,900 | 91,350 | 98,900 |
| Michigan.....-.-.-- | 40,000 |  | 38,000 |  | 38,050 | 59,150 |
| Wyoming | 90,900 |  | 85,150 | +2,200 | 83,150 | 72,200 |
| Montana | 21,300 |  | 19,050 | +50 | 19,000 | 17.900 |
| Colorado | 5,200 |  | 4,000 | $+50$ | 3,800 | 3,300 |
| New Mexico | 113,900 | 114,000 | 113,050 | -50 | 111,900 | 107,350 |
| Total East of Calif | 3,201,600 |  | 3,175,900 | $+28,450$ | 3,147,450 | 3,155,450 |
| alifornia | 598,100 | d571,000 | 610,200 | -15,200 | 627,400 | 593,600 |
| otal United Sta |  |  | 86,100 | 13,250 |  |  |

Total United States $\overline{3.799,700} \mid \overline{3,786,100}-13,2503,774,850 ~ 3,749,050$ a These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil
based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of May. As requirements may be supplied elther from stocks, or from new production, conAemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bu-
eau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced. eau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.
b Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, Indiana figures are for week ended 7 b. Oklahoma,
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 the rest of the State they are May 3, 4, 10, $11,17,18,24,25$ and 31 .
d Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Ol Producers.

Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oll which might have been surreptitiously produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS, PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE AND STOCKS
OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED MAY 31, 1941

| District | Datly Refining Capacity |  | Crude Runs to Stulls |  | Gasoline at Refineries Incl. Natural Blended | StocksFin-ished $\&$Unfin-ishedGaso-line |  | a Stock of Residual Fuel Oil | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b Slocks } \\ & \text { Avia- } \\ & \text { tion } \\ & \text { Gaso- } \\ & \text { line } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Po-tential Rate | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} P . C . \\ R e \\ \text { port- } \\ \text { ing } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Datly } \\ & \text { Aver. } \end{aligned}$ | P. C. Oper- ated |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Coast..- | 643 | 100.0 | 574 | 89.3 | 1,635 | 21,657 | 9,060 | 8,012 | E. C'st |
| Appalachian.. | 156 | 91.0 | 120 | 84.5 | 431 | 3.082 | 356 | 432 | 616 |
| Ind., Ill., Ky | 743 | 90.2 | 626 | 93.4 | 2,346 | 17,007 | 3,057 | 3,470 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kla, Kans., } \\ & \text { Missouri } \end{aligned}$ | 420 | 76.9 | 280 | 86.7 | 1,110 | 7,874 | 1,343 | 1,932 | Inter'r |
| Inland Texas- | 280 | 59.6 | 120 | 71.9 | 583 | 2,281 | 367 | 1,387 | 1,008 |
| Texas Gulf - | 1,071 | 89.2 | 877 | 91.8 | 2,724 | 14,119 | 6,601 | 7,221 | G. C'st |
| Loulsiana G'1f | 164 | 97.6 | 148 | 92.5 | 361 | 3,420 | 1,247 | 1,493 | 3,850 |
| No. La. \& Ark | 101 | 51.5 | 48 | 92.3 | 151 | 573 | 305 | 508 |  |
| Rocky Mtn-- | 121 | 56.0 | 51 | 75.0 | 232 | 1,663 | 136 | 504 | Calif. |
| California | 836 | 87.3 | 525 | 71.9 | 1,427 | 15,619 | 10,372 | 66,263 | 1,666 |
| Reported |  | 86.2 | 3,369 | 86.2 | 11,000 | 87.295 | 32,844 | 91,222 | 7,140 |
| *Est. tot. U.S. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May 31, '41 | 4,535 |  | 3,699 |  | 12,380 | e93,845 | 33,524 | 92,757 | 7,460 |
| May 24, '41 | 4,535 |  | 3,867 |  | 12,866 | 94,811 | 33,102 | 93,774 | 7,392 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { *U.S.B. of M. } \\ & \text { May } 31, ' 40 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | c3,607 |  | d11,386 | 100.946 | 28,119 | 103,079 | 5,503 | * 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. and pipe lines. b included in finished and unfinished gasoline total. c may,
1940, daily average. © This is a week's production based on the U. S. Bureau of Mines May, 1940, daily average. e Finished 86,311 bbls.; unfinished, 7,534,000 barrels.

## Gas Utility Revenues Gain for First Quarter

Manufactured and natural gas utility revenues amounted to $\$ 274,863,800$ for the first three months of 1941, as compared with $\$ 271,961,700$ for the corresponding period of 1940 , an increase of $1.1 \%$, it was announced on June 2 by the American Gas Association.
The manufactured gas industry reported revenues of $\$ 104,811,600$ for the first quarter, an increase of $1.5 \%$ from the same period of the preceding year. The natural gas utilities reported revenues of $\$ 170,052,200$, or $0.8 \%$ more than for the first three months of 1940.
Total sales of manufactured gas for the first quarter were $114,020,300,000$ cubic feet, an increase of $3.0 \%$. Natural gas utility sales for the period amounted to 456 ,$804,700,000$ cubic feet, an increase of $4.3 \%$.

Manufactured gas sales for domestic uses, such as cooking, water heating, refrigeration, \&c., were $1.1 \%$ below the same period of 1940 . Sales for house-heating purposes gained $1.3 \%$, commercial uses gained $2.0 \%$, and industrial uses increased $21.2 \%$.
Natural gas sales for domestic purposes showed a decrease of $2.8 \%$, while industrial sales gained $11.9 \%$.

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The current weekly report of the Bituminous Coal Division United States Department of the Interior showed that the total production of soft coal in the week ended May 24
is estimated at $10,470,000$ net tons, an increase of 312,000 tons, or $3.1 \%$, over the output in the preceding week. Production in the corresponding week of 1940 amounted to 7,839,000 tons.
The United States Bureau of Mines reported that Pennsylvania anthracite for the week ended May 24 was estimated at 840,000 tons, a decrease of 32,000 tons (about $4 \%$ ) from the preceding week. In comparison with the output in the corresponding week of 1940, there was a decrease of 4,000 tons.
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL, IN THOUSANDS OF NET TONS, WITH
DUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date c |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} M a y 24 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 17 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 25 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | 1941 d | 1940 | 192 |
| Bituminous Coal a- Total, including mine fu |  |  |  | 177,645 | 180,445 |  |
| Totar, including mine fuel | 10,740 | 10,693 | 1,307 | 1,433 | 1,454 | 1,706 |
| Crude Petroleum b-- Coal equivalent of weekly output. | 6,042 | 6,062 |  | 2,046 | 6,175 |  |
| a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite. b Total barrels produced during the week converted to equivalent coal, assuming $6,000,000$ B.t. u. per barrel of oil and $13,100 \mathrm{~B}$. t. u. per pound 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 21 full weeks ended May 24, 1941, and corresponding 21 weeks of 1940 and 1929. d Subject to current adjustment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ESTIMATED PRODUGTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Week Ended |  |  | Catendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} M a y 24 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} M a y & 17 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right.\right]$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 25 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | 1941 | 1940 c | 1929 c |
| Penna. Anthracite- <br> Total, including colliery <br> fuel a | 840,000 | 872,000 | 844,000 | 20,017,000 | 19,390,000 | 29,307,000 |
| Comm'l production_b.Beehive Coke- | 798,000 | 828,000 | 802,000 | 19,018,000 | 18,421,000 | 27,197,000 |
| United States total Daily average. | 147,600 24,600 | 126,600 21,100 | 25,200 4,200 | $2,105,900$ 16,983 | 700,100 5,646 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,564,200 \\ 12,615 \end{array}$ | a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized

operations. b Excludes colliery fuel. c Adjusted to comparable periods in the three years.

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


## Total, all coal.

$\qquad$ a Includes operations on the N. \& W., C. \& O., Virginian, K. \& M., B. C. \& G., and on the B. \& O. In Kanawha, Mason and Clay counties. of Rest of State, Including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. c Cons
cludizona, California, Idano, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. f Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and
with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

## Non-Ferrous Metals-Copper Sellers Marking Time

Pending Clarification of Control Regulations
"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of June 5 reported that Government control of the distribution of copper, announced last Saturday, brought up many questions of procedure that could not be answered immediately. The result was that sellers moved cautiously in meeting new demands of buyers and, in a sense, the entire industry marked time, which condition may hold until the control plan can be put into operation. Demand for all of the major metals was active last week, but the sales volume was kept down wy restricting offerings. President Roosevelt signed a measure on June 2 that legalizes mandatory priorities. The publication further reported:

## Copper

Effective June 1, the copper industry was placed under mandatory control. The order sets up an emergency reserve out of production, the quan ity earmarked by the Government for the month of June amounting to $20 \%$ of the April output, or 25,000 tons. The percentage figure for the 'pool" is subject to change from month to month. Copper owned by the Metals Reserve Co. hereafter will be distributed by the Priorities Division. Allocation of copper for civilian needs will be regulated under the new order. Excessive stocking of copper by customers is prohibited, which
action removes the metal from inventory control restrictions under General Metals Order No. 1, issued recently.
First reaction among producers to the announcement regulating the industry was one of relief. The job of satisfying customers got to be too big. As the authorities in Washington made greater demands on the Industry for supplies, the wants of ordinary consumers of copper also increased. Spiraling of purchases occurred in some instances, with the result that an inflated demand threatened to upset the industry sooner or later. Prices were not mentioned in the control order and the industry continued to operate last week with the bulk of the production moving at 12 c ., and scattered tonnages bringing $121 / 2$ c. through sales by custom smelters and a few small producers.
The Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management has named Edgar Hammond administrator of copper control. Mr. Hammond has been associated with the New York sales office of Kennecott Wire \& Cable Co., a subsidiary of Kennecott. His father is Vice-President and general saues manager of the wire company.
Domestic sales of copper for last week totaled 12,793 tons. Sales for the month of May totaled 80,833 tons, which compares with 88,179 tons in April. The tonnage set aside for June by Metals Reserve has not been announced.

## Lead

Inquiry for lead shows no signs of abating, and producers again limited offerings. Sales of common lead for the last week amounted to 8,208 tons Quotations continued at 5.85 c ., New York, which was also the contract settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 5.70c., St. Louis.
Lead is finding a ready market as a substitute material, which some contend accounts for part of the expanding demand. Die castings of leadantimony are coming into the picture. Foil makers are using larger quantities of lead.
Stocks of lead in all forms at smelters and refineries in this country totaled 116,861 tons on May 1, against 125,346 tons a month previous and 152,285
tons a year ago.

## Zinc

Sales of zinc by the Prime Western division for the week ended May 31 totaled 3,988 tons, with shipments in the same period amounting to 5,690 tons. The backlog at the end of the week was 96,999 tons. The market situation was unchanged, the quotation for Prime Western continuing at 71/4., St. Louis.
The industry now feels that a modified form of the copper control order
will be imposed on zinc sooner or later. Tin

Demand for tin was fair throughout the last week. Prices showed little variation. Concern about the shipping situation tends to bring in buyers. The operating rate of the tin-plate industry has increased to about $88 \%$ of capacity.
Straits tin for future arrival was as follows:


Chinese tin, $99 \%$, spot, was nominally as follows: May 29, 51.500c May, 30, holiday, May 31, 51.625 c ., June $2,51.500 \mathrm{c}$., June 3, 51.500c.,

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts Tin | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom., Refy. | Exp., Refy. | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| May ${ }^{\text {May }} 30 . .$. | 11.925 | 10.950 10.950 | 52.125 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| May 31 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {H01.775 }}$ | 10.950 10.950 | ${ }_{\text {Holiday }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Holiday } \\ 5.85}}$ | Hollday | Hoilday |
| June 2 | 11.775 | 10.950 | ${ }_{52.125}$ | 5.85 5.85 | 5.70 5.70 | 7.25 |
| June 3 | 11.800 | 10.950 | ${ }_{52.125}$ | 5.85 5.85 | 5.70 5.70 | 7.25 7.25 |
| June 4 | 11.800 | 10.950 | 52.250 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| Average.-- | 11.815 | 10.960 | 52.175 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |

Average prices for calendar week ended May 31 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 11.820 c ., export copper, f.o.b. refinery, 10.950 c ., Straits tin, 52.190 c ., New York lead, 5.850 c ., St. Louis lead, 5.700 c ., St. Louis zinc, 7.250 c ., and 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 agen markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced per pound. Copper, lead and zinc auotations are based on sales for both prompt and future
deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only In the trade, domestic copper prices are delly only.
delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges a dellvered basis; that is, the figures shown above are net prices at at refineries on vary with the destintination, vered prices in New England average 0.2250. per pound above the refinery basis. seaboard. On foreign business, owing to the European Werine on the Atlantic restricting offerings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis, Quotations, most sellers are reflect this change in method of dcing business. A total of 0.05 c . is deducted from

Due to the European wat prices is not availean war the usual table of daily London prices given, halable. Prices on standard tin, the only three months, £2637\%; May follows: May 29, spot, £261 3/4, £2643/4; June 3, 4, spot, £'265, three months, £265 .

## Steel Mills Look to Washington for Prompt Action on Plate Priorities

The "Iron Age" in its issue of June 5 reported that steel producers and consumers this week are attempting to analyze a series of new developments which point to a further drastic curtailment in steel for commercial consumption and the establishment of mandatory priorities. What steel manufacturers would like to see is an authoritative statement from should fill first. They hope for prompt the steel industry on mandatory priorities for for prompt and decisive action on mandatory priorities for steel plates and structural materials and eventually on other products. The "Iron

How the need for a straightening out of steel distribution is growing is shown by the second Gano Dunn report to President Roosevelt on the adequacy of the Nation's steel capacity. A highlight of the Dunn report is an estimate by the American Iron and Steel Institute's Commercial for 1941 and lor 1941 and 1942 and its report on steel distribution for last year. The military report, for example, that automobile trucks and mechanized tons of ingots in 1940 end will tanks, took approximately $10,600,000$ of tons in 1942 . The and $9,000,000$ shipbuilding, in 1941 and 8,100 , 000 , $9,400,000$ tons in 1941 and $8,100,000$ tons in 1942 . Jobbers, dealers and distributers took $8,800,000$ tons last year, and will take an estimated $11,800,000$ tons in 1941 and $12,300,000$ tons in 1942.
The latest steel capacity report of Mr. Dunn, Office of Production and further increases in the defense program have of the Lease-Lend Act in steel requirements for both military and civilian caused a sharp increase the report finds a deficit of $1,400,000$ tons for 1941 . As a consequence, surplus of $10,100,000$ tons estimated in the first report to the President earlier this year.
The OPM's general steel order of the past week is interpreted as formally defining from a governmental standpoint an actual practice which has been in effect in the steel industry for several months. The order is considered merely a forerunner of stronger measures. Last week's rearrangement of priorities will not have any broad effect immediately upon steel mill production paractices but may slow up some of the non-defense inquiries which have been flowing into sales offices. Meanwhile, non-essential tonnage has been forced farther and farther into the background by the growing weight of the defense program.
Edward R. Stettinius was given the OPM Priorities Division, headed by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., on Monday June 2) when the President signed the Mandatory Priorities Bill. At the same time the President signed a bill permitting Canadian ships to carry iron ore from American ports to lower lake ports during the 1941 season. Pressing demand for ore for blast Presice and steel rpoduction prompted this unusual legislation. When the President acted the Lake superior iron ore fleet had just completed May which may totaling $11,081,199$ gross tons, a new all-time monthly record wavigation Output of cole pis ins
of capacity, as compared in May totaled 4,599,966 net tons, equal to $93.8 \%$ of capacity, as compared with $4,334,267$ tons or $91.8 \%$ in April. Daily More than 850,000 over April.
More than 850,000 tons of pipe line, one representing 500,000 tons of $24-\mathrm{in}$., and the other around 350,000 tons of $20-\mathrm{in}$. pipe, both running from Tew days, climaxing a Coast, is expected to be formally allocated in the next spots in the steel picture of the which the pipe market, one of the blackest all-time peak ver, pipe mills, like other steel plant departments, face lack of raw steel.
At supplying preferential treatment on plates continue to debate the question of supplying preferential treatment on plates for freight car builders, with 1936 through 1939. In addition to May equaling any half year total from shut down for several weeks due to lack of steel plath and have been was forced to stop operations last week because of lack of moterial large unit car builder will shut down his production lines this week, his fabricating shop having gone down two weeks ago.
Steel ingot production this week rose a half point to $991 / 2 \%$, largely due to a five point gain in the Detroit district. The "Iron Age" scrap composite remains unchanged at $\$ 19.17$.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
June 3, 1941, 2.261c. a Lb. Finished Steel



 Pig Iron

 One month ago.
One year ago..

|  | High |  | Lono |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 23.61 | Mar. 20 | \$23.45 | Jan. 2 |
| 1939 | 22.61 | Dec. ${ }^{\text {den }}$ | 22.61 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ |
|  | 23.25 | June 21 | 19.61 | ${ }^{\text {sept. }}$ July |
|  | 23.25 | Mar. 9 | 20.25 | Feb. 16 |
| 1935. | 19.74 | Nov. 24 | 18.73 | Aug. 11 |
| 1934. | 17.80 | Nov. 1 | 17.83 | May 14 |
| 1933 | 16.90 | Mec. 5 | 16.90 13.56 | Jan. 27 |
| 1931 | 14.81 | Jan. 5 | 13.56 | Dec. ${ }^{6}$ |
| 1930 | 15.90 | Jan. 6 | 14.79 | Dec. 15 |
|  | 18.21 | ${ }_{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{7}$ | 15.90 | Dec. 16 |

Steel Scrase 3, 1941, $\$ 19.17$ a Gross Ton $/$ Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel


The American Iron and Steel Institute on June 2 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indi-
cated that operating rate of steel companies having $96 \%$ of
the steel capacity of the industry will be $99.2 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning June 2, compared with 98.6 one week ago, $96.8 \%$ one month age, and 80.3 one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.6 points, or $0.6 \%$, from the preceding week. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations preceding week. Weekly in
since May 6,1940 , follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on June 2 stated:
President Roosevelt's declaration of an "unlimited national emergency" is expected to speed even more rapidly developments in the steel industry. Larger proportions of steel are expected to go for Britain and defense, with civilian uses correspondingly curtailed. Business as usual, with complete supplying of all peace time steel needs, apparently now seems impossible, even to the die-hards. Steelmakers expect, at least hope, that the rresiand labor will be backed up by strict enforcement of industrial peace by Washington.
The declaration of national emergency implies more regimentation of steel and other industries. It is recognized that priorities may be extended, inventory control tightened over the loose rulings now in force and civilian needs limited more drastically. In speaking of the possible necessity of curtailing automobile production more sharply. sentiment was expressed typically by a steel man remarking: "Better to walk, if that will insure against bombs dropping on our homes."
Deliveries are becoming ever more extended. For one large maker of plates orders now being placed on books, where no priority rules, specify 1943 delivery. Some makers who had been seling hall-heartedy for 1942 difficulty of foreseing condition in 1942 . Such difrculy of fereeing aner
A new inquiry calls for 400,000 tons of plates for shipbuilders who are to turn out 123 more merchant ships. A pipe line from Baton Rouge, La. to New York, involving 435,000 tons of mostly 24 -inch pipe, is about to be
placed.
Tin plate capacity has been engaged for 420,000 tons of tin plate for

Tin plate capacity has been engaged for 420,000 tons of tin plate for For the same destination pig iron producers are actively figuring on 240,000 tons of pig iron, half low phos and half bessemer, one discussed plan being to allocate among producers with respect to their percentage of national capacity.
Fabricators of shapes are making new speed records for fabricating and erecting for defense plants. Thus Bethlehem steel Co. fabricated, delivered and erected 2,000 tons for a defense shop for the Otis Elevator Co., Harrison, N. J. in under three months, it also booked 4,800 tons for the Republic Aviation Co., Farmingdale, N. Y. early in February, started
ract April 1
Much confusion has attended filling out of reports by steelmakers for General Metal Order No. 1, known as inventory control. Apparently no two steel companies interpreted the order in the same manner. One important interpretation, which has become common, through much intercompany consultation, is that tonnages of products delivered to customers does not need to be listed, only the kinds of products. Many expect upplemental ruling from Washington later, these perhaps to provide for mention of tonnages, which would seem needed to give an accurate picture of inventorits. The initial report must be filed by June 10.
The Central Iron \& Steel Co., Harrisburg, Pa., maker of plates, has been granted an exception in the steel price freezing order by the OPACS Whereby it may charge $\$ 0$ per ton over the official 2.10 -cent price, this being he second company to be granted specifically an exception.
 standard steels has been cut from 109 to 85, the last previous revision having been made in 1935
Though Memorial Day is not an official holiday in the steel industry. many departments observed it as such. Some warehouse distributors closed from Thursday night to Monday morning
Number of merchant ships now under construction or contracted for is 750 . The national steel ingot production rate fell one point last week to Wheeling 1 point to 88 and Cleveland $1 / 2$. Chicago 2 points to $1001 / 2$, advnaced, Detroit by 3 points to 92 , New England 5 points to 95 and Cincinnati by $31 / 2$ points to $921 / 2$. Unchanged were ihe following: Buffalo at 93. Birmingham at 95, St. Louis at 98, Pittsburgh at 10012, eastern Pennsylvania at 96 and Youngstown at 97 .
"Steel's three composite price groups for last week were unchanged: Iron and stee' at $\$ 38.15$, finished steel at $\$ 56.60$ and steelworks scrap at \$19.16.

Steel ingot production for the week ended June 2, is placed at $99 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of June 4. This compares with $100 \%$ in the previous week and $991 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $981 / 2 \%$, against $991 / 2 \%$ in the week before and $100 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $99 \%$, compared with $100 \%$ in the preceding week and $99 \%$ two weeks ago

The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of provious years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry |  | U. S. Steel |  | Independents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 |  | -1 | $981 / 2$ | -1 | 99 |  |
| 1940 |  | +4 | $831 / 2$ | +61/2 |  | $\pm 11 / 2$ |
| 1938 | ${ }_{26}^{521 / 2}$ | ${ }_{-21 / 2}$ | $2{ }^{4} 1 / 2$ | $\pm 5$ | ${ }_{26}{ }^{561 / 2}$ | $\pm{ }_{21 / 2}$ |
| 1937 |  | -8 | 88 | -11/2 |  | -14 |
| 1936. | $691 / 2$ | +1 | $641 / 2$ | +1 |  | +1 |
| 1935 |  |  | 37 | -1/1/ |  | $-2$ |
| 1934 | 60 | +11/2 | 48 |  | 70 |  |
| 1933 | 46 | +11/2 | $371 / 2$ | +1 |  |  |
| 1931 | 39 | -2 |  |  |  | $-13 / 2$ |
| 19290 | $7111 / 2$ | +11/2 | 75 100 | + $1 / 2$ | $671 / 2$ $941 / 2$ |  |
| 1928 |  | -31/2 | 79 |  |  | 3 |
| 1927. | 74 | -13/2 | 78 | -21/2 | 71 |  |

Note-1932 not avallable.

## Current Events and Discussions

## The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended June 4 member bank reserve balances decreased $\$ 548,000,000$. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $\$ 531,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, $\$ 100,000,000$ in money in circulation, and $\$ 8,000,000$ in Treasury cash, offset in part by increases of $\$ 9,000,000$ in Reserve Bank credit, $\$ 6,000,000$ in gold stock and $\$ 3,000,000$ in Treasury currency and a decrease of $\$ 75,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on June 4 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 5,410,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 410,000,000$ for the week.

The statement in full for the week ended June 4 will be found on pages $36 \subset 6$ and 3607.

Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and year ended June 4, 1941, follow:


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

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

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS in Central reserve cities
(In Milllons of Dollars)


## Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal

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

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of
the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business May 28:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended May 28: Increases of $\$ 34,000,000$ in commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans, $\$ 116,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, $\$ 60,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal
deposits-adjusted, and $\$ 51,000,000$ in deposits credited to domestic deposits
banks.

## banks.

Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans increased $\$ 17,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 34,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities increased $\$ 95,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 10,000,000$ in
member banks.
Holdings of Treasury bills decreased $\$ 49,000,000$ in the Chicago District, $\$ 10,000,000$ in the St. Louis District, and $\$ 46,000,000$ at all reporting member banks and increased $\$ 17,000,000$ in New York City. Holdings of United Government bonds increased $\$ 41,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 53,-$ 000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "Other securities" decreased $\$ 60,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 68,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 110,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 68,000,000$ in the Chicago District, and decreased $\$ 89,000,000$ in the New York District outside New York City and $\$ 59,000,000$ in the St. Louis District. All reporting member banks showed a net increase of $\$ 46,000,000$.
Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 64,000,000 \mathrm{in}$ New York City, $\$ 43,000,000$ in the $\$ \mathrm{st}$. Louis District and $\$ 51,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and decreased somewhat in most of the other districts.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended May 28, 1941, follows:

|  | May 28, 1941 | $\text { May } 21,1941$ | $\text { Ince May 29, } 1940$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and investments | ,915,000,000 | +117,000,000 | +4,391,000,000 |
| Loans-total $\qquad$ | 10,226,000,000 | +180,000,000 | +1,751,000,000 |
|  | $5,673,000,000$ | +34,000,000 | +1,306,000,000 |
| Open market paper---.-.-.-- | 367,000,000 | +7,000,000 | +45,000,000 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securities | 571,000,000 | +116,000,000 | +93,000,000 |
| Other loans for purchasing or | 451,000,000 | 00,000 | -30,000,000 |
| Real estate loans. | 1,239,000,000 | +2,000,000 | +50,000,000 |
| Loans to banks | 42,000,000 | +2,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Other loans. | 1,883,000,000 | +15,000,000 | +291,000,000 |
| Treasury bills | 929,000,000 | -46,000,000 | +302,000,000 |
| Treasury notes | 2,212,000,000 | -5,000,000 | +286,000,000 |
| United States bonds..-. ${ }^{\text {Obligatlons guaranteed }}$ by United | 7,833,000,000 | +53,000,000 | +1,305,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| States Government.........-...- | 3,022,000,000 | +3,000,000 | +623,000,000 |
|  | 3,693,000,000 | -68,000,000 | +124.000.000 |
| Reserve with Fed. Reserve banksCash in vault | 11,493,000,000 | +60,000,000 | +290,000,000 |
|  | 563,000,000 | +28,000,000 | +75,000,000 |
|  | 3,532,000,000 | +2,000,000 | +247,000,000 |
| Lhabulites- |  |  |  |
| Demand deposit | 24,311,000,000 | +46,000,000 | +4,024,000,000 |
|  | 5,425,000,000 | -1,000,000 | +113,000,000 |
| U. S. Government deposits.......-- | 414,000,000 | -7,000,000 | -167,000,000 |
| Inter bank deposits: $\quad$ a 20000000 |  |  |  |
| Domestle banks.. | 9,220,000,000 | +51,000,000 | +789,000,000 |
| orelgn ba | 663,000,000 | +5,000,000 | 44,000,000 |
| Borrowings | 3,000,000 | +2,000,000 | +2,000,000 |

## Further Liquidation of British-Owned American Securities Reported

T. J. Carlyle Gifford, who as Special Agent of the British Treasury has been in charge of the sale of British-owned Securities in this market, states that, as the result of further sales made since May 1, 1941, when a similar list was released, the British holdings of the following issues have now been liquidated in their entirety:

| Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. | Ohio Oll Co. common |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cuicago Pneumatic Tool Co.- | Pacifle Gas \& Electric Co. $6 \%$ 1st pref. |
| \$2.50 prior preferred | Pacific Lighting Cord. common |
| Creole Petroleum Corp. | Public Service Corp. of New Jersey |
| General Electric Co. of N. Y. common | \$5 cumulative preferred |
| General Motors Corp. $\$ 5$ cum. pref. | Sherwin-Winliams Co, common |
| International Harvester Co. $7 \%$ pref. | Superheater Co. |
| Liggett \& Myers Tobacco Co. B common | Tide Water Associated Oll Co. |
| National Power \& Light Co. $\$ 6$ cum. pret. | \$4.50 convertible oreferred |
| Niagara Hudson Power Corp. 5\% 1st pt. | nion Oll Co. of Call |
| Orthern Indiana Public S |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| American Telep. \& Teleg. Co.- | U. S. A. Treasury bonds |
| $51 / 2 \%$ Nov. 1, 1943 | $314 \%$ \%, 1941 |
| tchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry. Co | 33\%\%, 1943-47 |
| 41/2\% convertible. Dec. 1, 1948 | 3\%, 1946-48 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohlo Ry. Co. | 31/8\%, 1946-49 |
| 33/2\% ret, \& impt. D, May 1, 1996 | 2\%, 1947 |
| 41/2\% gen. mtge., Mar. 1, 1992 | 23/4\%, 1948-51 |
| Columbla Gas \& Elcetric Corp.- | $21 / 2 \%$, 1948 |
| $5 \%$, Jan. 15, 1951 | 23\%\%, 1956-59 |
| issouil Public Service Corp-- | U. S. A. Treasury notes- |
| $5 \%$ A 1st mtge., Aug. 1, 1960 | $13 \%$, Dec. 15, 1942 |
| . Y. Central \& Hudson River RR. Co.- | 1\%, Mar. 15, 1944 |
| 31/2\% mortgage, July 1, 1997 | 1\%, Sept. 15, 1944 |
| ennsylvania RR. Co. - | 3/4\%, June 15, 1944 |
| 314\%, Apr. 1, 1952 General | Home Owners' Loan Co |
| General mtge. $43 / 2 \%$ A, June 1, 1965 | 21/4\% G, July 1, 1942-44 |

A previous report of the progress of liquidation appeared in our issue of May 3, page 2777.

## Chile Cuts Dollar Value

The following is learned from an Associated Press dispatch of May 29 from Santiago:
The cash value of the United States dollar in relation to the Chilean peso was reduced today by about $20 \%$. The Exchange Control Board ordered banks to buy dollar checks, drafts, etc., at 25 pesos to the dollar, instead of 31. No explanation was offered.
The exchange rate for imports handled through the Exchange Control
Board remained at 31 pesos to the dollar.

Renewal of German-American Standstill Agreement on Short-Term Credits-Obligations Totaling $\$ 31,-$ 192,000 Outstanding on April 15
Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the American Committee for Short Term Creditors of Germany, announced on June 4 that the American representatives and the German representatives of the respective Committees had reached an agreement as to the basis for the renewal of the so-called Standstill Agreement which expired on May 31, 1941. The announcement said:
The terms of the new agreement which will be for one year are, with one excerption, substantially the same as have existed during the past year, one exception, substantig that one-balf of the unavailed lines will be discontinued. This will be beneficial to the American banks in that it is customary to carry full reserves against unavailed lines, and thus one-half of the amount set aside for that purpose can now be used for other purposes or added to uidivided profits. The rate applicable to the amount outstanding remains unchanged in the new agreement and averages approximately $3 \%$.
As of April 15, 1941 there were outstanding with the American banks German Standstill obligation totaling $\$ 31,192,000$. There were unavailed lines totaling $\$ 1,507,000$. The amount outstanding shows a reduction as compared to about this time last year of $\$ 9,545,000$, and since 1931 when the Standstill first came into existence of $\$ 434,000,000$.
$\$ 763,000$ of Bonds of State of San Paulo (Brazil) $7 \%$ Coffee Realization Loan of 1930 Purchased for Sinking Fund Requirements
J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, New York, announced on June 4 that in accordance with the terms of Decree No. 23,829 of Feb. 5, 1934, promulgated by the Federal Government of Brazil, as modified by Decree-Law No. 2085 of March 8, 1940, bonds of the State of San Paulo $7 \%$ Coffee Reatization Loan of 1930 for $\$ 763,000$ nominal comount of the U.S.A. dollar issue and $£ 247,100$ nominal amount of the vterling issue have been purchased towards amount of the sterling issue have been purchased towards the sinking fund requirements for the second six months
period ending March 31, 1941. The bonds it is pointed out have been cancelled.
According to advices received from Banco do Commercio e Industria de Sao Paulo, S.A., Sao Paulo, Brazil, there remain pledged for the loan: 1,439,472 bags of government coffee and $6,477,605$ bags of planters coffee.
Republic of Colombia Offers Holders of $6 \%$ Dollar Bonds $\$ 50,000,000$ of New $3 \%$ Bonds-Plan Becomes Effective on June 30-Protective Council Again Protests Against Inadequacy of Plan
A plan of settlement of the Republic of Colombia's outstanding $6 \%$ dollar bonds and the matured coupons on this debt through an offer to bondholders of a new issue of $\$ 50000000$ Republic of Colombia $3 \%$ external sinking fund oolar dollar bonds was announced on Jnited States, on behalf of Colombian Ambassador to the United states, on behalf of Gonzalo Restrepo, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of the Republic. The negotiations for this settlement have been pending since the Presidency of Dr. Alfonso Lopez Pumarejo and have been carried out by the present Administration headed by Or. Edwardo Santos.
The basic terms of the offer, Ambassador Turbay said, are identical with those announced on Dec. 30, 1940, at which time the Department of State of the United States issued a press release, commenting with respect to the fairness of the offer (this statement was given in our issue of Jan. 4, 1941, page 30). Details of the plan as announced on June 5 are as follows:
Under the terms of the offer, which becomes effective June 30, 1941, holders of the Repubie's $6 \%$ external sinking fund gold bonds, dated July 1, 1927 and due Jan. 1, 1961, and $6 \%$ external sinking fund gold bonds of 1928, due Oct. 1, 1961, are to have the opportunity of exchanging their bonds for equal principal amounts of Republic of Colombia $3 \%$ external sinking fund dollar bonds, dated as of Oct. 1, 1940, and due Oct. 1, 1970. The amount of bonds of the new loan available for this exchange is not to exceed an aggregate principal amount of $\$ 43,716,500$.
The balance of the new loan, amounting to $\$ 6,283,500$, is reserved for issuance in excharige for coupons of the 1927 loan, maturing July 1,1935 through July 1, 1939, inclusive, and for coupons of the 1928 loan, maturing April 1, 1935 through Oct. 1, 1939 inclusive, in an amount equal to $50 \%$ of the face amount of such coupons.
With respect to 1927 bonds tendered in exchange, there will be paid, in addition, cash in an amount equal to interest at the annual rate of $3 \%$ for the period from July 1, 1940 to Oct. 1, 1940, the date of the new bonds.
The National City Bank of New York has been designated by the Republic as exchange agent under the offer and Hallgarten \& Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co. as paying agents for the new loan. The Jan. 1, 1940 and July 1, 1940 coupons on the 1927 bonds and April 1, 1940 and Oct. 1, 1940 coupons on the 1928 bonds are covered by an offer of payment at the annual rate of $3 \%$, made by the Republic through these paying agents last year. The new $3 \%$ bonds will be issued with April 1, 1941 and subsequent coupons attached. They will be redeemable as a whole or in part on any interest date upon at least 30 days' notice at their
will have the benefit of a semi-annual sinking fund
will have the benefit of a semi-annual sinking e and ieast is days prior to
The terms of the sinking fund provide that, at leas each semi-annual interest payment date after April 1, 1941, the Republic each semi-annual interest payment date after April 1,1941 , the Repubace
will remit in lawful currency to the paying agents, as sinking fund paywill remit in lawful currency to the paying agents, as sinking fund payments, $\$ 150,000$, to be increased to $\$ 250,000$ after Oct. 1,1945 , plus an amount equal to six months' interest on all bonds theretofore redeemed or
retired. ...
The new bonds will be direct obligations of the Republic, which pledges its full faith and credit for the due and punctual payment of principal, interest and sinking fund thereon. The Republic will not offer to holders terms more favorable than those contained in this offer ; and to the extent

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that holders of such other external bonds may be accorded more favorable terms, the bonds shall be entitled pari passu to receive proportionately more favorable treatment.
Since the new $3 \%$ bonds will not be issued in smaller denominations than $\$ 500$, the plan provides for the issuance of certificates, exchangeable for bonds, for past-due coupons tendered in lesser aggregates than $\$ 1,000$. The period in which these certificates may be exchanged for bonds will xpore on April 1, 1944, or such later date as the Republic may designate, fter which the certificate holders will be entitled only to share proportionately in the proceeds of the sale of bonds and unmatured coupons held in respect to these certificates.
The present offer by the Republic of Colombia will remain open until Oct. 1, 1943, the Republic reserving the right to extend the period for its acceptance.
It is expected that the new $3 \%$ bonds will be ready for delivery about June 30, 1941.

In commenting on the above offer, the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., New York, issued a statement on June 5 reiterating its previous stand, protesting against the "inadequacy and unfairness" of the plan. It says:
The Council does not consider this a just, fair and equitable offer because:
(a) A very substantial cut in interest is provided, entirely out of line with what Colombia can do and not in consonance with her position as a credit risk;
(b) The offer discriminates against the bondholders in providing only $50 \%$ interest while serving internal bonds and short-term credits in full.

Holders of City of Sydney (Australia) $51 / 2 \%$ Gold Bonds Due 1955 Invited to Sell Bonds to Exhaust Amount in Sinking Fund
City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, as fiscal agent, is notifying holders of City of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, 25 -year $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1955, that on or before noon, June 17, 1941, it will receive written proposals for the sale to it of a sufficient amount of these bonds to exhaust as nearly as possible any funds available in the sinking fund. The offer is made in anticipation of the receipt of the sum of $\$ 53,325$ from the Municipal Council of Sydney as the sinking fund payment due on June 17, 1941. Proposals are to be sent to the corporate trust department of the fiscal agent, 22 William St., New York, and should not exceed $100 \%$ of the principal amount of the bonds plus accrued interest.

## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Weeks Ended May 24 and 31

The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 2 made public a summary for the week ended May 24, 1941, of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.

The Commission also made public yesterday (June 6) the figures for the week ended May 31; these are incorporated with the previous week.
STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODC-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

| \% | Total for Week Ended May 24, '41 | Total for Week May 31 '41 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Odd-lot sales by dealers (customers' purchases): Number of orders. | 9,914 | 8,277 |
| Number of shares. | 258,634 | 207,781 |
| Dollar value. | 10,142,040 | 8,514,316 |

The Commission also promulgated figures showing the relation of trading by members of the New York Curb Exchange for their own account to total transactions on the Exchange. During the week ended May 17, the member trading was 73,860 shares, or $15.36 \%$ of total transactions of 446,385 shares, while in the preceding week (May 10) the Curb members traded in stocks for their own account in amount of 80,870 shares, which was $17.63 \%$ of total volume of 442,490 shares.
The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:


TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE AND STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEM BERS * (SHARES) Week Ended May 17, 1941

B. Round-lot transactions for the account of member

1. Transactionss of specialists in stocks in whlch they are

2. Other transactions initlated on the floor-Total purchases

Total sales...........................................- 4,150
200
3. Other transactions inttlated off the floor-Total purchases $\quad 25,545$

| Short sales_ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ther sales_ | 13,375 |


| Total sales. | 13,965 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4. Totad-Total purchases. | 63,300 |
| Short sales... Other sales.b. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,635 \\ 70,225 \end{array}$ |
| Total sales. | 73,860 |
| C. Odd-lot transactlons for the Customers' short sales. Customers' other sales_c | 33,310 |
| Total purchases. | 33,311 |
| Total sales. | 17,600 |

*The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their frms and their partners, including special partners.
a Shares in mempers' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. Ja calculating these percentages, the total of members' transactions is compared With twice the total round-lot volume on the Excsange for the reasin that the tota
of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange of members transactions
volume includes only sales
b Round-lot short saies which are exempted from restriction by the Commission
rules are included with "other sales."
c Sales marked "short exempt" are Included with "other sales."

Market Value of Stocks Listed on New York Stock Exchange on May 31, $\$ 31,815,306,034$, Compared with $\$ 37,710,958,708$ on April 30 -Classification of Listed Stocks
The New York Stock Exchange announced on June 4 that as of the close of business May 31, 1941, there were 1,234 stock issues aggregating $1,463,343,927$ shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $\$ 37,815,306,034$. This compared with 1,232 stock issues aggregating $1,462,624,273$ shares listed on the Exchange on April 30 with a total market value of $\$ 37,710,958,708$, and April 30 with a total market value of $\$ 3,710,958,708$, and
with 1,234 stock issues aggregating $1,446,890,277$ shares with 1,234 stock issues aggregating $1,446,890,277$ shares
with a total market value of $\$ 36,546,583,208$ may 31,1940 .
In making public the figures for May 31 the Exchange said:
As of the close of business May 31, 1941, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings amounted to $\$ 453,356,763$. The ratio of these member borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks on that date was, therefore, $1.20 \%$. As the above figure includes all types of member borrowings, these ratios will ordinarily exceed the precise relatio
ship between borrowings on listed shares and their total market value.
As of April 30, 1941, New York Stock Exchange member total net borrowings amounted to $\$ 382,745,630$. The ratio of these member borrowings to the market value of all listed stocks on this date was, therefore, $1.01 \%$.
In the following table listed stocks are classified by leading industrial groups with the aggregate market value and average price for each:


## We give below a two-year compilation of the total market

 value and the average price of stocks listed on the Exchange:|  | Market Value | Average Price |  | Market Value | Average Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939- |  |  | 硡 |  |  |
| Feb, 28...- | \$46,270,987,418 | \$32.44 | Apr. 30-. | \$46,769.244,271 | \$32.35 |
| Mar. 31...-- | 40,921,074,970 | 28.69 | May 31.- | 36,546,583,208 | 25.26 |
| Apr. ${ }^{29}$ | 40,673,320,779 | 28.51 | June 29. | 38,775,241,138 | 26.74 |
| May 31. | 43,229,587,173 | 30.29 | July 31 | 39,991,865,997 | 27.51 |
| June 30 | 41,004,995,092 | 28.70 | Aug. 31-- | 40,706,241,811 | 28.00 |
| July 31. | 44,751,599,352 | 31.31 | Sept. 30-. | 41,491,698,705 | ${ }^{28.56}$ |
| Aug. 31 | 41,652,684,710 | 29.12 | Oct. 31-- | 42,673,890,518 | 29.38 |
| Sept. 30. | 47,440,476,682 | 33.15 | Nov. 30_... | 41,848,246,961 | 28.72 |
| Oct. 31-..- | 47,373,972,773 | 33.11 | Dec. 31. | 41,890,646,959 | 28.80 |
| Nov. 30...-- Deo. 30. | 46,505,228,611 | 31.79 32.37 |  |  |  |
|  | 46,467,616,372 | 32.37 | Jeb. 28-- | $\begin{aligned} & 40,279,504,457 \\ & 39,398,22,749 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{27.08}^{27.68}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Jan, }} 31$. | 45,636,655,548 | 31.68 | Mar. 31 | 39,696,269,155 | 27.24 |
| Feb. 29 | 46,058,132,499 | 31.96 | Apr. 30 | 37,710,958,708 | 25.78 |
| Mar. 30.. | 46,694,763,128 | 32.34 | May 31_ | 37,815,306,034 | 25.84 |

New York Stock Exchange Member Firms' Borrowings as of May 31 Totaled $\$ 453,356,763$-Increase of $\$ 70,611,133$ from April 30
The New York Stock Exchange announced June that the total of money borrowed as reported by the Stock Exchange member firms as of the close of business May 31 aggregated $\$ 453,356,763$. This compares with a total of $\$ 382,745,630$ as of April 30 .
The announcement of the Exchange to this effect stated:
The total of money borrowed from banks, trust companies, and other lenders in the United States, excluding borrowings from other members lenders in the United States, excluding borrowings from other members
of National securities exchanges reported by New York Stock Exchange member firms an of the close of business May 31, 1941, aggregated $\$ 453,356,763$.
The total of money borrowed, compiled on the same basis, as of the close of business April 30 , 1941, was $\$ 382,745,630$.

Market Value of April Sales on National Securities Exchanges Increased $9.5 \%$ Over March But Was $56.7 \%$ Below Year Ago, According to SEC
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on May 29 that the market value of total sales on all registered securities exchanges for April, 1941 amounted to $\$ 549,948,-$ securities exchanges for April, 1941 amounted to $\$ 549,948,-$
209 , an increase of $9.5 \%$ over the market value of total sales 209, an increase of $9.5 \%$ over the market value of total sales
for March and a decrease of $56.7 \%$ from April, 1940 . Stock
sales, excluding rights and warrants, haa a market value of $\$ 416,581,899$, an increase of $8.7 \%$ over March. Bond sales were valued at $\$ 133,274,405$, an nerease of $12.1 \%$ over March's total. The market value of right and warrant sales in April totaled $\$ 91,905$. The Commission's announcement further said:
The volume of stock sales, excluding rights and warrants, was 20,112,545 shares, an increase of $9.1 \%$ over March. Total principal amount of bonds sold was $\$ 269,892,300$, an increase of $14.4 \%$ over March.
The two leading New York exchanges accounted for $93.3 \%$ of the market value of total sales, $91.2 \%$ of the market value of stock sales, and $99.9 \%$ of the market value of bond sales on all registered securities exchanges. The market value of total sales on all exempt securities exchang
April, 1941 amounted to $\$ 597,635$, a decrease of $57.2 \%$ from March.

## SEC Issues Study of Principal Characteristics of Securities Effectively Registered During $1937-$ 1940 Period

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on May 29 a detailed statical survey of the principal characteristics of security issues effectively registered under the Securities Act of 1933 as prepared by the Research and Statistics Section of the Trading and Exchange Division. This report presents data for the combined 4-year period 1937-1940, as well as for each year, on the basis of both the number and the dollar amount of issues having certain characteristics. Included in this study are 230 secured bond issues amounting to $\$ 2,958,567,000,135$ unsecured bond issues amounting to $\$ 1,861,287,000,332$ preferred stock issues amounting to $\$ 766,108,000$ and 735 common stock issues amounting to $\$ 1,068,141,000$.
stock issues amounting to $\$ 1,068,141,000$. period follows:

1. A considerable number of bond issues provided for peridoic retirement before maturity. Serial maturities were found in $7.4 \%$ of the secured bonds and $21.5 \%$ of unsecured bonds. Sinking funds occurred in an additional $75.6 \%$ of secured bonds and in $60.0 \%$ of unsecured bonds. Thus, only $17.0 \%$ of secured bonds and $18.5 \%$ of unsecured bonds failed to provide for any periodic retirement prior to maturity.
2. Conversion features occured much less frequently in the case of secured bonds than for unsecured bonds. Only $7.8 \%$ of the secured bond issues were convertible, as against $27.4 \%$ for unsecured bonds. A similar type of feature, warrants attached, was found in only $5.2 \%$ of secured bonds and $4.4 \%$ of unsecured bonds.
3. Senior debt was issuable only as regards $1.7 \%$ of secured bonds, compared with $37 . \%$ for unsecured bonds. However, additional debt of equal rank could be issued in the case of $80.9 \%$ of secured bonds, compared with $56.3 \%$ in the case of unsecured bonds.
4. Fin prefe in $38.6 \%$ ce curred quite frequar being present in $38.6 \%$ of preferred stock issues. Only $5.4 \%$ of preferred tock issues, however, had warrants attached.
5. Some $18 . \%$ of the in no. all but $117 \%$ of the pererd stock vidends.

解 dividends.
. Ordinary voting rights were granted to $33.4 \%$ of the preferred stock issues. Voting rights were limited to certain contingencies, usually the of the number of preferred stock issues. The remaining preferred stock issues, $13.6 \%$ in number, had neither ordinary nor contingent voting rights. 8. Among common stocks, $78.8 \%$ of the issues had par value, leaving $21.2 \%$ without par value.
9. Ordinary voting rights were granted to all but $2.6 \%$ of the number of common stock issues.
Further details were given by the Commission as follows: Secured and Unsecured Bond Issues
While most of the bond characteristics analyzed in the study may be regarded as in the nature of protective features for the bondholder, certain of these characteristics have an added interest from the standpoint of corporation finance generally. Retirement provisions, for example, not only connote added protection for the individual investor but constitute at least one check upon the accumulation of excessive corporate long-term deb. It is deemed significant that serial maturities were provided for in $21.5 \%$
the number of unsecured debt issues. Furthermore, the ratio showed comparatively little fluctuation over the last three years of the period covered. The percentage figure, it is true, was considerably lower at $13.6 \%$, when based on dollar amount rather than number of issues, indicating that serial provisions were more generally incorporated in the smaller issues. Secured bonds showed much lower ratios- $\mathbf{7 . 4 \%}$ based on number of issues and $1.0 \%$ based on amount of issues.
Sinking fund provisions, on the other hand, were more prevalent among secured bonds with $75.6 \%$ of the number incorporating that feature, as compared with $60.0 \%$ for unsecured bonds. The annual percentages displayed a fair degree of consistency except for an unusually low percentage for unsecured bonds in 1938. Remaining bond issues with no provision for periodic retirement averaged $17.0 \%$ of the total number of secured bonds and $18.5 \%$ of the total number of unsecured bonds over the 4 -year period.
Conversion features, in addition to holding forth the promise of price appreciation, also suggest the possibility of partial or full retirement before maturity. Such a prospect, however, is entirely conjectural and there is, maturity or the sinking fund..
The extensive use of the convertible privilege among unsecured bonds is indicated by the fact that $27.4 \%$ of the number of issues had this feature. One of the few examples of a clearly-defined trend over the 4 year period is to be found for this characteristic, the proportion dropping successively in each year from a high of $41.9 \%$ in 1937 to a low of $6.3 \%$ in 1940 . This was a period of descending or stationary stock prices, a condition not especially conducive to the flotation of convertible issues. Only $7.8 \%$ of
the number of secured bonds offered the convertible privilege, with a declining trend shown only after 1938.
Bond issues to which were attached warrants for the purchase of other securities also may offer the possibility of price appreciation, although affording no possibility of retirement of the bond issue to which the warrants are attached. Such instances were comparatively rare, only $5.2 \%$ of the number of secured bonds and $4.4 \%$ of unsecured bonds having this feature, Moreover, almost all such cases occurred in 1937.

One of the most pronounced differences between secured and unsecured bonds prevailed with respect to limitations upon the issuance of senior debt. In only $1.7 \%$ of the number of secured bonds could senior bonds be issued, whereas this could be done in $37.0 \%$ of the unsecured bond issues. The ssuance of equal debt was permitted in $80.9 \%$ of the secured bond issues and $56.3 \%$ of the unsecured bond issues. The remaining issues in which debt neither senior nor equal rank could be issued accounted for $17.4 \%$ of chired bond issues and $6.7 \%$ of unsecured bond issues. Annual figures moved in rather irregular fashion for unsecured during the la
Practically all of the bond issues were callable with $96.5 \%$ of the number of secured bonds and $98.5 \%$ of unsecured bonds containing a provision for redemption. Similar uniformity was shown with respect to income bonds, one of the secured bonds containing any provision making interest de pendent upon earnings and only $1.5 \%$ of the unsecured bonds containing such a provision. It should be noted, of course, that bonds issued in conmection with a plan of exchange (which often have the form of income bonds) are excluded from the anlysis.
The safeguard represented by a restriction upon payment of dividends, except as certain conditions protecting the bonds are fulfilled, was in corporated in $36.1 \%$ of the number of secured bonds, as compared with $52.6 \%$ of the unsecured bonds. As regards secured bonds only, substitution of property was permitted in $94.8 \%$ of the total number, while the issue was made subject to a prior lien in only $7.4 \%$ of the total number.
In any interpretation of the over-all results for the 4-year period, it must be remembered that the relative importance of each year in number and amount of issues was not equal. For example, in the number of issues, the of the number of secured and unsecured bond issues resistered in the $42 \%$ period fell in that year.

## Preferred Stock Issues

Convertible provisions were considerably more prevalent among preferred stock issues than among unsecured bond issues. Over the 4 -year period $38.6 \%$ of the number of preferred stock issues contained the conversion privilege. While the trend was downward over the period, the rate of decline was much less pronounced than in the case of unsecured bond issues. In 1940, for example, $28.2 \%$ of the issues still had convertible features even though this represented a marked decline from the $46.7 \%$ level reached nly $5.4 \%$ Issues with warrants attached were few in number, representing an $4 \%$ over the period and with no cases shown for both 1938 and 1939. the issues of the right to participrefe in dividecks indicates that 18.1\% lated rate. In $11.4 \%$ of the cases there was various restrictions upon preferred divideuds, such as the use of earned surplus accumulated upon pre cerred din date or the maintenance of specified financial vision that dividends be made cumulative was found in a large majority of cases, $88.3 \%$ of the issues having this feature. Annual data covering dividend provisions showed reasonable consistency over the period covered Ordinary voting rights, such as are typically conferred upon common stock, were granted in $33.4 \%$ of the number of preferred stock issues. The ratio was considerably higher in the last two years of the period than in the first two years. Voting rights which may be exercised only upon the occurrence of special events, such as the omission of a stipulated number of quarterly dividends, were granted in $53.0 \%$ of the cases, with little varia tion shown for the individual years. In the remaining $13.6 \%$ of the number of issues there were neither ordinary nor contingent voting rights, the proportion being somewhat lower in the latter half of the 4 -year period.
While sinking fund provisions generally are identified with bond issues, it is interesting to observe that a sinking fund was provided for in $17.2 \%$ of the number of preferred stock issues. The redemption feature, although not quite as widespread as among bond issues, occurred in $83.4 \%$ of the number of preferred stock issues. Par value was characteristic of $\mathbf{7 5 . 6 \%}$ of all issues. Preemptive rights were expressly granted in $12.0 \%$ of the total number of issues, this proportion giving no effect, of course, to the applicability of statutory or common law rights.
In evaluating the results for the 4-year period, allowance must be made for the concentration of preferred stock issues in 1937, some $46 \%$ of the total number of issues having been registered in this single year.

## Common Stock Issues

Ordinary voting rights were conferred in $97.4 \%$ of the number of common stock issues, with annual data showing marked uniformity. This left but $0.8 \%$ for common stocks having contingent voting rights only and $1.8 \%$ for issues having neither ordinary nor contingent voting rights.
Restrictions were placed on common stock dividends in $16.6 \%$ of the cases, the annual figures registering little variation. Warrants were attached in only $0.8 \%$ of the cases
Par value was provided for as respects $78.8 \%$ of the common stock issues, and the annual percentages displayed marked consistency. Preemptive rights were expressly granted in $25.6 \%$ of the cases, the proportion being fairly consistent except in 1938. As noted previously in the analysis of preferred stocks, these data do not reflect preemptive rights which may inhere by virtue of statutory or common law provisions.
In any interpretation of the results demonstrated for common stock issue over the 4 -year period, consideration should be given to the fact that approximately one-half of the cases fell in the single year 1937. However in view of the pronounced consistency shown in the annual data for most of the common stock characteristics, concentration in any one year would not greatly affect over-all statistical results indicated for the 4 -year period.

## New Offering of $\$ 200,000,000$ of 91 -Day Treasury Bills- <br> Will Be Dated June 11

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 June 6, by the Treasury Department. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, and the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m. (EST) June 9, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated June 11 and will mature on Sept. 10, 1941, and on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a previous issue of Treasury bills on June 11 in amount of $\$ 200,317,000$.
Mr. Mongenthau 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 value). Each tender must be for an even multiple of $\$ 1,000$, and the price decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used. It is urged that tenders
be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by Federal Reserve Banks or Branches on application therefor.
Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an

Immediately after the closing hour, tenders will be opened at the Federa Reserve Banks and Branches, following which public 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 at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on June 11, 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 disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafte enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxa tion now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any or the poss on taxing authosury bills purposes of taxation the amount of discount at whic Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall ve considere to be interes

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

## Federal Reserve Report on Brokers' Balances for April Customers' Debit Balances for New York Stock Exchange Firms Decreased $\$ 27,000,000$ and Firms Borrowings Were Down $\$ 19,000,000$

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on May 21 that member firms of the New York Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts for customers reported for April, 1941, a decrease of $\$ 27,000,000$ in their customers' debit balances and a decrease of $\$ 19,000,000$ in money borrowed by the reporting firms. During the year ending April 30, 1941, customers' debit balances decreased by $\$ 304,000,000$ and money borrowed by $\$ 258,000,000$.

The Board's summary of the customers' debit balances and principal related items of the member firms of the New York Stock Exchange that carry margin accounts, together with changes for the month and year ended April 30, 1941, follows:

|  |  | Increase or DecreaseSince |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | March 31, $1941$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { April } 30,}}{ }$ |
| Debit balances: |  | -827,000,000 | - \$304,000,000 |
| Debit balances in firm and partners' | \$600,000,000 |  |  |
| Cinvestment and trading accounts | $96,000,000$ $199,000,000$ | +6,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & +9,000,000 \\ & +7,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Credit balances: |  |  |  |
| Money borrowed - --- | 368,000,000 | -19,000,000 | -258,000,000 |
| Customers' credit balances: <br> Free $\qquad$ | 265,000,000 | ${ }^{-3,000,000}$ | +13,000,000 |
| Credtit balances in tirm and partners | 60,000,000 | +4,000,000 |  |
| Investment and trading accounts- | $28,000,000$ $227,000,000$ | +1,000,000 | -2,000,000 |

Tenders of $\$ 334,889,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 200,-$ 000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 200,139,000$ Accepted at Average Price of $0.107 \%$
The Treasury Department announced on June 2 that the tenders to the offering last week of $\$ 200,000,000$ or thereabouts of 91 -day Treasury bills totaled $\$ 334,889,000$, of which $\$ 200,139,000$ was accepted at an average price of $0.107 \%$. The Treasury bills are dated June 4 and will mature on Sept. 3, 1941. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of May 31, page 3421.

The following regarding the accepted bids for the offering is from Mr. Morgenthau's announcement of June 2:
Total applied for, $\$ 334,889,000$
Total accepted, $\$ 200,139,000$ Range of accepted bids:
High..
.-........ 100
-- 99,968 Equivalent rate approximately $0.127 \%$ ( $88 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

## Final Subscription and Allotment Figures on Treasury

 Offering of $21 / 2 \%$ Bonds of 1956-58 and $3 / 4 \%$ Notes of Series D-1943In announcing on June 3 the final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the offering on May 22 of $\$ 600,000,000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ Treasury bonds of $1956-58$ and $3 / 4 \%$ Treasury Notes of Series D-1943, Secretary Morgenthau reported that cash subscriptions to the bond offering aggregated $\$ 8,268,254,250$ and exchange subscriptions totaled $\$ 787,625,600$. The total cash subscriptions allotted were $\$ 661,750,800$, whereas the exchange subscriptions were allotted in full, making total subscriptions allotted for the new bonds $\$ 1,449,376,400$. The total subscriptions received new bonds $\$ 1,449,376,400$. The total subscriptions received and allotted for the notes aggregated $\$ 924,000$. The refund-
ing operation involved the $314 \%$ Treasury bonds maturing ing operation involved the $31 / 4 \%$ Treasu
Aug. 1,1941 , in amount of $\$ 834,435,200$.
This Treasury financing operation was referred to in these columns of May 24 , page 3262 , and the preliminary results appeared in our issue of May 31, page 3420.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the several Federal Reserve Districts and the Treasury as
follows: follows:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Federal Reserve } \\ \text { Dlstrict } \end{gathered}$ | Total Cash Subscriptions Recetved | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Cash } \\ \text { Subscritions } \\ \text { Allotted } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total Exchange Subscriptions Recetped (Al) loted in Full) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Subscriptions } \\ & \text { Allotted } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | \$699,489,000 | 855,971,300 | 865,898,950 |  |
| New York | 4,012,864,350 | 321,030,4500 | 525,659,800 | ${ }_{846,680}$ |
| Cleveland | ${ }_{519,213,650}$ | ${ }_{41}{ }_{4}^{31,571,500}$ | - $27,031,000$ | 64,929,300 |
| Richmond | 307,800,150 | 24,650,100 | 43,040,400 | 67,690,500 |
| Athanta | $341,838.450$ <br> 87837150 | 27,355,400 | 6,995,950 | ${ }_{34,351,350}$ |
| st. Louls. | 183,499,500 | 14,726,300 | -8,454.650 | 28,950,650 |
| Minneapo | $110,370,600$ <br> 123 | 8.8383.300 | 6,023,200 | 14,861,500 |
| Dallas. | ${ }_{206,645,350}^{123}$ | 9,918,400 | 11,540,200 | 21,458.600 |
| San Francis | 371,686,100 | 29,698,800 | ${ }_{9}$ | 19,472.350 |
| Treasury | 40,325,500 | $\xrightarrow[3,226,500]{ }$ | $1,100,650$ 1 | $38,909,450$ $4,327,150$ |
| Total | 38,268,254,250 | 8661,750,800 | \$787,625,600 | \$1,449,376,400 |

\%\% TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES D-1943

| Federal Reserve Dtstrict | Total Subscriptions Received and Allotted | Federal Reserve District | Total Subscriptions Received and Allotted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston-- | \$20,000 |  |  |
| New York. | 170,000 31000 | Minneapolis, | 68,000 1,000 |
| Cleveland.- | 310,500 86,600 | Kansas City | 78,000 |
| Richmond. | 53,200 | San Francisco | 60,000 |
| Atlanta. | 23,000 | Treasury .-. | 15,000 |
| Chicago | 38,700 | Total | \$924,000 |

## Treasury Explains Outstanding Debt Subject to Debt Limitation of $\$ 65,000,000,000$

The Treasury Department made public on June 3 its monthly report showing the face amount of public debt obligations issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act (as amended) outstanding May 31, 1941, totaled $\$ 48,217,528,881$ thus leaving the face amount of obligations which may be issued subject to the $\$ 65,000,000,000$ statutory debt limitation at $\$ 16,782,471,119$. In another table in the report the Treasury indicates that from the total face amount of outstanding public debt obligations ( $\$ 48,217,528,881$ ) should be deducted $\$ 1,076,053,985$ (the unearned discount on savings bonds), reducing the total to $\$ 47,141,474,896$, and to this figure should be added $\$ 579,290,827$, the other public debt obligations outstanding, which, however, are not subject to the debt limitation. Thus the total gross public debt outstanding on May 31 is shown as $\$ 47,720,765,723$.
The following is the Treasury's report as of May 31:

## Statutory Debt Limitation as of May 31, 1941

Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, provides that the face amount of obligations issued under authority of that Act "shall not exceed in the aggregate $\$ 65,000,000,000$ outstanding at any one time." The following table shows the face amount of obligations outstanding and the face amount which can still be issued under this limitation:
Total face amount of bonds, savings bonds, certificates, bills, notes,
savings certificates, stamps,

Interest-bearing-Bonds:


 | $\$ 8,781,345,500$ |
| :---: |
| $2,273,850,000$ | e) $1,603,263,000$ $12,658,458,500$

Matured obligations, on which interest has ceased. $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 4 8 , 0 4 0 , 1 1 5 , 6 8 1} \\ 177,413,200\end{array}$
$48,217,528,881$
Face amount of obligations issuable under above authority .... $\overline{\$ 16,782,471,119}$ Reconcllement with Datly Statement of the United States Treasury May 31, 1941 Total face amount of outstanding public debt obligations issued under authority of the eecond Liberty Bond Act, as amended... $\$ 48,217,528,881$ Deduct, unearned discount on Savings bonds (difference between
current redemption value and maturity value)

Add other public debt obligations outstanding but not subject to the $\overline{\$ 47,141,474,896}$ dd other publle debt obl
statutory limmitation: Interest-bearing (pre-war, \&c.)
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Matared obligations on which interest has ceased.-. } & \$ 196,102,380 \\ \text { Bearing no interest } & 12,914,180\end{array}$

$\qquad$ 579,290,827
Total gross debt outstanding as of May 31, 1941............... $\overline{\$ 47,720,765,723}$ *Approximate maturity value. Principal amount (current redemption value)

## Banks and Insurance Companies Report Holdings of

 $64 \%$ of Federal DebtCommercial banks, savings banks, and insurance companies have reported to the Treasury Department total holdings of Federal Government and Government-guaranteed securities amounting to $\$ 27,602,000,000$, or $64 \%$ of the $\$ 42,943,000,000$ outstanding. The data were submitted to the Treasury in response to Secretary Morgenthau's request of March 29, made to 6,500 banks and 1,000 insur ance companies, to which reference was made in our issue of April 5, page 2164. The figures which are based on reports of institutions that account for about $95 \%$ of the amount of United States Government and Government guaranteed securities, held by all banks and insurance companies, are presented in the following tabulation, taken from the May issue of the "Treasury Bulletin":

SUMMARY OF OWNERSHIP BY TYPE OF SECURITY, BY CALL CLASSES, AND BY TAX-EXEMPTION PROVISION
(Par Value-In Millions of Dollars)


* Less than $\$ 500,000$.
a Public marketable
States savings bonds. The amount of United States savings bonds reported by the banks and insurance andes and trust funds, (2) adjusted service bonds, and ( 3 ) United
were divided as follows: Commerciai banks, $\$ 165$ mole
b Excludes (1) FHA debentures, (2) securities issued on the credit sings banks, $\$ 5$ nillions, and insurance companies, $\$ 10$ mas $\$ 180$ millions, maturity value. These c Securities the income from which is exempt from both the credit of the United States, and (3) obligations sold directly to the Treasury
d Securities the income from which in
although, by statutory provision which is exempt only from the normal rates of the Federal income the Federal income tax.
although, by statutory provision, interest derived from $\$ 5,000$ of principal amount of these securities owned treasury bonds are classified as partially tax-exempt securities


## Nation's Banks Commended for Their Part in Defens

 Program by Deputy Ced or Their Part in Defense Upham-Addresses South Carolina Bankers' As sociationF America's banks are upholding their traditional role as a major cog in the National defense wheel, C. B. Upham, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, said on June 3 in addressing the South Carolina Bankers'Association in annual convention at Myrtle Beach, S. C., Mr. Upham declared our banks "have met the challenge" by providing declared facilities for industrial borrowers bye by providing credit needs of military and defense production communities and
camps, by making direct purchases of Government securities, and in many other ways. Mr. Upham added:
Now they are well launched in a great movement to market defense issues with their customers, thus avoiding, to that extent, the inflationary evils that would result from the financing of our defense effort by bank credit alone. The loyalty and enthusiasm with which the banks have given cooperation in this enterprise should bring them and the Government great saction in the days ahead.
Mr. Upham said the defense financing program was not conceived solely to raise money, being equally intended to secure "a greater investment by our people in their Government and a greater participation in its activities so that there
may be developed a more lively appreciation of our democratic life." The speaker cited the three fundamental positions taken by Secretary Morgenthau in public utterances concerning defense financing, which he listed as follows:

1. That a substantial part of the cost of defense should be met by taxation,
2. That public borrowing should be on a non-inflationary basis to as great an extent as possible, and
ares should be held at minimum
The speaker urged that ordinary, unspectacular banking functions should not be overlooked during the stress of the war effort. One function, he said in this connection, which makes for "better, stronger banks" is the reduction in the book value of real estate owned either by charge-off or sale. He told the convention that the record of national banks in the Sixth Federal Reserve District, which includes South Carolina, was commendable in this respect, showing a reduction of $50 \%$ in the last five years and now amounting to only $\$ 6,400,000$ which amount is still being reduced steadily.

## More Than $\$ 40,000,000,000$ Loaned by Nation's Banks in 1940 According to President Houston of A. B. A. -Speaks at Convention of American Institute of Banking

More than $\$ 40,000,000,000$ of loans were made in 1940 by 6,100 of the Nation's commercial banks, it was stated at San Francisco on June 3 by P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers' Association, in an address delivered at the annual convention of the American Institute of Banking. These loans involved $\$ 27,000,000$ extensions of credit to individuals and business enterprises, Mr. Houston said. He explained that this statistical picture of the lend ing activities of banks last year is the result of a semi-annual survey of bank loans conducted by the Association. Mr Houston emphasized that the survey was participated in by only $43 \%$ of the 14,000 commercial banks throughout the country. "A survey of the lending activities of all the banks, if such a survey were possible, would show even larger totals for the number of loans and their dollar volume," he declared. He went on to say:
We now have the lending record of 6,100 banks or $43.3 \%$ of the Nation's banks for the whole of 1940 . The survey shows that during the year 1940 these 6,100 banks made $27,600,000$ credit extensions totaling $\$ 42,200,000$, 000 to business firms and individuals.
These banks reported that during 1940 they made:
15,038,051 new loans totaling................. $\$ 25,005,111,347$
$12,295,835$ renewals of loans totaling ....... $16,306,034,876$ 298,748 new mortgage loans totaling.....- $\quad 952,003,424$

27,632,634 credit extensions totaling.........- $\$ 42,263,149,647$
Mr. Houston asserted the survey indicates that banks are willing to lend to regular, established borrowers almost three times the amount of credit those borrowers want or are able to use. From his remarks we also quote:
A total of 1,362 banks reported that they were maintaining open or confirmed lines of credit on their books available to established borrower in the sum of $\$ 6,140,152,558$ and that $\$ 2,241,444,041$ or $36.5 \%$ of these lines were being used by borrowers on Dec. 31 .
This year, as in 1940, the banks are continuing to make the loans needed by business and individuals, and they are also meeting the credit requirements for National defense that have been constantly increasing in recent months.

- Mr. Houston cited what he termed a "high-spotting survey" made by the A. B. A. which showed that 345 banks had credit commitments for defense purposes of almost a billion dollars outstanding on March 31. "We are currently conducting surveys in the field of defense loans made by banks," he said. "Just two weeks ago we were able to announce that 345 banks in 137 cities in the industrial centers had nearly a billion dollars in commitments outstanding on March 31 for loans to finance orders for defense goods."


## President Roosevelt Calls Industrial Research One of Greatest Resources in Arsenal of Democracy Transmits Report to Congress on Changes in Industry Through Research

In a special message to Congress on May 29 President Roosevelt declared that "one of the greatest resources in the arsenal of democracy is our national ability and interest in industrial research." The President added that "for the vigorous prosecution of our defense program and for the assurance of national progress after the emergency we rely heavily on the continued vitality of research by industry in both pure and applied science." Mr. Roosevelt made these further statements in transmitting to Congress a re port on "Research-A National Resource, Part II, Indus trial Research," which was prepared by the National Resources Planning Board with the assistance of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. Saying that "our people can justly take pride in the record of the accomplishment by American industry contained in the report," the President recommended that the members of Congress carefully read the report. His message also stated:
The report presents a clear record of how successfully we have translated our old-time Yankee ingenuity for invention into American genius for research. Our scientists have uncovered and explained the secrets of Nature, applied them to industry, and thus raised our standard of living, strengthened our defense, and enriched our national life.
The following significant paragraph in the report sums up the great changes that have come about through industrial research.

More efficient and economical methods have conserved our resources; contributed to the health, pleasure, and comfort of the general public Such changes have not taken place without some temporary misfortunes. Here and there industries have disappeared and people have been tempo industrial research in this country has been the enrichment of life to an incalculable degree.

## Stock of Money in the Country

The Treasury Department in Washington has issued the customary monthly statement showing the stock of money in the country and the amount in circulation after deducting the moneys held in the United States Treasury and by Federal Reserve banks and agents. The figures this time are for April 30, 1941, and show that the money in circulation at that date (including, of course, that held in bank vaults of member banks of the Federal Reserve System) was $\$ 9,070,656,951$, as against $\$ 8,923,765,478$ on March 31, 1941, and $\$ 7,559,107,386$ on April 30, 1940, and comparing with $\$ 5,698,214,612$ on Oct. 31,1920 . Just before the out break of the World War, that is, on June 30, 1914, the total was only $\$ 3,459,434,174$. The following is the full statement:


Noto-There is maintained in the Treasury-(1) as a reserve for United State notes and Treasury notes of $1890, \$ 156,039,431$ in gold bullion; (11) as seecurity for notes are being canceled and retired on recelpt); (ili) as security for outstanding silver certificates, silver in bulion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificatesgold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold
certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligatlons of the United States and a

Ifrst lien on all the assets of the Issulng Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve
notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a lke amount of notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of
gold certilicates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or, until June 30 . 1941 , of
direct obllgations of the United States if so aup direct obllgations of the United States if so authorized by a majority vote of 'the
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Federal Resers bat maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least $40 \%$, including the redemption
fund, whlch must be deposited with fund, which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, "Gold certificates" as herein used
includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payabie in gold certificates
Federal Reserve oank notes and National bank notes are in process of retiremen

President Roosevelt Urges People to Contribute to United Service Organization's Campaign for $\$ 10,-$ 765,000 for Service Clubs
The Nation-wide campaign to raise $\$ 10,765,000$ for the United Service Organization's program to provide soldiers sailors and defense workers with recreation and leisure-time activities was opened on June 3 in a Nation-wide broadcast which included an appeal by President Roosevelt for support of this drive. The President's letter, read by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and Coordinator of Health Welfare and Related Defense Activities, said that recreation is part of our total defense program" and because everybody in America "wants to have a share in defending the Nation," contributing to the USO, the President said, is one important way in which all can serve."

Others participating in the radio appeal for funds included: Secretary of the Navy Knox, John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Thomas E. Dewey, Chairman of the USO; Walter Hoving, President of USO; and Charles P. Taft, Assistant to Mr. MeNutt. The USO is a non-profit corporation formed by the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Jewish the Young Women's Christian Association, the Jewish The following is the President's appeal:
Will you convey to the leaders of the USO and to their workers in Los Angeles and throughout the country my hearty good wishes for the success of their campaign?
I have followed with great interest the steps taken to make this joint effort really Nation-wide. As I said in my letter to you on the occasion of the preliminary USO conference in April, recreation and leisure-time activities for our armed forces and defense workers are both a national and local responsibility. More recent developments make united national action doubly urgent for all fronts.
The six national voluntary welfare organizations which incorporate the USO are to be commended for their effective efforts to integrate their work with the existing program, both national and local. On the national level the USO is, I understand, operating within the framework for coordinated health, welfare and recreational activities, which you and Mr. Taft have set up. I am glad to learn from you and from others that it is working locally on a basis of genuine community cooperation. Its local committees are, I am sure, the very foundation-stones of its success.
Because recreation is part of our total defense program, it is the first concern of every citizen. This applies also to the money needed to run USO's service clubs for men in uniform and for defense workers. The campaign goal of $\$ 10,765,000$ will provide necessary services in hundreds of towns and for many thousands of young men and women. From all of us Who possibly can, contributing to this fund and for this purpose is not only an obligation but also an opportunity.
soldier or sailor or defense worker on their home town, who never see a soldier or sailor or defense worker on their home town streets, have sons and friends and neighbors on the front line of American defense. That is their personal stake in the recreational sector of our national defense proing the Nation. Contributing to the USO is onts to have a share in defend--in which all can serve.
A previous statement by the President urging support of the USO appeared in our issue of April 19, page 2477 .

## President Roosevelt Asks Senate to Approve Agreement

 with Canada for Diversion of Niagara Waters for Power PurposesPresident Roosevelt asked the Senate on May 29 to ratify amendments to the American-Canadian Treaty of 1909 re garding the use of the waters of the Niagara River. According to notes exchanged by the two governments on May 20 it is proposed that, for the duration of the emergency, the United States be permitted to divert, for power purposes, 5,000 cubic feet of water per second on the American side of the Niagara River above the Falls, and that Canada be permitted to divert 3,000 cubic feet a second on the Canadian side. The President in asking for the Senate's approval, transmitted the texts of the notes and also a letter from Secretary of State Hull explaining the agreement.
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 4 approved the agreement.
Mr. Roosevelt's brief message said:

## To the Senate of the United Slates-

To the end that I may receive the approval of the Senate, I transmit herewith the texts of notes exchanged at Washington on May 20, 1941 , between the Governments of the United States and Canada amending in its application Article 5 of the Treaty signed on Jan. 11, 1909, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom, to permit for theen the tion of the emergency and in all events subject to reconsideration by both Governments on Oct. 1, 1942, an additional diversion, for power purposes of the waters of the Niagara River above the Falls.
I transmit also for the information of the Senate a report by the Secretary of State regarding this exchange of notes.
Secretary Hull's letter said, in part:
Recent surveys have indicated that there is now idle equipment available and set up which could use at once an additional diversion for power purtoses of 5.000 cubic feet per second on the United States side.

I am informed by the defense authorities of this Government and by the Federal Power Commission that this additional power is urgently needed in connection with the Government's national defense program. It is likewise understood from conversations with the appropriate Canadian officials that 3,000 cubic feet per second could be used immediately on the Canadian side in connection with the furtherance of the war efforts in Canada.
I propose through this exchange of notes that for the duration of the emergency and in all events subject to reconsideration by both governments on Oct. 1, 1942, an additional diversion for power purposes of 5,000 cubic feet per second be utilized on the United States side of the Niagara River above the Falls. In making this proposal this Government is prepared to give assurances that no objection will be raised to an additional diversion of 3,000 cubic feet per second on the Canadian side of the Niagara
River above the Falls.

## President Roosevelt Calls Upon Congress to Speed Authorization of Construction of St. Lawrence

 Seaway and Power Project-Says Its Development Is Important to Country's FuturePresident Roosevelt recommended to Congress on June 5 that the legislation authorizing the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project be approved. In a special message to Congress the President termed the project "an integral part of the joint defense of the North American Continent" which must be expedited because "no comparable power, shipbuilding and transportation facilities can be made available in the time required to construct this project.'

An agreement between the United States and Canada was signed on Mar. 19, 1941, providing for the development of the seaway and power project (noted in these columns of Mar. 29, page 1996). The terms of the agreement would become effective by concurrent legislation of the Canadian Parliament and the American Congress. Only a majority vote is required. When a similar pact was brought before the Senate in 1934 it was in treaty form and failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote of approval.

In his current plea for authorization, the President states that the project can be built in four years. Saying that he would like to agree with the people who say this country's danger will be over before that, Mr. Roosevelt said that "the course of world events gives no such assurance and have no right to take chances with the national safety "we Stressing the need for the project, Mr. Roosevelt said that both countries require the additional electric power for defense production; and that the seaway will help prevent transportation bottlenecks. He concluded by asserting that no single project of this nature is "more important to this country's future in peace or war," and that "its authorization will demonstrate to the enemies of democracy that, however long the effort, we intend to outstrip them in the race of production."
A bill authorizing President Roosevelt to carry out the terms of the agreement was introduced in the House on June 2 by Representative Mansfield, Democrat of Texas, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. Public hearings before this House Committee will begin on June 16.
It has been estimated that the cost of the project would be $\$ 266,170,000$.

The President's message was as follows:
To the Congress of the United States:
I recommend authorization of construction of
and power project, pursuant to the action of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project, pursuant to the agreement of Mar. 19, 1941, with Canada, as an integral part of the joint defense of the North American Productio
Production and more production is the keynote of our all-out race for in the production of planes, guns, tanks and ships. The enemies of planes, guns, tanks and ships.
every waterway from Norway to the Dardanelles electric resource and continent to be out-matched because short-sighted ine we to allow this development of one of our greatest resources ? ect will resources?
000 horsepower of low-cost electric per make available or withhold 2,200,America. Your action on this project will for the joint defense of North one of the greatest transportation resources ever open or keep bottled up Both countries need the power resources ever offered a people to grow more serious as the demands of the power shortages which threaten almost incredible rapidity
Let us remember that it takes tens of thousands of kilowatt hours of electricity to produce the materials that go into a single airplane. Our present aluminum program alone calls for more than ten billion kilowatt hours a year. It is constantly expanding with the need for more planes to outstrip the aggressors.
Steam power-plant construction offers no substitute for St. Lawrence power. No steam plants can provide the large blocks of low-cost electric energy required for certain essential defense industries. Furthermore, we
are going to need all our capacity to produce steam power-plant equipment are going to need all our capacity to produce steam power-plant equipment
to meet the tremendous demands which are growing in other parts of the country and to build power installations to drive our merchant and naval country
vessels.

## essels. Our

Conveyor belt. If rew pron is a gigantic assembly line. Transportation is its plants and the . If raw materials cannot flow freely to our great industrial plants and the products cannot move continuously to the front, defense
breaks down. Bottlenecks in power.
Expanding production is going to burden the railroads to the limit. We are expanding their rolling stock as fast as we can, but even the present capacity which could otherwise armament.
The seaway will help prevent transportation bottlenecks. It will provide a great highway to and from important defense production areas. It will cut by more than a a thousand miles the stretch of dangerous open water Atlantic bases. It will increase our capacity to build ships.

The Great Lakes today hold many shipways and drydocks, as well as resources of men and materials for shipbuilding. They are bottled up because we have delayed completing the seaway. If we start the seaway freed by transferring a portion of the longer-term naval program to the Great Lakes.

The St. Lawrence project must be expedited. No comparable power, shipbuilding and transportation facilities can be made available in the time required to construct this project.
In dealing with the present emergency, too many people have underestimated the degree to which our present resources will be taxed. We cannot afford to make any more mistakes of that kind.
I am advised that we can build the St. Lawrence project in four years. Under emergency pressure it may be completed in less time.
I should like to agree with the people who say that the country's danger will be over sooner than that. But the course of world events gives no such assurance, and we have no right to take chances with the national safety.

Iknow of no single project of this nature more important to this country's future in peace or war. Its authorization will demonstrate to the enemies of democracy tha, however long the effort, we intend to outstrip them in the race o production. In the modern world that race determines the rise and fall of nations.
1 I hope that authorization will not be delayed.
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House, June 5, 1941.
President Roosevelt Asks Congress for $\$ 125,000,000$ to Build Roads in Defense Areas and Strengthen Bridges
President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress on June 2 recommending an appropriation of $\$ 125,000,000$ for construction of the country's highways and bridges required for the defense program. The President proposed that $\$ 100,000,000$ be authorized specifica ly for assisting in the development of "access roads" and that $\$ 25,000,000$ be authorized "to strengthen bridges and widen surfaces in key areas." He based his proposals on a survey by the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency of highway facilities from the viewnoint of national defense. The President's message also said that the Federal Works Administrator would shortly submit to Congress a bill authorizing the appropriations, adding that he hoped the matter would have early consideration. The text of President Roosevelt's message follows:
To the Congress of the United States:
Anticipating that the development of the national-defense program would have some effect upon the highway system of the country, I requested the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency nearly a year ago to make a and to advise me as to any steps that appeared necessary, particularly with respect to the adequacy of ingress to and erress from urban centers, the servicing of existing and proposed Army, naval, and air bases and the possible necessity for the strengthening of bridges and the widening of rcads in strategic areas. This survey has been completed and a report has been submitted to me indicating the need for additional funds to aid in relieving traffic congestion in numerous areas.
The survey, at the time of its completion, indicated that there were 204 areas in which access roads and highway bridges in military, naval, and industrial areas were of the utmost importance. It is estimated that the cost of providing this type of facility in the 204 areas will aggregate $\$ 177,600,000$, and will involve 2,594 miles of highways. Means have been found for financing the construction of about 1,090 miles at a cost of $\$ 54,400,000$, leaving 1,504 miles of the original program costing $\$ 123$, 200,000 to be financed. It is estimated that 100 additional areas have become involved and that the over-all cost of providing these facilities will now reach a figure of $\$ 350,000,000$. The work thus far provided for has been financed by the Work Projects Administration, by Federal-aid highway funds, and by contributions of counties or States. It is my hope that readjustments in highway programs now authorized may release additional funds for meeting in part these new requirements.
It was believed that the amount recommended by me for community facilities would cover many of the more urgently needed access roads. The increase in the number of areas involved will now prevent the use of any considerable portion of that amount for highway improvements. It is clearly evident that the financial requirements for community facilities and access roads are greatly in excess of local resources and present available Federal funds and that additional funds will be required immediately to relieve the existing traffic congestion in important areas. In many instances it may be necessary for the Federal Government to bear the entire expense of providing these facilities, but local participation should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent. I recommend that $\$ 100,000,000$ be authorized specifically for assisting in the development of access roads.
It has been estimated by the Federal Works Agency that $\$ 458,000,000$ will be required as a minimum for strengthening the entire stractgic network of highways of more than 75,000 miles. It is my belief that no necessity exists for undertaking such an extensive program now. Some progress is being made in this work under the normal highway program. There is a need, however, for giving immediate attention to strengthening bridges in key areas where existing structures are inadequate to accommodate rolling equipment of the Army. It may also be necessary to give some consideration to the widening of the surface of some highways in these key areas. Much of ths work should be accomplished within presently authcrized funds, but in some areas obligations already incurred will not permit the diversion of funds to these more important needs. I recommend the authorization of an additional $\$ 25,000,000$ to strengthen bridges and widen surfaces in key areas.
Any appropriation made for access roads should be available for use only in arcas certified by the War or Navy Departments or the Office for Emergency Management. No attempt should be made to apportion funds for access roads in the manner in which funds are apportioned under the Federal Highway Act. All plans for highways should be coordinated insofar as practicable with State planning agencies. Concerning the improvements within key military areas, the authorizing legislation should provide for matching in the same manner now followed with respect to Federal-aid highway construction and provision should be made for the determination of the needs the usual apportionment formula.

The Federal Works Administrator will soon submit to the Congress a and it is hoped that this matter may have early consideration

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
The White House, June 2, 1941.

## President Roosevelt Signs Foreign Ship-Requisitioning Bill-Gives Maritime Commission Power to

 Take Over Immobilized VesselsPresident Roosevelt signed yesterday (June 6) the bill giving him power to requisition all foreign vessels lying idle in American ports. After taking this action he signed an executive order empowering the Maritime Commission to take over the vessels. Congressional action on the legislation was completed on May 29 when the Senate approved the conference report, which had been adopted in the House on May 27. Original House passage of the measure came on May 7 by a vote of 266 to 120 , while the Senate took similar action on May 15 by a 59 to 20 vote. Under the legislation the President can acquire the vessels by purchase, charter, requisition or condemnation, with just compensation provided in all cases. There are now approximatesly 84 foreign flag ships tied up in American ports; these include 2 German, 28 Italian, 39 Danish and 11 French, all of which have been taken into custody by the United States Coast Guard.
Previous Congressional action on this bill was reported in our May 17 issue, page 3110 .

## Legislation Allowing Canadian Vessels to Transport Iron Ore on Great Lakes Signed by President Iron Ore on Great Lakes Signed by President Roosevelt

President Roosevelt signed on May 31 a bill authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during 1941. This bill suspends during the 1941 shipping season the laws reserving the coastwise trade to United States vessels. The measure passed the House on May 15 and the Senate on May 23. The purpose of the bill is to provide the necessary means of transporting on the Great Lakes the tonnage of iron ore essential for the manufacture of steel. The State Depurteet, the Commero Depertment, thio Martitime
 Conmision and ato ofirio of Prodn

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Giving Government
Power to Impose Mandatory Priorities on Industry
Legislation giving the Government broad powers to $\mathrm{im}-$ pose mandatory priorities on American industry in the interests of national defense was signed by President Roosevelt on May 31. The completion of Congressional action on this bill came on May 23 when the Senate adopted a conference report which had been approved by the House on May 22. Original passage of this legislation by the House came on May 8 while the Senate agreed to the bill on May 16. A previous item on the legislation appeared in our issue of May 31, page 3426 .

Following are the six purposes of the measure:

1. To permit assignment of mandatory priorities to contracts or orders of any foreign government which the President brings within the terms of the Lease-Lend Bill.
2. To permit assignment of mandatory priorities to any contract or order of a government agency other than the Army or Navy or of private in dustry which is of vital importance to the defense program.
3. To make clear that mandatory priorities may be extended to subcontracts and suborders for parts, supplies, and materials which enter directly or indirectly into fulfillment of the prime contracts which aro subject to mandatory priorities.
4. To permit control of the distribution of those products and materials in which shortages appear by reason of the impact of the defense program and to permit allocation of such products and materials to defense and to the most important civilian needs in preference to less important uses.
5. To permit adequate information to be obtained to operate the priorities system. ${ }^{5}$
6. To protect persons complying with priority orders against liability
for damages. for damages.

## President Roosevelt Signs $\$ 1,147,624,384$ Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill

President Roosevelt signed on May 31 the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for the 1942 fiscal year providing appropriations of $\$ 1,147,624,384$. This measure appropriates $\$ 304,330,185$ for the Treasury and $\$ 843,294,199$ for the Post Office. Final Congressional action on the measure came on May 23 when the Senate adopted the conference report which had been approved by the House on May 22. The compromise bill was $\$ 7,978,594$ less than the budget estimates and $\$ 2,515,928$ less than the appropriation for the 1941 fiscal year. The House originally passed the bill on Feb. 13 and the Senate on May 7 . Final action by Congress was reported in our issue of May 31, page 3426.

## Governor Harwood of Virgin Islands Sets Up Defense Council-Cuban Solidarity with United States

 ReaffirmedFollowing President Roosevelt's declaration of an unlimited national emergency, Governor Charles Harwood of the Virgin Islands issued on May 29 a proclamation establishing a defense council for the Virgin Islands. This was done, it was explained, for the purpose of assisting in the coordina-
tion of insular and local activities related to national insular defense.
Approval of the President's speech of May 27 was officially voiced by the Cuban Government on May 28 in a note issued by President Fulgencio Batista. According to Havana cable advices to the New York "Times," the note said:
We must reiterate with emphasis our moral identification with the position of the American Continent and the statements of President R Roose-
velt directed toward the defense of America and its democratic principles, velt directed toward the defense of America and its democratic principles,
as a high human duty of loyalty and solidatity with such principles and with as a high human duty of loyalty and solidatity with such princip
the United States, to whose destiny our own is closely linked.
President Roosevelt's speech or "fire side chat" was given in these columns of May 31, page 3423.

## President Roosevelt Signs Measure Extending Export Control System to Philippine Islands

Legislation extending the export licensing control system to territories dependencies and possessions of the United to territories dependencies and possevelt on May 28. This measure, designed to control the export of strategic and critical articles and materials needed in the Defense Program, covers principally the Philippine Islands but also includes the Panama Canal Zone and the District of Columbia. The legislation, adopted by the Senate on May 15 and the House on May 19, was requested by the War Department and had the backing of the Philippine Government.
In accordance with this resolution the President, on May 28, issued a proclamation extending the export control system to the Philippines. Concerning this proclamation the statement issued by the White House said:
Export control was established originally within the United States under the provisions of Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940. It now provides a control over every exit for goods and materials from the United States and
insures that all articles and materials needed in the expanding defense insures that all articles and mat
program will be held available.
Licenses will be issued in the Philippine Islands by the High Commissioner acting on behalf of the Secretary of State.
Since there is no District Court of the United States in the Philippine Islands, jurisdiction of offenses committed in the Philippine Islands in violation of the Export Control Act has been conferred on the Philippine Courts.
President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, on May 29, also issued a proclamation putting into effect the export license system. Francis B. Sayre, High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, will have supervision of the licenses.

In Associated Press advices from Washington May 29 it was stated:
The State Department announced tonight that it would issue general licenses for the exportation of a long list of articles to Brazil, Argentina and Cuba, a step made possible by the imposition of export-control systems in those countries to preclude material being reshipped to Axis nations.
The announcement represented the first result of inter-American diplomatic negotiations designed to strengthen hemisphere solidarity by tightening leaks letting war materials go to Germany, Italy or Axis controlled ations.
At least seven of the American republics have adopted regulations of varying degree to control re exports.

## Legislation Extending Export Licensing Control System

 to Philippines Signed by President RooseveltPresident Roosevelt signed on May 28, the resolution extending the export licensing control system to all territories, dependencies and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands, the Panama Canal Zone and the District of Columbia. This measure, which passed. the Senate on May 15 and the House on May 19, was necessary in order that the United States may control materials which otherwise would be lost, particularly some Philippine commodities important to the defense program. This legislation, which had been requested by the War Department because of defense needs, had the support of the Philippine Government.

President Roosevelt Signs $\$ 174,409,630$ Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill
President Roosevelt signed on May 24, a bill making an, appropriation of $\$ 174,409,630$ "to supply urgent deficiencies" in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. Of the total, $\$ 165,000,000$ is for permanent and temporary defense housing. This measure, as it passed the House on May 7, amounted to $\$ 173,749,630$, but the Senate in approving it on May 19 , increased it to $\$ 174,409,630$. This $\$ 660,000$ increase was agreed to by the House on May 21.

## Congress Completes Action on Bill Giving RFC Broad Powers to Expedite Defense Program-Borrowing Power Increased by $\$ 1,500,000,000$

Congressional action on the legislation authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to create corporations to expedite the national defense program and to increase its borrowing power by $\$ 1,500,000,000$ was completed on June 5 , when both the Senate and House approved a conference report. The measure now goes to the President for his signature. According to the compromise bill the RFC is prohibited from using any of its funds on the St. Lawrence Waterway, the Passamaquoddy Tidal Project, the Florida Ship Canal, the Tombigbee Waterway or the Nicaraguan Canal, and expenses of any new defense corporations are limited to $\$ 200,000,000$. The Senate had voted the restriction at $\$ 300$,-

000,000 and the House at $\$ 100,000,000$. This measure, which passed the Senate on May 17 and the House on May 28, 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. House passage was reported in our issue of May 31, lateral. Ha 3426.

## Senate Votes Bill Aiding Domestic Sugar Growers by

 Reallocation of Philippine DeficitThe Senate on June 3 by a vote of 45 to 26 passed and sent to the House a bill amending the Sugar Act of 1937 providing that any deficit in the Philippine sugar quota be reallocated among domestic producers and foreign countries. This bill, which was strongly opposed by the Administration, would give the first 75,000 tons of any Philippine deficit to foreign countries other than Cuba and the remainder to domestic producers, continental and offshore. Existing law provides that any Philippine sugar deficit be allocated among foreign countries other than Cuba. The Administration, through countries other than Cuba. The Administration, through ard, voiced its objection to enactment of this measure because it considers it a repudiation of "the policy of hemispheric defense and the economic cooperation which the American republics agreed upon at the Havana Conference less than a year ago."

## Legislation Giving President Power to Seize Property for Defense Introduced in Congress

At the request of the War Department, there was introduced in Congress on June 2 a bill which would give President Roosevelt the power to requisition and take over either temporarily or permanently, for just compensation, any kind of property, whether real or personal, in the interest of national defense. This measure, which also had the approval of the Navy Department and the Office of Production Management, aroused considerable reaction in both the Senate and the House because of its drastic provisions.
According to a letter to Speaker Rayburn sent by Under Secretary of War Patterson, whose office prepared the bill, it would:
Permit the acquisition of defense suppies and materials needed for the manufacture of defense items from recalcitrant owners with minimum de${ }^{\text {ay }}$ and prompt compensation.
Tend to stabilize prices and prevent profiteering and hoarding, which the War Department now is powerless to do. For example, extremely high prices for second-hand machine tools, which in numerous cases seemed exorbitant, are now under some measure of control through purely voluntary agreements which are not legally enforceable and which continue only during the pleasure of the owners of such property. There is also some evidence of the acquisition by individuals or commercial concerns of unneces sarily large stocks of materials of types needed for defense purposes.
Permit the use of some needed part of a manufacturing plant in cases in which the facilities of the entire plant are not required.
Permit the prompt acquisition and effective employment of required equipment, such as machine tools not presently employed or not fully employed in the interest of the national defense, as for example a large, ex pensive, special-purpose machine tool which is used very little, but which s not for sale because its owner desires to retain it for his own occasional use. Permit the acquisition and use of manufacturing faciities not otherwise available. In several instances, the equipment in small plants has been sold piecemeal at auction under court orders in bankruptcy proceed
thus disrupting efficient installations and scattering valuable tools.
Permit the taking over of plants for the purpose of manufacturing articles not usually procured by such plants and not capable of being produced by them without changes in installations.
Permit the acquisition of contracts and contract rights, as distinguished from finished articles.
Enable the War Department to compel compliance with defe from corporations and plants under foreign ownership or control.

President Roosevelt conferred with his Congressional leaders on June 3 and discussed among other things this property seizure bill. He later explained at his press conference that the legislation is designed primarily to enable the Government to take over plants which are halting defense production.
Secretary of War Stimson on June 5 vigorously defended the legislation and called for its quick passage.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee on June 5 voted The Senate Military Affairs Committee on June 5 voted
to begin hearings on the measure on June 16 . It is expected to begin hearings on the measure on June 16 . It is expected
that the bill will be considerably amended in committee.

Treasury Excess Profits Tax Program Voted Down By House Ways and Means Committee-Said to Favor Recommendations of Colin F. Stam of Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation-Secretary Morgenthau Regrets Committee's Action
The House Ways and Means Committee, which began on June 2, executive hearings on the proposed new tax measure, designed to raise $\$ 3,500,000,000$, in additional revenue rejected on June 4 the Treasury's Department's excess profits program and decided to retain the optional method of computing excess profits on either an average earnings or invested capital basis, with such revisions as the Committee may determine later. United Press accounts from Washington June 4 reporting his said:
In effect, the Committee accepted the recommendation of Colin F . Stam, Director of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxact on, hex

Mr. Stam contended, should be changed in the matter of rates rather than method of computation.
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was indicated on June 5 as expressing "real regret" at the action of the Committee in rejecting the Treasury's plan to broaden the base of excess profits taxes, according to United Press advices on that date from which we also quote:
The Committee voted 20 to 4 against the Treasury request that the present system exempting "average earnings" from the tax be junked in favor of a levy on all income over certain return on invested corporate capital.
"I think the Treasury's suggestions on excess profits were good ones," Mr. Morgenthau said at a press conference. "As the defense program grows by leaps and bounds, the country is going to demand that corporations contribute a liberal share of their profits to help pay for the defenses of this ountry. And so, I'm willing to bide my time."
In the Associated dispatches Mr. Morgenthau was said to have added at his press conference that he believed that some day Congress would be forced by circumstances to adopt a plan similar to the Treasury proposals. As has heretofore been noted (May 24, page 3265 and May 31, page 3427), 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 $65 \%$

From its Washington bureau on June 2 the New York "Journal of Commerce" stated that at the Committee's executive hearing on June 2, Mr. Stam was reported to have testified that adoption of the Treasury plan to base the credit solely on return on invested capital would impose unnecessary hardships on efficiency in corporate management and almost make it impossible for some corporations to remain in business. The same account said:
He is said to have offered an alternative plan of excess profits taxation to the Committee, retaining the present principle of allowing corporations he right to choose either the average earnings or invested capital formula in computing their excess pronts and that the rates now imposed to produce more revenue for the Government
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sullivan was heard by the Committee at its executive session on June 3, when, said the "Journal of Commerce" he was reported to have again urged upon the Committee the adoption of Treasury recommendations submitted in open session last month abolishing the average earnings formula of computing the excess profits credit and allowing all corporations a minimum return of $4 \%$ on invested capital before application of the excess profits rates.
It is further stated in the same paper that Mr. Sullivan at the June 3 hearing urged the Committee to correct "defects" in the present system of excess profits taxation by requiring corporations to compute their profits on the basis of returns on capital so that the Government may reach the profits of many concerns not now paying excess profits
Thes
The House Committee in recording its action on June 4 adopted the following resolution:
"It is the sense of the Committee to retain the present optional plan of computing excess profit taxes with such revisions as the Committee may see fit to make.'
In announcing the action, Representative Doughton, Chairman of the Committee, declined to amplify it or to comment on what revisions might be in prospect, said special advices to the New York "Times" on June 4, in which it was also stated:
Members of the Committee were pledged to secrecy concerning the executive meetings, and what proposed revisions of the excess profits tax law are under consideration could not be learned.
It was reported, however, that one of the main reasons for rejecting the Treasury proposal was the fear of members that any change now in computation of tax liability might work a hardship on small corporations and those of peculiar set-ups, such as personal service companies. Many witnesses before the Committee had warned of inequities which might follow ths
elimination of the average earnings basis of tax computation elimination of the average earnings basis of tax computation.
An indication that the Committee had arrived at fairly definite ideas about what it would recommend in excess profits was given in an announcement by Mr. Doughon that the members would turn tomorrow to consideration of individual income tax rates.
Three definite proposals for increased income levies are before the Committee.
The Treasury proposed retention of the present normal rates, and a surtax starting at $11 \%$ on the first dollar of taxable income.

The Joint Committee on Interl.al Revenue, headed by Colin F. Stam, proposed the same normal rates with a surtax starting at $6 \%$ on the first dollar of taxable income
Leon Henderson, Administrator of Price Control, and Marriner s Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, applying the income tax to married couples receiving $\$ 1,500$ or more and lowering the exemption on dependents from $\$ 400$ to $\$ 300$. Mr. Henderson did not agree to the lowering of the base.
The effective rate under Mr. Eccles's proposal would be $1.6 \%$ on low incomes, rising gradually to $\$ 10,000$ and then increasing at about the rates proposed by the Treasury and Mr. Stam.
The Treasury's proposal would mean an effective tad rate of $16.5 \%$ on taxable income, the Stam plan $10.4 \%$, and the Eccles-Henderson plan a simple increase in normal rates
The Committee adopted a second resolution today by which it announced that it would impose a floor tax in adding excise taxes or increasing existing
ones. This tax would apply to goods in the hands of manufacturers. whole ones. This tax would apply to goods in the hands of manufacturers, whole-
salers, retailers or jobbers when the tax bill becomes effective, and is desalers, retailers or jobbers when the tax bill becomes effective, and is de-
signed to prevent hoarding of goods or tax avoidance, Mr. Douglton said.

United States Supreme Court in Unanimous Decision Broadens Federal Control Over Navigable Streams In a unanimous decision on June 2, the United States Supreme Court held that the Federal Government's control over navigable streams extend to its tributaries. The ruling of the tribunal upheld the decision of a lower court and dismissed the suit of Governor Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma which challenged the right of the Government to build a $\$ 54,000,000$ power dam on the Red river near Denison Texas. United Press advices from Washington on June 2 gave the highlights of the decision as follows:

Governor Phillips contended that 100,000 acres of Oklahoma land, much of it valuable oil and agricultural property, would be inundated, and that much land would be withdrawn from state tax rolls. He challenged the con stitutionality of the project and argued that the Government's authority over navigable streams could not be expanded legally to include a power
dam. dam.
William lower court was upheld by a unanimous decision written by Justice William O. Douglas. It pointed out that the supreme tribunal recently
recognized that flood protection, watershed development and recovery recognized that flood protection, watershed development and recovery of the cost of improvements through utilization of power were functions in
which Congress could engage under the commerce clause of the which Congress could engage under the commerce clause of the Constitution taries of navigable streams," the court said. "For just as control over the non-navigable parts of a river may be essential or desirable in the oner the of the navigable portions, so may the key to flood control on a navigable stream be found in whole or in part in flood control on its tributaries "
First effect of the power decision appeared to be removal of virtually last remaining premise upon which the far-reaching New Deal public power flood control program could be challenged in the courts.
Today's decision held not only that Congress could treat the watersheds as a key to flood control but that there is no constitutional necessity for viewing each reservoir project in isolation from a comprehensive plan covering the entire basin of a particular river.
"We need no survey to know that the tributiries are generous contributors to the floods of the Mississippi," the court said. "And it is common knowledge that Mississippi floods have paralyzed commerce in the affected areas and have impaired navigation itself.
The United States Supreme Court decision, sustaining the Federal Power Commission in requiring the Appalachian Electric Power Co. to obtain license for power project, and which extended the Federal Government's control over the Nation's waterways was handed down on Dec. 16 last and was referred to in the Dec. 21, 1940, issue of the Chronicle, page 3672 .
Indictments Against Pacific Coast Food Group Voted by Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco
Indictments were returned by a Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco on June 3 against 194 food distributing associations, firms, and individuals on allegations of comspiring to fix and controI prices. Affected by the indictment, it is stated, were vegetable and fruit canning, dried fruit processing, rice processing and distribution, sardine packing, and evaporated milk industries
Concerning the indictments, San Francisco advices of June 3 to the United Press also said:
Many of the indicted firms operate on a nation-wide scale. But mos of the defendants were firms situated in California, where a large part of the country's fruit and vegetables are grown and processed.
Thurman Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of anti-trust activities, said the indictments resulted from a special in vestigation of food distribution and food prices on particularly in California, since last November.
Federal spokesmen said the jury action was part of a Government cam paign to increase prices paid to food growers and at the same time decrease distributing.

Fourteen associations, 89 corporations and 91 individuals were named in all. Bail of $\$ 1,000$ each will be set for the individuans. Maximum penalty that could be imposed on individuals indicted would be $\$ 5,000$ fine or a year in jail, or both, on each count. Corporations would be subject to a maximum $\$ 5,000$ fine on each count.

United States Pledges to Relinquish Special Rights in
China When Peace Is Restored-Secretary of State
Hull Makes Promise in Letter to New Chinese Foreign Minister
Secretary of State Hull revealed on May 31 that when peace again prevails in China the United States intends to relinquish its special rights incident to extraterritorial jurisdiction and related practices. This disclosure was made by the State Department in releasing an exchange of letters between Secretary Hull and Dr. Quo Tai-chi, the new Chinese Foreign Minister, who is en route back to China after his brief stay in Washington. Dr. Quo came from London, where he was Ambassador.
Expressing thanks for the cordial hospitality extended to him, the Foreign Minister told Secretary Hull in his letter that the Chinese Government and people endorse the United States principles for an international order based on the cooperation of independent nations, viz.: equality of treatment among nations in international relations, equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination in commercial relations, and broader cultural exchange. These were the principles set forth by Secretary Hull in his public statement of July 16, 1937, when he gave the Government's position in regard to international problems and situations in which this country felt concerned; the statement appeared in our issue of July 24, 1937, page 537 .

Dr. Quo Tai-chi informed Secretary Hull that when peace is restored the Chinese Government expects to apply these principles "in its own economy and in its political and economic relations with other countries."

Saying he was gratified by the Minister's reaffirmation of the endorsement by China of the American principles, Secretary Hull declared:
The Government of the United States is dedicated to the support of the principles in which the people of this cauntry believe. Without reservation we are confident that the cause to which we are committed along with China and other countries-the cause of national security, of fair dealing among nations, and of peace with justice-will prevail.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi's letter to Secretary Hull, dated San Francisco, May 26, follows, in part:
With the general principles of the foreign policy of the United States, which were set forth in your public statement of July 16, 1937, I have long been familiar. I could, therefore, readny appreciate the importance which, as you indicated in our conversations, your Government attaches to the principles of world order under law and of equality of treatment among nations, and to general recognition of the need for free international trade and for broader cultural exchange. My Government shares the desire and the hope of your Government that there may be brought about by processes of agreement conditions in world affairs in which these principles will be universally accepted and applied,
You will recall that on Aug. 12, 1937, there was sent to you a communication from my Government endorsing the principles enumerated in your statement of July 16, 1937, and stating that China's policy was therefore in full harmony with the views of the Government of the United States. Such was the position of China then, and such is the position now. My country has for neariy four years been fighting in self-defense. During this period the Government and people of the United States have shown great friendship and sympathy for the Government and people of China. The Chinese Government and people deeply appreciate the attiWe feel, moreover, that action of the Government of the United States. We feel, moreover, that our attitude, objectives and policies are constantly evolving along lincs more and more completely in harmony with those of
the United states. the United States.
national commercial relations bellievers in non-discrimination in international commercial relations and in the broad principles of cooperation and fair dealing among nations which are implicit in the faithful observance of international agreements and the adjustment of problems in international relations by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement freely arrived at. We believe in and subscribe to the principle of equality of commercial opportunity and non-discriminatory treatment. Our Govern ment gave clear indication of this nearly a century ago when there were
being negotiated the first treaties being negotiated the first treaties between China and Occidental countries.
Opon restoration of peace the Chinen to seek and to effect peace the Chinese Government desires and expects economy and in its political and economic relation principles in its own Yours sincerely,

## Secretary Hull's letter follows:

My dear Mr. Minister: Department of State, Washington, May 31, 1941.
I acknowledge the receipt of and thank you for your letter of May 26 1941, in regard to your visit to Washington and to our cor May 26, during your short sojourn here.
We greatly enjoyed your visit.
It is very gratifying to receive in your letter reaffirmation of the endorsement by the Chinese Government and people of the general the fundamental principles which this Government is convinced constitute and only practical foundation for an international order wherein independent As you know, cooperate freely with each other to their mutual benefit.
United States put their tram in which the Government and people of the Uniple ciple of equality of treatment among nations. This principle comprehend qualions in a juridical sense, non-discrimination and equality of opportunity in commercial relations, and reciprocal inter change in the feld of cultural developments. Implicit in this principle is respect by each nation for the rights of other nations, performance by each nation of established obligations, alternation of agreements between fair dors brocesses not of force but orderly and free negotiations, and air deang in international economic relations essential to peaceful devel pment of national life and the mutually profitable growth of international trade. One purposes of this program is to effect the removal of As you and other maladjustments which tend to lead to political conflicts. ang have a dovernment and people of the United States ong have had a profound interest in the welfare and progress of China. goes without saying that the Government of the United States, in conreadjustmen steps already taken toward meeting China's aspirations for ditions of peace erotia of peace again prevail to move rapidly, by processes of orderly ment of the last agreement with the Chinese Government, toward relinquishtogether with of certain rights of a special character which this country, greements prother countries, has long possessed in China by virtue of
This Government for extraterritorial jurisdiction and related practices. nd orderly processes by and and encourages every advance made by lawful stability, justice and by any country toward conditions of peace, security, Excellency's justice and general welfare. The assurances given in Your ciple of equality of under acknowledgment of China's support of the principle of equality of treatment and non-discrimination in economic relations couflict have wholesome effect both during the present period of world The Governmen hostilities shall have ceased.
principles in which the people of this country belicated to support of the tion, we are which the people of this country believe. Without reservawith China and other countries cause to which we are committed along dealing among nations countries-the cause of national security, of fair With kindest regards an $\mathcal{l}$ best wishes justice-will prevail.
incerely yours, CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State Hull Says French Collaboration With Germany Would Make Her Subservient and Would Be Inimical to Just Rights of Such Policy Wries Be Inimical to Just Rights of Other Coun-
In I a statement concerning French-American relations, Secretary of State Hull on June 5 said that preliminary reports indicate that the French Government at Viehy would purpose of aggression and purpose of aggression and oppression." "Such action, said

Secretary Hull "would not only be yielding priceless right and interests beyond the requirements of a harsh armistice but it would at once place France in substantial political and military subservience and instrument of aggression against many other peoples and nations." The Secretary added that a collaboration policy between France and Germany, exceeding the strict limitations imposed by the armistice, "would seem scarcely believable" and "would only be utterly inimical to the just rights of other countries." It was pointed out by Mr. Hull that the American policy has been "to continue riendly and helpful cooperation with France, in the present difficult situation in which its action is restricted and limited by the terms of its armistice with Germany and Italy." Earlier in his statement Mr. Hull reviewed the various forms of assistance rendered by this Government to the government, colonies and people of France, which was based on assurances that there was no intention of exceeding the armistice terms.
Secretary Hull's action was based on "prelinimary reports" received from Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, who conferred with Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, at Vichy on June 4.
This latest statement followed the recent issuance of a Tatement by President Roosevelt on French-German collaboration given in our issue of May 17, page 3106. A communique by the French Government replying to the President appeared in these columns May 24, page 3260
The following is the text of Secretary Hull's statement of June 5:
We have recelved some preliminary reports from Admiral Leahy. Frankly, we are very much concerned about the situation which seems to be growing up. As you know, we have throughout our history been symrathetic to the true aspirations of France. We have fought beside her. Har cause has been our cause. The principles of free representative government by the people have been the basis of the democratic institutions of both our countries.
In her present difficult situation we have given concrete evidence of our sympathetic friendship and thought for the well-being of the French people
and the French Empire. and the French Empire.
with the French governm maintain full and friendly diplomatic relationship in this country. We have given the fullest and received its emissaries freely tion to financial problems connected with most sympathetic consideraestabliche estabishments, not only in this hemisphere but in the Far East, both diplo-

We have, through Admiral
consistently conveyed to the French the American Ambassador at Vichy, difficulties of their position and our determination to understanding of the we could in solving their problems for the ultimate benofit of the frenc people.
We have made clear to the French government that a basic policy of this Government was to aid Great Britain in her defense against those same forces of conquest which had invaded and are subjugating France.
We have aided in the furnishing of foodstuffs for unoccupied France , and children's supplies are now being distributed through the American Red Cross, and we had planned the continuation of these services.
We have facilitated the passage of ships from this hemisphere to France's African colonies. We have collaborated with the other American republics as well as with the French Government in safeguarding the welfare and maintaining the integrity of the French possessions in the Western Hemis phere.
In collaboration with the French government we have arranged for the maintenance of the economic stability of the French North African terriof comy providing faclities for increasing trade and the purchase from us of commodities urgently needed by the people of North Africa with a view Empire Empire.
Happily, whenever such action was necessary, Admiral Leahy has been able to assure the Vichy government that this Nation had no other interes in any territories of the French Empire than their preservation for the French people.
We have giv
We have given the most sympathetic consideration to the financial problems arising out of the freezing of French funds.
It has been the determined policy of this Gover
and helpful cooperation with France this Government to continue friendly which its action is restricted and lime in the present difficult situation in Germany and Italy This and imited by the terms of its armistice with French government that thore strict limitations imper the the It would seem scarcely believable that.
should adopt the policy of collaboration with French government at Vichy of aggression and oppression-despite indicatier powers for the purpose liminary reports.
Such action would not only be yielding priceless rights and interests be yond the requirements of a harsh armistice, but it would at once place France in substantial political and military subservience and would also make her, in part, the instrument of aggression against many other peoples and nations. This could only be utterly inimical to the just rights of other countries, to say nothing of its ultimate effects on the liberties, the true interests and the welfare of the people of France.
We are therefore undertaking as speedily as possible to assemble every material fact and circumstance calculated to shed light on this alleged course of the French government

Recommendation of Tariff Commission Led to Establishment of Wheat Import Quotas-Bureau's Inquiry Found Wheat Program Would Be Less Effective Unless Restrictions Were ImposedComment by AAA Administrator Evans
President Roosevelt's action on May 29 proclaiming limitations on imports of wheat and wheat flour was taken pursuant to a report by the United States Tariff Commission on an investigation instituted at his request in December, 1939. At that time the President asked the Commission to determine whether wheat and wheat products "are being or are practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in sufficient quantities as to render or tend to render
ineffective or to materially interfere with" the wheat program under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. With respect to the Commission's findings, an announcement issued May 29 said:
During most of the period since the investigation was ordered the spread In the prices of wheat in the United States and Canada, the most likely source of imports, has been less than the amount of the duty and imports have been unimportant. However, in anticipation of the passage of legislative measures in the United States Congress looking towards an increase In the amount of loans to be made available to wheat farmers, the domestic wheat prices have increased markedly in recent weeks. During the period Aprim the the 14 from $0 / 8$, parable gradeo Canadian wheat at Mmilieg remained practically constant at about $1 / 2$ cents por has already closely approched the point at which it is profitable for im porters to enter duty-paid foreign wheat for consumption in the United States, and is practically certain to reach this point
On the basis of the upward trend of domestic prices as well as other information obtained in the investigation, the Commission found that wheat and wheat flour are practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in sufficient quantities as to tend to render ineffective and to materially interfere with the wheat program unless new import restrictions are es tablished. The Commission, therefore, recommended that imports of wheat and wheat flour be limited by quotas. The Commission made no finding at this time with respect to feed wheat, feed flour and wheat byproduct feeds, and no new import restrictions were imposed on these products.
In commenting on the establishment of import quotas for wheat and wheat flour, R. M. Evans, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said on May 29:
In the first place it is evidence of the excellent price position of the United States wheat grower as compared with that of wheat growers else where. Our wheat program is holding the price of our wheat high above the world level so that even a slight rise might completely offset the effect of the 42 -cent tariff. In other words our price is almost 42 cents better than the world price.
Secondly, the action is an additional safeguard for wheat farmers in the United States. The last time our price went over the world level by more than 42 cents we imported about $30,000,000$ bushels of wheat. That was the bad drought year of 1936 and we could use some wheat then, but today we have plenty in reserve for all possible needs and another good crop coming up. The import quotas will enable our farmers to maintain their wheat prices at a reasonable level even though the world wheat surplus has weighed the world price down to the lowest levels in history.
Since Canada has been the principal source of imports in the past, the action was preceded by conferences with officials of the Dominion Government in accordance with our good neighbor policy. They realize that arte the present harves us wis hey asred or us to necessary for us 0 restrict imports. Canada has a total of $565,000,000$ bushels a 100000,000 and 200000,00 buhe Their quota like those between $100,000,000$ and $200,000,000$ bushels. Their quota, like those fo other countries,

The total import quota established by the President's proclamation was 800,000 bushels for wheat, and $4,000,000$ pounds of wheat flour, cracked wheat, and similar products. Of the total, Canada's quota amounts to 795,000 bushels of wheat and $3,815,000$ pounds of wheat flour, cracked wheat, and similar products, and the remainder is distributed to 13 other countries.

Establishment of the quota was reported in these columns May. 31, page 3425. The President's request that the Commission study the wheat problem was mentioned in our issue of Dec. 23, 1939, page 3949 .

United States Ambassador Winant Following Return from England Reports to President Roosevelt
John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James who, as we stated in our issue of a week ago, left England on May 28 arrived in New York aboard the Yankee Clipper on May 30. He spoke with President Roose velt at Hyde Park, N. Y., by telephone on May 31 and held an hour's conference with him in Washington on June 3, at which time he submitted a report to the President.

Rumors that his return was associated with efforts to end the war were denied in an interview with reporters June 3 when he said he had not heard any peace talk at all in England. Advices of June 4 from Washington to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" said:

Interviewed as he was leaving the White House after a second conference with President Roosevelt, Mr. Winant said that he had submitted a repor on the military and economic situation in Great Britain
"Some people feel," he said, "that we don't get as much information as we would like from England. It is easy to understand, however, that when a country might constitute a danger to its fighting forces.

At the same time, it is natural that we as people want to get as much information as possible. I would like to say that the British, through our military observers, have made available their war experience, and that tha experience is of great military value in preparing this Government to arm The Amb
The Ambassador reiterated the opinion he voiced yesterday that the British "are a gallant people, a united people, and have great morale."
He repeated also that it was his intention to make a public statemen Office of Production Management officials.

May Sales of Defense Savings Bonds Totaled \$438,230,000 , Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau ReportsStamps. Sold in First Month of Defense Savings Program Amounted to $\$ 3,522,000$
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau revealed on June 5 , in a nation-wide radio broadcast, that a total of $\$ 438,230$.-

000 in Defense Savings Bonds and $\$ 3,522,000$ in Postal Savings Stamps were purchased during May, the first month of the National Defense Savings program. In making a report to the country, Secretary Morgenthau found it "very encouraging" that bond sales had consistently averaged around $\$ 100,000,000$ a week, explaining that "it is more than any of us in the Treasury had dared to expect." Analyzing the May sales of bonds and stamps, Mr. Morgenthau said that they were enough to pay for four battleships or 1,000 long-range bombers. He added that the money raised in May was sufficient "to pay for the building of 20 cruisers, or 100 destroyers to guard the ocean lanes." The following concerning his remarks was reported in United Press Washington advices of June 5:
Mr. Morgenthau stressed the successful opening of the campaign and pointed out that sales of the series "E" bond, the new low priced "Baby Bond," were almost twice as much in May as sales of the old Baby Bonds a year ago.
He praised organized labor, employers, banks and civic organizations for contributing to the success of the campaign.
'All sections, all creeds, all economic groups, all American parties have done their share and will continue to do their share," he declared.
"We have had during this first month a preview of the national unity which this country must have if it is to surmount the crisis that now faces it."

He scorned the possibility of coercing or frightening the Nation into buying the securities, pointing out that "our results prove that we do not need to employ such methods."

Events across the sea cry out to us every day to speed up our effort in every direction," he said. "So far our defense production program has only way our defanse savings prostrial strength of this continent. In the same earning capacity of the American people" He paid espacial tribute to the
affiliated industries for "freely and generously radio, motion picture and carry on our program more economically than any similar effort in the history of our country.

The Treasury Department revealed on May 29 that the first 24 days' sale of Defense Savings Bonds totaled $\$ 347$,861,000 , while Postal Savings Stamps sold in this same period amounted to $\$ 2,800,000$

The Defense Bond report for May 1-24, was made up of the following items, with figures rounded to even thousands:

Savingense Bonds
Series E

Total bonds.
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Issue Price } \\ \$ 91,751,000 \\ 37,226,000 \\ 218,884,000 \\ \hline \$ 347,861,000\end{array}$

Thirteen State Administrators for National Defense Savings Program Appointed by Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau
Appointment of 13 additional State Administrators for the National Defense Savings program was announced on June 3 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. These officers, already serving the Treasury as a Collector of Internal Revenue or a Collector of Customs, will cooperate with the Defense Savings Staff of the Treasury in stimulating the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps through establishment of representative, non-partisan State, Territorial and local committees to develop community interest in the program. The new appointments bring to 21 the number program. The new appointments bring to 21 the number of States where Administrato
13 men named on June 3 are:
Roy G. Paschal, Little Rock, Ark. Lipe Henslee, Nashville, Tenn. John L. Fahs, Jacksonville, Fla. Fred C. Martin, Burlington, Vt. Marion H. Allen, Atlanta, Ga. Will H. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind. Clinton A. Clauson, Augusta. Me. John E. Manning, Newark, N. J H. Olifford Jones, Oklahoma City,

Okla.
Fred C. Martin, Burlington, Vt.
F. Roy Yoke, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Arthur D.Reynolds, St. Paul, Minn Arthur D.Reynolds, St. Paul, Minn Eugene Fly, Jackson, Miss.
William H. Bartley, Great Falls,
Mont.
Fred H. Kanne, Honolulu, Hawail
Mr. Bartley is the only Collector of Customs in the list. All of the others are Collectors of Internal Revenue. The State Administrators report to Field Director Gale F. Johnston at Defense Savings Staff headquarters in Washington.
A previous reference to the appointment of State Administrators was made in these columns of April 12, page 2325.

OPM Imposes Priority Control System on Steel Orders -Copper and Cork Put Under Industry-Wide Controls-Price Ceiling Set on Nickel Scrap
The Office of Production Management on May 29 issued a general preference delivery order on all kinds of steel in order that defense and essential civilian purposes will have first call on this metal. This action, announced by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Director of Priorities of the OPM, was taken because "the overall demand for steel, including defense and civilian demand, is greater than the apparent fense and civilian demand, is greater than the apparent capacity to make deliver
steel products promptly."
teel products promptly." According to the Associated Press the steel order established a system which works thus:
Anyone ordering steel and unable to get it can report to the Office of Production management if the need is deemed essential; the OPM will take whatever steps are necessary to see that the order is filled.
In practice, it is expected to mean that defense needs will get preference over all civilian uses, and that civilian needs deemed most essential will be filled before cther types of civilian users get any steel.
A report recently made to President Roosevelt showing that steel requirements in 1941 and 1942 will excel capacity was referred to in our issue of May 31, page 3430.

On May 31 Mr. Stettinius announced that copper has been added to the list of essential defense metals under mandatory industry-wide control. At the same time the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, which is headed by Leon IIenderson, issued a civilian allocation program for copper. This latter move, which is the first of its kind, sets up the standards under which competing Tivilian demands will be met after defense requirements civilian demaner her for Regarding the control plan for copper which was issued
due to a shortage, the Associated Press in its May 31 due to a short
advices stated:
Officials gave this explanation of how the plan was designed to work: Priority, or preference, ratings will be issued for copper needed in defense industries, The remainder of the available supply will be allocated for civilian purposes by the Priorities Division in accordance with recommendations of Mr. Henderson's office
Beginning June 1, refiners will be required to set aside an amount of copper equal to $20 \%$ of April production, which will be allocated specifically by the OPM to meet emergency needs.
All copper owned by the Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will be allocated by the OPM after June 1.
Officials said that the supply of refined copper this year probably would range between $1,340,000$ and $1,470,000$ short tons. Total military and civilian requirements, however, are estimated at about $1,810,000$ tons.
Mr. Stettinius announced on June 2 that cork will be placed under industry-wide control on June 12. Up to that time cork manufacturers will continue to cut their processing operations in cork in half. On June 12 and thereafter each suppier of cork will be required to set aside his entire stock in all forms as a reserve out of which allocations will be made to defense orders.
Ceiling prices for scrap and secondary materials containing nickel were established by the OPAOS on June 1. Mr. Henderson said that this schedule, the eighth one issued, had been made necessary by the "outrageous" prices charged recently for materials containing nickel. The following was reported by the United Press:

The new order covers pure nickel scrap, ferro-nickel-chrome-iron scrap, ferro-nickel-iron scrap, monel metal scrap, cupro-nidel alloy scrap, stainless steel scrap, nickel steel scrap, secondary monel metal ingot, secondary monel metal shot and secondary copper-nickel shot. It also covers the chrome type of stainless steel scrap, which contains no nickel
The previous price schedule, relating to combed cotton yarn, was reported in our issue of May 31, page 3429.

## Secretary Ickes Appointed Petroleum Coordinator for

## National Defense-President Roosevelt Directs

Him to Form Program Insuring Adequate Supply

## for Nation and National Defense

President Roosevelt on May 31 named Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes as Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense and instructed him to make recommendations "to insure the maintenance of a ready and adequate supply of petroleum and petroleum products" for the needs of the Nation and the national defense program. This was the first major action taken by the President since declaring the existence of an "unlimited national emergency" on May 27. In a letter to Secretary Ickes the President said that one essential defense requirement "is the development and utilization with maximum efficiency of our petroleum resources and our facilities, present and future, for making petroleum and petroleum products available, adequately and continuously, in the proper forms, at the proper places, and at reasonable prices to meet military and civilian needs."
The President, after declaring that "recent significant developments indicate the need of coordinating existing velopments indicate the need of coordinating existing
authority over oil and gas" and insuring that the supply "will be accommodated to the needs of the Nation and the national defense program," pointed out in his letter the various problems which require immediate action.
As was noted in these columns May 24, page 3267 , the President, in urging passage of legislation for the construction of pipelines, stated that the present transportation facilities in the Middle Atlantic States makes "restriction of oil consumption to essential uses a distinct possibility within a few months."
The following is the President's letter to Mr. Ickes, which was dated May 29 but was not released until May 31, at Hyde Park, N. Y., where the President spent the week-end: My dear Mr. Secretary
Recent significant developments indicate the need of coordinating existing authority over oil and gas and insuring that the supply of petroleum and its products will be accommodated to the needs of the Nation and the national defense program,
Government functions relati
Government functions relating to petroleum problems are now divided among numerous officers and agencies of the Federal Government and the principal oil-producing States. The various phases of operation in the petroleum industry itself are numerous and complex.
One of the essential requirements of the national defense program which must be made the basis of our petroleum defense policy in the unlimited national emergersy declared on May 27, 1941, is the development and utilization wit maximum efficiency of our petroleum resources and our facilities, pres, $t$ and future, for making petroleum products available, adequately and continuously, in the proper forms, at the proper places, and at reasonable prices to meet military, and civilian needs.
Some of the problems with which we are now confronted and which require immediate action are: The proper development, production and utilization of those reserves of crude oil and natural gas that are of strategic importance both in quality and location; elimination or reduction of cross-hauling of petroleum and its products, and the development of transportation facilities and of methods by which more efficient use can be made of existing transportation and store facilities; balancing refining
operations to secure the maximum yields of specific products with full
consideration for requirements, the most economical use of the raw materials, and efficiency of production and distribution; and the elimination of the drilling of unnecessary
In order to provide the desired coordination, I am hereby designating you as Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense. In that capacity it will be your function and responsibility as my representative:

1. To obtain currently from the States and their agencies, from the petroleum and allied industries, from the officers and agencles of your oepartment, and from other appropriate Federal departments and agencies
information as to (a) the military and civilian needs for petroleum and petroleum products; (b) the factors affecting the continuous ready avaliability of petroleum and petroleum products for those needs, and (c) any
action proposed which will affect such availability of petroleum and petroleum products.
2. To make
3. To make specific recommendations to any appropriate department, officer, corporation or other agency of the Federai Giovernment, particularly
the Office of Production Manazement and the Office of Price. Administration and Civilian Supply, to the appropriate agency representing any Stateor any combination of States, and to any appropriate industry or part.
thereof as to action which is necessary or desirable, on the basis of your thereof, as to action which is necessary or desirable, on the basis of your
determinations, to insure the maintenance of a ready and adequate supply determinations, to insure the maducts.
In carrying out these responsibilities, it is expected that you will: consult with the several officers and agencies of the Federal Government, and with the States acting severally or in any joint capacity, to the end that all Government participation shall consistently further the purposes outlined.
It is also expected that you will consult with the petroleum industry and those industries which affect its functioning, to aid them in shaping. their policies and operations in the discovery, development, production, processing, transportation, storage, distribution, marketing, consumption and import and export of petroleum and petroleum products.
In order to facilitate your work and efforts, I am requesting that theseveral departments and agencies having functions related to the petroleum problem give you antecedent advice on any action proposed which may affect the continuous, ready availability of petroleum or petroleum products for military and civilian needs, so that you may have opportunity to make specific recommendation concerning such action.
I am also requesting that they notify you of all meetings and conferences dealing with these problems, so that your representatives may be in attendance when you deem it advisable.
It is suggested that from time to time you call together all or any of the heads of such departments and agencies, or their representatives, as a committee to discuss such problems as may arise and to develop ways and means of effectuating the highest degree of coordination of Federal functions for the furtherance of the policy herein outlined.
The heads of the departments and agencies concerned are being informed of this suggestion and of the contents of this letter, and I am sure you will find them ready to cooperate fully in rendering the assistance requested herein or otherwise needed to assure success of the program.
Within the limits of such funds as may be made available to you, you may employ necessary personnel, including a deputy coordinator, whose appointment shall be approved by me and to whom you may make any necessary delegation of functions, and may make provision for transporta-
tion, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of their duties.
You will,
You will, of course, make use of such statistical, informal, fiscal, personnel and other general services and facilities as you now have available to you through the Office for Emergency Management or other agencies. of the Government.

Yours sincerely,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Further Negotiations in Anti-Trust Oil Suits to BeSubmitted to Secretary Ickes-Announcement by Attorney General Jackson Following Mr. Ickes's. Appointment as Petroleum Coordinator for Na tional Defense
Following the action of President Roosevelt, on May 31, in naming Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes as Petroleum Coordinator for National Defense, it was announced the same day by Attorney General Jackson that the-anti-trust suits against 22 major oil companies would not be permitted to impede Mr. Ickes's regulation of the oil industry, and that negotiations were under way to reach an agreement with the oil companies on the anti-trust actions. The Attorney General is reported as saying:
To avoid any conflict with the administrative program which may be established by the Secretary of the Interior, further negotiations in the estallished by the Secretary of the Interior, further negotiations in the
pending proceedings will be submitted to him, to the end that national defense objectives of the new oil control shall be in no way impeded.

Aircraft Employment at New Peak-Substantial Increase in Floor Space in First Quarter Year-Four Months' Warplane Output Near 1940 Aggregate
More than 43,000 new jobs, carrying with them payroll increases totaling $\$ 1,841,940$ a week, were created by the American aircraft manufacturing industry during the first quarter of 1941, when employment reached a record high of 237,267 , it was reported June 2 by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America. Making possible the industry's spectacular increase in the production of military aircraft, a total of $8,329,930$ square feet of new floor space was added during the same three-month periodspace was added during the same three-month periodJanuary,

Indicative of the strides made since the outbreak of the war in Europe, the April 1 figures represent increases of $436 \%$ in employment, $472 \%$ in payrolls, and $246 \%$ in floor space over Jan. 1, 1939.
Colonel John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, today gave the Aviation News Committee the above findings, gleaned from a survey just completed by the Chamber.

Salient facts from the reports of 47 airplane, 11 engine and six propeller companies showed:

1. There were 237,267 persons employed in the industry on April 1, as against 193,893 on Jan. 1, an increase of 43,374 . (On Jan. 1, 1939, total employment was 44,296 .)
2. Weekly payrolls on April 1 were $\$ 8,761,426$, as arainst $\$ 6,919,486$ on Jan. 1. (On Jan. 1, 1939, payrolls totaled only $\$ 1,532,723$ per week.)
against $25,456,421$ feet on Jan. 1. (On Jan. 1, 1939, total floor space was $9,454,550$.)

Colonel Jouett, commenting on the survey findings, said:
"The aircraft manufacturing industry, as evidenced by the data collected, has made amazing progress in the huge expansion program it has undertaken. Production of 4,746 warplanes in the first four months of this year, only about 1,000 less than production for the entire year of 1940, is proof that this expansion job is being done with
Airplane builders alone, between Jan. 1, 1939, and April 1, 1941, increased floor space from $7,478,832$ square feet to $23,110,017$ square feet; employees from 31,568 to 175,525 , and weekly payrolls from $\$ 1,054,219$ to $\$ 6,497,284$.
Aircraft engine manufacturers boosted floor space from $1,726,037$ square feet to $8,116,481$; employees from 11,323 to 52,080 , and weekly payrolls from $\$ 425,964$ to $\$ 1,923,512$.
Propeller concerns increased floor space from 249,681 square feet to $1,559,853$ square feet; employees from 1,405 to 9,662 , and weekly payrolls from $\$ 52,540$ to $\$ 340,630$.

## James G. Blaine Forecasts United States Defense Industries Will Obtain Increasing Amounts of Raw

 Materials from ChinaJames G. Blaine, National Campaign Committee Chairman of United China Relief, in a statement issued June 3 ,forecast that China would supply United States defense industries with increasing amounts of essential raw materials. Mr. Blaine, who is also President of Marine Midland Trust Co., of New York, said he based his predictions upon both the industrial rebirth now taking place in China, and upon economic consequences of the European conflict, which has interrupted or stopped exports to this country from many former markets. "The growing importance of China to the United States as a source of raw materials already is apparent in increases between 1939 and 1940 in this country's metal imports from China," said Mr. Blaine.

## Conference Board Reports Large Increase in Capital Invested in Manufacturing in 1940-Total Now Almost $\$ 51,500,000,000$

The amount of capital invested in American manufacturing enterprises increased more than $\$ 3,000,000,000$ in 1940 , according to a study by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board. This was the sharpest annual increase since 1925, and it raised the total capital invested in manufacturing to almost $\$ 51,500,000,000$. This sum was nevertheless more than $\$ 10,000,000,000$ below the 1929 peak of $\$ 62,200,000,000$. The Board's announcement regarding its study, issued May 31, also said:
To provide machinery, plant and other operating facilities for employment in manufacturing there was in 1940 an average capital investment别 $\$ 5,800$ for each wage earner. This was somewhat smaller than the This decline reflects the liquidation of capital employed in manufacturing during the depression, which inl some industries was severe. In manufacturing as a whole there has not yet been complete recovery, and in some industries invested capital per wage earner is barely half what it was before the depression. In the textile industry, for example, invested capital per wage earner averaged $\$ 4,326$ in 1925 , but in 1938, the latest year for which figures on separate industries are available, it was only $\$ 2,299$. In the food, liquor and tobacco industries it was $\$ 6,304$ in 1938 , as compared with $\$ 9,000$ in the middle twenties, despite Repeal.
In industries in which invested capital per wage earner is high, however, there has been a tendency toward recovery to predepression levls. In the chemical industry it increased from $\$ 14,000$ in 1937 to $\$ 17,000$ in 1938, when it compared favorably with the average of the late twenties. In the paper and pulp, metal products, and rubber industries, in which invested capital per wage earner is also high, there have been similar recoveries.

Work Resumed in West Coast Shipyards Pending Negotiation of Grievances
Complying with a request of the National Defense Mediation Board, the American Federation of Labor Bay Cities Metal Trades Council on June 3 ordered members of all metal crafts, except striking A. F. of L. machinists back to work at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co.'s plants here pending negotiation of grievances
Associated Press advices from San Francisco, Calif., on June 3 reporting the strike said:
The action was significant in view of Bethlehem's importance in the San Francisco Bay area shipyard strike, but its effect on the larger problem was not immediately apparent.
Two weeks ago the council denounced the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. machinists strike, which has interrupted $\$ 500,000,000$ in defense construction in 11 bay area shipyards, and asked its men to return to work at all plants but Bethlehem. This yard was excluded then because it had not agreed to a union shop.
A few hundred men other than machinists responded to the council's appeal immediately and their number has slowly increased. But the total, probably not more than 2,500 , was small compared to the 15,000 or so idle. Harry Hook, A. F. of L. machinists' business agent, informed of the council's action, said it would in no way affect the machinists. These craftsmen did not accept a coastwide wage and hour stabilization contract, negotiated recently, which set wages at $\$ 1.12$ an hour with time and a half or overtime. The machinists demanded $\$ 1.15$ an hour and double overime. The old scale was $\$ 1$ an hour and double overtime.
The Defense Mediation Board, in two telegrams to union leaders and to Bethlehem yesterday, asked both sides to "show their patriotism by taking the necessary steps to insure the immediate resumption of production pending the Board's recommendation in the matter." It also called a earing on the str
A previous reference to the strike appeared in our issue of May 24, page 3271

Pittsburgh, Pa., Truck Drivers Strike Ties Up Defense Shipments
The Government sought on June 1 by conciliation to end a strike of 3,200 freight truck drivers and helpers which threatened the movement of defense materials in 13 Eastern States. The strike call was issued at Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 31 by Local 249 of the General Teamsters Union, American Federation of Labor, after negotiations with 179 hauling concerns of the Pittsburgh district had broken down. Associated Press dispatches from Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 1 , reporting the strike said:
John A. Moffett, Labor Department conciliator, arranged to meet with union delegates and a committee representing the Pennsylvania Truckers Association
Tonight the conferees emerged from a five-hour meeting with no comment other than that they would meet again tomorrow.
The chief union demands are a wage increase of 10 cents an hour and a 48 -hour week. The companies offered a 54 -hour week, contending that a shortage of drivers for long-distance hauls made a shorter week impossible Joseph Kenny, Jr., Chairman of the employers' committee, said the "beyond our ability to pay,"
"beyond our ability to pay."
peril shipments including munitios it was reported the strike would imperil shipments inclus an surious types used in armament manufacture accomplished, the union said, by affecting movements at railroad terminals, factories and warehouses.
Edward E. Persinger, business agent for the union, said that by tomorrow the union expected to "freeze" all shipments through picket lines established at garages and warehouses. Intracity traffic was not affected because local contracts were not in dispute.

## "Non-Operating" Railway Unions Ask for Wage Increase

Fourteen "non-operating" railroad labor organizations, representing more than 800,000 workers, decided on June 4 to seek wage increases of 30 to 34 cents an hour. according to Associated Press advices from Chicago which added:
B. M. Jewel, president of the Railroad Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, said that the unions voted to open existing wage agreements to make such changes as might be necessary to provide for a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour as the lowest to be paid in the industry and to effect other increases up to $\$ 1.15$ an hour for highly skilled workers
Mr . Jewel said the present minimum for semi -skilled workers was 36 cents an hour while highly skilled workers received 85 cents an hour

Five unions embracing the operating personnel, engineers, firemen, conductors, switchmen an 19 to request a $30 \%$ wage advance for the 350,000 men they represented.
The demands of both groups will be presented to the carriers on June 10. The railroads will be asked to make the new rates effective as of July 10 The increases would add unestimated millions to the carriers' annual payrolls. Whe terms the operating brotherhoods calculated that the increase they sought alone would amount to about $\$ 168,000,000$ a year.

## Eastern Railroads Ask for Revised Working Rules

In a move designed to offset the recent demands of five engine and train-service brotherhoods for a blanket $30 \%$ wage increase, a representative group of the leading Eastern railroads on May 27 served notice on the unions, under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, of their intention to provisions of the Railway Labor Act, of their intention to bedding" rules, railroad employees receive extra compensation, sometimes amounting to a full day's pay, for relatively short overtime work.
In notifying the unions, the roads stated that the proposed changes are to become effective within 30 days. One of the changes proposed would give the carriers the right to start yard crews at any hour of the 24 , as service requirements yard crews at any hour of the rules yard crews may be started may dictate. $6.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} ., 2: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and 10:30 p.m. and midnight. Railroads finding it necessary to start yard crews outside of these periods have been penalized by the National Railways Adjustment Board when claims were presented by the employees.

Another rule which the roads wish to change governs the conditions under which crews operating a train in road service may be called upon to perform incidental switching service.

Oil Industry's Contribution to Our Economy Through Regulation Without Regimentation Reviewed by Joseph E. Pogue of Chase Nor Democratic Way of Life with Centralization
That the oil industry "has created a pattern of cooperation between business and Government which is not only significant now, but may prove to be invaluable to our country in the period of reconstruction" was the statement made on May 30 by Joseph E. Pogue, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York at the annual convention in Dallas. Tex., of the National Oil Scouts and Landsmen's in Dallas, Tex., of the National Oil Scouts and Landsmen's Association. "It would be a serious defeat for the democratic way of life if this evolutionary development were aribtrarily stopped in its progress," said Mr. Pogue, "and this pioneering industry recast in the rigid mold of centralization." In part, Mr. Pogue also said:
Democracy envisions the preservation of our system of free enterprise under which success is won through competition. Our economic life is grounded upon competition and our system of economic enterprise requires
the maximum dogree of cimpetition consistent with the social welfere the maximum dgree of campetition consistent with the social welfare.
The qualification, however, is vital for it implies that under some circum.
stances competition needs to be tempered, and this pores the question of the restrictions that properly may be imposed upon the initiative of the individual. The unabridged freedom of laissez faire implies no restraint; the full regimentation of totalitarianism denotes complete coercion. Somenwhere in the middle ground stands our economy today and our destiny hangs upon the direction in which the system moves, and particularly upon its final position after the current upheaval has run its course. It
is to the solution of this issue that the petroleum industry offers its is to the solution of
it so happens that the petroleum industry has been confronted with a complex problem in regulation and, in the happy absence of an orthodox solution imposed from the outside, has worked out an original and practical answer in terms of a decentralized structure of laws and administrative procedure that functions with increasing effectiveness and avoids the stifling effects of regimentation.
Our industry has created a pattern of cooperation between business and Government which is not only significant now but may prove to be invaluable to our country in the period of reconstruction. It would be a ment were arbitrarily stopped in its progress and this pioneering industry recast in the rigid mold of centralization.
The system of regulation worked out in the oil industry over the past dozen ycars involves fcur elements: State conservation laws administered interest and the State bodies; a coordinating mechanism in the form of an Interstate Oil Compact entered into by the principal oil-producing States and ratified by the Congress of the United States; and support by the Federal Government in the way of advisory estimates of demand, a law against the movement of illegally produced oil across State lines, and a flexible tariff policy controlling the volume of imports admitted into this country. This system did not spring full-bloom into existence as the brain child of any group, but evolved step by step under the impulse of economic necessity and amidst the clash of a diversity of competing interests. Further progress in the development of this technique of regulation may be expected, provided the procsss is not deflected by the intervention of centralists who invariably invoke Federal control for the solution of industrial problems.
Nearly all the oil-producing States now have suitable conservation laws, and the administration of them is continuously improving. The system is decentralized in structure and carries its own checks and balances. Its elements are subject to revicw by the courts, the State Legislatures, and the Federal Congress, thus providing a balance between the interests of producers and consumers. Its administration is close to the problem at issue, thus keeping its orders practicable and workable. And above all, the framework admits sufficient internal competition to insure a continuation of progress. To convert this system into a centralized one would result in a rigid policy without external balance; would freeze the industry into a single pattern, and lessen competition where competition is needed; and woud open the way more easily to the control of economic functions detached from conservation. In short, centralization of the system would entail an unnecessary forfeiture of the competitive forces that are responsille for the remarkable growth and social contributions of this great industry.

## James Speyer Elected Member of Half Century Club of New York Chamber of Commerce

James Speyer, a Vice-President of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, was elected a member of the organizations' Half Century Club on June 5. Mr. Speyer completed his 50 th year as a member of the Chamber. In reading a tribute to Mr. Speyer, H. Boardman Spalding, Chairman of the Executive Committee said:
Early in his life he seems to have discovered that the secret of happiness was in the making of other people happy. His interest in social, educational and philanthrophic work, which was evidenced when he was a very young decorated abroad. with the years. He has been honored at home and

Mr corated abroad
Mr. Speyer in thanking Mr. Boardman for the tribute, responded by saying, "I simply tried to do the best I could for my home town."

## Further Cuts In Non-Defense Expenditures Urged <br> Upon Federal, State and Local Governments By New York Chamber of <br> New York Chamber of Commerce

Drastic reductions in non-defense expenditures by the elimination of all deferrable public improvements and other unessential outlays are urged upon the Federal, State and local governments in a report adopted by the New York State Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting on June 5 .

The report, which was drawn by the Committee on Taxation of which William J. Schieffelin Jr., is Chairman, condemned the proposed expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for such projects as the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway, the Florida Ship Canal, the Tombigbee-Warrior Rivers development in Alabama as being "uneconomical and a waste of national defense funds."

The Chamber committee said that inasmuch as it had been accepted in the present emergency that business could not carry on as usual government should recognize that it could not continue to spend as in normal times and political groups, should concede that it was no time for "polities as usual."
The President and political leaders should "take a firm stand towards drastic reductions in non-defense expenditures, and implement the frequent declarations that the defense program calls for sacrifices by everyone," the report urged.
In addition to reductions suggested in the Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration, the report said, cuts might also be made in expenditures for soil conservation, parity payments, non-defense highways, postal subsidies and Congressional franking.

A study of government agencies distributing non-defense money indicated that more than $12,000,000$ persons were recipients, the report declared, adding that these agencies "no doubt are to some extent responsible for the shortage
of labor on the farms, and the difficulties of getting apprentices and skilled workers for the defense industries.'
The Committee expressed the hope that the number of civilian Federal employees, now about $1,174,000$ could be reduced without injury to government services and some of the employees turned to national defense work.
Commenting upon the $85 \%$ parity plan for farm products, the report said it would encourage the production of unprofitable surpluses and that the financial losses which would be transferred "from the producer to the Federal taxpayer be transterred "rrom the producer to the
It was pointed out that Federal, State, county and local taxes had risen from $\$ 66$ per capita in 1932 to $\$ 109$ in 1940 and would be much higher in 1941 due to the vast expenditures for national defense. The report was signed by Mr. Schieffelin as Chairman and by George W. Bovenizer; Charles B. Couchman; Cleveland E. Dodge; Peter Grimm; Otto E. Reimer and Harold S. Sutton.

## Reduction in Consumer Credit Urged by Comptroller of Currency Delano at Convention of District of Columbia Bankers' Association

Bankers were urged on June 5 to take the lead in educating the American people to save a greater portion of their incomes, thus converting excess funds from the purchase of consumers' goods to purposes of National Defense. The appeal was made by Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, in an address intended for all bankers, before the District of Columbia Bankers' Association annual convention District of Columbia. Bankers Association annual convention
at Hot Springs, Va. In his address the assertion was made at Hot Springs, Va. "In his address the assertion was made It should be reduced. Clear and correct thinking on these fundamental economic problems is," he said, "as essential in a Democracy as is rapid production of the materials of warfare." In his address the Comptroller also said in part: There are in the United States today some 15,000 banks. They are the nerve centers of our economy. The officers and employees of these banks
share the responsibility of informing our citizens of the great changes imshare the responsibility of informing our citizens of the great changes imposed by the national emergency. In the matter of direct action, there is the limitation on credit to be extended either for the production or purchase of consumptive goods, with particular reference to installment contracts. but it is in the realm of the fiscal education of the public that the banks of the country can really make their contribution toward the preservation of a decent world in which to live.
The public must understand the importance of voluntarily withholding a substantial segment of its money income from ordinary purchases, divert of the bonds which the Government is offering to finance its defense program.
While expressing no undue alarm about an approaching period of inflation, Mr. Delano declared that there is little reason to suppose that an inflation at this time would differ from all the previous inflations of history and fail to be followed by a crippling deflationary period. In the interests of safety, he continued, restraints must be imposed. He added:

What we should all be interested in is what can be done to make these governmental restraints as few and as light as possible. In a great crisis,
how much can the people do in the way of self discipline--how much will we do voluntarily to control ourselye -hus relieving the Government from the necessity of controls and at the same time preserving our traditional freedom and liberties? Certainly it is the democratic and the better way.

## W. L. Batt Warns Electric Institute Convention That

 Business as Usual is Over for Emergency PeriodOPM Deputy Director Discusses Defense EffortWarning that the United States is facing the gravest situation in history, W. L. Batt, deputy director of the Office of Production Management, in a speech before the Edison Electric Institute convention in Buffalo, June 4, called upon American industry to concentrate on the defense problem and stop worrying about the post emergency situation. He said he could only hope that Britain will have time tion. He said he could only hope that Britain will hav
enough to let the United States production catch up.
Reporting on his remarks, the Wall Street "Journal" of June 5 said:
He pleaded that this country not make England's mistake, which she has not yet entirely corrected, of trying to run a cheap war. Hz forecast the end of business as usual for the United States until the emergency is over and hinted that civilians must get ready for curtailment in the use of many comfort giving things.

Addressing the Edison Electric Institute convention Mr. Batt said that the Administration was working on plans to boost production of aluminum above the now scheduled figure of $1,600,000,000$ pounds annually, or four times what it was in 1939. It is now estimated, he said, that this country will have to import from Chile or elsewhere more than 500,000 tons of
copper whereas only a short time ago it was felt the importation of only copper whereas only a short time ago it was
150,000 tons would be more than adequate.
150,000 tons would be more than adequate.
What looked like an adequate supply of
What looked like an adequate supply of nickel, he added, has now dwindled to a shortage of $25 \%$. The Federal official hinted that some of the shortages were being caused by American industry overbuilang inventories. The greatest bottleneck, he said, hs suilding many sections of a States is not building another Hog Island it is building many sections of a with thand al over the country, so the rate of sinkings.
The United States, he warned, is trailing far behind Germany in production of war goods. Furthermore, he added, German equipment is of the best, has refinements not produced in this country and is a direct challenge to the best production brains of the nation. It has large productive capacity which could be used and which is not being used, and he indicated that industry soon would be asked to make such capacity immediately available for the defense job.

The United States is walking on the verge of war, he told the convention, adding that the already large construction programs in many instances will have to be increased substantially to confront the tremendously strong adversaries. As an indication he stated that airplane engine capacity may have to be doubled or even trebled. This country, he said, will have to ship $25,000,000$ tons of steel to England to equal Germany's resources of that product.
As an example of what war means in dollars the speaker explained that if a 50 mm , airplane cannon were fired steadily for one hour it would use more than $\$ 5,000$ of ammunition, while one anti-aircraft battery working one hour would consume upwards of $\$ 130,000$ of ammunition,

Although the job is big," Mr. Batt said, "American industry can do it but can not do it by the casual approach. The way we will do it is by looking on defense as the first and vitally first job coming before everything else.'
defense Batt forecast the expenditure of $25 \%$ of our national income for defense purposes. The present $\$ 45$ billion commitments will be increased substantially, he said.
who understood the serit that the country has not been behaving as a people " understood the seriousness of the present situation.
because we have progressed, but many of us have been naive ablegress. and cost of this undertaking.
Already rationed on aluminum, nickel and magnesium and facing shortages of steel, zinc and copper, Mr. Batt expressed the fear that before long other materials would be added to the list.
Despite a jump in machine tool production to $\$ 750$ million for 1941 from $\$ 100$ million in 1938 the speaker claimed a shortage still existed and was to be corrected by extensive sub-contracting of defense work regardless of the many objections that industry has advanced to such a procedure.
While the speaker knew of no single case where one of the country's industries has been approached with the request for the loan of machine tools that it might have in its plant, these requests are now going to be made.
As an example of the time it takes to get an armament program under way Mr. Batt cited the experience of the Budd Co. It took 15 months to tool up a plant and to produce its first million heavy howitzer shells. The next milion came off in two months.
The speaker advocated universal daylight saving as a measure to be used to relieve any power shortages which are now being caused in many sections of the country, because of the drought. Canada, he explained has been able to save 150,000 kilowatts through such a device.
D. C. Prince Discusses Possibility of $\$ 110,000,000,000$ National Output in Peace Time-Address Before Electric Convention-M. W. Smith Advocates Standardization of Equipment
If the Nation can produce $\$ 110,000,000,000$ worth of goods for war, it can do it for peace, D. C. Prince, Manager, Commercial Engineering Department, General Electric Co., told the Edison Electric Institute convention at Buffalo June 5. He estimated that this would be the total national output under the defense effort by 1943, based on the assumption that $55,000,000$ people would then be employed 46 hours a week, which, he said, was calculated to be full employment of all employables on an overtime basis. He estimated that output in this volume would be $\$ 28,000$,000,000 more than in 1940 and should be divided among population groups as follows: $\$ 10,000,000,000$ to raise the average incomes of the $18,000,000$ families in the lowest income brackets to $\$ 1,500$ each per year; $\$ 3,000,000,000$ to provide for population increase; $\$ 5,000,000,000$ for families above $\$ 1,500$ income; $\$ 6,000,000,000$ for national security, and $\$ 4,000,000,000$ for plant and equipment expenditures.
Assuming the return of peace by 1946 , he estimated that there would then be $57,000,000$ employables and that these could produce $\$ 110,000,000,000$ of goods a year working 43 hours a week, and he proceeded to analyze the possibilities contained therein for the electrical industry-equipment manufacturers and power producers. He said:

Ten billions of dollars worth of products will be produced to raise 18,000,000 families to the $\$ 1,500$ level. Many of these families will then, for the first time, be in the market for electric appliances and other types of durable consumers goods. In fact, sales of such products to these and other families may be $\$ 5,000,000,000$, or $50 \%$ greater than in 1940 . The $\$ 10$,for electric ranges and new and better homes-more homes to be wired for electric ranges and air conditioning. All of these things will cause a peacetime production must ing load for peacetime production must increase also. Someone must make these extra refrigerators, washing machines, and automobiles. These people must be processors and makers of appliances will use some of the power relerial processors and makers of
by the munitions makers.
by the munitions makers.
We have seen that as the income above subsistence increases, the industrial power load rises also. Let us now see how much power would be required (on the basis of past relationships) to produce the income above subsistence that would be produced in 1943 and 1946, with a National Output of $\$ 110,000,000,000$.
ESTIMATE OF INCOME ABOVE SUBSISTENCE AND INDUSTRIAL
POWER LOAD IN 1943 AND 1946

|  | National <br> Income <br> Paid Out | Subsistence | Above Subsistence |  | Power Loads(Billion)(Kwhs.) (Kwhs.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Actual | In 1926 |  |
| 1940-.----------- | \$74.3 | \$30.9 | \$43.4 | \$52.4 |  |
| 1943------------ | 100.0 | 32.0 | 68.0 | 82.0 | 80.0 |
| 1946....-.-.....-- | 100.0 | 33.0 | 67.0 | 80.6 | 85.0 |

In 1943 the ratio of the power load to income above subsistence is expected to be less than in peacetime years, largely because by 1943 a smaller percentage of total defense expenditures will probably be spent for output of industry than at present.
The national income paid out would be about $\$ 100,000,000,000$, and income above subsistence would be about $\$ 68,000,000,000$ in 1943 and $\$ 67,000,000,000$ in 1946 . In 1926 dollars these figures become $\$ 82,000$,-
000,000 and $\$ 81,000,000,000$. At these levels of income above subsistence commercial large light and power sales, would total $85,000,000,000 \mathrm{kw}$. hrs. in 1946. If our total output were only $\$ 90,000,000,000$ in 1946 (comparable with the $\$ 82,000,000,000 \mathrm{in}) 1940$ after allowing for population growth and for increased defense outlays) then the commercial load would probably drop to around $65,000,000,000 \mathrm{kw}$. hrs. This indicates how im-
portant it is to the electrical industry to maintain"our gross"national"output
1943 levels.
M. W. Smith, Vice-President in charge of engineering, Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Co., who addressed the convention June 3, said that if maximum benefits are to be obtained from modern production methods, a greater effort should be made to crystalize and coordinate some of the strong individual opinions that have developed during the rapid growth of the electrical industry. He continued: Both the manufacturer and the utility users of equipment benefit by standardization. Also, both of us benefit by any fundamental developments that can be made in materials. An outstanding example of the benefits derived from these two items is the static capacitor having wide acceptance today for the release of system capacity or the improvement of volage regulation to better serve your customers and make better use of
your existing investments. In the past 15 years we find that the size of capacitors has been greatly reduced and that the cost is that the size of approximately $40 \%$ of the 1930 figures. This is a good example of how approximately $40 \%$ of the 1930 figures. This is a good example of how
improvements in materials and the acceptance of standardization by the operating companies has resulted in material saving to you, still by the the manufacturer to make a reasonable profit on his product.
Obviously, we do not want to advocate the standardization of apparatus and systems to the point that the designers' initiative and imagination will be restricted. If we go too far, the major advances such as the fundamental improvements in transformer iron previously mentioned would not be encouraged or used to advantage. On the other hand, such items as terminal arrangements, methods of mounting, taps and the like can readily be standardized to the advantage of all concerned.
The telephone companies have long been leaders in standardization and have profited extensively by using its principles effectively. Perhaps the power industry could study with profit some of the lessons they have learned. Perhaps, for example, it might be possible to arrive at a standardization of fewer voltage classes with greater rating standardization and more uniform structural standardization.

## Edward C. Eicher Tells Edison Electric Institute Meeting SEC Intends to Enforce Section 11 of Utility Act

Edward C. Eicher, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission removed any possible doubt concerning the application of the integration provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act in an address June 5, before the Edison Electric Institute convention in Buffalo. The purposes of the SEC were described by Mr. Eicher in the form of five "truths" as to the policy of the Commission with respect to Section 11, and the first of these, he said, was, "we intend to enforce it"- "Let there be no question about that," he is quoted as saying.
Mr. Eicher, who had asked that he be permitted to speak at the meeting, declared that requests by utility companies for suspension of enforcement on the grounds that the defense program would be hampered, were not based on fact. On the contrary, he said, the defense effort makes it more imperative that the program go forward. However, he offered assurance to investors in utility companies that the offered assurance to investors in utility companies that the
Commission members would hold their interests and the Commission members would hold their interests and the he said would be carried out with care and thought and not explosively.
Concerning Mr. Eicher's address, the Wall Street Journal of June 6, said in part:
Mr. Eicher said that there is nothing in the law which requires the sale of any holding company assets at unfair or inequitable prices. "In fact. it is clearly the statutory duty of this Commission to protect holding company security holders against sales on such terms," and he added, "I can state unequivocally for the entire Commission that we shall perform that
duty, even though at times it may appear to slow up the effectuation of duty, even though at times
The only moderation at all offered the industry in the enforcement of the Act was in a flat statement that there would be no time limit set for compliance if proper cooperation was demonstrated by the holding company nanagements and reasonable progress is being made in disintegration performance.
The fourth truth, the Chairman sald, is that the sale by a holding company of its holdings in operating companies is by no means a losing proposition for the holding company and its security holders. "In fact," he added, "studies of independent statistical agencies indicate that the "breakup' value of many holding companies is substantially greater than their present going' value.
The SEC apparently hopes that the dismemberment program can be accomplished to a large extent by exchange of securities instead of sale. That was made clear by Mr. Eicher in his fifth guiding truth, in which he asserted that in many instances, there will be no necessity for the sals of underlying securities in the general market. "The fact is,' the SEC head said, "that there are quite a few situations in which such public sales would seem to be wholly inappropriate and could probably not be approved by the Commission as the proper method for complying with Section 11 orders.'
With these five truths in mind, Mr. Eicher said, investors in public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries can rest assured that many of the fears which have been conjured up for them are wholly unjustified. "Holding companies are not going to be smashed by sudden explosions of dynamite, he said. The process of accomplishing the objectives of Section 11 is to be carried forth carefully and thoughtfully, with the best
Chterests of the investors and consumers always uppermost in our minds, Changing ins holding company managements with underestimating the effects of the efense program on thelieve that a few holding company managements may be curtailing or postponing the installation of additional facilities that are known to as to the holding company's ability to finance them or because of fears that their control might be endangered ."
The Chairman forecast a move on the part of the Commission to launch gram upon which the industry is embarked to increase its power facilities

After Mr. Eicher's address, C. W. Kellogg, Chairman of the Edison Electric Institute, said: "I should be complétely lacking frankness if I gave you th
said."
said." In closing the convention, Mr. Kellogg gave assurances to Mr. Eicher In closing the convention, Mr. Kempanies would use their best efforts operating, engineering, financing, to see to it that the power supply of this country, so far as they are rasponsible for $i t$, is adequate at all times.

Charles W. Kellog Denies Power Shortage ExistsAddresses Convention of Edison Electric InstituteR. E. Fisher Warns Against Reducing Sales Effort Delivering the keynote address at the first general session of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Edison Electric Institute at Buffalo on June 3, Charles W. Kellog, President of the Institute who is serving as Chief of Power / of the O. P. M., declared an allegation of power shortage in the present defense emergency is "unwarranted" until various reserve resources, which he outlined, have been tapped. With respect to such resources he said:
In addition to the unprecedented increases of $7,500,000 \mathrm{kw}$. in generating capacity to be added in 1941 and 1942, a great basic element of strength in the electric power situation is the ample reserves of generating capacity that have been built up over past years. The excess of $30 \%$ over the annual peak loads, represented by the installed capacity of generating equipment in this country, is required partly by the insufficiency of stream flow at times to operate all hydro units at full capacity and partly by the
maintenance requirements of steam units, but there is still left over a maintenance requirements of steam units, but there is still left over a
generating margin averaging perhaps 10 to $15 \%$ to be drawn upon as needed. Another unused reserve, in the case of steam generating stations, is the ability in emergency to exceed rated capacities by a margin of 10 to $15 \%$ during a peak of moderate duration, and in the case of hydro generators, a still larger effective capacity above nameplate ratings. A still further resource, that has so far hardly been tapped in the present emergency, is the huge increase in energy that would be available from continuous operation throughout the 24 hours of the day for 7 days a week. That is the schedule on which our own industry operates, others could approach closely to this performance. This alone could add $15020 \%$ to the annual power output of all electric generators, sufficient to carry a further increase in industrial production of nearly $20 \%$
Reviewing operations during the year ended May 30, he said generation, sales and revenues from electrical operations had reached new all-time records. He continued:
Generation by all agencies contributing to the public supply totaled $152,900,000,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $11.8 \%$ over the $136,800,000,000$ reported for the previous 12 months
Revenues from consumers totaled $\$ 2,500,000,000$, an increase of $6.2 \%$ ver the $\$ 2,355,000,000$ of the previous 12 months.
The trend of the previous year's income statement was substantially unchanged. Due to the heavier industrial load and to some spread of second and third shift operations in factories, (the use factor is the highest on record) the electrical utilities have been able to operate at somewhat better load factors and operaing expenses have so far increased at a smaller rate than have gross revenues. On the other hand drastically increased taxation has absorbed all the rest of the gain in revenues, so that the position of the investor-taken as a whole-has shown further deterioration. Op-
erating income for the 12 months ended May 30 was the same as the operaterating income for the 12 months ended May 30 was the same as the operating for the previous 12 months. Net incoms available for stockholders and funding operations, whereby the return to the bondholders has been reduced.
While return on investment has remained substantially unchanged, the stockholders of the operating companies have been forced to forego an increasing volume of dividends, because this money has had to be used to finance new construction. An analysis of the balance sheets of the operating companies from 1937 to 1939 show certain trends which persist with even greater force at the present time.
During the 2 years, 1938 and 1939, there was a total of about $\$ 600,000,000$ of new construction by electric operating companies. Half of this was financed from depreciation reserves reinvested in plant, $\$ 100,000,000$ of new capital was raised and $\$ 150,000,000$ consisted of profits from operation, which should have gone to the common stockholders and which averaged $\$ 1.75$ annually on each $\$ 100$ of book value of common stock.
For the year 1940, with a construction budget of $\$ 500,000,000$ the current sources of construction funds from depreciation accruals and undistributed net earnings failed by $\$ 170,000,000$ to defray construction costs. In the current year, with a budget for construction of $\$ 100,000,000$ more than the previous year, approximately $\$ 250,000,000$ will have to be raised by new
financing.

With the high cost of equity money on the one hand and, on the other hand, the objection to selling additional senior securities without cor responding equity coverage, the problem of financing the extensions required by the national defense has become a most perplexing one. In recent years the market conditions I have mentioned have produced the necessity of maintaining sound ratios between funded debt and total investment largely through medium-term bank borrowing, rather than through the sale of stocks, as was the practice in former years. This mean of course that the equity coverage thus obtained comes eventualy from periods now prevalent would have been unthinkable

It is worth recording that the latest available combined utility balance sheet of the country shows a ratio of 51.8 to 48.2 between bonds and stocks-a relationship the same as 12 years before. The maintenance of this conservative debt ratio, difficult though it may be, is a source of underlying strength to the utilities, which should bring renewed public confidence in their securities when normal financial conditions return
R. E. Fisher, Vice-President Pacific Gas \& Electric Co and Chairman General Sales Committee of the Institute told the convention June 4 that it must be realized that expanded industrial activity resulting from the defense program will produce "only an illusion of greater prosperity." He added:

A war-time economy cannot be measured with a peace-time "yardstick." Neither must we be fooled into thinking that a given war time national same high standard of living characteristic of an equivalent peace time
national income. The two situations simply are not comparable-industrially, economically or psychologically.

Business men who lessen their sales efforts because they are in a seller's market are not building for the future. Momentum must be maintained so that when defense work slackens the impetus wil have been provided for expansion of normal activites phnes phall while we are shouldering defense responsibilities, we must thepore sustain our selling program to keep our product in the public must, wo will not lose place, position or identity-the essentials to coneye whed tomer two years from now. We've got to keep him that way.

## Japanese Ambassador Nomura Emphasizes Advantages of Continuing Peace between Japan and United States-Honored at Dinner in New York

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was guest of honor at a dinner held June 4 by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York, Inc. at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. Addressing the gathering, Admiral Nomura stressed the advantages to both nations of maintaining peace between Japan and the United States saying:
No one can pretend that American-Japanese relations are free from difficult problems at the present moment. All of you are aware of these problems and there is no need for me to describe them. And yet, it is still my firm contention that the Pacific must remain peaceful and that the conflagration now raging elsewhere must not spread to that ocean.
It is quite clear that both our countries have nothing to gain and everything to lose by armed conflict. Between America and Japan the way of peace is the only way. It is the way we have followed in all the 86 years of our intercourse. The traditions of peace, cooperation and mutual respect which we have built up ever since the day of Commodore Perry are a valuable asset, particularly at a time like this.
Other speakers at the dinner were: Admiral William V. Pratt, former chief of naval operations; Major Gen. John Fratt, O'Ryan, wartime commander of the 27th Division, New York National Guard and John A. Zellers, Vice-President of Remington Rand, Inc.

Death of Former Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany
Former Kaiser Wilhelm II, of Germany, died on June 4 at Doorn, Holland. He was 82 years old. The former Emperor of Germany had been living in exile at his estate in Doorn which had been his refuge since his abdication after the defeat of Germany in the first World War in 1918, during all of which time he never returned to Germany.

From Associated Press advices from Berlin June 4 we take the following:

He will be buried at Doorn on Monday in a service which, as his wil requested, will "take place within the simplest framework possible."
requested, will take place within the simplest famework possible.
It will be a military funeral such as is given to a fallen field marshal, It will be a military funeral such as is given to a fallen field marshal,
with the attendance limited to the family, representatives of Adolf Hitler with the attendance limited to the family, representatives of Adof hitler
and of the old imperial army and navy and a group of the present-day and of the old imperial army and navy and a group of the present-day German forces. He will be clothed in the uniform of a field marshal, at che head of the old-gu
von Mackensen.
Adolf Hitler telegraphed his condolences to tho Kaiser's widow, Princess Hermine, and former Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, D.N.B., the official German news agency, announced tonight.
It was understood that Arthur Seysz-Inquart, the Nazi Commissioner for the Netherlands, will represent Hitler. Pending construction of a mausoleum or crypt, the burial will be in a small chapel on the estate.
According to present plans, the Rev. Bruno Doehring, of the Berlin Protestant Cathedral-who usually preached the Kaiser's birthday sermon at Doorn and baptized and confirmed most of the imperial grandchildrenwill perform the Lutheran burial rites.
Until Monday, when the Kaiser will be brought in a coffin to the little chapel on the Hohenzollern estate, the dead Emperor lies in the bed where he died, dressed in the field marshal's uniform of the Garde du Corps Regiment, his hands folded.

Death of Arthur Curtis James, Railroad Magnate Formerly Chairman Western Pacific RR. Co.
Arthur Curtis James, former Chairman of the Western Pacific RR. Co., and reputedly one of the largest investors in railroad securities in the United States, died June 4, at the age of 74, at the Harkness Pavilion of the ColumbiaPresbyterian Medical Center in New York City. Mr. James who had been in ill health for several years resigned the Chairmanship of the Western Pacific in 1939. He had acquired control of the road in 1926

Concerning Mr. James' death the "Wall Street Journal" of June 5 said:
His passing brings to a close a career representing the third generation of a family of daring industrialists and railroad builders.
Mr. James, who inherited copper, silver and gold mines and railroad securities from his grandfather and father, used his wealth to purchase more railroad stock. He was reputed to have trebled his inherited fortune and was regarded among the 12 richest men in the world.
The James fortune was not made in railroads as was so large a part of the Gould, Hill and Harriman wealth. It was accumulated chiefly from the operation of copper, silver and gold mines of the southwest controlled by the Phelps Dodge Corp. Daniel James, his grandfather, founded what later became the nucleus of the Phelps Dodge Corp.
It was in the railroad industry, however, that the world knew Mr. James hest. While the largest individual holder of Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy railroad shares, Mr. James startled the country in 1926 when he announced he had control of the Western Pacific which, with the Missouri Pacific, jointly controlled the Denver \& Rio Grande. His investents at one time
After keeping Wall Street guessing-he had never been a familiar figure in the Street-for more than a year as to the identity of the mysterious
buyer who had acquired a block of Western Pacific stock every time the

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vicissitudes of the market created a sagging price, Mr. James announced his acquisition and left the next day for a cruise on his yacht, Aloha. He resigned as Chairman of the Board of Western Pacific on Dec. 31, 1939, in order to lighten the burden of business responsibilities.
Mr. James expressed on many occasions his sincere interest in the building up of the western section of the country and his desire to participate in any project having as its purpose the development of this region. This, more than anything else, prompted him to become a leading interest in he Western Pacific R凡. Several years arter this acquisition he drove the Northern marking the renerations to build
He was chairman and director of numerous railroad companies and other enterprises, and a trustee of several organizations. He was also a member of a large number of clubs.

## Death of Casper $\underset{\text { S }}{ }$. Yost, Editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Casper S. Yost, Editor of the editorial page of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, died of a heart attack, following a brief illness, on May 30 at the Jewish Hospital in St. Louis, Mo. He was 76 years old. Mr. Yost who had been with the St. Louis Globe-Democrat since 1899 was known particularly for his writings on national, international, and religious affairs.

In reporting his death, Associated Press advices from St. Louis, Mo., on May 30, gave the following summary of Mr. Yost's career:
A native of Sedalia, Mo., Mr. Yost began his newspaper career as a typesetter at the age of eight. He was a reporter on "The St. Louis Chronicle" and "The Missouri Republican" before going to "The GlobeDemocrat," where he served also as assistant managing editor and Sunday editor.
In 1932 Mr . Yost received a medal of honor for distinguished service in journalism from the Missouri University School of Journalism and a national award for scholarship in journalism from Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity.
In 1934 Mr . Yost was honorably mentioned by the Pulitzer prize board Ior an editorial on "Freedom of the Press." He received honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from the University of Missouri, Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tenn., and McKendree College, Lebanon, Ili. He was a severe critic of the administration of justice in this country and took issue with newspaper colleagues who advocated that crime news be accorded only minor treatment in the papers, insisting that such news should be displayed on the first page when its importance warranted. President Coolidge was a friend of Mr . Yost and at his request addressed the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1925.

Death of Congressman M. Michael Edelstein of New York
M. Michael Edelstein, New York Representative, dropped dead on June 4, a few minutes after he had made a speech on the floor of the House in protest against a statement that "Wall Street and a little of our international Jewish brethren" were attempting to get the United States into war. Representative Edelstein was responding to remarks in the House by one who was reported as saying that international bankers so feared the prospect of peace in Europe that they held a special rally in Wall Street.

On June 30 the Associated Press Washington advices quoted Mr. Edelstein as follows:
Mr . Edelstein replied that the meeting "was entirely controlled by persons other than Jewish bankers."
"It is becoming the plan and the work of those people who want to demagogue to speak about 'Jewish brethren' and 'international bankers',', the New Yorker said.

The Associated Press likewise indicated Mr. Edelstein as saying in his last speech:
"I deplore the idea that any time anything happens, whether it be for a war policy or against a war policy, men in this House and outside this House attempt to use the Jews as their scapegoat. I say it is unfair and
un-American," un-American.
Mr. Edelstein (a Democrat) was 53 years of age. He entered Congress in February, 1940 after being elected at a special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Rep. William I. Sirovich. He represented a district on the lower east side of New York City

News of the fatality was quickly conveyed to the House which adjourned after adopting a resolution expressing its sorrow.

## Lord Halifax Reaffirms British War Aim Is to Defeat

 Hitlerism-Receives Honorary Degree from Columbia UniversityViscount Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, on June 3 declared that the British Commonwealth of Nations have made their choice in the present conflict for which there can be no turning back. Addressing the annual luncheon meeting of the Alumni Federation of Colombia University in New York City, Lord Halifax reaffirmed his belief that Britain's first war aim is the destruction of Hitlerism and declared that there is little hope for the world's future unless the American and British people "can join hands to build it."
The luncheon meeting, held as part of the university's 187th commencement program, was also addressed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and by Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, United States Navy, retired. Both Lord Halifax and Admiral Woodward were the recipients of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at exercises later the same day.

Death of Charles Bateman Timberlake, Ex-Congressman from Colorado
Charles Bateman Timberlake, Republican former ExCongressman from Colorado, who served for 18 years, died at Sterling, Colo. on May 31. He was 86 years old. He retired as a Representative in 1933.
Associated Press advices from Sterling, May 31, had the following to say:
Mr. Timberlake gave particular attention during his nine terms in Congress to farm legislation. As a member of the House Ways and Means the Philippine Islands. As a member of this committee he voted against the bill approved in 1932 to permit manufacture of beer.
Mr. Timberlanke was born of a Quaker family at Wilmington, Ohio.
From 1889 until 1895 he was superintendent of public schools in Phillips County, Colo. He then served two years as County Clerk. From 1897 to 1914 he was recorder in the United States Land Office at Sterling. He was elected to Congress in 1914 and returned to Sterling upon his retirement in 1933.

Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes to Retire on July 1Gives Health and Age as Reasons for ActionPresident Roosevelt Expresses Regret-Associate Justices Praise Services
Charles Evans Hughes will retire on July 1 from regular active service as Chief Justice of the United States. This was announced on June 2 in a letter to President Roosevelt in which the Chief Justice explained that "considerations of health and age make it necessary that I be relieved of the duties which I have been discharging with increased difficulty," In replying to this letter the President said he was "deeply distressed" to learn of the Chief Justics's decision, and that "my every inclination is to beg you to remain; but my deep concern for your health and strength must be paramount."
Chief Justice Hughes, who is 79 years old, will a vail himself of the law permitting members of the Supreme Court to retire at full pay when they reach the age of 70 .

The Chief Justice's letter to President Roosevelt follows: Suprome Court of the United States, June 2, 1941.
My dear Mr. President:
Considerations of health and age make it necessary that I should be relieved of the duties which I have been discharging with increased difficulty. For that reason I avail myself of the right and privilege granted by the Act of March 1, 1937, 28 United States Code, Section 3758, and retire from regular active service on the bench as Chief Justice of the United States, this retirement to be effective on and after July 1, 1941.
$I$ have the honor to remain
Respectfully yours,
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.
Following is the President's telegram accepting the resignation, which was sent from his Hyde Park (N. Y.) home:
The Honorable The Chief Justice of the United States,
2223 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. O.
My dear Mr. Chief Justice:
I am deeply distressed by your letter of June 2 telling me of your retirement on July 1 from active service as Chief Justice of the United States. This comes to me, as I know it will to the whole Nation, as a great shock, for all of us had counted on your continuing your splendid service for many years to come.
My every inclination is to beg you to remain; but my deep concern for your health and strength must be paramount. I shall hope to see you this coming week in Washington.

Sincerely and affectionately yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Mr. Hughes was a luncheon guest of the President at the White House on June 5.
The retirement of Mr. Hughes will create a second vacancy in the Supreme Court's membership, as President Roosevelt has not yet named a successor to Associate Justice James C. McReynolds, whose resignation became effective on Jan. 31, 1941 (noted in our issue of Feb. 1, page 770). This latest resignation leaves only two members of the Supreme Court who were not appointed by President Roose-velt-Harlan F. Stone and Owen J. Roberts. The fire other Associate Justices are Hugo L. Black, Stanley Reed, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas and Frank Murphy. In as much as the Supreme Court recessed this week until September, it is not expected that President Roosevelt will in the near future name the successors to Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justice McReynolds. It is reported that the leading candidates for the posts are Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and Senator James F. Byrnes, Democrat of South Carolina.
Mr. Hughes was named Chief Justice of the United States by President Hoover on Feb. 3, 1930 (reported in these columns Feb. 22, 1930, page 1213) to succeed William Howard Taft, who resigned because of ill health. The Senate confirmed this appointment 10 days later (Feb. 13, 1930), and Mr. Hughes had served in this capacity continuously since that time. Prior to this service with the Supreme Court Mr. Hughes had been an Associate Justice from 1910 to 1916, resigning in the latter year to run as the Republican presidential candidate against Woodrow Wilson. Among the other public positions which Mr. Hughes held during his distinguished career were Governor of New York State, Secretary of State under President Harding and State, Secretary of State under President Harding and International Justice, or World Court.
On June 3 seven active Associate Justices, of the Supreme Court sent a joint letter to Mr. Hughes expressing

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their "deep sense of regret" at his retirement and assuring him "of the high regard and esteem in which we hold you and your distinguished services to the court and to the country." The jurists also wished Mr. Hughes "unabated vigor and good health" in the years to come. In reply the Chief Justice said he would "always treasure the generous words" of their letter.
The text of the jurists' letter follows:
Dear Chief Justice:
The announcement of your decision to retire from the active duties of your office brings to us a deep sense of regret that our association with you in the daily/work of the court must end. In all the years of that association you bave been tireless in carrying the heavy burden which unavoidably rests on the Chief Justice. With single-minded devotion to the high purpose of the court, you have brought to your leadership there all the resources gained from many years of eminent public and professional service, wide knowledge of the law and that unflagging energy and painstaking care with wh
At this moment of parting we wish to assure you of the high regard and At this mone our distinguished services to the court esteem in which we hold you and your in the years to come unabated vigor and good health and the full enjoyment of the opportunity to continue to employ your talents in agreeable and useful accomplishment,

Faithfully yours,
HARLAN F. STONE,
OWEN J. ROBERTS,
HUGO L. BLACK,
STANLEY F. REED,
FELIX FRANKFURTER,
WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS,
FRANK MURPHY.
The Chief Justice's reply follows:

## My dear Brethren

I shall always treasure the generous words of your letter. I keenly regret the necessity of giving up the privilege of our daily association, and I shall carry into my retirement an abiding and precious memory of the goodwill and friendly consideration you have invariably shown me in the intimacy of our common endeavor. Despite my withdrawal from active service, I trust that our companionship may still continue, and I extend to each of you the assurance of my high esteem and my earnest wish for your health and happiness.

Faithfully yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.
Andrew Jackson Houston Fills Senate Vacancy Created by Death of Senator Shepard
Andrew Jackson Houston was sworn in as the junior Senator from Texas on June 2. He was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Morris Shepard on April 9 (referred to in our issue of April 12, page 2328) but will serve only a month, as an elective successor will be chosen June 28.
I Senator Houston, who is 86 years old, is reported to be the oldest person ever to take the oath of Office as United States Senator. He is a son of General Houston.

Washington advices of June 2 to the New York "Times," said in part:
He entered Congress a little more than 118 years after his father became a member of the House from Tennessee in 1823. Later General Houston became one of the first two Senators from Texas when that State gave up its sovereignty and entered the Union.
The appointee of Governor Lee O'Daniel was escorted to the rostrum by Senator Connally, his colleague. Several Texas House members and Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, witnessed the brief ceremony.
R. C. Wilson Newly Elected President of National Association of Credit Men
R. C. Wilson of the First National Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah, was chosen President of the National Association of Credit Men at its 46th Annual Credit Congress in New Orleans during the week of May 11. Mr. Wilson, it is stated, is the first banker to head the organization in 21 years. During the two previous years prior to his election he was vice-president of the Association representing its Western Division. He has been active for many years both in the National organization and its Salt Lake City affiliate, the Inter Mountain Association of Credit Men, which he served for two years as Treasurer besides a period of three terms as a member of its Board of Directors. An announcement issued by the Association also says:
Mr. Wilson's interests cover many other fields as well, however. He has, for example, served three terms as Chairman of the Livestock Committee of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, which has sponsored the Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, recognized as the outstanding event of its kind in the area. Mr. Wiison has also been Vice-President of the National Bank Division of the American Bankers Association for Utah.
An address at the convention of the Credit Men's Association by H. H. Heimann, Executive Manager, was referred to in our issue of May 17, page 3119.

Resignation of A. J. Wirtz as Under Secretary of In-terior-President Roosevelt Accepts, Indicating It Is Only "Sabbatical Leave"
In accepting the resignation of Alvin J. Wirtz as Under Secretary of the Interior, President Roosevelt on May 24 advised Mr. Wirtz that "you are only on sabbatical leave" and said that his services would again be required in a very short time. Mr. Wirtz had personnally delivered his resignation to the President on May 23 and in a letter explained that he was doing so because of "personal business requires my presence in Texas and my full time during the
next few months." In tendering his resignation under date of May 23 Mr. Wirtz said that "I feel compelled to take this action, . . . only because personal business requires my presence in Texas and my full time during the next few months." He added:

I feel that my services can well be spared at this time. The problems relating to the development and marketing of power from the projects under the jurisdiction of the Departinent of the Interior, to which I have devoted the greater part of my attention while Under Secretary, are now well advanced to final solution. My resignation will not now materially interrupt the work of the Department.

## In replying the President said:

I understand that your personal business is compelling at this time and for that reason I can let you go, particularly because the work on power development which you have carried on so successfully as Under Secretary is now in such shape that you can be spared.

I must warn you, however, that you are only on sabbatical leave and that in a very short time I will again require your services.

In our issue of a week ago (page 3437) it was noted that the President had nominated on May 29, former Representative John J. Dempsey of New Mexico, to succeed Mr. Wirtz as Under Secretary of the Interior.

## I. B. A. Names Four Additional Members to Special Committee on Public Information-Will Push Pubicity Program K

 National AffairsThe Investment Bankers Association of America indicated on June 3 that it has determined to go ahead "full steam" with its public information program, and to that end it announces the appointment of four additional members to the committee that is directing the national activity launched a year ago. In view of the critical times, however, all possible economies are to be observed in the conduct of the program and all plans will be keyed to the rapidly shifting conditions in national affairs, it was stated by Emmett F. Connely of Detroit, President of the Association, who made the announcement through its office at Chicago. New committee members added "in order to increase manpower in the over-all direction of the program," are:
Charles R. Blyth of San Francisco, President of Blyth \& Co., Inc.
Edward Hopkinson, Jr., of Philadelphia, partner of Drexel \& Co.
Cloud Wampler of Chicago, President of Stern, Wampler \& Co., Inc.
Foremrly the committee consisted of only five members in addition to Mr. Connely who is chairman. Those members, who continue to serve, are:

John S. Fleek of Cleveland, partner of Hayden, Miller \& Co.
Edward H. Hilliard of Louisville, partner of J. J. B. Hilliard \& Son.
John K. Starkweather of New York, partner of Starkweather \& Co.
John 0. Stubbs of Boston, Vice-President of Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs Inc.

Jay N. Whipple of Chicago, partner of Bacon, Whipple \& Co.
To emphasize the need for additonal manpower to supervise activities, Mr. Connely called attention to the fact that the work is being spread throughout the entire membership. He pointed out that more than 700 speeches have been made by members before audiences of all types. Committees of volunteer workers in the association's geographical groups are utilizing motion pictures, sound-slide films and pamphlets to supplement the speeches before college and school audiences, professional and service clubs, labor orschool audiences, professional and service clubs, Mr. Conganizations
"By stepping up the tempo of activity in our geographical groups and increasing the enlistment of volunteer workers we will get the greatest possible circulation for materials already developed in our campaign to demonstrate the place of investment banking in the free enterprise system and the desirability of preserving that system."
At the Spring meeting of the Board of Governors on May 13 , it was voted to continue the program of Public Information, as was noted in our May 17 issue, page 3120.
E. C. Donovan Elected President of New York State Bankers Association, Succeeding W. Randolph Burgess-J. P. Myers Made Vice-President-Portrait of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia Presented by Association to College of William and Mary
At the closing session of the 48th annual convention of the New York State Bankers Association at Buffalo, May 27, Eugene C. Donovan, President of the Auburn Trust Co., Auburn, N. Y., was elected President of the Association, succeeding W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank of New York. Mr. Donovan has served as Vice-President of the Association during the past year. Elected as Vice-President for the ensuing year was John P Myers, President of the Plattsburg National Bank \& Trust Co., Plattsburg, while T. H. Delaird, Vice-President of the Fishkill National Bank, Beacon, was made Treasurer.

An oil painting of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, who, is known as the "father of the Federal Reserve System," was presented by the Association to the College of William \& Mary, Williamsburg, Va., at the annual dinner held the evening of May 27. Presentation of the portrait, which is the work of Bern-Hard Godwin, was made by Dr. Burgess and was received by Prof. Kenneth A. Agee, of the University of Buffalo, an alumnus of the College. The formal presentation of the oil portrait will take place today (June 7) at the college. Dr. Burgess will make a short
presentation address in behalf of the bankers, and President John Stewart Bryan of the college will accept the portrait. Bernard M. Baruch, a long standing friend of Senator Glass, will also give a brief address. It is expected that Senator Glass will be present at the ceremony. A group of bankers, headed by Mr. Donovan, will also attend.
From a sketch of the career of the newly elected President of the Association-Eugene C. Donovan, we take the following:
Mr. Donovan began his career in 1907 as messenger in the National Bank of Auburn, Auburn, N. Y. From there he went to the Cayuga County National Bank in 1908 and in 1917 was employed as a teller in the Auburn Trust Co., of which he is now President.
Besides his banking activities, Mr. Donovan has played a prominent role in the affairs of his community. In 1930 he was appointed by Governor Roosevelt to the State Park Commission, of which since he has been elected Vice-Ohairman. Last February he was reappointed to that Commission for another seven years. In 1930, also, he was made a member of the Auburn Board of Education and it was during his term as Chairman of the Finance Committee of that Board that three new Auburn high schools and additions to another were built.
Mr. Donovan has served as Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman of Group 4, New York State Bankers Association. At the Association's 47th Annual Convention in Syracuse, 1940, Mr. Donovan was elected Vice-President.
Previous reference to the Association's convention was made in our issue of May 31, pages 3428-29-30-32.
State Savings and Loan League to Meet at Saranac Inn,
N. Y., for 54th Annual Convention June 10 to 13

The 54th annual convention of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations will be held at Saranac Inn., N. Y., June 10-13. Its theme will be "Savings and Loan in an Unlimited Emergency." Over 600 delegates and ladies representing the League's membership in all parts of the State will attend the sessions, according to Zebulon V. Woodard, Executive Vice-President of the organization. The important part which savings and loan associations can play in aiding in financing the Nation's defense program, as well as the general economic outlook will form the basis of the major part of the discussions and speeches at this convention.

Among the speakers will be:
William R. White, Superintendent of Baniss of the state of New York; Abner H. Ferguson, Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration; Nugent Fallon, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New Yors; Francis J. Ludemann, Deputy Superintendent of Banks; Fred W. Catlett, Member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D. C.; Orvile Poland of the United States Treasury Department; A. D. Theobald, U. S. Savings and Loan League; Robert G. Clarkson, Vice-President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York; H. V. Roelse, Assistant VicePresident of the Federal Reserve Bank of New Yorn; Robert E. Albertson, New York; New York; Senator Arthur H. Wicks of Kingston; and Speaker of the As-
sembly Oswald D. Heck of Schenectady sembly Oswald D. Heck of Schenectady.

John J. Roe Joins the Graduate School of Banking Faculty
John J. Roe, Chairman of the Board of the North Bergen Trust Co., North Bergen, N. J., has joined the faculty of The Graduate School of Banking, institution of higher education for bank officers conducted by the Amercan Bankers Association at Rutgers University, it is announced by Dr. Harold Stonier, the school's Director. Mr. Roe will lecture on Investment Policies for Banks Other Than Metropolitan Institutions. He is a graduate of the G.S.B., Class of 1937, and in addition to his connection with the North Bergen Trust Co., he is Vice-President and Cashier of the First National Bank, North Bergen, and Vice-President and Treasurer of the Hudson City Savings Bank, Jersey City, N. J.

## Edison Electric Institute Convention-Officers Elected

 Charles A. Coffin Medal AwardedThe Wisconsin Public Service Corp., a subsidiary of Standard Gas \& Electric Co., was awarded the Charles A. Coffin medal for 1940, for its outstanding record of performance. The medal, which is given by the General Electric Co., was presented at the annual meeting of the Edison Electric Institute June 3.
On On June 4 trustees of the Institute reelected all officers, headed by President C. W. Kellogg of New York.

- Others are: Vice-Presidents, Paul M. Downing, San Francisco; J. E. Davidson, Omaha; W. E. Mitchell, Atlanta; and H.S. Bennion, New York, who also is managing director; and Secretary Mae B. Woods, New York.
The Institute also added two new members to its board of trustees, by the election of D. C. Barnes, President of Engineers Public Service Co., and William McClellan, President of Union Electric Co. of Missouri. All other members of the board were reelected.

The Institute held its ninth annual convention June 2 to 5, inclusive, at Kleinhans Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y. Addresses made at the convention are covered elsewhere in today's issue.

## J. S. Kenny Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Connection

 with New York Curb ExchangeJ. S. Kenny, Secretary of the Committee on Admissions of the New York Curb Exchange, celebrated on June 5 the 30th anniversary of his connection with the Curb. He was the first employee hired by the New York Curb Market

Association when it opened its offices in 1911, and has been on the payroll longer than any other member of the staff Beginning as office boy, he continued in various capacities when the market was moved indoors and reorganized as the Curb Exchange. He has been Secretary of the Committee on Admissions since February, 1939, and had previously been Secretary for many years of the Committee on Membership which was predecessor of the present committee.

## C. B. Crofton Elected President of New York Produce Exchange - Succeeds J. J. O'Donohoe - Other

 Officers ElectedCharles B. Crofton, of Leval \& Co., was elected President of the New York Produce Exchange at the annual election held June 2, to succeed Jas. J. O'Donohoe, who is resigning after having served two terms, the Exchange announced June 3. Hugh Reid, of Simpson, Spence \& Young, was elected Vice-President and A. H. Lehmann, of Lehmann, Marble \& Newman, was elected treasurer.

Newly elected to the Board of Managers to serve two years were:
C. J. S. Allan, of Smith, Murphy Co., Inc., Laurel Duval, Managing Director of the New York Produce Exchange, and W. C. Schilthuis, of Continental Grain Co.
The following were re-elected to the Board of Managers to serve two years:
Moses Cohen, of Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., Inc., Axel Hansen, of Axel Hansen \& Co., Inc., and H. K. Moore, of Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd.
L. G. Leverich, of Shaw \& Truesdell Co., was re-elected to the office of trustee of the gratuity fund to serve three years, and R. F. Straub, of Bunge North American Grain Corp. was elected trustee of the gratuity fund to serve unexpired term of two years.
The announcement of the Exchange had the following to say regarding Mr. Crofton:
Charles B. Crofton, newly elected President, has been a member of the Exchange since 1919. After joining the Exchange, he engaged in the grain brokerage business under the firm name of Crofton \& Co., later becoming associated with the firm of Leval \& Co., grain exporters.
Mr . Crofton is active in the affairs of the Exchange. He has been on the board or managers since 1939, and mittees, including the house, admissions, floor, publicity and trade and transportation committees.

## A. M. Betts Reelected Chairman of Chicago Stock Exchange

Arthur M. Betts, senior partner of Alfred L. Baker \& Co. was reelected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange for his fourth consecutive one-year term, at the annual election of the Exchange held on June 2. The Exchange's announcement further said:
John J. Bryant Jr., Jas. H. Oliphant \& Co., John C. Stewart, Alfred E. Turner and Hugh H. Wilson were all reelected Governors to serve three years.
Roy E. Bard, Sutro Bros. \& Co., George E. Barnes, Wayne Hummer \& Co., Joseph P. Brown, Reuben Thorson, Jackson \& Curtis, were all ele ted Governors to serve three years, and Charles Swift, Swift, Henke \& Co. was elected to serve one year on the Board. They succeed William T. Bacon, Richard W. Philips and He recently retired from membership in the Exchange.
Leeds Mitchell, Winthrop, Mitchell \& Co., was elected Chairman of the 1942 Nominating Committee. Other elected members of this Committee were William T Bacon Bacon Whipple \& Co, John R, Burdick Jr. Morton D. Cahn, and Joseph A. Rushton, Goodbody \& Co.
Messrs. Bard and Barnes are the first nominees to be elected governors under the recent amendment to the Constitution of the Exchange making non-member partners eligible for governorships.

## Directors Appointed to Branches of Atlanta and Kansas

 City Federal Reserve BanksThe Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on May 29 the appointment of Frank D. Jackson, President of the Jackson Grain Co., Tampa, Fla., as a director of the Jacksonville Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta for the unexpired portion of the term ending Dec. 31, 1943.
The Board also announced the appointment of Lloyd Noble, President of the Noble Oil Co., Ardmore, Okla., as a director of the Oklahoma City Branch of the Federal Re serve Bank of Kansas City for the unexpired portion of the term ending Dec. 31, 1942.

## Association of Customers' Brokers to Hold Annual <br> Meeting in New York June 12-Thomas B. Meek

## Nominated for Presidency

The third annual meeting and election of the Association of Customers' Brokers will be held in the Governing Committee Room of the New York Stock Exchange on June 12. In addition to the election of officers and members of the executive committee, it is announced that an amendment to the by-laws of the Association will be voted unon and policies and program for the coming year will be discussed at the meeting.
Thomas B. Meek, of Orvis Brothers \& Co., has been nominated for the Presidency of the Association, while allyn C. Donaldson, of Francis I. duPont \& Co., has been named for Vice-President: Armand E. Fontaine, of Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassett, Treasurer, and Ralph F. Rotnem, of Harris, Upham \& Co., Secretary.

National City Bank of New York Finds Rise in Basic Commodity Prices Since February Sharp and Un-interrupted-Sees Need of Consistent Policies to Restrain Price-Raising Influences
Citing developments which "emphasize the need of consistent policies by all elements in the population to restrain price-raising influences the National City Bank of New York, in its "Monthly Bank Letter" dated June 2 states that "it is natural that people should look after what they conceive to be their own interests, but regretable that the definition of self-interest is not broad enough to cover the general welfare, for an advantage gained by one group over others is never more than temporary." The bank goes on to say:

The Government must give the lead as to policy, chiefly by taxation and borrowing to absorb a sufficient share of the increased income into the Treasury, but also by resisting demands that add to non-defense expen ditures. The contribution of the people is to economize, to refrain from hoarding, to avold going into debt except for productive purposes, to with hold demands of any kind whose satisfaction would impair the defens effort, and to place their savings directly or indirectly at the disposal of the Government

Preceding its comments as above, the bank pointed out that "the rise in basic commodity prices, from early February to the present, has been sharp and almost uninterrupted," and it states that "the shipping situation and farm legislation have been influential." The bank adds:

To many observers the heavy supplies of basic commodities, both foods and industrial raw materials, domestic and imported, have seemed an almost impregnable barrier to inflationary influences. Supplies in most cases are still ample, in some they constitute a surplus. Prices were low to begin with, and it stretches the term to call every advance inflationary The part that forward buying and stocking for inventory have played in the price advances is recognized. However, greater prospective demands, to gether with the spread of wage increases through the industries, the higher loans granted to farmers, priorities, and shortages of shipping space have kept fears of a price spiral alive.
During the past month margin requirements have been raised to check undesirable speculation in certain imported staples, cotton yarns have been added to the commodities on which price limits are fixed, and cooperative measures with producers in other lines have been taken. This is all to the good, provided it leaves the stimulus to production unimpaired. Neverthe less, Mr. Henderson may wonder, as many others do, how long his effort can continue fully effective against the contrary influences, including the rise in industrial costs due to higher wages, and the a wnd mid april aso the was the greatest monthly advance yet, and was due to higher food costs.

## Dividend Payments in 16 Insolvent National Banks Authorized During May

Comptroller of the Currency Delano announced on June 5 that during the month ended May 31, 1941, authorizations were issued to receivers for payments of dividends in 16 insolvent National banks. Dividends so authorized will effect total distributions of $\$ 1,410,100$ to 57,487 claimants who have proved claims aggregating $\$ 23,537,600$, or an average percentage payment of $5.99 \%$. The Comptroller's announcement added:
The smallest and largest individual dividend percentages authorized were $2.47 \%$ and $25 \%$, respectively, while the smallest and largest receivership $2.47 \%$ and $25 \%$, respectively, while the smallest and largest receivership
distributions were $\$ 17,400$, and $\$ 397,100$, respectively. Of the 16 dividistributions were $\$ 17,400$, and $\$ 397,100$, respectively. Of the 16 divi-
dends authorized three were for regular dividend payments, 12 ware for final dividend payments and one was for $/ a$ final and partial interest dividend payment. Dividend payments so authorized during the month ended May 31, 1941, were as follows:
DIVIDEND PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONA
BANKS AUTHORIZED DURING MONTH ENDED MAY 31,1941
BANKS AUTHORIZED DURI

| Name and Location of Bank | Date Authorized | Distribution of Funds by Dinidend Authorized | Total Percentage Authorized Dividends to Date | A mount <br> Clatms <br> Prored |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lee County National Bank of Mari anna, Ark | 5-23 41 | \$20,800 | 79.25\% | \$332 |
| Farmers \& First National Bank of New Castle, Ind | 5-22-41 | 47,800 | 104.05\% | 37 |
| First National Bank of Peru, Ind.- | 5-14-41 | 39,500 | 85.32\% | 782 |
| First Nat. Bank of Burlingame, Kan. | 5-9-41 | 56,000 | $100 . \%$ | 224.000 |
| Caribou Nat. Bank, Caribou, Me.- | 5-12-41 | 71.400 | 24.38\% | 1,629,000 |
| Farmers Nat. Bank of Houlton, Me- | 5-20-41 | 28,800 | 87.07\% | 706,700 |
| Citizens Nat. Bk. of Frostburg, Md- | 5-26-41 | 64,400 | 74.04\% | 1,065,060 |
| Citizens Nat. Bk. of Romeo, Mich - | 5-28-41 | 62,400 | 54.55\% | 497, |
| Salt Springs National Bank of Syra cuse, N. Y | 5-8-41 | 156,500 | 87.5 | 3.130,400 |
| Peoples Nat. Bank of Latrobe, Pa | 5-16-41 | 157,800 | 83.85\% | 2,303 |
| Moshannon Nat. Bank of Philipsburg, Pa | 5-12-41 | 41,000 | 91.27\% | 1,255,100 |
| First Nat. Bank of Portage, Pa | 5-14-41 | 17,400 | $37.47 \%$ | 705,900 |
| Farmers National Bank \& Trust Co., Reading, Pa | 5-26-41 |  |  |  |
| Union Nat. Bk. of Fairmont, W. Va- | 5-27-41 | 113.400 | 90.07\% | 2,237,400 |
| Second National Bank of Morgantown, W. Va | 5-13-41 | 98.300 | 94.97\% | 1,315,800 |
| Northern Nat. Bk. of Ashland, Wis_ | 5-28-41 | 37,500 | 66.45\% | 841,700 |

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c
Arrangements were made on June 2, for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 26,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 27,000$, on May 28.

Arrangements wêre made on June 4, for the transfer of two New York Stock Exchange memberships, one at $\$ 25,000$ and the other at $\$ 26,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 26,000$, on June 2.

Speaking to the Savings Bank Bond Men at a luncheon in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, June 4, Seymour Perkins, Jr., a member of H. D. Swihart \& Co., specialists
in U. S. Government Bonds, said he believed it was the aim of the Treasury Department to finance the Defense Program at a rate not above $21 / \%$ ner annum on any securities fered, and expressed the conviction that the Government would be successful in this undertaking.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, announced the appointments of Frank J. Cavanaugh, and Thomas P. Jerman, as Second Vice-Presidents, Omer V. Claiborne as Asistant Treasurer and Lawrence M. Pritchard as Assistant Secretary. Messrs. Cavanaugh and Jerman were formerly Assistant Treasurers and Mr. Claiborne, before his return to New York, was Assistant Manager of the Brussels Office of the Company.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The National City Bank of New York on June 3, Donald McK. Blodget was appointed Vice-President. Mr. Blodget became associated with the National City organization through the merger with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. in 1929 when he was made an Assistant Vice-President. He entered the employ of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. on Jan. 28, 1924, after being with the Bankers Trust Co. for five years. He has been in charge of the 51st Street branch since it was opened in 1937.
The Chase National Bank of New York, announced on June 2, the completion of extensive alterations, doubling the banking floor space in its branch at Rockefeller Plaza and 49th Street. By acquiring additional space, the bank has been able to bring together in the main building at Rockefeller Center facilities formerly separated in three different locations in that area. The Rockefeller Center Branch of the Chase is reported as having deposits of more than $\$ 120,000,000$.

The 12th Annual Spring Flower Show now on display in the main banking room of The Bank for Savings, of New York, at Fourth Avenue and 22nd St., includes 246 individual exhibits. All entries are grown by members of the Bank's staff and this year roses and peonies predominate.
Walter Christie, Chairman of the Board of the Bergenfield (New Jersey) National Bank \& Trust Co., died at his home in Haworth, N. J. on June 2. Mr. Christie founded the Bank in 1919 and held the office of President from that time until last year when he resigned to become Chairman, At the time of his death he was 77 years old. He was born on a farm in old Palisades Township, part of which later became Bergenfield. During his life he held numerous public offices, was active in the formation of the Bergenfield Buiding \& Loan Association and served for 38 years as a Director of the Palisades Trust \& Guaranty Co. of Englewood, N. J.

Joseph Walker Wear, Philadelphia investment banker, and well known for his tennis activities, died on June 4. He was 64 years old. The following is from the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin."
Mr. Wear was born in St. Louis. He was graduated from Yale University in 1899.
He returned to St. Louis after leaving Yale and formed a dry goods commission firm, but came to Philadelphia in 1914 as Treasurer of Thomas Potter Sons \& Co., Inc., linoleum manufacturers, later becoming VicePretter sont. During the World War, he was First Assistant Federal Fuel Administrator for Pennsylvania.
Then he engaged in investment banking, first with W. A. Harriman \& Co., Inc., and after with Cassatt \& Co . At the time of his death Mr. Wear was a general partner in the firm of Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce and Cassatt.
W. Bladen Lowndes, Sr., President of the Fidelity Trust Co. and Chairman of the Board of the Fidelity \& Deposit Co., both of Baltimore, Md., died on May 30 following an illness of several months. Mr. Lowndes, who was 65 years old, had been for many years a leader of the Republican Party in Maryland. The following regarding his career is from the Baltimore "Sun" of May 31:
Mr. Lowndes' first employment was in a woolen mill at Clarksburg, W. Va. He left Md.
Mit. Savage, Md.
While at Mt. Savage Mr. Lowndes organized and started operating the First National Bank of Mt. Savage, his father being the President, Mr. Lowndes was Vice-President of the bank.
He was made Vice-President and a Director, in 1907, of the Second National Bank of Cumberland, with which his family was connected.
Mr. Lowndes came to Baltimore in 1911 and was made a Director of the Fidelity Trust Co. in January of that year. The following October he was elected a Vice-President of the company and a member of the execuhe was elected a Vice-President of the company and a member of the execu-
tive committee of the Board. Two months later he was made Treasurer of the company. In January, 1920, he was elected First Vice-President and became President Jan. 10, 1928. Some years ago Mr. Lowndes became Chairman of the Board of the Fidelity and Deposit Co.
For a number of years he was a Director of the Consolidated Gas ElecCorp.

In the third annual report to stockholders of the Union Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio, covering the year ended May 15, 1941, Oscar L. Cox, President, states that net earnings from current operations for the year were $\$ 132,503$, as against $\$ 126,203$ for the previous year. The figure, it is pointed out, is taken before the inclusion of profits on bond transactions or credits to depreciation and
reserve accounts but after taxes totaling $\$ 86,152$ and deposit insurance of $\$ 31,349$. Deposits of the bank (which are callable on demand and do not bear interest) increased during the year from $\$ 36,023,084$ on May 15, 1940, to $\$ 43,125,074$ on May 10, this year. Loans and discounts also increased from $\$ 12,093,847$ to $\$ 15,117,809$ at the latest date. The bank on May 15 had total resources of $\$ 50,529,814$ and its capital account consists of the following: Common stock, $\$ 4,000,000$, surplus, $\$ 2,037,000$, and undivided profits, $\$ 1,119,288$.
F. Walter Urch, of the Union Guardian Trust Co., Detroit, Mich., was elected President of the Detroit Chapter, American Institute of Banking, at the recent annual election, according to the Detroit "Free Press" of May 18 which reported other officers and directors of the Chapter as follows:

First Vice-President, Walter C. Leonhardt, Manufacturers National Bank Second Vice-President, Arthur S. Griener, National Bank of Detroit; Treasurer, Willard Johnson, Industrial National Bank.
Board of Directors for 1941-3-Clarence Ferguson, Union Guardian Trust Co.; Charles Hamilton, Ntaional Bank of Detroit; William Schmidt and Gordon Webster, The Detroit Bank, and Ralph Wagner, National Bank of Wyandotte.

Finis Everett Marshall, retired New York, St. Louis and Kansas City banking executive, died of a heart attack on June 3 at Kansas City where he was visiting. His home was in Chicago Mr Marshall was 81 vears of age Chicago advices June 3 to the New York "Times" said:

He [Mr. Marshall] was born in Unionville, Mo., and served as Cashier of his family bank, the Marshall National. Later, atter four years as a Fed eral bank examiner, he became Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, resigning from this post to become Cashier and finally President of the Continental National Bank of St. Louis. H When the FHA was formed Mr. Marshall became deputy reqional.
When the FHA was formed Mr. Marshall became deputy regional di rector for the Chicago district, and in 1935 was appointed special assistion between the FHA and life insurance, mortage and large financial firms in the Midwest.

We are advised under date of June 2 that following a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States National Bank of Portland, Oregon, Paul S. Dick, the President, reported that action was approved to transfer $\$ 300,000$ from the undivided profits account to the surplus account. This brings the latter to $\$ 4,500,000$, which will be equal to the present Capital account. At the time of the last report to the Comptroller of Currency as of April 4, total capital funds were as follows: Capital $\$ 4,500,000$, Surplus $\$ 4,200,000$, Undivided Profits $\$ 1,233,354.54$, and Reserves $\$ 1$, 196,547.34, making a total structure of $\$ 11,129,901.88$.

## THE CURB MARKET

Price movements on the New York Curb Exchange were mixed during the fore part of the present week but the market gradually strengthened and while there were no spectacular price changes, there were a number of substantial advances recorded among the more active of the market favorites. Public utilities have been unsettled and moved up and down without definite or sustained trend. Industrial shares have been in good demand and recorded a number of modest gains and some new tops. Aircraft stocks registered only minor changes, oil issues moved within a narrow range and paper and cardboard shares have been quiet.

Curb stocks moved within a narrow channel and only minor changes were registered during the brief period of trading on Saturday. The Memorial Day holiday was extended for the full week end by many of the traders and the turnover for the session was down to 20,260 shares which was below the preceding two-hour period. There was a moderate amount of activity apparent among the public utility preferred stocks but most of the changes did not rise above a point or more. Aircraft issues were generally unsettled, Vultee registering a fractional gain while Republic was lower and Brewster was unchanged. Aluminum stocks did not appear on the tape and there was little activity in evidence among the paper and cardboard issues. Industrial specialties were mostly lower. Oil stocks were off on the day or unchanged and the shipbuilding shares failed to appear on the tape.

Dull trading and narrow price changes were the outstanding characteristics of the Curb Market dealings on Monday. There was a mild tendency toward higher levels but the trading was light and the changes were largely in minor fractions. The transfers totaled approximately 56,000 shares against 59,000 on Thursday the last full session. Public utilities were quiet with most of the trading favorites neglected but there were a goodly number of small gains among the industrial specialties. These included among others American Manufacturing, pref., $11 / 4$ points to 81 ; Driver Harris, 2 points to 30; and United States Stores, $\$ 7$ 1st pref., $11 / 4$ points to $41 / 2$. Aluminum stocks were down or entirely absent and in the oil group most of the active issues were fractionally higher. Aircraft shares continued to move within a narrow range with Beech, Vultee and Cessna moderately higher while Solar Aircraft and Brewster were unchanged.
Mixed price changes prevailed among the industrial specialties while the public utility preferred stocks worked up to slightly higher levels on Tuesday. There were no
spectacular movements but a number of the popular speculative issues advanced to new high ground. In the industrial section, Mead Johnson came back with a gain of 4 points at 130 and smaller gains were recorded by Colt's Patent Fire Arms, New Jersey Zinc, Jones \& Laughlin, Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Carrier Corp. and Babcock \& Wilcox. Oil shares were stronger, Northern Pipe Line, Indiana Pipe Line, and Buckeye Pipe Line moving close to their high for the year while smaller gains were recorded by Humble Oil, Pantepec Oil, and National Fuel. Shipbuilding shares were unsettled, New York Shipbuilding (founders shares), registering a small advance while Todd Shipyards declined 2 points to 89 .

Industrial specialties led the modest upswing on Wednesday and while the changes in the general list were small and without special significance, there were about a dozen advances of a point or more. The transfers again declined the volume of sales dropping to 82,995 against 88,230 shs. on Tuesday. There were 254 issues traded in, of which 87 advanced, 78 declined and 89 were unchanged. Paper and cardboard shares were represented on the side of the advance by St. Regis Paper preferred, which worked up to a new top for 1941 as it closed at 90 . In the shipbuilding group, New York Shipbuilding (founders shares), moved up a fraction, but there was no activity apparent in the Todd group. Aircraft stocks showed little change at the close, with Vultee, Cessna Aircraft and Solar Aircraft slightly lower and Bell stationery at $181 / 4$. Oil stocks were generally lower or unchanged and the Aluminum issues were unsettled.

Advancing prices along a wide front and a substantial jump in the volume of sales were the features of the Curb Market trading on Thursday. Industrial specialties and public utilities attracted the bulk of the speculative attention with numerous advances ranging up to two or more points. George A. Fuller Co., $4 \%$ pref. climbed into new high ground with a gain of $2 \frac{1}{4}$ points to 57 . Corroon \& Reynolds pref. was also unusually active and worked upward $21 / 4$ points to $851 / 2$. In the public utility pref. section, Columbia Gas \& Electric $\$ 5$ pref. surged upward $33 / 4$ points to $563 / 4$, and advances ranging up to 2 or more points, were registered by Niagara Hudson 2nd pref, and Consolidated Gas \& Electric of Baltimore. Aircraft stocks were unsettled and moved within a narrow range, and the shipbuilding issues were quiet except New York Shipbuilding (founders shares) which moved fractionally higher.
Dull trading and narrow price movements generally pointing downward were the outstanding characteristics of the Curb Market dealings on Friday. There were occasional adyances of a point or more among a few of the slower moving stocks but the market quieted down as the day progressed and the changes were largely of minor fractions. Aluminum shares were lower and most of the active aircraft issues were down at the close. In the shipbuilding group, New York Shipbuilding (founders shares) was lower with Todd absent from the list. Paper and cardboard stocks were quiet and unchanged. Oil issues were fractionally higher and industrials were unsettled. As compared with the closing quotations on last Thursday prices were moderately higher, American Cyanamid B closing last night at $363 / 4$ against $353 / 4$ on Thursday night preceding the Memorial Day holiday, American Gas \& Electric, $243 / 4$ against $241 / 2$; Glen Alden Coal Co., $111 / 4$ against $95 / 8$; Humble Oil, 5978 against $591 / 8$; Singer Manufacturing Co. at 104 against $1031 / 2$ and Technicolor at $85 / 8$ against $81 / 8$.
dallỳ transactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week Ended June 6, 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { (Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Shares) }\end{aligned}$ | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic | Forefon Government | Foreign Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 20,260 | \$390,000 | \$27,000 | \$8,000 | \$425,000 |
| Monday | 55,630 | ${ }_{761,000}^{607}$ | 13,000 | 11,000 | 631,000 776000 |
| Tuesday | 89,065 | 761.000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 776,000 |
| Wednesday | 84,690 | 880,000 | 27,000 | 15.000 | 922,000 |
| Thursday | 122,440 79,370 | 931,000 826,000 | 4,000 2,000 | 11,000 10,000 | 946.000 838,000 |
|  | 451,455 | \$4,395,000 | \$80,000 | \$63,000 | \$4,538,000 |


| Sales at New York Curb Exchange | Week Ended June 6 |  | Jan. 1 to June 6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 |
| Stocks- No. of shares_ | 451,455 | 1,050,955 | 10,731,957 | 24,988,990 |
| Domestic_-.....-...-. Foreign government.-- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,395,000 \\ 80,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 4,108,000 \\ 21,000 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 118,044,000 \\ 969,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 159,977,000 \\ 1,025,000 \end{array}$ |
| Foreign corporate...-- | 63,000 | $51,000$ | 1,261,000 | 3,245,000 |
| Tot | \$4,538,000 | \$4,180,000 | \$120,274,000 | \$164,247,000 |

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

 Ju
B
17
170
144
146
146
14
20
13
30
149 une
3
3
Cent
70
07
44
46
14
146
144
206
131
301
149
14 ent of
171
207
144
146
144
206
131
306
150

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND

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."


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

|  | Sat., | Mon., <br> June 2 | Tues., June 3 | Wed., June 4 | Thurs. June 5 | Fri., June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs....- |  |  | $36 / 3$ | 36/- | $36 /-$ |  |
| British Amer Tobaceo. |  |  | 87/6 | 84/6 | $83 /-$ | $82 / 6$ |
| Cable \& W (ord) --.-- |  |  | £651/2 | £651/2 | £6634 | 2663/4 |
| Central Min \& Invest.- |  |  | £11/4 | £111/4 | £113/8 | £1114 |
| Cons Goldtields of 8 A. |  |  | 31/- | 31/- | $30 / 8$ |  |
| Courtaulds 8 \& Co. |  |  | 30\% | 29/9 | $29 / 9$ | $29 / 9$ |
| De Beers. |  |  | $\mathrm{C5}^{7}{ }_{10}$ | £51/2 |  |  |
| Distillers Co.. |  |  | 64/6 | $64 / 6$ | 64/6 | $64 / 6$ |
| Electrio \& Musical Ind. |  |  | 9/3 | $91 /$ | 9 - | $9 /-$ |
| Ford Led.----- | Hollday | Holiday | 18/3 | 18/6 | 18/3 | 18/6 |
| Hudsons Bay Co - - -- |  |  | 23/6 | $23 / 6$ | 24/3 | 23/6 |
| London Mid Ry I.... |  |  | 92/6 | $92 /$ | 91/3 | $92 / 6$ |
| Metal Box......... |  |  | 212/8 72 | ${ }^{1212 / 8}$ | ${ }^{2121 / 8}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}{ }_{72} 11 / 8$ |
| Rand Mines |  |  | E67/8 | 267/8 | 567/8 |  |
| Rio Tinto-- |  |  | $\pm 7$ | $£ 7$ | £7 |  |
| Shell Transport |  |  | $72 / 6$ | 71/3 | 71,3 | 71/3 |
| Onited Molasses |  |  | $40 /-$ | 40/6 | 40/6 | 40/3 |
| Vickers....... |  |  | 23/9 | 23/6 | 23/6 | $23 / 3$ |
| West Witwatersrand |  |  | 15/- | 15/3 | 15/3 | 15/3 |
| Areas |  |  | £3 | £31 ${ }_{16}$ | £3 ${ }_{16}$ | £33/8 |

## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

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

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sat., } \\ \text { May } 31 \end{gathered}$ | Mon., June 2 | Tues., June 3 | Wed., | Thurs., |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, per oz. | Closed | Closed | $237-16 \mathrm{~d}$. |  |  | June 6 |
| Gold, p. fineoz. | 1888. | 168 s . | 1688. | $168 \mathrm{~s} .$ | 23816 d. 168 s. | 23818d. |
| Consols, $21 / 2 \%$. British 31/2\% | Closed | Closed | ¢75 \%\%\% | ¢78\%\% | 11688. | 1783/4. |
| W. L | Closed | Closed | ¢103 11-16 | £1031/2 | £103 7-16 | £103 5-16 |
| 1960-90. | Closed | Closed | £112\% | £1125/8 | £112\% | ¢112 |

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:
$\begin{array}{ccccccc}\text { BarN. X.(for'n) } & 34 \% & 343 / 4 & 34 / 4 & 343 / 4 & 343 & 34 \% \\ \text { U. S. Treasury } \\ \text { (newly mined) } & 71.11 & 71.11 & 71.11 & 71.11 & 71.11 & 71.11\end{array}$

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 31, 1941, TO JUNE 6. 1941. INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monetary | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 31 | June 2 | une 3 | June 4 | June 5 | June |
| Belgium, belga | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Bulgaria, lev.....---- | a | ${ }^{\mathbf{a}}$ |  | a | a |  |
| Czechoslov'ta, korn | a | a |  | a | a | a |
| Denmark, krone. | a | a | a | a | a |  |
| Offic | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | $4.035000^{*}$ | 4.035000 |
| Free. | 4.034062 | 4.033437 | 4.033437 | 4.032500 | 4.030312 | 4.031250 |
| Franand, Mar | . 020100 | . 020100 | . 020100 | . 020100 | . 020100 | . 020100 |
| Germany, relchsmark | .399700* | .399700* | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{\text { a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .399700* |  |  |
| Greece, drachma---- | , | . | , | . 390700 | .399700* | ${ }_{\text {a }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Hungary, peng | 研 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy, lira.- | .052614* | .052614* | .052620* | .052620* | .052620* | .052620* |
| Netheriands, gullder. <br> Norway, krone |  | a |  |  |  |  |
| Poland, zloty | a | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal, escu | . 040037 | . 040050 | . 040062 | . 040030 | . 040010 |  |
| Rumanla, leu. | , | , | . 040 | . 040 | . 040010 | . 0400 |
| Spain, peseta | .091300* | .091300* | .091300* | .091300* | .091300* | .091300* |
| Sweden, krons | .238400 | . 238328 | . 2383862 | . 238368 | . 238356 | ${ }^{238328}$ |
| Switzerland, franc.-- | . 232016 | . 232042 | . 232075 | . 232068 | . 232068 | . 232064 |
| Yugoslavia, dinar--- Asia- | a |  | a |  |  |  |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefon (yuan) dol'r | a | a | a |  | a |  |
| Hankow (yuan) dol |  | - | - | a | a | a |
| Shanghal (yuan) dol | .052566* | .052956* | .052875* | .052906* | .052906* | .053031* |
| Tlentsin (yuan) dol Hongkong, dollar. | $.24312$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{a} \\ .243031 \end{gathered}$ | . 242562 | . 242875 |  | 2430 |
| Indla (Britlsh) rupee. | . 301283 | . 301283 | .301283 | . 301283 | . 301283 | . 301283 |
| Japan, yen..---.-.- | ${ }_{471066}$ | . 2341387 | . 2343887 | .234390 | . 234390 | . 234387 |
| Stralts Settlem'ts, dol Australasia- | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 | . 471066 |
| Australla, pound- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offic | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 |
| Free | 3.214583 | 3.213958 | 3.213958 | 3.213541 | 3.211250 | 3.212708 |
| New Zealand Africa- | 3.227458 | 3.226625 | 3.226625 | 3.225958 | 3.223833 | 3.225333 |
| South Africa, pound. <br> North America- | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 |
| Canada, dollar- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offle | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 |
| Free | . 876666 | . 878125 | . 881875 | . 887500 | . 887500 | . 882500 |
| Mexico, peso Newfoundl'd, | .205325* | .205360* | .205260* | .205260* | .205260* | .205325* |
| Offliclal | . 989090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 |
| Free ${ }^{\text {South }}$ America | . 874218 | . 875833 | . 879218 | . 885000 | . 885000 | . 880000 |
| Argentina, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otfricla | .297733* | 297733* | .297733* | .297733* | .297733* | 2977 |
| Frazil, milre | .237044* | .237044* | .237044* | .237044* | .237044* | . 23704 |
| Official.. | .060575* | . $060575 *$ | .060575* | .060575* | .060575* |  |
| Free | .050600* | .050600* | .050600* | .050600* | .050600* | .050600* |
| Official |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colombla, peso | .569825* | .569825* | .569825* | .569825* | .569825* | .569825* |
| Controlled | .658300 |  | .658300* |  |  |  |
| Non-controlled.-.- | .420250* | $.420700 *$ | .420500* | . $419600 *$ | .417380* | $.417380^{*}$ |

## Course of Bank Clearings

Bank clearings this week show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, June 7) clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be 45.3 above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 7,808,373,563$, against $\$ 5,372,145,638$ for the same week in 1940. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of $63.4 \%$ Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending June 7 | 1941 | 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$3,778,343,617 | \$2,311,642,232 | +63.4 |
| Chicago. | \$3,754,711,090 | \$ ${ }_{\text {285,262,488 }}$ | +63.4 +24.3 |
| Philadelphia | 462,000,000 | 331,000,000 | + +39.6 |
| Kansas City | $276,032,874$ 97,92688 | $179,032,271$ $78,379,162$ | +54.2 +24.9 |
| St. Louls. | 115,400,000 | 87,000,000 | +32.6 |
| San Francisc | 182,048,000 | 143,160,000 | +27.2 |
| Detroit. | 145,056,766 | 99,892,126 | +45.2 |
| Cleveland | $132,751,459$ 111735907 | $86,536,985$ $92,593,856$ | +53.4 +20.7 |
| Balt | 112,106,877 | 65,835,425 | +20.7 +70.3 |
| Eleven cities, five days | ,768,112,976 |  |  |
| Other citles, five days | 905,531,660 | 795,331,685 | +13.9 |
| Total all citles, five day | \$6,673,644,636 | \$4,555,666,230 | +46.5 |
| les, one d | 1,134,728,927 | 816,479,408 | +39.0 |
| Total all citles for week | \$7,808,373,563 | 85,372,145,638 | $+45.3$ |

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 31 For that week there was an increase of $15.5 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 6,111,684,585$, against $\$ 5,291,060,822$ in the same week in
1940. Outside of this city there was an increase of $22.0 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of only $10.4 \%$. . We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals show a gain of $10.4 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $18.5 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $26.7 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals show an improvement of $29.8 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District of $1.7 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $31.1 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District there is an expansion of $19.8 \%$, in the St. Louis Reserve District of $35.7 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $26.9 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the increase is $29.1 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District of $31.5 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $7.8 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

| Week End. May 31, 1941 | 1941 | 1940 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | \$ | 5 | \% | ${ }^{5}$ | \% 8 |
| 1 1st Boston_...-12 cities | 259,226,562 | 218,721,799 | $+18.5$ | 220,915,135 | 197,577,591 |
| 2 d New York 13 - | 3,372,729,826 | 3,053,972,824 | +10.4 | 2,956,898,266 | 2,956,092,951 |
| 3d Philadelphial0 * | 454,267,252 | 361,456,581 | +25.7 | 390,609,179 | 334,623,983 |
| 4th Cleveland.- 7 * | 358,832,598 | 276,510,894 | +29.8 | 258.987,896 | 232,248,763 |
| 5th Rlchmond. 6 * | 140,215,216 | 137,806,510 | +1.7 | 113,134,709 | 107,347,257 |
| 6 6th Atlanta ... 10 " | 199,946,693 | 152,477,243 | +31.1 | 123,541,094 | 114,514,514 |
| 7th Chicago.... 18 * | 578,974,815 | 483,113,886 | +19.8 | 432,738,565 | 412,664,664 |
| 8th St Louls..- 4 " | 191,347,500 | 140,983,702 | +35.7 | 122,473,790 | 115,557,294 |
| 9th Minneapolis 7 * | 110,925,248 | 87,399,331 | +26.9 | 90,022,588 | 83,164,804 |
| 10th Kansas City10 ** | 144,281,033 | 111,741,795 | +29.1 | 113,626,866 | 105,651,285 |
| 11 1th Dellas_---. 6 | $73,494,404$ | 55,904,413 | +31.5 | 47,122,098 | 47,448,038 |
| 12th San Fran_._10 * | 227,443,438 | 210,905,839 | +7.8 | 207, 810,019 | 198,319,348 |
| Total _- 113 cities | 6,111,684,585 | 5,291,060,822 | +15.5 | 5,0¢7,890,205 | 4,905,110,492 |
| Outside N. Y. City | 2,850,849,663 | 2,337,553,708 | +22.0 | 2,223,230,090 | 2,050,968,881 |
| Canada.......-. 32 citles | 310,122,617 | 305,828,392 | +1.4 | 340,271,572 | 427,540,180 |

We also furnish today a summary of the clearings for the month of May. For that month there was an increase for the entire body of clearing houses of $6.9 \%$, the 1941 aggregate of clearings being $\$ 30,583,252,200$ and the 1940 aggregate $\$ 26,862,166,674$. In the New York Reserve District the totals are larger by $7.3 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District by $18.6 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District by $22.4 \%$. The Cleveland Reserve District enjoys an expansion of $28.5 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $23.2 \%$ pansion of $28.5 \%$, the Richmond Reserve District of $23.2 \%$
and the Atlanta Reserve District of $27.4 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District has to its credit a gain of $20.1 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve District of $29.5 \%$ and the Minneapolis Reserve District of $9.8 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the increase is $18.2 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District $22.2 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District $17.4 \%$.

|  | $\stackrel{\text { May, }}{194 \mathrm{i}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | May 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | ${ }^{5}$ |  | \% | ${ }^{5}$ |  |
|  |  | 14,675,002,112 | +18.6 |  |  |
|  |  | 1,922,60,060 |  |  |  |
| 4th Cleveland. 18 - | 1,275,38,427 | 1,459,338,969 | 8.5 | 1,236,548,582 | 1,150,567,698 |
| 5 th Richmond.- $9 *$ | 833,157,172 | 660, 871,197 | +23.2 | 570,051,267 | 513,356,778 |
| nta | 1,050,832,006 | 833,719,319 |  |  | 611,936,002 |
| 7 th Chl | 2,906,062, 148 | 2,418,70 |  | 2,045,048,227 | ,784, |
| St. Lou | 864, | 667,925,316 |  | 966, | 528, |
| nne | 088,700 | 534,613,857 |  | 465. | 403,041,36 |
| 10th Kansas City 18 | 949,998,309 | 803,707,18 |  | 744, |  |
| Dallas..--- | ¢77,659,962 |  |  |  |  |
| Ean Frañ--18 | 1,352,955,423 | 1,152,137,275 |  | 1,046,964, | 955,354,851 |
|  |  | 26,862,166,674 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ | $24,639,230,005$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada.-....---32 cities | 1,928,501,003 | 1,850,383,558 | 4.2 | 1,644 | 1.422, |

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for May and the five months of 1941 and 1940 follow:

| Description | Month of May |  | Five Months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 |
| Stocks, number ot shares. | 9,667,050 | 38,964,712 | 53,258,989 | 111,392,190 |
| Railway \& misc. bonds.- | \$153,831,000 | \$144,924,000 | \$869,791,000 | \$615,399,000 |
| Forelgn govt. bonds....- | $\begin{array}{r} 14,493,000 \\ 948,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,931,000 \\ 8,250,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69.175,000 \\ 8,793,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104,379,000 \\ 21,983,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total bonds | 8169,272,000 | \$176,105,000 | \$947,759,000 | 8741,761,000 |

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

|  | $5 \text { Months, }$ | $5 \text { Months, }$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { Months, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { Months, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. | 5 |  | \% | \$ | \$ |
| 1st Boston.-.- 14 cities | 6,589,976,251 | 5,700,086,569 | +15.6 | 5,462,077,521 | 4,913,147,371 |
| 2d New York_15 | 76,103,462,557 | 70,362,043,983 | +8.2 | 71,993,292,981 | 66,780,072,916 |
| ${ }^{\text {3d }}$ th Cliladeland. 18 | 10,893,417,709 | 9,212,641,144 | +18 | 8,239,210, 2 | 7,626,783,343 |
| 5 th Richmond. 9 | 8,683,091,799 | ${ }_{3,253,23,651}^{6,94,699}$ | +25.1 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}, 79929,166,443$ | 5,666,016,288 |
| 6th Atlanta_... 16 | 6,001,394,199 | 3,992.644,418 | +20.3 | 3,558,493 | $3,221,371,570$ |
| 7th Chicago.... 31 | 13,407,363,257 | 11,265,974,094 | +19.0 | 9,692,129,020 | 9,163,314,315 |
| 8th St. Louls | 3,977,458,735 | 3,213,260,795 | +23.8 | 2,893,021,822 | 2,756,957,227 |
| 9th Minneapolis 16 | 2,581,787,100 | 2,396,917,630 | +7.6 | 2,055,423,919 | 1,981,746,228 |
| 10th Kansas Clity 18 | 4,370,011,921 | 3,824,950,303 | +14.3 | 3,541,103,730 | 3,417,499,769 |
| 11th Dallas .-. - 11 | 3,159,281,345 | 2,761,794,486 | +14.8 | 2,465,605,609 | 2,296,75¢,176 |
| 12th San Fran_.. 19 | 6,499,293,087 | 5,568,414,687 | +16.0 | 5,065,640,620 | 4,860,834,561 |
| Total....... 191 citles Outside N. Y. City | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 145,211,280,407 \\ 71,910,429,667 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} 122,491,621,455 \\ 60,638,660,832 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} +13.0 \\ +18.6 \end{array}$ | 123,788,136,853 54,075,582,978 | $\begin{gathered} 115,388,967,263 \\ 50,888,975,639 \end{gathered}$ |
| Canada_........ 32 citles | 8,274,938,250 | 7,644,307,628 | +8.2 | 6,848,950,336 | 6,631,811,981 |

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange for the first five months of 1938 to 1941 is indicated in the following:

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \text { No. Shares } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \text { No. Shares } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \text { No. Shares } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January --- | 13,312,960 | $\overline{15,990,665}$ | $25.182,350$ <br> 13878 | ${ }^{24.151 .931}$ |
| February | $\begin{array}{r} 8,969,195 \\ 10,124,024 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,470,755 \\ & 16,270,368 \end{aligned}$ | $13,878,323$ $24,563,174$ | ${ }_{22,995,770}^{14,526,094}$ |
| First quart | 32,406,179 | 45,731,788 | 63,618,847 | 61,673,795 |
| Ap | 00 | 26,695,690 | 20,246,238 | 17 |

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since Jan. 1, 1941 and 1940:
monthly clearings

| Month | Clearings, Total All |  |  | Clearings Outside New York |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 |  | 1941 | 1940 |  |
| Jan-- | 25 | 26,686,957,913 | \% |  |  | \% |
| Feb.-- | 25,171,449,682 | 22,835.233,658 | +10.2 | 12,559,873,578 | 11,029,591,650 | +13.9 |
| Mar -- | 30,443,121,496 | 26,069,750,545 | +16.8 | 14,806,844,353 | 12,180,425,608 | +21.6 |
| 1st qu. | 84,644,159,403 | 75,591,942,116 | +12.0 | 41,711,206,112 | 35,830,160,530 | +16.4 |
| Aprin. | 29,983,868,804 |  | 15.2 | 14,751,484 | 12,09 |  |
| May.- | 30,583,252,200 | 26,862,166,6 |  | 5,447,739 | 12,708,917 |  |

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

| $\begin{gathered} (000,000 \\ \text { omitted }) \end{gathered}$ | CLEARINGS AT LE |  |  |  | - Jan. 1 to May 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1940 | 1939 | $193$ | $1941$ | $1940$ | $1939$ | $1938$ |
| New X | 5,136 | 14,153 | 13,480 | 12,383 | 73,301 | 67,853 | 69,713 | 64,500 |
| Chicago | 1,679 | 1,519 | 1,283 | 1,150 | 7,763 | 6,937 | 6,009 | 5,843 |
| Boston | 1,171 | 992 | 900 | 805 | 5,600 | 4,835 | 4,675 | 4.157 |
| Philadelph | 2,237 | 1,822 | 1,633 | 1,443 | 10,381 | 8,758 | 7.815 | 7,219 |
| St. Louls | 515 | 419 | 373 | 339 | 2,285 | 1,948 | 1,776 | 1,699 |
| Pittsburgh | 730 | 577 | 465 | 438 | 3,483 | 2,763 | 2,328 | 2,265 |
| San Francis | 710 | 635 | 590 | 557 | 3,480 | 3,144 | 2,888 | 2,799 |
| Baltimore | 425 | 349 | 285 | 257 | 2,030 | 1,676 | 1,391 | 1,317 |
| Cincinnati | 335 | 276 | 240 | 228 | 1,556 | 1,309 | 1,174 | 1,142 |
| Kansas Clt | 516 | 424 | 381 | 338 | 2,311 | 1,979 | 1,798 | 1,742 |
| Cleveland | 641 | 466 | 401 | 370 | 2,843 | 2,191 | 1,889 | 1,68 |
| Minneapol | 380 | 345 | 295 | 256 | 1,624 | 1,516 | 1,281 | 1,239 |
| New Orlea | 228 | 183 | 160 | 141 | 1,063 | 906 | 819 | 764 |
| Detroit. | 748 | 498 | 401 | 325 | 3,446 | 2,392 | 1,984 | 1,747 |
| Louisville | 218 | 151 | 142 | 121 | 1,012 | 770 | 715 | 658 |
| Omaha | 158 | 133 | 129 | 118 | 728 | 647 | 620 | 57 |
| Providence | 65 | 49 | 43 | 39 | 296 | 240 | 216 | 20 |
| Milwauke | 104 | 100 | 85 | 75 | 504 | 478 | 416 | 40 |
| Buffalo | 194 | 156 | 133 | 128 | 877 | 743 | ${ }^{648}$ | 62 |
| St. Paul | 136 | 126 | 111 | 98 | 637 | 584 | 509 | 50 |
| Denver. | 146 | 134 | 125 | 110 | 720 | 641 | 597 | 56 |
| Indianapolis | 111 | 90 | 81 | 73 | 499 | 429 | 386 | 34 |
| Richmond. | 210 | 175 | 154 | 138 | 1,026 | 852 | 765 | 73 |
| Memphis | 122 | 89 | 75 | 63 | 638 | 459 | 370 | 37 |
| Seattle | ${ }_{81} 83$ | ${ }_{87}$ | 147 | 131 | 1,065 |  | 700 | 67 |
| Salt Lake | 81 63 | 67 54 | 68 51 | 52 47 | 388 | 328 262 | 300 236 | 23 |


 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Outside N. Y. City } & 15,448 & 12,709 & 11,159 & 9,969 & 71,910 & 60,639 & 54,076 & 50,889\end{array}$
We now add our detailed statement showing the figures for each city separately for May and since Jan. 1 for two years and for the week ended May 31 for four years:

CLEARINGS FOR MAY, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 31

| Clearings at- | Month of May |  |  | Fite Months Ended May 31 |  |  | Week Ended May 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 40 | (nnc.or ${ }_{\text {Dec. }}$ | 1941 | 1940 | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{\text {Inc.or }}$ Dec. | 1941 | 1940 | $\stackrel{\text { Inc. or }}{\text { Dec. }}$ | 1939 | 1938 |
|  |  | ${ }^{8}$ | \% | \$ | 8 | $\%$ | 8 | \$ | \% | 8 | 8 |
| First Federal Mainese | rve District- | $\stackrel{\text { an-493,791 }}{\text { 2, }}$ | +24.5 | 14,067,534 | 11,960,182 | +17.6 | ${ }^{608,534}$ | 519,253 | +17.2 | 520,337 | 57 |
| Portland | 10,118,7795 | $8,391,676$ <br> 991,712,460 | +20.6 |  |  | +18.3 +15.8 | ${ }_{219,347,214}^{2,221,165}$ | ${ }_{184,9088,650}^{1,839,237}$ | +20.8 +18.6 | ${ }_{187,600,768}^{1,75,957}$ | 1,772,457 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Mass.- Boston }}$ Fill River.. | 1,171,434,783 $4,066,651$ | $991,712,460$ <br> $2,858,864$ | +18.1 +43.3 | 5,600,242,357 17 | 4,835,052,925 | +15.8 | 219,347, 654,778 | 184,908,650 | +29.9 | $\begin{array}{r}187,600,788 \\ 588,572 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 501,666 |
| Holyoke | 1,824,895 | 1,636,850 | $\pm 11.5$ | 8,932,614 | 8,060,418 | +11.2 |  |  | +37.7 | 320,685 | $\stackrel{-286,7077}{7}$ |
| New Bediford | [ ${ }_{3,950,253}^{2,12,862}$ | 3,207,809 | ${ }_{+23}+1$ | 17,075,684 | 14,649,913 | +16.6 | ${ }_{621.035}$ | 510.902 | +21.6 | 546,324 | ${ }^{7} 777.867$ |
| Springtield | 18,025.773 | - $14.8440,945$ | +8.0 <br> +17.8 |  | 75, 7233,347 | +5.0 +15.7 |  | ${ }_{1}^{2,977,196}$ | +30.6 | (1,760,598 | 1,626,345 |
| Conn.-Hartior | 63,048,583 | - ${ }^{\text {94,465,22 }}$ | +17.8 |  |  | $+{ }_{+9.9}$ | ${ }_{11} 1.736,793$ | 10,396,615 | +12.9 | 10,931.202 | ${ }^{10,518,677}$ |
| New Haven |  | $19,051,852$ $9.272,600$ | +20.9 | 108,709,784 |  | +10.6 | 4,647,629 | ${ }^{3,991,080}$ | +10.5 | 4,133,992 | 3,980,452 |
| R. . W. aterbury - - - | -10,680,6600 | $9,272,60$ $48,820,800$ | + +15.9 | 20, $\quad 260260,200$ | $35,922,500$ $293,620,700$ | +23.6 | 13,238,100 | ,627,400 | +24.6 | 9,390,800 | 7,930.400 |
| N. H.-Manchest | 2,639,932 | 2,366,795 | +11.5 | 12,318,852 | 12,128,441 | +1.6 | 559,895 | 528,200 | $+6.0$ | 669,171 | 61 |
| Total (14 ctites) | 1,388,146,761 | 1,170,422,856 | +18.6 | 6.589,976,251 | 5,700,086,569 | +15.6 | 259,226,562 | 218,781,799 | +18.5 | 220,015,135 | 197,577,591 |

CLEARINGS (Continued)


| Cearings at | Month of May |  |  | Five Months Ended May 31 |  |  | Week Ended May 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 40 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 1941 | 940 | Inc. or Dec. | 1941 | 940 | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 1939 | 38 |
|  |  |  | \% | 5 | 8 | \% | \$ | 8 | \% | \$ | 8 |
| Eighth Federal Re | 515,242,164 | $449,371,341$ | +22.9 | 285,441,687 | 48,012.114 | $+17.3$ | 119,600,000 | 94,700,000 | +26.3 | 86,200,000 | 79,000,000 |
| Cape Cirardeau | ${ }^{4,747,350} 71988$ | , 4 566,4664 | +6.8 +34.2 | - | 19,911, ${ }^{2,514} \mathbf{2 3 3}$ | +15.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ky.-Louisille | 218,495,336 | $151,450,626$ $89.070,605$ | +4.3 | 1,012.382,289 | $769,995.492$ <br> 458,613 <br> 1816 | +31.5 <br> +39.1 |  | 29,111, 2 26 | +59.0 | 23,096,143 | 23,591,015 |
| Tenn. - Memphls | 121,914,826 ${ }^{396,514}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { O,070,605 } \\ \hline 364,650\end{array}$ | +36.9 +8.7 | 638,069,149 | $458.613,716$ <br> 1 <br> 1 <br> 1598883 | +39.1 +12.9 | 24,860,966 | 16,704,376 | +48.8 | 12,539,647 | 12,100,279 |
| Il.-Jacksonvill | 3, 3 31,000 | $2,735,000$ | +8.7 +18.1 | $1,804,598$ $13,610,000$ | 12,609,000 | +12.9 +7.9 | ${ }_{603,000}$ | ${ }_{468,000}$ | ¢ +28.8 | ${ }_{638,000}^{\text {x }}$ | 776,000 |
| Total |  |  | 29.5 | 77,458,735 | 3,213,260,795 | +23.8 | ,347,500 | ,983 | +35.7 | 2,473,7 | 115,557,294 |
| Minn.-D | 15,247,767 | 14,674,944 | $+3.9$ | 80 |  | -0.6 | 7 |  | +33.0 |  |  |
| Minneas | 380,092, 000 |  | +10.2 |  | 1,516.687, 386 |  | 73,649,659 | 55,743,531 | +32.1 | 60,766,425 | ${ }_{2,235,023}$ |
| Rocheste | 135,954,072 | 125,577,946 | +8.9 +8.3 | 636,986,179 | 583,887,636 | +9.9 | 27,260,959 |  | $+19.4$ | 20,817, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 22 2 | $2 \overline{1,595,285 \overline{5}}$ |
| Wino | 1,909,177 | 1,654,022 | +15.4 | 8.003,501 | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N. ${ }_{\text {Fergus }} \mathbf{D}$ | 11,889,154 | 635,203 $10,528.523$ | +12.4 | +2,44,32,523 <br> 682 | 2,754,456 $51,594,333$ | +9.2 | 2,138,905 | 1,841,263 | +16.2 | 1,983,362 | 853,287 |
| Grand F | 1,376,000 | 1,080,000 |  | 5,654,000 | 5126.000 | +10.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| s. ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {Minot }}$ - ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | $1,105,000$ <br> 3,937 | 849,177 $3,660,608$ | +30.1 +7.6 | $4,704,782$ <br> $17,899,220$ | - $\begin{array}{r}3,956,752 \\ 16,523,541\end{array}$ | +18.9 +8.3 | 772,535 |  | +0.3 | 660,230 | 50 |
| Sloux $\mathbf{F}$ | 9,309,487 | 7,059, | +31.9 | 38,885, 232 | 31,343,119 | +24.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| M Huron | ${ }^{952}{ }^{\text {92, }}$ | r $3,691,859$ | +15 | $4,067,215$ $19,143,039$ | 16,799,516 |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
| Great F | $4,357,8$ | 3,849, | +13.2 | 17,945,111 | 16,557.566 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helena | $13,826,302$ <br> 303,910 | $13,424,766$ <br> 354,834 | +14.0 -1.0 | 70,489,757 | 65,966,775 |  | 2,666,525 | 2,824,290 | -5.6 | 2,757,092 | 2,350,993 |
| Total |  | ${ }_{\text {Kansa }}^{\text {E City- }}$ | +9.8 | 1,787 | 98,9 | +7.6 | 110,925,248 | 87,399,331 | +26.9 | 90,022,588 | 83,164,804 |
| Neb.-Freme | 489 | Kansat 478,307 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hastings. | 805 | 56 | +43.0 |  | 2,804,457 | +1 |  |  | +21.5 |  |  |
| Lincoln | 12,976 158,006 | 132,441 | $\square_{+18.9}^{3.5}$ | 728,447 | 647,22 | +0 | - $\begin{array}{r}2,340,834 \\ 2938,017\end{array}$ | $2,402,599$ $23,593,613$ | +24.5 | $\underset{\text { 25,501,541 }}{2,248,754}$ | $2,230,303$ $22,419,745$ |
| an. -Kan | 21,354,5 | 17,36 |  | 101.49 | 85.29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nhat |  | ${ }_{742} 6$ | +30 | 4,24 | - | +28.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parsons | 6 $10,2977,746$ | 9,261, ${ }^{742} \mathbf{0} 5$ | +10.5 | 50,988 | 49,578 | -2.2 | 1,747,285 | , | +31.0 |  |  |
| Wichit | 16,698,8 | 12,635, | + | 74,200, | 65 ,632, | +13.1 | 3,154,837 | 2,45 | -28.3 | 2,571,807 | 2,782,253 |
| $\xrightarrow{\mathrm{Mo}} \mathrm{K}$ - - Jophin | $2,864,0$ $515,786,2$ | 423,977, ${ }^{2}$ | +15.6 | 2, $\begin{array}{r}1311.414,030 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,978,799, | +17.5 <br> +16.8 | 103,271,917 | 78,845,064 | +31.0 | 78.229,402 | 2,883,409 |
| St. J | 14,362,48 | 13,050,067 | +10.1 | 72.767 .075 | 65,80 | +10.6 | 3,068,647 | 2,277,745 | +34.7 | 2,321,533 | 2,097,131 |
| Cartha | ${ }_{273}^{513,78}$ | 423,9 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ 182,745,366 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{170}^{2,98}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OKla.-Tul | , 636,2 | 5,539,596 | ${ }_{+3.8}^{+14.5}$ | - $12,790,240$ | 12,570, | +1. | 421,921 | 107,003 | $+294$ | 346,091 | 585,164 |
| Denve | 146,249,749 | 133,908,093 |  | 720,049,105 | 640,869, | +12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pu | 3,454 | 2,7 | $\begin{gathered} +24.2 \\ +25.9 \end{gathered}$ | $16,133,822$ 7,989 | 14.45 |  |  |  | 30.4 |  |  |
| Total (18 | ,998 | ,707,184 | 8.2 | 370,011,921 | 824,950,303 | 14.3 | 144,281,033 | . 74 | 29.1 | ,62 | 1,285 |
| $\underset{\text { Eexas-Austin }}{\text { Elenth }}$ | 7.766 | alilas | 5.9 | 36,406,929 | 0,1 |  | 0 | 1,232,658 | -1.2 | 2 | 218 |
| Beaumon | 4,844 |  |  |  | 23. | +15. | $58.7 \overline{771} 1393$ | 43.078 .8000 | $+3 \overline{36} \cdot \underline{6}$ | $3 \overline{3} \cdot \underline{922} \mathbf{0} 017$ | $4,911, \overline{0} 0$ |
| ${ }_{\text {El }}$ Dallas. | 28,269,0 | ${ }_{21,588}$ | +31.2 | 1,145,683 | ${ }_{1}^{1,28388}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Wort | 623, | 32,40 | , | 162, 552,3 | 142 2,65 | +13.9 | $8.188,065$ | 6,243,177 | +30.4 |  | ,600,088 |
| Galveston. | 263,759, | 11,15 210 | ${ }_{+}+25.2$ | 1.200,85 | -515 | +14.3 |  |  | $-12.1$ | 2,469,000 |  |
| Port Arthu | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}, 126,868$ |  | +11.9 | 10,38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wichita | ${ }_{4}^{4}, 9747$ | 4,656,079 | ${ }^{+6.8}$ | ${ }_{24}^{24,235}$ | ${ }_{2}^{22}, 510$ |  |  |  | $+6.0$ | 89,1 | 712,567 |
| Texar | 16,022,955 | 14,355,996 | +6.5 +11.6 | 81,589,929 | $6,689,971$ $71,950,195$ | $\stackrel{+13.4}{+2.0}$ | 2,740,8 | 2,586, | +6.0 | ,41 | ,183,856 |
| Total | 676,659,862 | -553,613,152 | 2.2 | 3,159,281,345 | 751,794,486 | +14.8 | 73,49 | 55,904,4 | +31 | 7.132,0 | 7,448,0 |
| Wash.-Be | ${ }_{2,472,601}$ | ${ }_{2,269}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 234,272,482 | 175,146,030 | +33.8 | 1,065,154,13 | 815.946 | +30 | 43,590,090 | 33.490,660 | +30.2 | 29,522,354 | 8888 |
| Yakim | 5,186,180 | + | +19.7 | ${ }^{23,479}$ | ${ }_{26,49}^{20,38}$ |  | 990,479 | 873,444 |  |  |  |
| Ore.-Eug | $6,558,113$ $1,837,000$ | ${ }_{1}^{5,4020,1}$ | +17.8 | 29,158,000 | 26, ${ }_{5}$ | +12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portland | 199,317,747 ${ }_{3}$ | 162,908.1 | ${ }^{+22.3}$ | 914,530,577 | $717.973,695$ | +27 | 39.57 | ,26 | $+3$ | 4,47 | 3,197,67 |
| Utah-Oiden | - $80,769,107$ | 66,821,652 | +20.9 | - $\begin{array}{r}154,7730,721 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 327,523, | $\stackrel{14 .}{+16 .}$ | 15,732,22 | $11,694,64 \overline{6}$ | +34.5 | 12,189, $\overline{18}$ | 12,073,412 |
| Ariz.-Phoeni | 18,099,298 | 16,084,929 | +12.5 | 82,739,034 | 78.318 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calit.-Bake | 7,805,488 | $7,193,498$ $8,385,519$ | +8.5 +18.7 |  | $39,027,078$ $44,786,471$ | $\stackrel{-3.7}{+2.11}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Long Bea | 18,831,116 | 16,119,643 | +16.7 | 91,649,089 | 83,599 | + | 2,695,52 | 3,149,844 | -14.4 | 4,010,955 | ,530,145 |
| ${ }_{\text {Modesto }}$ | $4,232,094$ <br> $14,931,837$ | - | +20.7 +13.6 | + $76,412,228$ | 17.466,000 |  | 1,981,065 | $2,748,5068$ | -27.9 | $2,965,68$ | , 310,266 |
| Riverside | 4,525,632 | 3,430,083 | +31.9 | 21,187,441 | 16,838, | +25.8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Francis | 710,322,585 | 635,100.453 | +11.8 | 3,479,763,973 | 3,144,171, | +10.7 | 118,306,919 | 123,068,954 | $-5.9$ | 127,767,000 |  |
| San Jose Santa Bar | +12,258,107 | ${ }_{5}^{11,64654,2}$ | +5.3 <br> +7.0 | $63,364,610$ <br> $32,041,198$ | 56,560, 31.490 | +12.0 +1.8 +1 |  |  | - ${ }_{-29.3}^{55.3}$ | $2,801,347$ $1,235,958$ 1, | 2,276,956 |
| Stockton. | 160,339 | 10,760,346 | +13.0 | 56,357,595 | 04 | +15.0 | 2,741,304 | 2,233,092 | $+22$ | 1,994,003 | 1,811,387 |
| Total (19 citles) | 1,352,955,428 | 1,152,137,275 | +17.4 | 6,459,293,087 | 5,568,414,687 | +16.0 | 227,443,4 | 210,905,83 | +7.8 | 207,810,019 | 198,319,348 |
|  | 30,583,252,200 | 26,862,166,674 | + | 15,211,280,407 | 128,491,621 | +13 | 6,111,684, | 5,291,0 | +15. | ,077,890,205 | 5,1 |
| utside New York | 15,447,739,023 12 | 12.708,917.205 | +21.6 | 71,910,429,6 | 680 | +18.6. | 2,850,849, | 2.337,553,708 | +22.0 | .223,230,090 | 50,968.8 |

CANADIAN CLEARINGS FOR MAY, SINCE JANUARY 1, AND FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 29

| Clearings at | Month of May |  |  | Five Months Ented May 31 |  |  | Week Ended May 29 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | ( Inc. or $\begin{gathered}\text { Dec. }\end{gathered}$ | 1941 | 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. or } \\ & \text { Dece. } \end{aligned}$ | 1941 | 1940 | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Inc, or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | 939 | 1938 |
| Canad |  | 52980273 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto Montreal | 537,771,039 | ${ }^{529,070,273} \mathbf{4 5 9 , 1 9 9 5 0}$ | +1.6 +4.6 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2}, 535,176,828 \\ & 2,177,666,617 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,400,695,869 \\ & 2,199,610,983 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{-1.0}^{+5}$ | 88, ${ }_{8}^{89,278,688}$ | ${ }_{76,955,210}^{91.856,526}$ | +10.8 | $114,480,892$ <br> $107,914,725$ | $168,949,073$ $129,236,655$ |
| Winnipeg | 268,100,015 | - $354,734,535$ | -24.4 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{9} 9505,828,326$ | 1,093,926,494 | $-17.2$ | - ${ }_{43,059,114}$ | 60,779,995 | -29.2 | ${ }^{40,608,885}$ | ${ }^{41,953,512}$ |
| Vancouve | $78,082,991$ $309,016,771$ | $74,215,123$ $214,855,459$ | $\begin{array}{r}+5.2 \\ +43.8 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 381,541,136 } \\ 1,158,027,371 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -$370,170,697$ <br> $583,381,154$ | +3.1 +98.5 | - $\begin{array}{r}14,7611,391 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{20,751,250}^{15,023,891}$ | ${ }_{+}^{+33.5}$ | 17,086, ${ }^{152}$ | $19,258,980$ $17,976,810$ |
| Quebec | 22,697,863 | 23,37 | -2.9 | 110,925,029 | 101,919,212 |  | 4,438,262 | 4,359,452 |  | 5,340,278 | ${ }^{5,635,723}$ |
| Hailiax. | - | 13,507, 834 | +19.0 | $71,356,480$ $140.420,787$ | $65,534,326$ $121.628,607$ | +8.9 +15.5 | - ${ }_{6,526,347}^{3,131,590}$ | 2,414,534 4,706004 | +29.7 |  |  |
| Calgary | 29,020,509 | 21,452, | $+35.3$ | 127,723,487 | 105,009.231 | +21.6 | 6,341,339 | 3,681,269 | +72.6 | 4,033,027 | 5,354,897 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ster }}^{\text {Ste }}$ Victoria | 10.480,218 | 8, ${ }_{8,069,161}$ | +7.0 +0.6 +8. | $48,360,995$ <br> $38,598,577$ | $49,348,450$ $37,228,608$ | 7 | 1,578,116 | 1,532,280 |  | 1,560,479 | 1,798,464 |
| London | 11,728,870 | 11,993 | ${ }^{-2.2}$ | 54.499, | 55,685,391 |  | 2,117,516 | ${ }^{2,074,331}$ | +2.1 | 2,517,236 | 3,264,930 |
| ${ }_{\text {Edmon }}$ | - | 18,074,450 | +24.8 | -98,223,130 | - $84,722,883,867$ | +15.9 +18.4 | ${ }_{4}^{4,151,263}$ | $3,087,887$ | +29.1 +2.0 | \| ${ }_{3,423,185}^{3,84,921}$ | + $4.320,348$ |
| don | 1,796,917 | 1,447,4 | +24.1 | 7,325,095 | 6,195,825 | +18.2 | 353,807 | 270,512 | +30.8 | 337,775 | 359,741 |
| brid | 2,427,309 | $2,117,322$ | +14.6 | 10,875,435 | 9,805,942 | $+10.9$ | 430,507 | 74,28 |  | 476,214 | 443,128 |
|  | $6,872,9$ | 6,467,100 | 6 | 29,318,9 | 27,280, | +7.5 | 1,215.806 | ,126,919 |  | ,163,191 | ,176,717 |
| Moose Jaw | ${ }_{4}^{2,7298,584}$ | ${ }_{4,427,623}^{2,608,977}$ | +14.5 <br> +6.8 <br> 1 | - ${ }_{20,838,692}$ | 11,901,553 | +15.0 +4.7 | - 830.6898 | 740,847 | +12.9 +18 +17 | ${ }^{\text {865,375 }}$ | 924,843 |
| Fort Willia | 5,077,501 | ${ }^{3,145,593}$ | +61.4 | 20,724,129 | 14,608,819 | +41.9 | 1,089.750 | 540 | +101.6 | ${ }^{588,675}$ | ${ }_{701510}^{750,548}$ |
| New We | 3,559,204 | 3,108 | +14.5 | $16,209,035$ <br> $5,905.468$ | $14,305,766$ $4,593,860$ | +13.3 | 221,315 | 1855,5 | +19.3 | 179,816 | 183,815 |
| Peterbo | ${ }_{2,966,652}$ | 2,590,319 | +14.5 | 13.102,995 | 12,159,387 | +7.8 | 516,512 | 467,27 | +10.5 | 639 | ${ }^{655,167}$ |
| herbro | 4,114,880 | ${ }^{3,917,481}$ | +5.0 | 17,705,145 | 16,555,451 | +6.9 | 877,273 |  |  |  |  |
| Itchen | 5,618.638 | 5,756,648 | -2.4 | $24,707,706$ 7,1787 | 24,026,947 | +2.8 | ${ }_{3}^{1,023,190}$ | ${ }^{922}$ | + 11.1 | - ${ }_{2,604,543}^{1,195,259}$ | $1,220,249$ $3,206,529$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Prince }}$ Windsor | 16,752,505 | 1,588,584 | +10.3 | 7,755,404 | 61,780.249 | +14.7 | 3,415,939 | ${ }_{302,1}^{2,510}$ | +4.6 | 304,300 | 272,236 |
| Moncton | 3,855,756 | ${ }_{3}^{3,471,815}$ | 11.1 | 17,519,057 | 16,304,473 | +7.4 | 773,417 | ${ }^{679,2}$ | +13.9 | 985,633 | ${ }_{568,783}^{7663}$ |
| ingsto |  | 3, ${ }_{2}^{3,010,008}$ |  | 14,172,400 | 12,445,390 | +13.9 | 5988253 454,200 | 502,458 | +10.6 | ${ }_{492,510}$ | *525,000 |
| tha | 2,889,794 | 1,964,117 | ${ }^{16.6}$ | 9,648 |  | 7.5 | 385,811 | 275,328 | +40.1 | 527,973 | ${ }^{5488.364}$ |
| Sudbury | 4,892,925 | 44,969 | +1.0 | 22,101,190 | 21,405,283 | 3.3 | 1,311,973 | 1,271,293 | +3.2 | 1,292,353 | 1,120,579 |
| Total (32 c | . 50 | 1.850,383,558 | +4.2 | 4,938,25 | 7,644,307.628 | +8 | 310,122,6 | 305.828.3 | +1.4 | 340,271.577 | 427.540.180 |

[^1]THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS
We reprint the following from the monthly circular of Samuel Montagu \＆Co．of London，written under date of May 1， 1941 ：

## GOLD

The amount of gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank of England
during the month of April，1941，Was unaltered at 4241,575 ，
The Bank of England＇s buying price for gold remained unchanged at The Bank of England＇s buying price for gold remained unchanged at
168s．per fine ounce at which figure the above amount was calculated．
The Transvaal goid as compared कith $1,129,977$ fine ounces for February， 1941 and $1,147,382$
fine ounces for March， 1940 ． Very steady conditions SILVER
as arin a feature of during April and buying for trade newly produced silver，but demand in the main was met by silverng of

 until April 10 ，but thereafter ruled at $231 / \mathrm{d}$ ．for the remainder of the of April：the lastoccasion on which the spot quotation was unaltered during ascalendar month was in January，1919，when the price was $487-16 \mathrm{~d}$
Quotations during April 1941 in London


Average－Cash delivery， 23.5000 d ．；two months＇delivery， 23.4851 d In New York（per ounce .999 fine）－U．S．Treasury price， 35 cents；
market price， 3434 cents． The official dollar rates fixed by the Bank of England during April，1941，
were as follows：$\quad$ Buying，$\$ 4.031 /$ ；selling，$\$ 4.021 / 2$ were as follows：Buying，$\$ 4.03 \frac{1}{2}$ ；selling，$\$ 4.021 / 2$ ．

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency，Treasury Department
May 27 －The First National Bank of Gentions Geneseo，Ill Amount care of lliquidating bank．A Absorbed Ayent：The Farmers Na－
tional Bank or
May 27－First National Bank of Waterville Wharter No． 2332.
Effective May 24， 1941 ．Liquidating Agents：Richard Dana
Hall and James
Hall and James L．Boyle，care of the liquidating bank
Absorbed by：Depositors Trust Coor，Augusta，Maine．
PREFERRED STOOK ISSUED
May 27－Illinois National Bank of Quincy，Quincy，III．Sold to
Reconstruction Finance Corporation．
\＄125，000

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week：
By R．L．Day \＆Co．，Boston： Shares Stocks
1 unit Washington Ry \＆Electric
\＄per Share

 By Barnes \＆Lofland，Philadelphia： Shares Stocks
5 Drueding Bros．class B common，no par $\quad \$$ per Share 400 American Steel Engineering Co．pref．，par siono，and 1,750 common，${ }^{20}$
 3 Whitemarsh Memorial Park Ce 50 I．B．Corp ．common，no par－．．．－tery Co．．．no par
11 Central States Electric Corp． $\qquad$ 11 Central States Electric Corp

## 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 com－ pany name in our＂General Corporation and Investment

The dividends
The dividends announced this week are：



Name of Company
Amer．Water Works \＆E1．Co．$\$ 6$ 1s Amer．Water Works \＆E1．Co． 861 st pref．（qu．）
Arkansas Power \＆Light $\$ 7$ preferred（quar） $6 \%$ preferred（quar．）．
Art Metal Construction Co．（irireg．）
Artloom Corp． $7 \%$ preferred
Artloom Cortic C． $7 \%$ preferre
 Bankers Trust Co．（N．Y．）（quar．）－－ Basic Refractories
Bastian－Blessing
－Bastian－Blessing Co．．． $\mathbf{c}$ ．
Bearice Creamery Co．，com．（quar．）
Beaty Brosed（tuar．）
$7 \%$ preferred（quar ，common（quar
Belnap Hardware \＆Mifg．（irreg
Bell Telephone Co．of Canada（quar．
Belmont Radio Cor Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp．－．（Dela Common resumed）Loan Corp．（Dela ware
$\$ 2.50$ prior preferred 1938 series（quar．） Black \＆Decker Marf．Co（quar．（increased）
Bondholders Mana aemen Bond stores．Inc．（quar．） Borg－W arner Corp－－
Bound Brook Water Co
Brandtjen \＆Kluge，Inc． $7 \%$ conv．prep．（quar．
British－American Tobacco Co．，Ltd－ Interim div．of 7 pence for each $\varepsilon$ or ora－stock
Coupon No． 186 must be used for div Bridgeport Gas Light Co．（quar） British Columbia Elec． British Mreperted（quare \＆T （s mi－anual \＆Trust Cō（S̄tratfor Bulova Watch
 Brown Extra
Buiding Products，Ltà：（quar） Burd Piston Ring（quar．）
Burgess Battery Burington Steel Co．（irreg．
Byers，（A．M．）Co． $7 \%$ preferred
Div．of $\$ 2.0700$ ；rep
Div．of $\$ 2.0708$ ；representing the quarterly
div．of $\$ 175$ due Nov．1，1937，and int． Camden \＆Burlington County Ry．Co．（s．－a．） Canada Bread，
$5 \%$ class B
Canada Bud Breweries（interim）．
$\$ 3$ preferred（quar， ）（accumulated）
$\underset{\text { Extran Celanese，Ltd．（quar．）．－．}}{ }$ C
7\％participating preferred Canadian Wallpaper Mfrs．；Ltd．，class A．（quar． Canadian Wirebound Boxes，Ltd．－

Canno
Carey（Philip）Mfg．Co．， $6 \%$ pref．（quar．）． Carib preferreed（quar．）（ilquīating）－ Celanese Corp．op America，common Celluloid Corp．， 87 participating ist prep Cent．Canada Loan \＆Savs．Co．（Toronto（cau：） Central Electric \＆Telephone Co． $6 \%$ pref．（qu．
Cent．Hanover Bk．\＆Tr．Co．（N． $\mathbf{Y}$.
（quar．） Contral Trust Co．（Cincinnati，Ohio）（quar．）－－－ Chapman Valve Mfg Co，common（quar．）：－ Chemungerred（semi－annual）Tr．Co（Elmira，N．$\overline{\mathrm{N}}).(\mathrm{s} .-\mathrm{a}$. Chicago Pneumatic Tooil $\$ 3$ conv．pref．（quar．） Cincinnati New Orleans \＆Texas Pac．Ry．Co Cincinnatio \＆Suburban Beil Telop．Co．（quar．） City Baking Co．， $7 \%$ preferred（quar．）．（qu．）－ Climax Molybdenum Co－（quar．）
Commercial Credit Co．
414\％preferred（cuar．）
Community Power \＆Light
Conn Gas \＆Cowe Securities 83 prop
Extra
Consolidated Airirapt Corp．com．（irreg．） Consolidatate Laundries $\$ 7.50$ preferred（quar．） Consumers Gas Co．（Reading，

 Cooper－Bessemer Corp，$\$ 3$ prior pref．（quar．）
1st preferred（semi－annual）
2nd preferred（semi－annual）
Crown Drug Co $7 \%$ one preferred（quar．）
53，2\％preferred（quar．
Davega Stores Corp． $5 \%$ conv．prep．（aua Deisel－Wemmer－Gilbert Corp．
Delaware RR．Co．（semi－annual）（quar．）
Delta We tric Co．（semi－annual）．－．－．．．．．．．．．．
Detroit Trust Co．（Duar．）（Detroit，Mich．（s．－a．）
Devoe \＆Raynolds Co．－
Class A
7\％preferred（quar．） Diamond T Motor Car Co－．．．．．．．－－ $7 \%$ preferred（quar．）
Domition Trextil 0 ．
Do Dunkirk Trust Co．（N．Y．）（quar） $5 \% 1$ st preference（s．－a．）
Duplan silk Corp．，common（reduced） Durfee Trust Co．（B．M．M．）（Fail River，Mâss． Eastern Malleable Iron Co Eastern Steamship Lines，\＄2 conv prep．．．．．．．．．．．
Eastern Steel Products，Ltd．， $5 \%$ conv．pref． East Tennessee Light

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| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electric Cont | 75 c | July | une |
| ¢7 ${ }^{\text {ectric Preferr }}$ | +35c | July |  |
| \$6 preferred |  |  | June |
| Electric Storage Battery | 50 C 50 c |  | - |
| Electrolux Corp | 20 c |  | May 15 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (semi-annual) | \$1.60 | July | $\mathrm{Ju}$ |
| 1 Paso Electric (Delaware) $7 \%$ pref. A (quar.) |  |  |  |
|  | \$11\% |  | June |
| El Paso Natural Gas Co. |  |  | June 13 |
| Ely \& Walker Dry Goods 1st Second preferred (s. | \$3 | July | July |
| Empire Power Corp., \$6 prëerre | 81 +5 |  |  |
| Emporium Capwell Co. commo |  | July | 硅 |
| $41 / \%$ preferred series A (qua | 56 \%c |  |  |
| Employers Casualty Co. (Dalla | 40c | Aug. | July |
| 36 div cum. pre |  |  |  |
| $851 / 2 \mathrm{div}$, cum. preferred (quar) | \$1 1 詻 | Ju | June |
| 55 div cum. preferred (quar.) | \$184 |  | Ma |
| ersharp, Inc., $5 \%$ | 25 c |  | , |
| wa Plantation | ${ }^{20}$ |  |  |
| xcelsior Insurance Co. (N). N .) (reduced | 15 c | June 20 |  |
| Falcon bridge | 15 c |  | Jü |
| lstaff Br |  |  |  |
| Famous Players Canadian Cor | 5 c |  | June |
| Fanny Farmer ${ }^{\text {Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. } \$ 5 \text { pref. (quar }}$ | \$1/4 | June 30 | June |
| 85 preferred | 81 |  |  |
| 85 preferred |  |  |  |
|  | \$21/3 | Oct | sed |
| Fear (Fred) \& Co. quar |  |  |  |
| Federal Bake Shops | 25 c 75 c |  | Jun |
| Federal Mining \& Smeiliting Co. | ${ }^{51}$ | June | May |
| deral Mo |  |  | Ju |
| Feltman \& Crum | 25. | June 20 | June |
| Fiderity \& Guaranty Firirē̄̄̄s. |  | July | Jun |
|  | \$112 | June 3 | June |
| inance Co. of Amer.com. cl |  |  | Jun |
| Common class A \& B | 0 c |  | Ju |
| $51 / 2$ \% preferred ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (quar.) | ${ }^{60 \mathrm{c}}$ | June 16 |  |
| First National Bank of Chicago (qua | \$21/2 | July | June 25 |
| First National Bank of Jersey City (qu |  |  |  |
| First National stores (q | $621 / 2 \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar | $171 / \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred ( | 1725 c | June 25 | June |
| ote Bros. Gear |  |  | J |
| ${ }_{\text {Ford }}$ Mootor (Canada) clill ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5 50 c | June | May |
| Foresight Foundation A... |  | June | June |
| Foster \& Kleiser C | 1/2 | uly |  |
| er Wheel | 10 |  | June |
| Fosotria Pressed stee Cor |  | July | , |
| Fox (Peter) Brewing Co. (qua |  |  |  |
| Extra--5 |  |  |  |
| Frankenmuth Brewing ( q | 2 |  |  |
| amewell Co, common (irreg | \$1 | June | une ${ }^{\text {une }}$ |
| ammett Co., Inc., $\$ 6$ pre | \$1 | July |  |
| Garfinckel (Julius) \& | 17 |  |  |
| $6 \%$ conv, preferred (qu | 37/2c |  |  |
| neau Powe |  |  |  |
| 5 5\% preserre |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | May 31 |
| ord Contain | $21 / 2$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 51/\% preferred | 68\% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ c |  | M |
| General Acceptance | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}^{5 \mathrm{c}}$ | June | Jun |
| Class (quar.) |  |  |  |
| General American Transport General Candy Corp., class | \$1/2/2 | July ${ }^{1}$ | June 5 |
| General Cigar $\mathrm{Co}^{\circ}$ | 25 c |  | May |
| General Electric | 35 c |  |  |
| General Fire Exting | 25 C |  | M |
| \$5\% proterred ( | \$11 |  |  |
| General Outdaor Advertis |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 813 | Aug | Aug. |
| General Public Utilities, Inc. | \$1/4 |  |  |
| General Railway signal Co., com. |  | July | June 10 |
| 6\% preferred (quar.) | \$1/2/2 | July | June |
| General Telephone Corp., com. guar. (increased) | ${ }_{40 \mathrm{c}}$ | June 14 | June |
| ${ }_{\text {General }}^{82.50}$ preferred (quar | 62 \% 2 c | July 1 | Juu |
| Georgia Power Co. 86 prof |  | July |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Georgia Rail }} 85$ | 81 |  | June 14 |
| Gillette Safety Razor, 85 con | 81 | July |  |
| Girdler Corporation, con | 25 c | June |  |
| Glen Alden Coal Co. (qua | ${ }_{25}$ |  |  |
| Glen Falls Insurance C | 40 c | July | June |
| Glidden Co., com. (inte | c | July | June |
| Godchaux Sug | 56\% 50 | July | June |
| \$7 preferred | \$134 | July | June |
| Gold \& Stock Telegraph ${ }^{\text {coio. }}$ | \$11/5 | June | une |
| Goldblatt Brothers, $\$ 2.50$ conv. pr | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July | June 10 |
| Goodrich (B. F.) Co., $\mathbf{5}$ pref. ( | \$114 | June |  |
| Goodyear Tire \& | 5 c |  |  |
| ${ }^{5} 5$ preferred (quar | \$1 | June | 15 |
| Gortom-Pew Fisheries ${ }^{\text {G }}$ C |  |  | e 2 |
| Great Northern Ry . Co., ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 50c | June 25 |  |
| Great Western sugar Co |  | July | June 14 |
| 7\% preferred (quar.) | \$14 | July | June 14 |
| Greene Cananea | 75 | Jun |  |
| Greene RR. | ${ }^{83}$ |  | 1 |
| ${ }^{\text {Greyhound }} 5$ | $13^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | July |  |
| Group No. 10.1 Ol C |  | June 28 | une |
| Gulf Power Co. 86 preferred | \$11/3 | July | June 20 |
| ${ }^{\$ 5} 50$ preferred (quar. | \$1 | June | M |
| Guilford Realty Co. (Balt. | +75c | June |  |
| Hackensack Water Co. | 433 |  | June 16 |
| Haloid Co | 25 c |  |  |
| Hamilton Cotton, Litd. $\$ 2$ conv. p |  |  |  |
| Accumulated |  |  |  |
| Hammilon United Theatres, Ltd., $7 \%$ pf. (accum) | \$81/4 |  |  |
| $43 / 2 \%$ pref. (qu | \$11/8 |  |  |




| Name of Company |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Penn Electric Switch Co. $\$ 1.20$ pref. class A (qu.) <br> Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp., com. (quar.). <br> 5\% preferred (quar.) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Pennsylvania Power Co.. 85 pref. (quar.) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Pennsylvania RR. (irreg.) |  |
| Pennsylvania Salt MPg. Co ${ }^{\text {Pennylvania Telep. Corp. } \mathbf{2} 50 \text { pref. }}$ (quar.) |  |
|  |  |
| Peoples Drus Stores. |  |
| Peoples Nat. Bk. of Wash. (Seattle, Wash.) (qu.) Extra |  | Pepeekeo Suga

Perfect
Perron Gold Mines, Ltd (quar.)
Pet Milk Co. (quar.)
Petroleum Corp. of America (irregular)
Petroleum Exploration, Inc. (quar.)
Extra-

Philadelphia Dairy Products Cono., Inc.--
Philadelphia Elece. Pow. Co., 8 (quar. pref. (quar.)
Pilot Full Fashion Mills, quar.) Pioneer Gold Mines of British ColumbiaCommon (quar.) or \& Lake Erie RR.Courgh Bessemer Pittsburgh Fort Wayne \& Chicago RR. (quar.) 7\% preferred (quar.)
Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR. (irreg.).
Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co., Inc.
 Plymouth Oil Co. (quar.)
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.
Power Corp. of Canada, common (interim)
$6 \% 1$ st preferred (quar.) $-($ nuar.) Preferred Accident Insurance Co. (quar.)
Preston East Dome Mines, Ltd. (quar.)
Price Brothers \& Co, Ltd., 5 i/2 \% pref. (quar.) Procter \& Gamble Co. 5\% pref. (quar.)
Prosperity Co. preferred (quar.)
Public Investing Co. (Phila.)
Public Nat. Bank \& Trust Co. (N.Y.) (quar.)
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire
$\$ 6$ preferred (quar.)
\%
$\$ 5$ preferred (quar.)
$6 \%$ preferred (monthly)
$6 \%$ preferred (monthly)
Public Service Elec, \& Gas Co., $7 \%$ prep. (quar. $\$ 5$ preferred (quar.)
Public Service Co. of Okla, $5 \%$ prep. (quar.)
Publication Corp., common voting (quar

Common non-voting (quar.)
Original preferred (quar.)
Pullman, Inc. (quar.)- --.-.
Pure Oil Co.. 6 o pref. (quar.)
5\% preferred (quar.).-
Pyrene Manufacturing.--1.-.-.
Quaker Oats Co., common (quar.)
$6 \%$ preferred (quar.)
uaker State Oil Refinin
Radio Corp. of Amer., $\$ 3.50$ conv. ist pref. (qu.)
Preferred B (quar.)
Rath Packing 5 \% prep. (semi-annual)
Raybestos-Manhattan. Rayonier, Inc., \$2 pref
Ray-O-Vac Co,' (quar.)
8\% preferred (quar.)
Reading Co. 1st preferred (quar.)
Red Indian Oil Co. (quär.
Reed-Prentice Oorp. puar.) (quar.)
Reed Roller-Bit Co. (quar.)
Reeves (Daniel), Inc.,- common (quar.)
$61 / 2 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Regent Knitting Mills pref. (quar.).--
Preferred (quar.)
Reliance Insurance Co. (Phila.).
Remington Rand, Inc., common
$\$ 4.50$ preferred (quar.) -
Republic Investment Fund pref. A \& B (quar.)
Republic Steel Corp, (quar.) -.....................
$6 \%$ prior preferred (quar)
ReynoldsMerals Cod, $51 / 2 \%$ pref. quar.)
Rheem Mfg. (quar.)
Rich's, Inc. $61 / 2 \%$ preferred (quar.).
Richardson Co
Ritter Dental Mf. Co. (resumed).
Riverside silk Mills, class A (quar.)
Robertson (H. H.) Co. (quar)
Extra
Rochester Telephone Corp., $61 / 2 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Common (quar.)
Roesser \& Pendleton, Inc. (quar.)
Ruberoid Co (irreg.)
Russell Industries, Lutd. (quar.)
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Russell Mfg. Co
Safety Car Heating \& Lighting Co., Inc.-.
St. Joseph Lead Co
St. Lawrence Corp. 4 ollass A conv. preferred.-.
St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd. -
4\% class A preferred (accumulated)
st. Louis Bridge Co. 6\% 1st pref. (8.-a.).-.
St. Louis Uneferred (s.-a.)
(Quarterly) (Quarterly)
San Diego Gas \& Electric Co
Savannah Electric \& Power, $8 \%$ pref. A. (quar
$71 / 2 \%$ preferred $\mathbf{B}$ (quar.) $71 / 2 \%$ preferred $B$ (quar.) $8 \%$ prep. A (quar.)
$7 \%$ preferred $O$ (quar.)

\section*{| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Per } \\ \text { Share }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { When } \\ \text { Payable }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Holders } \\ \text { of Record }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |}

$\begin{array}{r}\text { Name of Company } \\ \hline \text { San Francisco Remedial Lon }\end{array}$

## 

San Francisco Remedial Loan Assn. Ltd. (quart
 schiff Co. common (quar.)
scott Paper Co, (quar.)
$\$ 4$ preferred (quar.).
Scovill Mifg. Co--
Scranton Lace Co
Seaboard Oil Co. of Del. (qua
Sears, Roebuck \& Co. (quar.)
 6\% preferred (quar.)
iberling Rubber Co--
$\$ 2.50$ conv. prior pref. (quar. $5 \%$ class A preferred (quar.)
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co. (qua Sherritt-Gordon Mines ${ }^{\text {Ltd }}$ (quar.) Sherwin-Williams Co. (Can.), $7 \%$ Dreferred.-.
Sigma Mines (interim) sigma Mine
Signal Oil \&
Class Simon (H,) Bons, Ltd., com. (interim) $7 \%$ preferred (quar.
simonds Saw \& Steel

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Siscoe Gold Mines, Lt } \\
& \text { Sivyer Steel Castings } \\
& \text { Skenandoa Rayon Cor }
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Skenandoa Rayon Corp., common-
$5 \%$ prior preferred (quar.)
5\% preferred A (quar.)
Sloss-sheffield steel \& Iron C $\$ 6$ preferred (quar.)
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills, Ltd. $6 \%$ pf. (qu.) Snider
Sonotone Corp
Preferred (quar)
Preferred (quar.)
South Carolina Power Co. $\$ 6$ pref. (quar.). South Penn Oil Co. (quar.)--com. (reduced)-Southeastern Greyhound Lines (quar.) Conv. preferred (quar.)
Southern California Edison Southern California Edison Co. $6 \%$ pref. B (qu.) $51 / \%$ preferred C . (quar

> Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd., com. (quar.) $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) Southern Colorado Power Co. $7 \%$ preferred Southern Phosphate Corp
Southland Royalty Co
Southwestern Life Insurance Co. (Dallas) (quar.) Southwestern Light \& Power Co. \$6 pref. (qu.)
Sout hwestern Portland Cement com (quar)
$8 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Sparks-Withington Co. 6\% conv. pref. (quar.).
spencer Kelloge \& Sons, Inc. (quar.) Spence Kellogg \& Sons,
Spencer Trask Fund, Inc
Spiegel, Inc. pref (quar Splegel, Inc, pref. (quar.)
Spring Valley Co., Ltd. (liquidating) Staley (A. E.) Manufacturing Co., com. (irreg.) Standard Brands, Inc. prefe. (quar.) Common (quar.)
$\$ 4.50$ preferred (quar.) $\$ 4.50$ preferred (quar.)
standard Coated Products Corp., $\$ 1$ pref...................... Standard Oil of Calif. (quar.).....
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) (quar.) standard oil Co. (ndiana) (quar.)
Standard oil Co. (Ky.) (quar.)
Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) (semi-ann.) Extra
Standard Öil Co. (Ohio) (quar.)-. Preferred (quar.) - Phosphatēe (quar.) Stearn Manufacturing Co. (quar.)
Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corp. $5 \%$ pref. (qu. $5 \%$ preferred (quar.)
$5 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Stedman Bros., Ltd. (quar.) Preferred (quar.) --
Sterchi Brothers Stores, $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) Stewart-Warner Corp- 7 - preferred
Strawbridge \& Clothier
Sudbury Basin Mines, Ltd. (irreg) Sudbury Basin Mines, Ltd. (irreg.)
Sunray Oil Corp $51 / 2 \%$ convertible pref. (quar Sunssex Ta
Extra
Sutherland Paper Co
Sylvanite Gold Mines (quar
Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co.-

## Class A (quar.)

5\% preferred (quar.) -
Taggart Corp. $\$ 2.50$ preferred (qual
Talcott (James) Inc., common_---.)
51/2\% participating pref. (quar.)
Talon, Inc. (quar.)
Telephone Bond \& Share Co. $7 \%$ ist preferred
 Terminal National Bank of ChicagoTexas Corporation (quar.)
Texas Gulf Producing Co
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co Texas Guif Sulphur
Thermoid Co. $\$ 3$ preferred (quar Thompsove Products. Inc. $\$ 5$ conv. preferred (quar.):
Tide Water Associated Oil Co Tilo Roo conv. preferred (quar. Tobacco \& Ailied Stocks (irregular
 Toronto General Trusts Corp. (quar Transue \& Williams Steel Forgings (irreg.):-Truax-Traer Coal Co., $6 \%$ conv. pref. (quar.)
51/2\% conv. preferred (quar.) Tuckett Tobacco Co., Ltd., $7 \%$ pref. (qu.)
Tunnel RR. of St. Louis (s.-a.) Twentieth Century-Fox Film Oorp.Union Carbide \& \& Carbon Corp
Union Gas of Canada (quar.)

Union Premier Food Stores (quar.
$\$ 2.50$ preferred (quar.)

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## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business June 4, 1941, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | June 4, 1941 | May 28, 1941 | June 5, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sets- | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury _ | 9,133,152,000 | 9,299,960,000 | 8,443,951,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. | 1,697,000 | 997,000 | 852,000 |
| Other Cash $\dagger$ - | 57,727,000 | 66,501,000 | 102,598,000 |
| Total reserv | 9,192,576,000 | 9,367,458,000 | 8,547,401,000 |
| Hlls discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligarions direct and guaranteed. |  | 498,000 |  |
| Other bllls discounted.-...-- | $\begin{aligned} & 644,000 \\ & 171,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 498,000 \\ & 175,000 \end{aligned}$ | 188,000 |
| Total bills disco | 815,000 | 00 | 1,178,000 |
| Industrial advances | 1,727,000 | 1,729,000 | 2,010,000 |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: |  |  |  |
| Bonds. | 389,312,000 | 389,312,000 | 404,247,000 |
| Note | 234,163,000 | 234,163,000 | 339,160,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securitles, direct and guaranteed. | 623,475,000 | 623,475,000 | 743,407,000 |
| Total bills | 626,017,000 | 625,877,000 | 746,595,000 |
| Due from forelgn banks |  | 18,000 |  |
| Federal Reserve notes of other banks.-- | 1,642,000 | 1,775,000 | 1,366,000 |
| Uncollected items | 201,077,000 | 198,387,000 | 154,581,000 |
| Bank premises | 9,779,000 | 9,798,000 | 9,820,000 |
| Other assets | 13,982,000 | 14,105,000 | 18,484,000 |
| Total asset | 10045,091,000 | 10217,418,000 | 9,478,265,000 |
| Ltabulttes- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulatio | 1,733,187,000 | 1,704,088,000 | 1,341,163,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acc't.- | 6,440,246,000 | 6.857,261,000 | 7,229,475,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General | 394,604,000 | 126,057,000 | 77,328,000 |
| Forelgn | 701,145,000 | 703,062,000 | 167,448,000 |
| Other deposi | 474,075,000 | 526,378,000 | 403,648,000 |
| Total deposits | 8,010,070,000 | 8,212,758,000 | 7,877,899,000 |
| Deferred availability | 171,849,000 | 170,570,000 | 135,359,000 |
| Other liabilitles, incl accrued dividends- | 1,563,000 | 1,608,000 | 1,470,000 |
| Total liabl | 9,916,669,000 | 10089,024,000 | 9,355,891,000 |
| Capteal Accounts |  |  |  |
| Capital pald in. | 51,589,000 | 51,585,000 | 51,039,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 56,447,000 | 56,447,000 | 53,326,000 |
| Surplus ( ${ }^{\text {cection 13-b) }}$ | 7,070,000 | 7,070.000 | 7,109,000 |
| Other capital account | 13,316,000 | 13,292,000 | 10,900,000 |
| Total liablities and capital accounts | 10045,091,000 | 10217,418,000 | 9,478,265,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and <br> F. R. note liabilitles comblned | 94.3\% | 94.5\% | 92.7\% |
| Commitments to make industrial advances. | 1,611,000 | 1,611,000 | 828,0 |

$\dagger$ "Other cash" does not Include Federal reserve notes or a bank's own Federal
Reserve Reserve jank notes.
X These are certiftcates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken
over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31,1934 , devalued rom
100 cents to 59.06 cents. these certificates belng worth less to the extent of the
100 under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934

## Weekly Return of the New York City

## Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below: statement of members of the new york clearing house ASSOCIATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1941

| Clearing House Members | Capital | - Surplus and Undupded Profts | Net Demand Deposits. Average | Time Deposits, Averaje |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $6,000,000$ | 14,195,100 | 233,191,000 | $17,031,000$ |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- | 20,000,000 | 26,989,700 | 633,581,000 | 39,380,000 |
| Natlonal City Bank | 77,500,000 | 80,993,400 | a2,726,833,000 | 166,703.000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust | $20,000,000$ | 58,009,600 | 841,212,000 | 6,768,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co | 90,000,000 | 187,236,100 | b2,376,787,000 | 75,545,000 |
| Manufacturers Trust | 41,748,000 | 40,986,600 | 769,240,000 | 106,182,000 |
| Cnt Hanover Bk\&Tr Co | 21,000,000 | 75,370,100 | c1,190,668,000 | $75,871,000$ |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co- | 15,000,000 | $20,258,800$ | 330,079,000 | 27,882,000 |
| FIrst National Bank | $10,000,000$ 50,00000 | $\begin{array}{r} 108,726,400 \\ 53.792,700 \end{array}$ | $806,257,000$ $751,613,000$ | 740,000 $5,276,000$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Irving Trust }}^{\text {Continental }{ }^{\text {Ck }} \text { - }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,000,000 \\ 4,000,000 \end{array}$ | 53,792,700 | 761613,000 7619 | 1,192,000 |
| Chase Nattonal Bank.-- | 100,270,000 | 139,538,700 | d3,359,158,000 | 45,296,000 |
| Fitth Avenue Bank | 500,000 | 4,279,500 | 57,410,000 | ,868,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co | 25,000,000 | 83,878,300 | e1,230,256. | 62,217,000 |
| Title Guar | 6,000,000 | 1,073,300 | 15,903,000 | 2,207,000 |
| Marine Midiand Tr | $5,000,000$ $12.500,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,061,400 \\ & 28,039,600 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3,060,000 <br> 41,818,000 |
| New York Trust ${ }^{\text {Co }}$ Comm | $12,500,000$ 7,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 28,039,600 \\ 8,843,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474,049,000 \\ & 145,284,000 \end{aligned}$ | $41,818,000$ $1,645,000$ |
| Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co. <br> Totals. $\qquad$ | 7,000,000 | 10,714,100 | 95,291,000 | 98,000 |
|  | 518,518,00 | 957,498,4 | ,256,524,0 | 736,179,00 |
| *As per offlclal reports: Natlonal, March 31, 1941; State, March 31, 1941; Trust companies, March 31, 1941. |  |  |  |  |
| Includes deposits in forelgn branches as follows: $a \mathbf{\$ 2 8 5 , 1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ (latest available date); $b \$ 61,252,000$ (latest available date); $c \$ 2,987,000$ (June 5); $d \$ 85,108,000$ (latest available date); $\boldsymbol{e} \$ 22,697,000$ (May 31). |  |  |  |  |

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

| Dase | Stocks |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { Indus- } \\ \text { trials } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { Rall } \\ \text { roads } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total Stocks | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Induas } \\ \text { trals } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 10 r_{s i} \\ \text { Grade } \\ \text { Ralls } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { Second } \\ \text { Orade } \\ \text { Ralus } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { vitus } \\ \text { thes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{gathered}$ |
| June | 118.00 | 27.62 | 17.36 | 39.92 | 107.25 | ${ }^{93.89}$ | 53.18 | 109.18 | ${ }_{90}^{90.87}$ |
| June 5- | 118.13 | 27.72 27.88 | 17.46 17.13 | ${ }^{40.00}$ | 107.14 10719 | ${ }_{94.13}^{94.16}$ | 53.81 53.86 | ${ }_{109.13}^{109.19}$ | ${ }_{91.06}^{91.02}$ |
| June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ 3- | 117.38 | 27.74 | 16.98 | 39.72 | 107.09 | 94.30 | 54.06 | 109.13 | 91.14 |
| June ${ }^{2-}$ | ${ }_{116.18}^{118}$ | ${ }_{27.43}^{27.56}$ | ${ }_{18,90}^{16.97}$ | ${ }_{39}^{39.38}$ | 106.90 | 94.64 | ${ }_{54.13}^{53.95}$ | 109.10 | ${ }_{91.19}$ |

## 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 OP WEERLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRIGTS ON MAY 28, 1941

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Boston | Neto York | Philadelphra | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St.Louts | Minneapolss | Kansas Clty | Dallas | $\begin{aligned} & \text { San } \\ & \text { Francssco } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS | 27,915 | $\stackrel{8}{1,355}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8,706}$ | ${ }_{1,293}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 2,125 }}{ }$ | ${ }^{\$} 719$ | \$711 | ${ }_{3,920}^{8}$ | ${ }^{8} 89$ | \$ 422 | 760 | \$603 | \$,442 |
| Loans and investmento-lotal...-...- | 10,226 | ${ }^{1} 733$ | 3,839 | 1,525 | , 851 | 310 | 377 | 1,258 | 395 | 208 | 356 | 318 | 1,056 |
| Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans | 5,673 | 384 | 2,307 | 276 | 393 | 149 | 195 | 806 | 222 | 101 | 210 | 213 | 417 |
|  | 367 | 82 | 108 | 39 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 45 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 15 10 |
| Losns to brokers and dealers in securs. | 571 | 18 | 434 | 24 | 17 | 3 | 7 | 45 | 5 | 1 | 4 |  | 10 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying | 451 | 16 | 210 | 31 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 68 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 40 |
| Real estate loans.-.................-- | 1,239 | 81 | 195 | 50 | 182 | 48 | 36 | 133 | 60 | 14 | 32 | 24 | 84 |
| Loans to banks... | 42 | 4 | 32 | 105 | 22 |  | 121 |  | ${ }_{75}^{2}$ | 83 | 76 | 63 | 189 |
| Other loans..... | 1,883 | 148 | 553 | 105 | 226 | 84 | 121 | 160 266 | 75 58 | 83 | 20 | ${ }_{33}$ | 189 |
| Treasury bills--. |  | 33 39 | 503 1.498 |  |  | 50 | 45 | 220 | 37 | 19 | 40 | 34 | 52 |
| Treasury notes.-.-.-...---....- | ${ }_{783}^{2,212}$ | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 343 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,498 3,509 | 25 387 | ${ }_{692}^{153}$ | ${ }_{226}$ | 106 | 1,249 | 183 | 119 | 106 | 115 | 798 |
| United states bonds-\%.-B. Govt-- | 7,833 3,022 | 343 71 | 1,836 | 387 84 | 153 | 63 | 62 | 320 | 70 | 35 | 99 | 42 | 187 |
| Other securitles................- | 3,693 | 136 | 1,521 | 272 | 267 | 69 | 116 | 607 | 116 | 41 | 139 | 61 | 348 |
| Reserve with Foderal Reserve Bank.- | 11,493 | 609 | 6,241 | 590 | 800 | 301 | 172 | 1,579 | 216 | 114 | 205 | 149 | 517 |
| Cash in vault....... | 563 | 149 | 120 | 24 | 53 | 29 | 17 | 86 657 | 183 | 140 | 304 | 14 310 | 326 |
| Balances with domestic banks. | 3,532 | 191 68 | 403 | 211 83 |  | 292 40 | 267 52 | 657 79 | 183 23 | 17 | 20 | 31 | 279 |
| Other assets-net.-...-.-.-....-.-- | 1,186 | 68 | 403 | 83 | 91 | 40 | 52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 340 | 591 | 561 |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted......-.-- | 24,311 | 1,431 | 12,061 | 1,224 | 1,743 | ${ }_{209}^{634}$ | 514 | 3,382 | 495 | 112 | 144 | 136 | 1,104 |
|  | 5,425 | 230 13 | 1,092 40 | 261 13 | 747 39 | 209 29 | $\begin{array}{r}192 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,117 | 16 | 2 | 10 | 29 | , 68 |
| United states Government deposits.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestio banks. | 9,220 | 398 | 3,989 | 461 | 523 | 365 | 361 | 1,366 | 484 | 176 | 451 | 284 | 362 |
| Forelgn banks.-. | 663 | 22 | 602 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrowings. |  | 27 | 298 |  |  | 42 | 15 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 319 |
|  | 3,864 | 250 | 1,640 | 219 | 391 | 102 | 97 | 421 | 97 | 62 | 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, June 5 ; 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) givas details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE bANKS AT THE CLOSR OF bUSINESS JUNE 4, 1941

| Three Ciphers (000) omitted | June 4, <br> 1941 <br> 1 | May 28, | May ${ }_{\text {21, }}{ }^{1941}$, | $\text { May } 14,$ $1941$ | May 7, 1941 | $A_{1941}$ | $A_{1941}^{\text {April } 23,}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {A }} 1916$, |  | June <br> 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold otfs. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.x Redemptlon fund (Federal Reserve notes)...- | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{S} \\ 20,314,730 \\ 9.944 \\ 276,625 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8 \\ 20,316,732 \\ 99.549 \\ 299,593 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,256,731 \\ 9,549 \\ 321,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,732 \\ 20,222,734 \\ 10,144 \\ 328,073 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{S}, 772 \\ 20,202,724 \\ 10,104 \\ 315,002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} \hline \$ 2,732 \\ 20,192,739 \\ 119,1344 \\ 329,44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 20,159,729 \\ 10,507 \\ 334,198 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 20,124,731 \\ 10,507 \\ 325,987 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 20,111,281 \\ 10,488 \\ 315,517 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 17,053,492 \\ 10,490 \\ 348,578 \end{array}$ |
| tal | 20,601,299 | 20,625,874 | 20,587,305 | 20,560,949 | 20,527,878 | $\underline{20,533,315}$ | 20,504,434 | 20,461,225 | 20,437,286 | 412, |
| Bllis discounted: <br> Seoured by U. S. Government obllgations, direct and guaranteed Other blis discounted. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,242 \\ 674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,433 \\ 722 \end{array}$ | 1.539 658 | $\begin{aligned} & 854 \\ & 650 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,286 \\ \hline 32\end{array}$ | 1,617 600 | 736 482 | 4,587 | 1,450 |
| Total bllls | 1,916 | 4,155 | 2,197 | 1,504 | 1,491 | 1,918 | 2,217 | 1,218 | 4,966 | 2,782 |
| dus | 8,736 | 8,163 | 8,154 | 092 | 8,059 | 7,549 | 7,491 | 7,470 | 7,396 | ,088 |
| Bonds <br> Notes $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 1,820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $1,363,800$ 820,300 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,346,995 \\ & \hline 1.130 .925 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | ${ }^{2}, 184.100$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,184,100}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2 \\ 2,184,100}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,184,1800}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,184,100}$ |  |
| Total bliss and securitles, | 2,194,752 ${ }^{2}$ | 2,196,418 | 2,194,451 | 2,193,696 | 2,193,650 | 2,193,567 | 2,193,808 | 2,192,788 |  | 2,488,990 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Federal Reserve notes of ot | 24,554 | 25.436 | 27,122 | 27. | 24,011 | 22,339 | 23.183 | 898 | 20,594 74.711 | 8,871 |
| Unooilected Items | 882,182 |  |  | 1,017,150 |  | 847,561 | 889,34 | , 104.3888 | -34,963 | 1,511 |
| Bank premises | - ${ }_{51,782}$ | 40,819 <br> 51 | 退 ${ }^{40,512}$ | ${ }^{40,171}$ | - ${ }_{48,857}$ | 39,228 | 47,535 |  | 48,326 | 64,396 |
| Total assets. | 23,794,584 | 23,768,267 | 23,885,578 | 23,889,163 | 23,609,544 | 23,685,967 | 23,658,325 | 23,869,087 | 23,487.389 | ,9, |
| - liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve | 6,534,194 | 6,460,010 | - $6,3848,387$ | ${ }_{1}{ }^{6,359,671}$ | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6 , 3 4 3 , 8 7 7 8}$ | ${ }^{6,282,368}$ | ${ }_{13,505,723}^{6,217.967}$ | -6.206.272 | ${ }_{13,655,535}^{6,196,923}$ | 7 |
| United States Treasuror-Geoeral | 13, ${ }^{1933,072}$ | 13, ${ }^{161,774}$ | ${ }^{13,477,144}$ | 13,461.624 | 13,803,941 | 13,865,436 | 13,946,798 | 533,715 | 812,666 | 308,135 |
|  | 1,243,661 | 1,240,046 | 1,241,201 | 1,235,048 | 1,228,555 | 1,251,130 | 1,272,379 | $1,243,299$ 520 | $\begin{array}{r}1,265,753 \\ 474 \\ \hline 1878\end{array}$ | 460,411 488,091 |
| Other | 608,12 | 686,292 | 730,45 | 725,78 | 678,940 | 579,092 | 535,6 |  |  |  |
| Total deposits | 046,350 | 16,136,891 | 16.180,630 | 16,180,320 | 16,149,134 | 16,219,515 | 16,260,530 | 16,276,271 | 16,208,730 | 14,643,334 632,339 |
| Other liabilities, incl. acorued dividends | $\begin{array}{r} 836,781 \\ 5,312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 793,881 \\ 5,612 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 933,641 \\ 5,117 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,989 \\ 5,504 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{39,989} 4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 07,230 \\ 5,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 03,760 \\ 4,571 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{4,116}^{11,076}$ | 705,775 | 632,339 |
| Totallabillties. | 23,422,637 | 23,396,394 | 23,513,775 | 23,517,484 | 23,237,893 | 23,314,269 | 23,286,828 | 23,497,735 | 23,116,180 | 20,346,189 |
| CAPITAL ACC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Section | 157,065 | , | 157,065 | 157,065 | $\begin{aligned} & 140,254 \\ & 157 \\ & 15065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140,240 \\ & 157,065 \end{aligned}$ | 157,005 | 157,0065 | 157,085 | 156,1620 |
| Surplus (Sootion 13-b).-.-.-.---- | 26,785 <br> 47786 | + ${ }_{47,739}$ |  | 26,785 47,557 | 26,785 | 26,785 | +26,785 | 47,492 | 47,484 | -38,809 |
| Total Habilitles and capt | 23,794,584 | 23,768,267 | $23,885,578$ | $\underline{23,889,163}$ | 23,609,544 | $\underline{23,685,967}$ | 23,658,325 | 23,869,087 | 23,487,389 | ,699,722 |
| Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined Commitments to make industrial advances.-. | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 12,272 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 912,36 \\ 12.342 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 11,080 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 91.2 \% \\ 10,945 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.3 \% \\ & 10.822 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 91.3 \% \\ 8,464 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 91.2 \% \\ 8,461 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.0 \% \\ & 8,508 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 8,466 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88.4 \% \\ 8.828 \end{gathered}$ |
| Maturity Distribution of Bulls and Short-Term Securutes- <br> 1-15 days bills discounted. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $16-30$ days bills disounted |  | 3,611 48 |  | 818 | 47 |  | 30 | 79 | 58 |  |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days blils dis | 120 | 50 | 90 | 96 | 4 | 95 | 82 | ${ }^{67}$ | 6 |  |
| Over 90 days bills disoounted- | 148 228 | 116 230 | 225 | +162 | ${ }_{207}^{181}$ | ${ }_{213}^{162}$ | ${ }_{88}$ | 1 | 76 |  |
| Total bllls disoounted. | 1,916 | 4,155 | ,197 | 1,504 | ,491 | 1,918 | 2,217 | 1,218 | 4,986 | ,782 |
| 1-15 days Industrial ad | 1,473 | 1,488 | 1,522 | 1,439 | 1,426 | 981 |  | 961 |  |  |
| ${ }^{16-30}$ days industrial adva |  | 20 |  |  |  |  | 139 |  |  |  |
| -60 dasy industria adva | 15 | 141 | 165 | 146 | ${ }^{69}$ | (137 | 139 | 149 | 39 | 85 |
| OVer 90 days industrial advanoee | 6,145 | 5,762 | 5,709 | 5,692 | 5,677 | 6,125 | 6.093 | 6,056 | 6,080 | 5,899 |
| Total industrial arvances..... | 8.736 | 8,163 | 8.15 | 8,09 | 8,059 | 7.549 | 7.4 | - | 7.396 | 9.088 |

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

| Three CYphers (000) omutred | June 4. 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 28, \\ 1941, \end{gathered}$ | May ${ }_{1941}{ }^{21}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \Delta p r i 140, \\ 1941 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}^{\text {1941 }}$ 23, |  |  | June 5; 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maturtiy Distribution of Bulls and Shor-Term Securtities (Concluded) <br> 0. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | s | s | \$ | s |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $31-60$ $61-90$ days 0 |  |  | 57.0 | 57 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 90 days | 2,184,100 | 2,127,10 | 2,127,100 | 2,127,100 | 2,127,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,477, 120 |
| Total U. S. Government securitles, direct and guaranteed.-. | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,10 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,477,120 |
| Federal Reserve Notes- <br> Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent <br> Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | $\begin{array}{r} 6,835,331 \\ 301,137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,767,692 \\ 307,682 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,701,917 \\ 317,530 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,682,910 \\ \hline 6239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,643,710 \\ \hline 299833 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,574,463 \\ 292,095 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,538,248 \\ 320,281 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,513,752 \\ 307,480 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,486,643 \\ 289,720 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,367,189 \\ \mathbf{3 0 1}, 950 \end{array}$ |
| In actual circulation. | 6,534,194 | 6,460,01 | 84,3 | 6,359,67 | 343,8 | 6,282,3 | .217,9 | 206,2 | ,196,92 | 5,065,2 |
| Collateral Held by A gent as Securcty for Notes Issued to Bank- <br> Gold etts. on hand and due from U. S. Treasury <br> By eligible paper. <br>  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 6,971,000 \\ 1,642 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,909,000 \\ 3,842 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,823,500 \\ 1,784 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,810,000 \\ 1,098 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,741,000 \\ 1,238 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,675,000 \\ 1,512 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,659,000 \\ 1,742 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,636,000 \\ \hline 991 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,581,000 \\ 4,775 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5}, \mathbf{4 5 5 , 5 0 0} \\ \mathbf{2 , 0 2 8} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 6,972,642 | 6,912,742 | 6.825.284 | 6,811,098 | 6,742,238 | 6,676,512 | 6,660,742 | 6,636,991 | 6.585.775 | 5,457,528 |

- "Other cash" does not Include Federal Reserve notes.
$\times$ These are certificates given by the United Scates Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.00 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates beling worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proft by the Treasury under pro visions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934

WEERLY STATEMENT OF RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT GLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 4,1941

| Three Ctphers ( 000 ) Omuted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | Newo York | Philadelphta | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicago | St.Louts | Minneapolts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kansas } \\ \text { Cliy } \end{gathered}$ | Dallas | $\underset{\text { Sranclsce }}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from Unlted States Treasury. Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes Other cash * | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 5 |
|  | 20,314,730 | 1,196,414 | 9,133,152 | 1,156,090 | 1,502,165 | 656,897 | 448,934 | 3,297,824 | 561,841 | 329,778 | 460,887 | 305,149 | 1,265,599 |
|  | 9,944 276,625 | 19,627 19 | 1,697 57 | 22,684 | 16,575 | 1,906 16,975 | 89 23,873 | 1,033 37,642 | 17,251 | $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 5,746 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154 \\ 15,335 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 845 \\ 13,988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 941 \\ 29,202 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserves <br> Bills discounted: <br> Secured by U. S. Govt. obllgations, <br> direct and guaranteed. <br> Other bills discounted. $\qquad$ | 20,601,299 | 1,216,435 | 9,192,576 | 1,179,606 | 1,519,429 | 675,778 | 473,704 | 3,336,499 | 579,492 | 5,680 | 476,376 | 319,982 | 1,295,742 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,242 | 135 | 644 | 175 | 100 | 68 |  |  | 55 | 20 | 35 | 10 |  |
|  | 674 | 19 | 171 | 45 | 33 |  | 8 | 60 |  | 139 | 151 | 48 |  |
| Total bills | 1,916 | 54 | 815 | 220 | 33 | 68 | 8 | 60 | 55 | 159 | 86 | 58 |  |
| Industrial advances. <br> U. 8. Govt. seeurities, direct \& guar.: Bonds $\qquad$ | 8,736 | 771 | 1,727 | 3,340 | 49 | 53 | 33 | 352 |  | 397 | 21 | 276 | 217 |
|  | 1,363,800 | 98,544 | 389,312 | 108,110 | 136,462 | 75,859 | 59,247 | 156,506 | 63,283 | 41,178 | 66,277 | 4,979 | 114,043 |
|  | 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 |
| Total U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed.... | 2,184,100 | 157,817 | 623,475 | 173,137 | 218.541 | 121,486 | 94,884 | 250,642 | 101,345 | 65,947 | 106,140 | 88,047 | 182,639 |
| Total bllis and | 2,194,752 | 158,742 | 626,017 | 176,697 | 219,023 | 122,407 ${ }_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,125 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 251,054 | 101,400 | $66,503$See a | 106,547 | 88,381 | 182,856 |
| Due from foreign | $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 24,554 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,642 \\ 201,077 \end{array}$ |  | 1,795 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,3444 \\ 28,391 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,177 \\ 126,912 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,959 \\ 56,636 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,054 \\ 36,142 \end{array}$ | 63331,559 | 2,67551,432 |
| Uneollected Items. | 882,182 |  |  |  | 104,518 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,451 \\ 76,302 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank premises. | -39,968 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,80 \\ 2,810 \\ \mathbf{3 , 5 4 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,779 \\ 13.982 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0,600 \\ 4,617 \\ \mathbf{4 , 3 1 7} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,520 \\ 4,625 \\ 5,618 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,598 \\ 3,136 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,973 \\ 2,213 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathbf{3 , 0 1 2} \\ \mathbf{5 , 6 3 4} \end{array}$ | 2,300 | 1,3551,618 | ${ }_{2}^{2,964}$ | 1,189 | 2,8104,679 |
| Other assets. | 51,782 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,262 |  | 2,453 | 2,321 |  |
| al assets. | 794,584 | 1,466,929 | 10045091 | 1,429,690 | 1,854,912 | 885,674 | 604,752 | 3,726,294 | 744,050 | 427,391 | 625,537 | 444,066 | 1,540,198 |
| LIABILITIES <br> F. R, notes in actual circulation | 6,534,194 | 538,272 | 1,733,187 | 450,609 | 603,606 | 309,122 | 217,879 | 1,402,793 | 245,107 | 169,549 | 220,192 | 105,714 | 538,164 |
| Deposits: |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 706,420 \\ 71,330 \\ 81,849 \\ 21,234 \end{array}$ | 956,26468,85977,63016,952 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 0 4 , 0 5 5} \\ 35,062 \\ 36,283 \\ 8,819 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 286,456 \\ 23,321 \\ 29,533 \\ 6,368 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 1,896,718 \\ 138,403 \\ 101,256 \\ 5,254 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 339,761 \\ 50,742 \\ 25,314 \\ 14,182 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169,471 \\ 35,806 \\ 18,564 \\ 6,878 \end{array}$ | 286,623 | 235,217 |  |
| Member bank reserve acco | -993,072 | 73,25258,997 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,440,246 \\ 394,604 \\ 701,145 \\ \mathbf{4 7 4 , 0 7 5} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 40,0273 \\ 24,470 \\ 2,007 \\ 7,07 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,664 \\ 24,470 \\ 4,197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 801,632 \\ 32,256 \\ 64,150 \\ 31,613 \end{array}$ |
| Forelgn | 1,243,661 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other depo | 608,123 | 11,544 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 16,046,350 | $\begin{array}{r} 822,424 \\ 80,061 \\ 573 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 880,833 \\ 63,286 \\ 458 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 484,219 \\ 75,997 \\ 403 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 345,678 \\ 27,434 \\ 153 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 2,141,631 \\ 133,688 \\ 570 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 429,999 \\ 57,002 \\ 180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 230,719 \\ 17,271 \\ 152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 358,873 \\ 35,019 \\ 192 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 292,548 \\ 34,171 \\ 198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 929,651 \\ 44,331 \\ 326 \end{array}$ |
| Deferred availability ftem | 836,781 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other lishilities, inci. accrued div | 5,312 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Habuti | 23,422,637 | 1,441,330 | 9,916,669 | 1,395,186 | 1,820,529 | 869,741 | 591,144 | 3,678,680 | 732,288 | 417,691 | 614,276 | 432.631 | 1,512,472 |
| Capital paid in ACCOU | 140,311 <br> 157,065 | 9,35310,906 |  |  | 14,48414,3231 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,295 \\ & 4,925 \end{aligned}$ | 3,0023,152 | 4,516 <br> 3,613 <br> 1 | 4,270 <br> 3,974 | 11,72710,785 |
|  |  |  | 51,589$\mathbf{5 6 , 4 4 7}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,902 \\ & 15,144 \end{aligned}$ |  | 5,439 5,247 | 4,8065,725 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,928 \\ & 22,824 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus (Section 7)- |  |  |  |  |  | 5,247 3,244 |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 22,824 \\ 1,429 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  | 1,263 <br> 1,974 |  |
| Surplus (Section 13-b) | 26,785 47,786 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,874 \\ & 2,466 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,070 \\ 13,316 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,393 \\ 3,065 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,007 \\ & 4,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,244 \\ & 2,003 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}713 \\ 2,364 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,429 \\ & 8,433 \end{aligned}$ | $2,009$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \mathbf{2}, 546 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,138 \\ 1,994 \end{gathered}$ | 1,263 2,121 <br> 1,928 3,093 |  |
| Total llabilities and capital accots | 23,794,584 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,466,929 \\ 172 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10045091 \\ 1,611 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r} 1,429,690 \\ 2,291 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 1,854,912 \\ 1,744 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 885,674 \\ 1,096 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 604,752 \\ 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 3,726,294 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 744,050 \\ \hline 664 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 427,391 \\ 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 625,537 \\ 1,164 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 444,066 \\ 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,540,198 \\ 3,731 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Commitments to make Indus. advs..- | 12,272 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Three Clphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of - | Total | Boston | New York | Dhuatelphta | Clevelant | "tchmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louss | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lssued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Hedd by Federal Reserve Bank..-- | $\begin{array}{r}6,835,331 \\ 301,137 \\ \hline 6.534,1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}556,759 \\ 18,487 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 467,611 | 627,195 23,589 | $\begin{array}{r}324,353 \\ 15,231 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 234,379 \\ 16,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,434,618 \\ 31,825 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}258,751 \\ 13.644 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}174,080 \\ 4,531 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 229,749 \\ 9,557 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,370 \\ 9,656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 594,587 \\ 56,423 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| In actual clrculation. | 6,534,194 | 538,272 | 1,733,187 | 450,609 | 603,606 | 309,122 | 217,879 | 1,402,793 | 245,107 | 169,549 | 220,192 | 105,714 | 538,164 |
| Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certifleates on hand and due from Undted States Treasury | 6,971,000 | 570,000 | 1,835,000 | 480,000 | 630,000 | 350,000 | 240,000 | 1,460,000 | 269,000 | 177,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 235,000 \\ 171 \end{array}$ | 121,000 | 604,000 |
| Eligible paper.-.--------------- | 1,642 | 154 | 815 | 220 |  | 68 |  |  |  | 159 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,64 |  |  | 80,220 | 30.00 | 350,068 | 240,000 | 1,460,000 | 269,055 | 1ヶ7,159 | 235,171 | 121,000 | 604,000 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, June 6
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | BLS | Astea |  | B6a | Askod |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury Blilis |  |  | July 231941 1-..-- | ${ }^{0.13 \%}$ |  |
| June $1191941 . .$. | 0.13\% | - | Aug. 61941 -....- | 0.13\% |  |
| June 251941 | 0.13\% | - | Aug. 131941 1--.- | 0.13\% |  |
| July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ 9 1941 --.-.-- | 0.13\% |  | Aug. 27 1941---\% | 0.13\% | --... |
| July 16 1941.-.--- | 0.13\% |  | Sept. 31941 | 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 3623.

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

NOTICE-Cash and deferrod dellyery sales are dikgegarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No
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.

| Datly Record of U. S. Bond Prices | May 31 | June 2 | June 3 | Jvz | June 5 | June 6 | Dally Record of U. S. Bond Prices | May 31 | June 2 | June 3 | June 4 | June 5 | June 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury ${ }^{\text {Hign }}$ |  |  |  | 119.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4/48, 1947-52........... $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low } \\ & \text { Cose }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 119.9 |  |  | N- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total saces in $\$ 1,000$ untus |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 48, 1944-54............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{107.13}^{107.13}$ |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 107.13 |  |
| (s, 1946-56...--.-.- ${ }^{\text {Hi }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | (e-52 |  |  |  |  |  | 107.23 |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0-62-..------- |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{107.23}$ |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untus |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in 81,000 units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31/8, 1943-47....-..-..- |  |  |  |  | 106.18 | -..- | 23/8, 1952-54..........- $\begin{gathered}\text { High } \\ \text { Low. } \\ \text { Low }\end{gathered}$ |  | 104.6 | ${ }^{104.5}$ |  |  | ${ }_{104.11}^{104}$ |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untus |  |  |  |  | 108.18 | --- |  |  | ${ }^{104.6}{ }_{77}$ | 104.5 |  |  | 104.11 |
| s, 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 58... $\mid$ |  | 103.4 | 103.5 | 103.5 |  | . 11 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ C-.- Cow |  | 103.1 | 103.5 | 103.5 |  | 103.11 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units H |  |  |  | 107.3 |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |
| 348, 1943-45....-...- ${ }^{\text {L }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{107.3}^{107.3}$ |  | 107.4 |  |  | 106.3 | ${ }^{106.4}$ |  |  |  |
| Total sales in 81.000 units |  |  |  |  |  | 107.4 | Close |  | 106.3 ${ }_{4}$ | 106.4 |  |  |  |
| \%, 1944-46.......... ${ }^{\text {Lit }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{108.3}^{108.3}$ | 108.2 |  |  | [ |  | 100.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 |  |  | 108.3 | 108.2 |  |  | Clo |  | 106.4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3\%68, 1940-49.... |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( ${ }^{\text {High }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sazes in 31,000 units |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1947-1.......----- Clo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3/88, 1949-52. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in \$1,000 untrs. |  |  |  | 102.16 |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unita |  |  |  |  |  |  | Clo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 0}$ unds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28, Dec. 1948-50........ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Cotal sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  | $112 \overline{2} \overline{21}$ |  |  |  | 112-19 | Total sales in \$1,000 units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38, 1951-55-.-------... |  | 112.21 |  |  |  | ${ }_{112.19}^{112.19}$ | 28, 1953-55...-..---.- L $_{\text {Low- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {nits }}$ |  | $111.3{ }^{1}$ | 110.28 |  |  | 110.27 | Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27/8, 1955-60.-.-.--.- Liow |  | 111.3 | 110.28 |  |  | 110.26 | 34/8, 1944-64._---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in 81,000 units ${ }^{\text {Clos }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{110.26}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%8, 1945-47 ..........- ${ }^{\text {Hig }}$ Low |  |  | 108.15 |  |  | 108.16 108.16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totau sates in $\$ 1,000$ unts |  |  | 108.15 3 |  |  | 108.16 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%/8, 1948-51.......... ${ }^{\text {Hig }}$ Lig |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1942-47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in 51.000 units |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%8, 1951-54....---. |  | 110.1 |  |  |  | 109.24 | Toal sales in 31.000 unts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 110.1 |  |  |  | 109.24 | \%/8, 1942-47 .-.-.--..- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untis |  | 110.12 |  | 110.1 |  |  | Total sales ${ }^{\text {in }} \mathbf{8 1 , 0 0 0}$ units Home Owners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%/8, 1956-59-.....--- ${ }_{\text {cotal }}$ |  | 110.12 |  | 1110.1 |  | -.-- | 38, serles A, 1944-52...-- Low |  |  | 106.26 | 106.26 |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units |  |  | 110.14 |  |  |  | Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  | 106.26 | 108.26 <br> 2 |  |  |
| 24/8, 1958-63..........- |  |  | 110.14 | 111.7 |  |  | 24/8, 1942-44........... ${ }^{\text {Lem }}$ |  | 102.8 102.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%/8, 1960-85.........- |  | 111.2 | 110.25 | 110.18 | 110.23 | 110.21 | 13/28, 1945-47........... $\mathbf{H}_{\text {Ho }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  | 111.2 | 110.25 | 110.18 | 110.23 | $110.21$ | Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ un |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $23 / 38,1945$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T |  |  |  |  |  |  | here were no transactio |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  |  |  |  | here were no transactio | ns in | egiste | red bo | nds th | is wee |  |

## New York Stock Record

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Low and high sale prices-per share, not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sales } \\
\& \text { for } \\
\& \text { the } \\
\& \text { Week }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { STOCKS } \\
\& \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\
\& \text { EXCHANGE }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Range Since Jan, 1 \\
On Basis of 100-Share Lots
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranoefor Previous
Year 1940} \\
\hline Saturitay
May 31 \& Monday
June 2 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Tuesday } \\
\text { June } 3
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& Wednesday
June 4 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Thiursday } \\
\& \text { June }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Friday } \\
\& \text { June }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \& Lowest \& 1940 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{178}^{478}\) \& 784.4784 \&  \& 4734 \& \({ }^{\text {per }}\) \& 300 \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { \$per share } \\
\& 46 \\
\& \hline 10 \text { Feb } 1
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \& \\
\hline * \({ }_{* 40}{ }^{* 172}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}118 \\ 440 \& -737_{8}\end{array}\) \& 4378 \& \({ }^{*} 40 \quad 43^{33_{4}}\) \& \(40 \quad 43{ }^{3}\) \& \({ }_{* 40} \quad 43^{33_{4}}\) \& \& Abraham \% Straus \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \({ }_{38}^{115} \mathrm{Marar} 21\) \& \({ }^{120}{ }^{1312}\) Jan \({ }^{\text {JeD }} 7\) \& \({ }^{110}{ }^{\text {30 }}\) \& Feb \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{433^{4}}\) \& *4314 45 \&  \&  \& \({ }^{*} 4314\) \& \& Acme Steel Co- \& \({ }_{44}^{38}\) \& \({ }_{513}^{4312}\) \& \({ }^{34} 7_{8} \mathrm{May}\) \& \({ }^{460}{ }^{46} \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline  \& *192 \&  \& \({ }^{\text {520 }}\) \&  \&  \& 200 \& Adams Express --7.---No pur \&  \&  \&  \& \({ }_{2}^{977_{2}}{ }^{9} \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline  \&  \&  \&  \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll}127_{8} \& 127_{8} \\ { }_{39} \\ 397 \& 397\end{array}\) \& 3,900 \& Address-Multigr Corp- \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - 10 \& \({ }_{12}{ }^{\text {May }} 15\) \& \({ }^{1578}{ }^{2}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jan} 3\) \& \({ }_{12}{ }^{12} 2{ }^{2}\) June \& \({ }^{\text {che }}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{3}\) \& \({ }^{* 88}\) \& \({ }^{3} 8\) \&  \& \({ }_{4}^{43_{8}}\) \& \({ }^{8}\) \& 3,900 \& Ar \&  \&  \& \({ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{3612}{ }_{3}^{2}\) June \& \\
\hline \& - 4 \& \({ }^{3} 7_{8}\) \& \(7_{8}\) \& \& \& 2,500 \& Alabama \& Vleksburg Ry-100 \& \({ }^{78} 8 \mathrm{M} 8 \mathrm{y} 23\) \& 5 \& \({ }^{80}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {May }}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
77^{78} \mathrm{Mar} \\
7 \\
7
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline  \& 7 \& \& \& \& \& 500
700 \& Allegheny Corp--..No par \& \({ }^{3} 8\) \& \({ }_{8}{ }^{\text {J }}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 300 \& \& \({ }^{63}{ }_{4} \mathrm{M}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{10}}^{100_{8} \mathrm{JJa}}\) \& 53, \& \\
\hline  \&  \& \({ }^{*}{ }_{1514}\) \& \& \({ }^{*}{ }^{151514} 1{ }^{1714}\) \& \({ }^{*} 1514{ }^{2} 17{ }^{17}\) \& \&  \& \({ }_{15}{ }^{2}\) May 27 \& \({ }_{11} 1_{2} \mathrm{~A}\) ar \& M \& \({ }_{24}{ }^{24}{ }^{\text {dan }}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{*}{ }^{*} 3_{4}{ }^{21} 8\) \&  \& \& \(21_{8}\) \& \&  \& \({ }^{1,800}\) \& Alghny Lud Stl Corp...No par \&  \&  \&  \& \\
\hline  \& 14514.454. \&  \& *1 \& \({ }^{114712}\) \&  \& 1,400 \&  \& \({ }_{44} 4_{2} \mathrm{Mar}\) Mar \& \(11^{165}{ }^{1 / 3}{ }^{\text {Jan }}{ }^{2}\) \& \({ }_{1351}^{631}\) June \& \({ }_{182}{ }^{182^{33_{4}}} \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline  \&  \&  \& \({ }_{* 112}^{*} 118\) \& \({ }_{* 121}^{*} 1\) \&  \& 100 \&  \&  \& \({ }^{11144_{4} \mathrm{Mar}} 178\) \& 878 May \&  \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{* 721_{2}}^{53_{4}^{2}}\) \&  \& \({ }^{3}{ }_{4}{ }^{8}\) \& \({ }_{*}^{558}\) \& \({ }^{076} 76\) \& 3,100 \& Allied Stores Corp.-.-.No par \&  \& \({ }^{1485}\) \& \({ }^{10}{ }_{42}{ }^{\text {J Mane }}\) \&  \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{76}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
\(* 74\) \\
2612 \& 76 \\
\hline 264
\end{tabular} \& \(\begin{array}{lll}76 \& 76 \\ 27 \& 27{ }^{12}\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{* 7512} 78\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}{ }_{3} 763_{4} \& 76 \\ x 273_{4} \& 273_{4}\end{array}\) \& 4,400 \& Alls-Chalmers Migy \& \(711_{8} \mathrm{Ma}\)
2588 \&  \& \({ }^{5513_{4}} \mathrm{May}\) \&  \\
\hline  \&  \& \({ }_{78}^{12}\) \&  \& \({ }^{* 1614}\) \&  \& 100

100 \& Alpha Portand Cem-No par \& ${ }_{141} 11_{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{174}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $1{ }^{218}$ Juay \& ${ }^{418}{ }^{418} \mathrm{Jan}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 13} 815$ \& $*_{* 13}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \&  \&  \& ${ }_{* 13}{ }^{* 34}{ }^{14} 1^{7_{8}}$ \& ${ }_{13}^{133_{4}} 11^{78}$ \& 100 \&  \& 10 \& ${ }_{1514}^{154}{ }^{15}$ \&  \&  <br>
\hline * ${ }^{55} 1785$ \&  \& $\begin{array}{lll}523 \\ 17 & 5 \\ 17\end{array}$ \& 14 \& $\begin{array}{lll}533_{4} & 54 \\ 17 & 17 \\ 17\end{array}$ \& \& 1,300

600 \&  \& ${ }_{4112}{ }_{12}{ }^{\text {Ferab }}$ \&  \& ${ }^{3812}$ \& | 5812 | Apr |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 18 |  | <br>

\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 43}{ }_{* 6,}{ }^{45}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 312}$ \& | 4414 | 144 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 664 |  | \& *4312 \& \& \& 600 \& Am Agrric Cemem (Del) --No \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>

\hline  \&  \& ${ }_{43}^{4618} 4$ \& \&  \&  \& ${ }_{520}^{500}$ \&  \& ${ }_{512}{ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ Apr 22 \&  \& ${ }_{6}{ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ June \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{45} 1_{8}{ }^{4}{ }^{78}$ \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& 800 \&  \&  \& ${ }_{84}^{47}{ }^{4}{ }^{\text {Man }}$ Jar ${ }_{2}$ \&  \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}







| Low and high sale prices－PER Share，not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for <br> Week |  | Range Since Jan． 1 On Basts of 100－Share Lots |  | Ranoe for Previous Year 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | esday |  |  |  |  | Lovest | Htonest | Lovest | Highest |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ares } \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $* 10$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 6^{6_{8}} & 101_{2} \\ 103 & \end{array}$ | $1$ |  |  |  |  |  | $1091_{4} \quad \operatorname{Jan}_{1} 9$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{288}$ | ${ }_{* 2788}$ | ${ }^{2733_{8}} 278{ }^{278}$ | 込 | ${ }_{2814}^{2881}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{25}{ }_{25}^{33_{8}}$ |  |  | 14 | ， |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 2312}^{25}{ }_{*}^{251}{ }^{2518}$ |  |  |  |  | 2312 23 23 |  |  |  | AD |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{718}{ }_{7}$ |  |  |  | 7 |  | M |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{158}^{158} 8{ }^{152}$ | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 30 \\ 13 & 115\end{array}$ | ${ }^{200} 70$ |  |  | ${ }_{1515}^{125}$ Jan 14 |  | ${ }_{54}^{2412}$ Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 900 140 |  |  | ${ }_{110}^{4512}$ Jan 16 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{900}^{140}$ |  |  | Ja | 1 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ A Cr |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $113_{4} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{1018 \\ 11_{2}}}$ | ＊12 | ${ }^{*}{ }_{2}$ | ${ }^{12}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,800 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | Mo－Kan－Texas RR－－．－̇No par | ${ }_{8}$ Ja |  | ${ }_{510} 8$ | Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，600 | $7 \%$ preterred sertes A．．． 100 | $11_{2} \text { Jan } 2$ | ${ }_{510}^{3} \quad \mathrm{Apr} \mathrm{Apr}_{14}^{4}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 133_{4}^{4}} 14{ }^{14} 7_{8}^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{77}^{138}{ }_{8}^{38} \mathrm{Feb} \mathrm{Feb}_{14} 15$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{3112}^{115}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3912 | ${ }^{10} 4$ |  |
|  |  |  | 咗 | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{3812}$ | 200 |  |  | 32 | 331 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 273， |  |  | ${ }_{678}^{23} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }^{214}{ }^{\text {JuJa }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{18}$ |  | 1414 | 1412 | ${ }_{14}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{173}{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}_{3} \mathrm{Jan}{ }^{4}$ |  |  |
| ． |  |  | ＊20 |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  | Muellin |  | 47 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 10$ | ${ }_{* 510}{ }^{22_{4}}$ |  |  |  | 46 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 600 \\ & 700 \end{aligned}$ | Munf |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，500 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2058}{ }^{205 \mathrm{May}}$ |  |  |
| 16 | 17 |  |  | 1718 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ＋${ }^{514}$ |  |  | 0 | Nat A |  | ${ }^{74}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{7} 7_{4} \mathrm{Apr}^{21}$ | $1{ }^{7}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $160{ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ | 17 |  |  |
|  | ＊1 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 14}^{* 84}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {an }}$ |
| ${ }^{1412} 1414{ }^{14}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{718}{ }^{18}$ | 0 | Nation |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1 l^{17}}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{58} 12$ | 0 | Naticar | 11 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{13}$ | 131 | $12{ }^{128}$ | $123_{4}^{4}$ | 12 | 13，100 | Nat Datir |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nat |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{193_{8}} \quad 19{ }^{81}{ }^{8}$ | 3，400 | Nat dir |  |  |  |  |
| （ ${ }^{33_{8}}$ | 15 |  |  |  | 14 |  | $\mathrm{N}^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S4．50 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{15141_{4}} 181711_{2}$ | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 142 | ${ }_{231}^{154}$ | 22 |  |
|  | ${ }^{*} \begin{aligned} & * 1712 \\ & \\ & * 27\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1818 \\ 28 & 1812 \\ 28\end{array}$ | ＊27 2 | ＊27 | $27 \quad 28$ | ${ }_{100}^{300}$ | Nat Mall \＆${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | National |  | ${ }^{75}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{491}^{491} 493{ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{498}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{93}{ }_{4}$ | $4{ }^{4} 4$ |  | National |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{11}^{51^{78}}$ | S | $\begin{array}{lll}534 & \\ 11^{53^{58}} \\ & 118\end{array}$ |  |  | 11148 |  | ${ }_{52}$ | $8_{12}{ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}{ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{*} 55$ | ${ }_{55}^{558} 5$ |  |  | 5612 $563_{4}^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{43}^{41}$ F |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nation |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 914}^{*}$ |  | Nato |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{83}{ }^{83}{ }^{8} 9$ | 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ＊ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{711}^{13} \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10612 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 10612} 107{ }^{1074}$ |  |  | ${ }_{221}^{107}$ | ${ }_{311} 1_{4}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{2012}{ }_{2}$ |  |
| 2712 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{884}$ |  | 4 Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,700 \\ & 5,100 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{110}^{2743_{4}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3_{4}^{4} \\ 1_{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 105121093 | 研 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1312}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 May 6 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2}, 000$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{4}^{155_{8}}$ | ${ }_{* 4}^{16} \quad 16$ |  |  | ， | $\begin{array}{ll}157_{8} & 16 \\ 5^{7} & 5 \\ 58\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{158}$ | ${ }_{684}^{244}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | ， | ${ }_{818}^{818} \mathrm{Apr}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |
|  | （12 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{47}^{112}$ Apr |  | 45 Jut |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N tack ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 500 |  | 14 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2778} 29$ | ${ }^{2812} 8287^{287}$ |  | ${ }_{* 284}^{283}{ }^{2914}$ | ${ }_{25}^{2878}$ | 13，100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 500 |  |  |  | 75 Ma |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{127_{8}} 13131_{8}$ | ${ }^{1278}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＊ | －54， |  |  |  |  |  | $50{ }^{3}$ | 5718 | 4714 May |  |
| ［1318 | ${ }_{*}^{318}$ | （134 |  | ${ }^{8}$ | 1314 97 | 10，500 |  | ${ }_{121}^{218} 8$ | ${ }^{177_{8}{ }^{\text {J J Ja }} \text { d }}$ | $15 . \mathrm{May}$ |  |
|  | ＊9634 971 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1083}{ }_{4}$ |  |  |  | Nort | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $7^{712} 7{ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |  | Nor |  |  |  |  |
|  | cr ${ }^{814} 40$ | 814 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}* 39 & 40 \\ * 13_{4} & 2\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}* 3814 \\ \\ 413_{4} & 40 \\ & 2\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{34}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{111}^{23}$ |  | ${ }_{11}^{2512}$ A ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| ${ }^{*} 111_{4} 11$ | ＊114 | $111_{8} 111$ |  | ${ }^{11_{8}} 111_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}83_{4} \\ 198 \\ 198\end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | － | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \\ 198 & 191_{8}\end{array}\right.$ | ， 200 | Ohl | ${ }_{\substack{634 \\ 134}}^{6}$ | $20^{2} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
| 5 | ${ }^{* 7} 8$ | ${ }^{4} 4{ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{44}^{19} 7^{19}{ }^{518}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1988}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{10412}{ }^{10}$ |  |  |
|  | ＊78 80 | 80 <br> 3 | ${ }_{7234}^{79}{ }_{7}^{7914}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}78 \\ 3 & 78 \\ 3\end{array}$ | 76 |  | ${ }_{\text {Oppe }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{76}$ | 1042 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 150 |  |  | ${ }^{1412}$ |  | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | $18 \%$ 150 Jan Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $8{ }^{4} 4$ |  |  | ${ }^{4} 8{ }^{63^{34}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | Otis | $\begin{array}{r}612 \\ { }^{61}{ }^{1}{ }_{4}^{2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{102}$ | $21 . \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{47}{ }^{47}{ }^{2} 5_{4} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| 8 |  |  |  |  | 4 $4614{ }^{164}$ |  | Outbo | ${ }_{481}^{16}$ Jun | 2614 | 19. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120 | 120 | $15^{18} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4，400 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | an |
|  | ${ }^{1112}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3^{388}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 594}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}^{* 591}$ | ${ }_{493}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{4} 3_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pactic Muls．．．．．．．－．－No var | ${ }_{11}^{3212 \mathrm{May}}$ | $1_{8}$ May |  |  |
| ${ }^{18}$ | $123{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{*} 13 \quad 1312$ | 1318 | $3_{2} 13$ | ＊13 1 |  | Pacitic Muls－－．－．－．－．－No ver | 11 Feb | 148 ${ }^{\text {May }}$ |  |  |
| asked prices；no sales on thits day |  |  |  | I In recelvershlp．a Det dellvery |  |  | $n$ New stock，F Cash sale． 2 Ex－div $v$ Ex－rights．T Called for redemption． |  |  |  |  |





## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange <br> FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-excent for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred dellivery sales are disregarded in the
Nople week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote
in the week in which they occur, No account is taken of such.
The italic letters in the column headed "Interest Period" indicate in computing the range for the year. case the month when the bonds mature.




BONDS
N. Y. BTOCK EXCHANGE
Week Ended June 6 $\rightarrow$ NR See $\triangle$ Railiroad \& Indus. Co
Illinots Bell Telep 23/s s
Illinols Central RR-



In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (May 31, 1941) and ending the present Friday (June 6, 1941). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings have occurred during the current year.





[^2]

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New York Curb Exchange-Concluded-Page 6
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## Other Stock Exchanges






* No par value. a Odd lot sales. b Ex-stock dividend. © Admitted to unisted year. $x$ Ex-dividend, $y$ Ex-rights, 2 Listed. $\dagger$ In default. $\ddagger$ Title changed from The Wahl Co. to Eversharp, Inc.

Federal Taxation System and Method of Providing Relief for Unemployed Factors Affecting Capital Markets, According to Frank C. Van Cleef-Points to Urgency of Free Capital Market
Addressing the Industrial Insurers' Conference at Richmond, Va., on May 30, Frank C. Van Cleef, of Van Cleef, Jordan and Wood of New York, stated that "there are two continuing forces tending to keep our capital markets closed." "First, and undoubtedly most important," he said "is our Federal taxation system." As to this he said:
When our representatives and senators in Congress passed the tax laws, I do not think they intended to dry up the equity market. We needed revenues and we got them where it was easiest. But, gentlemen, all of these things have very far reaching repercussions and interconnections. Our tax laws have probably done a good deal to perpetuate unemployment during the past seven years. Politically, maybe we cannot change. But, let us not blame it on the lite insurance companies.
The second factor affecting the canital market he described as "our method of providing relief for the unemployed," which, he said, "has undoubtedly had similar repercussions on the flow of capital into equities." In part, Mr. Van Cleef continued:
The theory of Government deficit financing and expenditures for relief and stimulation of consumer buying has definitely been proven ineffective in solving the unemployment problem. Government spending for armament which directly stimulates the capital goods industries has solved the unemployment problem over night, so to speak.
Do we, the people, understand this? Do we now see that if in the early 30's we had put private capital at work in new enterprises, we could have solved our unemployment problem? Will we profit from these very, very expensive experiments that we have been making in trying to solve our economic problems? Will this experience affect our future Government policies?
The question arises squarely whether pullic capital or private captial is to do the job. If Government spends the money for the building of factories and expansion of the capital equipment of the country, then, gentlemen, it is "goodbye" to private enterprise,- -the Government will own the factories; the Government will take over the insurance companies.
The stock market is an essential part of the machinery of distributing equity investment throughout the country. In every way we should strive to make it easy and inexpensive for new enterprises, for worthy businesses seeking equity money to find it in the broadest possible ways from private investors all over the country. Our investment banking machinery performs a great and exceedingly important function. The problem is to prevent the abuses and preserve the good. However, ,or mave hammered and lambasted the stock exchanges. As a result, we have completely lost sight of the public function that these free and ready markets for equities provide for both large and small investors.
The failure to use to full capacity the existing plant facilities and equipment for raising equity capital and making it proitable for investors,
large and small, to put their properly available funds to work in new common stock commitments in a broad way is the underlying cause of our sterilization of the capital market.

## Canadian Markets

(Continued from page 3535)
Toronto Stock Exchange

| Stocks (Concluded) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Ranje of Prices <br> Low <br> Htgh | SalesforWeekShares | Range Since Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hig |  |
| Tamblyn |  | 101/4 $101 / 4$ | 50 | 10 Feb | $113 / 8$ | Jan |
| Teck Hughes.........-- 1 | 2.75 | 2.712 .82 | 5,600 | 2.71 May | 3.75 | Jan |
| Texas-Canadian |  | $1.00 \quad 1.00$ | 160 | 95 c Mar | 1.25 | Apr |
| Tip Top Tailors pref_... 100 | 1001/2 | $1001 / 21001 / 2$ | 5 | 100 May |  | Jan |
|  |  | 1.48 1.50 | 825 | 1.48 May | 1.80 | Jan |
| Toronto General Trustsi00 |  | ${ }^{65} \quad 66$ | 11 | 65 June |  | $\underset{\text { Mar }}{\text { Feb }}$ |
| Toronto Mortgage .-.-50 |  | 75.75 | 13 | ${ }^{75}$ June | 82 |  |
| Towagmac.------------1 | $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 10c 101/2c | 1,500 |  | 140 2.00 | Jan |
| Ueh1 Gold | 1.05 | 1.05 80 | 2,350 | 16 c May | 290 | Jan |
| Union Gas | 11 | $11.111 / 4$ | 1,157 | $111 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ | 1415 | Jan |
| United Fuel A pref..... 50 |  | 3034.430\% | 20 | 3034 May | 3814 | Jan |
| United Fuel cl B pref.-.-. 25 |  | $31 / 24$ | 221 | ${ }_{2} 3_{4} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 53/8 | Jan |
| United Steel --..-.-....-. | 27/8 | $23 / 4 \quad 27 / 6$ | 290 | 2\% Mar |  | Jan |
| Upper Cana | 1.75 | 1.71 | 16,910 | 1.27 Feb | 2.28 | Jan |
| Ventures | 3.35 | $3.35 \quad 3.45$ | 418 | 2.95 May | 4.25 | Jan |
| Waite A |  | $3.10 \quad 3.10$ | 250 | ${ }^{3.10} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 4.10 | Jan |
| Walkers | 381/2 | $38 \quad 39$ | 290 | 37 May |  | Jan |
| Preterred | 20 | 193/420 | 225 | 193/3 Mar | 2016 | Jan |
| Wendigo | $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | $161 / 2 \mathrm{c} 171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 3,500 | 160 May |  | Jan |
| Western Can Fdour pref 100 |  | $15 \quad 16$ | 65 | 15 June | $251 / 8$ | Jan |
| Westons | 93/4 | $931 / 2 \quad 984$ | 125 | 8 May | 11 | Jan |
| Preferred_----.-. - 100 |  | $95 \quad 951 / 2$ | 20 | 90 Feb |  | [Jan |
| Wiltsey-Cogh | 11/4 | 13/0 11/4 | 3,500 | $1 . \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| Wright Hargreaves. | 4.95 | $4.95 \quad 5.05$ | 6.605 | 4.95 June | 7.00 | Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| War Loan (1st) War Loan, 2d. | $101$ | $\left.\begin{array}{cc} 101 \\ 981 / 2 & 1013 \\ 985 / 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 2,550 \\ 15,300 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 101 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 981 / 2 & \mathrm{May} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1017 / 8 \\ 991 / 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ |

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section
May 31 to June 6, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | Par |
| :---: | :---: |
| Beath A..... |  |
| Coast Copper-......-.-5 |  |
|  |  |
| Dalhousie.....-. |  |
| DeHavilland ---- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Montreal Power.-....-.-.* |  |
| Oils Selections $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Ontario Silknit pref..... 100 <br> Pend-Orellle |  |
|  |  | ng Minin

Floyd Bennett Field Transferred to United States Navy-Field Commissioned as United States Naval Air Station, New York, as Mayor LaGuardia Turns Over Lease to Rear Admiral Andrews
In ceremonies marked by a spectacular air show, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., was officially transferred to the United States Nayy on June 2 and commissioned United States Naval Air Station, New York. A gathering estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000 witnessed the event in which Mayor LaGuardia of New York handed the lease to the $\$ 15,000,000$ property to Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District. The lease to the Field provides for a $\$ 50,000$ yearly rental, with a provision granting the Navy option of renewal for seven years.
Mayor LaGuardia, in speaking at the ceremonies, described the field as "one of our most cherished possessions," but added, however, that the City of New York was glad to cooperate when informed by the Navy that the field would be taken over by it in the interest of National defense. Directing his remarks to those representing the Navy, the Mayor said that "we like you as tenants, but may your stay be short and the emergency soon over."
In describing the ceremonies of June 2, the New York "Times" of June 3 had the following to say:
Pointing to the obvious necessity for a naval air station located strategically for the protection of the metropolitan area, Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the North Atlantic Naval Coastal Frontier, promised that from the new base Navy planes would scout for many miles seaward, ready to attack any enemy that dared approach our shores.

Lieut. Comdr. Don F. Smith, who took over command of the new station, disclosed that the physical limits of the airport, developed by the city at a cost of $\$ 15,000,000$, are already too small. Plans are already under "way to increase its acreage, he said; to build many additional buildings, to widen and lengthen the runways, and possibly to add parallel runwass.
Under-Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Mayor LaGuardia and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, also spoke at the brief commissioning ceremonies, which were conducted from a temporary stand that had been erected in front of the administration building of the field.
About 1,000 invited guests were grouped directly in front of them, while pressed tightly against the iron fences guarding the apron of the airport were thousands more of spectators, predominantly youngsters of high school age. Deputy Chief Inspector Louis F. Schilling, in command of the 500 police at the field, estimated the total crowd at between 25,000 and 30,000 .

## Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 6

|  | Bud | Ask |  | Bи | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abitibl P \& P etts 5s_ 1953 Alberta Pac Graln 68 _ 1946 $\qquad$ | 48 67 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \begin{array}{l} 49 \\ 69 \\ 7 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Federal Grain 68 68-1949 Gen Steel Wares 438. Gen Bteel Wares 418s. | $663 / 2$ $6603 / 2$ | 68 68 68 |
| Algoma steel 58-.-.--1948 | 69 |  |  |  |  |
| British Col Pow 4Ks. 1980 | 67 | 69 |  | 53 |  |
| Canada Cement 4/48-1951 | $701 / 2$ | 72 |  |  |  |
| Canada S8 LInes $58.10{ }^{\text {1937 }}$ | ${ }_{34}^{67}$ | 681/2 |  | ${ }_{69}^{61}$ | ${ }_{701 / 2}^{63}$ |
| Dom Steel \& Coal $63 / 11955$ |  |  | N Scootia Sti \& Coal 83 |  |  |
| Dom Tar \& Chem 41/3 1951 Donnacona Paper Co- | 681/2 | 70 | Power Corp of Can 41/88'59 | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 47 | 481/2 | Quebec Power 48...... 190 | $671 / 2$ | 69 |
| Famous Players 4\%/8-. 1951 | 67 | 68\%/2 | Saguenay Power- |  |  |

Provincial and Municipal Issues
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 6

| Aber | ${ }^{\text {B6 }}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Prorince of Ontarlo } \\ \text { 6A } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{68}$ | 40 | 411/2/ |  |  |  |
| Prov of British Columblar | 37 | 39 |  |  |  |
| 68--...-July 121849 | 85 | ${ }_{81}^{88}$ |  | ${ }_{83}^{88}$ | $903 / 2$ |
|  |  |  | Jan 151985 |  | 95 |
|  | ${ }_{93}$ | 97 | Proytinee of Quebee |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{66}^{66}$ | 70 |  | 87 | ${ }_{83}^{881 / 2}$ |
| ovoí Now brunswlok |  |  | dxi-.-....-May 11981 | 80 | ${ }_{83}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {50, }}$-.....-Apr ${ }^{15}$ | 76 | 80 |  |  |  |
|  | 74 | 78 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{88}^{87}$ | ${ }_{91}^{881 / 2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | 62 59 |

## Railway Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 6 (American Doliar Prices)

Canadlan Pacilio Ry_ | as |
| :---: |
| As per petual debentures |

 48 perpetual debentures

B8 | 57 | 58 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 82 | 83 |
| 103 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}82 & 81 / 6 \\ 1033\end{array}$

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Montreal Stock Exchange} <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Concluded) Par} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { Friday } \\
\text { Sast } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Week's Range } \\
\text { of Prices } \\
\text { owo High }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { Where } \\
& \text { Shares }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1941} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& \& Hio \& <br>
\hline Hamilton \& \& \& 155 \& \& \& 5 \& ${ }_{\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { Jan }}}$ <br>
\hline Hollinger Gold \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 12 \\ 11 / 12\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Howard Bmy Min \& 24 \& 23/32 $24 / 1 / 8$ \& 1.140 \& $223 /$ \& \& 263 \& Apr <br>
\hline Imperial Oil Lt \& ${ }^{91 / 4}$ \& 91/4 ${ }^{91 / 2}$ \& ${ }^{15.171}$ \& \& \& \& , <br>
\hline Imperial Tobacco of \& ${ }^{121 / 2}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}121 / 2 & 121 / 2 \\ 29 / 2 & 30\end{array}$ \& 725
169 \& \& \& \& Jan <br>
\hline Intl Paper \& Power \& \& 164 \& 100 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Int1 Petroleum Co \& 31/4 \& 13/21 14 \& ${ }^{277}$ \& \& \& \& Jan <br>
\hline Lang \& Eons (J \& \& ${ }_{93}^{11} \quad 11$ \& 100 \& \& ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Apr }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {L }}$ Laura Secord Fro-- \& \& \& 5 \& \& \& \& Jan <br>
\hline  \& 21.4 \& 21.41 \& 1,392 \& \& Acr \& 29 \& Jan <br>
\hline Montreal Tramways_-. 100 \& \& \& \& \& \& 271/6 \& <br>
\hline Nattonal Brewerles
Nat1 Steel Carcorp \& ${ }_{3512}^{23}$ \& ${ }_{351 / 23}^{23}$ \& ${ }^{660}$ \& \& \& \& Jan <br>
\hline Noranda Mines Ltd \& \& 491/4 50 \& 295 \& \& \& 57\% \& <br>
\hline Oglvie Flour mills......** \& \& 183/2 $193 / 4$ \& 170 \& \& \& ${ }_{151 / 5}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& \& (10) \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {Mar }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline Ontario Steel Products \& \& 106 \& 45 \& \& \& \& Jan <br>
\hline Power Corp of Canada \& \& \& 275 \& \& \& 57/6 \& Apr <br>
\hline Price Bros \& Co L \& \& \& \& \& \& 12 \& Jan <br>
\hline Price Bros \& Co $5 \%$ pret100 \& 62 \& ${ }_{93}^{62} \quad 10{ }_{93}$ \& ${ }_{125}^{10}$ \& \& \& 14 \& <br>
\hline Quebec Power. \& \& \& 150 \& \& \& $2 \%$ \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline Class A pret \& 14 \& 13014 14 \& 205 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline St Law Flour Milis pret-100 \& ${ }_{311}^{110}$ \& ${ }_{311}^{110} 110811{ }^{11 / 8}$ \& \& \& Feb \& \& Feb
Jan
Jan <br>
\hline St Lawrence Paper p
Simon (H) \& Sons \& \& \& \& \& \& 6 \& Jeb <br>
\hline Southern Can Po \& $83 / 4$ \& 834 \& 10 \& \& \& 10\% \& <br>
\hline 8teel Co \& \& 641/2 64/2 \& 48 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ooke B \& \& $1.00 \quad 1.00$ \& \& \& \& 1.50 \& Jan <br>
\hline ited ste \& ${ }^{23}$ \& ${ }^{2} 5$ \& 40 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Wibasso Cols \& 25\%4 \& 15\%/2015 \& 25 \& \& May \& \& ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline Winniper Elec \& \& 750 \& \& \& May \& 1.15 \& <br>
\hline Class B - \& \& ${ }_{50} 800$ \& 400

25 \& \& \& \& Jan <br>
\hline Woods MIg p \& \& \& 190 \& \& \& \& Apr <br>
\hline  \& \& 241/2 241/2 \& 170 \& \& Feb \& 241/2 \& <br>
\hline - \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline mmerce-...-...-.-. 100 \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}145 & 140 \\ 145\end{array}$ \& 124 \& 143 \& May \& 162 \& Jan <br>
\hline Montreal ----.----- ${ }^{100}$ \& \& 177178 \& \& 171 \& \& 193 \& Jan <br>

\hline Scotla........... 100 \& \& ${ }_{1533}^{275} 154$ \& 47 \& 150 \& Fen \& 168 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jan } \\
& \text { lan }
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Royal...
Ro


## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



# Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 6 


Chicago \& San Francisco Banks

|  | B4a | ${ }^{\text {A }} \mathrm{s} \mathrm{k}$ | Par | Bra | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American National Bank Continental Bank \& Trust_-..33 1-3Firse National Flrst National.-.-..... 10 |  |  | Harris Trust \& Savings. 100 | 317 | 532 |
|  | 235 | 240 | Northern Trust Co.-. 100 | 517 | 530 |
|  | 254 | ${ }_{260}$ | SAN FRANCISCOBL of Amer NT\&SA 123 |  |  |
| New York Bank Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Par |  |  | Par | Bu |  |
| Bank of Manhattan Co_ 10 Bank of Yorktown_-88 2-3 Bensonhurst National | 142/4 | 153/4 | National Bronx_....- ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | ${ }_{2431 / 2}^{46}$ | 560 |
|  | 85 |  | National Safety-........ 1213 |  | 16 |
| Chase National_-_13. 135Commercial National_-100 | ${ }_{172}^{28 / 4}$ | ${ }_{178}^{301}$ | Penn Exchange-....-. 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{281 / 4}^{45}$ | 293/4 |
|  |  | 1780 | Sterlling Nat Bank \& T | 231/2 | 251/3 |
| Merchants-.......... $100 \mathrm{l}^{130}$ |  | 150 |  |  | 251/2 |

New York Trust Companies

| Par | $\left.{ }^{\text {B6 }}\right\|^{4 t k}$ | ${ }_{\text {Par }}{ }^{\text {Bre }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Bank or } \\ \text { Bankerat } \\ \text { Now York.-. }-100}}^{\text {10, }}$ | 491 | Futon-----------100 ${ }^{198}$ |
| Bronx County-..-.-..-35 | ${ }_{14}{ }^{14}$ | Trymg |
|  | - |  |
|  | ${ }^{911 / 2}{ }^{943 / 2}$ | ${ }^{\text {Ma }}$ |
| Clinton | ${ }_{29}{ }^{29} 5$ |  |
| Coontinentall $\overline{\text { Baniz }}$ | ${ }_{12}^{10} 1214$ |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Corn Exa }}$ | 22/3 |  |

## Telephone and Telegraph Stocks



## Chain Store Stocks

| Par | bra | 4 at | Par | Bis | A0A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B/G Foods Inc oommon--* | 1/4 | 176 | $\underline{\text { Kreses (3 H) } 8 \% \text { pref_-. } 10}$ | 1136 | 123/2 |
| Bohack (H C) common.... | 171 | 13 | Reeveg (Danalel)- |  |  |
| Flabman (M H) $\mathrm{Co}_{0} \mathrm{Ino} \ldots$. | $17 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |

## F.H.A. INSURED MORTGAGES

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

## STORMS AND CO.

Commonwealth Building PITTSBURGH, PA. Phone Atlantic 1170

FHA Insured Mortgages

|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Asked }}$ |  | B64 | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama 41/8s | $1013 / 3$ | 10236 | New Jersey 41/8s. | $1021 / 6$ | 1031/2 |
| Arkansas 41/38 | 10135 | 103 | 58. | 104 |  |
| Dolamare 435 | 102 | 10335 | New Mexioo 43/3s | $1013 / 1$ | 102] |
| District of Columbia 4358 | 1021 | 1023/3 | N Y (Metrop area) 41/8-2 | 1013/ | $1021 /$ |
|  | 101 | 1021/5 | New Yorl | 102 | 103313 |
| Georgla 41/6. | $1011 / 2$ | 103 | North Carolina 41/58.......- | 102 | $1031 / 5$ |
| Ilinois 41/8. | $1013 / 2$ | $1021 / 2$ | Pennsylvania 4358...-...-- | $1021 / 2$ | 10335 |
| Loulsiang 4 | 10216 | 103 | Rhode Isiand 41/38...------- South Oarolins $41 / 8$ | 102 | 10336 |
| Maryland 4355 | 102 | 103319 | Tennessee 41/5 | $101 \%$ | 103 1/3 |
| Massaohusetts | 102 | $103 /$ | Texas 41/58.... | 1013 | 1023/ |
| Michigan $41 / 5$ | 102 | 103 | Insured Farm Mtges 4 棌 | 101 | 1023/6 |
| Minnesota 4 | 102312 | 1031/2 | Virginia 43/3s. West Virginla 41/2 | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 101 / 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1031 / \\ & 10316 \end{aligned}\right.$ |

* No par value. a Interohangeable. Basls price. aCoupon. E Ex interest. flat prioe $n$ Nominal quotation. FIn recolvorshlp. Quotation shown ts tor all
maturities. wi When issued wo-s With stock. $z$ Ex-dividend.
$z$ Now Ilsted 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 Nati. Bank announced on Dec. 31 a distrlbutlon at the rate of $\$ 77.50$ on each original $\$ 1,000$ principle amount of debentures; $\$ 75.98$ on account of principle and $\$ 1.50$ on account of interest. Previously pald $5 \%$ on July 7,1939 , and 53/2 on Sept. 25, 1939

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 6-Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph ZJalker \& Sons

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 Broadway NEW YORK |  | Tel. RE ctor 2-6600 |
|  | Since 1855 |  |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parentheses)

|  | $\text { Par }\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Dibdond } \\ \text { in Dollars } \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ d | Askea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \& Vieksburg (IIInols Central) .-..---....- 100 | ${ }^{6.00}$ | 70 |  |
| Albany \& Busquehanns (Delaw | ${ }^{10.50}$ |  | ${ }_{84}^{1043}$ |
| Beech Oreek (New York Oentral) | ${ }_{2.00}$ | 2936 | 3/2 |
|  | 100 | $881 / 4$ |  |
| Boston \& Provldence (New Haven)-1-....-.....- 100 | 100 8.50 <br> 3.00  <br>   <br> 100  | \% | $3{ }^{24} 1 / 2$ |
|  | 500 |  |  |
| Cleve Cin Chicago \& 8 St Louis pre | 00 |  | 73316 |
| Cleveland \& Pittitburgh (Pennsylvania) | ${ }^{3.50}$ | $813 / 4$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.50 | ${ }_{61}$ | 65 |
| orgia RR \& Banting | ${ }^{9.00}$ |  |  |
| Lackawanna RR of N J (Deel Lack \& Weatern) .-- 100 | 100 |  | ${ }_{600}^{44}$ |
|  | $50{ }_{50} 80.875$ |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |
| Northern Central (Pennsylvanis) | 4.00 | 9536 | $983 / 2$ |
| Oswego \& Syracuse (Del Lack \& Wegtern). | 4.50 | 371/2 |  |
| Pittrsburth Bessemer \& Lake Erte (U B steel) | ${ }^{1.50}$ | ${ }_{87}^{45}$ | 47 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Youngstown \& Ashtabula pref (Pen | 7.00 | 164 | 169 |
| Rensselaer \& Saratoga (Delaware \& Hudson) | 6.84 |  |  |
| St Louis Bridge litt pret (Terminal RR). | ${ }^{6.00}$ | 1401/2 | 145 |
|  | 00 |  |  |
| nel | 00 | 140 | ${ }_{253}^{144}$ |
|  | ${ }_{6.00}$ |  | 9 |
| $\checkmark$ Valley (Delaware Lackswanna 4 ( | 5.00 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Vloksburg Sarevedort \& Paoillo (clinois }}$ | 5.00 | 1/2 |  |
|  | 5 | ${ }^{62 / 4}$ |  |
| West Jaraey it Beashore (Penn-Reading) | 8.00 |  | ${ }_{581 / 2}$ |

Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  |
| :---: |


| 1 | A 8 k |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b2.15 | 1.75 | Missourl Pactil 4 |
| b1.75 | 1.35 | 2s-2 $1 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ and $31 / \mathrm{s}$. $-\cdots-{ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| b1.65 | 1.25 | Nash Chat \& St Loula $21 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 32.25 | 1.50 | New York Central 43/8.-- |
| 34.35 | 3.50 | $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and 21/38. |
| b4.25 | 3.40 | N Y Chic \& dt Louls |
| b1.50 | 1.00 | N Y N H \& Hartford |
| ${ }^{3} 3.80$ | 3.25 | Northern Pacific 21/8-23/8 |
| b1.50 | 1.20 | No W Refr Line 3 |
| 31.60 | 1.20 |  |
| 32.25 | 1.75 | Pennsylvania 48 series |
| 31.75 | 1.25 | 2\%/4 serles G\& E |
| $b 2.15$ | 1.65 | Pere Marquette- |
| b2.50 | 1.75 | 21/8-23/6 and 4 4 |
| ${ }^{2} 2.00$ | 1.50 | Reading Co 41/38- |
| 61.75 | 1.45 | St Louis-Ban Fran 4s-41/3sSt Louls S'western $41 / \mathrm{s}^{2}$. |
| 61.60 | 1.20 | Shipders Car Line 58 |
| 33.75 | 3.00 | Southern Paciflo 4 |
| 61.60 | 1.20 | 21/8 |
| 32.15 | 1.60 | Southern Ry 4 and $41 / 2$ |
| 82.25 | 1.70 |  |
| 81.70 | 1.25 | Texas \& Pacific $48-4$ |
| b1.75 | 1.25 | Union Pacific 2k/8 |
| b2.00 | 1.50 | Western Maryland |
| $b 200$ | 1.50 | Western Pacific 5 5 |
| b1.75 | 1.30 | West Frult Exp 41/8s-41/2s. Wheellng \& Lake Erie 21/28 |

## Insurance Companies




| GOTOTOT © | 중ํㅇํㄴ 주 <br>  |  Niciog ioveror | 答 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NHMNH | NuMgnvinia |  | + |



Railroad Reorganization Securities (When Issued) Bear, STEARNS \& Co.
Now York
Chicago
Reorganization Rail Issues

|  | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago Mllwaukee St Paul \& Pacitio RR- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred (par \$100) | 914 |  |
| Common (no par) -....-..... | 2\% | $31 / 2$ |
| Chloago \& North Western Ry- |  |  |
|  | $71 / 4$ | 734 |
| Erie RR- ${ }^{\text {Common }}$ (no par) |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred A (par \$100) |  |  |
| Certificates ben interest in | $3^{11_{16}}$ | $4{ }^{16}$ |
| Norfolk \& Southern RR- |  |  |
| Common (no par) - | 31/4 | 33/4 |
| Ctif of beneficial snterest in $\mathbf{J}$ L Roper Lumber Co Bonds- |  |  |
| Chicago Milwaukee St Paul \& Pacific RR- |  |  |
|  | 83 | $841 / 2$ |
| General mortgage income A 41/2s | f381/2 |  |
| General mortgage incone convertible B 41/28......--.... 2039 | f281/2 | 30 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry- |  |  |
|  | 674/4 | 681/4 |
| Second mortgage convertible Income 41/28............... 1999 | 237\% | 241/4 |
| Erie RR- |  |  |
|  | 99 | 100 |
|  | 84 | $841 / 2$ |
| General mortgage income convertible 41/28 A............. 2015 | $f 49>$ | 493/8 |
| Norfolk Southern Ry- |  |  |
|  | $721 / 2$ |  |
| General mortgage convertible income 5s............-....-2014 |  | $181 / 2$ |

Industrial Stocks and Bonds



Public Utility Stocks


## Public Utility Bonds

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline $A^{\text {Amer Cas }}$ \& Pow 3-58-1953 \&  \& Kan Pow \& Lt 31/83...- 1969 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& B 1 d \quad A 8 k \\
& 1113 / 4121 / 2
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{47}^{95}{ }^{963}$ \& Kentucky Util $48 . \ldots . .-1970$ \& $105 \frac{3}{4} 106 \frac{1}{4}$ <br>
\hline Assoclated Eleotrio 58-1961 \& \& \& 105//4/ 106 <br>
\hline Income deb 3\%8.8.--1978 \& ${ }^{1131 / 23} 14$ \& Lehigh Valley Tran 5 \& 633/2 <br>
\hline Mrome deb \& ${ }^{\text {f13698 }}$ \& \& 923/6947/8 <br>
\hline Income deb 4 4 -7--1978 \& f13\%/8140/6 \& Luzerne Co G \& E 31/8 ${ }^{\text {c }} 6$ \& 104/2105 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{720}$ \& Mlobigan Pub Serv 4s. 1985 \& 1051/2 1061/2 <br>
\hline Conv deb 58...-...1973 \& ${ }^{522}$ \&  \& 103 <br>
\hline Conv deb 65/9.-.-1973 \&  \& Narragansett Elec 3ijs 66 \& 1093611 <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {as }} \times$ Ele $\mathrm{C} \mathbf{C o}$ \& 552/2 ${ }^{531 / 2}$ \& New tng G de \& <br>
\hline Cona ref debe ${ }^{\text {c/8 }}$ \& 79 103/2 \& NY State Elee \& Gas \& <br>
\hline  \& 78
78

78 \& 48.18 \& 1053/81055/8 <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{88} 8$ \&  \& <br>
\hline and tio 5 -6B \& 78 93/2 \& Northwest Pub Ser \& <br>
\hline \& \&  \& $1048{ }^{1 / 8}{ }^{10}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 103立 \& Gas \& Elec 38-19 \& 103 $3 / 4$ <br>
\hline Callt Wat \& Tel 4 s _ \& \& Parr shoals Power 5 s \& <br>
\hline Cont Ara Pub Serr \& 101 \& 68-....-.......-1950 \& $f 18$ 193/6 <br>
\hline  \& \& Pubserv of Indiana 48 1989 \& $108.108 \%$ <br>
\hline 1st Lien collt rust 68. 1946 \& $981 / 10018$ \&  \& ${ }_{93}^{1045}$ <br>
\hline Cent IIEEI\& Gas \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cent Maine Power 31/3 ${ }^{\text {'70 }}$ \& 108\%/409 \& Republic Servico-
Collateral 58 \& <br>
\hline Central Powde Lt 3\%81969 \& 1071/408 \& ¢ RyLt Hita P \& <br>

\hline | Central Publlo Utillty - |
| :--- |
| Income $51 / \mathrm{s}$ with str '5 | \& \& 3/8. \& <br>

\hline Citiee Servioe deb 58.1983 \&  \& Sou Cailt Gas 33 \& <br>
\hline Citiee L1 \& 87/8 89\%6 \& Southern \& <br>
\hline \& 951/2 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Tel Bond \& <br>
\hline 68 serles B \& 57 \& Texas Public Serv 58 - 1 \& <br>
\hline Cresent Publie Service- \& \& 18 t mtge $3 \mathrm{M} / 8$ \& <br>
\hline  \& 6034 \& 81 debs 33/83......-1960 \& 102 <br>
\hline \& \& Union E \& <br>
\hline 70 \& 107 \& United Pub Utill 68 A-1960 \& 1031/4/105 <br>
\hline Houston Natural ${ }^{\text {asa }} 489$ \& ${ }_{104}^{973 / 1} \mid 1043 /{ }^{99}$ \&  \& <br>
\hline Inland Gas CorD- \& \& ${ }^{1957}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1081/4109 <br>
\hline Gen Mtge 41/8.... 1950 \& \&  \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 102.104 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Investing Companies


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 6-Concluded

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

in which you have interest, $\bar{y} u$ will probabiy find them in our monthly Bank and Quotation Record. In this pubilcation quotations are carried for all active over-the-counte stock and bonds. The clases of securities covered are:

Banks and Trust Companies Domestic (Now York and Out-of-Town)
Canadian
Fedoral Land Bank Bonds Foreign Government Bonds Industrial Bonds
Industrial Stocks
Insurance Stocks
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Mining Stocks
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nominal.


CURRENT NOTICES
-Application was posted for the transfer of a membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange to William T. Jones, partner of Talcott, Potter \& Co., Chicago.
-F. Warren Pershing, partner of Pershing \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, has been elected a director of Dome Mines, Limited. -Manufacturers Trust Co. has been appointed New York Paying Agent for the City of Reading, Pennsylvania Housing Authority bonds series A.
-Huff, Geyer \& Hecht, Inc., 67 Wall St., New York City, have prepared a pamphlet which discusses insurance stocks as "inflation hedges."

Municipal BondeDomestic Canadian
Public Utility Bonds Public Utility Stocks Railroad Bonds Railroad Stocks Real Estate Bonds
Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks
Title Guarantee and Safe Doposit U. Stocks
U. S. Government Securitien U. S. Territorial Bonds

## 

 Dept. B, Wm. B. Dana Co., 25 Spruce St., New York City.
## Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

$\frac{18 t}{\mathrm{Fo}}$

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

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

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT
The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4769 to 4772 , both inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $\$ 13,-$ 986,570 .
San Diego Gas \& Electric Co. (2-4769. Form A-2), San Diego, Calip.
has filed a registration statement covering that portion of its comer owned by its parent, Standard Gas \& Electric Co. as of June 14 stock Under a plan for the divestment of control of San Diego Gas \& Eliectric, Standard has offered holders of its notes and debentures aggregating $870,-$
523,900 principal amount, the privilege of exchanging these sacturite shares of San Diego stoch. The total amount of common stock so offered was 993,870 shares, of which 399,59 shares had been accepted for exchange
on May 15 The exchange offer expires June 14. W. F. Raher is Presi-
dent. Filed May 27, 1941.
Inter Mountain Telephone Co. ( $2-4770$, Form A-2), Bristol, Tenn., mon stock (par $\$ 10$ ) stock will first be offered to stockholders unsubscribed portion underwritten by Alex Brown \& Sons which is to be sold to public at \$25 per share. Proceeds will be used for retiring bank loans working
capital, \&c. Kelley McNish is President. Filed May 29, 1941 . Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4771, Form C 1), Boston, Mass,
has filed a rexistration statement covering 750,000 has filed a rexistration statement covering 750,000 Keystone Custodian
Fund full certificates of participation series
B4, to be offered at market for estimated total of $\$ 5,655,000$. Proceeds for investment. Filed May 29,

Heyden Chemical Corp. (2-4772, Form A-2), New York City has filed a repistration statement covering 20,000 shares of $41 / 4$ cumulative pref stock series A. Proceeds are to be used to retire the balance of a bank loan
and the presently outstanding $7 \%$ preferred stock and to and the presently outstanding $7 \%$ preferred stock and to provide in excess and plant expansion. The underwriting group for the new issue will be
headed by A. G. Becker \& Co. Inc, and will include Merrill Lynch,
Pierce \& Cassatt. Hornbower \& Weeks, and Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co. Pernard R. Armour, President. Filed June 3, 1941.
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of May 31, page 3484.

## Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.-Issue Placed Pri-

 vately-The company has reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that on April 10, 1941, it borrowed $\$ 1,000,000$ from the First National Bank, Boston, on $21 / 4 \%$ notes due $\$ 100,000$ each April 1 and Oct. 1 through April 1, 1946 , and at the same time sold privately $\$ 2,000,00015$-year $3 \%$ sinking fund debentures due April 1, 1956. Net proceeds were used to the extent of $\$ 2,315,989$ for redeeming on April 8, $\$ 2,200,00035 \%$ sinking fund debentures and the remaining $\$ 685,511$ is for plant expansion and other corporate purposes.$\begin{gathered}\text { Period End. Apr. } 30-1941-9 \text { Mos. } \\ \text { Net operaving profits_- } \\ \$ 1,999,064 \\ \$ 1,502,040\end{gathered} \quad \$ 2,486,918$ Mos. $\quad \$ 1940$ Patents, develop. \& en-
gineering, incl. amort
geprec. of oper. propert's
Deprec. of oper. propert's
Int., deb. disct, \& exp--
Prov. for contingencies.
Prov. for contingencies--
Loss on foreign exchange
realized.-.--
Pref. divs. guaranteed to
minority interests
minority interests
Maint, of non-operating
prop'y, less rental in-
prop'y, less rental in-
Income tax (estimated)
exch profit or for'n
exch. prof it or loss, at
N.Y. rates on net cur-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { rent assets, \&c.....-- } & \text { Cr399 } & \text { Dr34,555 } & \text { Cr34,954 } & \text { Dr34,555 }\end{array}$

| Net profit |  | 0.673 | $\$ 790,937$ |  | $\$ 1,308,628$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Note-The statement includes earnings of the Canadian subsidiary, but excluding the results of operations of the British, French and German

subsidiaries.-V. 152, p. 2056 .

Air Reduction Co., Inc.-New Director-
Henry A. Raymond of the Cleve and-Cliffs Iron Co. has been elected a
Akron Canton \& Youngstown RR.-Confirmation of Plan-
Confirmation of the reorganization plan of the company previously
approved by the Interstate Commerce Comm in an opinion of Judge Paul Jones of Federal Court, Cleveland. stockholders to the confirmation of denial of objections of the roads common based on the fact that the ICC approved the rent These objections were the road's capitalization at $\$ 8,500,000$ after finding that there were $\$ 13,-$ In his opinion, Judge assets.
1938, 1939 and 1940 as compared with estimated earnings used in 1937. ICC, showed that only in 1940 did actual earnings exceed the estimated less than the estime four-vear period, total actual earnings were $\$ 400,000$
Alabama Great Southern RR.-Dividends-
on the preferred stocks, both payable June 27 to holders of record June 7 . This compares with $\$ 6$ paid on Deec. 23 , last; $\$ 3$ paid on of record June 7 . on Dec. 23,1939 , and $\$ 3$ paid on June 28,1939 , and on Dec. 23 , 1938.--V.
152 , p. 2846 .

Alabama Power Co.-Issue Will Be Filed SoonIt is expected that an issue of $\$ 83.000,000$ bonds which has been under Commission soon, with the possibility that bids will be sought late this A syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc., Bonbright \& Co. and the First Boston Corp. is preparing to bid for the issue, it is said.-V.
152, p. 3484 .

Alleghany Corp.-Bonds Purchased-
of May, this corporation purchased $\$ 69,000$, principal amount, of its 15 -
year coll. trust conv. $5 \%$ bonds dated Feb. 1, 1929, out of funds held in a
special account at the Manufacturers $\$ 2$ Also during the month of May, the corporation purchased and canceled $\$ 2,000$, principal amount, of its $20-$ year coll, trust conv. $5 \%$ bonds due April 1, 1950 , out of "deposited cash" pledged under the bonds. After
effecting the cancellation of these bonds, there remains outstanding $\$ 21,-$ efrecting the cancellation of these bonds, there remains outstanding $\$ 21$,-
416,000 principal amount of the 1950 issue. The company now holds $\$ 447,000$, principal amount, of bonds due 1944 the Manufacturers Trust Co.: and $\$ 277,000$, principal amount of bonds due

American Bank Note Co.-10-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 11. This will be the first stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 11. This will be the first
dividend paid on the common shares since April 1 , 1939, when similar
amount was paid.-V. 152, p. 2840 .
American Car \& Foundry Co.-Year's Profit $\$ 5,000,000$ - Dividend Payments Forecast -

Earnings of the company for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1941, are placed at approximately $\$ 5,000,000$ (which would equal $\$ 4.80$ or more a common share after allowing for a full year's preferred dividends) in a letter
to stockholders from Charles J. Hardy President, accompanying the proxy statement for annual meeting July 10. This compares with net loss of $\$ 10.777$ in previous fiscal year.
dividend policy: "It is the desire and intention of the management juny's dividend policy: "It is the desire and intention of the management, just of the preferred shares as defined in company's charter, to put company's stock, both common and preferred, on a dividend-paying basis and, based
on conditions now existing, there seems to be little doubt that this on conditions now existing, there seems to be little doubt that this can soon be made an accomplished fact." The company already has paid a quaryear just closed.
It was
It was also stated in the letter that the backlog of orders of the parent
company and wholly -owned subsidiaries was somewhat over $\$ 140$. 000000 of which more than $\$ 130,000,000$ was on the books of the parent concern alone.-V. 152, p. 2229.

American Crystal Sugar Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Years Ended March 31 (Company and
Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries)
 a Cost of sales (incl. seli., gen. and
administration expenses),

adn | a Gross profit from sales |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net operating income from other } & 238,882 & 244,604 & 368,309\end{array}$ a Net operating income

Other income.

Sales and retirements of property-
Miscellaneous taxes-..--
Provision for employees retirement Provision for employees' retirement
pensions_-. to products sold
troperty-applicable Provision for Federal income tax...-.

## Net income for the year-

$\qquad$ Surplus, beginning of the year-
Adjustment of provision at March 31 ,
1938 for additional beet payments. $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1,175,574 & \$ 1,057,059 & \$ 454,674 \\ 11,488,012 & 10,816,071 & 10,472,156\end{array}$

Dividends on preferred stock.
Dividends on common stock $\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 12,663,586 & \$ 11,873,129 & \$ 11,201,182 \\ 385,122 & 385,118 & 385,112\end{array}$ Surplus, end of the year-
Earnings per share on common stock $\begin{array}{rrrr}\mathbf{K} & \$ 11,914,498 & \$ 11,488,012 & \$ 10,816,071 \\ \$ 2.17 & \$ 1.84 & \$ 0.19\end{array}$ a Before depreciation charges, b Of refined sugar and dried pulp, less
returns and allowances and Federal excise tax applicable to sugar sold: returns and allowances and Federal excise tax applic
Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31

| $\text { Assets- } \quad \underset{\mathrm{S}}{1941}$ | $\stackrel{1940}{3}$ | Liabilttes- | ${ }_{1941}^{8}$ | ${ }_{5}^{1940}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b Fixed assets__ $14,208,274$ | 14,556,478 | $6 \%$ pref. stock | 6.419.820 | 6.419,820 |
| Other investments 26,388 | 26.243 | b Common stock | 3,639,660 | 3,639,660 |
| Cash.----.-.---- 790,913 | 1,033,213 | Accounts payable. | 206,737 | 204,362 |
| Inventories _. . . . $11,086,379$ | 11,619,557 | Notes payable... | 1,700,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Adv. acct crops_.. 156,050 | 115,632 | Salaries and wages | 40,664 | 37,704 |
| Other assets..... 13,169 | 6,425 | Accrued taxes.- | 3,068,818 | 2,414,375 |
| Accts. receivable.- 1,740,703 | 1,531,707 | Dividends payable | 187,272 |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 81,096 | Add'l beet paym'ts | 165,299 | 91,145 |
|  |  | Other curr. liabils_ | 3,437 | 1,952 |
|  |  | Res. for insurance. | 512,650 | 483,321 |
|  |  | Reserve for retire. pensions |  |  |
|  |  | Capital surplus.- | 7,983.696 | 7,983,696 |
|  |  | Res. for conting's | 140,000 | 140,000 |
|  |  | Earned surplus.. | 3,930,802 | 3,504,316 |

Total........ $\overline{28,098,856} \overline{28,970,351} \mid$ Total.......... $\overline{28,098.856} \overline{28,970,351}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 10,898,518$ in 1941 and $\$ 10,346,094$ in 1940 .

## American Hair \& Felt Co.- Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 4.50$ per share on account of of record June 20. Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on April 15, last; $\$ 7.50$ paid on March 15, last, and dividends of $\$ 11.25$ paid on Feb. 10, last, and on Dec. 27 and Nov. 15,1940 , and Dec. 28,1939 .-V. 152, p. 3484 .

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.- $\$ 1.50$ Dividendstock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 16 . Dividend of 50 cents paid on March 31, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 paid on share were distributed. In addition, extra dividend of $\$ 1.75$ was paid on Dec. 28, last, extra of 25 cents paid on Sept. 30, 1940, and extra
of 50 cents paid on June 29,1940 .-V. 152, p. 3169 .
American Rolling Mill Co.-Additional Debentures Sold Privately-An additional issue of $\$ 2,500,000$ series A $3 \%$ debentures due July 1, 1950, were taken up as of April 1. This brings to $\$ 7,500,000$ the total of series A $3 \%$ debentures outstanding, $\$ 5,000,000$ having been sold to two insurance companies on July 1, 1940.
Proceeds of the additional issue will be used in modernizing plants, \&c.
V. 152, p. 3485 .

American Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs. - EarningsPeriod Ended Apr.30- 1941-Month-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Subsidiaries Consol'd-- } \\ \text { Operang revenue } \\ \text { Operation }\end{array} & \$ 7,237,987 & \$ 6,860,712 & \$ 88,709,791 & \$ 80,973,347 \\ \text { Oper }\end{array}$ Operation
Maintenanc Deprecianton------....-
Taxes, other than FedFederal income inco- and de-
Federal income and de
Operating income.
Other income
Gross income Gross income
Other in funded debt.... Dive. on pref. stocks
Bal. avail. for com.stk
Divs. on com. stocks.
Undist net income of
subsidiaries consol'd subsidiaries consol'd Andistrib. net income Divs. on common stocks Divs. on common steferred stocks
Divt. on bocks
Inds Int. on bonds \& advances

Total


$\begin{aligned} & \text { Bal. of earns. avail- } \\ & \text { able for com. stock- }\end{aligned} \$ 791,920 \quad \$ 1,207,339 \$ 12,881,283 \$ 12,761,865$ a Includes $\$ 106,402$ provided for possible retroactive increase in Federal income taxes. b Includes $\$ 10,468$, provided for possible retroactive in crease in Federal income taxes. c Restated for comparative purposes.
American Smelting \& Refining Co.-Stock OfferedMerrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt on June 4 distributed a block of common stock (no par) in excess of 10,000 shares at the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange (about $\$ 40$ per share). Stock is British-owned, it is said.-V. 152, p. 1904.

American Utilities Service Corp.-TendersThe Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago will until June 18 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient collateral trust $6 \%$
bonds, series A, due 1964 , to exhaust the sum of $\$ 250,000$-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .2842$.
.American Viscose Corp.-Co-Registrar-
Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. has been appointed co-registrar of
251,940 shares $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock $\$ 100$ par value of this corporation. -V. 152, p. 3486 .

American Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Long-Distance Rates Cut-
As a result of action by the Federal Communications Commission, telephone-using public $\$ 14,000,000$ a year, beginning Jully 10 . Was, on June 4 , announced by the Commission. Of this amount $\$ 12.500,000$, will apply to a reduction in long lines rates, and the other $\$ 1,475,000$ is expected
to apply to a reduction in interstate rates of the 21 associated companies in the Bell system. This is a reduction of about $14 \%$ to users of long distance telephone and other long lines service.
These reductions, agreed to by this company in consequence of the total of negotiated savings to the public in telephone tolls during and since total of negotiated saving to the public in telephone tolis during and. since
the Special Telephone Investigation of $1935-1938$ to more than $\$ 45,000.000$ annually. As a result of these reductions, the Commission's scheduled The Commission will continue studies pertinent to the rate base and the cost of furnishing telephone service, and related subjects, including methods of separation, depreciation practices, rate of return, original cost, Western Electric prices.
to users of interstateted upon include a number of changes of special interest to uncompleted person-to-person and reversed charge calls, are elimininated. The charges for person-to-person calls of longer duration than the initiai period are reduced so that the charge per overtime per
same as for a station-to-station call.-V. 152, p. 3334 .
American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output-
Output of electric energy of the lectric properties of American Water Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended May 31,1941 , totaled $59,994,000$
$\mathbf{k w h}$., an increase of $21.5 \%$ over the output of $49,369,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding week of 1940 .
Complarative table of weekly output of electric energy for the past five years follows
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Week End. } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { May } 10 \ldots & 62,196,000 & 51,331,000 & 39,154,000 & 39,542,000 & 51,191,000 \\ \text { May } 17 \ldots & 62,098,000 & 51,895,000 & 43,150,000 & 37,701,000 & 50,723,000 \\ \text { May } 24 \ldots & 61,948,000 & 52,597,000 & 44,616,000 & 38,603,000 & 50,672,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { May } 17 \ldots & 62,098,000 & 51,895,000 & 43,150,000 & 37,701,000 & 50,723,000 \\ \text { May } 24 \ldots & 61,948,000 & 52,597,000 & 44,616,000 & 38,603,000 & 50,672,000 \\ \text { May 31_-. } & 59,994,000 & 49,369,000 & 42,790,000 & 36,060,000 & 48,018,000\end{array}$ Monthly Power Output-
The power output of the electric subsidiaries of the American Water compared with $219,321,660 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding month of 1940 , an increase of
For the four months ended April 30, 1941, power output totaled 1,022,-
791 $791,466 \mathrm{kwh}$., as against $897,755,743 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the same period last year,
an increase of $14 \%$.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3487$.

## Arizona Edison Co.-25-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 2 to holders of record May 24 . Initial dividend of like stock, payable June 2 to holders of record May
amount paid on Dec. 16, last.-V. 152, p. 2843.

Arkansac-Missouri Power Corp.-Earninqs-
Operating revenues. 31--
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net oper. income-....- } & \$ 79,399 & \$ 71,686 & \$ 350,961 & \$ 387,681 \\ \text { Other income (net) } & 867 & 751 & 28,130 & 27,564\end{array}$

Net income_...... $\$ 52,315 \quad \$ 37,090 \quad \$ 258,573 \quad \$ 272,971$ Note-Federal income tax has been accrued at rates provided in the Second Revenue Act of 1940 , and 1940 figures previously pub
been adjusted for purposes of comparison.-V. 152, p. 3335.

Arnold Constable Corp.-12 $1 / 2$-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $12 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 5$, payable June 27 to holders of record June 14. Like amount stock,
paid on March 25 and compares with 25 cents paid on Jan. 27 , Last; $121 / 2$ cents on Dec. 16, Sept. 27, June 27 and March 25,$1940 ; 25$ cents on Jan. 25 ,
$1940 ; 121 /$ cents on tec. 29, Sept. $25 . J u n e ~$
cents on Jan. 27,1939 and March 21,1939 , and 25

Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Corp.-EarningsProfit and Loss Account for Years Ended June 30

| Proceeds of sales to and partic. in profits decl. by Sales Corp., respect of new produc. nitrate iodine less cost |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| other producers.-.-1)-Ry. \& port oper. (net).-Int. earn. on inv. \& dep- | 77.594 | 6,374 | 15,346 |  |
|  | 270,667 | 218,903 | 221,392 | 160,3 |
|  | 6,720 | 6,944 | 6,190 | 2,146 |
| Int. in acct, curren with |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous income.-- | 11,22 $\overline{3}$ | 5,286 | 3.654 | 6,559 |
| Motorship Caliche oper_ |  |  | 1,083 |  |
| Exchange difference-.-- | 31,039 | a24,506 | a 2,297 | a7,199 |
| Sundry adjustments. | 1,299 |  | b636 | 1,785 |
| Total income | ¢872,257 | £616,386 | £523,840 | £553,258 |
| Approp. to wkg. cap. res.f, | 123,512 | 93,540 | 89,997 | 88,6 |
| Approp. to ry.renew.resLoss on commercial andotner |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for taxes on profits other than nitrate and |  |  |  |  |
| iodine--------- | 11,651 | 9,363 | 8,873 | 6,470 |
| Prov. for legal bonus to |  |  |  |  |
| Prov. for reorg. exps--- | 46,378 |  | 87 | 3,270 |
| Other charges--.-.--- | 1,274 | 645 | 523 | 52 |
| Motorship Caliche oper- | b10,436 | b23,867 |  | 9,560 |
| Sundry adjustments.--- |  | , 974 | 76 |  | c Balance_-......-- $£ 664,006-\ldots 470,681 \quad £ 397,157$ "426,814 currencies at different rates of exchange as compared with the closing rates. c This is the amount of net income subject to the service of funded debt, $x$ Consolidated figures. Incl. Motorship Caliche Corp., which was dis x

solved on March 30,1939 Incl. Motorship Caliche Corp., which was dis

AssetsRy. renew. res. fad General renewal a reserve fund ...Aects.with Chilean Nitrate \& Iodine Sales Corp....--
Sundry invest., deSundry invest., de-
pos. \& guar's..-
b Inventories...Invest. in Lautaro
Nitrate Co Ltd Capital assetts.-..-
Sundry prepd. exp.

| ${ }_{\text {c }} 1940$ | ${ }_{\boldsymbol{x}}^{1939}$ | Liabilttes- | $\stackrel{1940}{ }$ | $\stackrel{1939}{ \pm}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 323,052 | 379,750 | Accts. pay., accr'd |  |  |
| 109,848 | 94,236 | liab. \& prov, for sundry expenses | 143,674 | 70, |
| 108,760 | 30,225 | Bal. pay. on fund. |  |  |
| 27,156 | 16,956 | debt serv. in respect of fiscal yr. | 445,003 |  |
|  |  | Funded debt. | 3,911,565 | 4,357,881 |
| 790,587 | 585,563 | Reserves | $2,800,460$ $1,048,350$ | $2,381,519$ $1,048,350$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 8,055 \\ 592,627 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,917 \\ \mathbf{4 3 8 , 9 4 6} \end{array}$ | c Capital | 1,048,350 | 1,048 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,495 | 1,60,138 |  |  |  |
| 8,349,052 | 8,214,064 | Total | 8,349,052 | 214 | Total

a Less reserve. $\quad 8,349,052 \quad 8,214,064$ Total salt cake, iodine in process, mined caliche and
materials and supplies.
c Represented by $2,096,700$ shares of 50 Chileap a Less reserve, b Of salt cake, iodine in process, mined caliche and
materials and supplies. s Represented by $2,096,700$ shares of 50 Chileap
pesos each.-V. 151 , p. 3549 .

Asbestos Mfg. Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on account of accumulations on the cum. conv. pref. stock, payable June 13 to holders was paid on March 28 and Feb. 1, last, and on Nov, 15, 1940.-V. 152,

## Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Holders Act to Clarify

 ${ }_{\text {Plan }}$Another step toward a clarification of the problems arising out of the company's recapitalization plan of 1933, generally known as the "recap
plan," was taken May 29 with the filing in Federal Court of a brief on behalf of debentures holders of the Associated Gas \& Electric Corp,
The filing was made jointly by the Barstow the Buston and the Adam protective committees for holders of AGECORP debentures. Some month ago, the trustee for AGECO attacked, the validity of the "recap plan" and requested the Court to overthrow it, thereby restoring AGECO as the top
company in the system. The committees in their joint petition asserted that holders of the AGECORP debentures acquired them in good faith and in the belief that they were the valid, legal and binding obligations of the corporation
Stock Delisted-
rant securities and Exchange Commission announced May 27 that it had and registration ation of the Boston stock Exchange to strike from listing Associated Gas \& Electric Co. requiraments of the Exchange, an issuer 'wwill unless for reasons satisfactory to the Exchange, maintain in the vicinity of the Exchange, within the City shares, which agencies shall be two separate institutions satisfactory to the Exchange," and since the Exchange has received notice of the discontinuance of the services of the First National Bank of Boston as registrar, effective
March 12,1941 , the Governing Committee of the Exchange decided to file the subject application, close of the trading session on June 2, 1941 .
Weekly Output-
The Atlantic Utility Service Corp. reports that for the week ended May 30 net electric output of the Associated Gas \& Electric group was 109,455,507
units (kwh.) This is an increase of $18,803,922$ units or $20.7 \%$ above pro-
duction of $90,651,585$ units a year ago duction of $90,651,585$ units a year ago.-V. 152, p. 3487.
Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Equip. Trusts Offered-A banking group composed of Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, Dick \& Merle-Smith and Stroud \& Co., Inc., on June 5 offered $\$ 7,880,00021 / 8 \%$ equipment trust certificates, series $H$, non-callable, dated July 1, 1941 and due $\$ 788,000$ each July 1, 1942 to 1951. The certificates are priced to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.45 \%$, according to maturity, and are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and dividends by Atlantic Coast Line RR.
Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler bid 100.399 an interest cost to the road of $2.049 \%$ annually
Other bids were Halsey stuart \& Co. and associates 100.279 for $21 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, interest cost basis $2.07 \%$ annually, and Harriman Ripley \& Co Dividends payable Jan, 1 and July 1 at the office or agency of the company in New York. Certificates in bearer form in denom. of $\$ 1,000$ registerable as to par value only. To be issued under the Philadelphia plan
Abandonment -
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 15 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of a branch line of railroad.
extending northwesterly from Conway to Aynor, 14.76 miles, all in Horry County, s.C.-V. 152, p. 3488 .

Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies Steamship Lines (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Operating revenues. | 1940 | 19 | ${ }^{103} 1938$ | $\$ 26,1937,146$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , | 25,048,671 |  |  |
| Total operating exps | 837.969 560,727 | $24,379,503$ 462,430 | 23,853,252 418,131 | $25,311,734$ 410,611 |
| Net operating profit. Total other income | $\$ 715,837$ <br> 136.366 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 206,737 \\ & 135,460 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \times \$ 292,178 \\ \times 22,980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 507,801 \\ 80,610 \end{array}$ |
| Gross profit | \$852,204 | \$342,198 | x\$209,198 | 58 |
| avis |  |  |  |  |
| Miscell income debits... | 33.041 | 68.942 | 114.314 | 19,556 |
| Interest for Fedinc taxes | [ 548.538 .664 | 50,223 | 62,486 | -320,473 |

Net profit .-
a Including

| Compar |
| :--- |
| 159 |

$\$ 95,509 \times \$ 376,197 \times 883.168 \times \$ 317,222$ A Propets Restricted equip. - deposit...........
Seces.
(cost ast aso.
nomina
 Mise. Invest (cost
or nom. value)
 preterred stocks
Goodwill $\&$ ranch. Cabok value)... Ins. claims. azainst
underwiters underwriters-
Accts. reeelvabie Accts. recectvable
Mraterials $\&$ supp.s.
Protect. $\&$ indem. claims against
underwriters (in Cash deposits with trustee for bond Working funds Marketable securs.

Ins. .unnd (cesh market. securs ) ins. prems. \& rents pald in advance. Spectal deposits.-. | 1940 | 1939 | Lationtites- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 |  |  |

## Total......... ${ }^{3}$

 a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 32,454,873$ in 1940 and $\$ 32,903,989$
in 1939 b Represented by 150,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par value in 1940 and

Atlas Tack Corp.-Earnings -

| Calendar Yea | 194 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales--- | 22,643,651 | $\$ 2,586,399$ | \$2,144.730 | $\$ 2,005,093$ |
| Depreciation | 58,164 | 53,774 | 50,773 | 45,826 |
| general expense. | 431,198 | 425,661 | 392,869 | 414,395 |
| Operating | \$189,932 | \$166,755 | \$28,208 | 88.601 |
|  | 12,015 | 15,63 |  | 91 |
| Total income | \$201,947 | \$182.394 | \$42,799 |  |
| Miscell. deductions.-.-- | 33,641 <br> 35,000 | 47,723 24,800 | 28,586 | 37,153 6,000 |
| Net profit | \$133,306 | \$109,871 | \$14,213 | \$63,639 |
| Earns per sh. on |  |  |  |  |
| - shares of capital stock | \$1.41 | \$1.16 | \$0.15 | 80 |

a shares of capital st
Comparative Balance $\$ 1.16$

AssetsaLand, bldgs., ma
chin'y, eqpt. \&o
Accts. $\mathbb{O}$ notes rec
Adv on pur. contr
Aats., trademarks
Pand god will
and good will
Deterred charges
Deterred charge.:-

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 2,077,522} \overline{\$ 2,089,192} \mid$ Total.......... $\overline{\$ 2,077,521} \overline{\$ 2,089,192}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 591,978$ in 1940 and $\$ 561,379$ in 1939 . b Repre-
sented by 94,551 no par shares.-V. 152, p. 2844, 1124; V. 151, p. 2634,
2486.

Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Equipment Trust Certificatespany to assume obligation and liability as guarantor authorized the comexceeding $\$ 5,880,000$ equipment trust certificates, series L, to be issued by
the Girard Trust Co., as trustee, and sold at 100.2569 and accrued divs. in The certificates were offered for sale through competitive bidding, the bidders being required to name the rate of dividends to be borne thereby in multiples of $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$ per annum. In response thereto five bids reprebased on a rate of $1 \% / \% \%$ per annum, was made by Drexel \& Co., with whom
was associated Harris. Hall \& Co. Inc., and has been accepted. On this basis the average annual cost of the proceeds to the road will be approxi-
Bellefonte Central RR.-Note-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 13 authorized the company to issue a non-interest-bearing three-year unsecured promissory note payment of freight and interchange balances.-V. 152, p. 2844.
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating revenues..- } & \$ 6,853,783 & \$ 6,327,326 & \$ 26,893,966 & \\ \text { Operating expenses } & \$, 420,820 & 4,251,570 & 17,371,190 & 16,659,125\end{array}$

 Blaw-Knox Co.-15-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 7 to holders of record June 9 . Like amount was paid
on April 7 . last, and compares with $121 / 2$ cents paid on Dec. 17 and Aug. 31 .

1940, this latter being the first dividend paid since Dec. 20, 1937, when a
year-end dividend of 50 cents was paid.-V.
(Sidney) Blumenthal \& Co., Inc.-Preferred DividendDre tha hectared a diven account of accumulation on July 1 , to stock of the company, payabie on a
stockholders of record a the close of business on June 27 .
Giving effect to the current dividend declaration, arrears will amount to
$\$ 21$ a share.-V. 152, p. 3489 .
Bon Ami Co.-Stock Offered-Bennett \& Palmer offered on June 5, after the close of the market, a block of 1,400 shares of common B stock (no par) at $423 / 4$ net.-V. 152 p. 2695.

Bonwit Teller Inc.-Capital Plan FairThe Securities and Exchange Commission on May 29 approved a reCo., revistered manayement investment companies.
The recapitalization involves securities of Bonwit Teller, Inc., held by Atlas Corp., American Co. and other stockholders of Borwit Teller, Inc Attas Corp., owns over $99 \%$ of the outstanding capital stock of A merican
Co. Atlas Corp. and American Co. own a combined total of $88 \%$ of the Co. Atlas Corp. Anferred stock and a combined total of $72 \%$ of the out
outstanding $6 \%$ prefer outanding common stock or Bonwit Teller, Inc.
Briefly stated
Briefly stated, the proposed recapitalization of Bonwit will result in a reclassification of each of five shares of the company's existing $\$ 10$ par value
$6 \%$ preferred stock into one share of $\$ 50$ par value $51 / 2 \%$ preferred stock and a reclassification of each 10 shares of existing common stock into seven shares or new common stock. Bonwit $u$ to the plan ., has already obtained un Curtizulit
Present Capitalization-Bonwit Teller, Inc., has an authorized capitaliza tion consisting of 645.000 shares as follows: 250.000 shares of $6 \%$ preferred of shares of 6 ) and 395,000 shares of common stock (par \$1). The number (exclusive of so prenerred stock and common stock of Bonwit outstanding stock held in the treasury and the number of shares of such stock owned by Atlas Corp. and American Co. are as follows: Com. Stock $6 \%$ Pref. Stock
Shares outstanding

The outstanding minority shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock are owned by 22
persons. The outstanding minority shares of common stock are owned by persons. The outstanding minority
Proposed Plan of Recapitalization-Upon consummation of the proposed capital stock consisting of 350,000 shares as follows: 50,000 shares o $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock (par $\$ 50$ ) and 300,000 shares of common stock oar sis. Each of the presently authorized but unissued Teller, Inc., (excl. of the seven shares of $6 \%$ preferred stock now held in the treasury of Bonwit Teller, Inc.) would be changed into one-fifth of a share of $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock. Each presently outstanding of Bonwit Teller. Inc.) would be changed into seven-tenths of a share of common stock. The treasury stock would be eliminated.
The number of shares of $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock and plan of recapitalization and the number of shares of such stock which will be owned by Atlas Corp. and American Co. will be as follows: $51 / 2 \%$ Pfd. Stk. Shares outstanding Atlas Corp. and American Co. propose if and when the readjustment of
the capital structure of Bonwit, becomes effective, to sell to underwriters for public offering all of the $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock summ
If Atlas Corp. and American Co. publicly offer all of the $51 / 2 \%$ cumulative
convertible preferred stock and 25,000 shares of common stock, they will retain only 84,467 shares of common stock and none of the preferred stock This will represent $55.68 \%$ of the common stock of $43.08 \%$ of the total voting stock outstanding.
recapitalization under all of the circumstances are reasonable and fair and do not involve overreaching on the part of any person concerned.-V 152, p. 2845

Boston \& Albany RR.- $\$ 2.50$ Dividend -
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the common Dividends are payable on company's stock as follows: $\$ 2$ in March and Boston Garden-Arena Corp.- $\$ 6$ Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 6$ per share on the preferred stock payable May 28 to holders or record May 26. Dividend of tike amount

Bridgeport Brass Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per snare on the common stock, payable June 30 to nolders of record June 16. Like amount paid on on Sept. 30,1940 , and one of 10 cents was paid on Dec. 17,1937 .-V. 152 ,
p. 2845 .
Brillo Mfg. Co., Inc.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 16 . Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share were distributed.-V. 152 , p. 3490 .

Bristol Brass Corp.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Dividend-
stock, par $\$ 25$, payable June dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common
 dividends of 50 cents paid in three preceding quarters: $\$ 2$ paid on Dec. 15 , divia; $\$ 1$ on sept. 15,1939 and reegular quarter
share paid on June $15,1939 .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 1422 .

Brown Co. (Me.) - To Recapitalize Canadian Subsidiary Court Asked to Authorize Inter-Company Settlement in Furtherance of Plan of Reorganization-
As an important step toward the consummation of the plan of reorganiza tion of the company, petitions have been filed by the trustees and by the
reorganization managers in the U. S. District Court at Portland, Me., for hearing June 18, asking authority to vote the stock and bonds of the of the Canadian company and an intercompany settlement. in accordance with the petitions, Brown Corp.'s pre-reoiganization claim against Brown Co of $\$ 924,720$ would be settled at 15 cents on the dollar creditors under the plan. Brown Corp.'s $\$ 786,012$ loss on this settlement would be charged against its 1941 earnings.
be merged into the latter, resulting in a combined Brown Corp., would be merged into the latter, resulting in a combined operating deficit for
Brown Corp. of $\$ 814,223$ as of Dec. 1,1940 . The stock of st . Maurice
Power Corp. $50 \%$ owned power affiliate, on Brown Corp.'s Power Corp., $50 \%$ owned power affiliate, on Brown Corp.'s books, would be
written down, from the estimated value placed thereon in 1931, to $\$ 1$, deficits and writedowns would be absorbed by a $\$ 3,350,000$ reduction of capital stock of Brown Corp., leaving the capital at $\$ 10,650,000$. nd to be pled general mortgage bonds of Brown Co., would be increasd to $\$ 5$, 000,000 by funding of overdue back interest, by amendment of the existing
trust deed. Remaining accrued interest to Nov. 30,1940 of $\$ 203,759$
would be paid in cash.

As required by Canadian law, the inter-company settlement and increased Canadian band issue have, after negotiations, been appentent and in-
the Canadian Foreign Exchanc earnings of Brown Corp. to Nov. 30, 1940 be considered for exchange control purposess to have been fulily distributed.
It was pointed out by Mr. Semenenkr bute
inter-company settlement is is so semenenko that the necessary result of this inter-company settlement is to "Ireeze" in Canada the earnings of Brown
Corp. to Nov. 30,1940 , as well as $\$ 786$,000 of current earnings charged to the loss on the inter-company settlement. All steps in the reorganization, he stated are subject to approval of special counsel for the RFO. been very nearly completed, Mr. Semenenko said, and subject to approval by the Reorargnizampion Managers, the mort sage indenturesect and otther in-
struments are expected shortly to be ready for submission to the court for struments are expected shortly
approval.-V.

Bucyrus-Erie Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Gross for costs.
Expenses
Operating profit.
Operating profit....
Other income Depreciation-....Federal, \&c., taxes
s

| 1940 |
| :---: |
| $, 405,5$ |

 Cammon dividends
x Includes Federal excess profits and declared value excess profits amount owned subsidiary and the consolidated income account reflects the equity of the Bucyrus-Erie Co. in the earnings for the full year

|  | omparati | lid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{1940}{8}$ | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ |
| Assels- ${ }_{\text {ash }}^{\text {on }}$ hand \& s \% |  |  |
| demand deposits <br> Trade accts. | 3,147,552 | 2,583,084 |
| ser. notes rec' | 5,362,742 | 3,384,046 |
| Misc. actts. rec'le. $\quad 30,900$ |  |  |
| ue from |  |  |
| Prepd. ins., travel- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ling exps., ¢c.-- | 27,896 | 43,999 |
| (e) |  |  |
| Prop. | ,480,32 |  |
| Goomment | 5.171.401 |  |

Total.........-28,786,714$\overline{26,494,244}$ Total_......... $\overline{28,788,714} \overline{26,494,243}$ a Less reserve for credit losses and cash discounts, 8478,506 in 1940 and
b
489.994 in 1939 . of ensineering development trade

Calendar Years
Gross sales (net) Gross sales (ne
Cost of goods sid Gross profit
Operating income.... Other income Total income Interest Amort. of bad. disc. $\overline{\text { ar }}$ exp. Other deductions
Prov. for State \& Federal Net profit Earns. per sh. on com.: x Indicat
$\$ 300,000$,
(Edward G.) Budd Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

## .... 8 1940

 $\underset{5}{1939} \quad 1938 \quad 1937$, | 54 |
| :--- |


c. 31
1940
$\qquad$
AsselsTrade deposits ser., notes re Misc. arcts. .rec le.
Due trom Ruston Bucyrus, Ltdoning exps., \&c.-. Invertments-...- 1

equipment.....- 5


 at cost.-V. 152, p. 3490 .
Bullard Co.-Earnings-


|  |  | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1940 | 1939 | Llablutes- | 1940 | 1939 |
| y Land, bldgs..ma- |  |  | ${ }^{\times}$Capital stock--- | 838 | .051,125 |
| counery, equity, | 2,352,480 | \$1,534,751 | Accounts payable. | 838 |  |
| Cash | 1,767,345 | 848,258 | Customers' depos. | 3776,553 | 851,973 |
| ${ }^{2}$ Accts, rec. | ${ }_{2}^{48792,346}$ | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{3 0 8 , 7 9 4}$ | Accrued payroll, |  |  |
| Prepald expenses.- | 27,995 | 18,758 | Prov. for ino.tax | 2,082,500 | 71,500 |
| Patents, dies, jigs, |  |  | Earned surplus | 3,050,582 | 1,905,174 |

Total_........ $\overline{87,410,093} \overline{\$ 4,711,308}$ Total........... $\overline{87,410,093} \overline{\$ 4,711,308}$ x Represented by 276,000 no par shares. y Less reserves for deprecia-
tion and amortization of $\$ 3,181,847$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,225,795$ in $1939 .{ }_{z}$ Less reserve for possible losses, \&c., of $\$ 23,671$ in 1940 and $\$ 15,324$ in 1939 .

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Catendar Years- } \\ \text { Gross income from sales, }\end{array} & \text { a1940 } & \text { b1939 } & \text { b1938 } & \text { b1937 }\end{array}$ Gross income from sales, $\$ 2,360,392 \$ 32,489,029 \$ 31,061,411 \$ 38,459,872$
rentals \& service.

 Gross profit_-1.-.- $\overline{\$ 13,798,628} \xlongequal[\$ 15,656,774]{\$ 15,396,790} \overline{\$ 22,748,773}$ Exps., ordinary taxes, \begin{tabular}{lllll}
$\mathbf{\$ 1 3 , 7 9 8 , 6 2 8}$ \& $\$ 15,656,774$ \& $\$ 15,396,790$ \& $\$ 22,748,773$ <br>
\hline \& $10,028,497$ \& $12,149,345$ \& $11,733,209$ \& $12,593,035$

 

rents, \&c---.-...- \& $10,028,497$ \& $12,149,345$ \& $11,733,209$ \& $12,593,035$ <br>
Depreciation------ \& 608,525 \& 592,910 \& 576,782 \& 476,905 <br>
\hline

 


| Operating profit_...:- |
| :---: |
| Other income | \& \(\begin{array}{l}\$, 161,607 <br>

c813,641\end{array}\) \& $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,914,520 \\
129,614\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{c}\$ 3,086,799 \\
415,248\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{c}89,678,834 \\
399,643\end{array}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Shares com sor stock } \\ \text { standing (no par) } \\ \text { Earned per share }\end{array} & 5,000,000 & 5,000,000 & 5,000,000 & 5,000,000\end{array}$ Ea Company only b Including subsidiary corporations c Icludes $\$ 654,159$ dividends received from subsidiary companies operating in foreign countries, d Federal normal income taxes, es including $\$ 43,000$ estimated
United States surtax on undistributed profits. United states surtax on undistributed profits.


Total_......... $34,638,367 ~ \overline{36,672,849}$ Total_......... $34,638,367 \overline{36,672,849}$ a Company only. ${ }^{\text {on }}$ Including subsidiary corporations. c Aftor de-
ducting $88.199,424$ in 1940 and $\$ 8,615,536$ in 1939 reserve for depreciation ductingesented by 5, 500.000 shares of no par common stock e Composed as follows: Investment in, advances to, and machine consignments with consignments with foreign dealers, $\$ 166$, 109; less reserves of $\$ 1,582,718$; balance as above $\$ 1,823,420$.-V. 152 , p. 1807 .
Bush Terminal Buildings Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
$\left.\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a Revenue Prom rentals } \\ \text { and other services } \\ \text { aper. } \& \text { maint. expenses }\end{array} & \$ 2,182,316\end{array}\right)$ Operating income
Provision for bad debts-
$\$ 1,098,609$
4,744 $\overline{\$ 1,088,109} \overline{4,584} \overline{\$ 1,095,845} \overline{10,169} \overline{\$ 1,273,102}$ Provision for bad debts
Real estate taxes Real estate taxes........
Other taxes
 Other interest charges -. Depreciation-i-inte-
adv to Bush Term. RR
\& Exhib. Bldg., Inc.-.
Excess of par value_-- Cr $21818.7 \overline{7} \overline{0} 0$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit for period.- } & \$ 242,357 & \$ 2,828 & \$ 4,523 & \text { loss } \$ 27,901\end{array}$ a Includes interest charged on inter-company note and advances $\$ 836,750$ in 1940, incl unamortized discount) of bonds purchased, after deducting provision

Note-The net income of Bush House, Ltd (a wholly-owned subsidiary). or the year 1940, as officially reported by that company, namely. $\varepsilon 21,630$
(which Is equivalent to $\$ 87,277$ if converted at $\$ 4.035$, hee rate of exchange (which is equivalen is not included in the foregoing income account but is reflected in capital surplus

## Surplus Accounts for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940

Capital Surplus-
 djustment of carrying value of investrment in to accord with net asset value as reported by that company as at Dec. 31, 1940:
Net income as reported by Bush House, Ltd., for the year
1940 converted at $\$ 4.035$ per $\&$ Increase in equity due to increase in sterling exchangeReduction in reserve provided at April 30, 1937, against indebt-
edness of Bush TTrminal RR. Co....................
 contingencies in excess of amount estimated as at Apr. 30, 37 -
Capital surplus as at Dec. 31, 1940-7)-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Earned Surplus (Since April 30, 1937)- } \\
& \text { arned surplus as at Dec. } 31,1939
\end{aligned}
$$

 Adjustment in rental and Co, subsequent to April 30, 1937, arising out of setwement
of steam controversy as of March 26,1940 ....................
Balance . from debt settlement with Bush
March 26,1940 , 1941 . N . City sales and personal property
Provision for additional N. Y . City sales and personal. property
taxes subsequent to Aprii 30 , 1937 , and accrued int. thereon--
Earned surplus as at Dec. 31,1940
Combined surplus as at Dec. 31,1940 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
225,000 8913,050 $\$ 893,487$ 235,894
242,357

62,093 $\$ 540,343$

27,500
7,220 $\$ 505.624$
$1,399,111$

| Assets- | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ 8 \\ 6,880,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{1940}$ | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ | Llabulties- |  |  |
| Land \& land impt., |  | 2,644,355 | Funded dent-1-1. |  |  |
| Brookl | 2,644,355 | 2,644,355 |  | 55,000 | 55,000 |
| Brooklyn. | 9,17 | 9,313,462 | Street imp |  |  |
| Oftice building. |  |  | Acctas. pay. expenses. | 6 | 63.869 |
| Manhattan | 166,190 | 168,2 | Real est., tranch. \& |  |  |
| quip., sc. | 894.738 | 886,758 | Fed | O |  |
| Hiest. in | 1,92 | 1,802,915 | Accrued interest on | 135,531 |  |
| d 1 Interest in B |  | 1,82,018 | Prepald |  |  |
| ermin | 610,000 | 580,000 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {e }}$ minal RR |  |  | prope | 1,000,00 | 1,000,0 |
| Statutory |  |  | Res. for |  |  |
| iscell |  | 81 |  |  |  |
| Depasi ins |  | 59 | disp |  |  |
|  |  |  | Prov. | 9227 |  |
| Acets |  |  | a |  |  |
|  |  |  | Srov |  |  |
| RR |  |  |  | 000 |  |
|  |  |  | Com. stk. |  |  |
|  | 53,070 | ,813 | Capital su |  |  |
| epald exps. and deferred charges | 344,535 | 323,8 |  |  |  |

Total -........ 16 $\overline{16,744,707} \overline{16,921,136}$

Total
--16,744,707 $16,921,136$ After depreciation of $\$ 37,940$ in 1940 and $\$ 34,372$ in 1939 . ciation of $\$$ o59,010 in 1940 and $\$ 840,287$ in 1939 . d Bush Terminal Co. dyances and acerued interest. f The investment in Bush House, Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary) is
stated at the net asset value thereof as reported by that company as at Dec. 31,1940 ( $\pm 477,199$ ), converted at $\$ 4.035$ per pound (rate of exchange at Dec. 31 , 1940. The properties, , acicilities and equipment of Bush House Ltd, are located in London, England, and therefore are subject to risks
arising from prevailing war conditions. Bush Terminal Co. holds an option arising from prevailing war conditions, 15 , 194 , orminal before the holders op de-
exercisable at any time before April 15 , 192 , or exercisable at any time before Apriinal Buildings Co become ertitit d to
positary certificates of Bush Termine receive certificates representing $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock of Bush
Terminal Co. under the terms of the deposit agreement, whichever shall first occur, to acquire all the interest of Bush Terminal Buildings Co. in
 of directors' quaiffying shares) of Bush House Ltd. has been pledged with
the trustee for the ist mtge. 50 -year sinking fund gold bonds under the the trustee for the 1 st motge. 50 -year sinking fund gold bonds unde
supplemental indenture dated as of April $\& 1,1937 .-V .152 . \mathrm{D}, 2695$.
Bulolo Gold Dredging Co., Ltd.-Interim Dividend-
Directors have declared an interim dividend of \$1.50 per share on the common stock, , a yable June 30 to holders of record June 29 . Semi-annual
dividends of like amount were paid on Dec. 16 and June 10,1940 .-V. 151, . 3083.

Bunker Hill \& Sullivan Mining \& Concentrating Co. - Earnings -

Earnings for the Vuarter Ended March 31, 1941
Net profit after depreciation, depletion, Federal income taxes
and other charges.
and other charges
Earns. per sh. on $1,308,000$
shs. of common stock..........................
Earns. per sh. on
$-V .152$, p. 421.
Bush Terminal Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Years Ended Dec. } 31- \\ \text { Rev. from rentals, trans- }\end{array} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & \text { al } 1937\end{array}$


| Balance | \$1,202,954 | \$1,309,039 | \$1,119,460 | \$1,336,179 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provision for bad debts. |  | ${ }_{53}^{1,000}$ | 53, ${ }^{6,000}$ | 6,000 |
| Real estate taxes...--- | 543.918 | 533.163 | 537,341 | 538,622 |
| Interest on funded debt- |  | 411,803 | 413,116 |  |
| Other interest charges.- | 13,550 | 11,881 | 4,754 | ,0 |
| Dess on satio of equip | 251.643 | 251,249 | $2 \overline{243,37} \overline{4}$ | 239,564 |
| Int. on indebtedness to Bush Term. Bldgs. Co to Apr. 30, 1937 |  |  |  |  |
| t.on 15-yr. $6 \%$ ine.note | $\overline{30} 00000$ | 30,000 | 30,000 | 0,000 |
| Res. agst. inter-co. advs. |  |  |  |  |


Legai \& professional ser-
reorganization $n$ with
 a Combined income account of the trustee for the period from Jan. 1 ,
1937, to April 30,1937 , and of the company for the period from May
to Dec. 31, 1937. b since April 30, 1937.
Nush Terminal Buildings Co. with respect to excess operating costs steam plant.


1940 1939

## Properties, facilities and equipment:

 Land and land improvements, Brooklyn --.-.a age warenouses in Brooklyn-......-.-.-...... b Steam plant, rairroad facilities, marine, motorand other movable equip., furn. \& fixtures.-$8,962,776 \quad \$ 8,962,600$ 5,987,027 6,103,925 1,962,212 2.017.727 Investments and advances:
Bush Terminal Buildings
Co--Common stock, 10,000 shs, at par of $\$ 5$ per share-advances, less reserve stane- nd city authori-
statutory deposits with stane and
ties-U. S. Govt. bonds and City of N. Y. cor-$50,000 \quad 50,000$ porate stock, 870,991 , guoted market value
$\$ 81,212$, and cash, $\$ 2.500$. Fund held by trustee in $77-\mathrm{B}$ proceedingsMiscell. invest., claims \& accts, less reserve
289,060

Accts. \& notes receivable-Rentals, storage,

| 73,491 | 73,491 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 23,426 | $-8, \overline{2}=1$ |
| 763,285 | 605,202 |

152,617
38,882
27 130,489
65,730 Ireight and other charges, less reserve for bad
debtsMaintenance and operating supplies... Bush Terminal Buildings Co.-COMilas and other charges in dispute, $\$ 403,039$; less $\$ 85,750$ col-
lected on act. and contra accts. $\$ 25,653 \ldots$ lected on acct. and contra accts., $\$ 25,653 \ldots$....
$79,60 \overline{2}$ 291,637
62,110 Total $\overline{\$ 18,129,128} \$ \overline{\$ 18,460,225}$ 1st mtge. 4\% 50-year gold bonds, due 1952 ......- $\$ 2,268,000 \quad \$ 2,301,000$ Consol. mtge $5 \%$ orold bonds, due $1955-$ - $6 \%$ income
c Bush Terminal Buildings Co. 15 -year c Bush Terminas
 Accrued interest on funded debt--
Franchise city and Federal taxes $\begin{array}{rr}610,000 & 580,000 \\ 154,651 & 134,088 \\ \mathbf{d} 366,290 & 2337 \\ 308\end{array}$
$\qquad$ Provision for storage withdrawal expenses, advance storage billings and rentals.
Reserves.
Gen, res. for obsolescence of prop. \& facilities.-.
Resive for extraord maint \& structural changes Res', 've for extraord maint, \& structural changes Res' for injuries, damages and other claims---Capital stock- $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ per sh.)-Issued, 14,095 shares--)
Common stock' (par $\$ 1$ per share)

Total $\qquad$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,979,-128$ in $19189,128 \$ 18,460,22$ 1939. b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,447.389$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,362,323$ in 1939. c Includes accrued interest thereon- $\$ 110,000$ in
Cairo Water Co.-Bonds Placed Privately-Company has placed privately an issue of $\$ 400,0001$ st mtge. bonds, $33 / 4 \%$ series B, dated May 1, 1941, due May 1, 1971. Proceeds will be used to retire $\$ 375,000$ 1st mtge. series A $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ due Oct. 1, 1955, and the balance is new money.
Bonds Called -
All of the outstanding first mortgage $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, series A. due Oct. 1 , 1955, have been called for redemption on June 26 at 103 and accrued inter-
est
Payment will be made at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., N. Y. City. ${ }^{\text {est. }}$-V. 143, p. 577 .
Canadian Breweries, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period Ended Apr.30- } & 1941-3 \text { Mos. }-1940 & 1941-6 \text { Mos. } & 1940 \\ \text { Fronite }\end{array}$

Gross income......- $\quad \$ 290,890 \quad \$ 259,183 \quad \$ 552,807 \quad \$ 570,148$ Interest
a Profits

$\$ 249,335$
235,842
a Subject to minority interest and income taxes.

| ssets- | $\stackrel{1941}{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ s \end{gathered}$ | Liabilities- | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{1941}$ | $\stackrel{1940}{\mathrm{~S}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash_- | 189,625 | 189,792 | Bank loans \& over- |  | 436,240 |
| Investments-. | 535,184 | 523,962 | draft (secured). | 557,000 | 436,240 |
| Accts. \& bills rec'le less reserve for |  |  | ccts. payable a acerd. Ilabilities | 802,277 | 699,009 |
| doubtful accts.- | 279,975 | 247.074 | Fed. \& Prov. inc. |  |  |
| Inventories | 2,316,406 | 2,233,962 |  | 356,606 | 158,673 157,100 |
| Cash in hands of trustee for debs. | 540,658 |  | c Mtge. payable-- <br> $51 / 2 \%$ ser. A sink. |  |  |
| Invests. in \& advs. to affil. cos. |  | 32,521 | ${ }_{\text {fund deb. }}$ April 1,1946 | 1,100,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Prepaid expense.- | 450,059 | 431,998 | Series B debens. |  |  |
| a Land, buildings, plant \& equip.- | 7,999,196 | 8,342,424 | Minority int. in | 811,244 | 865,426 |
| Other investments | 475,825 | 444,656 | ${ }^{\text {b Capital stock }}$ | ,914,057 |  |
|  |  |  | Cap. surplus \& distributable surp. | 3,248,84 | 3,085,452 |
| Total.-.------1 | 12,786,929 | 12,446,388 | Total | 786,929 | ,446,388 |
| a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 2,387,313$ in 1941 and $\$ 2,031,425$ in 1940. b Represented by 163,428 cum. sinking fund conv. preferred shares, no par value, and 675,195 common shares, no par value. c Includes purchase liability.-V. 152, p. 1907. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Canadian Car \& Foundry Co., Ltd.-Accumulated Div. Directors have declared a dividend of 44 eents per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, payabie
July 10 to holders of record June 21 . Dividend of like amounts was paid July 10 to holders of recorr June 21 . Diviend of leclaration is subject to approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.-V. 152, p. 821.

Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings for 10 Day Period Ended May 31
Gross revenues $^{-\mathrm{V} .152, \text { p. }}{ }_{3}{ }^{9} 1$.
$\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ 820,747 & \$ 6,517,376\end{array}$
Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
 Working expenses ......
Net earnings_......
$\$ 3,149,165$$\frac{10,097,844}{\$ 1,946,079} \frac{50,397,879}{\$ 11,669,571} \frac{40,432,875}{87,248,568}$ Earnings for Week Ended May 21

## Gross earnings -

Canadian Wineries, Ltd.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stocirectarable June 12 to holders of record June 6 . Dividend of 15 cents
was naid on Jan. 9 last and one of 25 cents paid on May 28, 1940. -V. 150 ,
p. 3041 .

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The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Carpenter Steel Co.-To Pay $\$ 1$ DividendThe directors on May 27 declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the dend of 50 certs. was paid in each of the three preceding quarters; $\$ 1.25$
paid on June 20, 1940; 50 cents on March 20,$1940 ; 60$ cents on Dec. 20 . $1939 ; 15$ cents on Sept. 20,193940 cents on June 20,11039 . 15 cents on and on March 21, 1938.-V. 152, p. 2846.

Celluloid Corn.-Celluloid-Celanese Suits Merqed-Vice-Chancellor Alfred A. Stein at Newark, N. J., has signed an order consoingating three suits by groups of stockholders of Celluloid Corp.
seeking to prevent a proposed merger of the company with Celanese Corp. of America-V 152, p. 3338

Central Arizona Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-

Notes - (1) Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1 , 1941, is being made at a rate which will ressult in the accumulation of such
taxes at the rate of $30 \%$ or the thell year 1941 . taxes at the rate of Includes provision or $\$ 5.000$ and $\$ 72,369$ for Federal excess profits
(ax in the month of April, 1941, and in the 12 months ended April 30, 1941, tax in the month of April, 1941 , a
respectively.- $V$. 152 , p. 2846.

## Central Illinois Light Co.-Earnings-

Period End. Apr. 30-
Gross revenue
Operating expenses.-..-
Taxes.
Prov. for deprec. \& amort

Gross income
Net income-.-
Divs, on preferred stocik
Amort. of pref. stk. exp-

 Balance - 152, - 2846 -
$\qquad$

## Century Electric Co.-Earnings-

3 Months Ended March 31-
a Net income

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 248,780 \\
56,966 \\
\$ 191,813 \\
4180 \\
15,951 \\
\$ 134,062 \\
\text { nings- }
\end{array}
$$

|  | $\$ 107,438$ | $\$ 24.267$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 0.24$ | $\$ 0.05$ |  | a After deducting depreciation, bu

excess profits tax.- $\mathbf{V}$. 151, p. 2348 .

## Checker Cab Mfg. Corp. (\& Subs.)-Annual ReportConsolidated Income Account (Excl. Parmelee Transportation Co.)

 Calendar YearsSales of cabs- -ats-Cost of cabs sold-....- $\$ 6,1040,649$

| Cost of cabs sold ------- 4,775,773 | 335,065 | 268.240 | 479.387 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross loss on cabs_- . pf\$1,328,876 | \$134,812 | \$89,714 | \$103,041 |
| $\begin{gathered}\text { Service \& miscell. sales }\end{gathered}$ Service \& misc. sales cost $\quad \begin{aligned} & \$ 639,567 \\ & 597.286\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 558,038 \\ 506.727 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 343.640 \\ 329.150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 599,922 \\ & 578,366 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross profit on service and miscell. sales.-- | 851,311 | \$14.489 | \$21.5 |
| \$116,59 | \$130,413 | \$95,211 | \$27,703 |
| Direct expenses against other operations | 79,53 | 5,324 | 23,981 |
| $\begin{gathered}\text { Gross inc. from other } \\ \text { operations.-.-.- }\end{gathered} \$ 40,764$ | \$50.882 | \$49,887 | \$3.72 |
| Combined gross loss..-pr\$1411.922 | \$32.619 | \$ | \$7 |
|  | 189,774 | 169,511 | 171 |
| Depreciation.------- | 78,885 | 76,874 | 96, |
| Operating loss_.-..-- pfs775,909 | 8359,409 10,700 | \$325,269 59.315 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$414,524 } \\ \mathbf{1 7 8 , 3 6 9} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Loss_------------ pf 8911,815 | 8348,709 | 65,954 | \$236.155 |
| Interest paid - ------ 43,136 |  | 17,555 | 67,320 |
| Prov. for doubtful accts. and notes.------- | 18,250 | 9,720 | 619 |
| Prov. for Fed. inc. ${ }^{\text {axes }}$ |  |  |  |
| income, \&c---...-.- 89,074 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | \$367, | \$294,203 | \$308,170 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Shs.com.stk. out.(par } 85) & 108.361 \\ \text { Earned per share-....- }\end{array}$ | 108 | 108,361 | 108.361 | Shs.com.stk. out. par

E Profit before
arned per shar.
on March 31 and Jan. 2, last. Extra of one cent was paid on Sept. 28, 1940 ,

Chicago Great Western Ry.-Reorganization Completed The Federal Court's jurisdiction over the road was ended May 29 when
Judge Charles E. Woodward at Cbicago, approved the final report of trustees and terminated the trusteesilp. The road was the second major carrier to emerge from reorganization proceedings under section 77 of the amended Bankruptcy Act, Chicago \& $\$ 45,209,400$ ref The report of trustees Patrick Joyce and Luther M. Walter listed gross
 was listed at $\$ 1,315,541$. - V. 152 , p. 3493 .
Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-Report-
 a Including surtax on undistributed profits of $\$ 282$ b Includes, other
income of $\$ 109743$ in $1940, \$ 113,586$ in 1939, $\$ 103,947$ in 1938, and $\$ 115,114$ in 1937

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Cash. Treas. bonds heid in escrow Acots. recelvable


 | arketable secur- | 61,099 | 60,719 | Capital surplus.-. | 845,800 | 845,800 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sh in closed bks. | 16,182 | 16,182 | Earned surplus.-- | $3,829,947$ | $\mathbf{3 , 6 4 7 , 3 9 3}$ | Approx. recov. in

Hiquid Instaid --........ Install. contract on
realty sold Inventories. ${ }_{\text {Acher }}$ Ant. receiv-:
Deferred charges.

> | 105,000 |
| :--- |

Total_......... $87,031,384 \overline{86,974,074}$ Total_......... $\overline{87,031,384} \overline{\$ 6,974,074}$ a Represented by 300,000 no par shares. b After depreciation and . 3339.
Chilton Co.-Special DividendA special dividend of 10 cents per share has been declared on the common
stock payable June 12 to holders of record May 29 . Regular quarterly stock payabe June 12 to holders of record May 29. Regular quarterly
dividend of 10 cents paid on April 15, Special of 10 cents was also paid on Feb. 12, last and Aug. 7, 1940.- $\nabla$.

Cincinnati Advertising Products Co.-Delisting Denied The Securities and Exchange Commission on May 27 issued an order dismissing the application for withdrawainnam stock Exchange.-V. 152,
the ommon stock (no par) on the Cincinati sist p. 1275.

Cincinnati Newport \& Covington Ry.-Bonds CalledDirectors have called for redemption on July 1, 1941, at their principal
amount, together with a premium of $3 \%$, and accrued interest, $\$ 3,296,500$ of first and refunding $6 \%$ bonds, series A, due July 1, 1.477. many years to earn the interest charges on the bonds, the funds for whicb
have been advanced by the Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. in accordance with its obligation to do so. Co the bonds for redemption, and has agreed to provide the funds for payment the Accordingly, Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp., which owns $96.6 \%$ of the stock of the rail way company, will thus completely discharge its obliga-
tions to C . N \& C bondbolders,', -, 144

City Ice \& Fuel Co. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report-
 Earnings per share----- $\quad$ Consotidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |
| :--- |
| 1940 |







 protit-
Res. for fore
solese. of plant
solese. of plant
properties. $280,023 \quad 300,000$


Total.......... $\overline{40,271,521} \overline{42,006,736}$ Total_.........40,271,521 $\overline{42,006,736}$

(1,490 in 1939) shares of preferred and $6,806(4,712$ in 1939) shares of To Borrow $\$ 6,000,000$ to Buy Its Preferred Cleveland press dispatches state: With holders of more than threefourths of its outstanding preferred stock having consented to the borrow-
ing by the company of up to $\$ 6,000,000$, company will "continue actively. its policy of purchasing its outstanding preferred shares in the open market," T. C. Suhr, President, states in letter to preferred stockholders $\$ 6$ Loan agreement made with a group of banks calls for borrowing up to to reimburse company's treasury for $\$ 777,640$ spent for 7,946 shares of its $61 / 2 \%$ preferred acquired in the open market since last November, and the
ing the call price of $\$ 105$ per share.
"Purchases will be made only in the open market, through brokers,"
the letter states, adding that "all shares of preferred stock so purchased will the letter states, adding that "all shares of preferre
be canceled and not reissued."-V. 152, p. 3175 .

City Stores Co. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report-
Comparative Consolidated Income Account for Years Endea Jan. 31
 Instass H rofitit on sales--

 Total income Interest on mortgages and notes pay'le Prov. for deprec, \& amort--- 0 oubtful
Prov. for sundry chgs., doun Prov. for sundry chgs., de.
accounts, \&c. (net)
Federal \& 'state taxes on inc.Federal \& 'state taxes on inc.-0st...
Profit

pref. \& com. stks. of subs. not
Int. on parent dompany's funded deb
$\qquad$

Net profit for period................ | $\$ 1,139,962$ | $\$ 859,300$ | $\$ 63,847$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

$\times$ Includes surtax on undistributed profits of $\$ 59,708$.

Consol, net profit_-_t.
Earns.per sh.of com.tik_-
$\frac{85,980}{\$ 213,299}-\frac{84,848}{\$ 51,198} \frac{86,969}{\operatorname{loss} \$ 7,866} \frac{88,091}{\operatorname{loss} \$ 71,176}$
Note - No provision made for Federal excess profits tax.

|  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ |  | Labilities- | 崖 | 80 |
| Cash | 1,306,721 | 1,391,232 | Notes payable- |  |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec., customers | 9,455,664 | 8,891,049 | rowed money. | 160,000 | 453,300 |
| Accts, \& notes rec. |  |  | Bank loan instal. <br> (current) | 317,000 |  |
| tenants, \&c. | 150,479 | 125,848 | Other notes | 98,667 | 103,635 |
| Mdse. inventories. | 5,925,846 | 5,800,239 | Accounts payable. | 2,850,860 | 3,085,104 |
| Market. securities. | 55,250 | 55.250 | Accrued accounts: |  |  |
| Cash surrender val. life insurance. - | 38,015 | 36,117 | Int. on fund. dt. Int. on mtges., | 114,058 | 115,934 |
| Cash held by trust. for sinking fund, |  |  | taxes, \&c .... <br> Def. liabilities... | $\begin{array}{r} 633,417 \\ 1,753263 \end{array}$ | 600,478 |
| and interest. | 4,908 | 16,033 | Fed. income taxes. | 668,498 | 493,137 |
| Cash restricted for |  |  | Mtge. instal. due - | 282,000 | 342,000 |
| bal. of cost of |  |  | Def'd obligation.- |  | 2,608 |
| warehouse under construct'n, de. |  |  | Notes pay. to bks. |  |  |
| construct'n, \&c. |  | 599,780 | not current. |  | 1,000,000 |
| Sundry investm'ts | 226,740 | 242,050 | Mtg. pay. by subs. | 8,334,000 | 8,567,000 |
| Sundry notes \& ac- |  |  | Fund. debt, parent |  |  |
| counts rec., \&c- | 138,104 | 69,147 | 10-yr. $6 \%$ Lit |  |  |
| Claims agst. closed |  | 47.101 | stk. coll. conv. | 3,116,000 | 3,167,000 |
| Stk. of City stores |  |  | $10-\mathrm{yr}$. $6 \%$ gen. |  |  |
| Co. owned by |  |  | coll. conv, notes | 2,586,900 | 2,629,700 |
| subsldiary | 1,525 | 1,738 | Reserves .-.-...- | 613.213 | 663,112 |
| $y$ Permanent assets |  |  | Deferred income-- | 138,004 | 132,907 |
| (book values) Goodwill | ,875,092 | 19,705,656 | Minority interests: <br> Pf. stk. of subs_ | 3,953,600 | 3,953 |
| Deferred charges.- | 314,300 | 347,898 | Accr. undeclared |  |  |
|  |  |  | divs.to Jan. 31 | 1,265,370 | 1,236,140 |
|  |  |  | Com. stk., subs- | 318,062 | 319 |
|  |  |  | Surplus appic. thereto | 309,023 | 237,938 |
|  |  |  | x Commonstock. | 6,047,707 | 6,047,707 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 3,752,353 | 2,726,020 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. | 1,227,752 | 1,202,257 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

x Par $\$ 5$ per share. y After deducting depreciation.-V. 151, p. 3390.
Cleveland \& Pittsburgh RR.-Purchase-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 26 authorized the purchate of the properties of the Beaver Valley RR. by the Cleveland \&
Pittsburgh RR., the Pennsylvania RR., lessee, and the Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-V. i39, p. 594.

Collins \& Aikman Corp. (\& Subs.)-Annual ReportConsolidated Income Account for Years Ended
 Net profit from operat'na
Addit. comp. for officials Addit. comp, for official
\& employeensi-.....
Drov. for pensions.....
Depreciation_-........
Surtax on undist. profits
Prov. for Fed. excess
profits tax
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { profits tax_-_--. } & 399.837 \\ \text { Miscell. deductions_--. } & \text { b128.085 }\end{array}$
Net profit...........- $\$ 3,105,170$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Bal. at begin. of period-- } & 6,333,300 & \$ 2,556,895 & 51,195,025 & \$ 2,405,462 \\ 5,162,264 & 5,259,055\end{array}$ pref. stock purchase of $\quad$ Dr $19,942 \quad$ Dr11,146 $\quad$ Dr14,054 $\quad$ Dr12.883


Bal. at end of period..
Carns. per share on com$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earns, per share on com- } \\ \text { mon stock---- }\end{array} & \$ 5.15 & \$ 4.16 & \$ 1.71 & \$ 3.85\end{array}$ a Includes other income of $\$ 75,052$ in 1941 and $\$ 54,624$ in 1940. b Pro-
ision for State taxes based on income.
vision for State taxes based on income.
c Includes other income of $\$ 56,308$ but is after deducting write-down of
inventories of $\$ 932,519$.
d Includes other income of $\$ 29,767$ and excess reserve for unadjusted Federal and State income taxes of prior years of $\$ 53,572$ but is after deduct-
ing loss due to storm and flood of $\$ 151,721$.


## p. 1909 .

Coca Cola Co.- Annual Report-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross operating profit_- } \$ 64,871,775 & \$ 58,129,263 & \$ 50,694,759 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 47,141,414\end{array}$ | Sell., branch, admin. and |
| :--- |
| general expenses..-- |
| $21,645,920$ |
| $19,880,083$ |
| $17,651,646$ |
| $15,814,200$ |

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Other deductions (net) -- } & 1,821,102 & 1,875,805 & 1,357,236 & 1,235,598 \\ \text { Federal taxes.......-- } & 12,520,000 & 7,343,000 & 6,115,000 & \times 5,410,000\end{array}$ | Net income_-..... | $\$ 28,884,752$ | $\$ 29,030,375$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Class A dividends.....- } & 1,800,000 & 1,800,000 & 1,800,000 & 1,800,000 \\ \text { Common dividends..-- } & 19,959,500 & 19,959,500 & 17,963,550 & 17,963,550\end{array}$

 y Shs, com. outstanding
 \& Including $\$ 270,000$ in 1937 surtax on undistributed profits. y Includes
tocks held in company's treasury.


Columbia Pictures Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- Period-
Gross inco me.....-.-Mar. 29,41
$\mathbf{M a r} .30,40$
$\$ 15,560,420$
$\$ 16,895,531$
$\$ 14,654,703$
$\$ 15,356,845$ Amortiz. of production
costs, \&c
 Expenses, deprec., \&c. Operating profit...
Other income (net)

$\left.\begin{array}{rrrrrr} & \$ 314,097 & & \$ 662,351 & & \mathbf{x} \$ 61,596\end{array}\right)$| $\$ 426,009$ |
| ---: | Total income_-.-.-.-.

Interest
Federal income taxes, \&ic
Special provisions
Net profit --7.-.-.
Div. on $\$ 2.75$ pref. stock
Common dividends, cash


| \$274,765 | \$341,349 | x. 800,159 | \$438,268 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 154,696 | 206,259 | 154,696 | 154,696 |
|  |  | 120,149 | 262,101 | a Includes $\$ 300,000$ provision for amortization of inventory and $\$ 21,499$

provision for foreign investments. x Loss.-V. 152, p. 2546 .

## Commercial Solvents Corp.-Common Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 6 . Like amount paid on stock, payable June 30 to horg the first dividend paid on the common shares
Dec. 23, last: this latter being
since Dec. 22, 1937, when 30 cents per share was disbursed.-V.152, p. 2849 .

## Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly Output -

Company has furnished us with the following summary of weekly kiloWatthour output of electrical enregy adjusted to show general business con-
ditions of territory served by deducting sales outside of territory to other utility companies:
Wey
May
May 24
May 17
May 10
-V .1

$\begin{array}{rr}1940 & \text { Increase } \\ 117,281,000 & 12.9 \% \\ 124,743,000 & 12.2 \% \\ 125,870,000 & 11.3 \% \\ 123,124,000 & 14.6 \%\end{array}$
Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.-Accumulated Div. The directors on May 27 declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the
preferred stock, $\$ 6$ series, payable July 1 to holders of record June 13 . preferred stock, $\$ 6$ series, payable July 1 to holders of record June 13 . A payment of like amount (which is
Weekly Output-
The weekly kilowatthour output of electric energy of subsidiaries of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. adjusted to show general business con-
ditions of territory served for the week ended May 29,1941 amounted to ditions of territory served for the week ended May 29,1941 amounted to $190,343,722$ as compared with $147,290,680$ for the correspond
1940 , an increase of $43,053,042$ or $29.23 \%$.-V. 152, p. 3494 .

Conde Nast Publications, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Annual Report-

 Operating profit-t.
Interest and adiscounts Interest and disc
Profit on disposal
Total income Interest paid
Amortization of debt expense
Loss on foreign exa
Provision for deprec. \& amort: of buildings, mach

Profit for year
 heretofore included in the consol. accounts)-
version or neta assets of foreign sub. cos. as at
Dec. $31,1939-\ldots-\ldots$

 subsidiary companies Exchange loss on loan made of foreion sub co--..-
Balance at end of y
Balance at begininin
and tate begining of year (after deducting cost
of treasury common stock $-1940,12,856$ shares Cost of comppanys common stocik acquired under employees, repurchase agreement- 1940 , one
share: 1939 , five shares Balance at end of year. $\qquad$

| $\$ 7,953.866$ |
| :--- |
| $7,362.163$ |
| 8 | ${ }^{87}$ $87,660.659$

7.097 .499 $\begin{array}{r}8563,160 \\ \begin{array}{c}15,273 \\ 3,829\end{array} \\ \hline 5.82,\end{array}$ ${ }_{\substack{558,2,103 \\ 34,123}}$ 34,684
12,643
14,668
1

$\$ 263,162$ $1,864,092 \quad 1,786,093$

$\qquad$ | $\$ 2,131,473$ | $\$ 2,026,419$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 81,786 | $-\cdots-$ |
| 147,454 | 144,350 | | 147,454 | 144,350 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $-\cdots$. | 10,000 |
| - | 7,977 | $\$ 1,902,2 3 3 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 8 6 4 , 0 9 2 }$

$\qquad$

a Including sales to foreign subsidiary companies |  |
| :--- |
| 639,652 | 1939, $\$ 128,968$. $\quad$ b For purposes of comparison the figures in the financia statements for the year 1939 has been restated so as to exclude foreign

Cash Asets
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Consolidated Coppermines Corp.-Annual Report- } & \text { An } \\ \text { Calendar Years- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Proceeds from copper sold and de- } \\ \text { livered }\end{array} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$


 | Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Property \& equip- } & 76,626 & 72,851\end{array}$


 sale of stock.... | $\mathbf{4 9 7 , 1 0 2}$ | $\begin{array}{r}497,102 \\ 1,741,433 \\ 1,745,968\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: |

## Total

Total........--12,644,645 12,559,15 Tarned
Total $\qquad$ $-12,644,6 4 5 \longdiv { 1 2 , 5 5 9 , 1 5 9 }$ x No provision has been made by the company for depletion of mining accepted practice followed by many of the larger companies in the industry.
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Inc.-Suit Dismissed Supreme Court Justic Shientag has dismissed a minority stockholders' derivative suit brought on behalf of the company for an accounting against
Floyd L. Carlisle and 14 other officers and directors. The suit alleged the defendants paid excessive commissions for underwriting from 1935 to 1937
on securities issued of $\$ 260,000,000$. Mr. Shientag dismissed the action on securities issued of $\$ 2$

## Output-

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended June 1,1941 , amounting to
$133,000,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, compared with $130,000,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding
week of 1940 an increase of eek 1940 , an increase or $2.8 \%$.-N. 152, p. 3494
Consolidated Film Industries, Inc. (\&Subs.) - Report -
 ing preferred stock.-. $\quad 400,000 \quad 400,000 \quad 400,000$
$x$ Includes surtaxes. $\quad y$ Includes depreciation of $\$ 269,416$.


Total_.........11,802,899 12,264,529 Total_........-11,802,899 12,264,529 b After deducting reserves of $\$ 134,815$ in 1939 and $\$ 157,322$ in 1940 . $\$ 1,805,683$ in 1940 . c Represented by 400,000 no par shares. d Repre-
sented by shares of $\$ 1$ par value.-V. 152, p. 3340 .
Consolidated Oil Corp. - New President -
At the organization meeting of the new board of directors held May 28,
H. F. Sinclair, formerly Chairman of the executive committee, was elected President of the corporation. He succeeds Herbert R. Gallagher, who E. W. Sinclair, formerly Chairman of the finance committee, was made
E. Chairman of the executive committee. Sheldon Clark was made head of
the finance committee. P. W. Thirtie was appointed Controller; M. L. the finance committee. P. W. Thirtle was appointed Controller; M. L. Gosney, Vice-\&resident and Treasurer;
G. T. Stanford. General Counsel.-V. 152, p. 3494 .

Consolidation Coal Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Annual Report
Consolidated Statement of Income for Years Ended Dec. 31
 Coal royalties.
Total --...-.............
Oper. exps., $\overline{\$ 32,374,205} \overline{\$ 28,342,266} \overline{\$ 28,885,278} \overline{\$ 35,694,226}$

 | Earns. from operations | $\$ 2,120,969$ | $\$ 746,745$ | $\$ 773,050$ |  | $\$ 1,982,134$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Divs. and sundry net inc. | 112,749 | 76,507 |  | 45,552 |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total income....... } & \$ 2,233,718 & & \$ 823,252 & & \$ 818,602\end{array}$ Int. on $5 \%$ secured notes

and loans............ $\begin{array}{lllrr}\text { Deprecia,ion_.......... } & \mathbf{9 8 4 , 0 3 5} & \mathbf{9 6 7 , 7 7 2} & 1,027,738 & 1,041,763 \\ \text { Depletion .-.-.-. } & \mathbf{1 8 9 , 4 2 8} & \mathbf{1 6 4 , 9 6 4} & 145,935 & 194,685 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. income \& } & 149,183 & 16,298 & 12,530 & 131,673\end{array}$ excess profits taxes... $149,143-16,298 \quad 12,530 \quad 131,673$



Total ......... $\overline{33,414,516} \overline{33,362,815}$ Total .......... 33,414,516 $\overline{33,362,815}$ a After depreciation of $\$ 20,547,541$ in 1939 and $\$ 20,113,495$ in 1940 . b After reserve for doubtful notes and
$\$ 217,717$ in 1940 .-V. 152 , p. 3178 .
Copper Range Co. (\& Subs.)-Annual Report-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Sales of copper \& copper } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
 oper.
taxes,
expeight. smelting
frebri-
 Prof. fr. copper opers
Sales from co. stores, and Sales from co. stores, and
sundry inc. less costs sundry inc.
\& expenses.
Net profit from bus co. Excess of income--.ver expenses from sales of Excess of expenses over
income of Douglass
ond Copper Co........
 Net inc., before inc. Loss on onale of Copper Range RR. pp. stock-
Prov.for Pa. E Fed.taxes Net inc. for year---$\mathbf{x}$ There is no Federal income tax payable on the income of Conper $\mathbf{~} \$ 286,78$ g Co. for the reason that in filing itst 1937 tax return the company is allowge 498 in 1937 (of which $\$ 31,764$ is the amount claimed by company for Globe Mine in 1938, , based upon the March 1 , 1913, value as determined by the Note- No depletion has been provided on mines and lands, timber tracts and mineral rights and development, except for sales of timber in 1937 ,
1938 , 1939 and 1940 , as the book value of the properties is believed by the officers of the company to be less than the fair value of ore content and standing timber. While, theoretically, the disco very, acquisition, exploration and development costs of assets subject to depletion should be reduced
by charges anainst income so that the costs would be amortized over the productlon that might reasonably be expected from the properties, the available data do not permita a col
would be other than arbitrary.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  |  | 8 | Labiluties |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | 883.056 | 684.972 | Bank loans | z500,000 |  |
| Marketabl | 4,238 | 4,780 | Notes \& contracts |  |  |
| Acts. \& notes rec | 1,085,484 | 1,004,439 | Accounts payabie- |  |  |
| Copper sold © not |  |  | Accrd. wages, taxes |  |  |
| dellve | 108,804 |  | * other | ${ }^{322,360}$ |  |
| Supplie | 20.469 |  | Adv. pay. on contr C Capital stock. | 8,586.506 | 8.58 |
| vestr |  | 2,429,132 | Capital surplu |  | 1,58 |
| Mines \& 1'ds, tim- |  |  | Earned surplu | 1,558,6 | 90,0 | Mines

ber tracts, $\boldsymbol{m i n}^{\prime} 1$
$\mathrm{ram}^{\prime}$
rights \& devel's.
$\times$ Blags \& machy $\times$ Bidgs. \& machy
at
minester and ${ }_{x}^{\text {mines, } \& c}$ Plini. ot C. G. Hussey \&

Co. ivisislon.. Other assets....--${ }_{42,266}^{912,168}$ | 930,243 |
| :--- |
| 80,749 |

Total.......... $12,772,395 \quad 12341,679$ Total_......... $\overline{12,772,395} \overline{12,341,679}$ x After reserves for depreciation. y Represented by 565,000 shares,
less $493-5$ shares in treasury. $\mathbf{z}$ Includes $\$ 160,000$ due in 1941 .-V. 151 ,

Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc.-New President for Sub.Charles E. McManus, President of company, and Chairman of the
Board of Crown Can Co., announced that L. Frederick Gieg had tendered Bois resignation as President and director of Crown Can Co.
Mr McManus further stated: dir have been elected President of Crown Can Co and will assume active management of the company. have been in close touch with its affairs and have had the satisfaction, of seeing it grow to a very important place in the industry. Crown Can Co. is
a wholly - owned subsidiary of Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc., of which I am also Chairman of the Board, and the can business is now and will continue to be a most important part of the parent company's activities. These to packers and users of cans generally at the lowest prices compatibe with sound business methods." -V . 152 , p. 3178.
Cuba Northern Rys.-Interest-
Payments were made June 2, 1941, in accordance with a Transitory Profor deposit, of $\$ 5$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond on surrender of the June 1 1941, coupon from Cuba Northern Railways first mortgage gold bonds, $51 / 1 / \%$ series of interest p:yment, $\$ 14.40$ principal payment) to holders of record at the close of business on May 21, 1941.
Interest is payable on the bonds at office of National City Bank, New
York.-V. 152, p. 3179.
Cuba RR.-Interest-
Payments are being made, in accordance with a transitory provision of the Constitution of Cuba, effective June 4, 1940, and the procedure fo
deposit, of $\$ 5$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond on surrender of the June 1,1941 coupon from the Cuba RR. first lien and refunding mortgage gold bonds, series A, $71 / 2 \%$, extended to 1946, and series B6, extended to 1946 and $\$ 19.33$ per
$\$ 1,000$
deposit receipt for said bonds
$\$ 44.98$ interest payment $\$ 14.40$ $\$ 1,000$ deposit receipt for said bonds ( 84.98 interest payment $\$ 14.41$,
principal payment) to holders of record at the close of business on May 31, I941.

Cuneo Press Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Gross profit on sales | ,395,454 | 84,278,640 | \$3,831,383 | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ 3,645,107 \\ 5953 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solling, ship'g \& delivery | 624.290 | 719.593 |  |  |
| Generl \& administrative- | 654,810 | 719,593 | 741,181 |  |
| decial provision for |  |  | 50,000 |  |
| axes (other than in- |  |  |  | 375,536 |
| Deprec' n , repairs, ${ }^{\text {cec- }}$ | 1,025,319 | 966,404 | 889,011 | 870.203 |
| Net profit fr | \$1,617,17 | \$1.583,696 | \$1,041,559 | $\begin{aligned} & 154,731 \\ & 169,247 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Other in | 118,23 |  |  |  |
| Total | 735 | \$1,762,245 | \$1,290,523 | \$1,323,978 |
|  | 64,118 $\mathbf{c 4}, 223$ | 80,619 $\mathbf{c 4 , 6 6 2}$ | 1,991 | 32,223 |
| Bond amort ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Loss on affiliated cos.ex |  |  |  | 00000 |
| Prov. for Federal taxes-: | 2442,500 | 2294,000 | 2211,000 |  |
| Prov. for Fed ral surtax |  |  |  |  |
| Res. for extraerd. losses |  |  |  |  |
| and prior year's taxes_ | 7,856 | 52.496 |  |  |
| Net profit | 216 | \$1,330,470 | \$1,025,201 | 906,709 |
| 保 |  | ${ }_{535}^{113}$ | 491,131 |  |
| Common dividends | 535.870 |  |  |  |
| alance, surplus |  | 8681,597 | 8110.8 |  |
| 矿, com, stk. outstand. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \text { d } 357.246 \\ \hline 8.10\end{array}$ | d 5 \$3.41 | -15.05 | \$ 8.36 |
| a Includes State income taxes, also Federal excess profits tax in 1940 ( ing to $\$ 213$ ) b Including extra dividend waid which $\$ 15,300$ was paid in cash and $\$ 198.075$ in common stock ( 7,923 shares at $\$ 25$ per share). c Amortization of debt expense. d Par. 85. e No par shares. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | d Par. $\$ 5$. e No par shares.

## Assets- <br> Cash.-.... Notes \& acc

## Inventories.-.....- Inv. in \& adv.

associated cos...
Def'd rec. \& misc.
Def'd rec. \& misc--
Cash sur. value of Cash sur. value of
life insurance Rec. from parent \& affiliated cosStks. of oth. corps.
Workmen's comp. deposits.-..... Rec. from officers
and employees a Bldgs., mach'y. $\begin{array}{lrl}\text { \&e.. equipment_ } & 5,905,049 & 5,257,958 \\ \text { Deferred charges_- } & 167,543 & \end{array}$ Total......... $\overline{13,666,646} \overline{12,654,122}$ Total.......... $\overline{13,666: 646} \overline{12,654,122}$ a After reserve for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 7,858,055$ in 1940
and $\$ 7.309,689$ in 1939. b Represented by 12 shares of $61 / 2 \%$ preferred stock. c Called for payment Feb. 1, 1941, and refunded through issuance of $\$ 1,650,000$ serial deposited in trust therefor.-V. 152, p. 1912 .

## Dallas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 Oper. exps. excl. direct

## Direct taxes

| Prop retire res approp | 118,356 |
| :--- | :--- | Net oper. revenues.

other income
Gross income
Int.ons mtge. bonds.

 Balance..........................................- $\$ 1,659,208$ \$1,110,678 a Includes amount required to amortize preferred stock commission and
expense over the life of the charter, plus additional amortization of $\$ 34,064$. $b$ Includes amount required to amortize preferred stock commission and expense over the life of the charter, plus additional amortization of sc64,592; also includes amount required to amortize debt discount and expense over $\$ 200,417$. The balance of unamortized preferred stock commission and expense was extinguished April 30, 1940, and unamortized debt discount and expense was extinguished Oct. 31, 1939.-V. 152, p. 3021.

## Dallas Ry. \& Terminal Co.-Earnings-

 Oper. exps., excl. direct Direct taxes.-.-.-.-.
Net oper, revenues.-.
Rent for lease of plant
Operating income.
Gross income
Int. on morttage bonds
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income } & \$ 2,051 & \$ 2,187 & \$ 23,893 & \$ 23,736 \\ \text { Divs. applicable to pref. stock for the period } & 103,901 & 103,901\end{array}$
 Note-No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since
present indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V.152, p. 3021 .

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd.-Earnings- 1937

| Years End. Dec.31- |  | 939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| (diamonds unsold, \&c) | £773,597 | £762,352 | ¢73 | £1,3 |
| iamond acc't dur. year | 1,534,262 |  |  |  |
| Int. \& divs. on inv, \&c- | 484,484 38,224 | 753,827 | 954,209 |  |
| Net rev. from farms and landed property | ,573 |  |  |  |
| Sundry receipts, \&c---- | 66,563 | 12, $\overline{6} \overline{9} \overline{9}$ | 12,225 | 13,600 |
| Motal ---------- | ,911,703 | 2,599,807 | ,355,671 | ¢4,808,337 |
|  | 451,587 | 755,21 |  |  |
| Int. on cap. of leased cos. Expend. of farms, \&c | 130,795 | 96,3 | 96,393 | 96,392 |
| General charges. | 126,190 | 116,376 |  |  |
| Prov. for taxation------ | 150,000 | 55,000 | 8,000 | 20,000 |
|  | 800,000 | 800,000 | 400,000 | ,000,000 |
| Pref. div. account <br> Def. div. account |  |  |  | 860,842 |
| Res. for authorized exp. on mach. plant |  |  | 200,000 |  |
| Suspense profit acc't (diamonds unsold) | ,131 | £773,597 | £762,352 | 8732,7 |


| Comparative Balaince Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ |  |  |  |
| Claims |  | Preterence shar |  |  |
| interests, e |  |  |  | ${ }^{3,999} 5$ |
| and farm |  |  |  |  |
| ach., permanent |  |  | 383,9 |  |
| works, |  | Res. 10 |  |  |
| est. in |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1,510,2 | 1,51 |
| kindred int-- ${ }^{\text {d,4 Corp. Lta }}$ |  | Diam. sales in adv. |  |  |
| Debtor for Diam'd ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Current liabilit | 1,246,043 |  |
| ${ }_{\square}$ Corp. shs. sold- | 87,500 | Vendors of The |  |  |
| Investments --...-. 2,964, |  |  |  |  |
| rrent assets-..- 2.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Diamonds on hand |  | Bal | 1.253,131 | 773,5 |
| Total......... $12,745,89612,803,051$ Total.........12,745,896 $12,803,05$ Contingent Liabilitites-Company has guaranteed repayment of and interest on $£ 317.365$ 1st mtge. debenture stock, being the unredemed portionssat Dec. 31,1940 of an issue of $\mathcal{L} 1,250,000$ made by Cape Explosives Works Ltd., Somerset West, Cape Province. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| inere There aiso a contingent liability in connection with guarantes which others to certain diamond mining companies in respect of agreements whic |  |  |  |  |

those companies have with the Diamond Corp., Ltd.-V. 151, p. 1277 .

Net income-...... $\$ 418,219 \quad \$ 373,298 ~ \$ 1,483,371 \quad \$ 1,465,452$ Notes- (1) Previous year's figures restated for comparative purposes
(2) No provision has been made in the current year's fifures for Federai (2) No provision has been made in the current year's figures for Federal
excess profits tax under the "Excess Profits Tax Act of 1940."-V. 151, p. 2641 .

Derby Oil \& Refining Corp. (\& Sub.)-Earnings3 Mos. End. March $31-$
Net profit after taxes, depletion, de-
preciation, minority interest, sur- $\quad \$ 11,921$ x $\$ 15,215 \times \$ 41,092$
rendered leases, $\& \mathbf{c}$. x Loss.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .1747$.
Detroit \& Mackinac Ry.-Interest
The interest due Dec. 1. 1940 , on the mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, due 1995, is now being paid
v. 152, p. 3495 .

Dewey \& Almy Chemical Co.-35-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common and common B shares payable June 16 to holders of record May 29 . This compares with pas cents pue 15 , 1940, and 25 cents on Dec. 23, 1939, and
of 50 cents paid on
Dec. 15,1939 .-V. 151 , p. 3087 . of 50 cents paid on June 15110.
Dec. 15,1939 .-V. 151, p. 3087 .

| Diamond Match |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \$ 895,139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \$ 888,833 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1939, \\ & \$ 85,727 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 798,933 \end{gathered}$ |
| Federal taxes, \&c | ${ }^{336,395}$ | 319,503 | $\begin{array}{r}263,102 \\ \hline 59964 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}235,389 \\ 61,020 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Depreciat | 53,771 |  | 59,964 |  |
| Net profit | \$504,973 | \$513,820 | \$529,661 | $\begin{array}{r}8502,523 \\ 450 \\ \hline 0000\end{array}$ |
| Preferred div | 450,000 <br> 350,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 | ${ }^{450,00}$ |
| Defic | 3295,027 | \$286,180 | \$270,339 | \$297,477 |
| Shs.com.stk.out | 700.000 | \$0.41 | \$0.44 | \$0. | Earnings per share

- V. 152, p. 1588.

Dixie-Vortex Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Gross profit from oper-
Sell. gen. \& adm. exps.
Income
1940
$\$ 2,631,45$
$1,484,72$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 4ccount for Calendar Years } \\
1939 \quad 1938
\end{gathered}
$$

a Profit from oper'ns



a After provision of $\$ 196,604$ in $1940, \$ 209,531$ in $1939, \$ 178,764$ in 1938
and $\$ 16,661$ in 1937 ; for depreciation of plant and equipment, and $\$ 26,719$ in $1940, \$ 26,708$ in $1939, \$ 27,476$ in 1938 and $\$ 31,62$ in 1937 for amortization for patents, \&c. b Includes $\$ 14,000$ Federal
c Includes $\$ 3,393$ for surtax on undistributed profits.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- |  | 1939 | Llabilites- | 940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets |  | 1,597,917 | Dive | \$11 | \$111,6 |
| Notes accept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Accounts payable- | ${ }^{224,925}$ |  |
| accts. ree | 421,519 | ${ }_{1,2797}^{301,084}$ | Accr. wages exps | ${ }_{422,902}$ | 351,485 |
| Inventories .-. | , |  | Reserve for experi- |  |  |
|  | 2,489,912 | 2,275,715 |  |  |  |
| Apparatus len | 1,000 | 1,000 | expenses-.-.... | ${ }_{3,572,880}^{65,000}$ | 3,572,880 |
|  |  |  | d Common stock | 202,666 | ${ }^{202,666}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { tits, traemmadiss } \\ & \text { and good will. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 144,996 \\ 69,177 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 142,530 \\ 58,936 \end{array}$ |  | 1,344,837 | 1,072 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Dome Mines, Ltd.-EarningsBalendar Years-$\$ 7,940,786$ 1939
$\$ 7,462,3$
2 $\qquad$ ${ }_{\$ 7}^{1938}{ }^{1938}$ 1937 $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Net oper. profit...... } \\ \text { Non-operating rever }\end{gathered}$ Total_...........- $\$$ Reserve for deprec. of buildings, plant, \&cProvinc' \& \& income taxes
Outside explor. writ. off
Outside explor. writ. off
Other deductions....
 Divs. declared and paid
Prov. for divs. declared
Balance, surplus....
Previous surplus
 Ontario mining tax ass'ts Por prior years---1-Profit on disposal of
equipment, 8 c -
equipment, \&c-a---
Profit \& loss surplu
$\qquad$
Profit \&
Dec. 31 a To mine management and staff for prior years. $\times$ Deficit.
 152, p. 3021 .
Dominion Stores, Ltd.-Earnings-


Donnacona Paper Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

| Consoinated |  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profits for year --.---- | \$1,091,869 | \$766.054 | \$501,700 | \$600, 275 |
| Int. on 1st mtge. bonds. | ${ }_{2}^{296}$,280 | 296,280 | 293,537 | 23,323 |
| Int. on ${ }^{\text {Deprec }}$ \& deperletion. | 558,714 | 419,849 | 165,445 | 259,223 |
| Prov. for income taxes.- | a69,918 | 2,246 |  | 9,000 |
| Balance, surplus | 29,640 | \$8,986 | \$2,232 | \$40,856 |

a Includes excess profits tax.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1940}{8}$ | $\stackrel{1939}{89}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ | Llabdutiles- |  |  |
| Cashets- | ${ }_{6}^{8} 364$ |  | Acets, pay. \& accr. | 388,651 | 173,958 |
| Inventory | 1,782,690 | 1,257,387 | Prov. for Inc. \& ex- |  |  |
| Inventory --..... |  |  | cess profit taxes | 69918 |  |
|  | 95.845 |  | Bank loans---- | 142,109 | 142,796 |
| Notes rec.-Hearst Cos----- | 638,450 |  | 1st mtge. bo | 6.585,000 | 6,584,000 |
| Property \& plant-1 | 1,777,917 | 11,614,747 | 10-yr. $51 / 2 \%$ \% ${ }^{\text {dep }}$ |  | 3,617,848 |
|  |  |  | Insuran | 6.318 | 7,6 |
|  |  |  |  | 107, | 2,107,860 |
|  |  |  | surpus------ | 181,714 | 52,074 |

Total..........14,844,343 14,029,007 Total............14,844,343 14,029,00 shares class B stock, no par. b Accounts only-V, 150 , 992 .
Dunhill International Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

[^3] 52, p. 3495. par shares. drepresented by 202,660 no
 a After reserves of $\$ 87,680$ in 1940 and $\$ 61,421$ in 1939 . b After reserves
of $\$ 50,000$. c After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 2,452,415$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,997,919$ in 1939 d Represented by 350,000 no par shares, including
$15,000(50,000$ in 1939) shares in treasury. 15,000 ( 50,000 in 1939) shares in treasury.
\$1 Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock payable July 15 to holders of record July 1 . Like amount was paid on
Dec. 24 and on July 15,1940 and an initial dividend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1939.-V. 152, p. 3180

Balance, surplus....- $\$ 4,023 \overline{\text { def } \$ 15,552}-\$ 132 \quad \$ 137,438$ a Before deducting income tax reserves of $\$ 10,85$
Balance Sheet Dec. 31
$$
\text { Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 \text {, } 1939 \text { Ltabilities }
$$

 Notes receivable.

 | Real estate notes | 1,276 | 1,493 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Deprec. reserve_-- } \\ \text { Earned surplus_-- }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}102,992 & 149,063\end{array}$ | 109,370 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | receivable...... Total.

Total_....... $\overline{\$ 2,725,221} \overline{\$ 2,754,838}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 2,725,221} \overline{\$ 2,754,838}$ a Represented by 12,500 no par shares of class A and 59,324 no par shares
of class B stock.-V 152, p. 2852 .

## East Missouri Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. 3 | 1941-3 | -194 | 1941- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$59,348 | \$54,893 | \$236,956 | \$223,586 |
| Oper, exps. \& taxes | 42,601 | 40,304 | 171,119 | 158,139 |
| Net operating | \$16,747 | \$14,588 | \$65,837 | 5,447 |
| Gross | \$16,78 | \$14,62 | 65,998 |  |
| Int. \& other deductions. | 3,113 | 2,910 | 12,526 | 12,0 |
| Net income | \$13,668 | \$11,710 | \$53,472 | 53,587 |
| ef. stock dividend | 1,487 | 1,487 | 5,950 | 5,950 |
| a | \$12,181 | \$10,222 | \$47,522 | \$47,637 |
| Fed |  | rued | es pr |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { cond Revenue } \\ \text { on adjusted for } \end{gathered}$ | mp | V | 79 |  |

East St. Louis \& Interurban Water Co.-Bonds Placed Privately-The company has placed privately an issue of $\$ 7,500,0001$ st mtge. bonds, $33 / 4 \%$ series $B$, dated May 1 , 1941, and due May 1, 1971. Proceeds have been used to retire $\$ 7,200,000$ 1st mtge. $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and the balance is new money.-V. 151 , p. 1720.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. April 30- } & \text { 1941-Month } & \text { 1940 } & \text { 1941-4 Mos. } & -1940 \\ \text { Operating revenue....- } & \$ 846,000 & \$ 611,047 & \$ 3,026,480 & \$ 2,499,590\end{array}$ Operating revenue.....
Operating expense

## Operating income... Other income

$\qquad$ $\mathbf{x} \$ 68,654$
2,135
2,100


Deficit $\qquad$ $\$ 47,8$
Eastman Kodak Co.-Stock Offered-Smith, Barney \& Co. on June 5 distributed after the close of the market 5,000 shares of common stock (no par) at a fixed price of $\$ 124$ per share. The issue has been oversubscribed and the books closed.-V. 152 , p. 3021.
Ebasco Services, Inc. -Weekly Input-
For the week ended May 29, 1941, the System inputs of client operating companies of Ebasco Services, Inc. which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light C
 American Power \& Light Co _ $143,700,000122,319,000$ 21.381,00 Electric Power \& Light Corp_- $74,434,000 \quad 62,667,000$
National Power \& Light Co
11,-7
$98,516,000$
$83,929,000$
$14,587,000$
The above figures do not include the system inputs of any companies not appearing in both periods.-V. 152 , p. 3496
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Statement for Calendar Years

| tot | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \$ 26,481,080 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \$ 24,911,899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 24,205,239 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Administrative and general expenses. | 836,518 | 845,604 | 817,189 |
| Depreciaiation of store fixtures, \&c., |  |  |  |
| to leased premises | 299,663 | 271,467 | 254,607 |
| terest and sundry inco |  |  |  |
| Other expenses | 30.893 | 54.829 | 50,050 |
| Provision for Federal taxes | 411,977 | 200,449 | 193,694 |
| Net profit for the y | \$1,041,223 | \$897,055 | \$919,323 |
| Preferred dividends | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Common dividends. | 577,171 | 479,686 | 479,764 |
| Balance, surplus | \$389.052 | \$342,369 | \$364,559 |
| Earnings per common | \$2.51 | \$2.14 | \$2.20 |

Earnings per con share...-.---

Sheet Dec.

 \begin{tabular}{lrr|llll}
Vendors' deb. bals. \& 5,339 \& 6,411 \& Cust. deposits.... \& $\$ 324,171$ \& $\$ 335,006$ <br>
Mdse. inventories. \& $2,449,535$ \& $2,527,921$ \& Accrued expenses. \& 165,7012 \& 15,559 <br>
\hline

 

Mdse. inventories. \& $2,449,535$ \& $2,527,921$ <br>
Other assets \& 84,622 \& 86,966
\end{tabular} a Store fixtures, of-

fice equip \&
fice equup. \& im-
provts. to leased provts.
premises
Leasehold Leasehold invest's amort. to datests
,939,401 1,772,071 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Deferred charges. } & 92,387 & 92,964 \\ & 58,131 & 55,049\end{array}$ Total........-- $86,869,147$ \$6,225,644 Accrued expens
State sales tax $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { collected.-.... }\end{array} & 80,890 & 75,205 \\ \text { Fed. income \& cap. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { stock taxes (est.) } & 414,000 & 203,000\end{array}$ not conv. los ins.

Total.......... $\$ 6,869,147 \$ 6,225,644$ v. After depreciation of $\$ 1,264,943$ in 1940 and $\$ 1,155,739$ in 1939 .

El Paso Natural Gas Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. April 30- | 1941-N | -19 | 194 | Mos. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues...- | \$555,810 | \$501,661 | \$6,582,665 | \$6,173,905 |
| Operation. | 150,098 | 143,753 | 1,860,213 | 1,805,344 |
| Maintenance------- | 19.405 | 10,612 | 188,393 | 109,413 |
| Deprec., prov. for retire- ments |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes (incl. Fed.income | 62,137 | 52,163 | 735,372 | 67¢,315 |
|  | 93,821 | 69,040 | 1,068,022 | 824,741 |
| et | \$230,349 | \$226,093 | ¢2,730,665 | \$2,755,091 |
| ment costs | 7,681 | 5,348 | 56,734 | 10,994 |
| Balance Other ince | \$222,668 | $\$ 220,745$ | \$2,673,931 | \$2,744,097 |
| Gross incom | \$234,580 | \$220,320 | 2,761,686 | \$2,761,489 |
| Interest | 33,556 | 29,579 | 382,140 | 350,436 |
| Amort. of debt discount and expense |  | 698 |  |  |
| Miscell income deduct'ns | 1,440 | 518 | 15,776 | 1,021 |
| Net inc | \$198,885 | \$189,525 | \$2,344,173 | \$2,401,658 |
| Pref. stocik div. require. | 8,631 | 8,631 | 103,579 | 103,579 | Pref. stock div. require.

Bal. for com. divs. and
surplus
$\begin{array}{llll}\$ 190,254 & \$ 180,893 & \$ 2,240,594 & \$ 2,298,079\end{array}$
x Carried in operating expenses prior to Jan. 1, 1940.-V. 152, p. 3022.
Electric Boat Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Gross earnings_........ } \$ 16,877,709 & \$ 14,518,281 & \$ 11,518,251 & \$ 9,060,930 \\ \text { Costs and expenses.-.- } & 13,751,373 & 13,099,757 & 10,473,504 & 8,184,393\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating profit_....- } & \$ 3,126,336 & \$ 1,418,525 & \$ 1,044,747 & \$ 876,537 \\ \text { b Other income. } & \$ 14,591 & & 173,665 & 74,801 & 145,712\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Total income........ } & \$ 3,200,927 & \$ 1,592,189 & \$ 1,119.548 & & \$ 1,022,249 \\ \text { Depreciation_....... } & 162,238 & 152,516 & 145,004 & 238,705 \\ \text { Inventory adjustments. } & -\ldots .-2 & 7,768 & 72,525 & 124,067\end{array}$ Inventory adjustments.
Foreign exchange.-.-
Uncollectible accounts-:-
Res. for guar. under con-
$\begin{array}{lllll} & 4,251 & 26,532 & \overline{3} & 2,329 \\ \text { Res. for guar. under con- } & 4, \overline{7} \overline{8} & -\overline{6}, \overline{5} \overline{2} \\ \text { tract, Fed. taxes, \&c }\end{array}$

| tract, Fed. taxes, \&c_ | a791,606 | 289,899 | 107,630 | 87,250 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Amort. of development_ | 61,013 | 27,388 | 27,388 | 56,604 |
| Sundries | $-\cdots-----$ | 241 | 8,970 |  |

 a Federal income taxes and amounts paid to the Government under the Vinson Act (covering the years 1936 to 1939 inclusive) have not been finally
auditied by the Treasury Department; for this reason, the amount reserve for excess profits taxes ( $\$ 32,183$ ) for the current year (which has been based upon an excess profits credit resulting from operations during the preceding
four-year base period, as revised to include surplus adjustments) is subject
to such revision as may be found necessary when the base-period excess profits credit has been determined. b Includes reserve for Vinson Act refunds and (or) additional costs under contract guarantees as fo
$1940, \$ 268,654 ; 1939, \$ 2,766,062 ; 1938, \$ 1,840,716 ; 1937, \$ 430,360$. Note-Earnings from long-term Government contracts have been taken
into account to the extent that profits are indicated on work completed during the year. No profits have been considered in connection with longterm contracts on which the earnings could not be fairly estimated; the
cost of work completed on such contracts is included in the inventory of cost of work completed on such contracts is included in the inventory of
work in process, and payments received on account are carried as liabilities work in process, and payments received.
in "Advances against Work in Process."

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - | $1940$ | $1939$ | Llabilites- ${ }^{1940}$ | $1939$ |
| a Plant \& prop'ty. | 973,392 | 2,148,166 | b Capital stock c Treasury stock | $2,400,000$ $D T 141,822$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ent | 7,271,861 | 87,818 |  | 5,463,278 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Deferred assets.-- | ,657 | 152,556 | work in progress 4,349,450 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,730 \\ 4,611,341 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

 a After depreciation reserve of $\$ 3,140,320$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,919,538$ in 1939 . capital stock.- 1.1
Ecuadorian Corp., Ltd.-Interest and Dividend Payment Corporation is notifying holders of its $\$ 100$ par value $7 \%$ perpetual
cumulative income debentures that $31 / \%$ interest for the half year ending cumulative income debentures that $31 / 5 \%$ interest for the half year ending
June 30,194 has been declared, payable June 30 to debenture holders of record June 10 .
The corporation has also declared a dividend of three cents per share on
the the ordinary shares, payable June 30, 1941 to stockholders of record June
Engineers Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Apr. 30-
Operating revenues Operating re
Operation--
Maintenance
Depreciation
a Federal income taxes.
Net oper. revenues ...
Other income (net)

 Cum. pref. dividends earned but not declared.... Balance Bal. of earns. applic. to Eng. P. S. Co------
Deductions applicable to securities of subs. owned by parent company. included above
 Preferred dividends declared.......................
 Total Bal. applic. to stocks of Eng. P. S. Co Balance for common stock and surplus.......Excess Profits Tax Act of consider that they have any liability under the the month of March, 1941 , the accrual for Federal income tax is based on an estimated rate of $30 \%$ against the original estimate of $27 \%$ spreading
the underaccrual for Jan. and Feb. over the remaining 10 months of the the underaccrual under the present law is $24 \%$.-V. 152, p. 3496 .

Erie RR.-Equipment Trust Certificates-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 23 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding $\$ 4,000,-$
$000,17 / 8 \%$ serial equipment trust certificates, to be issued by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as trustee, and sold at 100.064 and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment
to bid for the purchase of the certificates in the alternative amounts of $\$ 4,000,000$ or $\$ 4,500,000$, the bidder to name a rate of dividends to be
borne by the certificates. In response thereto seven bids were received borne by the certificates. In response thereto seven bids were received.
The best bid, $100.064 \%$ and divs., based on certificates in the amount of $\$ 4,000,000$, and on a rate of $178 \%$, was made by a group composed of Lazard Freres \& Co., Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Union Securities Corp,., and Harris, Hall \& Co., and has been accepted. On this basis the aver
annual cost of the proceeds to the road will be approximately $1.862 \%$.

Reorganization Hearing-
The hearing date to determine whether the reorganization plan of the Erie and Nypano RR. should be confirmed has been set for June 10 by
Judge R. N. Wilkin in an order entered in Federal Court at Cleveland.Judge R. N. Wi.
V. 152, p. 3496.

[^4]Erie Lighting Co.-Earnings-

| 12 Months Ended March 31- | 1941 | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross operating revenues | \$1,967,632 | \$1,830,188 |
| Operating expenses | 732,542 | 710,484 |
| Electricity purchased | 264 |  |
| Maintenance | 135,363 | 95,107 |
| Provision for retirement | 190,573 | 181,749 |
| Federal income and declared value exce taxes. | 133,704 |  |
| Other | 117,148 | 125,116 |
| Operating incom | \$658,038 | \$644,225 |
| Other income (net) | Dr48 | Dr1 |
| Gross income | \$657,989 | \$644,224 |
| Interest on long-term debt (mortgage bonds) | 229,500 | 231,700 |
| Amortization of debt discount and expense | 10,089 | 10,186 |
| Taxes assumed on interest | 13,907 | 15,533 |
| Interest on debt to associated companies | 3,307 | 7,210 |
| Other interest charges | 8,997 | 10,554 |
| Interest charged to construction (credit) | 403 | 127 |
| Miscellaneous income deductions. | 5,915 | 4,111 |


Evans Products Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years |  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gross profit from sales | $\$ 1,303,834$ | $\$ 1.184,263$ | $\$ 280,344$ |
| Sell. \& admin. exps., \&c-_ | 953,503 | 812,914 | 782.366 |
|  |  |  |  | ง, 19\%

 Total profit.--....-.... | $\$ 432.562$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 409,054 \\ 31,391\end{array}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{3 7 , 0 7 0}$ |  | $\mathbf{x} \$ 385,702$

39.513
 Interest paid--
Prov. for contingencies-
Adv. royalties chgd. off. 20,829
12,441 Exps., coll. trust notes-
Write-off of invest. in
cap. stock of Chandler-
cap. stock of Chandler-
Evans Corp - -----.--
Prov. for loss on securs. Miscell. deductions.-.-. Miscell. deducurtions.-----
Prov. for income taxes.- $\begin{array}{llllll} & \$ 220,997 & \$ 242,419 & \times \$ 524,580 & \$ 422,769\end{array}$
 a Includes provision for royalties (at rate offered by company) charged
against income of prior years in excess of amount paid in settlement thereof
pursuant to court decision in the amount of $\$ 59,755$, profit on disposal of pursuant to court decision in the amount of $\$ 59,755$, profit on disposal of
capital assets of $\$ 20,314$, and miscellaneous income of $\$ 29,329$. $\times$ Loss or deficit.


Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| 1940 | - 1939 | Liabilltes- | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Notes payable | \$301,500 | \$135,000 |
| \$397,331 | \$581,197 | Accounts payable. | 401,433 | 241,264 |
|  |  | Timber pur. contr. |  | 23,350 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 760,399 \\ 1,781,057 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 825,085 \\ & 965,742 \end{aligned}$ | Accruals, inc. Fed., State \& foreign |  |  |
| 308,729 | 327,755 | taxes on income. | 191,921 | 172,953 |
| 663,131 | 919,728 | Current long-term |  |  |
|  |  | indebtedness --- | 162,878 | 4,000 |
| $5,188$ | 78,521 1 | Long-term indebt- | ,708 |  |
|  |  | Rescrves | 145,891 | 161,977 |
| 51,071 | 49,205 | Cap stock (\$5 par) | $1,220,953$ | 1,220,953 |
|  |  | Capital surplus.. | 1,351,729 | 1,351,729 |
|  |  | Earned surplus. .- | 1,485,896 | 1,264,899 |

Total_....... $\overline{\$ 6,126,908} \overline{\$ 5,047,235}$ Total_......... $\overline{86,126,908} \overline{\$ 5,047,235}$ a After reserve of $\$ 48,206$ in 1940 and $\$ 48,207$ in 1939 . b After allow-
ance for depreciation of $\$ 694,461$ in 1940 and $\$ 008,974$ in 1939.-V. 152 , ance for
p. 3180.

Ex-Cell-O Corp.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Gross oper. income_-- } & \$ 6,585,280 & \$ 2,373,238 & & \$ 1,530,384 & \$ 1,833,816 \\ \text { Maintenance \& repairs_- } & 396,470 & 178,072 & 101,315 & 156,345 \\ \text { Depreciation. } & 274,875 & 243,595 & 207,041 & 178,827\end{array}$ Selling expenses.
Gen \& admin. expenses.

 Sundry charges - in-.-.
Prov. excess profits taxes.-.
Prov. for surtax on un-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net income.......... } & \$ 1,982,555 & \$ 872,382 & \$ 437,677 & \$ 655,617 \\ \text { Dividends_-.t. } & 913.804 & 394,750 & 236,007 & 425,530 \\ \text { Shs. of cap., stk. outst'g. } & 397.306 & 394,750 & 39,345 & 386,845 \\ \text { Earnings per share....- } & \$ 4.99 & \$ 2.21 & \$ 1.11 & \$ 1.69\end{array}$ a Includes rents and royalties received on leased machines. b Includes
costs relating to leased machines, excl. maint., repairs and depreciation. costs relating to leased machines, excl. maint., repres
c Includes $\$ 1,352,000$ Federal excess profitx tax.

(The) Fair, Chicago-Earnings-

Years EndedNet sales_-.................
Cost of goods sold, gen selling \& adm, exps.
seprec. \& amortization seprec. \& amortization Piofit from operations
Miscellaneous income. Gross income-a --..-
Prov. for Federal taxes Prov. for Federal taxes.
Tax refund prior yrs.-Cr
Net profit, ..-.-....
Surplus.--.-----
 $\begin{array}{rrrr}16,211,960 & 15,451,399 & 15,816,855 & 17,926,398 \\ 216,508 & 224,529 & 252,345 & 266,982\end{array}$

| 216,508 | 224,529 | 252,345 | 266,982 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 894.783 79.000 | $\mathbf{x} \$ 196,493$ 40,714 | x $\$ 170,870$ 59,244 | $\$ 86,380$ 22.998 |
| 79,000 | 40,714 | - 59,244 | 22,998 |

Comparative Balance Sheet Feb. 1, '41 Jan. 31 '40
Assets-
Fixed assets Good wisll, \&c..... sundry investm'ts,





ahe--.-.-.-11,037,770 10,663,911 Total.........-11,037,770 10,663
Fairbanks Morse \& Co.-Stock Offered-Paul H. Davis Co. on June 3 offered after the close of the market a block of 7,000 shares of common stock (no par) at a fixed price of $\$ 35$ per share. The stock is understood to be the property f C. H. Morse, a former director of the company who is no longer actively identified with the management. The offering was oversubscribed and books closed.
In addition to the block of 7,000 shs. common stock distributed June 3 oy Paul H. Davis \& Co., another block of 2,500 shares was distributed by aul H. Davis \& Co and Fred W
versubscribed. V .152, p. 2704.

## Federal Insurance Co.-New Director-

Directors of this company and its subsidiary. th3 Vigilant Insurance Co., announced that Wendell L. Willkie was elected a director of both companies .

Flintkote Co.-Preferred Stock Offered-An offering of 40,000 shares of $\$ 4.50$ cumulative preferred stock (no par) was made June 3 by an underwriting group headed by Lehman Brothers, the price to the public, being $\$ 100.50$ per share, plus accrued dividends from March 15, 1941. The provisions of the stock were approved and issuance authorized by the stockholders and by the directors at meetings held June 2.
Company is a leading manufacturer of various asphalt and asbestoscement roofing and siding products, structural and decorative insulation board and other products used in building construction, renovation and
remodeling. Its industrial products are used in the manufacture of automobiles and a variety of other articles, including rugs, linoleum, fabrics, cable coverings, shoes, pipe, floors and refrigerators. Company also makes chip boards and box boards, solid and corrugated containers, set-up
and folding boxes, and various other felt, asphalt, rubber compound and
allied products.
Of the net proceeds of the issue, company will apply $\$ 2,250,000$ to the
prepayment in full of its promissory notes maturing serially to Jan. 2, 1951. prepayment in full of its promissory notes maturing sercion and operation of an insulation board plant at Meridian, Miss., which has an annual capacity of $100,000,000$ sq. ft. of board. The balance of the net proceeds are to be used in connection with the possible acquisition of additional equipment
and plant facilities, or be added to working capital and used for general and plant facilities, or be added to working capital and used for generan will be used in connection with the acquisition of additional facilities. Various new plants for manufacturing operations and buildings for
warehousing, shipping, office or laboratory purposes are under construction Warehousing, shipping, office or laboratory purposes are under construction and new equipment is being installed at Rutherford, N. J.; Chicago Heights, H11.; New Orleans, La., and Lockport, N. Y.

| Sales and Earnings for Calendar Years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 177939 198 | ${ }^{1938}$ |
| Net sales. | 19,897,748 | \$17,164,148 | \$15,147.709 |
| Cost of sale | 14,601,000 | 12,491,396 | 11,540.586 |
|  | \$5,296,748 | \$4,672,752 | \$3,607,123 |
| Royalties received, less participations others | 350.923 | 308,201 | 288,042 |
| Selling, licensing, administrative and general expenses \& doubtful accts.- | \$5,647,671 | \$4,980,953 | \$3,895,165 |
|  | 3,528,264 | 3,106,419 | 2,819,031 |
| Other income. | \$2,119,407 | \$1,874,534 | \$1,076,134 |
|  | 117,755 | 226,366 | 198,151 |
| Income deductions | \$2,237,162 | \$2,100,900 | \$1,274,285 |
|  | 356,018 | 333,686 | 295,491 |
|  | 444,594 | 306,833 | 175,767 |

 Notes-(1) Royalties received were under licenses based on patents, the the licenses are cancelable by the licensees prior to expiration on relatively short Includes
(2) Includes profit from the company's foreign operations: 1939 - $\$ 113$,-
$744 ; 1938-\$ 72,368$. Due to conditions abroad, the company has not 794; 1938- $\$ 72,368$. Due to conditions abroad, the company has Funded Debt and Capitalization as of Dec. 31, 1940
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Authorized } & \text { Outstanding } \\ \$ 2,250,000 & \mathbf{a} \$ 2,250,000\end{array}$
 All of these promissory notes are to be paid concurrently with delivery ay the company of the preferred stock now offered.
b 12,850 shares of the authorized common stock were, on Dec. 31, 1940 , reserved for officers and employees. Of these shares, 6,500 shares were reserved for issuance, as additional compensation, to 1 Harve 1939 ,
President, pursuant to the employment agreement, dated March 1,193
between company and Mr. Harvey; 2,500 shares were reserved for issue between company and Mr . Harvey; 2,500 shares were reserved for issue
upon exercise of an option granted to Mr . Harvey in such employment greement; and 3,850 shares were ressesidiaries, at such times and unon employeess, but at not less than the market price for the common stock of the company on the New York Stock Exchange at the time of offering, as
the directors may determine. 1,000 of these shares were issued to Mr . the directors may determi
Harvey on Feb. 21 , 1941 .
p association and articles of organization as amended of the company oo authorize the 40,000 shares of preferred, stock now offered

Underwriters-The names of the principal underwriters and the number of shares of pref
 -V. 152, p. 3181 .

Florida Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End. April $30-1941-$ Month
Operating revenues_-.
$\$ 1,600,274$
$\$ 1,551,454$
$\$ 16,160,988$
$\$ 15,006,341$ Operating revenu, sirect
Oper. exps., excl. direct taxes.
Direct taxes.............--
Property retirement reProperty retirement re-
serve appropriations.

Net oper revenues---
Rent from lease of plant
Operating income.-
Other income $($ net $)$
Gross income---
Interest on mtge. bonds
Int. on debenture bonds Int. on debenture bonds Int. charged to construcInt. charged to construc-
tion (Credit) - $947-48,223 \quad 2,241$ Dividends applic. to pref. stocks for the period.-- $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 705,929 & 1,153,008 & \mathbf{1 , 1 5 3 , 0 0 8}\end{array}$
 Notes-(1) Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1 ,
1941, is being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes at the rate of $30 \%$ for the full year 1941. (2) No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since
present indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. 152, p. 3023 .

Foster Wheeler Corp.-Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable July 1 to
holders of record June 16. Dividend of $\$ 8.75$ was paid on April 1, last and last previous distribution was the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ paid
(Peter) Fox Brewing Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition both payable June 30 to holders of record June 16 . Extra of 50 cents paid on Dec. 28, June 29 and April 1,1940 , and extra of 25 cents was paid on
June 30 and April 1, 1939.-V. 152, p. 3497 . June 30 and April 1, 1939.-V. 152, p. 3497.

## Galveston-Houston Co.-Earnings-

 Period End. Apr. 30-Operating revenues.--Operation

Other taxes ----
Oper inc. before depred
Other income (net) .....-


| -1940 | 194 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 316,955$ | $\$ 3,9$ |
| 157,491 | 1,9 |
| 46,328 | 5 |
| 39,328 | 4 |
| 73,071 | 9 |
| 498 |  |



Gross income before
deprecaiation
Depreciation
Gross income--i-uston Electric Co--.-.-.-. Amort. of debt expense-

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 91,384 \\ 30,383 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 73,568 \\ 30,976 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 957,036 \\ 362,068 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8891,895 \\ & 370,373 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$61,000 | \$42,593 | \$594,968 | \$521,522 |
| 8,821 | 13,502 | 153,084 | 161,896 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5.313 \\ & 1,643 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,568 \\ \quad 242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .1,294 \\ 4,229 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,680 \\ 2,930 \end{array}$ |
| \$45,223 | \$24,281 | \$386,361 | \$318,016 |

## Gemmer Mfg. Co.-Earnings-

6 Months Ended March 31-
 $\qquad$ 1940
$\$ 279.66$
53.841

Net operating profit $\$ 225,421$
15,462
$\begin{array}{lll} & 16,828\end{array}$


a From wholly-owned subsidiary company. b Includes excess profits tax Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Cash, $\$ 384,631$; customers' accounts receivable (less reserve of
$\$ 5,007$ for bad debts), $\$ 276,156$; accrued interest and royalty receivable $\$ 5,007$ for bad debts), $\$ 276,156 ;$ accrued interest and royalty receivable,
$\$ 2.767$; marketable securities, $\$ 203,521$; inventories, $\$ 490,945$; supplies
 $\$ 18,069$ for possible loss), $\$ 9,542$, investment in wholly 1 owned subsidiary
 patents, $\$ 1$; total, $\$ 2,942,141$.
reserve for workmen's compensation insurance, $\$ 18,192$; dividends, declared; prior year's taxes, $\$ 27,803$; portion of proceeds of insurance policies on lif of entmer President, held in reserve pending performance of a trust agree$\$ 1.500,000$; class $\mathbf{B}$, stock ( 100,000 no par shares), 81000000 no plass A stock

General American Transportation Corp.-Dividendstock stock, par \$5 payable July 1 to holders of record June 5 . This compares
with $\$ 175$ paid on Dec. 30 last $\$ 1.25$ paid on July 1,1940 and on Dec. 30 .
1939 , and $\$ 1.121 / 2$ paid on July 1,1939 .-V. 152, p. 3497.

General Refractories Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend or 25 cents per share on the common stock; payabable June 25 to holders of record June 3 . Dividend of 40 cents paid on March 28 last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 21 last, and previously regular Fuarterd $L$. Green, President, stated that, 'eue to the increased wages, higher coal costs, anticipated increase in taxes and higher costs generally,
it was considered inativiable to continue at, this time the dividend rate
which was paid during the previous quarter.,-V. 152 , p. 3498 .

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General Telephone Corp.-40-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common
 for record of previous dividend payments. - v . 152 , p. 3182 .

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - ${ }_{885,754}$ | \$421,900 | 8181,731 <br> 743 <br> 185 | \$899,642 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Prov. ior Fived surtax on on

Mindistrib proftit (est.)
 Dividends paid-a-sik a Includes $\$ 8,500$ excess prits, and $\$ 3.350$ provision for taxes, prior
 S98,518 in 1939, 898, Consoliddted Balance Sheet Dec 31

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3
Cassets-Cash-1-.....-.-.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Notes \& acets. rec. } \\ \text { (net) }\end{array}\right]$ Int. receivable..... Inventories...... Capital assets.... Patents, trademks
and goodwill and goodwill.

 Deferred charges__ $\quad 77,661 \quad 85.352$ Earned surplus_-- | $1,075,268$ | 859,266 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Total__-....-12,934,091 $\xlongequal[12,427,869]{ }$ Total_.......12,934,091 12,427,869 standing or irrevocably authorized to be issued. Note-The above statements inciude International Projector Corp., National Theatre Supply Connolly, Inc., and the Strong Electric Corp., and Bludworth, Inc. in 190, and in 1938 and 1937 includes Hall \& Connelly, Inc. but excludes the following subsidiaries:

Cinema Building Corp. and the J. M. Wall Machine Co., Inc. and Zephyr Cinema Building Corp and the J. M. Wall Machine Co
Shaver Corp. in 1937, 1938 and 1939.-V. 152, p. 2706 .

General Time Instruments Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Fiscal Years Ended-Dec, 28, 40 Dec. 30, 39 Dec. 31, 38 Jan. 1, 38 Gross sales, incl service
charges, less returns
 Cost of sales.-------
Sell, adver., gen. and

Gross profit-..........
 Total incomeLoss on sale \& abandont t of capital assets.
Miscell. deductions
Prov. for Federal \& Prov. for Federal \& Can. Surtax on undist, profit Net consol.income--
Preferred dividends Common dividends Common dividends_-_-
Common shares outst'g.
Earnings per share
 of payments to or for employees for pensions and other benefits under income for the year 1939. c Decrease in pension fund representing excess vacation payroll, \&c., over income for the year 1938

Consolidated Balance Sheet
Assets-
Cash_.................
Marketable securs.
Trade notes and
accts. receivable accts. receivable
Inventories......t.
Sundry investm'ts Landry investm'ts equipment (net) marks (net) Unamort. cost (rts. Sagamo) -....... Deferred accounts Addition TrustAssets for empl's
pension fund.-
$\qquad$


Total_............14,946,050 $\overline{13,872,541}$ a 333.243 no par shares. b 10 shares of preferred stock, at cost.-V. 152 p. 2552.

Georgia \& Florid a RR.-Earnings-
[ncluding Statesboro Northern Ry.]
Period End. Apr. $30-1941$ Morth- $1940 \quad 1941-4$ Mos -1940 Railway oper. revenue-
Railway oper. expenses

| Net rev. from ry. op.. | $\$ 14,571$ |  | def 87 |  | $\$ 49,688$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | def $\$ 1,996$ |  |  |  |
| Railway tax accruals. | 7,932 | 8,215 | 31,346 | 32,978 |  |



$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross income......- } & \$ 1,709 & \text { def } \$ 11.088 & \text { def } \$ 3,709 & \text { def } \$ 47,312 \\ \text { Deductions from income } & 295 & 318 & 1,310 & 1,322\end{array}$ Surplus apptic. to int- $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,414 \\ \text {-Week Ended May } \$ 11,405 \\ \text { def } \$ 5,019 \\ \text { def } \$ 48,634\end{array}$


Gillette Safety Razor Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

\begin{abstract}
 profits taxes.

| nsolidated Balance She |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 939 |
|  |  | Labit | \$ |  |
| Ash.--...-.---- 3,452,535 | $2.217,6$ |  |  |  |
| Marketable securs. 403,500 | 1,057,399 |  |  | 403,519 |
| cets. \& notes rec. 702,717 | 710,985 | Dividends paya | 375.000 |  |
| Mdse. inventory -- 1,516,475 | 1,423,990 | Reserve for tax | 628 | 55 |
| Net for'n assets_-.c7,631,002 |  | Res. for cont |  |  |
| Real est., mach'y. equipment, \&c. 2,052,552 |  | b $\$ 5 \mathrm{div}$. conve preferred shar |  |  |
| epaid |  | a Common shar | 4,99 |  |
| ats., trade-m |  | Capital su |  |  |
| 6,030, |  |  |  |  |
| Represented by $1,998,769$ shares, stated value $\$ 7.50$ per share. <br> Represented by 300,000 no par shares. c Current assets, $\$ 5,369,493$; |  |  |  |  |
| ess current liabilities of $\$ 2,587,800$ : balance, $\$ 2,781,693$. Add fixed assets |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| alance, $\$ 7,631,002$. |  |  |  |  |
| $3182 .$ |  |  |  |  |

Gimbel Brothers, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Net sales. <br> Expenses and costs | $\begin{array}{r} 899,546,531 \\ 91,391,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \$ 92,231,120 \\ 85,549,720 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1979,963,346 \\ 82,581,663 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & 3100080,575 \\ & 92,116,600 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating profit her income (net) | $\$ 8,154,671$ 223,766 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathbf{\$ 6 , 6 8 1 , 4 0 0} \\ & 64,012 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,381,683 \\ 271,909 \end{array}$ | $\$ 7,963,975$ Dr1,838 |
| Total incom | \$8,378,437 | \$6,745,412 | \$5,653,592 | \$7,962,136 |
| Depreciation | $\begin{aligned} & 1,844,265 \\ & 1,037,551 \end{aligned}$ | 1,718,208 | 1,007,367 | 1,016,893 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Losses in connection with }}{\text { N. }}$ |  | 93,798 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,222,0,00 \\ & 810,000 \end{aligned}$ | $2,213,961$ 340,000 | $2,216.184$ 215,000 | $2.208,851$ |

Net profit.......... $\overline{\$ 2,348,055} \overline{\$ 1,402,295} \$ 437,531 ~ \$ 2,278,709$ a Other than taxes included in cost
Bernard F. Gimbel, President, states:
Company. through a subsidiary, on July 2, 1940 purchased the PittsCompany, through a subsidiary, on July 2,1940 purchased the Pitts-
burgh store building for $\$ 5,000,000$. It is expected that this will ressult in
substantial savings in comparison with rentals under the lease which ran substantial savings ind has now been canceled. The s'bsidiary [Kaufmann \& Baer Co. $]$ obtained funds for the purchase through a serial bank loan of $\$ 1,500,000$ at $21 / \%$ due serial its in first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds due June 1 , ance company of $\$ 3,500,000$ of its first mort
1960 with provisions for annual amortization.
Comparative Consolidated Surplus Jan. 31
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Earned Surptus- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Balance beginning of yr-- } \$ 3,428,882 & \$ 2,816,080 & \$ 3,560,848 & \$ 2,148,489\end{array}$ Bet profits for year (as



 Excess of stated val. over

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { cost of } \$ \$ 6 \text { pref. stock } \\ \text { repurchased }\end{array}$ | 161,059 | 48 | 56,321 | 53,643 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Balance at end of $\mathbf{y r}-\overline{\$ 13,829,887} \overline{\$ 13,668,827} \overline{\$ 13,668,779} \overline{\$ 13,612,458}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Balance beginning of yr_ } & \$ 7,608,649 & \$ 7,789,560 & \$ 7,970,471 & \$ 8,152,472\end{array}$ Balance beginning of yr-

Deprec. \& amortiz, of in-
creased values result

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { eprec. ed values result } \\
\text { Ingeased from prop. appras. }
\end{array} & \ldots . .- & 180,911 & 180,911 & 182,001 \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text { Elimination of balance of } \\
\text { appreciation.-. }
\end{array} & 7,608,649 & - & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ ———— $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Balance at end of year } & \text { Nil } & \$ 7,608,649 & \$ 7,789,560 & \$ 7,970,471 \\ \text { Total surplus. } & \$ 18,436,973 & 24,706,357 & 24,274,419 & 25,143,776\end{array}$ a $\$ 275,502$ is excess of reserve for possible assessment of taxes provided Note-The earned surplus is hefore an appropriation of $\$ 596,503$ at Jan. 31, 1941, $\$ 397,562$ at Jan. 31. 1940, $\$ 397,461$ at Jan. 31,1939 and $\$ 353,507$ at Jan. stock repurchased.

value of common stan
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. } 31 & \\ 1941 & 1940 & 1941 & 1940\end{array}$

 \begin{tabular}{ccc|ccc}
Cast. - recelvable: \& $2,380,394$ \& $2,604,230$ \& $\begin{array}{c}\text { Trade creditors for } \\
\text { acts }\end{array}$ \& 659, \& $2,047,052$ <br>
mdse. in transit.

 

a Reg. ret. terms $9,378,124$ \& $8,460,984$ \& mdse. in transit- \& 659,199 \& 656,697 <br>
b Def.pay terms \& $4,771,498$ \& $4,124.782$ \& Sundry creditors -- \& 545,308 \& 414,644
\end{tabular}






 | Unamort. debt exp | 155,406 | 88,540 | Defe rred income_- | 266,133 | 256,351 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Inventory of supp. $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Goodwill-rl'- Fair } & 1 & 1 \\ \text { N. Y.World's } & & 93.798\end{array}$



 Total_..........79,781,486 $\overline{80,804,388 \text { Total_..........79,781,486 80,804,388 }}$ a After reeserves of $\$ 465,096$ in 1941 and $\$ 432,282$ in 1940. b After
a $\$ 452,388$ in 1941 and $\$ 388,511$ in 1940 . Represented by 977.300 (no par) shares. d Balance
lease cancellation. V .152 , p. 3343 .
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-New Officials-

George T. Kilmon has been elected Assistant Secretary, and Edward

Mr. Kilmon, membcr of the legal staff for the last 16 years will fill the
vacancy caused by the death of $J$. L. McKnight on May 15 and will be in charge of the company's law depart ment.

Wages Increased at Akron Plant-
Wlants in Akron will be raised on the average about 6 at the company's between company and United Rubber Workers Union- Cio provides. is is estimated will cost the company from $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 1,500,000$ a year, New contract provides for a 5 -cent an hour blanket increase for hourly
workers and an advance of $41 / 1$ cents on the base rate of piece workers. In addition, there were a number of individual adjustments in many departments.
Pay raises
Pay raises make the average earnings of tire workers about $\$ 1.32$ an
hour and the lowest male rates about 85 cents. Women employees in the tire divisions will average about 90 cents an hour with a minimum of about 70 cents for women workers in otber departments.-V. 152, p. 1592 .

Glen Alden Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
Coal sales,
Royalty and rents..........

Other sales revenue. $1,1940,198,1939,1938$ \begin{tabular}{l}
938 <br>
30,746 <br>
99,178 <br>
\hline

 $\stackrel{1937}{193,}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Other sales revenue.-.-. } & 206,764 & 367,307 & 342,656 & 399,178 & 454,870 \\ & & 226,206 & 293,421\end{array}$ 

Total revenue. <br>
Expenses, deprec. deple <br>
$\$ 44,475,400$ <br>
$\$ 42,781,912$ <br>
$\$ 35,756,129$ <br>
$\$ 38,760,156$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} Expenses, deprec., deple-

tion, royalties, \&c. | $\$ 42,781,912$ | $\$ 35,756,129$ | $\$ 38,760,156$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $41,569,646$ | $34,247,752$ | $36,113,228$ |


 D
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Surplus, Dec. 31....- } & \$ 6,400,025 & \$ 5,860,171 & \$ 5,673,134 & \$ 5,638,610 \\ \text { Shs. of capital stock out- } & 1,750,487 & 1,750,487 & 1,750,487 & 1,750,487 \\ \text { standing (no par) } & & & & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccr}\text { Earnings per share } & \$ 1.66 & \$ 0.18 & 1,750,487 & 1,750,487 \\ & \$ 0.23 & \$ 0.67\end{array}$

Assets-
a Coal \& surface
lands$\begin{array}{cc}1940 & 1939 \\ \& & \$\end{array}$ $\qquad$ b Structures and Cashipment................
Accts. and notes recelvable....
U.S. Governm't U. S. Governm't Interest accrued Interest accrued
\& unmatured.
Coal on hand Coal on hand ...'s Mat's \& supplis ated cos....Other assets....---
Deferred assets.

Goodwill $\begin{array}{|rr|}88,805,195 & 89,733,023 \\ 17,945,872 & 18,289,166 \\ 8866,737 & 6,321,036\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{|rr|}\mathbf{, 9 4 5 , 8 7 2} & \mathbf{1 8 , 2 8 9 , 1 6 6} \\ \mathbf{8 6 6 , 7 3 7} & 6,321,036\end{array}$ | $5,723,961$ | $5,568,400$ | Acc |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Uns |  |  |
| 2,203,969 | $2,203,969$ | Int |
| In |  |  |



Total ........ $\overline{136,200,986} \overline{138,465,646}$ Total ........ $\overline{136,200,986} \overline{138,465,646}$ a Less depletion, b After depreciation. e Represented by $1,750,487$
shares of no par value.-V. 152, , . 1433 .
Goebel Brewing Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Cost of taies, incl. Fead } \\ \text { and State excise taxes. }\end{array} & 4,070,199 & 3,120,901 & 2,637,000 & 3,192,773\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Total income_...... } & \$ 539,861 & \$ 439,497 & \$ 173,979 & \$ 637,360 \\ \text { Other deductions..... } & 25,739 & 42,508 & 10,798 & 9,969\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrrr}\text { Other deductions--.-- } & 25,739 & 42,508 & 10,798 & 99.969 \\ \text { Prov. for Federal taxes } & 123,705 & 66,035 & 25,914 & 92,945 \\ \text { Net income } & \$ 390,417 & \$ 330,953 & \$ 137,268 & \$ 534,446 \\ \text { Dividends paid-...- } & \$ 942,420 & 273,088 & 205,627 & 569,673\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 330,953 & \$ 137,268 & \$ 534,446 \\ 273.088 & 205,627 & 569,673 \\ 1,365,440 & 1,362.280 & 1,359.560 \\ \$ 0.24 & \$ 0.10 & \$ 0.39\end{array}$
 of $\$ 115,958$ in $1940 ; \$ 134,145$ in 1939; $\$ 136,901$ in 1938 and $\$ 130.495$ in
1937, and provision for loses on breakage of cartons and bottles of $\$ 93,818$
in $1940, \$ 74,635$ in $1939, \$ 47,037$ in 1938 is included in the above statement


 | Market securities. | 101,875 | 101,875 | Customers' credit |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Accts. \& notes rec. | 21,894 | 109,802 | balanees_-...- | 646 | 1,169 |
| Interest receivable | 1,875 | 1,875 | Prov. for taxes_-. | 123,705 | 60,035 | a Excise tax \& other expense Capital stock sub

seriptions Property, plant Total... Total........-\$3,516,606 $\overline{\$ 3,210,957}$ Total......... $\overline{\$ 3,516,606} \overline{\$ 3,210,957}$ a Refunds due from Federal and State governments. b After reserve for
depreciation of $\$ 674,606$ in 1940 and $\$ 645,654$ in 1939 . c Par value $\$ 1$.

\section*{Graham-Paige Motors Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-} Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years (Incl. Subs.) |  | 1940,1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sales of cars and parts_- | $\$ 2,558,736$ | $\$ 3,327,040$ | $\$ 4,782,448$ | $\$ 13,060,226$ |
| Cost of sales |  |  |  |  |
| Sell, adv \& misc | exps | $3,112,120$ | $3,844,755$ | $5,468,002$ | Sell., adv. \& misc. exps.


Net loss.............. $\overline{\$ 1,484,150} \overline{\$ 1,406,627} \overline{\$ 1,920,186} \overline{\$ 2,253,485}$ J. B. Graham, President, in his remarks to stockholders stated: loss of $\$ 1,406,627$ in 1939. Principally, this loss was a result of the lack
of sufficient working capital to finance material releases far enough in advance to operate continuously and profitably, and to adequately advertise
our product. This loss was also greatly influenced by excessive write-offs of tools and dies no longer required in our manufacturing program. In July we gave up motor car production in favor of a more profltable progressing since August, 1940 . In September our plant in Wayne, Mich., was sold for $\$ 310,000$. This was a favorable price in view of the fact that the plant has not been operated
since 1936 , and contained no machinery or equipment. The sale of this plant has eliminated heavy carrying cost and reduced our mortgage indebted-
Wesith a large backlog of defense orders now on nand, we are in a far better position to predict proritable operations than in previous years when motor
vehicle sales were so largely indeterminate, selling expenses and raw material inventories so high, and markets so competitive. The fine cooperation of me Reconstruction Finance corporation and our major contractors has capital Prom private sources
Directors have given careful thought to plans for the future and have decided that the capital requirements of an automobile factory are so
enormous that we should permanently retire from manufacturing complete automobiles. The new machinery and equipment we are now installing, and old machinery we are now retooling, should be permanent for manufacturing parts for the aviation and marine industries which, together with other tions, should enable your company to continue profitable operation along commercial lines when the national emergency comes to an end.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940

a Returns, discounts, freights, allowances, excise tax
sales deducted.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1940 | ${ }_{5}^{1939}$ | Liablities- 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Land, bldgs., |  |  |  | 64,963,2 |
| mach'y \& eq. | 78,267,017 | 79,870,033 | c Common stock $10,997,523$ | 10,997,523 |
| Investments...- | 1,402,129 | 1,455,616 | Sub. cos.' stocks |  |
| Inventories | 74,203,869 | 53,267,037 | not owned--- $9,217,219$ | 9,518,737 |
| $b$ Accts. \& notes |  |  | Fund. debt (co.) 41,500,000 | 43,000,000 |
| receivable--- | 25,980,561 | 28,850,146 | Funded debt of |  |
| Canad'n securities |  |  | subs. and real |  |
| Cash |  | 1,506,944 | estate mtges, | 101 |
| Goodwill, pat'ts, |  |  | Ataxes payable 15,155,871 |  |
|  |  |  | Acer'd interest 107,138 | ,035 |
| Deferred charges | 633,018 | 976,371 | Funded debt of |  |
|  |  |  | company due |  |
|  |  |  | currently---- $\quad 1,500,000$ | 1,500,000 |
|  |  |  | Foreign bk, over drafts_- 1,972,211 | 2,276, |
|  |  |  | Res. for U. S. 310,526 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { taxes-.......- } & 3,510,526 \\ \text { Miscell. reserves } & 4,486,416\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,468,997 \\ & 2,188,348 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. 28,941,778 | 24,429,684 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. 18,964,059 | 18,838,643 |

Tota1......-200,615,941 $\overline{191,553,523}$ Total_..... $\overline{200,615,941} \overline{191,553,523}$ b Less reserves of $\$ 2.601,546$ in 1940 in 1940 and $\$ 2,708,151$ in 1939 in 1939 c resented by $2,059,168$ no par shares. d Represented by 642,632 no par
shares in 1940 and 649,632 no par shares in 1939 .-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .1433$
(H. W.) Gossard Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Years End. Nov. 30-
Gross profit from sales_-

$\begin{array}{llll}1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 2,022,372 & \$ 1,997,835 & \$ 1,840,635\end{array}$ | Sell, adv. \& admin. exp., | 1937 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1,022,372$ | $\$ 1,997,835$ | $\$ 1,840,635$ | $\$ 1,900,73$ | $\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { Operating profit.-.-- } \\ \text { credits } \\ \text { (disct. }\end{array} \\ \text { on }\end{gathered} \frac{1,519,479}{\$ 502,894}-\frac{1,495,115}{\$ 502,719} \frac{1,440,066}{\$ 400,569} \frac{1,489,315}{\$ 411,421}$ purchases, int, earned


| purchases, int. earned <br> and miscellaneous--- | 76,052 | 86,131 | 76,939 | 91,816 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Total income.

Income charges
 Depreciation.-.-.......-
Unemploy. insur Unemploy. insur \& old
age benefit taxes.
Print., audit Print., audit, and legal
exp. in connection with exp. in connection with
listing and registration of the company's stk_
Prov. for income taxes.-
 a Includes excess profits taxes


| 1940 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 | 1939 | Acets. pay.-trade | $\mathbf{\$ 4 5 , 4 3 8}$ | \$19,163 |
| \$286,646 | \$310,729 | Notes payable.-..- | 100,000 |  |
| 675.358 | 632.019 | Accr. wages, com- |  |  |
| 982,943 | 924,842 | missions, taxes int. and expenses | 107,413 | 0 |
| 86,102 | 80,194 | Accr. inc. taxes--- | 78,507 | 88,562 |
|  |  | c Common stock | 1,152,990 | 1,152,990 |
| 11,052 | 12,086 | d Treas. stock at | 110,095 | 110,095 |
| 50,697 | 56,939 | Capital surplus..- | 1,122,455 | 1,226,381 |
| 64,797 | 89,895 | Earned surplus. | 226,073 | 195,617 |
| 559,967 | 558.546 |  |  |  |
| 5,221 | 5,239 |  |  |  |

 a After reserves for losses, trade discounts, returns and advertising allow-
ances of $\$ 89,937$ in 1940 and $\$ 9,600$ in 1939 . b After reserves for depreciaances of $\$ 89,937$ in 1940 and $\$ 9,600$ in 193.1939 . c Represented by 230,5
tion of $\$ 450884$ in 1940 and $\$ 461,099$ in
no par shares. d Represented by 13,787 shares.-V. 152, p. 1917 .

Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsIncome Account for Calendar Years (Incl. Sub. Cos.)
 1940
$\mathbf{8 7 , 1 9 6 , 5 0 4}$
$6,779,194$ Profit deduc'ns (net)-Profit after oper. chgs.
Depreciation
Interest


Pa Subsidiary company. b Adjustment upon translation of operating $\underset{\times \text { Lesults of Canad }}{ }$
 a After depreciation reserve of $\$ 3,344,974$ in 1941 and $\$ 3,535,983$ in 1940.
b After allowance for depreciation of $\$ 830,697$ in 1941 and $\$ 755,968$ in 1940 .
c Par $\$ 10 .-$ V. 152, p. 3025 .

## Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting \& Power Co.,

 Ltd.-Earnings-(Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Co.)
 Administration expense........................................
Workmen's compensation assesments,
 New York expense--- $\qquad$$\begin{array}{r}102,540 \\ 33,104 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Depletion- $\qquad$

Net profit $\qquad$
 $\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,309,011 \\ 23,898 \\ \hline\end{array}$ a Including gain on foreign Exchange (U. S. A.) 1939 and 1940. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 Pats. \& goodwill.-
Marketable securs Cash.............


 a After depreciation of $\$ 4,749,743$ in 1940 and $\$ 4,507,028$ in 1939 sented by 54,808 ( 54,782 in 1939) shares of common stock and 100 shares of preferred stock in 1939. d Includes accumulated earnings less dividends
\&c., of $\$ 590.246$ ( $\$ 1.386,918$ in 1939), and surplus remaining from re\&c., of $\$ 590.246$ ( $\$ 1,386,918$ in 1939), and surplus remaining from re-
acquisition of own shares at discount of $\$ 200,213$
$(\$ 174,211$ in 1939).-V. acquisition of
152, p. 1283.

Granite City Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years Net sales__.-........-. $\$ 1$
Cost of sales, sell., gen.
and admin. expenses...
Depreciation_-_-........ 1940
$\$ 11,671,886$

$10,404,948$ $\begin{array}{cc}1939 & 1938 \\ 10,212,477 & \$ 6,359,47\end{array}$ $\$ 13, \frac{1937}{1934} 42$ | 734,576 | $8,883,526$ | $\mathbf{7 4 4 , 9 1 9}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{1 4 7 , 7 2 8}$ | 171,487 | 471,079 |
| 1,394 |  |  | ,234,442 Depreciation-

$\qquad$ Operating income_-$\begin{array}{r}\$ 384,633 \\ 21,626 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 412,545$
14,944
der $\$ 379,002$
48,772 $\begin{array}{r}12,506,513 \\ 457,777 \\ 43,709 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rr}\text { Total income -....-- } & \$ 40 \dot{0}, 2,59 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. tax } & 91,009\end{array}$ Net profit. $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Total surplus........ } & \$ 1,337,416 & \$ 1,069,972 & \$ 799,839 & \$ 1,530,366 \\ \text { Dividends paid...... } & 95,622 & 47,814 & 47,808 & 430,296\end{array}$ Earned surp., Dec. $31 \overline{\$ 1,241,794} \overline{\$ 1,022,157} \lll 22,031 \$ 1,100,070$ Earns per share on cap.
stock outstanding--.
$\$ 0.82$
$\$ 0.91$
Nil
$\$ 0.66$


Total $\overline{17435,531} \overline{16,046,342}$
Labutties-
$\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \mathbf{s} \\ \hline\end{array}$


 $17 \begin{aligned} & \text { Long -terme taxes } \\ & \text { payable. notes } \\ & \text { Reser }\end{aligned}$

Represented by 382,488 (no par) shares.-V.-.-..-17,435,53

## (W. T.) Grant Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Jan. 3


Total income_.....- $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6,440,515 \\ & \text { nt. paid. less int. earned }\end{aligned} \quad 37,140$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Int. paid, less int. earned } \\ \text { Deprec. \& amortization__ } & 1,335,165 \\ \text { Prov, for Federal taxes_- } & \text { al,526,000 }\end{array}$

| Net income-.-.-.-. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\%$ | $\$ 3,542,211$ | Common dividends

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Shs. com. out. }(\text { par } \$ 10)- & 1,665,096 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & 189.354 \\ \$ 2.68\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { a Includes } \$ 119.00 \mathrm{~J} \text { provision for Federal } \$ 2.92 & \$ 2.03 & 1,189,35 \\ \$ 2.78\end{array}$
a Includes $\$ 119.00 \mathrm{~J}$ provision for Federal excess profits tax. b Including

AssetsAccts. rec.-....-. Metals sace-miscMetals in concen-
trates in transittrates in transit-
Metals in concenMrates in process
Materials, supples \& store mdse..Broken ore, at cost
Mine, mineral l'ds \& coal mine lease
Real estate, bldgs. Real estate, bldgs.,
plant \& equip.:
Deterred charges..
 9,942
92,146
27,681
7,083
369,403
135,84
398,36
$2,504,3$
24,6
$1940 \quad 1939$ Labilites-


1940
$\$ 88,290$ $\begin{array}{ll}1940 & 1939 \\ \mathbf{S 6 8 , 2 9 0} & \mathbf{1 9 3 4} \\ 284,553 & 201,767\end{array}$ estimated valu
of metals sol of mitals sold
pending price de-
terminat'n terminat'n under
contract. .-.
Unclaimed capital
distribs. (arising
distribs. (arisin
in $1932 \&$ prio
years) -a.......
$5 \%$ conv. debs....
Capital stock
Capital surplus...
Capital surplus...
 Total.......... $\$ 4,151,494 ~ \$ 4,075,740 \mid$ Total.......... $\$ \overline{4,151,494} \overline{\$ 4,075,740}$ Notes- (1) The mine, real estate, buildings, plant and equipment are
stated on the basis of a valuation established by the company in 1926, plus subsequent additions at cost, and less reserves for depletion and depreciation (2) The balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1940, is expressed in Canadian cur rency. United ilar $s$ dor $\$ 18,527$; other current assets. $\$ 349,751$; current liabilities, $\$ 5,342$, and debentures, $\$ 277,200$.-V. 152, p. 2706.

Great Western Sugar Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Cost of sales \& expenses.- $20,166,802 \quad 21,487,239$ $\begin{array}{crr}\text { Profits Prom opera'ns. } & \$ 5,789,730 & \$ 6,028,963 \\ \text { Other income_---. } & 51,743 & 19,897\end{array}$ $\qquad$ -...-$\begin{array}{crr}\text { Total income_- } \overline{\&}-85,841,473 & \$ 6,048,860 \\ \text { Deprec. of plants. } & 1,148,895 & 1,121,118 \\ \text { Red } & 869,100\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 5,419,925 \\ 1,061,716 \\ 658,803 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 9,643,746$
30,227 Deprec. of plants \& RR
Federal and States taxes
Prov,



 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Shs. com. outst. (no par) } & 1,800,000 & 1,800,000 & 1,800.000 & 1,800,00 \\ \text { Earns per sh. on com. } & \$ 1.38 & \$ 1.67 & \$ 1.47 & \$ 3.08\end{array}$ a No provision necessary for Federal excess profits tax.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Feb. 28,'41 Feb. 29,'40






 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Depreclation res_- } & \text { 24,415,252 } & 23,424,157 \\ \text { Earned surpus. } \\ \text { Capital surn }\end{array}$ Total_....... $\frac{178,715,264}{82,773,875}$ Total..........-83,715,264 82, shares, no par value.-V. 150, p. 3203.
Greenbrier Cheat \& Elk RR.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding first mortgage 5\% gold bonds due July 15, 1944 $5 \%$ gold bonds due Jan. 15,1954 have been called for redemption on July 15 at par and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Union Trust Co.
of Maryland or at the Irving Trust Co., N. Y. City. Immediate payment of Maryland or at the Irving Trust Co., N. Y.
may be had at holders option.-V. 152, p. 2553.

Guilford Realty Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable June
holders of record June 20 . Like amounts were paid in preceding quarters. holders of record
(H. L.) Green Co., Inc.-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account Years Ended Jan. 31 [Including domestic subsidiary companies and Green United Stores, Inc., acquired May 1. 1939.]


 $43,213,720$
385,85
715,416
 Surplus for the year -Federal inc. tax adjusts. For prior yrs shares sold under employm't contr
$\begin{array}{r}8577,156 \\ 5.888 .522 \\ \hline\end{array}$
8712,718
$5,181,038$
Dr4 42

- -..- 1,110 …-
 a Includes $\$ 55,625$ provision for Federal excess profits taxes. b After prod stoca relired in ral

| 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$
 due Jan. 1, '4 Bond int. reeefi
able acerued

Merch. Inververed
Metrop. Stores. Ltas.
Metrop.Stores.LItd.
1st mtge. $4 / 2 \%$.

 land) -......Misc. rece. and inaest. less res - Lita
 c Improvements leased property
Deterred
charges.



Total......... $\overline{9,038,706} \overline{18,041,801}$ Total...........19,038,706 $\overline{18,041,801}$ a After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 89,552$ in 1941 and $\$ 68.628$ in 1940 . 1940. c After reserves for amortization of $\$ 157,935$ in 1941 and $\$ 102811$


Greene Cananea Copper Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 Expenses during strike at


Dividends paid Dividends said--
Earnings per share
a Includes other

Total_..........55,304,889 56,434,256 Total_-........55
Gulf Power Co.-Earnings-
Period End. A
Gross revenue-
Opera
Taxes
Prov. for depreciation.
Gross income
Int, \& other deductions
Net income $\qquad$
prerred stock.
Balance - C .152 p. 2856


$\$ 44,487$
19,799

- | $\$ 564,868$ |
| ---: |
| 234,096 | | $\$ 511,440$ |
| ---: |
| 241,910 |

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
\$ 24,688 \\
5,585 & \$ 330,772 & \$ 7,014 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Hamburg Elevated Underground \& Street Rys. Co.Interest -
Brown Brothers Harriman \& Co. announced that holders of Dec. 1, 1940 extended at $2 \%$ to 1946 , may now deposit such coupons, accompanied by a, declaration of non-enemy ownership as to Germany, with them at their
New York office, under an arrangement whereby the conversion office for German foreign debts has agreed that upon receipt by it of notification of such deposits it will from time co time remit dollar funds in respect of the face amount of such coupons.-V. 148, p. 3848.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.-Initial DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of 10 cents per share on the
common stock, payable May 27 to holders of record May 26 .-V. 140,

Hamilton United Theatres, Ltd.-Accumulated Div.Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum, pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 28 to
holders of record May 31 , leaving arrearages of $\$ 11.25$ per share.-V. 152 ,

Hartford Electric Light Co.-To Sell DebenturesThe company plans sale of $\$ 4,500,000$ of $31 / \% \%$ debentures to stock-
holders to finance installation of an additional $45,000 \mathrm{kw}$. unit to its South The company has called a special meeting of stockholders for June 17 to authorize the issuance of $\$ 7,000,000$ of $31 / 4 \%$ debentures, of which $\$ 4,500,000$ would be of fered to stockholders by subscription. The meeting debentures. The new $31 / \%$ debentures would be secured by a trust indenture, for
which Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston would be the trustee.-V. 152 .

# Harvard Brewing Co. (Del.) (\&Subs.)-Earnings- <br> \title{ .)-Ea 

} Net sales.

Profit from oper.
Gross income....
Tross income--.-.
Prove charges for income taxes

| Net income |  | 20,58 |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Div. paid on } 5 \% \\ \text { conv. cum. }\end{array}$ | $\$ 58,581$ | $\$ 64,554$ |  |


| Div. paid on com. stock- | 31,250 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 27,185 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, 1941

Assets-Cash, $\$ 264,146$; accounts and notes receivable (net), $\$ 218$. 844 ;
Federal Federal revenue stamps on hand, $\$ 6,031$, inventories, $\$ 299,933 ;$ invest$\$ 4,593$, trade marks and patents, \$1. inventory of supplies, $\$ 42,205$; de-
 payable (current payments), $\$ 158,000 ;$ beverage tax payable, $\$ 12,914$; payable (current payments, $\$ 15,000 ;$ beverage tax payable, \$12,914;
Federal income tax withheld at source, $\$ 7,499 ;$ deposits on containers,
$\$ \$ 9,888$; Federal and $\$$ state taxes payable, $\$ 35,268$; dividend payable,
$\$ 31,250 ;$ accruals, $\$ 43,998 ;$ mortgages payable, $\$ 152,500$; common stock $\$ 31,250 ;$ accruals, $\$ 43,998$; mortgages payable, $\$ 152,500$; common stock
( $\$ 1$ par) $\$ 625.000 ;$ paid-in surplus, $\$ 257,000$; earned surplus, $\$ 706,162$;
total, $\$ 1,969,101$. $V .152$, p. 2240 .

Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Co.-Initial DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on
the common stock, payable June 23 to holders of record June 7 .-V. $150, \mathrm{p}$. 3511,3049 .

Hathaway Mfg. Co.- $\$ 2.50$ DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the common stock, payable June 2 to holders of record May 15. Regular quarterly
dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on March 4 last.-V. 150, p. 1437

Hercules Powder Co., Inc.-New OfficialsFollowing the regular meeting of the board of directors held May 28, Petrus W. Meyeringh as a Vice-President and member of the company's Executive Committee. Albert E. Forster, general manager of Naval Stores department and Luke H. Sperry, chief engineer of the company. These new appointments continue in
placing the management in the hands of a working directorate. With the new appointments, the board now consists of 17 members, under the Chairman-

Heyden Chemical Corp.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 152, p. 3499 .
Higgins Industries, Inc., New Orleans, La.-Preferred Stock Offered-MacBride, Miller \& Co., Inc., New York, on June 2 headed a group of dealers offering by prospectus 75,000 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock at par ( $\$ 20$ ). Transfer Agent, The Corporation Trust Co., New York City and Jersey
City. Registrar, Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York. Each City. Registrar, Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York. Each
share of $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock is convertible into share of $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock is convertibie ine
one share of common stock at any time prior to redemption, provision being made for adjustment of conversion rights in certain events. Dividends are cumulative from previous quarterly dividend date and are payable quarterly
February, \&c. Entitled ratably with $8 \%$ preferred stock (to be retired) and in preference to common stock, to $\$ 20$ per share upon liquidation, whether voluntary or involuntary, plus divs. Red. in whe
History
engaged in
N
New Orleans in the business of motor boat building and collaten been engaged in New Orleans in the business of motor boat building and collateral activities. At the present time the , two types of boats which it is building
on a quantity basis are the "Eureka" (U. S. trade mark) type of landing and rescue boat and a new high-speed motor torpedo or patrol boat. The "Eureka" type has been developed over a period of years. It is designed primarily to meet certain requirements of shallow water: ability from injury by bars, floating loags and water weeds; and at the same time the attainment of speed. This type of boat, in technical language, is an arrangement of a spoon bill bow, a Vee midship section area, a reversed boat and the hull design generally are covered by patents issued in 1939. Company has furnished boats of this type to several U. S. governmentai agencies, to foreign governments and to private companies.
The motor torpedo boats, originally built for the U. S. Navy, have been and are now being built for the United states and other governments. They are of the average length of 70 feet and speed of over 50 miles per hour.
[For reasons obvious in view of present world conditions, the details of [For reasons obvious in view or present worl const of these orders, the number of boats, their type, speed, \&c., cannot be In addition to the "Eureka" and patrol torpedo type of boats, the company has carried out a number of special jobs, a recent one being a welded steel tug over 50 feet long for the U. S. Engineers and another 39 feet Company is of the opinion that motor torpedo and patrol boats and landing boats have established a permanent place in na aval and military operations and this this field will continue even after the present emergency has passed. books, principally United States and for,

Capitalization of Company as of March 25, 1941
 a Convertible into shares of common stock, share for share. b It is inof these shares 75000 out of the proceedsersion of the $6 \%$ lative convertible preferred stock, and 25,000 shares are reserved for options which it is expected will be granted to members of the management.
Undérwriter-The principal underwriter is MacBride. Miller \&- Co., Unc., New York.
Purpose-The net proceeds after deduction of expenses in connection devote such proceeds to the following purposes, the amounts being estimated n each instance:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (a) Retirement of all outstanding } 8 \% \text { preferred stock-..................... } & \$ 101,100 \\ \text { (b) Payment of bank loan. }\end{array}$
(c) To replace in treasury sums used, during 1940, in acquiring
(d) To replace in treanstry sums used, during 1940, for machinery
(e) Estimated cost of erecting and furnishing office building-................................ 363,000 109,000
100,000
621.350

| Income Account for Catendar Years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Gross sales and accrued prof Cost of goods sold | 1940 $\$ 2,693.694$ $1,884.328$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \$ 850,453 \\ & 685,141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \$ 706,342 \\ & 556,463 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross profit <br> Expenses | $\$ 809.366$ 265,249 | $\$ 165,312$ <br> 130,011 | $\$ 149,879$ 121.045 |
| Operating inco | $\$ 544,116$ 30,473 | 835,300 8,018 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 28,834 \\ 4,195 \end{array}$ |
| Gross income. Income deductio | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 574,589 \\ 324,559 \end{array}$ | $\$ 43,319$ | $\$ 33,029$ |
| Net incom | \$250,030 | \$31,747 | \$25,197 |

a On uncompleted government contracts less returns and allowances. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940

| Assets- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

a Mortaxage instalments due after
(A.) Hollander \& Son, Inc.-25-Cent Common Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock payable June 16 to holders of record June 8 . Like amount paid on stock, payable June 16 to holders of record June 6 . Like amount paid on
March 4 last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Nov. 15,1937 , when 25 cents per share was also distributed.-V. 152, p. 3345 .
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.-Extra Div. Directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addi-
tion to the regular monthly dividend of like amount on the capital stock tion to the regular monthly dividend of like a mount on the capital stock,
hoth payableg Jane 17 to holders of record June 3. Dividends of like
amounts were paid on Apr


Hotel Waldorf Astoria Corp., N. Y. City-EarningsThe Waldorc Astoria Hotel in the first quarter of 1941 had a arross income
of $\$ 1,839,000$ compared to $\$ 6,984,00$ for the full year 1940 , and $\$ 7,284,000$ in the 12 months of 1399 according to a new statistical study of the corporation by Amott, Baker \& Co., Inc, After operating expenses the com-
pany did not earn its basis groud rental for the period. For the full
year 1940, the Hotel failed to cover ground rent by about The entire structure is erected on leased land for which the rental is $\$ 800,000$ this year against 8700.000 in 1940 In prior years the owner the net income after operating expenses as fubil pary: consented to act the rental but
beginning in 1940 a minimum was set which if not earned wof the accumulate. besinning in 1940 a minimum was set which if not earned would accumulate. Next year the minimum ground rent will be $\$ 1,000$, , 00 .
The averaze occupancy for the first quarter and for
The averaze occupancy for the first quarter and for the year 1940 was
approximately $55 \%$ while the daily average rate received per occupied roam for both periods was slightly in excess of $\$ 7$.-V. V. 152, p. 3025 .
Houston Lighting \& Power Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Operating revenues- } \\ & \text { Oper. exps., excl. direct }\end{aligned} \$ 1,069,108 \$ 1,002,606 \quad \$ 13,362,169 \$ 12,400,306$ taxes
Direct
Praxes
$\begin{array}{llll}46,271 \\ 216,695 & 413,496 & 5,241,430 & 5,613,288 \\ & 137,267 & 2,552,933 & 1,608,765\end{array}$ Property retirement r
serve appropriations
Net oper. revenues.
Other income
Gross income
$\qquad$ $\frac{118,636}{\$ 333,207}$

| $1,478,60$ |
| ---: |
| $\$ 4,089,13$ |
| 19,039 |

1,363,780
$\begin{array}{r}\text { \$3,814.473 } \\ 25,604 \\ \hline 3,80,077\end{array}$
Interest on mtge. bon
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net income } & \$ 253.448 & \$ 240,370 & \$ 2,978,173 & \$ 2,703,779 \\ \text { Dividends applic. to pref. stocks for the period.. } & 315,078 & 315,078\end{array}$
Balance-.
\$2,663,095 \$2,388,701
Notes-Provision for Federal income taxes subseauent to April 1.1941,
being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes
t the rate of $30 \%$ for the full year 1941 .
provision of $\$ 31,701$ and $\$ 312,807$ for Federal excess profits
Houston Oil C. p. 3025 .
A touston of $\$ 288.50015$-year $41 / 4 \%$ sinking fund debentures due May 1 , Payment will be made at the Boatmen's National Bani of St. Louis.--V. 152, p. 3346 .
Hudson Motor Car Co.-May Sales-New Directors"Maintaining the 5 -year record pace set in. April, total retail sales of new represented the best corresponding 4-week period since 1936,", according to George H. Pratt, General Saless Manager or his company. Domestic four weeks a year ago, Mr. Pratt stated." Carsten Predeman and R. W. Jackson were elected directors of the
company at the recent annual stockholders' meeting. Other directors ere reelected.-V. 152, p. 3499.
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues ... $\$ 8,685,778 \quad \$ 8,016,415 \quad \$ 23,720,186 \quad \$ 21,780,039$


Illinois-Iowa Power Co.-Preferred DividendA dividend of 75 cents per share on the outstanding $5 \%$ preferred stock
( $\$ 50$ par value) was declared on May 23 by the board of directors of this company, payable on June 25 to holders of record at the close of business
June 4. Dividend of $\$ 1.25$ was paid on Jan. 22 last.- V .152 , p. 3026 .
Indiana Gas \& Chemical Corp.-EarningsQuarter Ended Marching Wabash Coke \& Warehouse Co.]
Production sales Production sales
Cost of sal. maint., admin. \& Cost of sales inc
selling expenses Insurance
Depreciation and other deductions $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 443,723 & 1940 \\ \$ 398,827\end{array}$

Net income before Fed ductions.
$\begin{array}{r}21,616 \\ \hline 80.186\end{array}$

1939
$\$ 303,770$
266,048
1,903
4,565
21,391
189,863

Assets-Cash, Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
cumulative preferred and common stock not exchanged under plan of reorganization, $\$ 655$; special deposits, $\$ 26,050$; accounts receivable, $\$ 200$, ,
 work in progress neopalid interest, \$7, \$856; deferred charges, $\$ 71,971$, cost of
 on cumulative preferred and common stock declared but unclaimed, $\$ 855$; ative ; mortgage note of Wabash Coke \& Warehouse Co. \$9,750 ; cumulative preferred stock, $\$ 1,170,000$ common stock (pare $\$ 50$ cents, $\$ 2,343$,-

## Intermountain Telephone Co., Bristol, Tenn.-Regis

 ers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 151, p. 2352.
International Mercantile Marine Co.-To Refund Bonds Present plans of the company with respect to the maturity of its $6 \%$
in 6 nds on Oct. 1,191 are to offer the bondholders $50 \%$ in cash and $50 \%$ bonds on Oct. 1,1941 , are to offer the bondholders $50 \%$ in cash and $50 \%$
in new boonds of'I. M. M. Mohn Franklin, President, tated at the annual
meeting June meeting June 2. Terms of the trew bonds have hatent, stated at the deternined buat
it it ispected that the complete plan will be ready for submission to bondit is expected that the complete plan will be ready for submission to bond-
holders within 30 to 60 days. A stockholder asked wayere the company would obtain the funds for the
cash payyment. Mr. Franklin said that he could not give any further inOrmation at this time.
Stanother stockbholder asked if consideration had been given by the United
 could provide I. M. M. with the money. Tor . Me. $50 \%$ cash pasyment on ite
bonds. Mr. Franklin said that was one possibility.-V, 152, p. 3501 .

## International Paper Co.-No Increase in News Price-

 R. J. Cullen, President, on June 2, stated that company's current domes-tic newsprint prices, which are now fixed through June, 1941 , will be extended throughout, the thirr quarter of this year at the present level.
Mr. Cullen said that while this since before the war, will now be firm until. Oct. 1 his has not been changed of a problem.- -V . 152 afacture and transportation is steadily becoming more
International Power Co., Ltd.-Accumulated Div. Directors hhave declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of
accurnuations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, payable July 2 to holders of
record June 14. Like amount was pald on Apr record June 14 . Like amount was pald on Apr A a and Jan. 2 last and on
Oct. 1,1940 and dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on July 2, Apr. 1 and Jan. 2,
1940 .-V. 151 , p. 3563 .
International Power Securities Corp.-Purchase of Coupons-
The bondholders' protective committee have been advised by the repre-
sentative of the Italian banking institution that has been purchasing the sentative of the Italian banking institution that has been purchasing the
coupons in the past that, if there is no change in the internation sity $t \mathrm{t}$ will purchase the series $\mathbf{C}$ coupons due $J$ June 1 , 1941, at the price of $\$ 23$ or each $\$ 32.50$ coupon.
Bondholders cessring to arrange for the sale of their June 1, 1941, coupons
should deliver or should deliver or forward such coupons by registered mail to the secretary
of the committee, Joshua Morrison, 20 Exchange Place V. $152, \mathrm{p} .2398$.

International Rys. of Central America-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Raiway oper. revenues_ } & \$ 523,559 & \$ 581,298 & \$ 1,967,942 & \$ 2,043,432 \\ \text { Net rev. from ry. oper- } & 238,185 & 253,747 & 848,928 & 1,019,023 \\ \text { Inc. avail. for fixed chgs. } & 214,533 & 231,998 & 743,528 & 929,015 \\ \text { Net income- } & 136,341 & 149,926 & 429,517 & 595,489\end{array}$ Note-Company is believed exempt from excess profits tax.--V.
p. 3185 .

Iowa Electric Light \& Power Co.-Securities Authorized -Issues to Be Placed Privately-The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 26 authorized the company to issue not exceeaing $\$ 2,000,000$ 1st mtge, bonds, series B, $31 / 4 \%$, and $\$ 1,050,000$ gen. mtge. serial notes; the bonds to be sold at $1011 / 2$ and the notes at par, in both cases with accrued int.
The report of the Commission states in part:
burse the treasury for expenditures aiready mad be made and to reim to issue $\$ 2,000,000$ of its first mortgage bonds, series $\mathrm{B}, 3 \% / 4 \%$, and $\$ 1,050,-$ 000 of its general mortgane serial notes.
a proposed first supplement. dated March 1 1941 to, and will be secured by a proposed first supplement. dated March 1 , 1941, to the original indenture
of mortrage and deed of trust dated Aug. 1, 1940 , made by the applican to the First National Bank of Chicago, as. trustee, The first supplemental indenture will create the series B bonds, which will be designated first morlimited, except as provided in the orisina indenture Series $B$ bonds wilu be in coupon form in the denom. of \$1,000, dated March 1 , 1941, and in registered form without coupons, in denom. of $\$ 1,000$ and any mu,tipl thereof Starincipal and interest payable in any coin or currency of the
United
and
private det ath at the time of payment will be legal tender for public and private debts. Redeemable at option of company at any time and from time to time in whole or in part at $1061 / 2$ if red. on or before Yeb. 28
1946 , and at a reduction of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ in the premium for each year if re deemed thereafter, in each case with accrued int. to redermption yeare. Applicant will maintain a sinking fund for tie series B bond b, and for
that purpose will pay to the trustee on Feb. 29. 1948 and on the last day of that purpose will pay to the trustee on Feb. 29, 1948, and on tho last day of
February of each year thereafter to and incl. Feb. 28, 1970 a sum equal to the sinking fund redemption price on the next succeeding March 1 of princinal amount of series B bonds equal to $1 \%$ (to the nearest 81,000 )
of the aggregate principal amount of anl series B bonds authenticated of the aggregate principal a mount of ail series B bonds authenticated and
delivered prior to the particular sinking fund payment date, excepting series B bonds in exchange for which other series B bonds have been authenticated a and deilivered or in lieu of which other series 8 B bonds have been
tiathenticated and delivered. Such sinking fund obligation may be satisauthenticated and deliivered. Such sinking fund obligation may be satis-
fied in whole or in part by delivering to the trustee for the sinking fund at fied in whole or in part by delivering to the trustee for the sinking fund at
least 40 days prior to any sinking fund payment date any series B bonds least therofore authenticated and delivered and not previously canceled or called for redemption, together with all unmatured coupons thereto apper-
taining, and the trustee will credit such sinking fund obligation with an taining. and the trustee will credit such sinking fund obligation with an March equal the series $\mathbf{B}$ bonds so doelivered. The sinking nund sucheeding may also be satisfied in whole or in part by delivering to the trustee, at least 40 days prior to any sinking fund payment date, (a) a certif icate stat-
ing that specified series B bonds theretofore authenticated and delivered have been paid, redeemed, or other wise retired, and theretofore delivered to
the trustee, and that the applicant wishes to have such bonds applied to the trustee, and that the applicant wishes to have such bonds applied to the extent of the sinking fund redemption price thereof on the next suc-
ceeding March 1 in satisfaction of its sinking fund obligation: and (b) that such bonds do not include any bond the retirement of which has, in any other previous or pending application, been made the basis for the authentication and delivery of a bond, or the withdrawal or application of bonded
cash from the trustee or which has been purchased, paid, redeemed, or otherwise retired out of the proceeds of any insurance on any bonded property or out or the proceedd of any bonded property released from the lien of the oripinal or supplemental indentures, or taken by eminent domain,
or otherwise disposed of free from the liens of the indentures referred to, and certain other statements required by the supplemental indenture, and certain other statements required by the supplemental indendire.
Such a certificate will be received by the trustee in ile of canh in an amount
equal to the sinking fund redemption price on the next succeeding March 1 of the series $\mathbf{B}$ bonds so certified. For the purposes of redemption pursuant to the sinking fund for series B
bonds, the redemption prices thereof will be 1011/4 if red. on March 1,


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suant to the supplemental indenture, and the appurtenant coupons, if any, will be canceled by the trultee. issued under and pursuant to, and will be
The proposed notes will be secured by, a proposed supplement, dated Dec. 1,1940 , to an indenture of mortgage dated June 1, 1940, made by the applicant to the City Bank
Farmers Trust Co., as trustee, and will provide for the issue of $\$ 1.050,000$ of general mortgage serial notes thereunder. The supplemental indenture will increase the authorized amount of notes issuable under the original
indenture from $\$ 1,980,000$ to $\$ 3,030,000$, the owner of the outstanding indenture from $\$ 1,980,000$ to $\$ 3,030,000$, the owner of the outstanding designated as general mortgage serial notes, and may be issued in fully registered form without coupons and in coupon form, the coupon notes to be in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$ and the registered notes to be in the denom.
of $\$ 1,000$ and any multiple thereof. Fully registered notes without coupons of $\$ 1,000$ and any multiple thereof. Fully registered notes without coupons
issued prior to Dec. 1, 1940, and all coupon notes will be dated June 1 , 1940 and fully registered notes issued on or after Dec. 1,1940 , will be dated as of the interest payment date next preceding their issue, unless issued on an interest payment date, in which event they will be dated as of the date
of issue. They will mature in 18 semi-annual instalments, 11 of which will be in the amount of $\$ 180,000$ each, which will mature commencing on Dec. 1 , 1942 , and ending on Dec. 1, 1947, and seven in the amount of $\$ 150,000$ each,
which will mature commencing on June 1, 1948, and ending on June 1, Which will mature commencing on June 1, 1948, and ending on June 1 ,
191. The notes will bear interest on the unpaid principal amount at the
rate of $31 / \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually on J. \& D. 1 in each year, 1951. The notes winuear payable semi-annually on J. \& D. 1 in each Year,
rate of $31 / \%$ per annum,
until the principal thereof shall have become due and payable. Both principal and interest will be payable in such coin or currency of the United
States as shall at the time of payment be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts.
public and private dayts.
The applicant maption redeem the notes in whole at any time or in part from time to time upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days notice, in the inverse order of their respective maturities at redemption cipal amounts of the notes being redeemed, the percentages to be computed on the basis of the number of six months periods to elapse from the par-
ticular redemption date to the respective maturity dates of the notes determined as follows: A redemption price of $1033 / 4$ if red. 21 six-months' periods to maturity, and a reduction of $1 / 8$ of $1 \%$ in the amount of the premium if red, each six-months' period later, With the exception of the 12 th ,
10th, 8th, $7 \mathrm{th}, 5 \mathrm{th}, 4 \mathrm{th}, 2 \mathrm{~d}$ and 1 st six-months' periods to maturity, when 10th, 8th, 7th, 5 th, $4 \mathrm{th}, 2 \mathrm{~d}$ and 1 1st six-months' periods to maturity, when
the reduction will be $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ in the premium from that of the preceding
period these computations, each year will be deemed to consist of two six-
For the
months' periods beginning June 2 to and including June 1 in the next sucmonths' periods beginning June co and calendar year beginning in 1940 the net ceeding calendar year. If in any calendar year beginning in 1940 the net provided, less dividends declared or paid in that year, equals at least $\$ \$ 180,000$, the applicant may, in addition, redeem in the next succeeding calendar year up to but not exceeding $\$ 180,000$, principal amount, of the notes in the inverse order of their respective maturities at redemption notes being redeemed, such percentages to be computed by adding to
$100 \%$ a premium percentage determined by multiplying the number of years to elapse from the particular redemption date to the respective maturity date of the notes to be so redeemed by ti/ of $1 \%$.
The bonds will be sold at $1011 / 2$ and int. to four insur
The bonds will be sold at $1011 / 2$ and int. to four insurance companies In the amount of $\$ 500,000$ each, Jif Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.: Bankers Life Co., Des Moines, Iowa, and Northwestern Mutual'Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis. At the price stated, the average annual cost of the proceeds win accued interest to the
The notes will be sold at par and acrus.
Assurance Society of the United States.-V. 152, p. 2859 .

Kalamazoo Stove \& Furnace Co. (oc Suos.) - Earnings
 Net sales_-1.- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cost of goods sold, incl. } \\ & \text { mat'l, labor-factory }\end{aligned}$. $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { mat'l, labor-factory } & 4,864,159 & 4,283,955 & 2,719,697 & 3,900,746\end{array}$

 | Operating profit....- | $\$ 805.374$ |  | $\$ 57,975$ |  | $\$ 287,099$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other income_- | 24,379 | 25,037 | 44,999 |  |  | $\begin{array}{llllll} & & 8,7 n & & & \\ \text { Total income_..... } & \$ 829,753 & \$ 83,012 & \$ 332,099 & \$ 1,359,849 \\ \text { Other deductions } & \mathbf{4 4 , 8 6 8} & 21,769 & 40,001 & 175.633 \\ \text { Normal income taxes } & \text { b196,781 } & \text { c11,753 } & \text { b41.515 } & 195,400 \\ \text { Surtax on undistributed } & & & & & 74,300\end{array}$


 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Bal. at close of period- } & \$ 2,624,054 & \$ 2,212,995 & \$ 2,313,505 & \$ 2,250,422 \\ \text { Shares outstanding.... } & 300,000 & 300,000 & 300,000 & 300.000 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 1.96 & \$ 0.16 & \$ 0.84 & \$ 3.05\end{array}$ Earnings per share. $\quad$ a Company only. $\quad \$$ Includes $\$ 1,781$ in 1940 and $\$ 15$ in 1938 underprovision for prior years. a Less over-provision for prior years of $\$ 72$. d Of Note-Provision for depreciation for the year 1040 amounted to $\$ 83.387$.

 Inventories real estate sold Other assets....Prop., plant and equip. (net) 250,000
137,542 Total..........
(Mead) Johnson \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
tion to the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 14. Like am.
Joy Manufacturing Co.-Earnings-
Period Ended April 30, 1941-
Month
Months Period Ended April 30, 1941-
a Net income
Earning per share of common stocl $\qquad$ 887,670 654,301
$\$ 1.71$
and State income taxes, but before excess a After providing for Feder
profits tax.-V. 152 , p. 3028.
Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Earnings Perwod End. Apr. 30-
1941-Month-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940

Gross earns (all | Gross earns. (all sources) | $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 4 9 6 , 5 7 9}$ | $\$ 1,392,737$ | $\mathbf{8 1 7 , 3 9 6 , 6 0 6}$ | $\$ 16,652,964$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| a Operating expenses.-- | $\mathbf{7 6 8 , 6 8 5}$ | 659,095 | $8,451,787$ | $8,035,405$ | Net earnings. Interest charges....-Depreciation - imited-term

Amort. of investments.......... Miscell. income deduc'ns
Fed. \& State inc. taxes. Net profit-
Net profit- - on com-
Earns. per sh. on

| \$727,894 | \$733,642 | \$8,9*4,819 | \$8,617,559 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 121,020 | 119,704 | 1,144,281 | 1,428,776 |
| 181,134 | 8,540 | 102,479 $2,163,082$ | 2,126,591 |
|  |  | 19.4 | 20,697 |
| 6,045 | 4,944 | 69,231 | 64,623 |
| 151,545 | 109,055 | 1,473,082 | 1,008,138 |
| \$258,039 | \$311,860 | \$3,673,264 | \$3,866,25 |
| \$0.45 | \$0.56 | \$6.54 | \$6.91 |

a Including maintenance and generai property tax. Note-No provision has been made fo
any, for the year 1941.-V. 152, p. 3028.
Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Catendar Years Theater admiss'ns. rents,
 Deprec. and amortiz...-
 Total income_......--
Interest and discount Interest and discount - $\quad$ b Prov. for loss of affil. companies Sundry deductions....Federal taxes..........Net profit,
Dividends paid on preí. $\frac{\$ 780,005}{\$ 976,627} \frac{\$ 96}{\$ 99696} \frac{1,30}{\$ 1,300,888}$
 a Including $\$ 11,875$ provision for surtax on undistributed profits. b Unrealized profit of affiliated companies has not been taken up. c Loss on
capital assets only. d Less taxes on bond discount charged to surplus account.


 will
 $\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { recelvale accounts } \\ \text { revestm't in aftil }\end{array} & 65,921 & \mathbf{7 6 , 2 1 5}\end{array}$ Investm't in affil. $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { and other cos.-. } & 2,603,635 & 2,404,639 \\ \text { Other assets } & 193,927 & 197,630\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Other assets......- } & 193,927 & 197,630 \\ \text { Deferred charges.- } & 409,380 & 399,696\end{array}$

Total_.........26,665,446 $\overline{27,347,788}$ $\qquad$
 Total-_-.......66,65,446 27,347,788 a Accounts payable only. b After depreciation and amortization.
c Represented by $1,206,381$ shares of the par value of one cent each.

Kerlyn Oil Co.-Class B Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the class $B$ common shares, payable July 1 to holders of record June 10. This
the first dividend paid in some time on this issue.-V. 151, p. 3893 .
(B. F.) Keith Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Theatre admissions. | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \$ 8,370,892 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1939,131 \\ & \$ 8,637,131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ 8,356,122 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \$ 9,322,067 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rents, concessions and other income | 973,653 | 978,241 | 1,021,856 | 1,007,393 |
| Total i | \$9,344,546 | \$9,615,372 | \$9.377,977 | \$10,329,461 |
| Artists' salaries, other salaries \& film service. | 4,758,580 | 4,533,184 | 4,334,959 | 4,733,639 |
| Oper. expenses \& theatre overhead | 3,348,589 | 3,434,786 | 3,538,616 | 3,760,166 |
| Deprec. of cap. assets \& amort. of leaseholds_- | 472,936 | 516,288 | 552,907 | 585,574 |
| Operating incom | \$764,441 | \$1,131,113 | \$951,494 | \$1,250,081 |
| Divs. received on invest. in other companies... | 207,054 | 252,079 | 75,027 | 327,703 |
| Interest earned------ | 5,283 | 6,966 | 7,841 | 4,979 |
| Recov. on notss \& accts. written off in pr. yrs. |  |  | 7,716 | 6,213 |
| Refunds \& adjusí. of prior years' taxes. | 17,974 |  |  |  |
| Sundry other income. | 12,317 | 22,452 | 12,415 | 11,963 |
| Total income. | \$1,007,070 | \$1,412,610 | \$1,294,493 $\mathbf{3 8 3 , 7 4 4}$ | ,600,940 415,127 |
| Interest and discount--- | 301,882 | 334,628 400,000 |  |  |
| Settlement of lease oblig. Loss on sale of cap. assets |  | prof4,619 | -3,018 | $4.85 \overline{7}$ |
| Prov.for loss of affil.cos. | 29,93 | 30,294 | 36,048 | 6.480 |
| Sundry other deductions Prov. for income taxes.- | 107,437 | 72,475 | 106.635 | -3,725 |
| Provision for surtax--- |  |  |  | 7,400 |
| Profit for year | \$543,614 | \$575,272 | \$752,011 | \$1,042,628 |
| Balance at Jan. 1 | 1,352,855 | 1,216,382 | 811,861 | 648,312 |
| Disc't on bonds retired-- |  | 7,574 | 14,510 | 0 |
| Liquid. div. Prom affil-- |  | 1,500 a2,127 |  | 9,500 20,588 |
| Balance | \$1,896,469 | $\$ 1,802,855$ 450,000 | $\$ 1,591,382$ 375,000 | $1,730,189$ |
| Dividends paid---ired | $\begin{array}{r} 550,000 \\ 3,307 \end{array}$ | 450,000 | - 375.000 | 900,000 |
| Transfer of capital deficit of a sub. to its operat'g surplus account |  |  |  | 18,327 |
| Balance at Dec. 31 | \$1,343,162 | \$1,352,855 | \$1.216,382 | \$811,861 |
| arns. per sh. on 400,000 <br> shs. cap. stk. (no par) - <br> a Adjustment of reser | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.36 \\ \text { reses for inves } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.44 \\ \text { ments in af } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.88 \\ \text { iated comp } \end{array}$ | nies. $\$ 2.60$ |



## Kendall Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Stated Periods

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales <br> Cost of sales, sell., ad- <br> min. and gen. exps |  |  |  | Dec. 31, 37 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Din}^{\min . \text { and gen. exps.-- }}$ | 718,8 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,631,267 \\ 742,373 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} , 300,872 \\ 747,131 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}25,467,943 \\ 734,775 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Operating profit.... Interest received Net gain on foreign exch. disposed of capital assets | , 41 | \$1,512,907 | 5 | \$868,232 |
|  | 21,801 |  | 14,240 | 13,385 |
|  | 24,911 | 11,907 | 10,420 |  |
| Total income - on funded debt Other interest chargesOther amortiz. charges Net loss on foreign exch. Charges against red. of Loss on disposition offixed assets Loss from storm damageProvision for taxes.... | \$1,467,791 | \$1,533,545 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,6 |  |  |  |
|  | 18,085 | 18,08 | 18,084 | 21,917 |
|  |  | 21.886 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 495 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 891 |
|  | b349,186 | 298.4003 |  | e775,154 |
| Net profit for year... Previous surplus Restor. of prov. for taxes on income. |  | 934,0 |  |  |
|  | 2,214,317 | ,333,2 | 428 | 6 |
|  | , | c282,265 |  |  |
| Total surplus a Call premiumCommon dividends Provision for partic. div. | \$3, | \$2,549,595 | \$1,526,935 | \$1,843,472 |
|  | 183, 639 |  | 1937,647 | 203,321 |
|  | 20 |  |  |  |
|  | 27,81 | 44,108 |  | 11,169 |

Earned surplus ...... | $2,443,363$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 2,214,317$ |
| $\$ 1,333,287$ |
| $\$ 1,428,769$ |

 excess profits taxes. c Restoration of provision for taxes 1940. b Includes years no ilonger required. d Includes approximately $\$ 25,000$ for possible distributed profits of a subsidi interest. e Includes $\$ 3,278$ surtax on unsate of $\$ 3.500 .1900$, the company
of $23 \%$ serial debent 10 -year sinking fund debentures and $\$ 1,725000$ issues, together with additional fumds from the treasury to meet of the call of $\$ 5,225,000$ of $41 / \%$ debentures, series of the entian 1937 , witstanding halance Consolidated Balance Sheet Dea

## Cassets-

 Cash on dep. torpay. of interest pay. of interest-
Accounts and notes receivathe....-.
Valve of life insurValve of life insur-
Inventories....-Misc. investments
Mnexpired insur Unexpired int. and
prepaid inses
expent expenses-..and
Unamort. disc.- on deb. bonds.... a Land, buildings, mach'y, equip-
ment, se ment, \&c._.-.
Trademarks, trade names, patents,
 Total_........-16,350,070 $\overline{16,691,595}$ Total.......... $16,350,070 \overline{16,691,595}$ b Represented by 400,426 no par shares.-V. 152, p. 2072. $\$ 9,217,582$ in 1939.
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.-Registers with SECKeystone Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings12 Months Ended March 31-

 Notes-No provision has been made for excess profits tax for 1940 under
the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1940 -V. 152, p. 1921 .

Keystone Telephone Co., Philadelphia-Accum. Div. accumulations on the $\$ 4$ cum. pref. stock and a dividend of account of per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cum. pref. stock, both payable June 16 to holders of record June 3. Like amounts paid on March since the latter part of 1932 .-V. 152, p. 1285 .

Kilburn Mill-To Pay 75-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stribut, payable June 10 to holders of record May 28. Last previous dis-
tribut $\$ 1$ dividend paid on June 15, 1937.-v. 152, p. 682 .

## Kimberly-Clark Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Year

 Depreciation Operating profit.
Other income $\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \$ 29,322,19 \\ 2,459,21 \\ 22,325,15 \\ \hline \$ 3,284,791 \\ \hline 573,04 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ \$ 27,861,359 \\ 2,024,743 \\ 1,295,473 \\ 20,338,240 \\ \hline\end{array}$


 to expenses-
Other int., cash discount on sales. \&c
Net loss of subsidiarien Net profit Preferred dividends-
Common dividends Surplus Shs.com.stk.out.(no par)
Earnings per share a Includes $\$ 167,000$ provision for Federal excess profits taxes. b Includes prov

| 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- ${ }_{\text {S }} 1940$ | 1939 |  | 1940 | 1939 |
| Cash.......-.- 1,567, 759 | 1.599 .551 | $\underset{\sim}{\text { Llabuties- }}$ |  |  |
| U.S. Govt. securs. 198.000 | 1,599,501 | Accounts payable | 482,971 | 1,149,865 |
| Other market. sec. 1,441,222 | 1,489,411 | Accrued interest. |  |  |
| Notes \& acc'ts rec. $2,885,891$ | 2,611,688 | Accrued taxes, sal- |  | 15,725 |
| Inventories | 5,444,773 | aries and wages. | 1,649,743 | 1,345,254 |
| Other assets_-.---683,238 | 663,961 | Div. on pref. stock | 149.445 | 149.445 |
| n secs. of |  | Div. on com. stock | 122,043 | 122,043 |
| affil. cos. (cost) - 8,531,838 | 8,522,778 | Long-term debt- |  |  |
| a Property_.....-32,448,060 | 30,303,815 | current....-. | 1,000,000 | 280,000 |
| red charges_-- $\quad 316,424$ | 231,872 | Long-term debt_ | 1,500,000 | 8,600,000 |
|  |  | Res. for extraord |  |  |
|  |  |  | 381,541 | 421,706 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% cum pref. } \\ & (\text { par } \$ 100) \end{aligned}$ | 9,963,000 | 9,963,000 |
|  |  | b Common stock | 9,534,687 | , |
|  |  | Surplus. | 9,735,304 | 9,252,458 |
| ,179 | ,975,849 |  |  |  |

a After reserv $54,682,179$ 50,975,849 Total............54,682,179 50,975,849 a After reserves for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 17,181,984$ in 1940 and
$\$ 16,328,714$ in 1939 . b Represented by 488,173 no-par shares.-V. 152 ,
p. 2556 .

Kingston Products Corp.-To Pay 10-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 25 to holders of record June stock, payable June 25 to holders of record June 11 . Last previous com-
mon dividend was one of like amount paid on Dec. $15,1939 .-\mathrm{V} .152$,
p. 3186 .
(G. R.) Kinney Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Year
 Gross profit.-......-
Repairs and maintenance
Taxes, other than Fed.
 Taxes, other than Fed.
income tax Income tax -------
Miscell. charges (net) Miscell. charges (net)
Provision for deprec. and $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Pronstization } \\ \text { amoc. and } & 279,306 & 271,086 & 244,091 & \mathbf{2 5 5 , 2 2 5} \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. tax- } & 103,000 & 86,000 & 39,000 & \mathbf{a 6 5 , 0 0 0} \\ & & & & & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net income- } & \$ 306,428 & \$ 337,278 & \$ 151,503 & \$ 167,390 \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stock--- } & \$ 181,207 & 188,837 & 93,563 & 92,741\end{array}$ a Includes surtax of $\$ 24,000$.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1940 | 1939 | Liabllities-- | 1940 | 1939 |
| \$565,498 | \$496,675 | Notes pay. (banks) | \$375,000 | \$425,00 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 117,865 \\ 3,939,791 \end{array}$ |  | Accts. pay. (trade) | 798,147 | 602,628 |
|  | 140,265 | Accr.\& misc.liabs. | 320,479 | 321,859 |
|  | 3,771,347 | Federal taxes on |  |  |
| 144,903 | 156,645 | income..-.-.-. | 102,430 | 86,000 |
|  |  | Real estate mtges. | 140,000 | 140,000 |
|  | 11,132 | Notes pay. (bank) |  |  |
| 232,165 |  | (long-term) | 550,000 | 625,000 |
|  | 206,220 | \$5 prior pref. stk | 3,198.400 | 3,154,700 |
| 1,388,901 |  | 88 pref. stock | 118,550 | 157,650 |
|  | 1,414,455 | Com. stk. (\$1 par) | 201,508 | 200,851 |
|  |  | Capital surplus.-- | 100,584 | 113,892 |
|  | 3 | Cap. surp. approp. <br> Earned surplus |  | 353 368,808 |
|  |  |  |  |  | -V. 152 , p. 2708.

## Kreuger \& Toll Co.-Bond Distribution-

The protective committee for $5 \%$ secured debentures of which Otis A
Glazebrook Jr. is Chairman, and Sullivan \& Cromwell counsel, announced on June 2 a distribution aggregating $\$ 1,087,751$ to holders of its certificates of deposit. Certificate holders are to recelve $\$ 24.50$ per $\$ 1,000$ deposited
debenture which brings the total distributed to about $\$ 688$ per $\$ 1,000$ About $80 \%$ of the distribution, Mr. Glazebrook stated, represents in effect a prepayment of the final dividend from the \&wedish Bankrupty
Estate of Kreuger \& Toll Co. While it is understood that substantially Estate of Kreuger \& Toll Co. While it is understood that substantially all the assets of the bankruptcy estate have been reduced to cash and tha at least must elapse before such dividend actually can be paid. Under prevailing conditions the committee deemed it desirable, in the interests of certificate holders, that distribution should be made as promptly as Enskilda Bank. Stockholm, Sweden, placed dollars at the disposition of the committee in return for an assignment to the bank of dividends from A distribution made by Kreutoll Realization Co., Ltd., from cash on
hand, deemed to be in excess of requirements for hand, deemed to be in excess of requirements for work'ing balances, enabled made by checks mailed on June 4, 1941. to holder of registered certificates of made by checks mailed on June 4, 1941 to holder of registered certificates of
deposit, while holders of bearer certificates will be paid bexinning that
day in New York, London, Stockholm, or Basle upen prent deposit New York, London, Stockholm, or Basle upon presentation of their
day in
certificates. Payments are subject to executive ord certificates. Payments are subject to executive order of the President
of the United States. No. $65 f 0$ as amended, and payments abroad are further subject to certain licenses obtained under said order which licenses unless extended or earlier terminated, will expire Aug. 12, 1941 . In tranging for distrioperation of officials of the United States Treasury, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, of the Swedish foreign exchange contro, and
of the liquidators of the Swedish bankruptey estate of Kreuger \& Toll Co. of the liguidators of the Swedish bankruptey estate of Kreuger \& Toll Co.
Except for whatever small amounc ultimately may be received from the Swedish oankruptsy representing the excess of the final assigned to Stockholms Enskilda Bank, the only re maining asset to which certificate holders can look is Kreutoll Realization
Co., Ltd., which still holds $\$ 23,800.000$ principal amount of Hungarian
Land Reform Society $51 / 2 \%$ bonds.-V. 149 , p. 579 .

Lake Superior District Power Co.-Earnings-

Period End. Mar. $31-$
Operating revenues Operating revenues
Oper. expenses $\&$ taxes. Net oper. income.
Other income (net)

Gross income--
Int \& other deductions
Net income-
Pref. stock dividends.
Balance
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Balance-.....-. } & \$ 66,057 & & \$ 27,976 & \$ 276,794 & \$ 167,554\end{array}$ Note-Federal income tax has been accrued at rates provided in the
second Revenue Act of 1940 and 1940 figures previously published have
been adjusted for purposes of comparison.-V. 152 p. 255 .

## been adjusted for purposes of comparison.-V. 152, p. 2556. <br> (A. C.) Lawrence Leather Co.-25-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 2. $\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .431$.
Lee Rubber \& Tire Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Operating profit.....
Other income
Total income
Depreciation-
Net profit
Dividends $\begin{array}{r}8754,968 \\ 137565 \\ 166,699 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Surplus. a 8450,704

$$
\begin{array}{r}
28456,094 \\
201,257
\end{array}
$$

| a Equivalent to |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 1.68$ | $\$ 249,447$ | $\$ 254,837$ | $\$ 525,189$ |
| $\$ 2$ | $\$ 249,739$ |  |  | on 268.343 shares of capital stock and $\$ 2.55$ per share on 255,565 shares

Lehigh Portland Cement Co.-Earnings -



Lehigh Valley RR.-"Black Tom" Payment Made-
The road has received $\$ 10,016,953$ from the U. S. Treasury, out of
German-owned property seized during the first world war, as damages for the "Black om explosion caused by German agents.
This was disclosed in a report filed in Ur S. District court at Philadelphia by A. N. Williams. President of Lehigh Vailes, asking for approval of all was approved by the court Aug 7 , last.
Or the $\$ 10,16,953$ received by the
railroad $50 \%$ has been placed in
oscrow pending decison by the American Commissioner as to the amount escrow pending a decison by the A American Commissioner as to the amount
of fees to be allowed a group of attorneys who won the judgment. The
 of the rall
p. 3505 .
Liquidometer Corp.-40-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common were paid on Dec. 20 and July $3,1940 .-$ V. 149, p. 3720 .
(Marcus) Loew's Theatres, Ltd.-Accumulated Div.Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$ payabe June 30

Loft, Inc.-Absorption of Pepsi-Cola Co. ApprovedChange in Name-
The stockholders of the company and the Pepsi-Cola Co. approved
May 29 the absorption of Pepsi-cola Co. .y Ly Loft and a change of the surdeal has been postponed pending hearings on a so. Consummation of the of Under the plan, approved oy more thans $75 \%$ of Loot and and mor suit than $95 \%$
of Pepsi-Cola stockholders, each of Loft's $1,461,559$ shares would be conof Pepsi-Cola stockholders, each of Loft's 1, 4 , 11,559 shares would be con-
verted into one share of the new company, and each of Pepsi-Cola's 51,840 shares into 8.43 shares of the new stock,
Harinet Munchin, hoder of 10 Pepsi-Cola shares, filed suit on May 15 charging the differential in favor of Pepsi-COla stock as proposed was too
low. Hearings are scheduled on June 18 in the Court of Chancery at Wilmington, Del.
Officers of or the original Pepsi-Cola company were elected officers of Loft hefore approval of the plan and automatically become officers of the sur-
viving corporation -V

Longhorn Portland Cement Co.-50-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 16 to holders of record June 5 . Dividend of 25 cents
sis stock, payable June 16 to holders of record June 5 . Dividend of 25 cents
was paid on March 15 Latst, and dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share were distributed
during the vear 1940 , was paid on March 15 Last, and dividends
during the year 1940.-V. 150 . p. 2886 .

Net inc. to prof. \& loss $\$ 14,782$ def $\$ 23,102$ def $\$ 35,618$ def $\$ 137,488$
Luzerne County Gas \& Electric Co.-Preferred Stock Luzerne County Gas \& Electric Co.- Preferred Stock
Offered-A banking group headed by Drexel \& Co., Stroud \& Co., Inc., and Bioren \& Co. on June 5 offered at $\$ 105$ a share and accrued dividends from May 1, 1941, 4,021 shares out of a total issue of 44,000 shares of $51 / 4 \%$ preferred stock cumulative ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ), of which 39,979 shares are being issued by the corporation in exchange for an equal number of
shares of its outstanding $\$ 7$ dividend and $\$ 6$ dividend first preferred stocks. Other members of the offering group are: preferred stocks. Other members of the offering group are: \& Co.; Graham, Parsons \& Co.; Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Janney \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Mellon Se-
curities Corp.; Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt; W. H. Newbold's Son \& Co.; Smith, Barney \& Co., and Yarnall \& Co.
The offer of exchange, which expired June 4 gave to holders of the first preferred stockss the privilege of exchanging 44,000 shares of their 54,697
 equivalent to the difrerence in
amounting to 35 cents a share
share on the $\$ 6$ dividend stock.
The purpose of the issue of the new $51 / \%$ preferred stock and of the sale of $\$ 900000$ of serial notes to J. P. Morgan \&x Co., Inc. is to retire all the presently outstanding preferred seatock or requered to pay the expenses of the
funds necessary for this purpose and issue are to be paid from the corporation's treasury. The corporation plans
to call for redemption on July 12, 1941, all the remaining $\$ 7$ dividend and to call for redemption on July 12 . 1941, all the
86 dividend first preferred stock outstanding, at $\$ 105$ per share plus accrued dividends.
dividends.
Net income of the corporation available for dividends amounted in 1940
in to $\$ 465,200$, as compared with $\$ 378.062$ in 1939 . In the first quarter of
the current year, net available for dividends, as shown by an unauited the current year, net available for dividends, as shown by an unaudited
statement, was $\$ 186.492$. Annual dividends on the $51 / 4 \%$ preferred stock will amenunt to $\$ 8231.000$.
The $5 \%$ \% preferred stock will be entitled to dividends cumulative from May 1 , 1941 ; to $\$ 110$ per share in the event of voluntary liquidation, or case, to one vote per share, to eleect a majority of the board of directors
whenever six full quarterly dividends shall be in default; and is redeemable whenever six fuil quartercrued divide per share plus accrus at th10 per share plus accrued divi in Penssylvania in 1924, is engaged principally in the production, purchase, transmission, aisto of electricity and in the production, distribution and sale of gas, in certain anthracite fields in Luzerne county, , Pa., the service aration has approximated
mately 37,900 electric and 12,100 gas customers.
The properties include two steam electric gener
The properties include two steam-electric generating stations with a total rated installed generating capacity of 55.000 kilowatts, and two carburetted
water gas plants with a total rated installed daily production capacity of water gas plants with a totar rateder with electric substations and transmission systems and electric and gas distribution systems.
Capitalization and Surplus- The following sets forth the capitalization and surplus of company as ons
to the proposed transactions:

1 st mtge. $31 / \mathrm{s}, 1966 \ldots .$.



$51 / 4 \%$ pref. stock ( 8100 par)...
Common stock (no par).....
Earned surplus.
$\begin{array}{ll}4,536,470 & 24.9 \\ 500,000 & 2.8\end{array}$

Total_................. | $18,191,491$ | $\overline{100.0}$ | $\overline{\$ 17,400,611}$ | $\overline{100.0}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | a Called as of April 1 . 1941 , the cash to pay-off these bonds as they are

oresented having been deposited in a special account. $b$ Represented by presented having neen ar value.
Serial Notes-The $\$ 900.000$ of serial notes proposed to be issued and sold
to J. P. Morgan \& Co. will mature annually at the rate of $\$ 125.00$ orom
 The interest rate will vary with each maturity from $625 \%$ for the earliest maturity to $2.10 \%$ for the last. Notes may be redeemed upon 30 days plus a premium of $1 / 6$ of $1 \%$ of principal amount for each unexpired sixmonths'
$1.697 \%$ period or fraction thereof. The average it proposed to pay a finders ${ }^{\text {It }}$ fee of $\$ 2,000$ to Drexel $\&$ Will Co . in connection with the sale of these notes.
Exchange Offer-Luzerne proposes to redeem and retire all of its outstanding preferred stock consisting of 54,697 shares of $\$ 6$ and $\$ 7$ dividend cumula-

tive preferred stock. In lieu of part of the outstanding stock, Luzerne | tive preferred stock. In lieu of part of the outstanding stock, Luzerne |
| :--- |
| will issue 44,000 shares of $5 \% \%$ preferred stock. (Cumulative, par $\$ 100$ |
| $10 \%$ | per share). Company proposes to offer the shares of new preferred stock to holders of the presently outstanding shares in exchange therefor and to

issue and sell to underwriters such shares, if any of the new preferred stock as are not so issued in exchange for the outstanding preferred stock. as the exchange offer will be effective from May 27 , 1941 to June 2 . 1941 , inclusive, a period of seeven days, and sale by underwriters of the un-
exchanged new 51 oo preferred stock will bexin thereafter. Company will exchanged new 51,4 \% preferred stock will begin thereater. Company stock as are not exchanged by the holders thereof, at $\$ 105$ a share plus accrued dividends to July $12-$ V. 152, p. 3187 .
McLellan Stores Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended April 30 -
1941
$-\quad-\quad-1,07.56$
$\$ 1.22$
${ }^{1940} 9927.919$
1939
8868.14

Mangel Stores Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividen of $\$ 1.25$ per share on account of
sum accumulations on the $\$ 5$ cum. pref. stock, payable June 15 to hooders or
record June 3 . Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Dec. 15 last, and last previous payment was the regular quarterly divide
tributed on March 15,1938 .-v. $151, \mathrm{p}, 3401$.
Marles Steering Gear Co. of America, Inc.-EarningsEarnings for the 6 Months Ended March 31, 1941

## Gross income

ve and general expense incl a mort. of licenses...................................
Federal income tax
Net income
Dividends paid

| $\$ 79,990$ |
| :--- |
| 7,582 | 858,262

55,000
The company is a subsidiary of Gemmer Mfg. Co
Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Cash, $\$ 43,373$; due from Gemmer Mfg. Co., $\$ 2,779$ investment in United states savings bonds, $\$ 7,500$; accrued interest, 853 , accrued
 stock tax, $\$ 1,200 ;$ capital stock
surplus, $\$ 8,205 ;$ total, $\$ 99,034$.
Mengel Co.-Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the $5 \%$ cum
 62 yi-ents paid on Nov. 9. 1940, and last previous distrin will be reduced
semi-annual dividend of $\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec. 3,1983 . After payment of current divide.
to $\$ 1.25$ a share.-V. 152, p. 3187 .

## Michigan Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-

Period End. April 30- 1941-Month-1940 1941-4 Mos.-1940 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating evenues } \\ \text { Uncollectible oper. rev-. } & \$ 4,322,172 & 17,126 & \$ 3,85,208 & 12,026 \\ \text { U17,180.419 } & 63,398 & \$ 5,243,802 \\ \text { U8,933 }\end{array}$

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Net operating revs } \\ \text { Operating taxes }\end{array}$ | $\$ 1,654,428$ |  | $\$ 1,595,456$ |  | $\$ 7,060,398$ | $\$ 6.099,383$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 675,504 |  | 564,813 | $2,802,346$ | $2,212,740$ |  |  |




Middle West Corp.-Files for Sale of Two SubsidiariesCome cosporation has filed a declaration with the securities and Exchange
Michigan Gas \& Election with the proposed sale of two subsidiaries, Co and Albion Gas Light Co Commission in connection with the proposed sale of two subsidiaries,
Michigan Gas \& Electric Co. and Albion Gas Light Co., to Albert E.

Peirce of Warrenton, Va., for $\$ 525,000$. A hearing has been set on June 13 . At the same time, the Commission will hear a plan offered by Mr. Peirce to refund and retire Michigan's indebtedess, amounting to more than
$\$ 4,261,000$, with funds to be derived through sale of new first mortgage bonds after consolidation of the two subsidiaries.
The purchaser has proposed a plan of consolidation providing, among other things, that the total number of shares of all classes of stock which
the consolidated corporation shall have authority to issue is 100,000 shares of which 50,000 shares shall be preferred stock (par $\$ 50$ ) designed at $\times 5 \%$ cum. pref. stock," and 50,000 shares shall be common stock (par $\$ 20$ ) and the stockholders, of Michigan and Albion shall be entitled to exchange
their shares (1) Michigan Gas de Electric Co., (a) 1 share $7 \%$ prior lien stock (par
$\$ 100$ ) and dividends for 2 shares of $5 \%$ cum. pref. stock and 2 shares of common stock, or at option of holder, 1 share of common and $\$ 12$ cash (b) 1 share $\$ 6$ non par prior lien stock and unpaid accrued dividends for 2 shares orred cum. pref. stock and $11 / 2$ shares of common stock; (c) 1 share
$6 \%$ preferre stock (par $\$ 100$ ), and accrued unpaid dividends, or 1 share on prefred stock (par $\$ 100$, and accrued unpaid dividends, or 1 share
$\$ 6$ non par preferred stock and accrued unpaid dividends for 5 shares of
common stock; (d) 50 shares of common stock, (ar $\$ 100$ ) or 50 shares of common stock; (d) 50 shares of common stock, (par $\$ 100$ ) or 50 shares of (2) The Albion Gas Light Co.: 1.000 shares of
shares of preferred stock, owned by Middle West to be surrendered for cancellation, upon certain conditions and receive therefor 30 shares of
The purchaser has proposed a plan to refund and retire the presently outstanding bonded indebtedness of Michigan, in the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 4,261,000$, with funds to be derived through the issuance and sale by the consolidated corporation of new first mortgage bonds or first at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum, in the aggregate principal amount of $\$ 3,500$,000 , and unsecured notes or serial debentures in the aggregate principal maturing serially in i to 10 years after their date or the date of their issue and use of treasury funds of the consolidated corporation to the extent necessary; the outstanding bonds of Albion to remain outstanding, secured
by a divisional mortgage.-V. 152, p. 3507.

## Michigan Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues } & & \$ 369, \ldots 259 & \$ 362,787 & \$ 1,510,648 & \$ 1,479,041 \\ \text { Oper. exps. \& taxes.... } & 270,3,58 & 272,731 & 1,101,968 & 1,061,924\end{array}$
Net oper. income
Other income (net)
Gross income
Net íncome_...........

| $\$ 9,901$ <br> 145 | $\$ 90$, |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 99,047$ | $\$ 90$, <br> 64,217 | 64, |
| $\$ 34,829$ | $\$ 25$, |  |

$\$ 408,681$

2,844 \begin{tabular}{r}
$\$ 417,117$ <br>
\hline$\$ 411,525$ <br>
\hline 256,643 <br>
\hline

 

$\$ 422,760$ <br>
256,100 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Note-Federal income tax has been accrued at rates provided in the een adjusted for purposes of comparison.-V. 152, , , 3030 .

Minnesota Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues
Oper. exps., excl. direct
 Property retirement re-
serve a propriationsserve appropriations.-
Amort, of limited-term
investments

Net oper. revenues --
Other income
Gross income Interest on mtge. bonds Int, charged to construc-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { tion (Cr.) } & 509 & 121 & 5,519 & 1,961\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net income } & \$ 117,528 & \$ 85,703 & \$ 1,441,254 & \$ 1,363,672 \\ \text { Dividends applic. to pref. stocks for the period } & & 990,825 & 990,825\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Balance. ........................................ } \quad \$ 450,429 & \$ 372,847\end{array}$ Notes-(1) Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1 , 1941, is being made at a rate which will result
(2) Includes in the 12 months ended April, 1941, provision of $\$ 50,000$ no subsequent provision for such tax since no excess profits are indicated.

Mississippi Power Co.-Earnings Period End. Apr. 30--
Gross revenue.... Operating expenses. Taxes. for depreciation
Gross income.......
Int. \& other deductions
Net income --.-
Dividends on pref. stock

| 1941-M | $h-1940$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$326,932 | \$268,056 |
| 164,399 | 129,755 |
| 59,616 | 40,394 |
| 31,000 | 25,000 |
| \$71,917 | \$72,906 |
| 41,638 | 41,373 |
| \$30,279 | \$31.533 |
| 21,089 | 21,089 |
| \$9,190 | \$10,445 |



Missouri Edison Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Mar. 31- | 1941-3 Mos. |
| :---: | ---: |
| Operating revenues_-. | $\$ 70,797$ |
| Oper. exps. and caxes_-- | $\$ 69,726$ |

$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net operating income } & \$ 19,346 & \$ 19,759 & \$ 75,440 & \$ 87,197 \\ \text { Other income. } & 423 & 433 & 179 & 587\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Gross income } & \$ 19,769 & \$ 20,193 & \$ 75,619 & \$ 87,786 \\ \text { Int. and other deduct'ns } & \mathbf{9 , 9 1 1} & 10,048 & 39,498 & 40,753\end{array}$

Balance_-....... $\$ 6,641 \quad \$ 6,928 \quad \$ 23,255 \quad \$ 34,166$ Note-Federal income tax has been accrued at rates provided in the
Second Revenue Act of 1940 , and 1940 figures previously published have been adjusted for purposes of comparison.-V. 152, p. 2558 .

## Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co.-Dividends-

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock and a dividend of one-half cent on the class B shares, both payable
June 12 to holders of record May 29 . Initial casb dividends of like amounts
were paid an

Monarch Mills-\$3 Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the common stock,
ayable June 10. Like amounts were paid on Dec. 30 and on June 29 . payable June 10 . Like
$1940-$ V. $151, ~ p . ~$
3402 .

Morgantown Water Co.-Bonds Sold Privately-The company has placed privately an issue of $\$ 650,000$ 1st mtge. bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series B, dated May 1, 1941, due May 1, 1971. Proceeds will be used to retire $\$ 500,000$ 1st mtge. series A 5 s called for payment June 28 at 105 and int., and for working capital.-V. 152, p. 3508.

Montana Power Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Diaxese- } & \text { Tates } & 462,544 & 419,065 & 5,415,820 & 4,874,728 \\ \text { Propt retire. \& depietion } & 311,224 & 235,165 & 4,255,687 & 2,714,145\end{array}$ rop. retire. \& depletion
reserve appron

Net oper. revenues
Gross income
Int. on mtge. bonds Int. on mtge. bonds Other int. \& deductions
Int, chgd. to constr. (Cr)

Net income. -- $\begin{gathered}\$ 367,777 \\ \text { Divs. applic, to pref. stock for the period } \\ \$ 354,172\end{gathered}$ Balance
Notes-

| 156,178 | 147,091 | 1,824,305 | 1,674,158 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$607,976 | \$595,301 | \$6,683,724 | \$6,518,141 |
| Dr1,545 | Dr1,933 | Dr1,387 | 1,803 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { is boing-Provision for Federal income taxes. subsequent to } & \$ 2,-1 & 827,51 \\ \$ 2,689,325\end{array}$ is being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes In the month prision of $\$ 62,140$ and $\$ 649,428$ for Federal excess profits tax in the month of April, 1941 , and in the 12 months ended April 30, 1941,

respectively.-V. 152 , p. 3031 .

Mountain States Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earns.
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Operating revenues_-..-- } & \$ 2,383,741 & \$ 2,216,464 & \$ 9,364,830 & \$ 8,667,152 \\ \text { Uncollectible oper. rev-- } & 7,467 & 8,592 & 30,638 & 31,031\end{array}$ Operating revenues
Operating expenses


 | income- |
| :--- |
| 152, p. |
| 303 |

## Nash-Kelvinator Corp.- $121 / 2$-Cent Dividend -

stock payable June 27 to a holders of record $121 / 2$ cents per share on the capital dividend paid since Feb hors of recorr une 12 . This will be the first distributed.-V. 152, p. 3352, 2402 .

National Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings-

Fed. \& State-inc. taxes_
General taxes

| $\$ 47,853$ |
| ---: |
| 2,457$\$ 56,619$ <br> 112625,205 <br> 21,954 |


| $\$-1940$ |
| ---: |
| $\$ 2,024,807$ |
| $1,120,093$ |
| 101,505 |
| 045,519 |
| 147,405 |
| $\$ 610,285$ |
| 16,981 |
| $\$ 627,267$ |
| 222,953 |
| $\$ 404,314$ |
| 128,277 |

$x$ Util. oper. income
Other income (net)
 Amort. of debt disc. and expense.
other income charges
$\mathbf{x}$ Net income. ......- $\qquad$
$\begin{array}{r}355 \\ 450 \\ \hline 290\end{array}$
355
439
${ }_{7}^{4,2666}$

(
National Oil Products Co.-Interim Dividend-
Directors have declared an interim dividend of 35 cents per share on the
common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 20 . This compares common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 20. This compares
with 35 cents paid on March 31, last; 50 cents paid on Jan. 20, last and Dec with 35 cents paid on March 31 , last 50 cents paid on Jan. 20, last, and Dec.
16,$1940 ; 35$ cents paid on Sept. 26,$1940 ; 25$ cents on June 28 and March 26 ,
$1940 ; \$ 1$ paid on Dec. 18,1939 , and 25 cents paid on Sept. 29, June 30 and arch 31, 1939.-V. 152, p. 3352.
National Supply Co.-To Pay Preferred Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.371 / 2$ cents per share on the preferred stock, both payable June 30 to holders of record June 10 , Like amounts paid on March 31 and Dec. 26 , last. Dividends at half these
amounts were paid on July 1, 1940 and on March 31,1939 .-V. 152, p. 3191 .
National Union Mortgage Corp.-Bonds Called
Corporation has called for redemption on July 1 at principal and accrued
interest all of its 20 -year collateral trust bonds.-V. $138, \mathrm{p}, 1758$.
Neva'a-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Maintenance.-.......--
Other oper, expenses Taxes per. expenses.--


Gross income_.......Interest
Amort of debt discount Amort of debt discount
Misceli. deductions
Net income
 ment of bonds \& debs
Miscel credits to surp
Miscel. credits to surp.-.
Miscel. debits to surplus

a
a Available for redemption of bonds, dividends, \&c.
made to reserve for possible additional tax liability for years surplus was inclusive in the amount of $\$ 400,000$ which appropriation is not reflected in ,
New England Gas \& Electric Association-System Output-

For the week ended May 30, New England Gas \& Electric Association reports electric output of $9,604,132 \mathrm{kwh}$. This is an increase of $2,141,246$
kwh ., or $28.69 \%$ above production of $7,462,886 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding week a year ago. Gas output is reported at $91,716,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft ., an increase of $5,398,000$
cu. ft., or $6.25 \%$ above production of $86,318,000 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. in the correspondcu. ft., or $6.25 \%$ above production ago.-V. 152, p. 3508.

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Rates CutA net reduction of a quarter of a million dollars in telephone rates in the
New England area will become effective July 1 as the result of new tariffs Niled with the Federal Communications Commission by this company. As the result of negotiations initiated by the Commission, general cuts state messages, except that station-to-station night and Sunday service state mossiges, except
rates for distances between 48 and 82 miles will be increased by five to
10 cents.

June 7, 1941

The company estimates that the over-al reduction will amount to
8315.000 with an increase of $\$ 65,000$ in the station-to-station night and 8315.000 with an increase of $\$ 65,000$ in the station-to-station night and
Sunday rates. These changes are made to more nearry conform to tariffs -V. 152 , p. 3191 .
New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-Seek Bond Extens'n The road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to extend for 10 years the maturity date of the Lake Erie \& Western
RR second mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, due July 1,1941 . The bonds are out-
standing in the principal amount of $\$ 3,625,000$. standing in the principal amount of $83,625,000$.ain extension from present holiers, 'Barney \& Co under which that firm will offer to purchase bonds after authorization rom ICC un to Aug. 28 , , 1941. Upon acurciring bonds, Smith, Barney will enter into extension arreements with Nickel Plate.
Under this arrangement, Smith, Barney $\&$ Co. may tender for sale to Nickel Plate the bonds purchased and extended at principal amount and accrued interest between Jull 1 , 1941 , , and Aus. 30 , 1941. Nickel Plate
asks ICC for authority to pledge all or any part of the bonds it may thus The purpose of this arrangement, the application states is to enable the road to secure the extension of the bonds and thus release funds required for the purchase or payment of its unexchanged three-year $6 \%$ notes, due to purchase the notes. bonds to the public. Although arrangement may not rellieve the road from later disbursing cash in an amount equal to the principal amount of the \& Co, will be extended to July 1 , 1951 . \& Co. \$15.000 and, in addition, $1 / 2 \%$ of the principal amount of bonds Nickel Plate one-half of any net profit realized on sales of extended bonds to the public.-V. 152, p. 3509 .

New York Merchandise Co., Inc.-Stock DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of one share of common stock of
Universal silde Fastener Co. stock (par value 121/2 cents) for each five shares of this companys stock held, payable June 10 to holders of record
scrip certificates will be issued in lieu of fractional shares.- V . 152, p. 1600.
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.- RFC Urges Revamping Be Pushed - Would Include Old ColonyA. Reconstruction Finance Corporation attorney on June 3 urged that
reorganization of the road be completed swiftly in the interest of national defense.
The att
The attorney, C. M. Clay, at a Federal Court hearing on a reorganization plan proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, said the RFC, wanted the ICO plan accepted in its entirety.
Contending that the objections of banks and insurance companies holding
New Haven bonds to including the Old Colony in the reorganization were invalid, Mr. Clay declared: is a segment of the New Haven System and has been since 1891. The Old Colony was brous The ICC he told the court, had found that the Old Colony "can't be operated without another system, and he argued that if such a scheme were attempted the Old Colony would have to obtain operating equipment
from the Now Haven so that the latter eventually probably would take over the Old Colony "for nothing:
Arguing that there was a "real possibility of a shortage of transportation"
before the year's end, Mr. Clay cited to the court numerous defense areas before the year's end, Mr. Clay cited to the court numerous defense areas
in the territory served by the New Haven and the Old Colony, including the in the River Shipyard at Quincy, Mass., and Camp Edwards at Falmouth, Mass. Burke Sullivan, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, told New Haven, the territories served will be without facilities for transportaNon of freight or passengers by rail.". Charles A. Coolidge of Boston, counsel for the Old
Committee -
The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 27 approved the application of L. Staniey Champion, Harry I. Weil, John G. Annala, S. P. Bel-
singer, and Chetwood Smith to serve as a protective committee for holders of common stock and to represent the holders of such stock, without the
deposit thereof. -V. 152, p. 5009 . deposit thereof.-V. 152, p. 3509.

## New York Telephone Co.-Earnings-




 Net income- $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3033$

## New York Trap Rock Corp. - Interest -

Payment of $\$ 2.50$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond was made June 2, 1941, on surrender
particination warrant No. 13, from the first mortgake $6 \%$ sinking fund

Niagara Lockport \& Ontario Power Co.-Merger Plan Off-
The Pubic Service Commission of New York announced June 2 that the
Niagara Lockport \& Ontario Power Co. and the Lockport \& Newfane Niagara, Lockport \& Ontario Power Co. and the Lockport \& Newfane
Power \& Water supply Co. had withdrawn a petition for consolidation, and The Lockport company, according to the Commission, set forth that the Secue Lockport company, according to the Commission, set forth that the
posed consolidation witho Commission had deccined the consent to the pro-
tonsummation of "others changes" in the posed consolidation without
system.-V. 152, p. 3192 .

Nicholson File Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
tock, payable July 1 to holders oi record June 20. Previously regular

Norfolk Southern RR.-Time for Deposits Extended-
The protective committee for the first and refunding mortgage, $5 \%$ oold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1961 has announced that the period of deposit for
the bonhordiers committee certificates of deposit has been extended to Aug. 1, 1942.- v. 152, p. 3510 .
North American Light \& Power Co.-Stockholders' Meeting to Vote Dissolution Postponed to June 30-SEC Bars Meeting June 4
Less than four hours after it had heard North American Co. ask permission to retain three of 1ts four utility systems in an integration proceeding,
the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 2 ordered North American Light \& Power Co stockholders to forego a meeting June 4 on dissolution of the company and North American Co. to show cauns why it should not be
prevented from voting its stock in any dissolution of North American Light prevented from voting its stock in any dissolution of North American Ligh The action apparently followed a sharp exception from Commissioner
Robert E. Healy earlier in the day when ne challenged a remark by North American Co.s. counsel, S . Pearce Browning ${ }^{\text {Jr.,. that }}$, North American
Light \& Power Co. was to be dissolved and was therefore "out of the picture."

The SEC on June 4 in the U. S. District Court in Wilmington, Dol., asked or a restraining order to prevent vor dissolution. The company asreed with the sEC to postpone the meeting to June 30 . The or
Extensive hearings having beea held iterein, evidence having been received on bebalf of respondents and counsel for the Commission extending over a estimony were taken, of which a prioximatery 3.400 pages specifically related to North Ammerican Lhich \& Power Co. (a subbsidiary of The North
American Co. and one of the respondents herein and sometimes hereinat American Co. and one or the respondents herein and sometimes hereinafter said hearings having been concluded, and various parties having filed ell parties herein having filed briefs, except Linght order in said proceeding: uested an extension of time cherefor, and the Commission having has renot being prepared at chis time to enter a rinal order:

1. Light \& Power had outstanding as of March 31, 1941, securities as
2. 

 pividends in arrears on pref, stocc,
Common stock (at par value, $\$ 1$ per share)
) of Light \& Power were as follows (expressed in terms of stated values and perce
Debentures.
Stated Values
$\$ 7.263,000$
8,115
Commonstock
Percent.
$80.5 \%$
$43.7 \%$
$85.0 \%$
3. The various securities of Light \& Power owned by North American below their face or stated amounts. The total cost of acquisition of the debentures was $84,739,455$, representing an average of $\$ 66$ per $\$ 100$ face
dalue. The total cost of acquisition of the preferred stock was $\$ 4,130,875$, representing an average cost of $\$ 49$ per share.
4. The board of directors of Light \& Power consists of representatives or nominees of North American. pendency of these procedings, and without of directors of Lisht \& Power adopted a resolution in the following language: "Resolved, that in the judgment of the board or directors, it is advisable company should ber thereupon called a special meeting of its stockholders for June 4, 1941 , to be held at 100 West 10 th St. Wilmington, Del. For the under the procedure prescribed by the laws of Delaware. 5 . Under the procedure proposed to be followed at said special stockAolders mbeting, action would be taken solely by virtue of the vote of North preferred, stock of Light \& Power. North American proposes to vote its stock of Light \& Power for the purpose of causing the dissolution of Light \& Power- minority public stockholders of Light \& Power would have no
$6 . T h e$ voice with respect to action proposed to be taken at special meeting. As of
Dec. 31,1940 there were 8,539 pubbic holders of preferred stock, and 6,309
 common stock. $\quad$, Light \& Power has represented to its stockholders, in a letter accom panying the notice of the proposed stockholders' meeting, that under the dissolution, proposed to be carried out as a result of action at said meeting. the preferred stockholders would not realize their full preferential amounts, 8. If dissolution and liquidation is effected as proposed and if the values American will receive $87.408,260$ or acccount of debentures which it owns and $\$ 9,116,452$ on account of prefrred stock whit owns, or a total of
$816,524.712$. These amounts would be on account of securities for which North American paid less than $\$ 9,000,000$. The holders of publicly-held securities would, under such liquidation, recelve only approximately si3,
499,210 with respect to securities having a stated value (including dividend arrearages and redemption premiums) of $\$ 19,394,19.1$ will
9 . The proposed dissolution of Light \& Pown com plicated questions of law and fact as to the manner or dissolution of its
assets and the respective rights of security holders to such assets. North Arther appearing to the Commission that said proposed action by of such action as the Commission may find necessary for such holding companies and their subsidiaries to take in order to comply with the pro-
visions of Section 11 (b) of the act, and with any final order of the Commission in this proceeding; and it further appearing to the Commission mhat such proposed action may constitute a step toward the disposition of securities or assets subject to the Commission
12 (d) of said act and the trules thereunder; and suant to the provisions of Section 12 (e) and 12 (f) be appropriate purCommission should enter an order preventing said companies from entering into or taking any further steps in such proposed transactions; North American Light \& Power Co., shall show cause at a hearing to be held on June 3, 1941 , at 10 oclock a. M., at the offices of the Securities and
EXchange Commision, 1778 Penns 1 vania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.. in Room
issued by North the North American Co. from voting any of fits stock Issued by North American Light \& Power Co. in respect, to any matter than to adjourn such meeting pending further order of the Commission. (2) Prohibiting North American Light \& Power Co. from holding a stockholders' meeting pursuant to said notice for any purpose other than to
adjourn the same pending order of the Commission, or from taking any action pursuant to the dissolution provisions of the said Delaware corpo-
ration Act. Notice of said hearing is hereby given to said North American Co. and
to said North American Light \& Power Co and shall be further given by telegraphic advice from the Secretary of the Commission to said North American Co. and North American Light \& Power Co. and by service of a
copy hereof on counsel for North American Co. on or before 4 p . m. on
June June 2, 1941.

A statement by Edward L. Shea, President of The North American Co., follows:
Throughout the course of our relations with the SEC in its administra-
tion of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. our attitude has been to tioek a constructive solution of each problem as it has arisen
The appearance of North American Co. and its subsidiary, North American Light \& Power Co, a Delaware corporation, in the Federal District no feeling of antagonism toward the SEC. Moreover, we have no desire to obstruct the work of the Commission or thwart it in any of its functions.
The present situation arises from the action of North American Light \&
 company. This meeting was called after the President of North American Light \& Power Co. had consulted with the Commission staff and had sub-
mitted to them an advance copy of the letter notifying the stockholders of mitted to them an advance copy of this letter stated that North American Co. had indicated its intention to vote its holdidins in favor of the resolution
for dissolution of North American Light \&ower Co an intermediate for dissolution of North American Light \& Power Co an intermediate
holding company which, under the specific terms of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, cannot be permitted to survive in its present form and with its present holdings.
The issue on which the sE find ourselves in court is whether the Light \& Power Co., a registered holding company, under the laws of the State of its incorporation. We believe it is is our duty to the stockholders of our company to have this matter determined once and for all.

In court today, North American Co. and North American Light \& Power stockholders of North American Light \& P Power Co the special meeting of Our purpose is simply to protect, as fare as we are able, the lecitimate interests and equities of our 74,000 stockholders, who are in effect the same time we respect the legitimate interests and equities of the minority stockholders of the latter company.-V. 152, p. 3510.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.) - Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week
ended May 31,1941, totaled $31,462,497 \mathrm{kWh} .$, as compared with $26,148,555$ kwh . for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $20.3 \%-\mathrm{V} .152$.
p .3510 .

No-Sag Spring Co.-50-Cent DividendDtock, payable June 14 to holders of record June 5. 5hare on the common
Dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 10, last, and one of 40 cents paid on Dec. 20, last.-V.
152 , p. 993

Pacific Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues
Oper. exp., excl. direct
taxes... trexes... Pirect taxes
Prop.-. retire. approp.
Amort. of limited-term
Net operating
Rent from lease of plant-
Operating income
Other income (net)
Gross income.-
Interrest on mtge. bonds-
Other interest \& deduct Interest charged to con struction......- (Cr)-
Net income- $\frac{\$ 67,854}{\$ 47,602}$
Balance.
Notes-Pro $\begin{array}{r}\$ 24,874 \\ 458,478 \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\$ 880,945 \\ 458,478 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 466,396 \quad \$ 422,467$
is being made at a ror Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1, 1941 , at the rate of $30 \%$ for the full year 1941 .
No provision has been made for
No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since
indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3194$.
Pacolet Mfg. Co.- $\$ 3.50$ Dividend -
Dock, payable June 10 to holders of record $\$ 3.50$ per share on the common dividends of $\$ 3$ per share were previously distributed.- $-\mathbf{V} .151$, p.3570.
Paducah \& Illinois RR. Co.-Bonds Called-
called for redemption on July in at $1021 / 2$ and accrued interest $\$ 140,000$ has been called for redemption on July 1 at $1021 / 2$ and accrued interest. Payment
will be made at the First National Bank of Chicago.-V, 150, p. 3675 .

Panhandle Producing \& Refining Co.-Notes CalledA total of $\$ 15,000$ of this company's notes have been called for redemption
on July 1. Payment will be made at the First National Bank of Wichita Falls, Wichita Falls, Texas.-V. 152, p. 3035 .

Paris-Orleans RR. Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of 700,000 francs $6 \%$ bonds, foreign series, due Dec. 1, 1956 , have been called for redemption on June 1 at par and accrued interest.
Pennsylvania RR.-To Pay \$1 Common Dividend-
r $\$ 50$, payable June 30 to holders of record June 7 位 Dec. 18, last: 50 cents paid on June 26,1940 ; June 7 on Dec. Like amount paid on on Dec. 20 , 1938; 75 cents on Dec. 20,1937, and 50 cents paid on July 22 ,

## Tenders-

The Girard Trust Co., shiladelphia, Pa., will until June 30 receive bids for the sale to it on July 1 of sufficient gen. mtge. $41 / 4 \%$ bonds, series E ,
due July 1,1984, to exhaust the sum of $\$ 250,446$ at prices not exceeding
par.-V. 152, p. 3511 .

Pennsylvania Water \& Power Co.-New ChairmanPrescott S. Bush of New York Was on May 28 elected Chairman of the
Board of Directors to fill the vacancy in that office.-V.152, p. 3035 .
Pepsi Cola Co.-Merger with Loft, Inc., \& c.-See Loft Inc., above.-V. 152, p. 3511.

Perfect Circle Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 17 . Dividend the common was paid on April 1, last, and previously regular quarterly divido cents 50 cents per share were distributed.-V. 152, p. 1929 .
Fetroleum Exploration Co.-Extra DividendDion to the regular quarterly dividend of didend of 15 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable June 14 to holders of record June 4. See also V .152 ,
p. 2081 .

Philco Corp. Earnings -
 Canadian sadios, refrigerators and other products, exclusive of sales by

Philippine Ry.-Earnings-
 a After all expenses, including maintenance of equipment.-V. 152 ,
Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp.-General Balance Sheet as of Nov. 30, 1940 Cash

| Assets- <br> Cash | \$37,828 | Llabulutes- | \$285,623 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accounts receivable | 62,186 | Notes payable | \$285,623 |
| Due from sub. companies.-- | 59,721 | Due to subsidiary companies. | 101,658 |
| Working assets | 40,510 | Accrued liabilities. | 535,123 |
| Accrued assets |  | Deterred liablitiles | 203,254 |
| Securities owned or pledged. | 576,375 | Funded debt | 2,567,433 |
| Sinking fund....... | 43,237 | Reserve. | 73,594 |
| Property accounts (net) | 3,971,127 | 6\% cumulative pref.stock | 3,204,500 |
| Deferred assets | 20,261 | Common stock | 119,000 |
|  |  |  | 2,475,293 |
| Total | 811,256 | Total | 811,256 |

## -V. 151, p. 2511.

Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co., Inc.-Dividendsstock, payable June 15 to holders of record June 6 . Dhare on the common
were paid on March 15, last and on Dec. 16 , 1940 ; dividend of of 50 cents
cents was
paid on Sept. 16, 1940; dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on June 14, 1940; dividends of 25 c . Were paid on March 15,1940 , and on on June 14, 1940; dividends
and 50 cents paid on June 19, 1939, this latter being the first dividend paid sincentsec. 15,1937 , when a distribution of 25 cents per share was made.

Plainfield-Union Water Co.-Issue Sold Privately_The company recently placed privately $\$ 1,950,000$ 1st mtge. $31 / 4 \%$ series A bonds, dated April 1, 1941, due April 1, 1971. The issue was sold at 104.92 to Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., Aetna Life Insurance Co. and Phoenix Life Insurance Co., Hartford.
Proceeds were for refunding $\$ 1,250,0005 \%$ bonds and for working
capital.-V. 149, p. 1188 .
Pneumatic Scale Corp., Ltd. 30 -Cent Dividend -
tock, payable June 2 to holders of record May per share on the common sock, payable June 2 to holders of record May 19. Like amount paid on
Nov. 23, last; 40 cents paid on Oct. 21 and June 1, 1940, and on Noy and Nov. 1, 1S39 and 30 cents paid on Oct. 2, July 15 and March 1, 1939.
-V. 151, p. 3099 .

Power Corp. of Canada, Ltd.-Common DividendDirectors have declared an interim dividend of 15 cents per share on the
company's common stock payable June 30 to shareholders of record June 10.
Like amount paid on Feb.
of 30 cents were distributed.

Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc.-Meeting Postponed The meeting of stockholders of Public Service Co. of Indiana, Dresser Northern Indiana Power Co. to vote on'the proposed plan for consolidation of these five properties of the Midland United Co. into a single operating utility known as Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., and for the rectassifica-
tion of the capital structure has been adjourned to June 17 at Indianapolis.

Pullman, Inc.-Company Accepts Purchase of 517,298 Shares of Stock-Company announced June 6 that it had accepted for purchase 517,298 shares of the capital stock tendered by stockholders at $\$ 29$ per share, in response to the call for tenders of stock dated May 22, 1941, which expired June 5, 1941
Tenders were received for a total of 874,451 shares which exceeded the
number of shares that the corporation offered to purchase number of shares that the corporation offered to purchase, and purchases holder in accordance with the terms and conditions of the plan.- V .152 ,
p. 3512 .

Pure Oil Co.-Stock Offered-Smith, Barney \& Co. announced the offering after the close of the market, June 3, of 8,946 shares of $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ) at a fixed price of $\$ 90.50$ per share net, flat.
These shares are part of the present total po 38,946 shares of that stock
owned by the former partnership of Edward B. Silth \& Co sents the unsold balance of 58,832 shares originally purchased from the company by Edward B. Smith \& Co. in October, 1937.
Including the 38,946 shares of which this of fering forms part, the number of seven of the original underwriters aggregated approximately 58 ands shares on May 29 . Completion of the sale of 8,946 shares would bring this

Quaker Oats Co.-Stock Offered-An offering of 3,000 shares of common stock (no par) was made June 5, after the close of the market, by Glore, Forgan \& Co. and Jamieson \& Co. at $\$ 75.50$ net.-V. 152, p. 1604.

Railway Express Agency, Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$

 Express taxes.-.-.
Int. \& disc. on fund debt
Other deductions.
$\times$ Rall trans, revenue $\overline{59,015,910} \overline{57,802,646} \overline{50,478,479} \overline{58,008,584}$ X Payments to rail and other carriers express privileges. y Includes
credit of $\$ 2,153.569 .80$ account reversal of accruals of 1936 railroad retirement tax. The 1936 figures have not been restated to exclude such tax.


Total_....... $49,359,701 \overline{48,551,036}$ Total_......
$\times$ Used in express operations.-V. 152, p. 2872 .
(Daniel) Reeves, Inc.-To Merge with Safeway Storesad entered into an agreement with L. A. Warren, President of Safeway Stores, Inc., under which they will propose a merger of the two companies. Reeves operates 498 retail grocery stores, all but seven of which are located
n New York City. Safeway operates grocery stores in the Western States. n New York City, Safeway operates grocery stores in the Western States,
Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. The proposal provides that the Reeves stores will become a part of the Safeway operation. Mr . Reeves said: "All details of the merger and subsequent operating
policies are necessarily in the preliminary stage. When at a later date policies are necessarily in the preliminary stage. When at a later date the managements of both companies fully realize that consumers, producers and employees have a substantial interest in any developments involving
food distribution. Reo Motors, Inc.-New Directors, \&c.-
Company has advised the New York Stock Exchange that Ray Potter, elected directors.
Henry E. Hund has been elected President and General Manager and Henry E. Hund has been elected President and Ge
Edward F. Thomas, Vice,President.-V.152, p. 3357 .

Remington Arms Co., Inc.-New OfficialJ. Frank Crais, formerly General Accountant of the company, has been appointed Asistant to the President, it was announced on May 29 by
K. Davis. President and General Manager of the Company. The appointment is effective at once.-V. 152, D. 2872.
Reynolds Metals Co., Inc.-New Vice-President-
Weynolter L. Rice, special Assistant to the Attorney General, has resigned from the Department of Justice, following his appoint ment as Vice-Presiden of this company, according
President.-V. $152, \mathrm{p}, 3357$.
(H. H.) Robertson \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
directors tion to the regular quarteriy tidend of like amount on the commonts stock, both payable June 16 to holders
paid on Dec. 16, last.-V. 152 , p. 3100 .

Ruberoid Co.-New Directorbeen elected directors of this company, it was announced on May 31 by Herbert Abrabam, President The two new Ruberoid directors were elected to fill vacancies on the board occasioned by the death of the lark
and the late Vivian Green, of New York

## 50-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock of the corporation, payable June 27 to stockholders of record
June 10. Dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 20 , last; 30 cents paid on June 28 , 1940; 80 cents was paid on Dec. 20. 1939, and a dividend of 30 cents per
share was paid on June 30,1939 . Dividends in 1938 aggregated 60 cents share was paid on June 30; 19
per share.--V. 152, p. 2872 .

Russell-Miller Milling Co.-Buus Standard-Tilton StockThe company according to press dispatches has purchased all the outantes capitil) stock of standard-Tilton Milling Co; or st. Louis, which and stock involved was not announced. 5,500 barrels a day to capacity of his company, bringing the total to 21,800 barrels daily. The company will, it is said, increase its storage capacity 1 its elevators by $1,200,000$ bushels, bringing the total to $21,90.2204$.
and the number of its flour mills from 8 to $10-$ V. 151, p. 2204

St. Helen's Pulp \& Paper Co. 40-Cent Dividend-
Directors have decelared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common pares with 20 cents paid on March 10, lasts. 60 cents paad on sept. 1,1940 ; -V. 152 , p. 1450 .

Safeway Stores, Inc.-May Acquire Reeves Chain-
see (Daniel) Reeves, Inc. above.-V. 152, p. 3728.
San Diego Gas \& Electric Co.-Common Stock Registered The securties and exchange Commission announced May 27 that company
Securities Act of 1933 which will cover all of the common stock of that company owned by standard Gas \& Electric Co, parent, at June 14, 1941.
Under a plan for the divestment of the control of San Diego Gas \& Electric Co. Standard Gas \& Electric of fered holders of its notes and debentures, agergeating $\$ 70,523,900$ principal amount, the privilege of exchanging such
securities for shares of common stock of San Diego. The total amount of securitien sor shares of common stock of San Diego. The total amount been accepted for exchange on May 15, 1941. The exchange offer expires been a accepted
June 14, 1941.
Atandard Groseds from the sale of the common shares will be received by Standard Gas \& Electric Co.

Earnings for Years Ended March 31


Net income
$\$ 2,188,374 \quad \$ 1,453,530$ Notes- (1) No provision for excess profits tax under the Second Revenue
Act of 1940 was made for the calendar year 1940, as it was estimated no
such tax would be due for that year.
(2) In its Federal income and State franchise tax returns for 1940 the company will claim as a deduction the unamortized discount and expense and redemption premium on bonds called during 1940 . The provision made for such taxes during the calendar year 1940, accordingly, is approxi-
mately $\$ 410.000$ less than otherwise would have been, and the net income mately $\$ 410,000$ less than otherwise would 1 is
San Jose Water Works Co.-Initial Preferred DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of $\$ 0.296875$ per share on the
4. ${ }^{1} \%$ preferred A stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 20 . 4. $\%$ v. preferred

Schenley Distillers Corp.-Common Dividend-
Declaration of a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock of this corporation, payable June 16, to stockikholders of record as of the ciose
of business June 10. was announced following a board of directors' meeting on May 27 The last previous dividend on the
share paid in March, 1938.-V. J52, p. 2407 .

Scranton Lace Co.-50-Cent Dividend -
Directors have deciared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 10 . Dividend of 25 cents
was paid on March 31, last; $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 14, last; 50 cents was paid on sept. 30 , 1940; 25 cents paid in two preceding quarters, 75 cents on
Dec. 14 and Sept. 30 , 1939, and previouse regular quarterly dividends Dec. 14 and sept. 30,1139, and previoussy regular quarterly dividends
of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 152 , p. 1450 .

Silesian-American Coro.- Bond Payment Plans-
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. has issued the following statement: if completed, will make provision for the payment of Silesian-American,
 The negotiations do not provide for the payment of the bonds by the Ana-
conda Copper Mining Co. and the report to this effect, which has been conda Copper Mining Co. and the report to this effect, which has been
circulated, is incorrect., Public announnement will be made if these negotiations are concluded.:-V. 152 , p. 844 .
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.-Profits Show Decline of $30 \%$ in First Four Months of 1941-
At the annual meeting of stockholders May 29 , marking the 75th year since the organization began, John A. Brown, President, stated in part:
: For the first four months of 1941, Socony-Vacuum's earnings are estimated to be $\$ 10,500.00$ including its equity in $50 \%$-owned companies
and after making provisions for Federal income tax according to the rates and after making provisions for Federal income tax according to the rates
in force at the present time. This is a decrease of approximately $30 \%$ in force at the present time. this is a aecrease of approximatery 1940 adjusting the tentative estimater for the same period last year in accord with final year-end accounting). Of these earnings $\$ 6,500000$ is from domestic operations after deducting all interest charges on iong
term debt and general overhead and the balance from foreign business term debt and general overhead, and the
without apportionment of such deductions.
"In the United states, our gasoline sales increased approximately $13.8 \%$ during these four months, and lubricating oil sales increased $15 \%$. A
decline in sales of light and heavy fuel oils however, particularly in the Eastern marketing area, brings our total homesic sas of the domestic in increase of a about $13 / \%$ so far in 1941 . The position of the domestic in dustry has improved somewhat since the rirst quarter. Pre proper level, and have strengventories have been reduced. The prospect is that there will be Increased consumption of gasoline and other products through the ealance othe year, except as the consumption matlon modicast, (arising from the transfer of tankers to the Britith serrice)
In explaining the unallocated $\$ 59000000$ of reserve against possible Poreign losses, Mr. Brown declared: "Information from abroad is incomlete, but we have reports which inicate $\$ 8,000,000$ of which $\$ 6,400,000$ was in France and the balance in several different countries. These losses are covered by insurance or by claims against governments, but we cannot know how it will all work out
On the question of executive salaries, Mr . Brown pointed out that under the tax conditions of the past few years, business execeutives represented about the only employee group whose net compensation ha, increased. "'If
decreased, while real wazes of the average employee her nothing at all were paid to the officers and directors of this company," he said, "the additional income availabe than two cents per share per year income tax on sucal stock: It should be remembered also that a large part of these salaries is paid out by the recipients in income taxes to the suced more than half by the tax laws of this year
more than is highly competitive industry like that of petroleum, prices tend to be very low, and profit margins are small. This has been particuarly true in the past few years. ocony-vacuam s ne the total volume of sales. This slightly more was made possible by efficient and economic operation. At sma same time we face the problem of constanty increasing taxes. If we could make as such profit per gallon as we pay taxes our domestic taxes, holders would indeed, including gasoline taxes collected for the State, were equivalent last year to about 2.7 cc per gallon of domestic sales of crude oil and all petroleum were reelected at the meeting aw indemnifying directors, officers and employees under certain conditions, as
of annual meeting, was adopted.- $\mathbf{V}$. $152, \mathbf{p}, 3038$.
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.-15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 9, Previously regular of 95 cents was paid on Sept. 26, 1940.-V. 151, p. 3254 .
Southern Natural Gas Co.-Bonds Offered-A banking group led by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., on June 6 offered $13,000,000$ first mortgage pipe line sinking fund bonds, $31 / 4 \%$ series due 1956 , at 103 and int. This offering is part of a financing plan for raising new capital and refunding and consolidating the company's entire existing funded debt. Other members of c.; Blyth \& Crs Inc.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Graham, Parsons \& Co., Inc.
The company proposes to offer to its stockhoiders of record at the close of
usiness on June 13,1941 the right to subscribe pro rata, during a period ommencing on June 14, 1941 and ending at 3 p. m . (EDST) on Sept. 15 , 1941, to an aggregate of 234,868 shares of common stock, in the ratio of of $\$ 12.50$ per share. Federal Water Serive Corp, owner rf $52.4 \%$ of the
outstanding stock of Southern Natural Gas, is underwriting the entire amount of such additional offering of common stock.
 office of Contral Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York. Bonds will be
redeemable (except for sinking fund) as a whole or in part at any time on redeemable (except for sinking fund as a a whole or in part at any ume
30 days' notice at principal amount thereor and acrued int. plas a premium of $7 \%$ reduce successively by $1 / 3 / 2$ of $1 \%$ effective Apriil 2 in each of the
years 1942 through 1954 and by $1 \%$ effective on April 2,1955 ; and if ed. on or after Oct. 2 , 1955 , without premium. Bonds will be redeemable
 being sold to certain banks and 234.868 shares of common stock (estimated at a total of $\$ 20,463$
(a) To redemption at $105 \%$ on or about July 11,1941 , of $\$ 11$.-
due 1951 and $41 / 2 \%$ series due 1952 ..... $\$ 571,508,050$ (b) To redemption at $100 \%$, on Oct. 1,1941 , of $\$ 5,771,523$
(c) To payment orintereston the above mentioned bonds rom
date of delivery of bonds to the respective dates of re- 147,340
(d) To payment at principal amount, on or about June 11,
1941 , of the company's $4 \%$ collateral note 450,000
Total \$18,276,913 The remainder, estimated at \$2. 186,437 , will be added to the general founds of particular purpose has been made. Company contemplates that such remainder will be applied toward the construction of parallel lines and compressing facilities Comany expenditures during the calendar year 1941 of approximately $\$ 2.250,000$ for the construction of the pine line bet ween the Logansport and Monroe gas fields and gathering lines and other equipmen
in the Logansport field, of approximately $\$ 750.000$ for increasing the company's investment in its subsidiary, Southern Production Co., Inc., of not ess than $\$ 2,500,000$ (in addition to the remainder of $\$ 2,186,437$ above mentioned for increasing the delivery capacity of the company's system and
miscellaneous construction. A total of approximately $\$ 1,770,000$ had been spent for certain of the above purposes up to April 30,1941 , on which
date the company had on hand approximately $\$ 3,350,000$ in cash. It is contemplated that any additional cash which may bee expended or the above or other sources.

## Capitalization Giving Effect to Proposed Financing

 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { 1st mtge. pipe line sinking fund bonds- } & \text { a } & \$ 13,000,000 \\ 314 \% \text { series due } 1956 \ldots, \ldots 00,000 & \text { b4, }\end{array}$ $21 / 2 \%$ serial notes $\mathbf{b}$.Common stock ( $\$ 7.50$ par) a Unlimited as to authorized principal amount except for the limitations bonds at any one time, outstanding thereunder shall not exceed $\$ 100$. 0000.
000 . b Maturing as follows: $\$ 400,000$ on May 1 and Nov. 1,1942 and
$1943 ; \$ 425,000$ on May 1 and Nov. 1944 and $194 ; \$ 450,000$ on May 1 and Nov, 1,1946 and $\$ 300,000$ on May 1,1947 , c To be authorized at
meeting called for June 5,1941 . At March 31 , $1941,1,200,000$ shares.
Business-Company operates a natural gas pipe line system extending Business-Company operates a natural gas pipe, line system extending
from the Monroe gas field in Louisiana to Atlanta, Ga., with branch lines to other points in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Company presently gas producing companies, substantially all such gas being produced in the Monroe field.
one affiliated and two subsidiary companies) and two municipalities for one affiliated and two subsidiary companies) and two municipalities for
distribution in some 55 cities and towns to domestic consumers and for general commercial and industrial uses. Company also sells gas directly to
some 15 industrial concerns, and to Birmingham Gas Co. for resale to amount is sold to customers in the Birmingham, Ala, district. A minor revenues for the year 1940 was derived from sales to distributors.


Net income_-...-. - - $\$ 2,082,644$
a Including sales to
a Including sales to subsidiaries
( $\$ 808,000$ ), State income taxes $(\$ 95,900$ ) and Federal income taxes at $24 \%$ nine months ended Dec. 31, $1940(\$ 205,000)$.
The maximum annual interest requirement on the bonds of the $31 / 4 \%$ series due 1956 is $\$ 422,500$ and on the $21 / 2 \%$ serial notes is $\$ 112,500$. the company's subsidiaries, was equivalent to the following amounts per
share for the number of shares ( 691,970 ) outstanding at Dec. 31,1940 and share for the number of shares $(691,970)$ outstanding a
for the number of shares $(1,409,212)$ to be outstanding:
 The above computations of net income per share do not reflect the invest-
ment of the proceeds (approximately $\$ 4,800,000$ ) of the 482,374 shares of additional common stock sold by the company in January and February, proceeds of the securities currently being sold by the company which is to be in interest and amortization charges and changes in income and excess profits taxes resulting from the retirement of the company's presently outstanding indebtedness. Such computations should not be considered as indicative of future net income per share for the total numter of shares
$(1,409,212)$ which will be outstanding upon the sale of all of the stock now being offered.
Underwriters-The names of the several underwriters and the principal
amounts of bonds agreed to be purchased by them, respectively, are as amounts
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc_-.- $\$ 4,000,000 \mid$ E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.... 500,000 Corfin \& Burr, Inc. Graham, Parsons \& Co--...-
Stone \& Webster and Blodget,


500,000
300,000
300,000

| 700,000 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Paine, Webber \& Co- } \\ \text { White, Weld \& Co }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 500,000 | Adolph Lewis |

300,000
300,000
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Issue and Sale of } 21 / 2 \% & 500,000 & \text { Equitable Securities Corp....- } & 100,000\end{array}$ Issue and Sale of $21 / 2 \%$ Serial Notes-An agreement dated May 8,1941

is effect between the company and Chase National Bank of New First National Bank, Birmingham, Citizens \& Southern National Bank Atlanta, Ga,., and Trust Company of Georgia, providing for unsecured oans to the company in an aggregate amount of $\$ 4,500,000$, to be evidence | in the years 1942 and $1943 ; \$ 425,000$ on May 1 and Nov. 1 in the years 1944 |
| :--- |
| and $1945 ; \$ 450.000$ on May 1 and Nov. 1 in the year 1946, and $\$ 300,000$ | on May 1,1947 . The loans are to be made at the time of the delivery of Such $21 / \% \%$ serial notes will provide that so long as any thereof remain any indebtedness except (a) such serial notes, (b) certain secured indebted hess, including the bonds of the $31 / 4 \%$ series due 1956 , additional bonds and certain prior lien indebtedness in an amount not exceeding $\$ 650,000$ (c) current accounts and charges, payable or accrued, incurred in the ordiacquisition of property for materially increasing the capacity of or substan tially extending its pipe line system), (d) dividends payable within 90 days and, in addition to the foregoing, (e) indebtedness (including sinking fund requirements for the then current year on any first mortgage pipe line sinkbeing offered) in an aggregate principal amount not exceeding $\$ 1,000,000$ at any one time, provided that at the time when such indebtedness is incurred current liabilities (excluding maturities of the serial notes, and sinkcash, accounts receivable from customers and subsidiaries, and materials and supplies. Such notes will also provide that the company will not issue any additional first mortgage pipe line sinking fund bonds having an examounts of debt which may be incurred by the company's subsidiaries Alabama Gas Co. and Southern Production Co., Inc., and will contain urther limitations with respect to the acquisition of securities (including those of the company) and properties by the company and its subsidiaries covenants on the part of the company with respect to declaration of divi dends and charges to reserves for depreciation, depletion, obsolescence and mortization, and with respect the declaration or dividends if thereupon Control-Of the outstanding common stock, 615,332 shares ( $52.4 \%$ ) Federal Water Service Corp. also owns $\$ 2,948,500$ of Whe company's adjustent mortgage bonds.

Utility Operators Co. Owns all of the class B stock (542,450 shares) and Banance Sheets at Dec. 31, 1940

 Cash in banks and
on hand..... Accts. rec. for gaschandile, for merOther accts.rece-ivRes. for doubtful
accounts accounts.......
Due from subs.
Due frein Due from affil. dvs. to officers \& employees
Materials, $\& \mathrm{c}$
Materials, \&c--sale -repaid taxes, in
surance. \&c $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { surance. \&c...- } & 10,315 & 17,333 \\ \text { Total def'd charges } & 1,003,911 & 1,113,589\end{array}$
Total ......... $30,743,954 ~ 33,061,623$ Total _......... $30,743,954 ~ 33,061,622$ .152, p. 3513
Southern Ry.-Equipment Trust Certificates OfferedA group headed by Harriman, Ripley \& Co., Inc., was the successful bidder on June 4 for the new issue of $\$ 11,250,000$ $2 \%$ equipment trust certificates, series JJ, on a bid of 100.1779. The interest cost to the company is $1.96 \%$. Of the total amount, $\$ 5,625,000$ (1942-1946 maturities) have
been placed privately. The other maturities (1947-1951 totaling $\$ 5,625,000$, were reoffered by Harriman Ripley \& totaling $\$ 5,625,000$, were reoffered by Harriman Ripley \&
Co., Inc.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Drexel \& Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Union Securities Corp.; Alex. Brown \&'Sons and White, Weld \& Co., at prices to yield from $1.80 \%$ to $2.35 \%$, according to maturity.
These certificates, to be issued under the Philadelphia Plan, are to be
suaranteed unconditionally as to par value and dividends by the Southern tiaranteed unconditionally as to par value and dividends by the Southern July 1, 1942 to The carrier received three bids for the issue, with a group headed by nterest, cost basis of $1.987 \%$. Salomon Brothers 8 Hutzler submitted a id of 100.279 for $21 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, an in interest cost basis of $2.07 \%$
it
 Gross earnings (est.).
-V .152, p. 3513.

## Southeastern Gas \& Water Co.-Plan Effective-

The voluntary plan for exchange of Southeastern Gas \& Water Oo, to a letter sent by Charles J. Gregory, President, to holders of the 1st lien $\&$ gen. lien bonds. It is expected that the new collateral bonds issuable under the plan will be ready for deli very to bondholders by the company's agents-Colonial Trust Co. and Under writers Trust Co.-within the next
two weeks.
Bondholders who have not deposited their securities under the plan may deposit at tnis time, or, when the new collateral trust bonds are ready for delivery, may exchange their present bonds for the new securities,
Southwestern Public Service Co.-Issue Sold Privately -Company completed May 27 the sale of $\$ 3,421,00033 / 4$ first mortgage bonds, series A, due on Jan. 1, 1966, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States at $1051 / 2$ and interest.
The bonds are part of an issue of $\$ 4,752,000$ 1st mtge bonds, the remainng $\$ 1,331,000$ of 4 issued to General Public Utilities Inc, parent, in exchange for a similar amount of $6 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds held by the top company.
Proceeds from the sale o o the new $\$ 3,421,000$
issue will be used to redeem n The company also issued $\$ 1,162,000$ of $5 \%$ unsecured notes in exchange for $\$ 870,000$ of outstanding $7 \%$ unsecured notes and $\$ 292,000$ of $6 \%$
demand notes. The issues have been approved by the Securitics and Exchange Commission.

## Bonds Called-

All of the outstanding first mortgage 20 -year sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds series A, due July 1, 1945 have been called for redemption on July 1 at
$1021 / 2$ and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust
Immediate payment may be had at holders option.-V. 152, p. 2409.
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard

Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)-President Farish Explains Company's Export Trade-Says U. S. Policy Governs, but Parent Company Has Limited Embargo Power-
W. S. Farish, President of the company, told the annual meeting of stockholders June 3 that the company cannot on its own initiative" place em-
bargoes on shipments of oil to countries with which the United States maintains normal relations. He emphasized that the company is not shipping gasoline or oil from the United states to Axis powers and in its export trade He revealed that the company is working on plans to build a shipbuilding lant capable of turning out 36 tankers a year, and aiso for construction o pipe lines from Texas to the eastern seaboarr and from Portland, Me., to Montreal. Both projects would help solve the present tanker shortage. suilding a butyl synthetic) rubber plant at Baton Rouge, costing betwee $\$ 12,000,000$ and $\$ 15,0000000$, designed to produce 15,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year and Mr . Farish said that domestic business in th
healthy" and estimated the company's earnings for the frist six been "very this year will be $\$ 75,000,000$ to $\$ 80,000,000$. He said he hoped the directors
would be abbe to declare a $\$ 1-a-$ share dividend at the end would be able to declare a $\$ 1$-a-share dividend at the end of the year. The
yearend payment. last December was 50 cents regular and 25 cents extra year-end payment. last December was 50 cents regular and 25 cents extra
In discussing the company's foreign operations. Mr. Farish said: company's foreign operations are carried on principally by subsidiary or affiliated companies organized under laws and staffed almost entirely by the
nationals of each separate country.
Obviously these companies conform nationals of each separate country. Obviously these companies conform question, otherwise they cease to exist And when the country in which they are domiciled is drawn into the orbit or war, eneither the operating unit nor the parent company retains any real voice in determining policy,", Oil Co. with Far Eastern headquarters in the Netherlands East Indies. He said: "About six months ago this affiliate joined with the DutchBritish Oil Co., a major producer of oil in the Netherlands East Indies, in a special arrangement, over a limited period, to sell Japan additional supplies
of oil and ordinary oil products. One hundred octane aviation gasoline, for example, was excluded.
"'The agreement was negotiated with the full knowledge of the American, British and Nen delivery of the full quantity of products they bargained for terms of the spencial sales agreement, the total of movement of oil from the shipments of the Dutch-Britisi than Japan imports from orner sources or supply.
Coming back to a general explanation of the company's policies Mr. Farish said: "Standard Oil Co. is an American corporation. Its first duty is
to the government of the United States. So long as the United States mainto the government of the United states. so long as the United States main-
tains normal relations with another country, Standard Oil must also main tain normal relations.
"If the company, on its own initiative, undertook to establish embargoes
on shipments of oil from one country to another it might find itself running on sirectiy counter to the policy and interest of its own gove ment. Obvic it cannot permit itself to be drawn into such a position. In the conduct of it foreign business the company has conferred frequently with officials of the policy of its government."
Mr. Farish said no stand
Oil tankers are carrying oil to Axis powers under the Panama flag. Asked if oil shipments are reaching Axis nations made with the knowledge and approval of Great Britain
Mr. Farish was asked if German corporations are receiving dividends from Standard Oil stocks ""Obviously, we are not transferring any money to Germany," he said. "IP we owe anything to persons in Germany we
deposit the money in United States banks and it is for the government to control. That means dividends or any other money "', Another question was asked about the company's relationship with I. G. Farben company bought hydrogenation plants from the trust and paid fo ago the eomandard oil stock. since that time no cash on account of patents,
them in Stan
or any other consideration went to the company, he said.-V. 152 , p. 3199.

Thompson Products, Inc.-Preferred Stock CalledCompany has called for redemption on June 30 at $\$ 105$ a share and accrued dividends, 790 shares of its convertible prior preference stock.
Payment ill be made at the National Cily Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland,
(John B.) Stetson Co.-Earnings-




Union Electric Co. of Missouri-Bonds and Notes Called All of the outstanding first mortgage and collateral trust bonds. $33 \%$
 July 1 at 104 and accrued interest. Payment wil Trust Made at the Bankers
Trust Co. N. Xity or at the St. Louis Union Trust Couns, Mo. St.
All of the outstanding $3 \%$ notes dated 1937, due July 1,1942 have been called for redemption on July 1 at $1001 / 2$ and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Irving Trust Co., N. Y. City: holder's option, on the abovementioned bonds and notes.-
United Gas Improvement Co.- Weekly Output-
The electric output for the UGI system companies for the week just closed and the figures for the same week last year are as follows: Week ended May $31,1941,95,890,528$ kwh.; same week last year, 82
kwh.; an increase of $13.863,973 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $16.9 \%$.-V. 152. p. 3515 .

United Shipyards, Inc.-Liquidating DividendThis company, which is being dissolved, made on June 2 their liquidat-
ing distribution of 40 cents a share to holders of class A stocs.-V. 152 , p. 133 .

United States Leather Co.- $\$ 3$ Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of s 3 a share on the prior preference stock, to apply on account of dividends in arrears, payable July 1 to stock-
holders of record June 10 Dividend of $\$ 2$ paid on May 29 , last; $\$ 1.50$,
paid on Feb. 25, last, and one of $\$ 1.75$ paid on Jan. 3. 1938.- V. 152 , paid on F
p .3516.

Upressit Metal Cap Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the $\$ 8$ cumuJulve preferred stock, par to holders of record June 16. Like amount paid on April 1, last: dividend of $\$ 4$ paid on Dec. 20. last; $\$ 2$ were paid on Oct. 1 , July 1 and A pril
1,1940 , and on Dec. 20 , Oct. 2 , July 1 and April 1,1939 dividend of $\$ 3$ 1, 1940 , and on Dec. 20 , Oct. 2 , July 1 and Aprit 1 , 1939 , a dividend of $\$ 3$
was paid on Dec. 21,1938 and dividends of $\$ 2$ were paid on Oct. 1 , July 1 apri 1, $1988 .-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 1454.
Wabash Ry.-Hearing Postponed-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed to June 12 a hearing on the application of the Pennsylvania RR. and the Pennsylvania
Co. to acquire stock control of the Wabash RR. The Wabash RR. has been organized to take over the properties of the Wabash Ry. The hearing was postponed at the request of counsel for the New England
Governors Advisory Railroad Committee.-V. 152, p. 3516 .

Waukesha Motor Co,-Earnings--

| Pr | 1941-3 Mos.-1940 |  | 1941-9 Mos.-1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit after charges \& Fed income taxes. | \$290,293 | \$289,145 | \$663,718 | \$430,258 |
| Earns. per sh. on 400,000 shs. cap. stk. (par \$5) - | \$0.73 | \$0.72 | \$1.66 | \$1.0 |

Welch Grape Juice Co.-Stock Dividend-
Directors have declared a stock dividend of $5 \%$ on the common stock, payabie June 30 and a cash dividend of 25 cents per share payable June 20
both to holders of record May 29 Previously regular quarterly cash both to holders of record May 29 . Previously regular quarterly cash
dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. See aiso V. 151, p. 2961.

West Virginia Pulv \& Paper Co.-Transfer AgentCompany has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the appoint-
ment of the Irving Trust Co, as transfer agent of its common stock and $6 \%$ ment of the Irving Trust Co, as transer agent of its common stock and
cumulative preferred stock, effective June 2, 1941.-V. 152, p. 3363.

Wheeling Steel Corp.-To Pay Common DividendDirectors on May 28 deccared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
this will be
 of 50 cents per share was paid -V 152, p. 3042
Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.-Earnings6 Months Ended March 31- $1941 \quad 1940$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net loss after depreciation, amortization, interest } & \$ 80,556 & \$ 281,297\end{array}$ -V. 152. D. 1301 .

Wisconsin Central Ry.-Holders May Get Interest-
An application to make the second interest payment in eight years on the
$\$ 20,197,000$ first general mortgage $4 \%$ bonds of the road, in receivership $\$ 20,197,000$ first general mortgage $4 \%$ bonds of the road, in receivership,
will be submitted to the U. S. District Court of the fourth division, District will be submitted to the U. S. District Court of the fourth division, Distric of Minnesota, June 9 . The protective committee for the bondholders,
headed by J. Arthur Warner, had sought the previous payment and upon
granting part of the request, the court had set the next interest hearing on 2, p. 3517.
Wiser Oil Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addi-
tion to the regular quarterly dividends of iike amount on the common stock, tion to the regular quarterly dividends of iike amount on the common stock,
both payable Jaly 1 to hoiders of record June 10. Like amounts paid on both payable July 1 to horders of record June 10 . Like amounts paid on
April 1 and Jan. 2, last, and compares with 50 cents paid on Oct. 1,1940 and quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share previously distributed. In
addition, extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on July 1, last.-V. 152 , p. 1940.

Witherbee Sherman Corp.-Tenders-
Company will until June 19 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient first mortgage $6 \%$ income bond.
of $\$ 100,000 .-\mathbb{V} .151$, p. 866 .

Wolverine Tube Co.-Stock Rights-New PresidentAt the recent directors' meeting action was taken to make available to
the employes of the company from treasury shares 2,500 shares of the common stock of the company in addition to 7,500 shares heretofore made available to certain of the junior executives. The Board announces that 48,078 shares of the common stock of the company, heretofore outstanding, of the treasury and sale to employees, there will be issued and outstanding in the hands of the public 350,544 shares of the common stock of the par against exercise of rights by junior executives of the company.
The resignation of $H$. J. Hooks as President of this company, effective May 23 , was announced by Charles $O$. Limbocker, Chairman of the Board To fill the vacancy created in the office of President, Charles C. Limbocker
was elected President, continuing also to hold the office of Chairman of was elected.
George H. Klein was elected to the board of directors to fill the vacancy rear thor. Whar
(Alan) Wood Steel Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.25$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 20
to holders of record June 10. Like amount paid March 10 last and compares
 June 15, 1940; $87,1 /$ cents on March 25,$1940 ; \$ 1.75$ on Dec. 21 , 1939;
$\$ 1$ on Nov. 17 , $1939 ; 75$ cents on June 15, 1939 , and 50 cents paid on Dec.
28,1938 .- 152,3364 .
(EX) w y
(F. W.) Woolworth Co.-Stock Offered-Harriman Ripley \& Co., Ine., on June 5 offered after the close of the market a block of 50,000 shares of common stock (par \$10). The stock was priced at $\$ 27.50$ a share, with a concession of $\$ 1$ a share to dealers, and was quickly oversubscribed, the books being closed one-half hour after the offering. The block cf stock was reported to be of domestic origin.-V. 152, p. 3042.

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, June 6, 1941

Coffee-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 13 to 16 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 120 lots. The Rio contract closed 21 to 5 points net lower, with sales totaling only 8 lots. The market was helped slightly by the unconfirmed report that 80,000 bags of coffee were destroyed in the Jersey City fire. Then, too, there were reports that Colombia was not yet offering excess quota coffee as provided in the recent ruling of the Inter-American Coffee Board. Brazilian offers were light and all subject to any new taxes or other rulings of official Brazil. Finally the market appeared to be influenced by a statement made in connection with ceiling prices for quota by a representative of Latin-American producing countries. On the 3 d inst. futures closed 18 to 10 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 200 lots. There were only 2 contracts traded in the Rio division, Dec. delivery, which closed 9 points net higher. Overnight reports were that the Army had accepted the "bids" of Standard Brands to supply 39,690 bags of coffee at prices ranging from 10.92 c . New Orleans to 11.48 c . Columbia, S. C. These bids were opened a week ago but held in abeyance. On May 26 the Army accepted 15,000 bags on bids to supply 100,000 bags. The confirmation of the Standard Brands offer leaves 55,000 bags still open. According to reports, Brazil and Colombia are proceeding slowly in the matter of approving exports of excess quota coffee, as permitted recently by the InterAmerican Coffee Board. On the 4th ints. futures closed 11 to 5 points net higher, with sales totaling 286 lots. The Rio contract closed 21 to 14 points net higher, with sales totaling 15 lots. In Brazil Rio 7s were 300 reis higher. According to latest reports the Army has now secured the 100,000 bags against which bids were opened on May 26 and only 15,000 bags accepted. It is said that the Army has the right to turn down bids and then negotiate privately on the basis of
the lowest bids accepted. General Foods, as well as Standard Brands, is said to have shared in supplying the coffee.
On the 5th inst. futures closed 23 to 17 points net higher for the Santos contracts, with the exception of the Mar. for the Santos contracts, with the exception of the Mar.
delivery which closed only 1 point net higher. Sales in the Santos contract totaled 277 lots. There were only 9 contracts traded in the Rio contracts, which closed 2 to 5 points higher. In Brazil the official spot prices on soft and hard Santos 4 s advanced by 1,200 reis per 10 kilos, or the equivalent of about $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. per pound. Spot Rio 7 s were up 100 reis. Today futures closed 9 to 19 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 204 lots. The Rio contract closed 10 to 11 points net higher, with sales only 8 contracts. Santos coffee was 5 to 13 points higher, with most positions at new seasonal highs, reflecting the strength in the actual market, where little was offered. Mar. sold at 10.73 c ., up 13 points. Trading was mostly confined to Dec. and beyond. The "A" contract was 5 points higher, with Dec. at 7.40 c . In Brazil the official Santos spot prices were 600 reis higher on soft Santos 4 s and 500 reis higher on hard 4 s . In the spot market here Santos 4 s were quoted at 11 to $11 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. while Manizales were generally held at 16 c . and higher.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
trad. March, 1942

S: $\qquad$ 10.79
10.89
 higher, with sales totaling 96 lots. Reports that upwards of 80,000 bags of cocoa had been destroyed in the Jersey City fire caused sufficient demand for cocoa to rally the market 7 to 8 points, with July selling at 7.35 c ., up 7 points. Trading was slow, only 60 lots changing hands to early afternoon. Open interest this morning was down to 6,986 lots, a decrease of 65 lots. Warehouse stocks increased 3;700 bags to a total of $1,389,397$ bags compared with $1,058,525$
bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 7.39; Sept., 7.45; Dec., 7.53. On the 3d inst. futures closed 16 points off to 25 points net higher, with sales totaling 573 lots. Trading in rubber was unusually active and prices were irregular. The feature of the trading was heavy selling of near months against purchases of Mar., which apparently was a switching operation:- Dealers did the opposite, possibly to transfer hedges. The net result was that this afternoon July was selling at 21.57, a loss of 13 points, while Mar. was at 20.65 , a gain of 25 . Turnover to that time totaled 450 lots. The open interest this morning stood at 1,900 lots, a decrease of 43. London closed $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Singapore was 1-16d. higher. Local closing: July, 21.54; Sept., 21.35; Dec., 21.04; Mar., 20.65. On the 4th inst. futures closed 6 to 5 points net higher, with sales totaling 451 lots. Some new buying interest was noted in cocoa as the market registered a further advance for net gains of 6 to 8 points, with July selling at 7.68 c ., up 6 points. The turnover to that time was 380 lots. Switching forward out of July accounted for the bulk of the trading. Open interest today stood at 7,019 lots, an increase of 25 . Warehouse stocks increased 2,600 bags. They total $1,392,443$ bags, compared with 1,055,568 bags a year ago. The trade said that offerings by West Africa were scarce. Local closing: July, 7.68; Sept., 7.75; Dec., 7.83; Mar., 7.92.

On the 5th inst. futures closed 6 points net lower for all deliveries, with sales totaling 158 lots. A condition bordering on stalemate developed in the cocoa market. Manufacturers were not interested in buying nor producers in offering cocoa. Trading to early afternoon amounted to only 80 lots, a small day as cocoa goes. Prices then were unchanged to 1 point lower, with July selling at 7.68 c . Open interest decreased 25 lots, standing today at 6,994. Warehouse stocks were unchanged. They totaled $1,392,507$ bags compared with $1,053,094$ bags a year ago. Local closing: July 7.62; Sept. 7.69; Dec. 7.77; Jan. 7.80; Mar. 7.86. Today futures closed unchanged compared with previous finals, with sales totaling 138 lots. Trading in cocoa was moderately large, sales to early afternoon totaling 120 lots. At that time prices were 2 to 3 points lower, with July at 7.60c. There was hedge selling and a little liquidation, but trade buying absorbed all offerings and held prices at almost even levels. The open interest this morning was 4 higher at 6,908 lots. Warehouse stocks increased 3,400 bags. They are at the highest point of the year, with a to tal of $1,395,931$ bags compared with $1,052,651$ bags a year ago. Local closing: July 7.62; Sept. 7.69; Dec. 7.77; Mar. 7.86; May 7.93.
Sugar-0n the 2 d inst. futures closed 4 to 2 points net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 162 lots. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ point net lower, with sales totaling 87 lots. In the raw market it was revealed that refiners late on Thursday had cleared the market of raw sugar at 3.45 c ., establishing the spot price at that level-equal to the previous high for the year, made in Mar. Today's offers were slow to come out and were not under 3.50 c . Further buying interest existed at 3.45 c . In the refined market a tightening up of offshore sugars was noted, with little offered at under $\$ 4.85$. On the 3 d inst. futures closed 1 point off to 1 point up for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 107 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged compared witn previous finals, with sales totaling 135 lots. In the raw market 3 to 4 lots of June Puerto Ricos and about a half dozen lots of June and July Philippines were offered at 3.50 c ., with concessions possible on the more prompt positions. Aug. shipment Cubas were also at 3.50 c . duty paid. The Senate vote due today, on "S 937"-a bill to amend the sugar act and give domestic areas any share of the Philippine quota deficit above 75,000 tons, was awaited. On the 4th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point down for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 54 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1 point net lower, with sales totaling 143 lots. In the raw market 4 lots of Puerto Ricos and more than a half dozen lots of Philippines were offered at 3.50 c ., while Aug. Cubas could also be bought at that level. On some lots it was believed a bid of less would be acceptable. Refiners were moving slowly. So far American and several others have not met the 10c. price advance announced late Monday by a few cane refiners. Passage of the Adams-O'Mahoney bill by the Senate late yesterday was without market effect.
On the 5 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher, with sales totaling 141 lots in the domestic contract. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to 1 point net higher, with sales totaling 171 lots. In the raw market refiners were interested at 3.45 c . while sellers were asking 3.50 c . for about a dozen lots in June and July positions. The refined advance has not yet become general and this has delayed the entry of orders at the old price. Latest news on the situation in the Far East was regarded by some as a market factor, as it related to the possibility of interference of shipments from the Philippines. Today futures closed 1 point up to 1 point off for the domestic contract with sales totaling 210 point The world sugar contract closed $31 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ points net higher. with sales totaling 297 lots. Domestic sugar was unchanged to 1 point higher in quiet trading during the early afternoon session. The market did not relfect an easier tone of nearby actuals. Late yesterday National got 5,000 bags of Puerto Ricos, afloat, at 3.40 c , or 5 points under the last prompt sale. Other raws were held at 3.50c., but on Philippines due
next week less was believed acceptable. Excess-quota Puerto Ricos could be bought at 3.30c. Savannah joined most other cane refiners in an advance to $\$ 5.10$. The AAA overnight announced that $2,817,650$ tons had been entered against offshore quotas, Jan.-May, against 1,956,531 (1940). Prices closed as follows:

## Sueptember- November

-2.50| January, 1942_. $\qquad$
Lard-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher. Offerings were limited at the opening, but later as demand increased prices quickly rose to levels 10 to 15 points above previous finals. This encouraged some profit taking and prices fell off, about half of the early gains being erased. The market was fairly active. Sales of hogs ranged from $\$ 9.15$ to $\$ 9.50$. Western hog receipts totaled 88,100 head, which compared with 116,900 head same day last year. On the 3d inst. futures closed unchanged compared with previous finals. The market held quite steady in face of the bearish monthly statistical report on lard supplies and the weakness in hogs. Prices eased slightly during the morning on the above news, but firmed up again under light covering. However, the latter upturn was only slight and on the close values showed no change from previous finals. At Chicago hog values ranged from 15 c . to 25 c . lower. Sales were from $\$ 9.10$ to $\$ 9.40$. Western hog marketings totaled 85,200 head against 81,800 head for the same day a year ago. On the 4th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher. Strength in competing oils and fats markets together with the upturn in hog prices, attracted a fair amount of new support in lard futures at Chicago. Hog receipts in the West today were far below the two previous sessions and totaled 60,200 head against 75,100 head for the same day a year ago. Chicago hog prices advanced 10 c . to 15 c ., due to the small receipts, and during the day scattered sales were reported there at prices ranging from $\$ 9.15$ to $\$ 9.60$.
On the 5th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net lower for the near deliveries and unchanged for distant December. The opening range was 2 points off to 2 points higher. Hog receipts at Western centers totaled 72,900 head against 82,300 head for the same day last year. Hog prices at Chicago declined 10c. to 15 c ., with sales ranging from $\$ 8.75$ to $\$ 9.45$. Today futures closed 5 to 10 points net higher. The market was relatively quiet.

Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 27.871 \%$ ( $8-10$ 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: Pickled Hams: Picnic, loose, c.a.f. -4 to 6 lbs., 16c.; 6 to 8 lbs., $16 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to 10 lbs. lbc. Skinned, loose, e.a.f.- 14 to 16 lbs., $223 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., 22c. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to 8 libs., 19 c .; 8 to 10 lbs., $191 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 12$ to 14 lbs., 163 3 c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y. 16 to 18 lbs., not quoted; 18 to 20 lbs., $127 / 8 ; 20$ to 25 lbs., $127 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to 30 lbs., $127 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: $341 / 2$ to 36. Cheese: State, Held ' 39,25 to 26; Held ' 40 , $231 / 4$ to $241 / 2$. Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special Packs: $231 / 4$ to $26 \frac{3}{4}$.

Oils-Linseed oil in tank cars-10.0 to 10.2. Quotations: Chinawood, tanks, spot- $301 / 4$ offer; drums- 32 offer. Coconut: crude, tanks, nearby-.06 $1 / 2$ to $.065 / 8$; Aug., forward$.063 / 8$ asked; Pacific Coast-. $057 / 8$ bid nominal. Corn: crude: West, tanks, nearby- $103 / 4$ bid nominal. Olive: denatureddrums, spot- $\$ 3.00$ to $\$ 4.00$ asked. Soy bean: tanks, old crop-. $087 / 8$ to . 09 ; Oct.-Dec. $.081 / 2$ to $.083 / 4$; New York, .c. 1., raw-11.3 bid. Edible: coconut, 76 degrees-131/2 Cod: crude - not quoted. Turpentine: $491 / 2$ to $511 / 2$; rosins: $\$ 2.25$ to $\$ 3.15$.

Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 59 contracts. Crude S. E., val. $91 / 2-10 \mathrm{c}$ nom. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 25 to 42 points net lower, with sales totaling 138 lots. Although both the London and the Singapore markets observed the Whitsuntide holidays, the rubber market here had a firm tone. The opening was 8 to 11 points net higher on a light buying interest, which was not sustained. Later the market stood about 3 points net higher with July selling at 22.15 c . Sales to that time totaled 40 lots. Open interest. This morning stood at 1,943 lots, a decrease of 32 . Local closing: New Standard: July, 21.70; Sept., 21.40; Dec., 21.00; Mar., 20.40. On the 3 d inst. futures closed 16 points off to 25 points up. Sales totaled 573 lots. Trading in rubber was unusually active and prices were irregular, The feature of the trading was heavy selling of near months against purchases of Mar., which apparently was a switching operation. Dealers did the opposite, possibly to transfer hedges. The net result was that this afternoon July was selling at 21.57, a loss of 13 points, while Mar. was at 20.65 , a gain of 25 points. The open interest this morning stood at 1,900 lots, a decrease of 43 . London closed 1-16d. lower to $1 / 8 d$. higher. Singapore was 1-16d. higher. Local closing: New Standard:

June 7, 1941

July, 21.54; Sept., 21.35; Dec., 21.04; Mar., 20.65. On the 4 th inst. futures closed 26 to 35 points net higher, with sales totaling 65 lots. Rubber turned firm after early irregularity. Prices during the early afternoon stood 25 to 40 points net Prices with July at 2185 c up 31 points. The improve higher, with July at 21.85 c , up selling pressure which had ment reflected easing of the selly weighed on the market. Demand was not active recently weighed on the market. Demand was not active as shown by the fact that turnover to early afternoon totaled only 40 lots. Spot rubber was done today at 22 c. a pound compared with $215 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Yesterday but no tightness exists Open interest today stood at 1,909 lots, an increase of 9 lots. The Singapore market closed unchanged. Local closing New Standard: July, 21.89; Sept., 21.60; Mar., 21.00.

On the 5 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points net higher, with sales totaling 113 lots. Rubber was firm early on outside buying but later lost a portion of its early gains, prices standing unchanged to 10 points lower in early afternoon, with July at 21.75 , off 5 points. Some outside new interest developed in the market during the forenoon, caused by the shipping shortage, and developments in the Far East. Sales to early afternoon totaled 64 lots. London closed $1 / 8$ to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$ higher. Singapore was unchanged to $1-32 \mathrm{~d}$ lower. Local closing: July 21.80; Sept. 21.60; Dec. 21.35; Mar 21.05. Today futures closed 8 to 15 points net 21.35 ; war. 21.05 . Taling 64 lots. The rubber market was higher, with sales totaling 64 lots. The rubber market was almost at a complete standstill, sales to early afternoon reaching only 18 lots, of which 10 were exchanges for physicals. Certificated stocks in warehouses decreased by 10 tons to 440 tons. The members of the trade were waiting for news from the Far East and also from Washington, where there was talk of rationing supplies. The London market closed unchanged, Singapore was also unchanged. market closed unchanged, Sept. 21.70; Dec. 21.45; Jan. 21.40; Mar. 21.20 .

Hides-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 9 to 17 points net higher. Sales totaled only 70 lots. Waiting for further developments from Washington on the question of a ceiling on hide prices, the futures market ruled quiet but stronger today. Most of the support came from trade sources. There were two more transferable notices issued against the July contract bringing the total so far this month to 87 the July contract bringing the totar 29 amounted to 1,249 notices. Hide open interest on May 29 amounted to 1,249 contracts, which represents a decrease of 62 contracts fromthe previous trading day and a drop of 204 lots when compared with the total on May 15. The actual hide market was virtually at a standstill. Local closing: June, 14.68; Sept., 14.75; Dec., 14.91; Mar., 14.93; June, 14.95. On the 3 d inst. futures closed unchanged to 16 points net higher, with sales totaling 81 lots. While the hide trade waits for the outcome of the meeting in Washington with the OPACS, the futures and actual hide markets ruled steady and quiet the futures and Some in the trade point out hat any price camit established below 17c. for light native cows would cause almost irreparable damage to the entire industry. Others state that small in comparison with the total purchases held in inventories which were made at lower quotations. Local closing: June, 14.80; Sept., 14.85; Dec., 14.93; Mar., 14.95; June, 14.95. On the 4th inst futures closed 10 to 16 points net lower Transactions totaled 47 lots. No decision on hide lower. Transaction ceiling and the differentials discussed in Washington on Tuesday will be issued until early next week, according to a statement made by James $P$. Davis of the price division of the OPACS, it was reported in trade circles. Substantial savings to civilian purchasers of shoes as well as to the Government are expected to grow out of the decision of the OPACS to fix a ceiling price of 15 c . per pound for light native cows, July take-off, it was reported in the Office of Production Management Defense Bulletin today. Since no shortage of hides has been found to exist, it is believed that shortage of hides has been found to exist, it is believed that the prices of other hides wil find their proper level in rela-
tion to the 15 c . ceiling. Local closing: June, 14.70; Sept., 14.72; Dec., 14.80; Mar., 14.82.

On the 5 th inst. futures closed 27 to 20 points net lower, with sales totaling 47 lots. Raw hide prices declined during the morning, and by early afternoon values were 7 to 10 points lower. Transactions totaled 520,000 pounds. There were 360,000 pounds tendered for delivery against the June contract. Open interest was 1,198 lots today, a gain of 7 points. Local closing: June, 14.43; Sept., 14.52; Dec., 14.57. points. futures closed 9 to 15 points net higher, with sales totaling 34 lots. Raw hide futures advanced during the morning and by early afternoon values were about 13 points above opening levels. Transactions totaled 560,000 pounds. There were 160,000 pounds tendered for delivery against the June contract. Open interest was 1,176 lots, a decrease of 22. Local closing: June, 14.52; Sept., 14.66; Dec., 14.72 .

Ocean Freights-The insignificant amount of tonnage available for trading in all markets continues to curtail operations in the charter market. 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. Sugar: Philippines to United States-Atlantic, $\$ 25$ bid, asking $\$ 30$. Queensland to Halifax-St. John, $\$ 21$ per ton. Coal: Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.50$ per Coal: Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, $\$ 9$ to $\$ 9.50$ per ton. Hampton Roads to Montevideo about $\$ 10.50$ to $\$ 10.75$
per ton. Hampton Roads to Buenos Aires, $\$ 11$ per ton.

Hampton Roads to Lisbon, \$16. Ore: South Africa to Hatteras, $\$ 18$ fi.o. per ton; Brazil to Sydney, N. S., $\$ 12.50$ per ton. Philippines to Baltimore, $\$ 18$ bid.

Coal-The anthracite industry, with 375,000 tons of unsold coal en route or in cars at piers and docks at the end of last week, is clearly ahead of the New York and New England buying demand by dealers and the public, according to Louis C. Madeira 3d, executive director of the Anthracite Institute, in a statement to the New York Herald Tribune. Mr. Madeira, commenting on a published statement indicating that there was a present shortage of anthracite in northeastern markets, said: "In light of the above figures and the scheduled production of the current week of nearly $1,000,000$ tons, it must be conceded that instead of with, really anticipating demand
Stocks of bituminous coal in the United States in industry and retail yards as of May 1st, 1941, amounted to $36,587,000$ tons, as compared with $50,690,000$ tons the previous month. All classifications showed decreases in stocks, the greatest losses coming in by-product coke oven, steel and rolling mills and railroads.

Wool-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 4 to 10 points net lower for grease wool, with only 4 lots or 24,000 clean equivalent pounds sold. Spot grease wool was quoted at 94.5 c . nominal with no sales. Wool tops transactions totaled about 35 lots or 175,000 pounds, with closing prices 3 points advance to 3 points decline. Spot certificated tops were quoted at 130.5 c . nominal with no sales. Boston reported that little business had been transacted there today and that prices appeared unchanged. Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 128.0; Oct., 125.0; Dec., 123.0. Grease Wool: July 94.0; Oct., 94.3; Dec., 94.1. On the 3d inst. futures closing 1 point decline to 5 points advance for wool tops, with sales estimated at 70 lots or 350,000 pounds. In grease wool the market closed easy 15 to 17 points net lower, with sales estimated at 32 lots or 192,000 pounds clean equivalent weight. Spot orease wool was 92.9 c . bid and 93.5 c , asked hile Spor 1305 c nominal There were no sales. Boston reported the wool market quiet. Offerings of domestic wools appeared a little heavier. Shipping congestion was reported in South Africa. Prices generally were nominal. Local closing: Wool Tops July, 128.3; Oct., 124.9; Dec., 123.5. Grease Wool: July, 92.3; Oct., 92.7; Dec., 92.6. On the 4th inst. futures closed 11 to 12 points net lower for grease wool, with sales totaling 65 contracts, or 390,000 clean equivalent pounds of wool. Wool top futures were very slow, with only 4 contracts or 20,000 pounds sold during the day. The closing was quiet at 1 to 5 points net decline. Spot grease wool was quoted at 93.2 c . bid, with spot certificated tops at 130.5c. nominal. There were no sales. Boston reported the domestic wool movement heavy on old orders, but said there was no new business in this section today. However, a fair business was reported done in South American wools. Prices were steady. Local Josing: Grease Wool. July 93.5, Oct 93.8 . Dec 93.7 Wool Tops: July, 128.0; Oct., 124.8; Dec., 123.0.
On the 5th inst. futures closed 6 to 8 points net higher for grease wool, with sales totaling only four contracts, or 24,000 clean equivalent pounds. Better demand developed for wool top futures, with sales estimated at 40 contracts, or 200,000 pounds, comparing with only 20,000 pounds the previous day. The market closed steady at 2 to 7 points net gain. Trade interests were on both sides of the market, with speculative interest reported small. Spot grease wool was 941 bid and 95 c . were quoted apain at 13050 nominal Local closing: Greas Wool: July 94.2 ; Oct. 94.4 ; Dec. 94.5 ; Wool Tops: July 128.7; Oct. 125.0; Dec. 123.2. Today futures closed 5 points off to unchanged for wool tops. Grease wool futures closed virtually unchanged compared with previous finals. Wool tops opened 3 points higher this morning. At the high point of the morning active positions showed no change to an advance of 3 points over the closing levels of the previous day and at the lows they were 1 point below to 2 points above, anderday's last quotations. A short time be fore the close of business bid prices were unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales on the New York exchange to late afternoon were estimated in the trade at about 125,000 pounds of tops. No sales were reported on the opening of the grease wool market today. Later in the session prices showed advances of 5 points over the previous closing range and shortly before the end of dealings bid prices were 3 to 6 points net higher. Local closing: Wool Tops: July 128.2; Oct. 124.6; Dec. 123.2. Grease Wool: Dec. 94.6.
Silk-On the 2 d inst. futures closed 3 c . to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher, with sales totaling 22 lots. Silk was steady in response to rather favorable mill statistics for May. There was scattered buying interest which supported prices despite the absence of Japanese quotations because of a holiday. Sales to early afternoon totaled seven lots. Twenty bales were tendered on contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market stood at $\$ 2.93$ a pound, unchanged. Local closing: June, $2.871 / 2 ;$ Aug., 2.88; Sept., 2.89 ; Oct., $2.881 / 2$. On the 3 d inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 3c. net higher, with sales totaling 78 lots. Silk statisties were construed as favoring prices and Japanese markets came higher than due after the holiday yesterday. As a result prices here were about $2 c$. higher. Trading was fairly active,

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with a turnover of 63 lots to early afternoon. Sixty bales were tendered on contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market was up 2c. at $\$ 2.95$ a pound. Prices closed 19 to 27 yen higher on the Yokohama Bourse. In the spot market grade $D$ silk advanced 15 yen to 1,575 yen a bale. Local closing: June, 2.89; July, 2.90; Aug., $2.901 / 2$; Sept., $2.911 / 2$; Oct., $2.911 / 2$; Nov., $2.911 / 2$; Dec., $2.911 / 2 ;$ Jan., $2.911 / 2$. On the 4 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ c. to 1c. net lower, with sales totaling 75 lots. The market had a steady undertone during most of the day. After opening lower under profit taking, the market turned upward, standing $1 / 2$ c. to 1c. net higher during early afternoon. Sales to that time totaled 43 lots. Twenty bales were tendered on contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the spot market advanced 2c. to $\$ 2.97$ a pound. On the Yokohama Bourse the market closed 3 yen lower to 3 yen higher. Grade D silk in the spot market advanced 15 yen to 1,590 yen a bale. Local closing: June, $2.881 / 2$; July, $2.891 / 2$; Sept., bale. Local closing: June, $2.881 / 2$; July, $2.891 / 2 ;$ Sept.,
$2.901 / 2$; Oct., $2.901 / 2$; Nov., 2.91 ; Dec., 2.91; Jan., $2.901 / 2$. On the 5 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2$ c. up to $1 / 2$ c. off, with sales totaling 59 lots. Firmer cables were a sustaining influence in the silk market, where outside buying absorbed selling said to have been of Japanese origin. The market during early afternoon was 1 to $21 /$ c. net higher, with June at $\$ 2.90$. Sales to that time totaled 15 lots. Tenders on contract totaled 280 bales. In the spot market crack double extra silk was 1c. higher at $\$ 2.98$. Yokohama Bourse prices were 10 to 13 yen higher. Grade D silk in the spot market was unchanged at 1,590 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: June, 2.891/2; July, 2.90; Aug., 2.91; Sept., 2.92; Oct., 2.92; Dec., 2.92; Jan., 2.92. Today futures closed $31 / 2$ to $21 / 2$ c. net higher, with sales totaling 141 lots. Trading in silk was fairly active and prices were steady to firm, standing about 4c. higher this afternoon on buying caused by nervousness over the situation in the Far East. Turnover to early afternoon reached 84 lots and 20 bales were tendered on contract. Open interest this morning was 1,347 lots, a decrease of 45. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market advanced half a cent to $\$ 2.981 / 2$ a pound. On the Yokohama Bourse prices closed 2 to 8 yen lower. Grade D silk in the spot market was 5 yen higher at 1,595 yen a bale. Local closing: June, 2.921/2; July, 2.931/2; Aug., 2.94; Sept., 2.941/2; Oct., 2.95; Nov., 2.95; Dec., 2.95 ; Jan., 2.95.

## COTTON

Friday Night, June 6, 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 93,349 bales, against 65,092 bales last week and 83,347 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1940, $3,511,386$ bales, against $6,949,873$ bales for the same period of 1939-40, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1940, of $3,438,487$ bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galve | 2.336 | 4.122 8.733 | 2,795 | ${ }^{1,503}$ | 377 085 | 1,054 |  |
| Houston | 16,718 |  | 6,919 6,005 | 8,175 | ,116 | 10,368 5,815 | 34, 48.829 |
| Mobile | 2 |  |  | 595 | 62 |  | $\begin{array}{r}2.161 \\ \hline 600\end{array}$ |
| Charlest |  |  |  |  |  | 367 | 367 |
| Totals this | 5,881 | 12,85 | 17,663 | 12,706 | 10,640 | 13,60 | 93,34 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1940, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Receipts to } \\ & \text { June } 6 \end{aligned}$ | 1940-41 |  | 1939-40 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Auo } \\ 1,1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1941 | 1940 |
| alve | 12,187 | 662,568 | 9,004 | 1,7 | 929 | 649,3 |
| Hrownsvil | 34.205 | 1,328.243 | 6,450 | 2,066 | 949,460 | $66 \overline{5}, 2 \overline{23} 9$ |
| Corpus Chri |  | 149,045 |  | 179,215 | -68.161 | 38,933 95,034 |
| New Orieans | 43,882 | 1,181,933 | 8,349 | 2,423,946 | 460,184 | 605,063 |
| Gulfport | 2.161 | ${ }_{33}^{10,407}$ | 156 | 161374 | ${ }_{54}^{52,929}$ | -60.574 |
| Pensacola |  | ,761 |  | 54,593 | 1,946 |  |
| Jacksonvill | 600 | 47,392 | 822 | 1,882 64,510 | 147,253 | ${ }_{112,519}^{1,380}$ |
| Panama Cí |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chare Chan | 367 | 16,460 |  | ${ }_{45,971}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33,875 \\ 21,506 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25.522 4.181 |
| Wilming |  | 7.100 | 346 | 9,718 | 10.200 | 7,560 |
| Now Yo |  | 20,576 | 346 | 22,546 | 14.197 | 24,161 |
| Bost |  |  |  |  | 1,529 | ${ }^{2}, 687$ |
| Itimo |  |  |  | 21,4 |  | 1,325 |
| Totals. | 93,349 | 3,511,386 | 27,624 | 6,949,873 | ,878,436 | ,364,312 |

Totals. $\qquad$
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. | 12,187 | 9,004 | 5,887 | 6,079 | 438 | 7,237 |
| Houston- | $\begin{array}{r}34,205 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,450 | 3,847 3,936 | 4,788 | 1,655 | 3,511 |
| Mobile_- | 43,829 2,161 | $\begin{array}{r}8,349 \\ \hline 156\end{array}$ | 3,920 | 1,087 | 9,128 | 16,033 1,464 |
| Savannah | 600 | 822 | 496 | 523 | 2,453 | 22 |
| Charleston..- | 367 |  |  | 1,200 | 1,432 | 835 |
| Wilmington.- |  |  |  |  |  | 65 |
| Norfolk.- |  | 346 2,497 | 1,262 | 226 1,081 | 798 2,236 | 1,304 1,846 |
| Total this wk. Since Aug. 1.- | $\begin{array}{r} 93,349 \\ , 511,386 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,624 \\ , 949,873 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,177 \\ , 338,101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,069 \\ 6,997,288 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,325 \\ , 193,781 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,597 \\ 6,598,257 \end{array}$ |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 7,410 bales, of which 663 were to Japan, 4,931 to China, and 1,816 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 53,551 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 817,171 bales, against $5,823,303$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| Week Ended <br> June 6, 1941 <br> Exports from - | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Britain }}{\text { Grat }}$ | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston |  |  |  |  |  |  | 643 | 643 |
| Houston New Orleans Los Angeles. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 117 | 117 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 814 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 663 | 4,931 | 242 | 5,836 |
| Total. |  |  |  |  | 663 | 4,931 | 1,816 | 7,410 |
| Total 1940 | 21,181 | 13,420 |  | 10,498 | 2,111 | 2,500 | 3,841 | 53,551 |
|  | 3,562 | 105 | 3,455 |  | 2.695 |  |  | 16,488 |
| From Aug. 11940 to June 6, 1941 Exports from | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\underset{\text { Ger- }}{\text { many }}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston.--- | 21,723 | ----- | ---- | ---- | $\begin{aligned} & 1,927 \\ & 8,735 \\ & 1.680 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,145 \\ & 3,767 \end{aligned}$ | $45,011$ | 69,806321,969 |
|  | 164,750 |  |  |  |  |  | $\|144,717\|$ |  |
| Corpus Christ | ${ }_{23,225}^{115,193}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 600 56,186 | 25,505 173,659 |
| New Orleans. Mobile | 28,461 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28,461 |
| Morfolk-7----- | 3,573 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,573 |
| New York--- | 314 |  |  |  |  |  | 26,981 | 27,295 |
| Boston_-.-.-- | 974 |  |  |  | 57,398 | 53,443 | $\underset{6,948}{2,313}$ | 2,313 118.763 |
| Los Angeles.San Francisco Seattle | 3,827 |  |  |  | 20,462 | 15,180 | 6,221 | 45,690 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 137 | 137 |
| Total | 362,040 |  |  |  | 92,482 | 73,535 | 289,114 | 817,171 |
| Total 1939-40 <br> Total 1938-39 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|r\|} \hline 1951,635 \\ 450,487 & 807,006 \\ 390,973 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 33,456 \\ 439,274 \\ \hline 290,282 \\ \hline 2005 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 869,766 \\ & 851,081 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 397,318 \\ 94,250 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1154840 | 5823,303 |
|  |  |  | 632,95 | 3149,72 |  |  |  |

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| June 6 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving. Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great <br> Britain | Franct | Germany | Other Foreign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galveston |  |  |  |  | 3,000 | 3,000 | 926,986 |
| Houston. | 7.327 |  |  | 1,707 |  | 9,034 | 940,426 |
| New Orleans-: | 6,542 |  |  | 150 |  | 6,692 | 453,492 |
| Charleston |  |  |  |  |  |  | 147,253 |
| Mobile. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 54,879 |
| Norfolk |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25,890 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  | 276,909 |
| Total 1941. | 13,869 |  |  | 1,857 | 3,000 | 18,726 | 2,859,710 |
| Total 1940 | 200 | 15,300 |  | 9,397 | 2.500 | 27,397 | 2,336,915 |
| Total 1939 | 2,040 | 1,284 | 4,085 | 8,196 | 2,157 | 17,762 | 1,781,889 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery continued mod erately active, with prices showing an irregular trend and held within a relatively narrow range. Spot firms reporting on the crop say that rains will make for a perfect condition in the Eastern belt. Outside of heavy spot sales in the South compared with last year, there was little in the news to encourage any aggressive movement on the upward side of the market. The news from abroad and the general uncertainty regarding legislation at Washington has not had a rery wholesome influence on trading in cotton.

On the 31st ult. prices closed 1 to 5 points net lower. The market experienced a soft spell early in the session under a continuation of the recent liquidating movement, but around the 13c. level for July more trade support appeared and the market recovered partially late in the day. After opening steady, 1 point higher to 4 points lower the market eased to net losses of 6 to 8 points under a combination of commission house liquidation and Southern selling. The total pressure was not particularly heavy but the demand was chiefly on a scale down basis. The late steadiness was attributed more to additional trade demand than to any fresh outside buying in view of various overhanging uncertainties. There were few fresh influences to affect the market over the holiday and trading for the most part was believed to reflect further profit-taking following the recent sharp rise. Spot cotton sales for the week at the 10 designated spot markets amounted to 202,496 bales, against 255,150 the preceding week and 28,391 a year ago. On the 2 d inst. prices closed 2 to 4 points net higher. Although buying interest was small, cotton had a steady tone in absence of selling pressure. Prices during early afternoon stood 1 point lower to 3 points higher. Trading was limited on the opening and prices were 2 to 5 points lower under an accumulation of liquidating orders from commission houses accumulation of liquidating orders from commission houses
over the week-end. Southern hedge sales also were in over the week-end. Southern hedge sales also were in
evidence. Trade firms, New Orleans operators and local professionals absorbed the offerings. After the opening the market tone stiffened as liquidation, never heavy, soon ran its course. A little price-fixing was sufficient along with scattered buying to rally the list and wipe out early losses by midday. The comparative quietness of the trading was attributed to uneasiness over the foreign situation on the one hand and to a desire to await details of the new cotton loan on the other.. In the meanwhile the trade is giving consideration to the progress of the new crop.

Sales of cotton in Southern spot markets today totaled 40,000 bales, compared with 9,000 on the corresponding day last year. On the 3d inst. prices closed 10 to 18 points net higher. Buying by mills to fix prices readily absorbed hedge sales by the South and advanced prices. The market this afternoon stood 8 to 12 points net higher. Offerings were limited on the opening while a fairly good mill and trade demand appeared. As a result prices were 4 to 6 points net higher on first call. Brokers supposedly acting for mills were buyers of Oct. and Dec. contracts. The demand was supplied by the South and by spot firms selling hedges. Gains were held after the opening and extended a little as trade buying to fix prices steadily absorbed hedge sales. trade buying to fix prices steadily absorbed hedge sales.
The trading continued to be rather limited but prices around The trading continued to be rather limited but prices around
noon stood 5 to 8 points net higher. Bombay buying was a factor in the market. Washington reported that the House Banking Committee, sponsors of legislation to compel the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay parity prices for all farm products purchased and to sell only at parity levels, has agreed to abandon the proposal. On the 4 th inst. prices closed 1 to 4 points net higher. Buying to fix prices steadily absorbed hedge sales in the cotton market. Prices late this afternoon were 20 to 7 points net higher and firm, near the season's highest marks. The tone was firm on the opening. Prices registered gains of 2 to 5 points on the first call in a moderate volume of trading. Trade demand and buying by Bombay interests were the early features. It was estimated that Bombay bought 5,000 bales, mostly Mar. and May contracts. The meaning of that demand was not entirely apparent but it presumably represented arbitrage transactions. A Bombay cable reported that the Indian Government had warned the board of managers of the Bombay Association against a possible squeeze in the JulyAug. position on the Bombay market. Trade buving to fix prices was fairly active and accounted for much of the firmness of the market. Doubtless the trade demand was inspired by the renewed activity in the cotton goods market.
On the 5th inst. prices closed 4 to 5 points net lower. Cotton had a steady tone, selling at one time within a point or so of the season's highest prices, but failed to equal them because of light selling pressure. Late this afternoon prices were from 1 to 3 points net lower. The market was firm on the opening, prices on first call having been unchanged to 1 point net higher. Trading was of more or less of routine character. The South sold hedges, as it has done virtually every day for some time. The trade bought, as it has done persistently. Trade buying somewhat more than offset Southern selling, imparting a firm tone to prices, which worked up as much as 3 points after the first call. Outside interest was limited. Sales of cotton in Southern spot markets yesterday were reported as 22,000 bales, compared with 3,000 bales a year ago.
Today prices closed 6 points up to unchanged. Cotton moved on an even keel throughout the session. Mill buying to fix prices balanced Southern hedge selling. Late this afternoon prices were 1 point higher to 3 points lower. The tone was steady on the opening as trade buying absorbed Southern hedge selling. First prices were unchanged to 3 points net higher. Mill price-fixing was done in October and December, there was short covering in July, and some foreign buying of forward months. It was assumed that the mill price-fixing reflected the renewed activity in the Worth Street goods market yesterday, when sales were estimated at $10,000,000$ yards, of which upward of $7,000,000$ were said to have been print cloths. Spot interests ascribe the recent upturn in the market to the diminishing quantity of loan cotton available to mills for purchase. Sales in Southern markets have fallen off. Yesterday the turnover was 21,000 bales against 7,000 bales last year.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past 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 12. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for $7 / 8$ inch and $29-32$ inch staple and $75 \%$ of the average premiums over 15-16 inch cotton at the 10 markets on June 5 .

|  | Inch | Inch | $\underbrace{15-16}_{\text {Inch }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 31-32 } \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Inch } \\ & \text { and } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whue |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midduling Falr | . 38 on | . 45 on | . 57 on | . 65 on | . 74 on |
| Good Middling. | . 22 on | :39 on | . 41 on | . 59. | . 68 on |
| Strict Mid | . 10 on | . 20 on | . 33 on | . 41 on | . 50 on |
| Middlling. | . 21 ott | . 11 ott | Basts | . 07 on | . 16 on |
| Strict Low Middiling | . 71 ott | . 61 oft | . 51 oft | . 44 oft | ${ }^{3} .35$ oft |
| Low Middung..- | 1.44 oft | 1.37 oft | 1.32 off | 1.28 oft | 1.24 oft |
| Good Middiling. | . 22 on | . 32 on |  |  |  |
| Strict Middling. | . 210 on | . 220 on | . 33 on | . 41 on | . 50 on |
| Strict Low Mildaling |  | . 611 | ${ }_{\text {Even }}{ }_{5}^{\text {Eve }}$ | . 07 on | . 16 on |
| Low Middling ....- | 1.44 ott | $1: 37$ off | 1.32 off | 1.28 otf | 1.240 orf |
| Good Middlling |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strict Middling | . 45 oft | . 37 oft | . 23 oft | . 188 |  |
| a Middiling -- | . 99 ott | . 92 otf | . 78 off | . 73 ott | . 67 off |

Market and Sales at New York

|  | Spot MarketClosed | Futures Market Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday | Nominal | Stee | 600 |  | 600 |
| Tuesday-7-: | Nominal | Steady | $8{ }^{\circ} 0$ |  | 0 |
| Wednesday | Nominal | Steady | 400 700 |  | ${ }_{70}^{400}$ |
| Triday | Nominal | Very steady | 500 |  | 500 |
| Total week |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3,000 \\ 16,209 \end{gathered}$ | 58,200 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.000 \\ & 1744.409 \end{aligned}$ |

New York Quotations for 32 Years


Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { Mas } 31 \end{aligned}$ | Monday June 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { Tune } \end{aligned}$ | Wednesday June 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thursdau } \\ & \text { June } 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June(1941) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Range } \\ \text { Closing } \\ \text { a }}}{ }$ | 13.07n | $13.10 n$ | 13.24 | $13.25 n$ | $13.21 n$ | $13.25 n$ |
| $\text { Raly } \text { Range... }$ | 12.99-13.07 | 13.00-13.08 | 13.10-13.24 | 22-13.26 | 3.19-13.26 |  |
| August- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September- $\qquad$ $13.12 n$ $\qquad$ $13.26 n$ $13.28 n$ $13.23 n$ $13.28 n$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clober- | 13.17n | $13.16 n$ | 13.30n | 13.33n | $13.27 n$ | $13.33 n$ |
| Range.- | 13.18-13.24 | 13.18-13.26 | 13.27-13.28 | 13.36-13.40 | 13.32-13 | 13.31-13.41 |
| Nooember- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Closing }}$ | $13.25 n$ | $13.28 n$ | $13.39 n$ | $13.42 n$ | $13.38 n$ | $13.43 n$ |
| Rane. Closing | ${ }_{13.28}^{13.26-13.33}$ | ${ }_{13}^{13.25-13.333}$ | 13.36-13.47 | ${ }_{13.47}^{13.43 .49}$ | $13.41-13.49$ | ${ }_{13}^{13.48-13.47}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left.\left.\right\|_{13.25 n} ^{13.25-13.25}\right\|_{1} ^{1}$ | $\left.\right\|_{13.28 n} ^{13.22-13.28}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.38-13.38 \\ & 13.40 n \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 13.45-13.47 \\ & 13.46 n \end{aligned}\right.$ | 13.42n | $\left.\right\|_{13.46 n} ^{13.44-13.44}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing: | 13.26n | 13.29n | 13.42n | $13.46 n$ | $13.42 n$ | $13.46 n$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { March- }}$ Range. | 13.23-13.30 | 13.24-13.31 | 13.32-13.47 | 13.45-13.49 | 13.41-13.49 | 13.40-13.45 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | 13.25n | 13.28n | 13.42n | $13.46 n$ | $13.42 n$ | 13.4 |
| ange | 13.19-13.25 | 13.20-13.28 | 13.29-13.45 | 13.43-13.47 | 13.42-13 |  |
| Closing - | 13.23 | 13.27-13.28 | 13.41n | 13.46 | $13.42 n$ | 13.42-13.43 |

## $n$ Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended June 6, 1941, and since trading began on each option:

| option for | Ranje for | or Week | Range Since Beotinning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1941- } \\ & \text { June. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Janl:-7-1 | 12.99 May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13.26 June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 13.28 May 241941 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Ootober---- November | 13.16 May 31 | 13.41 June 5 |  | 130.48 May 241941 |
| December.- | 13.25 June ${ }^{13}$ | 13.49 June 4 | 9.28 Dec. 191970 | 13.50 May 24194 |
| January-..- | 13.22 June 213 | 13.47 June 4 | 9.49 Feb, 171941 | 13.48 May 241941 |
| February-..- |  | 13.49 June 4 | i0.43 Mar, 17 19 941 | 13.5i May ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| Apill: | 13.19 May 31 | 13.49 June | İ3.16 May 191941 | i3. 51 |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery-The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The from which we have compiled the following t.
figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.


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:

## Middling

Middiling upland, Liverpool
Egypt, good Giza, Liverpool...-
Broach, fine, LiverpoolBroach, fine, Liverpool-
Peruvian Tankuis, $g$ 'd fair, L'pool
O. P Oomra No fine, Liverpooi 1 staple, super-
At the Interior Towns, the movement, that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towons | Movement to June 6, 1941 |  |  |  | Movement to June 7, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { June } \\ \mathbf{6} \end{gathered}$ | Recetpts |  | Shipments Week | Stocks June 7 |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| la., Birm'a | $5,516$ | 104,227 | 5,131 | 45,411 |  | $51,459$ | 1,607 | 15.624 |
| Eufaula. | $39$ | 15,736 | 168 | 6,503 | $87$ | $16.498$ | 104 | 7,887 74.523 |
| Montgom'y | 3,700 | ${ }^{57,503}$ | 822 | 89,914 | 647 | 66,866 | 816 | 74,523 |
| Ark., Blythe | 563 | 141,464 | 1,500 | 93,593 | 252 | 171,081 | 3,718 | 121,779 |
| Forest City | 14 | 39,853 | 120 | 25.074 |  | 32,303 | 848 | 33,666 |
| Helena | 4 | 60.337 | 691 | 25,966 | 00 | 69,558 | 500 | 35,626 |
| Hope | 4 | 42,698 | 1,181 | 30,303 | 2 | 41,111 | 250 | 32,300 |
| Jonesboro |  | 13,224 | 34 | 23,282 |  | ${ }_{113,281}^{9,281}$ | ${ }_{2}^{904}$ | 24,213 |
| Little Rock | 682 | 135,529 | 3,756 | 118,986 | 396 | 113,033 | 2,210 | 122,068 |
| Newport | 91 | 54,350 | 767 | 23,696 | 30 211 | $\begin{array}{r}38,689 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,341 | 22.238 66.710 |
| Pine Bluff- | 459 | 165,030 65,788 | 1,764 | -53,522 | 211 | 139,655 62.968 | 503 | 66,710 33,438 |
| Walnut Rge | 443 | 65,788 <br> 13 | 326 | 11,847 | 154 | 62.96 15,103 | 329 | 10,703 |
| Athens.-. | 81 | 36,457 | 213 | 34,000 | 70 | 40.088 | 505 | 37.420 |
| Atlanta. | 1,399 | 138,184 | 1,51B | 39,195 | 5,494 | 160,942 | 6,336 | 104,066 |
| Augusta. | 2,814 | 280,695 | 5,420 | 194,140 | 3,869 | 160,752 | 4,444 | 118,237 |
| Columbu | 100 | 27,900 | 300 | 29,400 | 400 | 16,000 | 400 | 29,300 |
| Macon | 813 | 37,603 | 91 | 38,166 | 114 | 38,728 | 705 | 28,635 |
| Rom | 0 | 16,455 | 550 | 34,481 |  | 16,726 | 250 | 36.451 |
| La., Shrevep | 1,478 | 142,092 | 3,454 | 62,577 | 184 | 108,488 | 701 | 55,572 |
| Miss., Clarksd | 1,249 | 152,244 | 2,834 | 49,076 | 882 | 165,442 | 2,198 | 40,999 |
| Columbus | 76 | 16,063 | ${ }^{297}$ | 27,966 | 557 | ${ }_{240}^{22,120}$ | ${ }_{3.3071}$ | 31,478 |
| Greenwoo | 632 129 | 196,500 | 3,322 | ${ }_{12,810}$ | 829 | 240,373 34,253 | ${ }_{816}$ | 13,271 |
| Natchez |  | 5,475 | 364 | 9,534 |  | 7,258 | 354 | 13,110 |
| Vleksburg | 123 | 20,229 | 750 | 10,060 | 185 | 27,855 | 402 | 14,273 |
| Yazoo Clty |  | 523,093 |  | 24,620 | $\quad 51$ | 48,170 | 568 | 31,181 |
| Mo., St. Louis | 13,357 | 520,836 | 13,435 | 2,857 | 7,895 | - 367.717 | 8.207 | 4,846 |
| N.C., Gr'boro | 103 | 8,552 | 4 | 2,959 | 126 | 4,965 |  | 1,46 |
| Oklahoma- <br> 15 towns | 1,749 | 457,859 | 17,124 | 207,775 | 319 | 334,399 | 5,093 | 171,918 |
| a. C., Gr'ville | 2,967 | 123,785 | 3,586 | 98,337 | 2,537 | 121,007 | 1,726 | 70,148 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 52,137 | 4350,569 | 74,031 | 874,773 | 47,358 | 3409,551 | 58,358 | 607,949 |
| Texas, Abilene | 564 | 46,759 | 1,563 | 14,958 | 4 | 26,954 | 122 | 9,455 |
| Austin... |  | 20,182 | 409 | 1,816 |  | 7,422 | 5 | 1,430 |
| Brenham |  | 10,938 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}1,303 \\ 41,857\end{array}$ |  | 15,267 |  | 1,179 32,650 |
| Dalla | 2,000 463 | 73,427 79 | 3,042 1,508 | +23,397 | 13 |  |  |  |
| Paris | 463 | 79,434 6,778 | 1,508 | 23,397 2,511 | 13 | 76,222 8.518 | 45 | 22,751 |
| Robstown.- <br> San Marcos | 219 | 9,001 | 186 | 2,122 | 265 | 4.408 | 355 | 1,078 |
| Texarkana | 40 | 52,155 | 247 | 9,119 | 97 | 37.210 | 84 | 22.652 |
| Waco | 1,275 | 45,650 | 2,151 | 18,389 | 28 | 56,710 | 34 | 12,732 |

Total,56towns $95,619{ }_{7870,050} 154,723$ 2553,544 $73,5436465,027{ }_{110,004} \underset{2220,186}{ }$ * Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 58,156 bales and are tonight 333,358 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 22,076 bales more than in the same week last year.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:


Including movement by rail to Canada
The foregoing shows the week's net overland movemont this year has been 1,695 bales, against 9,812 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 461,645 bales.

| In Sight and Spinners' <br> Week |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Since $\text { Aug. } 1$ | Week | Since Aug. 1 |
| Receipts at ports to June 6 . . . . - - 93,349 | 3,511,386 | 27,624 | 6.949,873 |
| Net overland to June 6.-.-.---, 1,695 |  | 19,812 | 1,168,960 |
| Southern consumption to June 6--190,000 | 7,652,000 | 135,000 | 6,312,000 |
|  | 11,870,70 | 172 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| over consumption to May 1.--- |  |  |  |
| me into sight during week.--226,888 |  | 135,975 |  |
| North. spinn's' takings to June 6-- 57,968 | 2,581,578 | 17,104 | 1,505, |
| * Decrease. |  |  |  |
| Movement into sight in previous years: |  |  |  |
| Week- Bales | ce Aug. |  |  |
| 939-June 8-...--------104, 095 |  |  | 0,182,251 |
| 938-June 9--------------- 84,989 |  |  |  |
| 937-June |  |  | 049.302 |

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:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Week Ended } \\ \text { June } \mathbf{6} \end{gathered}$ | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday |  | Monday |  | Tuesday |  | Wednesday |  | Thursday |  | Friday |  |
|  |  | \|c. $\begin{gathered}15-16 \\ \text { n }\end{gathered}$ |  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {In }} ^{15-16}$ | İ8. | ${ }_{\text {In }}^{15-16}$. | ${ }^{7 / 8} 1$ | ${ }^{15-16} \mathrm{In}$. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 15-16 \\ \mathrm{In} . \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\left.\right\|_{15} ^{15-16} \begin{aligned} & 1 n \end{aligned}$ |
| Galveston | 12.48 | 12.68 | 12.51 | 12.71 | 12.65 | 12.85 | 12.66 | 12.86 | 12.62 | 12.82 | 12.67 |  |
| New Orleans | 12.64 | 12.84 | 12.65 | 12.85 | 12.80 | 13.00 | 12.81 | 13.01 | 12.76 | 612.96 | 12.82 | 13 |
| Mobile- | 12.55 | 12.75 | 12.58 | 12.78 | 12.72 | 12.92 | 12.73 | 12.93 | 12.69 | 912.89 | 12.73 | ${ }^{12} .93$ |
| Nortolk. | 13.00 | ${ }_{13.20}$ |  |  |  |  | 13.15 | ${ }_{13.35}^{13.23}$ | 13.10 | ${ }^{43} 13.19$ | ${ }_{13}^{13.15}$ | ${ }_{5}^{9} 13.24$ |
| Montgomery | 12.70 | 12.90 | 12.70 | 12.90 | 12.85 | 13.05 | 12.85 | 13.05 | 12.85 | 513.05 |  | ${ }_{13.10}$ |
| Augusta | 13.20 | 13.45 | 13.23 | 13.48 | 13.32 | 13.62 | 13.38 | 13.63 | 13.34 | 413.59 | 13.39 | 913.64 |
| Memphis | 12.45 | 12.70 | 12.50 | 12.75 | 12.60 | 12.85 | 12.85 | 12.90 | 12.60 | 012.85 | 12.65 | ${ }^{5} 12.90$ |
| Housto | 12.60 | 12.80 | 12.60 | 12.80 |  | 12.90 | 12.70 | 12.90 | 12.66 | 612.80 | 12.71 | 112.91 |
| Little Roc | 12.25 | 12.45 | 12.30 | 12.50 | 12.40 | 12 | 12 | 5,12.6 | 12 | 012.60 | 12.45 | 65 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { May } 31 \end{aligned}$ | Monday June 2 | Tuesday June 3 | Wednesday June 4 | Thursday <br> June 5 | Friday <br> June 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1941- \\ \text { July }-\ldots-1 \end{gathered}$ | 13.09b-.11a | 13.10b-.11a | 13.25b-.27a | 13.26b-. 28 a |  |  |
| October.-- | 13.28 | 13.30 | 13.42 | 13.43 | 13.38-13.39 | ${ }_{13.42}^{13.27}$ |
| December- | 13,36b-.37a | 13.38 | 13.52-13.53 | 13.53 | 13.48 | 13.51 |
| January .- | 13.32b-. $34 a$ | $13.35 b$ | $13.49 b$ | 13.525 | 13.47b | $13.50 b$ |
| March...- | 13.36 | 13.36-13.37 | 13.52-13.54 | 13.53 | 13.47-13.48 | 13.50 |
| May--..- | 13.32b-.34a | 13.33b-. $34 a$ | 13.49b-.51a | 13.51 | 13.46b-.47a | 13,48b-.50a |
| Spot | Steady | Steady |  | Steady | Steady | Steady |
| Futures..- | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady | Steady |

Three New Members of New York Cotton Exchange At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange held June 5, the following were elected to membership in the Exchange: John M. Williams of New York City, a partner of Royce \& Co., cotton brokers; John M. Little Jr., of Union, S. C., engaged in the spot cotton business, and James Griffin Boswell of Los Angeles, Calif., President of J. G. Boswell \& Co., cotton shippers. Mr Boswell is also a member of the Los Angeles Cotton Exchange.

Election of Officers of New York Cotton Exchange and Wool Associates-Robert J. Murray was reelected President of the New York Cotton Exchange at the annual election held on June 2. Also reelected were Gustave I. Tolson as Vice-President and William J. Jung as Treasurer New members of the Board of Managers are: Milton S. Erlanger, Elwood P. McEnany, Perry E. Moore, and G. Clarke Watson. The retiring member of the Board of Managers were reelected.

At the election of Wool Associates of the Exchange Frank J. Knell was again chosen President and Bernard J Conlin renamed First Vice-President. Other retiring officers were reelected.

Russian Cotton-The 1941-42 cotton acreage planted in the Soviet Union, prior to May 15, is reported at 4,958,000 acres, $99.3 \%$ of planned acreage and slightly higher than last year's estimate of $4,942,000$ acres. Hot, dry weather in Central Asia thus far this season, it said to have been favorable for cotton plants.

Unfixed Call Sales of Cotton Increase During Week Ended May 23-The Department of Agriculture reported on May 31 that unfixed call sales of cotton reported to the Commodity Exchange Administration increased 55,600 bales during the week ended May 23 to 513,700 bales on that date Of this number, 95,300 bales were based on the July future 98,500 on October, 165,100 on December, 2,500 on January 82,800 on March, 38,900 on May, 21,600 on July, and 9,000 on October. Unfixed call purchases increased 12,400 bales to 68,300 bales on May 23. Of this number 44,500 bales were based on the July future, 13,500 on October, 7,300 on December, 100 on January, 2,300 on March, 200 on May and 400 on July. It was explained:
The unfixed call sales and purchases reported to the CEA are based on
New York cotton futures. Such sales and purchases are reported by cotton merchants with futures contracts of 5,000 bales or more in a single future.
The figures released, therefore, do not cover all such transactions.

CCC Reports on 1940-41 Cotton Loans-The Department of Agriculture announced May 28 that through May 24, 1941, loans outstanding on 1940-41 crop cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies aggregate $\$ 65,367,503.66$ on $1,350,186$ bales.

Cotton loans completed and repayments on loans by States follow:


Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that the weather has been unfavorable in most parts of the cotton belt. In Texas progress of cotton has been fair, but the crop is late with planting still incomplete and much replanting required in the extreme northwest, where rains have been frequent.

|  | Rains | Rainfall Inches | High | Low | Mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Texas-Galveston |  | 0.15 | 86 | 74 | ${ }^{-10}$ |
| Amarillo | 4 | 1.67 | 81 | 55 | 68 |
| Austin |  | 0.04 | 91 | 70 | 81 |
| A bilene | 3 | 1.13 | 91 | 56 | 74 |
| Brownsville | dry |  | 90 | 75 | 83 |
| Corpus | dry |  | 89 | 73 | 81 |
| Del Rio. | 2 | 0.26 | 90 | 66 | 78 |
| E1 Paso | dry |  | 91 | 59 | 75 |
| Fort Wor | 1 | 0.18 | 95 | 66 | 81 |
| Houston |  | 0.22 | 92 | 70 | 81 |
| Navasota | 3 | 0.09 | 91 | 69 | 80 |
| Falestine | 2 | 0.63 | 89 | 67 | 78 |
| San Anton |  | 0.70 | 93 | 66 | 80 |
| Waco: |  | 0.83 | 93 | 64 | 79 |
| Oklahoma-Oklahoma | 2 | 4.23 | 89 | 58 | 74 |
| Arkansas-Fort Smith | 2 | 2.36 | 87 | 64 | 71 |
| Little Rock. |  | 2.46 | 87 | 64 | 76 |
| Louisiana-New Orlean | 3 | 1.34 | 93 | 69 | 81 |
| Shreveport |  | 0.10 | 93 | 67 | 80 |
| Mississippi-Meridian |  | 0.89 | 93 | 60 | 77 |
| Vicksburg | , | 0.83 | 92 | 60 | 76 |
| Alabama-Mobile | 3 | 1.70 | 91 | 66 | 79 |
| Birmingham | 2 | 2.33 | 90 | 60 | 75 |
| Montgomery | dry |  | 95 | 63 | 79 |
| Florida-Jacssonvil | 1 | 0.01 | 99 | 65 | 82 |
| Miami |  |  | 92 | 72 | 82 |
| Tampa. | dry |  | 89 | 69 | 79 |
| Georgia | 1 | 0.72 | 72 | 96 | 84 |
| Atlanta- | 2 | 0.35 | 92 | 62 | 77 |
| Augusta | 1 | 0.14 | 99 | 65 | 82 |
| Macon-...-Charle | dry |  | 95 | 64 | 80 |
| South Carolina-Charle North Carolina-Sishev | 1 | 0.07 | 93 | 72 | 83 |
| North Carolina-ishev | 3 | 0.36 | 89 | 50 | 70 |
| $\underset{\text { Raleigh. }}{\text { Wilmingto }}$ | 3 | 1.38 | 96 | 54 | 75 |
| Wilmington. | 2 | 0.72 | 93 | 60. | 77 |
| Tennessee-Memph | 1 | 0.20 | 91 | 60 | 76 |
| Chattanooga | 4 | 0.48 | 94 | 55 | 75 |
| Nashville. | 2 | 0.23 | 92 | 55 | 74 |

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:

New Orleans_......... Above zero of gauge
Memphis.................. Memphis...............Above zero of gauge. Shreveport.-...-..........Above zero of gauge

Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

| Week End. | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stock (at Interior Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 194 | 93 |
| Mar. | 55,790 | 107,381 | 27,264 | 3110,177 | 2737.778 | 3051,323 | 5,475 | 49,055 |  |
| 14. | 53,542 | 115.052 | 32,436 | 3088.259 | 2705,278 | 3012.260 | 31.624 | 82,552 | Nil |
| 21. | 57,485 | 74,870 | 21,973 | 3063,732 | 2666,756 | 2986.570 | 32,958 | 36,348 | Nil |
| 28. | 44,562 | 87.760 | 19,979 | 3033,584 | 2617,890 | 2951,233 | 14,414 | 38,925 | Nil |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}$ | 52,719 | 72,250 | 11,788 | 2988,790 | 2570,714 | 2907,928 | 7,925 | 25,073 |  |
| 11. | 59,025 | 54,785 | 21,385 | 2920,639 | 2527,094 | 2807,759 | Nil | 11,185 | Nil |
| 18. | 68,555 | 46,094 | 13,296 | 2873,988 | 2480,117 | 2831,695 | 20,824 | 13,145 | Nil |
| 25. | 61,959 | 50,671 | 12,397 | 2848,100 | 2454,769 | 2795,440 | 36,091 | 25,323 | Nil |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{May}_{2} \\ \mathrm{I}_{1} \end{gathered}$ | 57,306 |  |  | 2802,116 | 2411,420 | 2757,237 |  |  |  |
| 9. | 67,696 | 41,104 | 10,724 | 2751,529 | 2360,407 | 2725,840 | 17,109 | Nil | Nil |
| 16. | 75,438 | 39,262 | 15,932 | 2697,331 | 2321,071 | 2692,155 | 21.240 | Nil | Nil |
| 23. | 83,347 | 42,308 | 16,953 | 2651,560 | 2288,087 | 2667,674 | 37,576 | 9,324 | Nil |
| 29. | 65,092 | 30,472 | 17,870 | 2611,700 | 2256,647 | 2635,929 | 25,232 | Nil | Nil |
| June 6 | 93,349 | 27,624 | 16,177 | 2553,5 | 220,186 | 2600,639 | 35,193 | Nil | Nil |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1940, are 4,125,889 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 93,349 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 35,193 bales, the stock at interior towns having decreased 58,156 bales during the week.

Manchester Market-Our report by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Spinners are considered to hold small stocks of cotton. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1941 |  |  |  | 1940 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 32 s \text { Cop } \\ \text { Twist } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8in Lbs. Shitr- } \\ & \text { ingo, Comeon } \\ & \text { to Finest } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotion } \\ \text { Middll } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 32 \mathrm{Sop} \mathrm{Cop} \\ \text { Twist } \end{gathered}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shittings, Common | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { M iddrl } \\ \text { Upl-ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | d. | s. d. | s. d. | d. | d. | s.d. s.d | d. |
| 14 | 15.85 | ${ }_{12}^{12} 9$ | $\square_{1} 1213$ | 8.66 8.90 | 14.54 | 12 1/2012 ${ }_{12}{ }^{4} 12$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.03}$ |
| ${ }_{21}^{14}$ | ${ }_{16.06}$ | 12103 | Q13 13 | 8.90 8.95 | +14.20 | ${ }_{12}^{12}{ }^{(12} 12$ |  |
| 28. | 15.91 | $12101 /$ | (913 13/ | 9.00 | 14.31 | 12 © 12 | 7. |
| 4 | 16.90 |  | (1) 3 | Closed |  |  |  |
| 11.. |  | avalla |  | Closed | 14.45 | $123{ }^{12}$ |  |
| 18-- | 18,19 | ${ }^{13} 80$ | @13 | Closed | 14.75 14.78 |  |  |
| ${ }^{25-}$ | 16.19 | 130 | @13 |  | 14.78 | 12.4361273 | 8.0 |
| 2 | 18.19 | 13 | $0_{13}^{13}$ | Closed | 14.85 | 1243501273 |  |
| 9-- | 16.19 | 13 | ${ }^{1313}$ | Closed | ${ }_{1408}^{14.74}$ | ${ }^{12} 454612{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14 |
| ${ }_{23}^{16-}$ | 16.19 <br> 16.19 | 13 |  | closed Closed |  | Nominal | Closed |
| 29. | 16. | 131 | (613. $41 / 2$ | Closed | 14.04 | $11103 / 3$ O12 1 | Closed |
| ${ }_{6}$ | 16.19 | 133 | (1)13 6 | Closed | 14.04 | 1110351213 | Closed |

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, th exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 7,410 bales. The shipments, in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows: GALVESTRON
HOUSTON
To Colon.

To Chilomb
643 Los ANGELES-

To Colombia-.................
643
107
107
800
14 rates for cotton from New

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

Friday Night, June 6, 1941.
Flour-The flour market in the local area is reported as quiet. There seems to be little incentive to buy at the moment. Large mills are maintaining all quotations on flour. Receipts of flour have been dwindling slightly the past few days at the local railroad terminals. Shipments past few days at the local railroad terminals. Shipments of flour against contracts have been running moderately heavy recently, and the latter deliveries appear ample for
consumer needs at present. The major mills have been operating mostly on a four-day week.

Wheat-On the 31 st ult. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $7 / 8$ c. net higher. A batch of buying orders executed just before the closing bell to cover previous short sales and adjust account for the week-end, reversed the wheat market's downward trend today and prices finished at net gains of $3 / 8$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. compared with Thursday. Pit brokers credited mills with some orders, while dealers anticipating approval of the marketing quota system by two-thirds vote in producers' referendum today, were believed to have been buyers. Approval of the quota was expected to result in restricted marketing of the bumper crop now about ready for harvest. Furthermore, much of the market's advance the last few months has been based on belief that high loan rates contingent upon a favorable vote, also would be offered on the new crop. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $13 / 8$ to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Wheat producers' approval of the Government's plan to restrict the new crop movement by a marketing quota system and loans at rates above current prices today, touched off enough buying in futures on Chicago Board to lift quotations 2c. a bushel. Gains at Kansas City amounted to about 3c. at times. Veteran grain traders forecast eventual tightening of open market supplies similar to what has occurred the past two seasons, if provisions of the Government's program are carried out as planned now. Although a marketing quota has never been in effect before, wheat prices have been influenced by loan provisions the last two seasons. Each time prices held below loan levels during the period when grain was being sealed, but later rose above lending ates as commercial supplies tightened. Heavy rains accompanied by winds were reported in Texas and Oklahoma, where harvest is getting under way, and substantial moisture also spread to Kansas and northward and eastward into the soft winter wheat and spring wheat belts. On the 3d inst. prices closed $11 / 2$ to 2 c . net higher. Purchases by flour mills imparted strength to a lagging wheat market today and prices advanced as much as 2c. a bushel. Millers were reported buying in Kansas City and the brisk runup in prices there was a factor in the Chicago advance. Other grains there was a factor in the Chicago advance. Other grains
were fractionally higher in sympathy with wheat. The higher prices were scored after the trade had digested private crop estimates indicating a 1941 wheat crop far in excess of previous estimates. Private crop estimates issued shortly after the opening were decidedly bearish in tone. The average of the four private estimates was $680,000,000$ bushels of winter wheat indicated for 1941. This was an increase of $37,000,000$ bushels over the average forecast of $643,000,000$ bushels a month ago. It also exceeded the official estimate of $653,000,000$ bushels which was issued in May. On the 4 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. After marking up gains of more than a cent a bushel, wheat prices today lost all of the advance during the last hour. The setback was due to profit-taking attracted by an upturn of 5 to 6c. so far this week, and selling touched off by outstanding weakness of soy beans. Earlier in the session mill buying helped to lift prices and there were reports from the Southwest that rain had flattened wheat and given rise to fear of rust spread. Flour business so far this week was reported on a good scale and many dealers were showing concern because of uncertainty as to how much "free" grain will be available in the commercial trade due to the loan and marketing quota program.

On the 5 th inst. nrices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. A pause in baking and milling trade activity diminished support that has buoyed wheat prices in the past three days, and values drifted lower today after an early fractional advance. Losses of more than 3c. in soy beans contributed to unsettling of the wheat pit. Many traders asserted their unwillingness to extend commitments in view of uncertainty as to how much new grain will flow into commercial channels as harvest progresses, due to loan and marketing quota provisions. Crop complaints failed to exert the usual bullish influence. Some of the buying was attributed to mills covering flour sales or future commitments, but there was a pause in this activity also. More rain in the Texas Panhandle region gave rise to fear of a delayed wet harvest which some traders said could be both bullish and bearish in as much as quality of grain might be lowerel to the extent that much of it would be ineligible for Government loans. Lack of sufficient storage space also is expected to complicate this situation.
Today prices closed $11 / 2$ to $13 / \mathrm{c}$ c. net higher. Wheat prices rose almost 2 c . today following announcement of Government loan rates, which confirmed trade belief that new wheat would be worth as collateral approximately 34c. a bushel more than the 1940 crop. At highs of around 99 c . a bushel for July delivery and $\$ 1$ for September, however futures contracts were 15 c . or more below the loan rate on a Chicago basis. Heavy unwanted rains in the Southwest, with prospects of more moisture the next few days, stimu lated talk about a wet, delayed harvest. Renewed support was attributed to mills. More rain was received in the Southwest and there was much talk of a wet harvest, but dealers interpreted this differently. Some thought a delayed harvest had bullish implications, while others ex pressed belief lowering of wheat grade may tend to limit the amount of grain eligible for tovernment loans.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york No. 2 red
 DALI CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO
Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs, Fri July

 daily closing prices of wheat futures in winnipeg ${ }^{\text {July }}$ October: Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs, Fri

Corn-On the 31 st ulto. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The rise in wheat had its wholesome effect on corn values. Good rains were welcome in many corn belt sections, particularly east of the Mississippi River, and the orecast indicated further precipitation can be expected This had a bearish effect on corn, but after prices had sagged $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. with wheat, the market rallied more than a cent Country offerings remained light and a high loan rate for new corn and encouragement for feeding, were supporting factors. On the 2 d inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Good rains in the corn belt and hedging sales in connection with purchases from the Government, and country offerings depressed corn prices. Losses were only fractional, however. On the 3 d inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Corn was quiet. There was nothing in the news concerning the orn crop to influence trade. On the 4th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn advanced fractionally during the early session, but buying was checked by receipt of good ains over much of the belt and this is expected to materially improve the moisture condition and give the crop an excellent tart
On the 5th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn eased, due to improved moisture conditions over much of the belt. Today prices closed $1 / 2$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Corn held about steady, with little feature to the trading, which was light. Open interest in corn tonight was $20,655,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
 daily closing prices of corn futures in chicago
 Season's High and When Made Season's Low and When Made

Oats-On the 31 st ulto. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading was light and without feature. On the 2 d inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Oats held steady with corn. On the 3d inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The private estimates placed the oats crop at $1,088,000,000$ bushels. Last year's harvest was $1,236,000$,000 bushels. On the 4 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading light with prices steady.
On the 5th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Oat values followed the downward trend of wheat and corn prices. Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading quiet.
dAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO July July (new)
September December (new

 dally closing prices of oats futures in winnipeg July-

Rye-On the 31st ulto pis igher The 31st ulto. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net ullish The late strength in the wheat market had its bullish effect on rye, particularly in the late deliveries. On the 2 d inst. prices closed $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The strong wheat market naturally had its effect on rye, though the latter market, did not fully respond to the substantial gains in wheat values, which latter showed net gains of $13 / 8$ to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. On the 3 d inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. down to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The private rye estimate was for a crop of $44,000,000$ bushels. The official estimate a month ago was $46,000,000$ bushels and the 1940 harvest $41,000,000$ bushels. On the 4th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. This market was relatively quiet, with the undertone steady.
On the 5 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Buying of rye, attributed partly to rumors that loans will be offered on that grain to conform with those granted wheat and corn, helped to lift rye prices more than 1c. at times. July rye, however, was priced more than 40 c . a bushel below the corresponding wheat contract. Today prices closed $21 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Substantial buying in July (old) lifted its price over 2c. The other deliveries showed fair response.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICACO
 5umiz
 September (new)
December (new)
 Keptember
July (new)

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG. July

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES TN WINNIPEG

Closing quotations were as follows: FLOUR
Standard Mill Quotations

Spring patents. $\qquad$ | $-6.05 @ 6.30$ | Sopt winter straights |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $-5.80 @ 6.15$ | Hard winter straithts | GRAIN



Corn New York- ${ }^{\text {No }}$
No, 2 yellow, all rail Barley, New York
40 lbs,
$\qquad$ $57-69$
503 All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the Now York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended Saturday, May 31, and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at- | Flout | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rue | Barlely |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { bbls } 196 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 175,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { bush } 60 \mathrm{lbs} \\ \mathbf{1 5 4 , 0 0 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { bush } 56 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 1,697,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { bush } 322 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 244 \end{gathered}$ | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| Minneapolis | 31,000 | 2,640,000 | 792,000 | 244,000 | 316,000 | 1,313,000 |
| Duluth -- |  | 1,288,000 | 1,435,000 | 81,000 | 14,000 | 56,000 |
| Mllwaukee - | 11,000 | 286,000 | 92,000 | 14,000 | 8,000 | 577,000 |
| Toledo |  | 153,000 | 13,000 | 65,000 |  |  |
| Buffalo |  | 4,476,000 | 903,000 | 214,000 | 7,000 | 175,000 |
| Indianapolls |  | 33,000 | 672,000 | 40,000 |  |  |
| St. Louls .- | 132,000 | 824,000 | 262,000 | 20,000 |  | 44,000 |
| Peoria- Kansas City | 42,000 26,000 | 16,000 $3,341,000$ | 936,000 73,000 | 18,000 6,000 | 9,000 | 54,000 |
| Omaha |  | 431,000 | 173,000 | 6,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph. |  | 50,000 | 115,000 | 20,000 |  |  |
| Wichita-. |  | 384,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Sloux City |  | , 000 | 91,000 | 2.000 | 3,000 | 22,000 |
| Tot. wk. ' 41 | 417,000 | 14,094,000 | 7,254,000 | 974,000 | 810,000 | 2,363,000 |
| Same Wk', ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 379,000 | 4,546,000 | 4,101,000 | 943,000 | 170,000 | 1,513,000 |
| Same wk'39 | 391,000 | 5,705,000 | 6,569,000 | 1,785,000 | 353,000 | 1,045,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939 | 18,820,000 | 335,797,000 | 203,711,000 | 85,891,000 | 27,033,000 | 104187000 |
| 193 | , | 5,692,0 | 242,027,0 | 95,187,0 | 24,002, | 89,446.000 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 31, 1941, follow:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York- | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline b b l s ~ \\ 133,006 \mathrm{lbs} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 60 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 463,000 \end{array}$ | bush 56 lbs 97,000 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { bush } 32208 \\ 8,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 56 \text { lbs } \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 48 \text { lbs } \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ |
| Boston | 16,000 | 250,000 |  | 4,000 |  |  |
| Philadelphia | 21,000 | 77.000 | 15,000 | 2,000 |  |  |
| Baltimore-- | 8.000 | 437,000 | 134,000 | 12,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| New Orl'ns* | 22,000 | 15,000 | 91,000 | 12,000 |  |  |
| Galveston.- |  | 413,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Can. Atl.pts |  | 2,544,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Tot. wk. '41 | 200,000 | 4,199,000 | 337,000 | 38,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Since Jan. 1 1941 | 5,399,000 | 77,077,000 | 4,494,000 | 1,107,000 | 399,000 | 650,000 |
| Week 1940 | 204,000 | 3,081,000 | 265,000 | 31,000 | 10,000 |  |
| Since Jan. 1 | 5,362,000 | 56,491,000 | 13,829,000 | 2,197,000 | 1,556,000 | 1,125,000 |

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, May 31, and since July 1 are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rue | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ushets | Bushels | Batrels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| New York | 983,000 980,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore. | 183,000 | 160,000 |  |  | 172,000 |  |
| Can, Atl. ports.- | 2,544,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total wk.Since July 1, 1941 | 4,690,000 | 160,000 | a31,000 |  | 172,000 |  |
|  | 150,884,000 | 22,426,000 | 5,923,000 | 140.000 | 712,000 | 996,000 |
| Total wk. 1940 ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 2,827,000 | 93,000 | 52,230 |  |  |  |
|  | 139,511,000 | 26,185 | 3,825,9 | 4,196,000 | 3,554,000 | 10,284,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaports Saturday, May 31, were as follows:

| grain stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat | ${ }_{\text {Corn }}$ | Oats |  |  |
| United States- | ushels | ${ }^{\text {Bushels }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Bushels }}^{39}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| New York**--........ | ${ }_{40,000}^{79,00}$ | ${ }_{76,000}^{53,00}$ |  |  |  |
| Philadelphia -...-- | 54,000 | 116,000 | 16,000 |  | 1,000 |
| Baltimore. | 79,000 | 185.000 | 12,000 | 86,000 | 2,000 |
| New oriean | 1,942,000 | 2 2,00 |  |  |  |
| Fort Wort | ${ }^{6,874,000}$ | ${ }^{490,000}$ | 34,000 | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| Wrichta | ${ }_{6}^{3,2465,000}$ |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 3,400,000 | 2,053,000 | 137,000 | 7.000 | 4,000 |
| Kansas Cl | 25,902,00 | 6,443,000 | 4,000 | 254,000 | 24,000 |
| naha | 7,156,000 | 2,091,000 | 38,000 | 2,000 | ${ }^{4,000}$ |
| ) | 650,000 | 1,564,000 | 88, ${ }_{8}^{52,000}$ | 3,000 | 3,000 <br> 6,000 |
| St. Louis | ${ }_{\text {1,164, }}^{4,000}$ | 1,270,000 | ${ }_{236,000}^{86}$ | 215 |  |
| Peoris.. | 477,000 | 198,000 |  |  | ${ }^{61.000}$ |
| Chitago | 8.593,000 | $13,048,000$ | 1,246,000 | 1,856,000 | 242,000 |
| Milwauk | 787,000 | 2,313,000 | 17,000 |  |  |
| nnea | 23,854,000 | 6,931,000 | 1,179,000 | 1.917,000 | 2,362,000 |
| luth | 18,885,000 | $\xrightarrow{2,733,000}$ | $\begin{array}{r}215,000 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 517,000 | 475,000 160.000 |
| troit | 4,755,000 | 5,293,000 | 588,000 | 367,000 | 344,000 |
| " ${ }^{\text {anfl }}$ | 345,000 58,000 | 86,000 234,000 |  |  |  |


 * New York also has 23,000 bushels Cbilean barley in store.

Note- Yonded grain not included dabove: Oats-Butfalo, 319,000 bushels; total
30, 319,00 bushess, azhels, against $1,386,000$ bushets in 1940. Wheat-New York, total, 10,000 bushels, against 1,386,00 busheis in 1940 , 1 , hean- New York,
$1,050,000$ bushels, 444, 000 B Batimore, $1,486,000 ;$ Portland, 937,$000 ;$ Butfalo, $5,570,00 ;$ Buffalo aflost,
$1,225,000 ;$ Duluth, $15,661,000 ;$ Erie, $2,254,000 ;$ Albany, $2,944,000 ;$ on Canal, $1,225.000$ Duluth, $15,661,000 ;$ Erie, $2,254,000 ;$ Albany, 2,944,000; On Canal,
929,000 in transit-rail (U. ©.), $4,109,000 ;$ total 39,172,000 bushels, against ${ }_{22,616,000}^{92,000}$ in transhels in in 1940 .
Canadian- $\begin{gathered}\text { Wheat } \\ \text { Bushels }\end{gathered}$ Burn $\begin{gathered}\text { Outs } \\ \text { Bushels }\end{gathered}$ Rye $\begin{gathered}\text { Rushels } \\ \text { Burley }\end{gathered}$
${ }_{\text {Lake bablat river }}^{\text {Lat }}$ Ft. William \& Pt. Arthur $30,189,000$ $304,218,000-\cdots \cdots \frac{2,674,000}{41,000}-\frac{843,000}{2,915,000}$
 Summary-



The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended May 30 and since July 1, 1940, and July 1, 1939, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a y, \\ 1941, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly }, \text {, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Suly } 1, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a y, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 . \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| No. Amer- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & \mathbf{5 , 7 8 5 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 199,653,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 195,936,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 160,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels } \\ 22,265,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\text {Bushels }} \\ & 26,209,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Black Sea- | 2,902,000 | 30,097,000 | - ${ }^{39,356,000}$ | 20,000 | 31,909,000 | 109,181,000 |
| Australia - | 2,0,0 | -, | 11,293,000 |  |  |  |
| Other coutries |  | 6,200,000 | 21,960,000 |  | 2,520,000 | 43,371,000 |
| Total. | 8,687,000 | 299,942,000 | 427,058,000 | 180,000 | 56,694,000 | 183,674,000 |

Margin on Contracts on New York Cocoa Exchange and Commodity Exchange, Inc.-The office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply announced in Washington on June 3, that the New York Cocoa Exchange had agreed to lift margin requirements for persons outside the agreed to lift margin requirements the present rate of $\$ 300$ per contract to $\$ 600$. trade from the present rate of $\$ 300$ per contract to $\$ 600$.
This action, it was explained by Federal officials, was taken This action, it was explained by Federal officials, was taken, It will become effective in 10 days.

The Commodity Exchange, Inc., New York City, on May 28 also, at the request of the OPACS, fixed uniform minimum margin requirements on non-hedging operations. On crude rubber contracts the margin requirement was fixed at $\$ 1,200$; for hides, $\$ 700$; and silk, copper, lead and tin, $\$ 650$. Previously, margins on these commodities had been left to the discretion of the broker. Limitation of price on copper the discretion of the broker. Limitation of price on copper May 10, page 2945 .
The action taken by the New York Coffee \& Sugar Exchange fixing margin requirements on coffee contracts at $\$ 625$, was mentioned in our issue of May 31, page 3526 .

Report on 1940 Corn Loans-Corn loans under the 1940 loan program on May 24, 1941, totaled 107,725 for 101,585,169 bushels valued at $\$ 61,898,440.17$, the Department
of Agriculture announced on May 31. Repayments to May 24 were 2,602 loans valued at $\$ 1,534,398.64$.

Loans by States follow:

| state | No. Loans | Bushels | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12,525 | 13,430,088 | \$8,192.066996 |
| Indiana | +1,034 | 58,617,953 | ${ }_{35,755,920.77}^{546,47.75}$ |
| Kowa- | 58,641 | 610,398 | ${ }^{369.808 .34}$ |
| Kentucky | 24 | 66,890 | ${ }^{40} 802.82 .90$ |
| Michigan |  |  |  |
| Minnesota | 10,163 | 7,807,911 | + |
| Missouri. | - ${ }_{15}^{3,043}$ | 12,888,886 | 7,831,743.80 |
| North Dakota | 96 | 113,150 | 52,087.28 |
| Ohlo | 456 | 259,168 | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{158,092.48}$ |
| South Dak | 5,449 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,981,726 \\ \mathbf{1 8 , 9 2 8} \end{array}$ | 11,280.28 |
| Total. | 107,725 | 101.585.169 | 861,898,440.17 |

Argentine Corn-Argentina's second official estimate has placed the 1940-41 corn crop at $411,394,000$ bushels as compared with $408,442,000$ bushels in 1939-40; rice placed at $2,792,000$ bushels as against $4,752,000$ bushels.

Wheat Crop and Surplus-The third official estimates of the 1940-41 grain crops of Argentina were placed below the second estimates issued in January and, with the exception of that for wheat, are considerably smaller than the harvests of 1939-40. Since the first estimate of $294,000,000$ bushels, the stands at $271,000,000$ bushels, $127 \%$ above the short crop stands at $271,000,000$ bushels, $127 \%$ above the short crop
of $1939-40$, and $20 \%$ larger than the average of 1933-34 to of 1939-40, and $20 \%$ larger than the average of 1933-34 to
1937-38, but $28 \%$ smaller than the record harvest of $1938-39$.
"Foreign Crops and Markets" of June 2, published by the Department of Agriculture reported the above and also said: Since the 1940-41 Argentine wheat crop has been revised downward and
exports have been maintained an a higher level than was anticipated at exports have been maintained an a higher evel than was suples of Argentine wheat appear less burdensome than received for A A pril and May, but shipments so far during these months, as reported by Broomhall, have exceeded 2,000,000 bushels each wek., indicating a total for the first five months of
the year of nearly $40.000,000$ bushels. The surplus available for export the year of nearly $40,000,000$ bushels. The surplus available for export
was about $180,000,000$ bushels on Jan. I and on May 10 was officially was about $180,000,000$ bushels on Jan. I and on May 10 was orfically comparable ficiure for last season, the balance is considerably better than
in 1939, at the end of which year record stocks of more than 130000,000 in 1939, at the end of which year record stocks of more than 130 ore
bushels remained for carry-over into the new season Most of the wheat exported from Argentina this season has gone to Brazil and Spain. According to prevominary figures, abouth 13.500000 bushels
have been shipped to the latter country. It was announced iate in April have been shipped to the latter country. It was announced late in April
that a credit agreement had been concluded between Argentina and Spain, that a credit agreement had been concluded between argentina and Spain,
whereby the latter would purchase around $14,000,000$ bushels of Argentina wheat. Some shipments, however, were reported to have been authorized wheat. Some shipments, however, it it in ot knot known how much wheat pur-
before the credit was arranged , and
chased under the agreement is still to be shipped.
ARGENTINA: DISTRIBUTION OF THE DOMESTIC WHEAT CROP, 1934-40

| Crop Year | Production | Production Plus Carty-Over | Domestic Utilization | Exports a | $\begin{gathered} \text { Carty-Over b } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { Dec. } 31 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushets |
| 1933-1934. | 286,120,000 | 292,663,000 | $95,533,000$ 92 | ${ }_{1461,313,000}^{181}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,403,000 \\ & 17,736,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1934-1935. | 141,462,000 | 159,198,000 | ${ }_{99,207,000}^{92,023,00}$ | ${ }^{143,209,000}$ | -3,218,000 |
| 1936-1937 | 249,910,000 | 246,692,000 | 99,207,000 | 147,647,000 | 162,000 |
| 1937-193 | 207,600,000 | 207,438,000 | 99,207,000 | 75,549,000 | 32,682,000 |
| 1938-1939 | 379,142,000 | 411,824,000 | 101,044,000 | 179,378,000 | 131,402,000 |
| 1939-1940 | 119,453,000 | 250,855,000 | 103,000,000 | 137,571,000 | 10,284,000 |
| 1940-1941. | 271,173,000 | 281,457,00 |  |  | …-. |

Compiled from official statistices.
a Wheat including flour as gra
a wheat including flour as grain, calendar years 1934-1940. b Carry-ove
calculated from official crop and trade statistics and reported
Weather Report for the Week Ended June 4-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended June 4, follows:
Temperatures were abnormally high over the eastern half of the country,
except the extreme East and south, but moderately cool weather for the season prevailed rather generally west of the Rocky Mountains and in extreme central-northern sections of the country. In the interior the weektively warmest weather in the ohio Valley above normal, with the extreme south about-normal warmth prevailed.
Except in the persistently dry southeastern area, rainfall was widespread and mostiy in good amounts rather generally east of the Rocky Mountains. southern Virginia while from Ohio Valley northward the amounts were substantial to heavy in most sections. The northern ohio Valley states had widespread drought-reneving rains, while most sections in the area from the Potomac Valiey the areas south of the Ohio River and the more southeastern sections had no material Substantially to excessive rains occurred rather generally between the
Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, but the falls were lighter than Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, but the falls were lighter than recently in much of Texas. The Northern states from the Lake region
westward to the Pacific ocean had good showers, but a large far southwestern area had practically no rain. States bordering on the west bank of the Mississippi River and also in Northern States to the eastward either entirely relieved the drought situation for the time being, or brought general, the outlook is much better than a week ago, although follow-up rains will be required soon in most sections and the amounts were in-
adequate in some places, especially from Pennsylvania northward and northeast ward. While precipitation in the Northeastern States has been scanty this spring, crops there were less affected, because of relative lateness,
than in central and southern sections. The recent rains will benefit cultithan in central and southern sections. The recent rains will benefit cuitihay crops have been permanently affected from the central Mississippi Valley east ward, although oats will improve in most placess.
On the other hand, south of the Potomac and Ohio Valleys, except locally, severe drought continues and crops are becoming tincreasingly aflocauy, severe drought continues and cerops as in some sections. Pastures,
fected, with a serious power shortage reported
sweet potatoes, tobacco and truck crops are the principal sufferers and sweet potatoes, tobacco and truck crops are the principal surferers and
cotton to a less extent. cotton to a less extenti of the Mississippi River moisture is generally ample, but with damasing local rains in the upper amsissipp ranged up to more than 11 inches. Very beneficial rains occurred in the northern Great Plains and
the Pacific Northwest.
Small Grains-The situation as regards the winter-wheat crop did not change materially during the past week. In the southern portion or the
belt east of the Mississippi River there are many reports of short straw,
but in general the outlook continues fair to good and weekly progress in
most sections was satisfactory. In the southwestern belt continued rain most sections was satisfactory. In the southwestern belt continued rain eral outlook remains favorable, except for considerable additional lodgand bad army worm infestation in some sections especially in western oklahoma. There is considerable fly damage in western Kansas. Binde
harvest will begin in this State within a week or two. Some wheat is turning color as far north as southern Illinois. rains in nearly all sections. Early seeded grains show good, heavy stands,
Rainfall of the week in interior sections was decidedly favorable for oats
Corn-Corn planting is practically completed and the weather of the week. Was generally favorable for the crop; the improved soil moistur In Illinois much corn is up with stands generally good. In Iowa about one-half of the crop has been cultivated once and moisture is now suffiing will be required in recently flooded areas in the north-central, northeastern and east-central sections of the
for cultivation in the lower Great Plains.
Cotton-In the Cotton Belt the average weekly temperature ranged from about normal to 6 degrees or 7 degrees above normal; rainfall was the eastern half. The weather was unfavorable in most parts of the belt.
In Texas progress of cotton is fair, but the crop is late with planting still incomplete and of cotton is fair, but the crop is late with planting where rains were again frequent. In Oklahoma there is much cotton still unplanted and the soil remains too wet for field work in many places, with considerable of the early planted washed out.
In Arkansas cotton withstood the drought very well and rains of the in the extreme north, but generally poor elsewhere, while east of the Mis sissippi River the weather was unfavorable in most sections because of dryness. Progress was irrexular, ranging generally from poor to good depending upon the character of soil and local
squares are reported in southern South Carolina.
The weather bulletin furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Hot, dry week; showers inadequate in most sec-
tions. Planting tobacco, soy beans, peanuts, and late corn further deayed. Poor stands of early-planted peanuts, and Many stands of cotton severly damaged. Pastures and hay extremely poor. Practically all truck, except tomatoes and sweet potatoes, badly hurt.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Hot weather to Thursday unfavorable, con-
sidering seriously depleted soil moisture. Lack of rain still being felt in most areas, though latter part of week had adequate showers in sections most areas, though latter part of week had adequate showers in sections good to rather poor. Tobacco suffering; growth delayed and some transplanting delayed account dry soil. Fruits no
all crops suffering in most of coastal plain.
South Carolina-Columbia: Unfavorably hot weather continued most ered showers at week end. Corn, truck, gardens, pastures and tobacco continued to deteriorate. Cotton, chopping slow advance in northern nterior in dry, hard soil; plants small and stands irregular; condition supply low.
Georgia-Atlanta: Warm days; heavy showers in very small areas,
otherwise continued intense drought. Cotton poor progress or deteriorattherwise continued intense drought. Cotton poor progress or deteriorat ng and similar condition of other crops; tobacco, sweet potatoes and corn and cotton. Pastures failing; extensive stall feeding of cattle.
Florida-Jacksonville: Very warm days: no rain and soil moisture badiy depleted. Condition and progress of cotton rather poor. Corn, to serious. Rweet potatoes and pate truck suffering from drought; conditions and young fruit dropping. Irrigating where practicable.
Alabama-Montgomery: No rain of importance, except in a few locali-
ties. Favorable temperatures, especially higher at night. Progress of cotton fair to fairly good; condition fair, except locally in north where and peanuts poor to fair. Corn still in fair condition.
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Temperatures mostly favorable; locally ade-
quate rains in southwest and extreme south, but drought generally prequate rains in southwest and extreme south, but drought generally pre-
valent elsewhere. Many poor stands of upland cotton; growth rather valent elsewhere. Many poor stands of upland cotton; growth rather
poor: good progress in cultivation. Progress of upland corn poor, except poor: good progress in
localiy, with some fiel
tures generally poor.
Louisiana-New Orleans:Beneficial rains in extreme north where crops made good progress and extreme southeast where badly needed; else and south caused sarious setback to crops. Little farm work. Progress of cotton good in extreme north, generally poor elsewhere, condition mostly good; considerable yet to chop. Corn, truck and gardens holding well; progress poor to fair. Some uncut oats in southwest a total loss and planting stopped.
Texas-Houston: Favorable temperatures and adequate rains generally, although too much rain in scattered localities of Panhandle, exharvest reaching peak. Ripening of all grains further delayed by rain in northwest. Progress of corn good. Planting cotton fair progress, but crop late in south, with planting still incomplete; too much rain in Panhandle area necessitates mucn replanting. Conditions generally favorable generally excellent and stock water plentiful. Livestock still gaining flesh. Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Favorable temperatures; washing and
flooding rains in scattered localities. Grain harvest delayed, but some flooding rains in scattered localities, Grain harvest delayed, but some oats and barley cut. Progress of wheat mostly good, except considerable lodging and severe good, but clear weather needed to permit early harvest.
ally good to very gro planting completed, but wide variation in growth; condition only Corn planting completed, but wide variation in growth; condition only
fairly good in east, but good to excellent elsewhere. Planting cotton slow fairly good in east, but good to excellent elsewhere. Planting coty on slont washed out. Alfalfa excellent growth. Gardens and minor crops in exwashed out. Alr. Feed and water plentiful; livestock excellent.
Arkansas-Little Rock: First half of week soil too dry for germina-
tion and growth, but at close of week had adequate rains in sections. Crops clean and well cultivated. Cotton withstood drought well; chopping in progress; early planted good progress. Corn greatly benefited wheat. Rice not yet up to good stands; flooding of fields necessary for
germination. Growth of minor crops improving since rains:
east; progress poor; choping good advance. Progress of corn but fair in east; progress poor; choping good advance. Progress of corn poor; conmaturing rapidly; much in shock; condition averages good. Winter vegetables and pas
ting poor progress.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, June 6, 1941
Markets for dry goods became more active during the past week. Buyers, unable to obtain various items for early delivery, gave more of their attention to the matter of covering their requirements for the remainder of the year. Liberal sales were reported in print cloths and sheetings for delivery over the last four or five months of the year, with converters among the chief buyers of print cloths and bag
manufacturers of sheetings. It was obvious that buyers had under-estimated their requirements and were becoming concerned regarding future supplies and the prospect of ironclad priorities. According to reports, rationing of textiles was forecast in Office of Production Management official circles as a coming development for the defense. It was believed that one of the first steps to be undertaken would be the establishment of priorities for certain forms of cotton goods, including duck and sheetings. It was also pointed out that the heavy Government buying for the Army and Navy may necessitate curtailment of the quantity of goods that can be delivered to manufacturers for civilian distribution. In addition to this, it was generally agreed that the production of cotton goods for the time being is likely to decline sharply unless the drought is relieved. In fact, cotton manufacturers in Georgia were reported as having reached a decision to curtail their output one-third as a result of the shortage of water power arising from the extreme drought in that State, while there was the possibility that similar curtailment would be forced on plants throughout the entire Southeast. Rains were reported over large sections of the Eastern States during the latter part of the week, but it was claimed that it would probably require four to five weeks of abnormal rainfall to overcome the deficiency created by the dryness during March, April, and May.
Wholesale markets were characterized by spurts of activity during the past week. Prices were decidedly firm and buyers in many instances found it impossible to obtain various items for early delivery. Although mills are operating at the highest rate in history, the situation as regards supplies of many staples has become more acute and is likely to be intensified should production sag as a result of lack of power caused by the drought. There was a brisk demand for sheetings, but sales were retarded by the inability of buyers to locate the deliveries they wished. Print cloths sold in good volume for deferred delivery, while producers of duck reported demand sufficient to absorb all of their expanded production. Buyers of osnaburgs continued to seek spot supplies of a number of weaves but were unable to locate them, while a more active demand was noted for drills and twills. Prices for standard ginghams were moved up during the week, a development which had been generally anticipated in the industry. Usage of ginghams is said to have increased materially throughout the country because of the fact that this cloth has been among the relatively cheaper wash goods. Rayons were in good request, with spot supplies scarce. Buyers therefore were turning their attention to requirements for the last quarter and found mills reluctant to operate into the distant future. Prices continued firm, with the trend upward. Prices for print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}$, $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 39 -inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 9$ to $95 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 8$ to $83 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; and $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 7$ to $71 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.

Woolen Goods-As far as actual business was concerned, the wool piece goods markets were quiet during the week. An almost complete lack of supplies for spot and nearby shipment continued to be the retarding factor. Buyers showed a willingness to operate but were unable to place orders specifying delivery over the next three or four months. Mills were either completely sold ahead or were unable to accept additional orders because of the shortage of yarns. Business in the men's wear division was also light as buyers were unable to secure the goods they needed. Spring and summer materials, such as gabardines and tropical worsteds, continued to be decidedly scarce, while most of the buying for fall has been completed, with mills in no position to accept additional business. In regard to women's wear, however, activity continued. Mills reported large orders covering a wide variety of materials and unfilled orders were said to be double what they were at the corresponding time a year ago. Blankets continued tightly sold ahead, wool underwear was active, although new business was light owing to the sold-up condition of mills, while warm weather in various sections of the country stimulated demand for swim suits and other types of knitted sports wear.

Foreign Dry Goods-Markets for linens were very active during the week, with prices scoring advances averaging about $5 \%$. While there was an increased demand for white church linens and linens used in the manufacture of paper, the most important factor contributing to the increased activity in the market was the heavy purchase of linens for printing. It was claimed that consumers have tired of using substitute materials, such as printed cottons, and have again exhibited a desire for printed linens. Furthermore, there have been fears over possible shortages developing as a result of the bombings of Belfast and the destructions of either finished goods or factories. Burlaps ruled decidedly firm in sympathy with sharp gains at Calcutta. The upward trend at Calcutta was attributed to improved shipping schedules which forced shippers to rebuy supplies they had sold in the belief that cargo space would be too limited to accommodate the goods they had to ship. Domestically, lightweights were quoted at 9.70 c . and heavies at 12.85 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co,Inc.

105 W. Adams St. CHICAGO

DIRECT

WIRE
314 N. Broadway
ST. LOUIS

## MUNICIPALL BOND SALES IN MAY

The principal feature of the municipal bond market in the recent month was the award by the City of Detroit, Mich., of an issue of $\$ 51,157,000$ refunding bonds. This was the largest operation ever conducted by the city and accounted for practically half of the grand total of $\$ 111,-$ 122,530 of State and municipal financing effected in the period. Furthermore, the city was able to dispose of the issue on terms which reflected the lowest cost basis in its history. The deal was also important in that the method of underwriting the loan represented an innovation in the placement of municipal issues.
Upon the receipt of the award the successful group, which comprised 12 banks and one investment bond house, invited dealers throughout the country to subscribe for such amounts of the bonds as they desired at a three-quarter point concession from the advertised retail offering prices. Thus the dealers were afforded an opportunity to participate in the retail distribution of the bonds at a generous profit and without assuming any of the responsibilities-accepted by members of the conventional syndicate account.
In addition to the Detroit issue, the majority of the other important loans sold during May were in the refunding category. As a matter of fact, such borrowing was responsible for $\$ 73,686,880$ of the months' grand output of $\$ 111,122,530$. Moreover, almost $50 \%$ of the grand total of State and municipal bonds sold during the first five months of the current year were issued for refunding purposes. The aggregate sales of $\$ 519,791,926$ consisted of $\$ 262,673,508$ of new capital issues and $\$ 257,118,418$ of refunding emissions. Although the grand output so far this year is well above the corresponding total of $\$ 466,066,804$ for 1940 , the increase has been largely in the refunding column, as will be seen has been largely in the retunding column, as will be seen in the initial five months of last year.

The issues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more sold during May were as follows:
\$51,157,000 Detroit, Mich., non-callable series $G$ refunding bonc ${ }^{\mathbf{s}} \mathbf{8}$ awarded to a syndicatitheaded jointly by the Chase National
Bank of New York and the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago,

 cessiu bid fisured a net at prest
The bonds were reofered ief about from 0.60
$2.65 \%$ according to coupon rate and date of maturity.
4,594,000
Sarasota County, Fla., $4 \%$ refunding bonds sold to R. E .
Crummer $\&$ Co. of Orrando at a price of 97.522 a a basis of Crummer ${ }^{\&}$ Co. of Oriando at a price of 97.522, a basis of
about 4. $25 \%$ Due serially from 1941 to 1965 , incl. Optional
on and after ${ }^{\text {Oct. } 1,1950 \text {. }}$.
$4,000,000$ Dade County, Fia, $41 / \%$ causeway revenue bonds pubicly \& Co. of Oriando, jointly, at a price of 105 and accrued interest. Due March 1,1971 .
3,000,000 Westchester Cross County Parkway Authority, N. Y., revenue bonds sord to an account headed by Blyth \& Co. Bankers reoffered the issue from a yield of of of about to a price of 97.50 according to coupon rate and date of maturity. The
issue consisted of $\$ 1,800,00011 / 2 \%$ callable obligations, due issue consisted of $\$ 1,800,00011 / 2 \%$ callable obligations, due
June 1,1953 , and $\$ 1,200,000$ serials, divided as follows June 1,1953 , and $\$ 1,200,000$ serials, divided as follows:
$\$ 500,00031 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due $1942-1946$ incl $\$ 100,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due in
1947, and $\$ 600,00013 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ due from i $\$ 48$ to 1953 , incl. 1947 , and $\$ 600,000134 \mathrm{~s}$, due from i 948 to 1953 , incl.
2,500,000 Buffalo, N. Y., refunding bonds awarded to Smith, Barney basis of about $1.69 \%$ Due serially from 1942 to 1951 , incl.,
2,377,400 Daytona Beach, Fla., $3 \%, 31 / 2 \%$ and $38 \%$ refunding bonds
sold to Clyde C. Pierce Corp. of Jacksonville at a price of 101.25 , a net interest cost of about $3.43 \%$. Due serially rom 1941 to 1960, incl.
2,316,000 Lyndhurst Township, N. J., 3\% refunding bonds sold to at a price of $96.42 \%$. a basis, of about $3.48 \%$, Due serially rom 1942 to 1958 , incl., and reoffered to yield from $1 \%$ to
$3.30 \%$, according to maturity. $3.30 \%$, according to maturity.
1,750,000
 at a price of 100.345 , a basis of about of $1.46 \%$. Due as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, from 1942 to 1961, incl,, and reoffered from a yield of $0.20 \%$ to a price of 99 .
1,700,000
Harris \& County, Pa., new capital bonds sold to Stranahan, price of 101.819 , a basis of about $1.11 \%$. Due serially from 1944 to 1966 , incl, and reoffered to yield from $0.50 \%$ to $1.15 \%$, according to maturity.
$1,450,000$ Stuart \& Co..Inc., New York, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a net interest cost of about $1.34 \%$. Due serially from 1943 to 1969 , incl. and $0.40 \%$ to $1.45 \%$, according to maturity. $0.40 \%$ to $1.45 \%$, according to maturity
$1,220,000$ Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Texas,
$31 / \%$ building revenue bonds, sold to Moroney Co. of
Houston, and associates, at a price of 100.70 . Due serially $31 / \%$ building revenue bonds, sold to Moroney \& Co. of
Houston, and associates, at a price of 100.70 . Due serially
from 1943 to 1971 , incl.

1,025,000 Ross Township Authority, Pa., $31 / \frac{1}{\%}$ and $31 / 2 \%$ water evenue bonds purchased by Moore, Leonard \& Lynch of mature serially from 1951 to 1976 , incl., and $\$ 500,000 \quad 31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ are due April 1, 1976
$1,000,000$ Chicago, III., water works system revenue certificates of warded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., New York, and Mullaney, Ross \& Co. of Chicago, jointly, as 2 s , at a price of 00.31 , a basis of about $1.975 \%$

1,000,000 New Mexico (State of) $23 / 8 \%$ highway debentures were to 1956, incl:
1,000,000 Washington Suburban Sanitary District, Md., series VV Water and sewer bonds sold to an account headed by $R$. S basis of about $2.18 \%$. Due yearly from 1942 to 1981 , incl and reoffered at prices to yield from $0.30 \%$ to $2.30 \%$, accord ing to maturity.
Following is a record of the issues unsuccessfully offered during the month. Page number of the "Chronicle" is given for reference purposes:

© Rate of interest was optional with the bldder. a Issue reotfered on June 2 b New sale announced for June 23. c Sale delayed due to threatened litigation,
d Postponement of sale from May 20 to June 2 due to tallure to receive notice of Federal grant.
Short-term financing by States and municipalities during May aggregated $\$ 138,585,506$, the bulk of which was accounted for by the State of New York and various local housing authorities. The State borrowed $\$ 75,000,000$ at $0.20 \%$ interest on notes dated May 20, 1941, and due Nov. 21 1941. The housing agencies disposed of $\$ 41,752,000$ notes at various interest rates. The Chemical Bank \& Trust Co of New York again was an important factor in such financing, having headed a group which purchased several issues totaling $\$ 14,202,000$.

The Canadian municipal bond market was practically dormant throughout the month, new borrowing having been limited to only $\$ 90,000$. Short-term financing in the amount of $\$ 115,000,000$ was effected by the Dominion Government It was announced that the Government's third war loan amounting to $\$ 600,000,000$, would go on sale June 2 and that holders of $\$ 140,000,0005 \%$ bonds maturing Nov. 15 , 1941, could exchange them for the new securities at a price to be announced later. Of interest during the month was the announcement of the formation of a debenture holders committee to act in connection with the default by Montreal Que. This was viewed as the initial step in a program designed to rehabilitate the municipal debt structure. While the city has defaulted on its term debenture maturities, it has continued to pay interest on the matured issues and meet serial maturities, according to report. Officials of the Province of Quebec eagerly await a correction of the default by the city, as it affects the Province's financial position.
No United States Possession financing was undertaken during May.

In the following table we furnish a comparison of all the various forms of obligations put out in May for the last five years:

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Perm. loans (U. S.) | 111,122,530 | ${ }_{50,067,852}^{8}$ | 101,548,623 | $\stackrel{8}{83,150,722}$ | 6 |
|  | 138,585,506 | 157,654,408 | 111,371,227 | 20,748,150 | 97,045,066 |
| Can. loans (perm.)- ${ }^{\text {com }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Placed in Canada- | 90,000 | 68,838,139 | 141,812,036 | 141,614,969 | 116,022,673 |
| Placed in U. S--- | None | None | 5,250,000 | None | None |
| Bonds of U.S.Poss'ns | None | None | None | None | None |
| Total. | 249,798,036 | 276,560,399 | 359,981,886 | 255,513,841 | 264,287,125 | * Including temporary securities issued by N. Y. Clity, none in May, 1941;

$\$ 60.800,000$ in May, 1940 ; none in May, 1939; none in May, 1938, and $\$ 21,000,000$ in May, 1937 .

The number of municipalities emitting permanent bonds and the number of separate issues made during May, 1941, were 285 and 339 respectively. This contrasts with 29 and 369 for April, 1941, and with 290 and 348 for May, 1940

For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregates of long-term domestic issues for May and the five months for a series of years:


In the following we show the various issues sold during May


Page
Page Jerome \& Lame
 S.D. No. 6 , Mi
32 Kaysilile, Utah- Price
100.13 1.65




 | 103.17 | -1.43 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10.60 | 1.43 |
| 100.20 | 1.49 |
| 10020 | 1.49 | 2.75 100 10006 1.24

1.20
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3 1.25
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796,000 $d 353,000$
$d 235,000$
$d 47,000$
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$1943-1953$$1943-1958$
$1942-1959$$1942-1959$
$1945-1970$
$1951-1976$
335,000

a1,025,000 4.231944-1955| $1944-1955$ |
| :--- |
| $1941-1965$ |$1941-1965$

$1942-1951$
$1942-1958$
$1942-1950$1942194
$1946-1953$
$1942-1961$5,000

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\begin{array}{r}
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15,0 \mathrm{c} \\
15,0 f
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
10,000 \\
r 120,000 \\
590,000 \\
30,00 \\
r 168,000
\end{array}
$$

7168
20
10$1943-195$
$1944-1953$
19451964
1942-1951 4 $1942-19_{56}$ ..... 3060
3532
3229
3221532 Storden, Minn:-.i................................

3221
3322
322
3062
3688
3375

| Page Name Rate | Maturlty | Amount | Price | Basts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3221 Tulare County, Calif...........164/4 | 1942-1960 | \$175,000 | 100.03 | 1.83 |
| 3221 Tulare County, Calli.............-21/2 | 1942-1945 | 4.000 | 100.28 | 2.38 |
| 3688 Two Rivers, Wls...............-. ${ }^{13 / 1}$ | 1943-1946 | 13,000 | 100.43 | 1.12 |
| 3377 Unadilla, Ga -................... $33 / 4$ |  | r24,000 |  |  |
|  | 1941-1954 | 921.000 |  | 2.09 |
| 2905 Utlca, N. Y. (4 issues).......- 1 | 1942-1951 | 380,000 | 100.29 | 0.94 |
| 3381 Valdese, N. C...n--....-21/7-23/4 | 1944-1961 | 25,000 | 100.30 | 2.57 |
| 3062 Vanzandt Co. R. D. 7, Texas .-- $23 / 4$ | 1942-1965 | 50,000 |  |  |
| 3226 Verdon, Neb---.-........-. $23 / 4$ |  | 13.200 | 102.33 |  |
| 3531 Vermilion Parish, |  | $r 13,000$ |  | 2.68 |
| 3531 Vermilion Parish, L |  | 32,000 |  | 2.75 |
| 3228 Wakita, S. D., 0 | 1944-1958 | 14,400 |  |  |
| 3533 Wallington, N. J .-. -- | 1942-1953 | 16,000 | 100.22 | 2.67 |
| 3060 Ward Co., N. Dak_...-.-.-.-23/4 | 1943-1957 | r130,000 | 101.15 | 2.60 |
| 3222 Warren \& Henderson Cos. S. D. <br> No. 133, 111 ....................... 1.80 | 1944-1959 | 75,000 | 100.02 | 1.79 |
| Washington Suburban San, Dist., Md_-.................................. 2.20 | 1942-1981 | 1,000,000 | 100.28 | 2.16 |
| 3229 Webster, s. Dak................... 2 | 1942-1956 | d ${ }^{\text {d }}$,, 000 | 100.90 | 1.83 |
| 3531 Webster City S. D., Iowa $\ldots$..... $13 / 4$ | 1943-1960 | 60,000 | 101.22 | 1.63 |
| 3383 West shenango Twp. S. D., Ps__ $21 / 2$ | 1944-1955 | 3,200 |  |  |
| 3379 Westbrook, Minn_-......------23/2 |  | 29,638 |  |  |
| 3228 West Milton, Oh1 | 1942-1955 | 30,000 | 101.04 | 1.86 |
| 81 Westchester Cross County Parkway Authority, N. Y........... $11 / 2$ | 1953 | 1,800,000 | 100 | 1.65 |
| 3381 Westchester Cross County Parkway Authorlty, N. Y............31/4 | 1942-1946 | 500,000 | 100 | 1.65 |
| 3381 Westchester Cross County Parkway Authority, N. Y...........23/2 | 1947 | 100,000 | 100 | 1.65 |
| 3381 Westchester Cross County Parkway Authority, N. Y. | 1948-1953 | 600,000 |  | 1.65 |
| 3060 Whiteville, N. C..........--21/4-21/2 | 1944-1954 | 15,000 | 100.01 | 2.36 |
| 3378 Wichita, Kan. | 1942-1951 | r99,100 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 3378 Wichits, Kan. (2 I8s | 1942-1951 | 64,000 | 100 | 1.00 |
| 3228 Windham, Conn..-............... $11 / 8$ | 1943-1954 | 175,000 | 100.46 | 1.31 |
| 3224 Woburn, Mass.................... $11 / 2$ | 1942-1951 | 60.000 | 101.04 | 1.38 |
| 3529 Wray, Colo ................-.....-. $21 / 4$ | 1942-1948 | rd45.000 |  |  |
|  | 1942-1971 | 200.000 | 100.38 | 1.73 |
| 3535 Yukon S. D. No. 27, Okla. (3 is8.) - 2 | 1944-1958 | 24,500 | 100.32 | 1.95 |
| 3377 Zlonsville, Ind....-...---...---2 | 1943-1952 | 4,000 | 100 | 2.00 |

## Total bond sales for May (285 municipailtess covering 339 separate lssues) .

 O Optional. $k$ Not including $\$ 138,585,506$ temporary loans or funds obtained byWe have also learned of the following sales which occurred in previous months and were not previously recorded in our tables:

| Paje | Name : Rate | Maturity | Amount | Price | Basts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3229 | Barbers Hill S. D., Texas _....... $21 / 2$ |  | \$70,000 | 100 | 2.50 |
| 3230 | Grand Prairie S. D., Texa | 1942-1966 | d50,000 | 100 |  |
| 3056 | Henry County | 1942-1951 | d95,000 | 100.11 | 1.23 |
| 3062 | Hillsboro, Texas.-.-..-.-21/2-23/4 | 1942-1957 | 772,000 | 100.77 | 2.57 |
| 3230 | Hudspeth Co. S. D. No, 1, Texas.4 | 25 years | 30,000 | 100 | 4.00 |
| 3384 | Jellico, Tenn. (March) ........... 4 | 1943-1960 | 104,000 | 100.24 | 3.97 |
| 3060 | Jones City, Okla.....-........... 6 | 1945-1959 | 15,000 | 100 | 6.00 |
| 3230 | Spurger H. S. D. No. 12, Texas_ 3 | 10 years | 15,000 | 100 | 3.00 |
| 3536 | Three Rivers Ind. S. D., Texas .-. 3 | 1942-1951 | 10,000 | 100 | 3.00 |
| 3230 | Wellington, Texas .-.-.......... $31 / 2$ | 1942-1960 | 20,000 | 100 | 3.50 |
| 3230 | Wimberly S. D. No. 12, Texas | 30 years | 15,000 | 100 | 3.00 |

All of the above sales (unless otherwise indicated) are for April, 1941. These additional issues will make the total sales, (not including temporary or RFC and PWA loans) for that month $\$ 100,640,538$.


## News Items

Florida-House Orders Bond Refunding Probe-We quote in part as follows from an Associated Press dispatch out of Tallahassee on May 31:
Five members of the Florida House of Representatives will be designated
py Speaker McCarty to conduct a sweeping two-year investigation of oy speaker McCarty to conduct a sweeps.
Thes House voted 57 to 13 today tu authorize the legislative study of the relations, between refunding agents and officicile of cities and counties,
riter Representative Lewis of Gulf had asserted such an investigation after Representative Lewis of Gulf had asserted such an investigation
would have saved Florida taxpayers millions of dollars 'if it had been ordered 10 years ago.
As adopted, the resolution instructs the committee to try to learn whether efunding agents "stood to profit by his or its manipulation of bonds or
nterest coupons." The resolution was sponsored by Repsresentatives lement of Pinellas and Simpson of Jefferson.
Illinois-Cigarette and Oil Tax Bills Signed-Governor 1) wight H. Green has signed bills levying taxes of 2 cents a package on cigarettes and of $3 \%$ on oil produced in Illinois. These taxes now will become effective on July 1. The cigarette tax is estimated to yield $\$ 10,000,000$ annually for the State Treasury and the $3 \%$ levy on receipts from Illinoisproduced crude oil has been estimated at $\$ 3,400,000$ a year.
New York, N. Y.-Relief Bills of $\$ 68,075,000$ Offered Council-Four bills to finance relief for the coming fiscal year amounting to $\$ 68,075,000$ were introduced in the City Council on June 3 by Newbold Morris, the president. The revenue is to be used to enable the city to pay relief costs out of current income.
President Morris introduced another bill calculated to raise $\$ 6,000,000$

 "The 'pay-as-oun--Eo' program for financing relief nece
continued," President Morris said in explaining his bill.
continued, President Morris said in explaining his bill The four bills introduced today are in the nature of substantial actments until July, 1942, of similar sales, use, uatility an substantiait conduit com-
 yield of these four taxes for the ens
estimate at $\$ 68,000,000$, as follows:
 Utility tax
Conduit
$\begin{array}{r}7,000,000 \\ \hline 45000\end{array}$
Total
\$68,075,000
"This amount will somewhat exceed the estimated cost of relief for the
nsuing year. If the threatened cut in Work Projects Administration is
carried out, the estimated revenue will be insufficient and the small cushion of surplus will be wiped out very quickly. If Congress reduces the Presi-
dent's reduced request for relier, the revenues will fall far below relief needs. dent's reduced request for relief, the revenues will fall rar below reiliet noeds. Chater 199 of the Laws of 1941 . It imposes a tax on general and financial
business conducted in New York City in half the amount formerly imposed business conducted in New York City in half the amount formerly imposed
for reller. The Legislature gave the city the right to impose this tax in or relief. The Legislature gave the city the right to impose this tax in
exchange for the toss of the bank tax taken away by the state for state
purposes. The bank tax yielded on an average of $\$ 6,000,000$ a year to purposes The bank tax yielded on an a verage of $\$ 6,000,000$ a year to
the city; the business tax is estimated to yield a similar amount. The deprivation of the bank tax is perma

Port of New York Authority-New Jersey Real Property Held Tax Exempt-The Supreme Court of New Jersey ruled in favor of the above Authority on May 17 in a case growing out of the attempt of Union City, N. J., to levy taxes on property purchased by the Port Authority. The Court held that real estate purchased by the Port for construction of bridges and tunnels but not directly used for such projects was still exempt from real estate taxation. It is stated that 11 small parcels of property in Union City were involved.

Port of New York Authority-Petition Filed Defending Immunity of Bonds-The immunity of the bonds of the Port of New York Authority from Federal taxation was defended in a petition filed by General Counsel of the Port Authority before the United States Board of Tax Appeals in Washington on June 5.

The petition was filed on behalf of Alexander J. Shamberg, a holder of Port Authority bonds and also one of the Commissioners of the Port Authority. The proceeding was initiated by the Treasury last March with the announced purposes of securing a reversal of long standing decisions of the Supreme Court and, by such reversal of precedents, establishing a full Federal power to tax all State and municipal securities.
The Shamberg case is one of seven cases initiated by the Treasury as test
cases. The other six Port Authority bondholders have paid the tax assessment under protest, a waiting the outcome of the shamberg case
In a statement issued today, Chairman Frank C . Ferguson of the Port Authority, said that "the Commissioners of the Port Authority have directed
their General Counsel to undertake the legal defense of these cases in view of the facts:
Hon. (1) Tharles at the time of the original issue of Port Authority bonds, Hon. Charles E. Hughes had expressed the opinion that the bonds would beex expressed by General Counsel and by Bond Counsel; "( 2 ) That the establishment of Federal power to tax future issues of future port development projects;
revenues and all simimar state and municipal revenues within the tax control "(4) That the cases inevitably involve the independent functioning of the Port Authority and of the states and municipalitites themselves as instruments of local self-government, rather than as centrally controlled Federal The petition now filed points out that the payments which the Federal
Government seeks to tax involve loans to the States of New York and New Jersy through the Port Authority, to carry out definite governmental
purposes of the two States in the development of the Port of New York and its interstate highway systems. In his petition Mr. Shamberg alleges that its interstate highway systems. An his petition Mr. sex. shame for its abeges mere the advanced in reliancec upon advice that the income would be immune from Federal tax under the Constitution and, indeed, that it was expressly
exempted under existing Revenue Acts. That because of this, bondholders were induced to make loans at lower interest ratese than they would ordinarily havere received from corporate investments of equal soundness.
The petition alleges that if the Federal Government be permitted to tax The petition alleges that if the Federal Government be permitted to tax
state bonds it will have the power to control the borrowing power and the State bondirit owill have the power to control the borrowing power and the
fiscal arfairs
State and local overnment. This, it is asserted, would be beyond the Constitutional powers of the Federal Government. In his statement announcing the filing of the petition, Chairman Ferguson said that the constitutional implications of the case and its inevitable erfect
upon the future relations of Federal, State and local government had upon the future relations of Federal, state and ocal government had
aroused widespread interest among state and municipal officials throughout the country.
many of the States and nationwide assoclations of Mayors, State and many of the states, and nationwide associations of Mayors, State and
municipal finance officers and city attorneys will ask permission to intervene." Including, Ohairman Ferguson also noted the comment of Mayor Port preparedness luncheon, that. by seeking to this is nun time for the Federal Government to cause irritations That being so, I should think, at least for the period of the emergency; ali atempts to tax municipal securities, taxing these securities might have been thought of 150 years ago. But it wasn't. It was quite clear then, that one government shouldn,
other. And now, of all times, is the wrong time to make a change."

United States-Congressmen Assail Plan to Increase Gasoline Tax-Representative Overton Brooks of Louisiana, warned on June 2, that an excessive Federal gasoline tax would "jeopardize" State road programs.
Speaking in reference to the proposal before Congress to increase again
the Federal gasoline tax, Representative Brooks declared that "the gasoline tax has become the most important single tax of the States. No other tax provides as much revenue to the state treasuries. The fact must be way financing purposes, and highways are primarily the responsibility of the states.'.
He said many States rely completely on automotive taxes for develop-
ment of road systems and payment of interest and principal on highway ment of road systems and payment of interest and principal on highway Representative Martin $\mathbf{F}$. Smith (D., Wash.), commenting on the same
subject, today said Consress subject, today said Congress "must consider carefully basic theories of
taxation and weigh painstakingly effects of proposed taxes on the economic taxation and weigh painstakingly effect,
well being and morale of the people."
20 States Now Make Jan. 1 Annual Assessment Date-When the Oregon Legislature this year adopted Jan. 1 as the new date for State assessments, it continued the trend toward a uniform property tax assessment date now used by 20 States, the National Association of Assessing officers reported on June 5.
Eight States have changed to first-of-the-year assessments since 1928. Besidese Oregon, these states are Mistisissippi (1928), Arkansas (1929).
Ohio (1931), Massachusetts (1935), Washington (1937), and Maryland Although the assessment date does not necessarily mark the exact time when assessors besin work on the current year's asseessments. it it determines
one or more of three things:
ownership on the assessment date almost one or more of three things: ownership on the assessment date almost invariably decides Who is liable for taxes; the amount at which the property
is assessable usually depends upon its value on the assessment date; and if in property is monababe and tangible, tits location on the assessment date
often determines what tax districts may levy taxes on it.

By making their assessment dates uniform, the Association said, the States help to prevent tax evasion through the movement of property arcoss State a Jan. 1 date before the end of the month. A second advan a state with Jan. 1 assessment date is that it coincides in most cases with the beginning of the taxpayers' new accounting year.
With three exceptions-Idaho, lowa
With three exceptions-Idaho, lowa and Utah-the States using a Jan. 1
assessment date are either States with warm or moderate winters or States whose residents are engaged predominantly in industry rather than agriculture, the Association said. The complete list of these states is: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi,
New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and W est Virginia.,
The City of Baltimore and four counties are exceptions in Maryland, Thile Ohio of Bes Jantimore and four counties are exceptions in Maryland, most personal property assessments and has no definite assessment date for real estate.

United States Housing Authority-Local Units Offer Bonds-Further participation of private capital in the permanent financing of the slum clearance program of the United States Housing Authority is invited by 19 local housing authorities through the offer at public sale on June 17 of 20 issues of series A bonds totaling $\$ 7,855,000$.
Bidders are requested to enclose with their bids (although not as a
part thereof) computations showing, on the basis of the bid (including the part thereof) computations showing, on the basis of the bid (including the premis being offered for sale, and also showing (on the same basis) the interest cost of all of the bonds offered expressed as a percentage carried out of the bidders would make it possible to remove delays in the determination In the event that prior to the delivery of any of the bonds being offered for sale the income received by private holders from local housing authority bonds is made taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax law enacted after the date of the sale, the successful bidder may, at its election, be re-
lieved of its obligations under the contract to purchase the bonds. The bonds being offered are described as follows:
$\$ 39,000$ Beverly, N, J. Due Jan, 1, 1942 to 1958. Legal opinion of 142,000 Biloxi, Miss. Due Jan. 1, 1942 to 1961 . Legal opinion of Reed,
Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay, of New York. 986,000 Bridgeport, Conn. (first issue). Due Jan, 1, 1942 to 1961.
Legal opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York.
20,000 Brownsville, Texas. Due Jan. 1, 1942 to 1959 . 20,000 Brownsville, Texas. Due Jan. 1, 1942 to 1959. Legal opinion 486,000 Charleston, S. O. Due Jan, 1, 1942 to 1961. Lezal opinion 23,000 Daytona Beach, Fla. Due Jan. 1,1942 to 1958 . Legal opinion 35,000 Hopewell, Va. Due Jan. 1, 1942 to 1958. Legal opinion of 110,000 Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York. Legburg, Miss. Due Jan. 1 . 1942 to 1961 . Legal opinion 95,000 Jackson, Tenn. Due Jan. 1,1942 to 1961. Legal opinion of 408,000 Lowwell, Mass. Due Jan. 1, 1942 to 1961. Legal opinion of
Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, of New York. 116,000 Marietta, Ga. Due Jan. 1, 1942 to York. Legal opinion of 449,000 of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York.
Cashville, Tenn. Due Jan. 1,1942 to 1961 . Legal opinion of 196,000 New Britain, Conn. Due Jan. 1, 1942 to 1961. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York. Legal opinion
$3,473,000$ New Orieans, La. Due Jan. 1,1942 to 1961 . Led
of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York. 205,000 Phenix City, Ala. Due Jan. 1,1942 to 1961 . Legal opinion 248,000 of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York. Ariz, Due Jan, 1, 1942 to 1961 . Legal opinion of
Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York. 116,000 Spartanburg, S. C. Due Jan. 1,1942 to 1961. Legal opinion
177,000 Waco, Texas, Due Jan. 1, 1942 to 1961. Legal opinion of
Caldwell \& Raymond of New York.
166,000 Wheeling, W. Va. Due JJan. 1, 1942 to 1961. Legal opinion
of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York.
Bidders for local housing authority series A bonds now being offered are required to bid the rate of interest to be borne by the bonds and award
will be made on the basis of lowest interest cost to the issuer. For a full statement setting forth the characleristics of local housing agency bonds annual contributions will be paid to the issuers by the USH A, bidders are referred to the Resolutions and the Assistance Contract. Copies of such instruments and other data relating to the bonds, are available upon request to the secretary of each local housing agency or the United states Housing

United States-Reduction in State and
United States-Reduction in State and Local Spending Urged-A two-cent reduction in the daily per capita cost of State and local government in the United States would pay the cost of a year's training for an army of half a million men, it was estimated on June 2 by the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey.
According to the survey, the cost of State and local government in the 20 cents per day for every man, woman and child in the country. A two cent reduction for national defense. At the same time. the survey estimated that $\$ 175,000,000$ could be reduced its expenditures an average of $\$ 1,000$.
There are more than 175,000 separate governmental units in the United States, including States, counties, school districts, cities, towns, villages,
and other government divisions. Of these, 11,184 are in New York State.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## Alabama Municipals Steiner, Rouse \& Co.

ввнамсним, ди.

NEW YORK
Direct Wire

## ALABAMA

HOMEWOOD, Ala-BOND TENDERS INVITED-The First National Bank of Birmingham, as sinking fund agent and depositary for
Homewood, states that the city has directed it to notify holders of the general refunding $3 \%-5 \%$ first series bonds and improvement refunding 1968 , that the city will receive sealed tenders of the bonds at the above bank 1968 , that the city will receive sealed will at such time purchase sufficient
until June 15, at noon (CST), and will
bonds of each series to exhaust a sinking fund deposit of $\$ 15,000$ for each
series. series.

## ARIZONA BONDS <br> Markets in all Municipal Issues

REFSNES, ELY, BECK \& CO. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

## ARIZONA

GLENDALE, Ariz,-BOND SALE-The following bonds aggregating Kirby L. Vidrine \& Co. of Phoenix, according to the City Clerk: awarded to 862,000 water works improvement of 1941 bonds. Due on July 1 in 1942
to 1961 incl. 16,000 sewer improvement bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on July 1 in 1942 to The second highest bid was submitted by Refsnes, Ely, Beck \& Co. of
Phoenix.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-BOND CALL-It is announced by Homer M. Adkins, Chairman of the State Refunding Board, that all outstanding $3 \%$ semi-a9naal road agregating $\$ 37,119,525$, are bering called for paymered from 1 to
52,909, pan
at par at par and accrued interest at the Fir
Jan. 1, 1934. Due on Jan. 1, 1949 .

## CALIFORNIA

 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY (P. O. Matinez), Calif.-SCHOOLBOND SAL E The $\$ 70,000$ Acalanes Union High School District semi-ann.
bulding and improvement bonds offered for sale on bulling and improvement bonds offered for sale on June 2-V. 152,
p. 3376 -were awarded jointly to Blyth \& Co., Inc., and Brush, Slocumb $\&$ Co., both of San Francisco, paying a premium of $\$ 21$, equal to 100.03, a
net interest cost of about $1.785 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 5.000$ as $31 / \mathrm{s}$, due in 1945 , and $\$ 65,000$ as $18 / \mathrm{s}$, due $\$ 5,000$ in $1947, \$ 10,000$,
$1949, \$ 5,000,1950$ to $1952, \$ 10,000,1953, \$ 5,000,1954$, and $\$ 10,000$ in

IMPERIAL COUNTY (P. O. EI Centro), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND ofrerring-It is stated by W. J. McClelland, County Clerk, that he Imperial Union School District building and improvement bonds. rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable F-A. Dated Aug. 20, 1938. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$ Due Aug. 20 as follows. $\$ 2,000$ in 1941 and 1942 , and $\$ 5,000$ in
1943 and 1944 . Principal and interest payable in lawful money at the Oounty Treasurer s office. All coupons dated prior to but not including that payable on Aug. 20 . 1941, will be canceled prior to delivery of each
bond and will not be paid. The bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interes offers par accrued interest to the Each bid must state that the separately the premium, if any, offered for the bonds bid for; and the rate of interest the bonds shall bear. The district has been acting as a school
district under the Laws of the State continuously since April 26,1924 . district under the Laws of the State continuously since April $26,1124$.
Enclose a certified check for not less than $5 \%$ of the amount of the bonds
bid for payable to bid for, payable to the Chairman Board of Supervisors.
RIVERSIDE COUNTY (P. O. Riverside), Calif.- $S C H O O L ~ B O N D$
SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ semi-ann. building improvement and equipment bonds of Perris school District, offered for sale on June 2-V. 2 . $152, \mathrm{p}$. 3376 -were awarded to the Wm. R. Staats Co. of Los Angeles, as 3s, paying a premium
of $\$ 12.60$, equal to 100.05 , a basis of about $2.995 \%$. Dated July 1,1941 .
Due on July 1 in 1943 to 1962 .

## COLORADO

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (P. O. Greeley), Board of Trustees, that of the $\$ 100,000$ coupon semi-annual refunding
series A bonds offered for sale on May $29-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. $3376-\mathrm{a}$ block of series A bonds offered for sale on May $29-\mathrm{V}$. 152 . p. 3376 -a block of
$\$ 83,000$ bonds was purchased by sullivan \& Co. of Denver, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying $\$$ price of 99.067, a basis of about $2.40 \%$. Dated July 1, 1941. Due on
July 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1942 to $1945, \$ 7,000$ in 1946 to 1950 and $\$ 8,000$ in 1951 to 1953 . A group headed by sidlo, Simons, Roberts \& Co. of Denver, bid for
24,000 as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 59,000$ as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.

## CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 650,000$ notes offered June 3-V, $152, \mathrm{p} .3529$-was awarded to the National City Bank of New York, at $0.26 \%$ interest rate, plus a pre
June 16, 1941 and due June 15, 1942. Other bids:


MERIDEN, Conn.- BOND ISSUE DROPPED-Henry J. Thomas, City Treasurer, reports that the question
bonds has been dropped for the present.
NEW BRITAIN, Conni-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,00011 / 2 \%$ coupon
sewer fund bonds offered June 3-V. 1A2, p. 3529 were awarded to F W Horne \& Co., Inc. of Hartford, at a price of 101.632, a basis of about Horne \& DatedMay M, 1941 and due May 1, as follows: $\$ 6,000$ from 1943
to 1947 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1948 to 1961 incl. Other bids:

 Putnam \& Co., Hartiord Bank, New York...................................
Harris Trust \& Savings Bond, Judge \& Co., Inc., Boston and Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc- 10
Union Securities Corp.; New York. Union securities Corp ${ }^{\text {First National Bank, }}$
Cooley \& Co., Hartford.

## DELAWARE

SUSSEX COUNTY (P. O. Georgetown), Del.-BOND CALL-
Herman D. Johnson, President of the Levy Court, has called for payment Herman D. Johnson, President of the Levy Court, has called for payment secon. 101 to 775 aggregating $\$ 675,000$. The bonds are dated Sept. 1, 1935. Payment thereof with interest to Sept. 1, 1941, will be made on and after July 1, 1941 .

## FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES, Fla.-CERTIFICATES AUTHORIZED-It is stated by G. N. Shaw, City Clerk, that the State Legislature has passed an Act which enables the city to issue revenue anticipation certificates to finance
municipal projects, ranging from bathing beaches to water works, as the city may require such projects in the future.
(P. O. Jacksonville) FPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{9}$ of the Board of Public Instruction now reports that the voters defeated
the proposal to issue $\$ 22,000$ construction bonds at the election held on the proposa
March 25.

## FLORIDA MUNICIPAL BONDS



# R.E.CRUMMER \& COMPANY <br> ist. Nat bank bldc. 人िथRIIIL/chicago.illinois 

## FLORIDA

EVERGLADES DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. West Palm Beach),
 as follows: Refunding of the Evefglades. Drainage District's debt on a
$40-$ year $4 \%$ basis at about 57 cents on the dollar was authorized today by 40-year $4 \%$ bas
The Heuse passed unanimously a Senate bill carrying out provisions of a
refunding agreement negotiated by Governor Spessard L . Holland with refunding arreement negotiated by Governor spessard L . Holland with
H . C . Rorick of Toledo and other holders of the district s bond The refunding also carries a componisitin or other deotso of the district, so that thetand obligations of about $\$ 17,000,000$ will be settled for approxi-
mately $\$ 5,500,000$. mately $85,500,000$.
FLORIDA, State of - BOND AND NOTE TENDERS RECEIVEDIn connection with tore call for tenders of sealed offerings of matured or whmatured origina or refunding road and briage or highway bonds, time
warrants. certificates of indeotendess and or) negotiable notes of various
counties and special road and bridge districts, noted here on May $17-\mathrm{V}$. waurants, certincates and special road and bridgess districts, noted here on May 17 .V. Vi
152, p. 3222 it is reported by $J$. Edwin Larson, State Treasurer, that 152, p. $3222-\mathrm{it}$ is repor
six parties offered bonds.
LEE COUNTY (P. O. Fort Myers), Fla- BOND CALL-The Board of County Commissioners is said to be calling for payment on July 1 a total Payment will be made at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York. POLK COUNTY (P. O. Bartow), Fla.- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until June 20 , by the. Clerk of the Board or County
Commissioners, for the purchase of an issue or $\$ 105,5004 \%$ semi-annual Commissioners, for the purchase of an issue
road and bridge districts refunding bonds.
PUTNAM COUNTY (P. O. Palatka), Fla - BONDS SOLD-The Bridge refunding, issue of 1941 bonds was a warded on June 3 to the Barnet
 Due July' 1 as follows: $\$ 21,200$ in $1942 ; \$ 23$. 000 in $1943 ;$. $\$ 24,000$ in 1944 ;
 int. payable at the Palatka Allantic National Bank, Palatka. The bonds
are general obligations of the county payable from a special tax on all
年 are general oproperty (including homeeteads) within the county, after making proper deductions from the net amount of tolls and charges collected from
the County Memorial Bridge. Legality approved by Giles J. Patterson of Jacksonville.

## GEORGIA

ARAGON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Aragon), Ga-BONDS SOLD 55,000 issue of $31 / 5 \%$ semi-annual school bonds is said to have been

WALKER COUNTY (P. O. Lafayette), Ga--BONDS VOTED-At At the general election held on June 3 the voters are said to have approved the contracted for prior to the election, as noted here on May 31 .-V. 152 ,
p. 3530 .

## IDAHO

BINGHAM COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 8 District Treasurer, that $21 / 4 \%$ refunding bonds amounting to $\$ 20,000$, part of o s 8200,000 issua, series of July 1,1939 , are
being called for payment as of July 1 , at the Irving Trust Co., New York
City
CANYON COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, CLASS semi-annual construction bonds approved by the voters at the election eld on Feb . 13, are said to have been purchased by the State.
CHALLIS, Idaho-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ sem1-annual water
 bid was reaived, according to the Village Clerk.
IDAHO, State of -BOND VALIDITY TEST SUIT FILED-A friendly suit is said to have been filied in the state Supreme Court to test the validity
 to us on May 29 by Bert H. Miller, Attorney General:
Tor prohibitiow oodgethe peceito of yours of May 26.1941 relative to an action
Myrtle P. Enking. State Treasker Kinyon, a taxpayer, as plaintiff, and Myrtle $P$. Enking, State Treasurer, as defendant.
The action was filed May 19,1941 , 2 ,
had before the Supreme Court on the 24th instant Soment thereon was incident to the question involved will be submitted within the next two or three days.
The neessity for the action, in which a permanent writ of prohibition
is sought. In 1927 the Lerislature submitted a proposal to amend Section 11, Article IX, of the Idaho Constitution to include city, county and village oe invested. Through what we think is an inadvertance inal Punds might, were eliminated from the then existing classes of such securities. The proposal was ratified at the succeeding general election. Thereafter, State
bonds did not appear as a class of securities in which such funds could be invested. In 1939 the Idaho Legislature submitted a proposal to section of the Constitution, and it was ratified at the last election. That proposal, on its race, would appear to eliminate first mortgages on improved
The act of the recent Lecisslature for the sale of the $\$ 659,000$ bond issue provides that the Board of Examiners may direct the Treasurer to sell
State bonds to the Department of Public Investments if bid therefor is The question arising is whether or not state notice of the sale of said bonds. security in which perrmanent educational funds may be now a cested. My notably that two or amere independent questions are submitted in a single
amendment.

## ILLINOIS

CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, III.-BOND SALE-The \$4,0. 152, pe. 530 sewage treatment construction bonds offered June sured $\&$ Co., Inc., Blair \& Co.. Inc., Phelps. Fenn \& Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins
$\&$ sons, Inc., Shields \& Co., Darby \& Co., Inc., all op New York; Central Republic Co, Chicago; Hemphill, Noyes \& CO., Eastman, Dillon \& Cotra,
Stranahan, Harris \& Co.. Inc., B.J. Van Ingen \& Co Inc., R. H. Moulton New York; F. L. Dabnetis \& Co., Inc., Cleveland; Eldredge \& Co., Inc.,

and accrued interest, $\$ 210,000$ annually an Jan 1 from 1943 to 1960 , incl. and 8222,000 on Juiv 1 , 1960 . The bankers immediately reoffered the
bonds for public investment at prices to yield from $0.60 \%$ to $2.15 \%$, $\underset{\text { Bidder- }}{ }$

Int. Rate Rate Bid Bidder-Tity Bank of New York; Smith, Barney \&
National Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; R. W. Pressprich \&
Co.; Kider
 \& Co, and D. T. Richardson \& Co- Ripy \& Co. Inc.; Blyth © First
Harrman Ripley
Boston Corp. Lazard Freres \& Co. Illinois Co. of

Co., St, Louis: Lee Higginson Corp.; A. G. Becker First National Bank of Chicäo; Harris Trust $\overline{\text { E }}$
Savings Bank; Northern Trust Co of Chicago;

Continental Ilinois National Bank \& Trust Co, ${ }^{\text {; }}$;
City National Bank \& Trust Co., and the Ameri-
can National Bank \& Trust Co., all of Chicago
John Nuveen $\&$ Co.; O . Fhild $\&$ Co; R. S. Dick-
son \& Co.; Kaiser \& Co.; schoellionpr, Hutton \&
 \& Co. Ryan, Sutherland \& Co, and associates
Chase National Bank of New York; Bankers Trust
$23 \%$
101.53

Securities Corp.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; City
National Bank
H. Davis \& Co., and Union Trust Co. of Indianap.
$21 / 4 \%$
100.8 CLINTON, III-BOND SALE-The $\$ 35,0003 \%$ bonds offered June 2 $\overline{\mathrm{V}} \mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. ${ }^{3}$.
$\$ 5,000$ fire truck bonds. Due May 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1943; $\$ 2,000$ 20,000 in 1944 and purchase and in 1945 and 1946 . 1000 . Due $\$ 5,000$ on May 15 10,000 library bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ on May 15 from 1947 to 1951 incl,
10,000 library bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ on May 15 f
All of the bonds will be dated May 15,1941 .
COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), III-BOND CALL-John Toman
 of this year. The other $\$ 2,000,0000$ were retired on the earlier date. In addition, notice was issued by the Treasurer of the call for payment on
June 15 of $\$ 2.455,000$ of 1940 corporate tax anticipation warrants of the county, and $\$ 9600000$ of 1940 highway tax anticipation warrants, also payable on June 15 . Both these calls represent first redemptions against
the respective funds. the respective fun
On the bonds, the individual certificates drawn are numbers $14429-$
$1445,1449-14779.14791-14990$, $15001-15246,15248-15507$ and 35666 . Numbers of the corporate warrants are $1-493$, and of the high way warrants 1-192.
Payment on the bonds will be made at the American National Bank,
and on the warrants at the office of the Treasurer in the County Building COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), III.-APPROVES PEGGED TAX LEVY-Approval of the "pegged levy" for the county proposed in a bill
pending in the legislature was voted June 3 by members of the Board of County Commissioners, sitting as the committee on public service. also is deputy county comptroller, provides for a levy of $\$ 10.000$,j0. Who for odd-numbered years and $\$ 11,000,000$ on the alternate years to cover the Existing law calls for a levy of 28 cents on non-lection years. This Senator Daley explained, would bring in only $\$ 6.827 .000$ annually a chinst Senator Daley explained, would bring in ony $86,827,000$ annually against
expenditures this year, for example, of $\$ 20,80000$. supplemental income from fee offices and tax penalties is falling off rapidly, the Board was told, and indications are that by the end
bills will total $\$ 2,500,000$, it is indicated.
EAST ST. LOUIS SCHOOL DISTRICT, III-BOND SALE POSTV. $152, \mathbf{p}$. 3222 . Wroped posteoned according to $\$$. W. Moore, Secretary of
the Board of Education. the Board of Education.
JOLIET, II.-BOND OFFERING-Artbur R. Blackburn, City Clerk
will receive sealed bids until June 16 for the purchase of $\$ 25000$ will receive sea
revenue bonds.
MOUNT ZION, III.-BONDS VOTED-At an election on May 24 the voters authorized an issue of $\$ 8,000$ general obli
Additional funds will be obtained from WPA.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (P. O. Chicago), III.-BOND CALL pursuant to the provisions of the trust indenture dated July noticice that University of Illinois Foundation not personally, but as Trustee under the of Chicago as Trustee, said University of Ilinois Foundation has elected to redeem on July 1, 1941, at the office of the First National Bank of Chicago Chicago, Ill,, at the principal amount thereof plus interest accrued thereon
to the redemption date. plus a premium of 14 of $1 \%$ of such principal amount for each year or fraction thereof from the redemption date to the Trust bands (maturing annually Jan. 1, 1942 to 1956, both dates incl.) issued and outstanding under said trust indenture.
the First National Bank of Chicago. Chicago, Ill., together with all coupons maturing on and after the redemption date, for payment and redemption. All unpaid interest instalments represented by coupons which shall have respective bearers thereof, and such coupons shall be presented for payment in the usual manner.
Interest on the bonds will cease on July 1, 1941
 syndicate also made an offer of a premium of $\$ 6$, 100 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, a net interest cost of $2.16 \%$ Other tenders were as follows.

 Harris, Hall \& Co and associates submitted a bid 1 , 19 a $21 / 2 \%$ bonds due Nov. 1 , 1941 through 1949 and $21 / 4 \%$ from May 1,1950
through May 1,$1954 ;$ net interest cost of $2.31 \%$.
proposed issue of $\$ 30,000$ construction bonds was defeated by a slight proposed issue of $\$ 30,000$ constr
margin at the election on May 24
WHITE HALL, III- - BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,000$ street improvement
onds offered June $3-\mathbf{V} .152$, p. 3377 -were awarded to the White Hall National Bank.

## INDIANA

DAVIESS COUNTY (P. O. Washington), Ind - BOND SALE-The nit No. 8 specia ciation, of Washington, at par plus a premium of $\$ 1,900$, equal to 103.465 ,
a basis of about $4.53 \%$. Due $\$ 5.482 .20$ on Dec. 15 from 1945 to 1954, incl. Second high bid of 103.374 was made by the City Securties Corp. Other bids:
City Securities Corp-
on, Ind -......................................
M. W. Welsh \& Co

Hraffic Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. and Keneneth S. Johnson, of Indianapolis, jointly,

 INDIANAPOLIS, Ind,-BOND SALE-The $\$ 250,000$ city hospital
bonds offered May $29-152$, p. $3377-$ were awarded to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, of Chicago, as $11 / 4$, at a price of 100.519 a a basis
of about 1.20 c . Dated June 1,1941 , and due July 1 as follows: $\$ 12,000$ from 1942 to 1960 , incl., and $\$ 22,000$ in 1961. Other bids:
Lazard Fre
res \& Co. The Boatmen's National Bank,
H. Davis \& Co
$114 \%$

## Premium

Union Securities Corp. Equitable Securities Corp.,
and Roosevelt \& W.igold, Inc Van Ingen \& Coo, Ine-
Shields \& Co., and B. J
Kaiser \& Co., and Martin, Burns \& Corbett, Inc.
Kaiser \& Co., and Martin, Burns \& C
$114 \%$
$114 \%$
$114 \%$
$\$ 865.00$

John Nuveen \& Co. Raffensperger, Hughes \& Co. Inc., and Lee Higginson Corp.
$11 / \%$
$114 \%$
Indianapolis Bond \& Sthare Corp., and The Northern Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co., and Alex. $11 / 4 \%$ Brown \& Sons.
Harriman Ripley \& Co., and F. S. Moseley \& Co. City Securities Corp....-.-...-.

MUNSTER, Ind-BOND SALE -The $\$ 38,000$ school aid bonds offered Mammond, as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 101$, equal to 100.265 , a basis of about $1.72 \%$ Dated July 1,1941 , and due July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1942 and 1943; $\$ 2,000$ from 1944 to 1946 , incl., and $\$ 3,000$ from Bidder-
McNurlen \& Huncilman $\qquad$ Int. Rate Bank of Whiting....
City Securities Corp.
John Nuveen \& Co Rate Bid
100.607 $\begin{array}{lll}-214 \% & 101.006 \\ 2100.313\end{array}$
PENN TOW NSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mishawaka), Ind. 3223-were awarded to Harrison \& Austin, of South Bend, as 1 s , at par
 of 100.
Bend.

PRAIRIE CREEK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Terre Haute), Ind. BOND SALE The $\$ 3,500$ building bonds offered May $24-$ V. 152, p. 3223 -were awarded to Kenneth S. Johnson, of Indianapolis, $1.67 \%$. Dated July 15.1
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Newton), Ind-BOND OFFERING-T. G. McKnight, Township Trustee, wil to exceed $41 / \%$ interest building of 1941 bonds. Dated April 1,1941 .
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ July 1,$1942 ; \$ 2,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1943 to 1949 , incl.: $\$ 1,00000$ Jan. 1 and July 1,1950 , and $\$ 1,000$ Jan. $1,1951$. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of payable out of unimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all
of the taxable property therein. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross. McCord of the taxable property therein. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord ship's expense. A cert.
township, is required.

## IOWA

BOONE, Iowa-BONDS OFFERED-Bids were received until June 4 at $7: 30$ p. $m$. by the City Clerk for the purchase of $\$ 10,5004 \%$ annual
street improvement bonds. Dated Dec. 4, 1940 . Due on May 1,1950 . Bonds redeemable on 30 days' notice.
DAVENPORT, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-The City Treasurer states that $\$ 50,000$ general obligation corporate bonds were offered for sale at public uction 11 s 101.252 a basis of a bou port, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 826$, equal to 101.252 a ${ }^{2}$ basis of about
$1.37 \%$. Dated May 1,1941 . Due $\$ 5,000$ on May 1. in 1947 to 1956 , incl. rin. and int. ( $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}$ ) payable at the City Treasurer's office.
FORT DODGE, Iowa-BOND ISSUE CONTEMPLATED-The City and legal proceedings are now under way
GRUNDY CENTER, Iowa-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED The City Council will hold a hearing on June
MESERVEY CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DIrai bids were received by H. E. Fischer, SecFERED-Both sealed and ectors, until June 6, at 8 p. m. for the purchase of $\$ 35.000$ school of Dis Dated May 1, 1941, Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in $1944, \$ 2,000$
Dat
De 1945 to 1956, and $\$ 2,500$ in 1957 to 1960 .
MONDAMIN, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Both sealed and oral bids will be received until June 12, at 8 p. m., by F. E. Burks, Town Clerk, for May 1,1941 . Interest payable May M, 1942 , and semi-annuaily thereafter. Issued under the authority of Code is required.
ROLAND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Roland) ROLANDD OFFERING-Bids will be received by B. H. Knudsen lowa-
Secretary of the Board of Directors, until June 9 , at 8 p. m., for the purchase
of $\$ 17000$ building bonds. Bonds and attorney's opinion will be furnished of $\$ 17,000$ build

KANSAS
HAYS, Kan.-BOND ELECTION-The City Clerk states that an election has been called for June 13 in order to
issuance of $\$ 74,000$ municipal building bonds.

## KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY, State of-BOND SALE-The $\$ 353,000$ issue of CommonKENT UCKY, State of-BOND SALE-The Project No. 15 bonds offered
wealth of Kentucky bridge revenue rundig, Project
for sale on May 29 V. 152 , p. 3223 -was purchased by . L. Lyons $\&$ Co. of Louisville, and associates, as $113 / 2$ s, paying a premium of $\$ 730.71$, equal to 100.207, a basis of about $1.49 \%$, to maturity. Due on July 1,1958 ;
subject to redemption on any interest payment date prior to maturity, upon 30 days' notice.
The $\$ 235.000$ issue of Commonwealth of Kentucky bridge revenue runding, Project Aros of Louisville, and associates, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying purchased by Almstedt Bros. of 100.20 , a basis of about $1.49 \%$, to maturity Dre on Jan. 1, 1959; subject to redemption on any interest payment date prior to maturity, up 30 day
KENTUCKY, State of-BOND CALL-It is announced by J. L . Donaldson, Commissioner of Highways, that various $1 \%$, $13,413,000$, are
$3 \%$ and $4 \%$ bridge revenue refunding bonds aggregating $1,413,000$ $3 \%$ and $4 \%$ bridge revenue refunding 1941 . They consist of $\$ 40,000$ of Project No. 1 refunding $12 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ of $1950, \$ 40,000$ of Project No. 2 refunding is
of $1950, \$ 55,000$ of Project No. 3 refunding $31 / \mathrm{s}$ of $1950, \$ 60,000$ of Project No. $931 / 8$ of $1955, \$ 185.000$ of Project No. 103 s of $1950, \$ 20,003$ of Project
No. 113 s of $1952, \$ 235,000$ of Project No. $1223 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ of $1947, \$ 25,000$ of Project No. 13 refunding 1 s of $1953, \$ 95,000$ of Project No. 1428 8 8 of 1945 ,
$\$ 403,000$ of Project No. 153 s of 1958 , and $\$ 255,000$ of Project No. $162 \%$ s of 1959.

 $\&$ Son; the Bankers mond Co. Sotein the purchase were: J. J. B. Hilliard

## LOUISIANA

BOGALUSA, La.- BOND SALE-The various airport, paving, water and sewer, and Pearl River semi-an- bonds aggregating $\$ 491,000$, offered or sale on May $23-152$, p. 2901 -were purchased by J. H. Cassidy Sr.,
of Bogalusa, divided $\$ 50,000$ as 2 s , and $\$ 441,000$ as $2 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Dated July 1 ,

FRANKLIN PARISH (P. O. Winnsboro) La-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The Ernest M, Loeb Co. of New Orleans, is offering $\$ 14,000$ 4\% semi-ann. parish-wide refunding bonds for senera. investment, Dated
Apriil 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ April. 1942 to 1955 . Prin. and
int int. payable at the Winnsboro State Bank \& Trust Co., or at the chase
National Bank, New York. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago.
GUEYDAN, La.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ semi-ann. gas system onds that were scheduled to be sold on May 20 , she award of which was
postponed-V. 152, pu 3378-were purchased by the Ernest M. Loeb Co postponed-V. 152, p. 3378 -were purchased by the Ernest M ioeb Co.
of New Orieans, as 4 s . Dated June 1, 1941. Due on June 1 in 1944 to

MONROE, La-BOND SUIT ENTERED-It is stated by P. A. Poage, City Secretary-Treasurer, that a suit to annul the election which was hened on March 22 , authorizing the City Council to issse $\$ 877,000$ bonds for the
and May 17
NEW ORLEANS, La- BOND CALL-It is stated by Fred A. Earhart, Acting Commissioner of Public Finance, that $23 \%$ semi-ann. rerunding
paving, series B, certificates of 1939, aggregating $\$ 225,000$, drawn by lot
 Dhould be presented for payment, with all unmatured coupons attached should be presented for payment, with all unmatured
PONCHATOULA, La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received untill 11 a.m. On June 24, by J. Ross Kevilin Town Clerk, Tor the purchase o
$\$ 0.000$ pubilic improvement bond payable JJ. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated July 1, 1941 . Due on July Ma 1944 to 152, p. 351. The approving opinion or B. A. Campbeis of New Orleans
will be furnished. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the town, mus will be furnished. A
accompany the bid.
RAYNE SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Rayne) La.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be ceecived until 10;30 a. m. on June 25, by rate is not to exceed 4 . paryable M - . Dated March 1, 1941. Denom
8500 Due March 1, 1943 to 1971 . These bonds were authorized at at election held on Jan. 14, 1936. The approving opinion of B. A. Campbell of New Orleans, will be furnished
for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the district.
VERMILION PARISH (P. O. Abbeville), La--ADDITIONAL INOrlens of the $\$ 13,000$ recunding the $\$ 32,000$ certificates of indebtedness, as noted here on May $31-\mathrm{V}$, and pivided as follows: $\$ 10.000$ as 2 the bonds were sold at a price of 100.042 and $\$ 1,000$ in 1954 to 1958 , and $\$ 3$, $\$ 000$ as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 1.000$ on Jan . 1 in 1959 to 1961: the certificates

## MAINE

PORTLAND, Me--BOND SALE-The $\$ 180,000$ coupon permanen improvement bonds offered June 152 , p. 3531-were awarded to of about $1.09 \%$. Dated June 1,1941 and due $\$ 12,000$ annualiy on June 1 from 1942 to 1956 , incl. Other bidss (For $11 / 8$ ) Union Securities Corp. o Strana hana, Harris \& Co.. Inc., Boston, jointly; 100.432; Chace, Whinte
 York, 100.329; Frederick M. Swan \& Co. of Portland, and Shields \& Co.
N Y. jointly, $100.17 ;$ Estabrook \& Co.. $100.07 ;$ for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ Kidder, Peabody \& Co, and Harriman.
Rollins \& Sons, Inc., 100.615 .
SOUTH PORTLAND, Me- - BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 60,000 \mathrm{road}$, armory site and park bonds offered June $3-\mathrm{V} .152$, p . 353 -was a warded to
Harriman Ripley \& Co. Inc., New York, as 2 s , at a price of 100.313 , a basis of about $1.98 \%$. Dated June 1,1941 and due $\$ 5,000$ on June 1 rrom Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Boston.


## MARYLAND

MARYLAND (State of)-BOND OFFERING-William A. Codd. Chief Auditor, State Roads Commission, announces that the Commission wis receiver sealed
$86,000,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest coupon bridge revenue refunding
bonds. Dated June 1, 1941. Denom $\$ 1,000$ Due Dec. 1 as follows: bonds. Dated June 1,1941 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1 as Pollows.
$\$ 150.000$ in 1942 and $1943 ; \$ 175000,1944$ to 1947 incl. $\$ 200000,1948$ to 1951 incl.; $\$ 225,000,1952$ to 1955 incl. $\$ 250,000,1956 ; \$ 300,000,1957$;
$\$ 450,000,1958 ; \$ 600,000,1959 ; \$ 750,000$ in 1960 and $\$ 950,000$ in 1961 . subject to redemption prior to their respective maturities, at the option of the Commission, either in whole on any date from any interest payment may be made availabie for sucn purpose, or in part on any in excess of (a) the amount of interest payable on such interest payment date on all of the bonds of the issue then outstanding (b) the principal, if any, maturing on such interest payment date, (c) the amount of interest payabe on the next succeeding interest paymerne in said sinking fund of $\$ 350.000$. A redemption
standing. and (d) a reser of part of the bonds will be made in the inverse order of their maturities and if less than all of the bonds of any one mated by lot. Any such redemption may bee made uyon 30 days' notice by payment of the principal amount of the bonds th be redeemed ant if redeemed on or
 redeemed thereafter and on or prior to Dec. 1, 1953, $1 \%$. I redeemed thereafter and on or prior to Dec. 1, 1956 , and wultiples of 14 of $1 \%$ ana each thereafter. Rate or rates of interest to be in mud thaturities of the bonds of each rate. No bid may name more than three interest rates and all bonds of any one maturity must bear interest at the same rate. Principal and interest
payable at the Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.
Trust Co, New york. and, if registered as to both principal and interest, reconvertible into coupon bonds. Issued by the Commission to provide the reserve interest gether ) for the bonds to e refunded, and availabie for such purpose, will be used for redeeming all of the outstanding $86,000,0138$, maturing Oct. 1,
 1968, and redeemabe in whote at any time upon at east the bonds now offered for sale. The bonds now offered will be payaole solely from the gross revenues, except certain costs of operation, of the
Susquehanna River Bridge and the Potomac River Bridge for the construcSusquehanna River briage anding bonds were issued. The bonds will be
tion of which the outsanding
secured by a trust indenture to be executed by and between the Commission
and the Sare Deposit \& Trust Co. of Baltimore, as truste. Printer's
proofs of the trust indenture, in substantially the form in which it will be proorts of the trust indenture, in substantially the form in which it will be
executed may be obtained from Massillch \& Mitchell of New York, or from
the Chie Audtior of tene the Chier Auditor of the Commission.
All bidders must agree to pay all expense of publishing the notice of sale ing the bonds on steel engraved borders, and also the feand of litnograpbMassich \& Mitchell, for the preparation of the trust indenture and their legal opinion approving the validity of the bonds. Each bid must be subThe bonds will be dell vered and py the Chief Auditor of the Commission. \& Trust Co, Baltimore, on or about June 20,1941 . In the the sate Deposit to the delivery of the bonds the income recelved by private holders from
bonds of same type and character shall present Federal income tax laws, ether ny a ruling of the Bure taxable under Revenue or by a decision of any Federal court, the successful bidder may,
Rever at his election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to purchase
the bonds and in such case the deposit the bonds and in such case the deposit accompanying his bic will be re-
turned. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 120,000$, payable unconditionally
to the State Roads Commission. MARYIAND Cumbi.
Chesapeake Bay (State of)-BOND SALE Cevenue bonds offered June 2 , $\$ 1,200,000$ coupon
 price of 101.4044, a basis of about $1.33 \%$. The bo New Yow Yill be, as $11 /$ s. at a
1941. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due Jume 1 as
 redeemed prior to their maturity at one time or or from the bonds may be to time on
June 1, 1942, or on any interest payment date thereafter tuen notice, by payment of the principal amount of the boander, upon to be days
and accrued interest, together with a premium of June 1, 1944; $4 \%$ if redeemed thereatter and or $5 \%$ if if redeemed prior to If redeemed thereafter and prior the June 1,$1948 ; 2 \%$ if redeemed 1 ithereater $3 \%$ and prior to June 1, 1950; 1\% if redeemed thereafter and prior to June 1, 1952, and without premium if redsemed thereafter and before maturity, shall be a redemption of such bonds in the inverse order of their the thereop, Sald bonds and the interest thereon will be exempt from all taxation within
the state of Maryland.
BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED The successful bidders rooffered the bonds for public investment at prices to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $1.40 \%$,
according to maturity. other bids were as follows:
Alex. Brown \& Sons; Baker, Watts \& Co.; W. W. Int. Rate Rate Bid Lanahan \& Co, Mackubin, Legg \& Co., and Stein
Bros. \& Boyce.................
 Dougherty; Corkran \& Co., and C. T. T. Willams
$13 \% \quad 100.27$
COMMISLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING

 $\$ 42,000$ series E bonds as 24 s. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1942
to 1944 incl.: $\$ 2,000$, 1945 to 1949 incl.; $\$ 3,000$ from 1950 to 1952
to 1944 incl. $\$ 2, .000,1945$ to 1999 incl. $\$ 3,000$ from 1950 to 1952
incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1953 to 1957 incl.

All of the bonds are dated May 1,1941 and were reoffered at prices to
yield from $1 \%$ to $2.10 \%$, aceording to maturity. Bonds are guaranteed by Montgomery Count, Md. The Farmers Banking \& Trust Co. of Mont
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Rockville), Md.-BOND SALEThe 8800,000 coupon or registered refunding bonds offered Jone 3-V V . 152 .
p. 3224 were awarded to a syndicate composed of Phelps Fenn \& Co..
 D. C., on a bid of par, for $11 / 1 / \mathrm{s}$. 14,4 and and 4s, a net interest cost of about
$1.823 \%$. Bonds are divided as follows: $\$ 100,000 \mathrm{4s}$, due June 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ in 1946 and 1947, and $\$ 50,000$

450,000 184s, due June 1 as follows: $\$ 50,000$ from 1954 to 1959 incl. and
All of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1941 and were reoffered at prices Bidder-
Int. Rate Rate Bid Net Cost Halsey, Stuart \& Co. Inc.: Hemphill,Noyes
\&CO., and Firrst of Michigan Corpos.
Alex. Brown \& Sons; Blyth \& Corp Braun, $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Bosworth \& Co., and Y Y E. Booker \& Co, } 13 / 4-21 / 2 \% & 100.20 & 1.8384 \%\end{array}$ Stein Bros. \& Boyce; Mackubin, Legg \&
 Harriman Ripiey \& Co., Inc.; Smith, $11 / 2$. $2 \%$. $100.271 \quad 1.909 \%$
 Par $\quad 2.092 \%$

## MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE, Mass-BOND OFFERING-John W. Harding, Town Treasurer, will recetve sealed bids until 11 a. m. D. (DST) on June 9 , Por the
purchase of $\$ 68,000$ coupon sewer bonds. Dated June 1,000. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ from 1942 to 1949 incl. and $\mathbf{~} 8$ 6,000.

FITCHBURG, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-John B Fellws Gis Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a.m. (DST) on June 11 for the purche City Dated June 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 15$ only, municipal relief fonds.
 Boston. The bonds are eeneral obligations of the city, exempt from tank ontion in Massachusetts, and all taxabie proverty in the citty, eximpt from taxith bect to ley approved by Storey, Tborndike, Pay both \& principipal and inter
Dodge of Boston.
LYNN, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 40,000$ coupon municipal relief bonds offered June 5 were awarded to Tyler \& Co of Boston, as $11 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$, at a
price of 100.83 , abasis of about $1.09 \%$. Dated June 1, 1941. Denom
 National Bank of Boston, or ands and J-D interest payable at the for First
office. Leality, at the City Office. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodre of Boston.
 Roo. 29, Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds, 100.31 ; First National Bank of
Boston, 100.20.
MASSACHUSETTS (State of)-NOTE OFRERING-William ESE
 of 1933 as a amended, creating an Emergency Finance Board, being in renewal of a similar amount of notes due June 16, 1941. The notes are direct obligations of the Commonwealth. Interest Council: Will be payable at maturity. The Commonmealtealth. Interest thereon
exact number of days on a 360 day year thes the interest on exact number of days on a 360 day year basis, fiserest frincipal and inderest on
payable in Boston or New York at option of purchaser. Boston delivery.

NEEDHAM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Oo. of Boston was awarded Co. of Boston was awarded on June 2 an issue
of $\$ 100,000$ notes at $0.13 \%$ discount. plus a premium of $\$ 7$. Dated Dec. 10
D a rate of $0.137 \%$.
NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.-NOTE SALE-The p. 3531-were awarded to the Second National Bank of Soston, ato 1.152 ,
discount. Dated June 3, 1941 and due June 3, 1942. Other bids: Bilder-
Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co..
Norfolk County Trust Co
Merchants National Bank oo Boston.
First National Bank of Boston
Discount
$-0.147 \%$
$---\quad-\quad . \quad .187 \%$ 1941 and payable Dec 1ase at discount of $\$ 150,000$ notes, dated June 13 ,

## MICHIGAN

BATTLE CREEK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich--NOTE OFFERING bids until 8 p . m . On June 9 , for the purchase of $\$ 50,600$ tax anticlpation $\$ 16,500$ notes, due May 15, 1942, issued in anticipation of collection of
delinquent taxes for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 . 34,100 notes, due April 1,1942 , issued in anticipation
taxes for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1941 . system revenue bonds offered June 2-T. $152, p$ first mortgage lighting Shaw, McDermott \& Sparks of Des Moines, the only widder. Dated June 1, 1941 . Due 88,000 annually on July 1 from 1960 to 1963 incl. DETROIT, Mich.-OFFERINGS WANTED-Deputy City Controller until June 17, at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (eastern standard time) (bids to billable bonds unt. mune the following day) in in the amount of approx.mately $\$ 500,000$ for
in perm investments for the city sinking fund, under the following conditions:
All orfering shall be in writing and shall be eealed.
Offerings shall show the purpose, the rate of interst
the dollar value and the yield. Offerings will be accepted on the basis of the highest net yield to the city The city reserves the right to reject any or all offerings.
The city reserves the risht on bonds purchased, which are delivered T0 prepayment of interest to maturity The Common Council has authorized redemption and on which interest dates occurring subseguent called for 1941. The bonds on which interest is to be prepaid are included in the refunding bonds by the city Prepayment recent sale of a like amount of stance is a continuation of the city's policy when it has called other bond
issues.
The SLAMAZOO COUNTY (P. O. Kalamazoo), Mich.-BOND SALEfered June $3-\mathrm{V}$. 152, p. 3532 -were awarded to the American Nationa
 on.
LAKE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1, Mich.-BONDS

 accompany the bonds when presented for payment.
Clerk, has called for payment on July 1; 1941, at 101 and accrued interest water works bonds Nos. 5 to 68 , to the amount of $\$ 30,200$, part of an 1963 incl. Bonds together with current and all subsequent July 1,1940 to attiched should be presented to Citizens Commercial \& Savings Bank,
NEWBERRY, Mich-BONDS AUTHORIZED-Village Council rePARIS TOWNSIP
PARIS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 11, Mich.-BOND
 REDFORD TOWNSHIP, Mich.-BONDS PURCHASED-Reporting in connection with the cali for tenders of bonds on June 2. Marguerite B.
Dennis. Township Clerk. states that bonds were purchased from the Dennis, Township Clerk, states that bonds were purchased from the hichigan Life Insurance Co. of Detroit.
RIVERVIEW (P. O. Trenton), Mich-BOND OFFERING-James L. Hale, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on June 11 , for
the purchase of $\$ 95,00$ coupon refunding bonds. Dated April 15.1941 .
 will be callable at par and accrued interest on or artar maturing in 1954
 after to maturity. Principal and interest (JJJ) payable at at the Detroit
Trust Co., Detroit. The bonds will be general oblichen payable from unlimited ad bonds will be general obligations of the village,
the taxes, and bids shall be conditioned upon the approving legal opinion of Miller. Canfield, Paddock \& Stone of Detroit. Cost of opinion and printing of bonds to be borne by the successffl bidder.
A certified check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to order of the village, is required. DISTRICT NOA AND TROY TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL SCHOOL Carey, refunding agent, Detroit, reports that refunding of indebtedness of
the above district has been completed.

## MINNESOTA

ALEXANDRIA, Minn.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Clerk states that the ${ }^{\$ 2}, \mathbf{V} .152$, p. 3379 -weorm sewer bonds sold recently, as noty not herchased by the Alexandria State Bank, as 2 s at par, and mature $\$ 1,000$ on June 1 in 1945 and 1946 .
CALUMET, Minn.-BONDS SOLD-The Village Clerk reports that
$\$ 25,000$ semi-ann. water system bonds approved by the voters on $\$ 25,0003 \%$ semi-ann. water system bonds approved by the voters on
May 19, have been purchased at par by the state. COKATO, Minn--BONDS OFFERED-Both sealed and oral bids were of $\$ 35,000$ not exceeding 30 . m., by the Village Clerk, for the purchase
 in 1942, \$2,000, 1943 to 1957, and \$1,000 in 1958 to 1961.
FARIBAULT, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ semi-ann. sewer awarded to the Security National Bank \& Trust Co. of Faribault, as 1 s , paring a premium of 8135 , equal to 100.675 a basis of about $0.80 \%$.
Dated June 15, 1941 . Due $\$ 10,000$ on June 15 in 1944 and 1945 .
GROVE (P. O. Greenwald), Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids Clerke for the purchase of $\$ 25,000$ road and bridge bonds. Denom. $\$ 1000$. Dated June 1,1941 . Due June 1 , as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1943 to 1947 and
$\$ 2.000$ in 1948 to 1957 . Bidder to name the rate of interest. The bonds
will thi be made pavable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by
the succesful bidder All bdi must be neonditional. The printed bonds
and approving oinion of Fletchut, Dorsey. Barker. Colman \& Barber and approving oninion or
Mnnetcher, Dorsey, Barker, Coliman \& Barber of
Fill be furnished without expense to the purchaser. a certi , eck for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the Town Treasuron.

HOPKINS, Minn.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 14,000$ semi-ann. were awarded to the Security National Bank of Hopkins, as 2 s , paying a premium of $\$ 15$, equal to 100.10 , a basis of about $1.98 \%$. Due $\$ 1,400$ from Dec. 1, 1942 to 1951 incl.
KEEWATIN, Minn.-PRICE PAID-The Village Clerk states that the $\$ 12,000$ semi-ann, sewage disposal plant bonds sold to the first National
Bank or Keewatin, as 2 E V. 152, D. 352 were purchased for a premium
of $\$ 60$ equal to 100.50 , a basis of about $1.85 \%$. Due on May 15 in 1942 of $\$ 60$ equal
to 1947 incl.
LONG PRAIRIE, Minn--BOND SALE DETAILS-The Village Recorder states that the $\$ 50,000$ semi-ann. sewage disposal plant bonds
to the First National Bank $\&$ Trust Co. of Minneapoisis as noted- $\mathrm{V}, 152$, P. 3532 were purchased as $11 / 2 \mathrm{sis}$ at a price of 10.
$1.35 \%$. Due $\$ 5,000$ from July 1,1942 to 1951 incl.

MOUNT PLEASANT (P. O. Lake City, R. F. D.), Minn.-BOND MOUNT PLEASANT (P, O. Lake City, R. F. D. by Nive Wo Roschen,
 and bridge bonds. Legaity a
REDWOOD FALLS, Minn.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 27.500$ ssue of semi-ann. cercs awarded to the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis, as $11 / 2$, paying a price of 10.3.34, accorrings to the City Recorder. Due on

## MISSISSIPPI

BALDWYN SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Baldwyn), is said to have been purchased at par by Cady \& Co of Columbus. Denom $\$ 500$ Dated June 1 , 1941. Due on June 1 as foilows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1942 to.
1946 . $\$ 1,500$ in 1947 to $1956, \$ 2,000,1957$ to 1959 and $\$ 3,000$ in 1960 . 1996. \$1.500 in 1947 to $1956, \$ 2,000,1957$ to 1959 and

HOLLANDALE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hollandale, , Miss.- - BONDS SOLD-The First National Bank of Memphis is
said to have purchased the $\$ 55,000$ construction bonds approved by the soters at an election held on May 9 .
LOUNDES COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by D. D. Griffrin, Chancery Clerk, that $\$ 100,000$ bonds were offered for sale on June 2 and were awarded to
associates, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. Due in 1942 to 1956 .
MOSS POINT, Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated that the $\$ 80,000$ gas system revenue bonds sold to Newman, Brown \& Co. of Now
Orleans, as reported on March 22 , were purchased at par, divided as follows $\$ 9.000$ as 33 s, due on March $1 ; \$ 1,000$ in 1943 to 1945 and $\$ 3,000$ in 1946 and 1947 , and $\$ 71,000$ as 4 s , due on March $1 ; \$ 3,000$ in 1948 to 1950,
1951 to 1963 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1964 and 1965. Dated March , 1941.
NEWHEBRON CONSOLIDATED LINE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newhebron), Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Clerk of the to the Leland Speed Co. of Jackson were purchaned. at par and mature on
Feb, af oflows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1942 to $1945, \$ 2,000$ in 1946 to 1955 and $\$ 3,000$ Feb. 1 as follows
n 1956 to 1964.
PASCAGOULA, Miss.- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until June 9, by the
bonds. Due in 12 years.

## MISSOURI

ELVINS, Mo.-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the voters widely approved the issuance of $\$ 100,000$ in bonds to frinan.
three new buildings in the town's educational group.
MISSOURI (State of)-BUDGET ACTION. SCHEDULED-A report ing to say: Adjustments to within revenue estimates probably will be undertaken by Missouri Senate in final weeks of legissatitive session which until recently was without important action pending outcome or olectiont.

First among fiscal problems is that of social security for which Social security Commission has requeste. ste sith approved by the House pro-
 On this basis, average payments would be reduced from $\$ 17.80$ to $\$ 11.70$
and similar cuts would be ordered in relief payments and aid to dependent children. Proposals for increase in two-cent gasoline tax to four cents apparently
have been defeated. Some support, however, is being given a bill for toil have been defeated. Some support, hower in Pennsylvania.

## MONTANA

CARTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. Ekalaka), Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ semi-ann. building bonds offered for sale on June $2-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 2741 .
EAST HELENA, Mont- - BOND OFFERING-It is stated by A. H. Carison, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids untii 7 p . m. On June to, exceed 4\%, payabie JJJ. Dated July 1, 1941. Amortization bonds will
be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the council. If the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the council.
If amortization bonds are sold and issued the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds as the council may determine neon at the trme of sale, both prncipal and interest to be payable in semiannual installments during a period of seven years from the date of issue
If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be 42 bonds in the amount of If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be 42 bonds in the amount of
$\$ 1.000$ each, the remaining bonds shall be in multiples of $\$ 100$ as may be Sequested by any successful bidder. except the mast payment shasl provide for an irregular bond to include $\$ 59.17$; the sum of $\$ 6.700$ of the serial be same day each year thereafter until all such bonds are paid, except that the same day each yer til the amount of 87.059 .17 , The bonds, whether amortization or serial, will be redeemable five years after date of issue and any interest payment date thereafter.
will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued interest to date o delivery and au bidders must state the lowest rate of interest at which they dellvery and an the bonds at par. The successiul bidder must be prepared to accept delivery of the bonds on July 1 L Legality approved by Fletcher,
Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber of Minneapolis. Enclose a certified Dorsey, Barker, Colman \& Barber of Minn.
check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the City Clerk.
GALLATIN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bozeman), Mont.-BOND SALE-The \$186,750 semi-ann. refunding bone-

 Trust Co., and Edward the secretary of the Board of Trustees. GLENDIVE, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received 865,000 water supply bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$. payable J-J. Dated Jnly 1. 1941. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the council may determine upon at the time
 ments during a period of
If serial
bonds are sold and iss issued, they wail be in the amount of 81.000 ,
wis the sum of $\$ 4,000$ of said serial bonds will be due a the paeater until all or such bonds are paid except that the last instalment will, be in the ammont of
$\$ 9.000$. The bonds, whether amortization or serial, will, after five years. \$9, redeemable at the optlon of the city at any time before maturity. No bid for less than par and accrued
$\$ 3,250$, payable to the City Clerk.

HELENA, Mont-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on, June 18. by A. H. Carison, City Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 1941$. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$ must accompany the bid.
HILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Box Elder), sium bonds sold to the state Board of Land Commissioners, as 27 Ths at par 1942 to 1961
LAUREL, Mont- BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Rosella Fritz, purchase of the following $4 \%$ semi-annual coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 32,000$ approved by the voters at an election held on May 7:
$\$ 25,000$ sewage plant bonds. A $\$ 2,000$ certified check must accompany 7,000 sewer installation bonds. A $\$ 500$ certified check must accompany Denom. $\$ 5500$. Dated July 1, 1941 . Principal and interest (J-J) payable at LLurel. These bonds are payable from an unlimited ad valore LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO 9 Helena), Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ semi-annual refunding bonds offered of sale on May 29 -V. 152, p. 3225 -were purchased by the state Board of Land Commissioners, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, according to the District Clerk. 7 Denc
The bonds were purchased at par. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated June The bonds were purchased at par. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June ${ }^{\text {1941 }}$ Due in 1955 ; optional after $71 / 2$ years from date of issue. Coupon 1941. Due in 1956;

MONTANA (State of)-BOND SALE-The $\$ 450,000$ issue of Armory Board bonds ofrered for sale on May 31-V. 152, Pi 3225 -was awarded *ood, and the Allison-Williams Co.. all of Minneapolis, divied as foulows $1951, \$ 111,000$ as 24 sk maturing semilanualiy from Jan. 1,1952 to July 1 ,
1957 , and $\$ 206,000$ as 3 s , due semi-annually from Jan. 1,1958 to July 1 , 1964.

Due semi-annually on Jan. and July 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ from July 1 .
1943 to July $1945 ; \$ 8,000$ from Jan. 1,1946 to Jan. $1952 ; 10,000$ from July, 1952 to Jan 1 1959; $\$ 12,000$ from July 1,1959 to Jun. 1,1961
 ment at the option of the Montana Armory Board on any interest paymen date, after 30 days, notice or call, at par and accrued interest. plus $\$ 30$ per bond if redeemed on or before July 1,1946, or $\$ 25$ per bond if redeemed
hereafter and on or before July 1 , 1951 , or $\$ 20$ per bond if redeemed there after and on or before July 1,1956 . or $\$ 10$ per bond if redeemed thereafter and on or before July 1,1956 , or without premium if redeemed after Julb 1, 1961, such redemption, if 'less than all of the out
o be in order of serial numbers, lowest numbers first
MONTANA, State of-BOND SALE-The $\$ 450,000$ issue of Armory Board bonds offered for sale on May 31-V. 132, D. 3225 -was purchased
by the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis, reports Frederick A. Lange, by the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis, re
Adjutant-General. No other bid was recelved.

## NEBRASKA

ALLIANCE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alliance), Neb--BONDS AUTHORIZED-The issuance of $\$ 41,00021 / \%$ refu
to have been approved by the Board of Education:
ALYO, Neb.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Village Clerk statGs b . t
 $\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3225-$ were purchased at par by the sheldon Estate, of Lincoin. BEATRICE, Neb-BONDSALE NOT CONSUMMATED-The sale on April o of the $\$ 0,00013 \% \%$ semi-annual airport bonds to Greenway \& Co.
of Omaha as noted in these columns at the time, was not consummated as of OMa oha, as noted in these columns at the time, was not consummated as
the issuance of these bonds was rejected by the voters at an election held the issuance.
CHADRON, Neb.-MATURITY-The City Clerk states that the CHADRRON, Neb.-MAATURTM to the Wachob-Bender Corp. of Omaha,
$\$ 15,000$ aviation field bonds sold as S1/2s, paying a price of 102.222 , as noted- V . 1152 , p. . $3225-$ are due on May 1. 1961.
KIMBALL, Neb.-BOND ELECTTON-The issuance of $\$ 21,000$ swimming pool bonds will
LINCOLN, Neb-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be recelved until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 28 . by Theodore H. Berg, City Cierk, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 1,100,000$ auditorium and street opening, general obligation
 years from their date. Prin, and int. payable at the County Treasurer's
office, the fiscal agent for the city. These bonds and the payment of the office, the fiscal agent for the city.
same, and interest thereon, are authorized by special charter provision for
 commencing with the fiscal year besinning Septemper, 1940, and the eurther provision that if money collected from said special tax is not sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the bonds when they become due, the taxable eproperty sufficient to make up the deficiency and pay the bonds. Enclose a certified check for not $\begin{aligned} & \text { En } \\ & \text { to Frank J. Miller, City Treasurer }\end{aligned}$.

## NEW JERSEY

FORT LEE, N. J.-PAYMENT ON INTEREST FUNDING WAR-RANTS-Checks covering six months' interest at rate of $2 \%$ on interest
funding warrants were mailed June 4 to registered holders as of May 29 . HOBOKEN, N. J.-BOND CALL-Arthur Malone, City Clerk, has called for payment on
aggregating $\$ 132,000$


Dated May 1, 1940. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Said bonds have been drawn by lot for redeed interest to the said date of redemption fixed, but withou and accrued and erest July 1, 1941, the said redemption price of the principal
premium and on amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to said date will become due and be payable on each of said bonds, upon presentating after said date) at the office of the City Treasurer or at the option of the holder, at the
Ren Bank of New York, New York City, Any of said bonds which shail at the
time be registered should be accompanied by duly executed asignments or time ber poewere in blank.
transfer
Interest on said bonds will cease to accrue or be payable from and atter July 111941.

LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP (P. O. Lyndhurst, N. J.-BOND SALE DETALLL-The $\$ 8,316,000$ (not $\$ 2,311,000$ ) $3 \%$ refunding bonds purchased on May 29 by a syndicate headed by Paine. Webber \& Co. of New York-
V. 52. , p. 3533 - were sold to the banking group at a price of $96.429, \mathrm{a}$ about 3.48\%.
Finance, announces that $\$ 2$. Favier. Director of Department of Revenue and on July 1, 1941, at par and acerued interest. Dated Jan. 1, 1935. Said Finance with July 1, 1941 and all Director Department of Revenue and
 said lissue now outstand
called for redemption.
MONMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. FreehoId, N. J.-BOND S $4 L E-T$ TR

 incl., $\$ 10,000$ in 1950 and $\$ 13,000$ from 1951 to 1960 incl.

Other bids:





 $\begin{array}{ll}2.20 \% & 100.08 \\ 214 \% & 100.305\end{array}$ $214 \% \quad 100.159$ $21 / 4 \% \quad 100.14$ $21 / 2 \% \quad 100.30$ NEW JERSEY (State of)-SINKING FUND SELLS ONLY $\$ 167,000$
BONDS-Only $\$ 167.000$ of the total of $\$ 1.025,000$ of local municipal bonds BONA, by the state Sinking Fund Commission $\begin{gathered}\text { of } \\ \text { ofered }\end{gathered}$ Were sold. No bids were submitted for the block of $\$ 85.000$ Deptford
 Ocean Gate refundings, due three biocks sold included the 869.0003 3\%
water improvement due $1950-1260$ ant and $\$ 18.0004 \%$ Point Pleasant water improvement, due $1950-1960$, and the $\$ 80,000{ }^{4 \%}$ Ventner City
refunding. The first two were taken by H. B. Boland \& Co. of New York at a total premium of $\$ 1,237$, and the third was sold to E. H. Rollins $\&$.
Sons, Inc., New York, for a premium of $\$ 3,206$.

## NORTH ARLINGTON, N. J.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 12,000$ coupon

 or registered improvement bonds for which the one bid received on April 15 ,Was reecected-V 152, p. 2590- Were subsequently purchased by the
Borough Police Pension Fund, as 4s, at par. Boragh Poice Pension Fund, as 48, at par.
NORTHVALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-REFUNDING AP-
PROVED- The State Funding Commission on May 27 approved an issue ro,
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Pennsauken), N. J-BOND orFLRING-Robert V. Peabody, Townshp Clerk, will recelve sealed bids
until 8 D . m . (DST) on June 18 for the purchase of $\$ 330,000$ not to exceed


 Philadelphia. Each proposal must state the Philadelphia National Bank, which shall be not lesst than $\$ 330,000$ nor the amount than $\$ 31$ for the bonds,
fied check for $\$ 6.600$ payable to order of the township is is reouired A certified check for $\$ 6,600$, payable to order of the township, is required. Lex Lezal
opinion of Hakins. Delarield \& Longfellow of New York City will be be
furnished the successul bidder. rnished the successful bidder
PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Nehemiah Andrews,
 $\$ 11,000$ on Jus. 1 trom 1942 to tor 1946 incl. Bidder to name a a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of \% or $1-10$ of 1 or Principal
and interest (M-N) payable at the Mainland National Bank, Pleasantvile Amount bid for the bonds must be not less than $\$ \$ 5,000$ nor more than
$\$ 56,000$. A certified check for $\$ 1,100$, payable to order of the city must $\$ 56,000$. A certified check for $\$ 1$, 10 , payable to order or the city, must
accompany each proposal. Legal opino oo Hawkins, Delafield \& Long-
fellow of New Yerk City will


## NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO, State of COURT RULES ON SPECIAL IMPROVEdecision holding that special improme Court is reported to have rendered a decision holding that special improvement bonds are subject to a 4 -year
statute of limitations, It is felt that this ruling may affect a large amount
of outstanding improvement district bonds within New Mexico.
NEW MEXICO, State of-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by Rex


## NEW YORK

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.-BOND SALE POSTPONED-The sale of $\$ 20,000$ not to exceed, $6 \%$ interest streett paving bonds, originallye sched-
uled for June 2 -V 152 , p. 3533 -was postponed, according to Roy . AMSTERDAM, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 227,000$ coupon or regis-
 Sale consisted of:
$\$ 179,000$ public works bonds. Due May 1 as follows ${ }^{\$ 31}, 000,1943 ; \$ 17,000,1944$ to 1948, incl.: $\$ 5,000$ in 1949 in 1942 1951; $\$ 31,000,1943 ; \$ 17,000$ 1944 to 1948 , incl.: $\$ 5,000$, 1949 to 1951 . 1951 ,
incl.: $\$ 3,09001952$ to 1954, incl.; $\$ 2,000$ in 1955 and 1956 , and
$\$ 3,000$ in 1957 and 1958 .
118,000 home relief bonds. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 13,000$ in 1942 ;
$\$ 14,000$ from 1943 to 1949 incl and $\$ 7,000$ in 1950 . All of the bonds bear date of May 1, 1941.
${ }_{\text {Lehman }}^{\text {Bidder }}$ Brothers, jointly with Eastman, Dillon
Int. Rate
Montgomery County Trust Co., Amsterdam, New Farmers National Bank of Amsterdam
. Chind \& Co., inc., Jointly with Boettcher \& Co., and Sherwood \& Co-
Adams McEntee \& Co., Inc
Union Securities \& Co., jointly with Biair \& Co., Inc Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc
The Marine Trust Co. of Buffaco, jointly with R. D.
White \& Co White \& Co
Kider, Peabody \& Co., jointly with White, Weld
 \& \& Coinl Inc Noyes \& Co., jointly with Spencer Trask Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc. jointly with Dick \&
 Bankers Trust Co
Halsey, Stuart $\&$ Co


## $1.00 \%$

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \$95,000 coupon or rexisManufacturers \& Traders Trust Co.: Buffaio, and Adams, McEntee of Co, Inc. New, York, jointly, as 0.908 , at par plus a premium of 8399 ,
equal to 100.42 , a basis of about $0.82 \%$. Dated June 1.1941 and due June as forlows: $\$ 10,000$ from 1942 to 1950 . incl. and 85.000 in 1951 . Reoffered
at prices to yield from $0.15 \%$ to $1 \%$ according to maturity, 0 Oer bids Bidder-
Barr Bros. \& Co., Inc
Bankers Trust

Harriman Ripley \& Co, Inc Trust Co. Aibany
National Commercial Bank T Trust
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White \& CO Harris Trust \& Savinus Bank Fiducciary Trust Co., New York


Dick \& Merle-Smith. .
Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler-.........-
City National Bank of Bignhamton.


Rate Bid
100.279
100.269
100.169
100.159
100.14
100.06
100.039
101.003
100.38
100.37
100.30
100.14
Par
BREWSTER. N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-W. Boynton Tower, Village purchase of $\$ 19,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered fire $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1950 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1951 . Didder to 1 as follows: rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ of $1 \%$. Principal and
interest (M-N)) payable at the First National Bank, Brewster, with New
York exchange. The bonds will be general obligations of the village, payable York exchange. The bonds will be general obligations, of the village, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 380$, payable to order of the
village, is reouired. Leeal opinion of Dillon, 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 received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any
Federal income tax law, the successful bidder may, at his election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to may, at his election, the bonds and
in such case the deposit accompanying the bid will be returned in such case the deposit accompanying the bid will be returned.
BUFFALO, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 3,500,000$ certificates composed of Chase National Bank, Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., both of Nlus a premium of $\$ 25$. Dated June 15, 1941 and due Dec. $15,1941$.
Other bids: Other bids:
Bidder-
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co., Blair Int. Rate \& Co., Inc., and Swiss-American Corp. (plus \$45) \& Co., Blair
Nationai City Bank of New York and Manufactur Trust Co-......................... $0.30 \%$ CHATEAUGAY (P. O. Chateaugay), N. Y.-PLANS BOND SALE-
Jerry F. Sheehan, Town Supervisor, states that the $\$ 26,000$ town hall bonds authorized at an election on Feb. 11, last, will be sold within a few weeks. ELMONT FIRE DISTRICT (P, O. Elmont), Hempstead, N. Y.BOND OFFERTNG-The Board of Fire Commissioners will receive sealed
bids until $11: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on June 17 for the purchase of $\$ 10,000$ net to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or revistered building bonds. Dated June 1,
1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on June 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ of
$1 \%$ Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Franklin Sruare National Bank, Franklin Suuare, or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York City. A certified check for $2 \%$ must accompany each proposal. Legal
opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.
ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Elizabethtown), N. Y, BOND OFFFERING (DST) on June 10 for the purchase of $\$ 50,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest counon or rexistered highway bonds. Dated June 1 191941 . Denoms.
$\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500$ from 1942 to 1961 incl.
and $\$ 2000$ ing expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-D) payable The the Lake Champlain National Bank, Westport, with New York exchange. The bonds are direct obligations of the county, payahe from unchanited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to order of the county must
accompany each pronosal. Lexal oopinion of Dillon. 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 received by private holders of any Federal income tax law, the successful kidder 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.
 $\$ 25,000$ tax equalization bonds awarded March 31 to the Marine Trust Co.
of Buffao, as reported in-V. . 525 , p. 2276 -were sold as $13 / 4$, at a price of
100.05 a basis of about $1.73 \%$ 100.05 , a basis of about $1.73 \%$

LYNBROOK, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 23,750$ coupon or registered
street inftrovement bonds offered June 2-V. to C. F. Childs \& Co. and Sherwood \& Co. both of New York, wointly a 1s, at a price of 100.14 , a basis of a about $0.09 \%$. Dated Jone 1,1941 and
due June 1 as follow : $\$ 3.750$ in 1942 , and $\$ 5,000$ from 1943 to 1946 incl. Bidder-
Lvnbrook National Bank \& Trust Co
Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co_- $\qquad$ Int. Rate

| Tilney \& Co |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Peoples National Bank \& Trust Co., Lynbrook | $1.20 \%$ |

Rate Bid
100.06
100.139
100.064
MONTICELLO, N. Y.-BONDOFFERING-Robert N. Benson, Village chase of $\$ 29.324 .67$ not to exced $6 \%$ interest ${ }^{\circ}$. on June 16 for the purbonds of 1941 . Dated June 1, 1941 . One bond for $\$ 324$. . 77 , others $\$ 1,000$
each. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,324.67$ in 1942 and $\$ 3,000$ from 1943 to 1951 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest expressed in a multiple Tresurer's office. The bonds will be unlimited tax obligations of the village and the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafieid \& Longfello N of New York City will be furnished the successiful tidder. A certified
check for $\$ 586.50$, payable to order of the village, is required. In the event chack for $\$ 586.50$, payable to order of the village, is required. In the event holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax law, the successful bidder may, at his
election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to purchase the election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to purchase the
bonds and in such case the deposit accompanying the bid will be returned. PEMBROKE, DARIFN, BATAVIA AND ALEXANDER CENTRAL
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Corfu), N. Y.-BOND OFFERINGRoy E. Hills. Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until
$2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on June 10 for the purchase of $\$ 10.000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated June 1.1941. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1942 to 1945 incl expressed in a multiple of 194 incl or $1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of $1 \%$. Pring. and int. ( $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}$ ), Trust Co., New York, at the option of the holder. A certified check for \$200, pavable to order of Albert $F$. Bangert, District Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds
the income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax law. the successful bidder may, at his election, be relieved of his obligation under the contract to purchase the
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20.000$ coupon or \& Sons, Inc., New York, as 1.90 s , at a price of 100.24 , a basis of about $1.88 \%$. Dated June 1, 1941 . Denom, $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 5.000$ on June 1 from 1951 to 1954 incl. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the First general obligations of the village, payable from unlimited taxes. The bonds
to be refunded were issued prior to Jan. 1, 1939 and mature within the to be refunded were issued prior to Jan. 1, 1939 and mature within the
present year. Legality approved by Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of
R. D. White \& Co Traters Trust Co-
Manufacturers \& Trad
First National Bank of Pleasantvill $\qquad$ - PORT CHESTER. N. Y.-NOTES AND CERTIFICATES OFFERED on June 9 , for th
ness, as follows:
ness, as
$\$ 100,000$ tax notes issued in anticioation of collection of taxes levied for 32,000 street assessment certificates of indebtedness issued for the pur22,000 pewe of refunding similar obligations maturing June 10, to 1941 .fiund certificates maturing June 10, 1941.
All of the issues will be dated June 10, 1941 and mature Dec. 10, 1941 . Washburn \& Clay of New York City, as to the validity of the notes and certificates will be furnished the successful bidder
YONKFRS. N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-W, A. Schubert, Nity Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until noon (DSTi on June 12 for the pur-
chase of $\$ 1 . \Omega S 9,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ inter st coupon or registered bonds, chase of $\$ 1.8 \Delta 9,000$
$\$ 120,000$ series I gonoral bonds of 1941 , issuod to pay city's share of public morovement work relief projects. Due May 1 as follows: 25,000 series II general bonds of 1941, issued to provide funds for home
relief purposes. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 35,000$ from 1942 to 1946, incl. and $\$ 50.000$ from 1947 to 1951 . incl.
$1,179,000 \mathrm{se}$ ing funds to meet a portion of the accumulated operating deficit
 incl. $\$ 54,000$ in 1951 : $\$ 85,000$ from 1952 to 1956 , incl., and
$\$ 70,000$ from 1957 to 9961 incl. series IV general bonds of 1941. issued to nay city's share of
work relief projects. Due $\$ 5,000$ on May 1 from 1942 to 1946 ,
 All of the bonds will be dated May 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidders are requested to name the rate of interest to be borne by each of the several ssues of bonds offered, stated in a multiple of $1 / /$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Al
of the bonds of each issue. however, must bear the same rate of interest of the bonds of each issue, however, must bear the same rate of interest. First National Bank of Boston. The bonds will be unlimited tax obligaLions of the citr and the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield \& Longfellow of New 3 ork City will be rurder of the City Comirroller, mus accompany each proposal. In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income received by nrivate holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms or any elieved of his obligation under the contract to purchase the bonds and in such case the deposi

## NORTH CAROLINA

ALAMANCE COUNTY (P, O. Graham), N. C, BOND OFFERING-
Sealed bids will be received until 11 a . m. (EST), on June 10, by W F , Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (EST), on June 10, by W. E , in Raleigh, for the purchase of the following bonds aggregating $\$ 79,000$,
all of which are to be dated June 1, 1941, and maturing on June 1, in the $\$ 19,000$ yeinaft building honds. maturing annually, $\$ 2,000,1943$ to 1949 $\$ 19,000$ school building bonds. matur 15,000 refunding bonds, maturing annually, $\$ 5.000,1961$ to 1963 incl.
45,000 refunding school honds. maturing annually, $\$ 10,000,1961 ; \$ 20,000$, 1962, and $\$ 15,000.1963$. $\$ 1.000$ princinal and (Interest (J-D), payable in New York City Denom, \$1.000: principal and interest (J-D), payable in New York City
in legal ten as to principal alone: delivery on or about June 25, at place of purchaser's
choice. There will be no auction. A senarate hid for each issue (not less than par and accrued interest)
is reavired. Ridders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding $6 \%$ in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$; each bid mav name one rate for part of the bonds of any issue (having the eariiest maturities and another rate and each bidder must specifv in his bid the amount of the bonds of each rate. The bonds will be a warded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the countv, such cost to be determined by deduct-
ing the total amount of the premium bid from the agregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their resnective maturities.
Bifs must be on a form to be furnished with additional information and
must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or must be accompanied by a conditionally to the order of the State Treasurer trust $\$ 1,580$. The anproving opinion of Masslich \& Mitchell, New York In the event that prior to the dell very of the bonds the income received
In by private hox terms of anv Federal income tax law, the successful bidder may, at his election, be relieved of this oblígations under the contract to purchase the
be returned.

BLADEN COUNTY (P. O. Elizabethtown). N. C.-BOND SALFThe coupones aggregting $\$ 159.000$, offered for sale on May $27-\mathrm{V} .152$, p, 2381were awarded to a syndicate composed of Camnbell, Phelps \& Co. of New York, the First Securities Corp. of Durham, Ryan, Sutherland \& Co. of
Toledo, Fox, Reusch \& Co. and P. E. Kline, Inc. both of Cincinnati, paying a premium of som, $3.14 \%$ on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 115$, a net interest cost of about $\$ 5.000$ in 1955 and 1956 , $\$ 10,000$ in $1957, \$ 20,000$ in 1958 to 1961 , and
$\$ 15,000$ in 1962 the remaining $\$ 44,000$ as 3 s , due $\$ 5,000$ in $1962, \$ 25,000$ in 1963 and $\$ 14.000$ in 1964 .
(This notice corrects the report of sale given here on May 31-V. 152 , p. 3534.) CALL-It is stated by W. A. Ferguson. Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, that the county has exerciseious 5 and a\% township road
on Julv 1, at par and accrued interest, var
refundine bonds of the county, dated July 1 , 1935 . These bonds will be refundine bonds of the rounty. dated Julv $1,1935$.
redeemed at the Chase National Bank, New York.
BUNCOMBE COUNTY (P. O. Asheville), N. C.-BOND TENDERS refunding bonds - $V .152$, p. 3227 -it is stated by Curtis Bynum, Secretary to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, th
County of Buncombe refunding, $\$ 31,000$ at 37.76 . 47.035 County of Buncombe funding, series $2 . \$ 490$ at 28.00 . City of Asheville general refunding, $\$ 20.000$ at 37.00.
Bonds totaling $\$ 47,000$ of various other districts were purchased at prices ranging from $\$ 32.09$ to 100.00 .
GREENVILLE, N. C.-BOND OFFERILNG-Sealed bids will be received
Gil Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of the following bonds agereqating $\$ 40.000$, an of which are to bear the date
of June 1,1941 , and will pecome due on June 1 in the years hereinafter of June 1. 1941, and wil pecome due
$\$ 15.000$ fire fighting apparatus bonds maturing annually, $\$ 1,000,1942$ to
1946 and $\$ 2,0001947$ to 1951 , all incl. 25,000 refundina bonds maturing annually, $\$ 2,0001952, \$ 2,0001953$ and 25,000 refundind bonds maturing
Denom. $\$ 1,000$; prin. and int. (T-D), payable in New York City in legal tender; aeneral obligations: unlimited tax; coupon bonds registerable as to
principal alone and as to both principal and interest; delivery on or about
June 27, at place of purchasers' choice. There will be no auction.

A separate bid for each issue (not less than par and accrued interest) is required. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not
exceeding $6 \%$ in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds of any issue (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates for any issue, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of the bonds of the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the city, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premuim bid from the aggregate mount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer
for 8800 . The approving opinion of Masslich \& Mitchell, New York City, for $\$ 800$. The approving opinio
In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax law, the successful bidder may at his election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to
purchase the bonds and in such case the deposit accompanying his bid will percturned.
KINSTON, N. C.-NOTE OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of $\$ 125,000$ bond anticipation notes (in anticipation of the receipt of the proceeds of the sale of bonds for the follows system extensions, $\$ 45,000$ waterworks system extensions, $\$ 25,000$ street and sidewalk improvements, and 85,000 water and sewer service connections), dated June 20, 1941 , and maturing Dec. 20,1941 , without option
of prior payment. There will be no auction. Interest payable at maturity of prior payment. There will be no auction. Tnterest payabe (not maturity $6 \%$ per annum), the city or town and bank or trust company therein, of payment. Deliyery at place of purchaser's choice.
The notes will be awarded, at not less than
The notes will be awarded, at not less than par and accrued interest, city, such cost to be determined by deducting the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon the notes until their maturity. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank
or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State or trust company, payable unconditionally to the orved. The approving Treasurer for $\$ 625$. The right to reject all bids is reserved. The approving
opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond, New York City, will be furnished the
purchaser. opinion of
purchaser

NORTH CAROLINA, State of BOND SALE-The semi-annual coupon or registered bonds, aggregating $\$ 965,000$, offered for sale on June 5-V. 152, p. 353 -were awarded to Kirchofer \& Arnold of Raleigh,
and the Branch Banking \& Trust Co. of Wilson, paying a premium of
$\$ 786$, equal to 100.081 , a net interest cost of about $0.833 \%$, on the bonds $\$ 786$, equa
as follows
$\$ 90,000$ North Carolina State College Building bonds, divided $\$ 20,000$ as $11 /$ s, due on April 1, 1944 , and $\$ 70,000$ as 0.75 s , due on Ap
$\$ 10,000$ in 1945 , and $\$ 20,000$ in 1946 to 1948 . $11 / \mathrm{s}$, due on April 1
 due on April 1,1944 , and $\$ 465,000$ as 0.75 s , due on April 1 , $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due on April 1,1944 , and $\$ 465,000$ as 0 .
$\$ 105,000$ in 1945, and $\$ 120,0001946$ to 1948 .
ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Hillsboro) N. C. BOND OFFERING.
ealed bids will be received until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST), on June 10, by W. W. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office n Raleigh, for the purchase of a $\$ 35,000$ issue of school building bonds.
Dated June 1, 1941. Due $\$ 3,000$ on June 1 in 1942 to 1952 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1953. without option of prior payment. Denom. \$1, 000; coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone; prin. and int. (J-D), payable in legal
tender in New York City; general obligations; unitmited tax; delivery on or tender in New York ane place of purchaser's choice. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding
$6 \%$, per annum, in multiples of $1 /$ of $1 \%$. Each bid may name one rate for
part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the
balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must balance, but no bid may name more the
specify in his byd the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be
awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county, such cost to be determined by a dod of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accued interest will be entertained.
Bids are required on forms to be furnished with additional information, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated pank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State York City, will be furnished the purchaser of the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax law, the successful bidder may, at his election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to purchase the
oereturned.
SAMPSON COUNTY (P. O. Clinton) N. C. BOND OFFERING Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of $\$ 25,000$ school building addition bonds. to 1958, alt nct, without option of prior payment. There will be no auction.
Denom. $\$ 1,000$; prin. and int. (J-D) payable in lawful money in New York City; coupon bonds registerable as to principal only; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchasers choice. $6 \%$ per annum in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Each bid may name one rate for balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each pidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the hidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount bonds untsl their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained.
Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for $\$ 500$. The right to reject all bids is reserved. The approviag
opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay, New York City, will be furnished opinion of Res.
the purchaser.
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 a ny Federal income tax law, the succes contract to maychase the bonds, and, in such case, the deposit accompanying his bid will be returned.
 ing program: quiring a court order validating the issues. This will be done in septem "I think about $95 \%$ of the bondholders have deposited their bonds with the Local Government Commission. to date on new plan and are depositing sinking funds as set up in plan. and funding bonds will be $\$ 159.095 .80 . "$
"Total amount of refunding and

## NORTH DAKOTA

GRAND FORKS, N. Dak.-BONDS VOTED-It is stated by Charles
 approved the Issuance of th.
and $\$ 55,000$ airport tonds.
MOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Mott) N. Dak- BoND ofr the County Auditor's office until June 16 , at 2 P. m., for the purchase

and $1946, \$ 7,000$ in 1947 and 1948 , and $\$ 8,000$ in 1949 and 1950 . Bidder to
specify the rate of interest, but not to exceed $5 \%$ per annum for the first
year and $31 / 2 \%$ per annum thereafter, payable Jan. 1, 1942 , and semiyear and $31 / 2 \%$ per annum thereafter, payable Jan. 1, 1942 , and semi-
annually thereafter. The bonds will be payable at any suitable bank or rust company designated by the successip bidder. The district will furnish Barker, Colman \& 8 Barber, of Minneapolis. All bidders Fletcher, Dorsey,
pay the cost of fiscal and legal services and bond printing nortake to pay the cost of fiscal and legal services and bond printing not exceeding
825 , which may be included, if desired, as extra interest in the first year WARD COUNTY (P. O. Minot), N. Dak.-BOND ELECTION-The issuance of \$400,000 funding bonds is said to be scheduled for a vote at an
election on June 16.

## OHIO

AKRON, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ coupon delinquent tax bonds offered June 2-V. 152, p. 3227 -were a warded to a group headed by
Fox, Reusch \& Co. of Cincinnati as 2 s , at a price of 100.332 , a basis of about $1.93 \%$. Dated June 1, 1941 and due $\$ 20,000$ annually, an June 1
from 1942 to 1951 , incl. from 1942 to 1951 , incl
ALLIANCE, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council recentiy passed a resolution to issue $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest re-
funding bonds. Dated July 16,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ on
Duly 1943 to 1947 incl.
BARBERTON, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ sanitary sewer bonds Offered May $31-\mathrm{V}$. 152, p. 3382 -were awarded to Seasongood \& Mayer
of Cincinnati as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 159.85$, equal to 100.532 , a basis of about $1.34 \%$ Due $\$ 6,000$ on Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1946, incl. of Toledo. $\begin{gathered}\text { Unsuccessful blds: }\end{gathered}$
Bidder-
Ryan, Sutherland \& Co--
A. White \& Corities CINCINNATI, Ohio-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-It is reported that COLUMBUS, Ohio-BOND ANTICIPATION LOAN AUTHORIZEDnotes in anticipation of the issuance of bonds in that amount to defray cost of WPA paving and sewer projects. Special assessments will be levied gainst property owners in connection with the program.
CUYAHOGA FALLS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS VOTED-At an ele
000 building bonds.
EATON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-H. N. Swain, Village Clerk, will judgment bonds. Dated June 16, 1941. Denom. $\$ 600$. Due $\$ 600$ on June 16 and Dec. 16 from 1942 to 1946 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest J-D. A
certified check for $\$ 100$, payable to order of the Village Treasurer, is re-
qua.
FAIRFIELD, Ohio-BOND VALIDITY CHALLENGED-It is reported that a suit has been filed in Common Pleas Court questioning the legality
of an issue of $\$ 8,000$ sewer system bonds that was approved at the general election last Novembe
FRANKLIN, Ohio BOND SALE DETAILSS-The $\$ 4,50013 / \%$ street resurfacing bonds recently awarded to J. A. White \& Co. of Cincinnati, at
a price of 100.466 , as reported in-V. 152, p. 3227 are dated March 1 ,
1941 , and due $\$ 500$ annually on March 1 from 1943 to 1951 incl
J-J. HARRISON VILLACE SCHOOL DISTRICT O
TION-An election will be held on June 17 to vote on the question of issuing $\$ 32,000$ construction bonds.
LAGRANGE, Ohio BOND OFFERING-M. B. Hallitwill, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on Jume 19 for the purchase of $\$ 18,000$
$4 \%$ coupon Water works bonds. Dated June 1,1941 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$
and $\$ 500$ Due Nov 1 as follows. $\$ 500$.
 to 1961 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in
multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Grafton
Savings \& Banking Dempsey of Cleveland, will be furnished the successful bidder at the \& pense of the village. A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable to order of the
village, is required.
LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio BOND OFFERING receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 9 , for the purchase of $\$ 55$, wil highway improvement No. 546 bonds. Dated July 1, 1941. Due Nov. 1
as follows: $\$ 1,510$ in 1942 and $\$ 2.000$ in 1943 and 1944 . Principal and for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the city A certified chec complete certified transcript of all proceedings evidencing the regularity bidder in accordance with the provisions of Section 2293-30 of the General on July 1, 1941.
MAHONING COUNTY (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio-TO ISSUE NOTES-The county plans to issue $\$ 176,000$ delinquent tax" notes in the
present year and an additional $\$ 116,000$ in 1942 ISSU present year and an additional $\$ 116,000$ in 1942 .
MAUMEE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Henry C. Ostrander, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on June 13 for the purchase o
 name a different rate of interest, expressed 1948 to 1951 incl. Bidder may and int. (M-N) payable at the State Savings mantiple of 1,1 of $1 \%$. Prin to pay the village portion of the cost and in anticipation of the collection prop asessments to pay the property owners' part of the cost of im to order of the village Treasurer, is reguired for $2 \%$ of the bonds, payable MONROE TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Mave purchased an issue of $\$ 40,0002 \%$ building bonds \& Co. of Toledo
NORWOOD, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-A. M. Schoneberger, City Auditor, will recelve sealed bids until noon (EST) on June 16 for the pur-
chase of $\$ 15,0004 \%$ series No. $1-1941$ coupon water works bonds. Dated April $\$ 2,000$ from 1943 to $\$ 1949$ incl. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1942 interest, expressed in a multiple of 1 Br $1 \%$ may name a different rate of payable at the First National Bank, Norwood. All bidders must satisf themsel $d i t i o n a l$ bids the validity of the bonds before bidding on same. No con\&itional bids will be accepted. Legal opinion of Peck, Shaffer, Williams Bonds to be paid for and delivered to the purchaser at the City Auditor's office. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds. payable to order of the City BONDS AUTHORI
$\$ 27,5004 \%$ park and playground bonds. Dated April 1, 1941. One issue of $\$ 2, \$ 500$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500$ in 1942 and
$\$ 2,000$ from 1943 to 1955 incl SOUTHEASTERN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Richmond Dale) Ohio - BOND SALE -The $\$ 210,000$ building bonds offered June 4
as. 152 , p. 3382 -were awarded to Hawley, Shepard \& Co. of Cleveland as 2 s, at par plus a premium of $\$ 1,828$, equal to 100.87, a basis of about
$1.92 \%$ Dated May 1,1941 and due as follows: $\$ 4,000$ May 1 and Nov. 1
from 1942 to 1947 incl.; $\$ 4,000$ May 1 and $\$ 5,000$ Nov 1 from 1948 to 1965 from 1942 to 1947 incl:; $\$ 4,000 \mathrm{May} 1$ and $\$ 5,000$ Nov. 1 from 1948 to 1965
incl. Second high bid of 100.83 for 2 swas made by Pohl \& Co., Inc. of
Cincinnati.
R
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio-BON, SALE-The $\$ 42,000$ street improve Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo, as 114 s , at par plus a premium of $\$ 3$. equal to
100.007 , a basis of about $1.248 \%$ Dated June 15,1941 and due Nov. 15
as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1942 to 1949 . incl. and $\$ 5 ., 000$ in 1950 and 1951.
Second high bid of 101.218 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by the BancOhio Securities Second high bid of
Co. of Columbus.

SW ANCREEK TOW NSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O. Swanton) Ohio-BOND ELECTION-An election
of issuing $\$ 56,000$ construction bonds.
TIFFIN, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Robert L. Beals, City Auditor not to exceed $3 \%$ interest fire department equipment bonds. Dated Dec.
15,1940 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 1,000$ Dec. 15,$1941 ; \$ 1,000$ June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1942 to 1950 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ June 15,1951 . Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Interest J-D.
A certified check for $\$ 200$, payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.

## OKLAHOMA

ENID, OKLA.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ issue of airport bonds offered for sale on June 2-V. 1.52 . p . $3535-$ was a ararded to a group com-
posed of C. Edgar Honnold, the First National Bank \& Trust Co.. both of Oklahoma City, and Francis Bro. ${ }^{\circ}$ Co. of Tulsa, according to the
City Clerk. Due $\$ 37,000$ in 1945 to 1951 , and $\$ 41,000$ in 1952 . City Clerk. Due $\$ 37,000$ in 1945 to 1951 , and $\$ 41,000$ in 1952 .
The purchasers took the bonds as $11 / 2$ and $13 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$.
McALESTER, Okla.-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-The City Clerk now states that the $B$ Onk Trust Co. of Oklahoma City-V. $152, \mathrm{p}$. 3535 -were purchanal for a premium of $\$ 20$, equal to 100.08 . a net interest cost of about $1.675 \%$ on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 9,000$ as 2 s , due $\$ 3.000$ in 1944 to 1946 . $\$ 6,000$ as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. due $\$ 3,000$ in 1947 and 1.
in 1949 and 1950 , and $\$ 4,000$ in 1951 .
VINITA, Okla.-REVENUE BOND ISSUANCF AUTHORIZFD-A derision was aived by the Public Service Co. of Oklahoma to, denying the city from issuance of $\$ 160,000$ of revenue bonds to finance a municipal Authority, Jack Rorsbach. Who appeared as counsel of the city, said the decision
would permit delivery of the ponds to $R$. J. Edwards, of Oklahoma City. Delivery was not possible so long as the injunction suit was pending.
In seeking an injunction, the Public Service Co of Oklanoma con
the amount was not sufficient to finance the proposed constructiontended

## OREGON

DOUGLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34 (P. O. EIkton),
 as $18 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.43 , a basis of about $1.67 \%$. Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated
Jung 1,1941 Due $\$ 1,000$ from Dec. 1,1942 to 1951 , incl. Prin. and int. Jung 1,1941 D-D) payable at the office of the County Treasurer.
GLADSTONE, Ore- - OOND SALLE-The $\$ 4,000$ counon semi-ann. fire to the City Water Department as 3s, as par. Dated Jan. 1, 1941. Due $\$ 500$ from Jan. 1, 1942 to 1949 incl.
The Federal Securities Co. of Portland bid 95 for 3 s .
JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Medford), on May 22-V. 152 , v. 3228 -were awarded to Atkinson-Jones \& Co. of Portland as $11 / 2$ s. paying a price of 100.21, a basis of a bout $1.45 \%$. Dated LINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 114 ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Albany,
Route 1), Ore.-WARRANTS SOLDI It is stated that $\$ 3.000$ interest
bearing warrants were purchased recently by Atkinson-Jones \& Co. of bearing warrants were purchased rece
Portland, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.07 .
PORT OF ASTORIA (P. O. Astoria), Ore-BONDS NOT SOLDthat the only bid received for the $\$ 2.500 .000$ not Board of Commissioners, refunding, series A bonds offered on May $27-V, 159$, D. 3228 -was an offer by the State pond Commission to purchase $\$ 500.000$ as $23 / \mathrm{s}$, at a
price of 100.02 . This tender was rejected. It is not stated when these

PORTLAND, Ore.-BONDS RETIRED-Commissioner Kenneth L. Cooper announced recently the retirement of $\$ 416,00031 / 2 \%$ improvement was brought about by the sale of $\$ 400,000$ Thends on April 30 as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ -
V. 152, p. 2906 . . 152, p. 2906.
SCAPPOOSE, Ore.-BOND OFFERTNG-Sealed bids will be recelved until 8 D. m. on June 12, bv J. G. Watts, City Recorder, for the purchase pavable J-W. Dater June 1, 1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due June 1 , as
follows: $\$ 2.000$ in 1946 to 1049 , and $\$ 3,000$ in 1950 The approving oninion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch, Shuler \& Kellev, of Portland, will be furnished to the successful hidder. Bids must be unconditional. En-

## PENNSYLVANIA

ALIQUIPPA BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFER8 p .m. (DST) on June if for the nurchase of $\$ 325,000$ coupon school bonds Dated June 1 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 13,000$ annually on June 1 in a multiple of $1 / /$ of $1 \%$. Interest payable J-D, free of all taxes (except guture law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Sale of the bonds is
subject to and subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of
Internal Affairs, and the approving legal opinion of Rurgwin. Scully \& Internal Affairs, and the approving legal opinion of Rurgwin. Scully \&
Churchill of Pittsburgh, will be furnished the successful bidder witnout cost. Printing of bonds to be paid for by the purchaser. A certified check for event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income received by private
holders from ber holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be ted by private election be relieved of his oblax law, the successful bidder may, at his bonds and in such case the deposit accompanying his bid will be returned.
BRIDGEPORT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 77,000$ refunding bonds offered June $3-$ V. 152, p. 3382 -was awarded to Georre E. Snyder \& Co. and Rambo, Keen, Close \& Kerner, both of Philadelphia, jointly,
as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus a premium of $\$ 313.39$, equal to 100.407 , a basis of about
$1.45 \%$. Dated June 1 1941 and due June $1.45 \%$. Dated June 1.1941 and due June 1 as follows: $\$ 5.000$ from 1942 to 1954 incl. and $\$ 6,000$ in 1955 and 1956.
$0.50 \%$ to $1.43 \%$, according to maturity.
COLUMBIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Samuel If for the purchase of $\$ 50,00011 / 2$, $13 / 2$ sealed bids until 9 p . m. on June terable as to principal onlv, funding bonds. Dated June 1,1941 . Denom.
$\$ 500$. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 4,500$ from 1946 to 1955 . $\$ 500$. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 4,500$ from 1946 to 1955 incl. and $\$ 5,000$
in 1956 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable J-D. Principal
and interest pavable without deduction for any, tax or taxes, exent succession or inheritance taxes, now or hereafter levied or assessed thereon under any present or future laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
all of which taxes the district assumes and agrees to pay. Bonds will be issued subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs: any further approval to be at the expense of the successful bidder. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Dis-
trict Treasurer, is required.
DUNMORE, Pa- - BOND OFFERING—Andrew J. O'Hara, Borough
Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m . (EST) on June 10 for the Secretary, will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on June 10 for the
purchase of $\$ 110,00031 / 33 / 4,4,414$ or $41 / 2 \%$ coupon, registerable as to princial only, judgment funding bonds. Dated June 1 , 1941 . Denom.
$\$ 1.000$. Due Dec, 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1947 to 1950 incl.; $\$ 10,000$ in $\$ 1.000$. Due Dec 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ from 1947 to 1950 incl.; $\$ 10,000$ in
1953 and $\$ 40,000$ in 1954 and 1955 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest
for all of the bonds, payable. $J$.D. Principal and interest will be payable without deduction for any tax or taxins, except succession or inheritance

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borough assumes and agrees to pay. The bonds will be payable from ad A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required. Bonds will be issued subject to favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson, of Philadelphi.
of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs.
MEADVILLE, Pa-BOND ELECCTION-The voters will be asked to authorize an issu,
MOUNT LEBANON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. 380 Jefferson Drive, Mount Lebanon), Pa,-BOND SALE-The \&90,000
 ue $\$ 5$. 000 on June 1 from 1942 to 1959 incl.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa--SEWER RENT PLAN RECOMMENDEDThe new sewer rent plan was given a public hearing before the City Coun cil's finance committee on June 3 , and then sent on to the counci with
favorable recommendation. Under present plans it will be passed finally at the Council meeting next week. Then a test case will be brought immediately in order to determine the constitutionality of the measure, The sewer rent would $p$ vide about $\$ 7,800,000$ annually. according to the city's sewage disposal plant and build $84.000,000$ in new sewers. In addition, it would make self-sustaining $\$ 59.000,000$ of ord sewer debt now outstanding, and would provide the $\$ 2,000,000$ a year necessary to operate of 30 cents on each $\$ 100$ of assessed real estate plus a charge equal to the water rent on each property
ROSS TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY (P. O. Perrysville), Pa.-BOND SALE DE TATLS-The following were associated with M More
Lynch, of Pittsburgh, in the reard \& wurkh, E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Clover \& MacGregor

 25,0001966 to 1970 incl. and $\$ 35,000$ from 1971 to 1975 incl. All of the
onds are subject to call prior to stated maturity dates.
SPRINGFIELD TOU NSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mill Run) Pa.-BOND OFFERTNG - Fred E: Younkin, District Solicitor, will receive seaied bids at his office, Title \& Trust Building, East Crawford Ave. and
Pittsburgh $\$$ st., Connellsville, until 7.30 . p . DST, on June 21 for the urchase of $\$ 6,000$ school bon 1942 to 1947 incl. Bidder to name rate nterest in a multiple of $\mathcal{L}^{4}$ of $1 \%$. Interest M-N. A certified check for $\$ 500$ payable to order of the District Treasurer, is reciuired, Purchaser
will be furnished with the approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully
or Churchill, of Pitt
SWOYERVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BOND SALE-The were awarded to Moore. Leonard \& Lynch of Pittsburgh, as $31 / \mathrm{s}$, at a mrice of 100.583 , a basis of about $3.35 \%$. Dated May 15, 1941 and due $\$ 2.500$ on May 15 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Bonds maturing from 1947 to 1951 incl will be callable in whole or in part at the district's option at par and accrued AREN
TARENTUM, Pa.-BONDOFFERING-H. H. Girt, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until $6: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST) on June 16 for the purchas
 1948 and $\$ 7.000$ in 1950 . Bidder to name one rate of int terest, expressed in a multiple of 1 Oo of $1 \% \%$ and payable JJ. Principal and interest payable free
of all taxes levied under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of of all taxes levied under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Senlly \& Churchill of Pittsburgh. Sale of the bonds is subiect to a approvai
St
of the Pennylvania Department of Internal Affiars. A certified check for of the Pemnsylvania Department of Interrnal Affiars. A certifi
850 , payabe to order of the Borough Secretary. is reauired.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 110,000$ funding bonds offered Jure, 3 - V. 150 , p. $3061-$ Was awarded to Charles Clark
Co., and E. W. \& R. C. Miler \& Co. both of Philadelphia jointy
 and 1949 in $15,000.1950$ and 1951 . $\$ 10,000$, 1952 ; $\$ 20,000$ in 1953 and
and 1950.00 in 1954 Second high bid of 100.455 for $11 / 2$ was made by Halsey,
Stuart \& Co., Inc.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O. Orangeburg), S. C.-MATURITY-It is now reported that the $\$ 10.000$ gymnasium-auditorium noted here last January, are dated Feb. 1, 1940 . and matur.
follows: $\$ 500$ in 1942 to 1947 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1948 to 1954 .
 for payment on July 1 . On certain of these bonds a premium will be paid on a scale that will be furnished upon application, Holders or all outstand-
ing bonds, however, are to have a preferential right to exchange their bonds for an issue of refunding bonds to be presently announced, as to which full details will be given unon application. Inquiries should' be addressed to

## SOUTH DAKOTA

EDGEMONT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Edgemont), S. Dak.-BONDS NOT SOLD It is stated by John N. Thompson, Clerk of the Board of Education, that the $\$ 25.0003 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds offered on June $2-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}$. $2745-$ were not sold. Dated
Sept. 1, 1941 . Due on Sept. 1 in 1944 to 1961; optional on and after Sept. 1, 1941.
LOGAN CONSOL DATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Raymond), S. Dak, BOND OFFERING-It is reported tnat sealed bids
will De received until June 17. by Robert McGraw, Clerk of the School Raymoe reecived until June 17 , by Robert Mcc
Board, for the purchase of $\$ 2,800$ school ponds.
WESSINGTON SPRINGS, S. Dak.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ semiann. awarded to the Farmers \& Merchants Bank of Wessington, according to the City Auditor. Dated July 1, 1941 . Due semi-annually from
Jan. 1, 1942 to Jan. 1, 1945 , subject to call at any interest payment date.

## TENNESSEE

ANDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Clinton) Tenn -BOND SALE reported here on April 5, were purchased by the Equital of Nash ville. as 3 ss. paying a price of 100.833 , are dated Jan. 1,1941 , and
mature $\$ 5.000$ in 1955 to 1957, giving a pasis of about $2.93 \%$.
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.-BOND CALL-It is stated by R. Y. Moses, City Clerk, that electric system revenue 1 ponds, numbered from 1 to 128 ,
are being called for payment on July 1 , at the National City Bank in New York.
CAMPBELL COUNTY P. O. Jacksboro) Tenn.-BOND OFFERINGSealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. On June 12, by W. F. Sharp.
County Judge, for the purchase of $\$ 100,000$ right-of-way bonds. Interest
 money at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. New York. Issued in pursuance of the Constitution and Statute of the State, Chapter 286 of the Private
Acts of the State for 1941 and resolutions adopted by the Ouarterly County
 printing of the bo
check for $\$ 1,000$.

DICKSON COUNTY (P, O. Charlotte), Tenn.-BOND OFFERINGIt is stated by W. M. Leech, County Judge, that he will offer for sale at Due exceed 4\%, jayabe Prin. and int. payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York.
No bidd of less than par and accrued interest will be considered and all bids will be subject to the approval or rejection of the Quarterly County Court
GILES COUNTY (P. O. Pulaski) Tenn--BONDS SOLD-The First National Bank of Memphis, is said to have pu
ann. right-of-way bonds at a price of 100.463 .
KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Knoxville) Tenn.-BOND SALE POSTsale of the $\$ 30,000$ Ex-Service Men's Memorial Armory Building bonds which had ben scheduled for June $2-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 3834 - has been postponed,
due to failure to receive notice of Federal grant. Due $\$ 3,000$ from Feb. 1 due to failure to
LAU RENCEBURG, Tenn.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Clerk states that the $\$ 20.000$ city bonds sold recently-V 152 , p. 3536 -wrer ${ }^{1} 20$ years.
ONEIDA, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-The Town Recorder states that the $\$ 3,5004 \%$ semi-ann. funding bonds offered for sale without success on

SWEETWATER, Tenn.-BOND CALL-It is stated by J. G. Engleman Town Recorder, that refunding bonds numbered from 1 to 511 , all of the


## TEXAS

ALICE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-The City Secretary states that $\$ 75,00$ airport, park, , street improvement, fire equipment and city hall improve-
ment semi-ann. bonds were purchased on May 26 by the Columbian Securities Corp. of san Antonio, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. paying a premium of $\$ 47.30$
equal to 100.636 , a basis of about $2.66 \%$, Dated June 1,1941 . Due $\$ 3,000$ equal to 10 , 1942 to 1966 . callable after 10 years. These bonds were approved by the in 1942 to 1966. ca.
ARANSAS PASS, Texas-BONDS SOLD-The City Clerk states that May' 27 by the First State Bank of Aransas Pass, paying a price of 101.854 Due on Dec. 1 in 1941 to 1958 . These bonds were approved by the voters
at an election held last November. Legal approval by Pat Dougherty o at an el
Austin.
BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Belton)别 by R. A. Underwood \& Co. of Houston
BEXAR COUNTY (P. O. San Antonio) Texas-BONDS SOLD-The
 of the Columbian Securities Corp. of San Antonio Crummer \& Co. of Dollas Dewar, Robertson \& Pancoast, M Mahan, Dittmar \& Co, botn of San Antonio 1942 to 1955 . These bonds were approved by the voters last November. BOND ELCCTION The issuance of $\$ 600.00021 / \%$ semi-ann road . rer June 28. (The original amount proposed was 8800,000 , but was sub the above figure.)
COMAL COUNTY (P. O. New Braunfels), Texas-BOND ELEC TION-The issuance of $\$ 2000000$ road improvement bonds will be sub mitted to the vo
CORPUS CHRISTI INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O. Corpus Christi) Texas - BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the Business
Manager of the Board of Education that the $\$ 500,000214,24 / 4$ and $3 \%$ semi-ann. construction bonds approved by the voters on May i7, were so
o the National Bank of Commercee of Houston, subject to waiver by the to the National Bank of Commerce, of Ho
State Board of Education. Due in 20 years
COTTLE COUNTY (P. O. Paducah), Texas-BONDS PUBLICLY emi-annual courthouse refunding bonds for investment. Dering $\$ 21,000.5 \%$ Dated March 1, 1914. Due March 1, as foliows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1959 and 1960 ,
D 197000 in $1961 ; \$ 1,000$ in $1962, \$ 7,000$ in 1970 and $\$ 5,000$ in 1971 Prin. 6,000 in 1961, \$1, ot the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas. Legality and int. payaole at the Mercantie Chation
DAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dayton), exas-BOND SALE DETAILS - The S Superintencent of Schools stantes V - V. 152, p. 3536 -were purchased as follows: $\$ 50,000$ as 2 s , m .

DE KALB, Texas-BONDS SOLD-Mayor L. E. Brown states that $\$ 5,0006 \%$ semi-ann, water works improvement revenue bonds have been
purchased by the First National Bank of New Boston. Dated July 1, 1940 . HOUSTON COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Crockett), Texas-PURCHASER-In connection with the pub ic offering by Crummer \& Co. of Dallas of the is stated by the County Judge that the orisinal purcha
JACKSON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Edna), Texas - BOND OFFERTNG-Sealed bids will be received untill 10 a. m , on June , 500 in 1942 to 1949 , $\$ 1,000$ in 1950 to 1957 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1958 to 1961 . optional at any time on or after June 15,1952 , in in yerse numerical order on any interest paying date with 30 days ${ }^{\text {notice }}$ to the paying agent
Bidders will be required to specify the coupon rate and no bid will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest. Splitr rate bilds with interest expressed n multiples ach year. The county expects to be able to make delivery on ber 15 oor each not lat. than July 15, and the county will pay all costs of
these bonds not
proceedings, including the legal opinion of Pat Dougherty of Austin. Any proceedings, including the legal opinion of Pat Dougherty of Austin. Any bidder requiring any other legal opinion will be expected arried by a vote same at his own expense. has never defaulted in the payment of any of its.
of 2 ot 1 . The
obligations. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds. JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Beaumont), Texas - BOND SALEThe 8800.000 coupon semi-ann. county airport, bonds offered for sale on
June $2-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. $3230-$ were a warded to a syndicate composed of Lazard June $2-0.152$, . $3230-$ were a warded to a syndicate composed of Lezarr Bank of Dallas; Gregory, Eddleman \& Abercrombie of Houston; Callihan \& Jackson of Dailas, and Milton R. Underwood \& Co. of Houston, as 28 , paying a premium of $\$ 4,440$, equal to 100.555 , a basis of about $1.92 \%$.
Dated June 1, 1941. Due from June 1, 1942 to 1961; callable at par on or Dated June 1, 1941.
after June 1, 1951.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds for general subscription, those maturing from 1942 to 1951 , priced to yield from $0.40 \%$ to 1 .
in 1952 to 1961 are priced from 102 to $991 / 2$.
LOMETA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lometa), Texas-BONDS SOLD-The District Secretary states that the Ranson-
Davidson Co. of San Antonio, has purchased $\$ 45,000$ semi-ann. construstion
 due in 1957 to 1971 . Optional after 25 year
bonds were approved by the voters May 10.
LULING INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Luling), Toxas-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Roland A. Box, Superintendent 10 at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., for the purchase of $\$ 5,000$ construction bonds. Interest

held on May 24. The approving opinion of the Attorney-General will be
furnished. According to law. the State Department of Education has the
 a certified check for $2 \%$.
MCLEAN, Texas BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 133,0004 \%$ semionn. refunding b
MISSION, Texas-BOND TENDERS 1NVITED-It is stated by R. J. Rome, City'secretary, that the City Commissioners will receife tenders
until Juiy 3, at $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m., of refunding bonds, dated Jan. 1,1937 . There is approximately $\$ 10,000$ a vailable for the purchase of these bonds. There is
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Conroe), Texas-BONDS SOLDIt is reported that $\$ 64,000$ refunding bon
Mahan, Dittmar \& Co. of San Antonio.
PALESTINE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reborted that $\$ 15,000$ water revenue bonds $h$
as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par.
PASADENA, Texas BONDS SOLD It is reported that $\$ 20,000$ Investment Co. of Houston.
POLK COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Livingston) Texas
BONDS DEFEATED-At an election held on May 17 the voters are said BONDS DEFEATED-At an election hedd on May 17 the voters are said
to have turned down a proposal to issue $\$ 150,000$ road improvement bonds.
ROCKWALL, Texas-BONDS $S O L D$-It is stated that $\$ 15,000 \overline{4 \%}$ semi-ann. water system bonds have been purchased at par by Moss. Moore
$\$ \&$ Cecil of Dallas. Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in $1955, \$ 3,000$ in 1956 to 1959 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1960 .
RUSK COUNTY (P. O. Henderson), Texas-PURCHASERS-The County Judge states that the $\$ 50,000$ airport bonds sold as 1 s , at a price of 100.30 , a basis of about $0.83 \%$, as noted here-V. 152 , p. 3230 -were pur-
chased jointly by Fritz Stewart \& Co. and J. Bradiey White, both of Dallas.

SAN ANGELO, Texas-BONDS SOLD_The City Secretary states that
830.000 airnort, series 1940 bonds have been purrhased jointly by Watson, $\$ 30.000$ airport, series 1940 bonds have been purchased jointly by Watson,
Lynch \& McEvoy of Dallas. and the Dunne-Israel Investment Co. of Wichita, paying a premium of $\$ 76.82$ e equal to 100.256 . a net interest cost of about $2.28 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 10.000$ as $21 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$, due
$\$ 2,000$ in 1947 to 1951 , the remaining $\$ 20.000$ as 21 s. due $\$ 2,000$ in 1952
to 1961 . Dated Sept. 1, 1940. Prin. and semi-an. int payale at to 1961. Dated Sept. 1, 1940 . Prin. and semi-an. int. payable at the
San Angelo National Bank. These bonds are part of a $\$ 300,000$ issue
authorized last July.
SINTON, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILSS-It is stated that the \$200,San Antonlo, at a price of 102.00 , as reported.-V. 152 , p. 3062 ar are
dated March 10 , 1941 , in the denoms. of $\$ 1,000$, and mature March 10 , as dated March 10, 1941, in the denoms. of $\$ 1,000$, and mature March 10, as
follows: $\$ 8,000$ in 1943 . $\$ 10,000$ in 1944, and $1945, \$ 11.000$ in 1946 to 1949 . payable at the Commerciai State Bank, Sinton. These bonds constiture a direct general obligation of the city, for the payment of which a tax must be
levied by the city if necessary; however, these bonds are payable primarily levied by the city if necessary; however, these bonds are pay
from monies donated and granted to the city by the state.
SLIDELL CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT ann. building bonds have been purchased at par by Rauscher, Pierce \& Co. of Dallas.
SPUR, Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 21,500$ issue of $4 \%$ semi-ann. electric
light revenue refunding bonds is said to have been purchased at par by
Moss, Moore \& Cecil of Dallas.
Dated March 1, 1941. Due as follows: $\$ 4,000$ on March 1 and $\$ 3 \overline{500}$
on Sept. 1, 1949; $\$ 4,000$ on March and Sept. 1, $1950 ; \$ 4,000$ on March 1 and $\$ 2,000$ on Sept. 1,1951 . MTE The County Judge states that $\$ 33,722.204 \%$ semi-annual road refunding
bonds have been sold. bonds have been sold.
TELL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tell), Texaschased at par the following refunding bonds aggregating $\$ 17,800$ : $\$ 2,800$ chased at par the following refunding bonds aggregatink $\$ 17,800: 82,800$
series A, and $\$ 15,000$ series B bonds. Legality approved by W, P , Dumas
of Dallas.

TEXAS (State of)-RULING GIVEN AGAINST COUNTY TAX REbrought, before the State Legislature which would have remitted $\$ 4,500,-$ 000 annually to the various counties is unconstitutional, will strengthen The bill which passed the Senate
counties for soil conservation,? lood control and other county purposes,
for the next five years.
for the next five years.
TIOGA, Texas-BONDS SOLD-The Citizens National Bank of Denison
is said to have purchased $\$ 20,0004 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds.
TRI-CITY FRESH WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. fire protection and sewer system construction bonds have been purchased
TYLER, Texas-BONDS VOTED-At an election held on May 21, the voters, are said to have approved the issuance of the following bonds
aggregating $\$ 297,000: \$ 260,000$ airport improvement and $\$ 37,000$ street ement bonds.
WEST COLUMBIA, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 12,000$ $2 \%$ general obligation wat

YOAKUM, Texas-BOND CALL_It is stated by L. W. Sheckles, City on Aug. 1 , at the American National Bank of Austin: $\$ 385000$ cal payment and $\$ 48,000$ school house of 1937 bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Feb.
1, 1937.

## VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ coupon street con-
truction refunding bonds offered June 3-V. $\$ 52, \mathrm{p}, 3536$-were awarded to Goldman, Sachs \& Co. of New York, as i $1 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100 arded to Goldman, Sachs \& Co. of New York, as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 100.035 , a
basis of about $1.249 \% \%$ Dated July 1,1941 and due July 1,1954, Second
high bid of 100.70 for $1 \% / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ Was made the First of Michigan Corp., New York.
Other bids:


## VIRGINIA

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY (P.O. Chesterfield) Va.-BOND SALEV. 152, , .3384 -were awarded to Scott $\&$ Stringfellow of Richmond, as $11 / 1$ s. paying a premium of $\$ 322.70$, equal t o 100161, a basis of about $1.48 \%$.
Dated June 1, 1941 . Due on Dec. 1 in 1942 to 1957.

## WASHINGTON

KING COUTY SEERAGE AND DRANAGE DSTRICT NO ${ }^{2}$


KLICKITAT COUNTY (P. O. Goldendale) Wash.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 135,000$ issue of semi-ann. coupon court house bonds offered for sale on Mav 26-V. 152, p. 2746-was purchased by a syndicate composed
of the Washington Trust Co, of Spokane. Fordyce \& Co, and the Charles
N. Tripp Co., both of Portland, according to the Clerk of the Board of N. Tripp Co., both of Portiand, according to the Clerk of the Board of
County Commissioners. Dated June 1, 1941. Due on June 1 in 1943 to County Commissioners. Dated June 1, 1941. Due on June 1 in 1943 to
1959 ; subject to call on and after five vears from date of issue. The price
paid was 100.10 for $1 \mathrm{z} \% \%$ bonds, a basis of about $1.73 \%$.
WIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 99 (P. O. Tacoma), on June 21, by Paul Newman, County Treasurer, for the purchase of $\$ 9,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ annual school bonds. Denom. $\$ 100$ or any multiple
thereof not exceeding $\$ 1,000$ at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The bonds to mature and be payable in their numerical order, lowest number first, on the annual interest date, interest payable annually. The vari-
ous annual maturities of the bonds will commence with the second year ous annual maturities of the bonds will commence with the second year
after the date of issue and will as nearly as practicable be payable in 14 equal annual instalments to include principal and interest on all outstanding bonds, provided that the School Directors reserve the right to pay or
redeem the bonds or any part of them at any time after 5 years from date redeem the bonds or any part of them at any time after 5 years from date
thereof. Bidders are renuired to submit a bid specifying (a) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any. above par at which such bidder will purchase the bonds, or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bonds at par. Prin. and int. payable at the County the state Treasurer's office. Authorized by Chapter 151 Laws of 1923 . PORT OF PORT ANGELES (P. O. Port Angeles), $\mathbf{W}$ ash.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. . on June 23, by
$H$ W. Davies, Manager of the Port Commission, for the purchase of a $\$ 60.000$ issue of not to exceed $4 \%$ annual bulkheads and seawalls con-
struction bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 500$ or multiples thereof Due serially in 9 annual instalments, commencing 2 years from date of issue. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office, ex-officio
Treasurer of the Port of Port Angeles; said princiDal and interest to be met by 10 approximately equal annual tax levies. The bonds were authorized by the Port Commission on May 21 , 1914, under a proposition providing for the construction of bulkheads, seawalls and certain other developments
at unit No. 1, at Port Anreles. Each bidder must specify in his bid at unt No. of interest and premium, if any, above par at which each bidder
lowest rate
will will purchase the bonds, or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the
bidder will purchase the bonds at par. Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount of the bid, payable to the Port Commission.

## WEST VIRGINIA

HESUNTINGTON, W. Va.-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-A $\$ 377,000$ issue of $31 / 2 \%$. Eastern Section flood control revenue bonds is being offered
by Johnson MeLean of Pittsburgh, for general investment, at prices to
yield from $1.50 \%$ to $3.30 \%$, according to maturity. Denom, 1 , yield from $1.50 \%$ to $3.30 \%$, according to maturity. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated
Mav 1 , 1941 Coupon bonds, rexisterable as to principal. Due on May 1
 and 1970 , and $\$ 100000$ in 1971 . Redeemable in whole or in part, on and after May 1,1946 . Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the National City Bank
WEST VIRGINIA, State of-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be
received until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 10 . hv Governor Matthew M . Neely, for received until 1 p . M. on June 10 , hy Governor Matthew M . Neely, for
the purchase of an issue of $\$ 1,000,000$ road bonds. Interest rate is not to
exceed $4 \%$, payable M-s. Dated April denoms, convert. into fully registered bonds of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 5,000$ denoms.
Due $\$ 40,000$ April 1 . 1942 to 1966 Rate of interest to be in Due $\$ 40,000$ April 1,1942 to 1966 . Rate of interest to be in a multiple of 14 of $1 \%$. A part of the issue may bear one rate and a part a different rate
Not more than two rates will be considered in any one bid. The bonds wili
be sold to the bidder offering to take the bonds bearing the lowest interest rate and to pay the highest price offered for bonds the lowingest interest Prin and int. pavable in lawful money at the state Treasurer's such rate. therity of amendment to the Constik. These bonds are issued under auBond Amendment and under authority of an as $\$ 50,000,000$ state Road 1941 Regular Session, known as Enrolled Senate of the State Lerislature, When other funds and revenues sufficient are nd, principal sum and interest, It is agreed that, within the limits prescribed by the Constitut that purpose. of Public Works of the State shall annually cause to be levied an. the board an annual State tax on all property in the State, until said bond is fully paid sufreof within the time this hond ben said bonds and the principal sum cannot be sold the time this bond becomes duan par and accrued interest payable. The bonds be calculated from April 1, 1941. Purchasers will be required to pay accrued
interest to date interest to date of delivery. Delivery will be made in in New York City. To
expedite delivery if desired interim certificates will be furnished purch. The purchaser or purchasers will he furnished with the fing purchasers. opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York, but will be required to pay the fee for approving the bonds. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the WH EELING, W. Va.-PRICE PAID-The City Clerk now reports that the $\$ 2.870,0003 \%$ semi-ann. toll bridge revenue bonds sold to a syndicate headed by Stifel. Nicolaus \& Co. of St. Louis, as noted here on March 15 ,
were purchased by the said group at par. Dated March 1, 1941. Due on were purchased by the said group at par. Dated March 1,1941 . Due on
March 1 in 1942 to 1955 optional prior to final maturity.

## WISCONSIN

MARINETTE COUNTY (P. O. Marinette), Wis.-BONDS NOT SOLD of not to exceed $3 \%$ semi-ann. court house bonds offered $\$ 150,000$ issue sale of which was called off, still remain unsold. Dated Feb. 1, 1941.
Due $\$ 10,000$ on Feb. 1 in 1942 to 1956 incl. Due $\$ 10,000$ on Feb. 1 in 1942 to 1956 incl.
MILWAUKEE COUNTY (P. O. Milwaukee), Wis.-BOND SALEThe $\$ 7,500,000$ coupon semi-annual poor relief bonds offered for sale on
June $4-\mathrm{V}, 152$, D. $3230-$ were awarded on June 5 to a syndicate composed of the National City Bank of New York, the Bank of the Manhattan Co. of mew York, the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, and the ComJune 16, 1941. Due on April 1, 1942 , callable on or subsequent to Feb. 1.
1942. Others competing on this basis included the accounts of R. W. Press-
prich \& Co., with 100.001 for the same rate as the high bid;Haisey. Stuart \& Co. Inc., 100.0226 for $0.40 \%$ obligations, and the Wisconsin Co.,
100.007 for $0.60 \%$ securities. For the serial bonds a group composed of First National Bank of New
York; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Central Republic Co., Inc: Goldman, Sachs
Was A.; A. Becker \& Co, and Boatmen's National Bank of St, Louis
whigh bidder. The price named was 100.30 for a rate of $1 \%$. was high bidder. The price named was 100.30 for a rate of $1 \%$.
Second best proffer for the serial arrangement was the account of the
Wisconsin Co with Wisconsin Co., with 100.27 . The National City Bank of New York and
R. W. Pressprich \& Co. account specified 100.16 and Phelps, Fenn \& Co. R. W. Pressprich \& Co. account specified 100.16 and Phelps, Fenn \& Co.
100.06 all for $1 \%$ cnupons. Halsey. Stuart \& Co., Inc., named 100.20
and Northern Trust Co. 100.0787, both for 1.10 s .

SUPERIOR, Wis.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 108,000$ issue of semi-ann.
refunding bonds offered for sale on June $3-\nabla .152$, p. 3536 -was a warded refunding bonds offered for sale on June $3-\nabla$. 152 , p. $3536-$ was a warded
to Juran, Moody $\&$ Rice of $S t$. Paul, divided as follows: $\$ 40,000$ as $21 / 4$,
due on June $1, ~ \& 500$ in due on June $1 ; \$ 5,000$ in 1944 to $1946 ; \$ 6,000$, 1947 to 1949 , and $\$ 7,000$ in 1950; the remaining $\$ 68,000$ as $2 \$ \mathrm{~s}$, due on June $1, \$ 23,000$ in 1951, and
$\$ 45,000$ in 1952 . The purchaser bid a premium of $\$ 26.50$, equal to 100.024 .
Barcus, Kindred \& Co. of Chicago, bid a premium of $\$ 55$ for $\$ 40,000$ as
$33 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, and $\$ 68,000$ as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. TWO RIVERS, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 13,000$ issue of semi-ann.
sewer improvement bonds offered for sale on May $29-\mathrm{V}, 152$, 3384 -was sewer improvement bonds offered for sale on May $29-\mathrm{V}$. 152, p. 3384-was
awarded to Mullaney, Ross \& Co. of Chicago, as 114s. paying a premium of
$\$ 577$ equal to 100.43 a basis of about $1.12 \%$. Dated May 1 1941. Due on
May 1 in 1943 to 1946 .

## CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILLS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 40,000,000$ Treasury bills was sold on May 29 at an a verage yield of $0.584 \%$.
Dated May 30,1941 and due Aug. 29,1941 .


[^0]:    Revised.

[^1]:    * Estimated. $x$ No figures available. y Calculated on basls of weekly figures.

[^2]:    Yor tootnotes see page 3629 .

[^3]:    Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
    Total sales.
    Other income

    | 1900 |  |  |
    | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | $\$ 1,200,597$ | $\$ 1,0619.040$ | $\$ 8978$ |
    | 14,962 | 12,538 | 7,68 | | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Total income-. } \\ \text { Cost of sales, admin., }\end{array}$ |
    | :--- |
    | $\$ 1,215,559$ |
    | $\$ 1,073,578$ |
    | 878,543 |
    | 949,110 | $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Cost of sales, admin., } & 1,07,794 & 993,166 & 840,160 & 923,361 \\ \text { seling } 8 \text { gen, expenses } & 1,077,113 & 8,543 & 6,830 & 7,107 \\ \text { Depreciation_- } & 7,10,\end{array}$ Depreciation-ating lease-

    
    Net profit.

[^4]:    Eureka Pipe Line Co.-Earnings-
    
    
    
     Deferred debits...-
    Acc'ts receivable.. Interest rece.....-
    
    Total......... $\$ 3,311,913<\frac{23,982,817}{\mid} \frac{\text { Total.......... } \$ 3,311,913}{\$ 3,982,817}$ a After amortization of $\$ 7,642,210$ in 1940 and $\$ 7,671,137$ in 1930.- V .
    152, p. 265 .

